Fr. McCaffray, Known Here, Writes of St. Francis Xavier's Burial Place

Interest in the Novena of Grace which is conducted publicly at this time from March 4 to March 12, the anniversary of the canonization of St. Francis Xavier is enhanced in this diocese by an account of the visit of an American Jesuit to the former resting place of St. Francis Xavier at Malacca and particularly so, since this Jesuit, the Rev. Arthur J. McCaffray, S.J., was well known in Rochester diocese as a retreat-master prior to his departure for the Philippines in 1932.

Father McCaffray is stationed at the Ateneo de Manila but recently spent three months in the Malay peninsula giving retreats to students of the Irish Christian Brothers. At the close of his sojourn there he wrote to a Rochester correspondent as follows:

Malacca Harborless

"As we were very much occupied during the last retreat at Malacca, from which we departed at midnight to catch the last through train to Timpau, we could not actually write you in the very atmosphere of the great saint. However, let us fly back there and be there as I talk. A sleepy little city of 40,000, half of which is fairly recent growth through rubber shipments. Great Singapore with more than half a million is 155 miles to the south, Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, is not more than 100 miles north-east. Penang is a good 260 due north. But where were they all when the Portuguese captured Malacca —where indeed? It is curious to find that Malacca has no harbor. Ships have to stand far out from the shoal waters. The Malacca river is a little stream which, were it not dredged, would not even carry the launch that bears you to the waiting ship. In St. Francis' day it must have given admission to the small vessels of the period. The city fell into Dutch hands in 1641 after a gallant defense of fourteen months, and so remained until an amicable "swap" with England for an island off Sumatra in 1825. The old Dutch "stadthaus" is standing part way up the good-sized hill which lifts a pleasant greenness from the shore. The road stops at the residence of the English official, a very decent building. We get out, and on the soft turf climb a little farther to the summit—the long desired goal of our Malayan journeyings.

"A roofless chapel with massive walls, never the parish church but the Governor's private chapel, and alas, not now in Catholic hands but government property. Let us enter. The tiled pavement is well kept, and the shimmering sky above. Tombstones lean against either wall. Sir Frederick Weld—you recall that Stonyhurst was the gift of the Weld family—when Governor of the Colony of Malaya, had the stones carefully taken up, cleaned, and ranged so, against the walls. In the centre is an oblong opening covered by a grating. Was this the actual spot of the Saint's resting place during those months before the translation to Goa? Probably not. He was buried, more likely, as you enter the sacristy a few feet away, under that bronze tablet. But look about you, and up to the skies and out upon the calm waters, and let your imagination bring him back.

Rock Not Covered

"See him landing en route to Japan, see him speaking to deaf ears and scoffing looks, hear him say 'Tis wickeder than Goa—' Goa, that drove him forth to speak to the simple fisher-folk to the south. See that rock a few feet from the shore. (It is dusk now in the swift dark of the tropics and you cannot see the small, dark boulder, but it is never covered by the tide.) Here he shook the dust of his shoon against the corrupt city and said: 'Malacca will be a port and thrive, when the tide covers this spot.' The time is not yet. "See him mount the hill and enter the chapel to pray—then on the morrow to say his Mass. You have meditated wistfully on the way he said it and how God loved his saying —well, watch him, and his thanksgiving.

"After the lonely death at Sancian, see the little boat that brought back its precious booty. But the Governor—even though a son of the great Vasco da Gama—who, jealous of St. Francis' friend and fitter-out of his voyage, had hindered in every way the adventure to China, has not softened now. 'Bury the body somewhere without the church wall. 'Tis but a corpse, after all.' And this after its mere coming had stopped the deadly plague then decimating the city! When digging the hole for the body to be dropped into, they were so stingy of effort that it had to be squeezed in, and being cut by a rock, fresh blood flowed. This startled them into reverence and it was buried within the church, and for some months blessed the spot.

"To those of us who have read and dreamed and thrilled to the past and longed for this moment, the air under the high stars and in the soft shadows is full of him. Did he keep some of those long vigils here, pouring out adoration and pleading for greater power to stay the sin and outrage going on below? Did the walls echo his 'Non amplius, Domine'—Lord, no more, no more!', as the greatest Heart poured into his great one, such love as broke its banks? Is Mass ever said here? But yes, on the feast day, two Masses, but only on that day. Why not roof it over, and give it back into Catholic hands? Perhaps, some day . . . who knows?"

C. T. Rau and Son Open Own Insurance Business

C. T. Rau, well known in local insurance circles and his son, Carl Arthur Rau will carry on a general insurance business at the Wehn & Wedel, Inc., offices, 206-207 Powers Building, it is announced this week.

Mr. C. T. Rau started in business in 1888 with the Rochester German Insurance Company at the time they were located in the Rochester Savings Bank Building, later in the new building now owned by the Union Trust Company.

After the San Francisco fire and the merger with the German American Insurance Company of New York, the local office of the Rochester German Insurance Company combined with the Egbert F. Ashley Company. Mr. Rau served as secretary and vice president with the latter company. His son, C. Arthur Rau has been in the same office for the past ten years. The new firm offers the best of service with safe old line companies.

The BUSINESS REVIEW COLUMNS guide you to service and value

ASK FOR RADEL'S CHOCOLATE CHILL at KLEIN'S or DUTCH MILL
Whole Milk—Pure Chocolate
JOHN RADEL
Pasteurized Milk or Cream
Glenwood 2886 45 BURROWS ST.

Barton & Coates
Funeral Directors
Complete Service
Genesee 1128
127 Cady St. at Jefferson Ave.

Thos. E. Lyddon & Son
General Insurance
Stone 4239 Cutler Bldg.
Established 1894

Jack Parker's Garage
SPECIALISTS IN
General Auto Repairing and Aircraft Work
181 Genesee St., cor. Superior St.
Towing, Starter, Ignition and Generator Work
New Parts for Cars
Wholesale & Retail
Welding and Battery Service
PHONE: GENESEE 4927

GENERAL INSURANCE
Egbert F. Ashley Co.
212 Union Trust Bldg. Main 444
Rochester, N. Y.
1852 81 Years 1933

"Service of the Better Kind"
TAXI?
Main 1100
One or four passengers, 15c for 1½ miles
10c for each additional ½ mile.
GENESEE CABS, Inc.

Service Quality
Town Talk Bakery
601-607 Pullman Avenue
INC.
"Always Boosting Rochester"
Baked Goods of Every Description
Every Day We Go Your Way

WARD; 38 Richmond St.
Cleaners & Dyers
MEN'S 85c WOMEN'S 95c
CALL STONE 1440

GET A BRICK OF
Bartholomay
QUALITY
Ice Cream
A Dealer Today

ALTAR WINES
WIDMER'S WINE CELLARS, Inc.
NAPLES, N.Y.

N.R.A. CODE LEADERS HEAR DR. HAAS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

accompanied by corresponding wage increases, price increases undo the gains which labor makes in its long struggle to obtain and enjoy collective bargaining.'

"Labor's interest in the question before us," Dr. Haas said, "is directed to the policy and the means of obtaining socially approved results. Some means are more in harmony with public welfare than are others. Above all, labor as well as the consuming public is convinced that profits should accrue from constructive activity leading to social gains commensurate with compensation rather than from restrictive production policies benefiting the restrictors of production at the moment of application.

"Second, labor opposes the restriction of production and the exercise of monopolistic practices because they enhance the economic power of the owners of industry. It opposes both procedures even when the workers in a given industry pursuing such practices share in the benefits.

"The Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration is concerned with the welfare of labor as a whole and opposes special profits to industries engaging in monopolistic practices. It does not believe that the labor employed in such industries really benefits from the policies of their entrepreneurs. It holds that in such cases labor benefits at best only negligibly, and that the real advantages accrue to the employer and the credit supplying agencies.

Reasons for Opposition

"The reasons for opposing every form of restriction of output are based on the consequences following such restriction. The results are clear. They include elimination of potential competition, retardation or prevention of development of substitution products, unwarranted enhancement of capital values, collusion with respect to prices, monopolistic understandings, protection of unsocial price structure, and assignment of fictitious values to obsolete equipment. As against all these, the social values or gains are almost zero.

"Furthermore, the Labor Advisory Board holds that the greatest source of cutthroat competition and the major cause of our precipitous business decline was wage cutting and unregulated hours of employment.

"In the class with fixed and stabilized labor costs are also to be placed fair trade practice rules. Both have the same salutary effect. Both protect areas that should be preserved from the play of competition, one the livelihood of workers, the other, honesty and truth. It is hard to see how the National Industrial Recovery Act intends to endorse practices outside these two.

"Third, the Labor Advisory Board holds that certain exceptions are to be made to the general position that there be no restriction of production. Before enumerating these exceptions, it may be well to point out that the Administration has hitherto made concessions to individual industries. Presumably these exceptions have taken refuge in the provision of Title 1 of the Act which permits exemptions to meet temporary emergencies. Without going into the merits of these claims it is enough to say that only (a) emergencies amounting to national crises and (b) eminently desirable and significant social results can justify the application of such restrictive measures.

Determining Overcapacity

"It may be asked: How is overcapacity to be measured?

"First, overcapacity must be clear and unmistakable. The farming industry, whose productive facilities in view of the currency of the concept of 'national self-sufficiency' is expanded beyond domestic and foreign market needs, probably falls under this description. In the same category belong industries whose product is definitely on the wane in popularity because either of cost, quality, or kind. Second, overcapacity is not to be defined in terms of of income to an industry. The claims of overcapacity must be examined with an eye to the potential human needs of the country and possible future development of the industry in question. Overcapacity is not to be described in terms of the uncertainty of a capital structure or inadequacy of returns on investment. These are the risks of capitalism. The government cannot be expected to 'pull the chestnuts out of the fire' for risk takers.

"The Labor Advisory Board holds that there are certain cases which form clear exceptions to the general rule of non-restitution of output. They include prohibition of night work for female workers, prohibition of night work for all workers in factories when such work imposes a particularly severe strain on operatives, and enforced observance one day's rest in seven.

"As a rule it is possible to effect these ends most satisfactorily by a limitation of the hours of plant operation. This is particularly true in the prohibition of night work for women in those industries whose employes are predominantly women. But it is the judgment of all enlightened persons that it is socially undesirable to permit night work for this group of workers; and even though some restriction of machine output will result the net social benefit is desirable.

"There is one case however which can not be stated with the same assurance. It covers the demand that output be limited in order to reabsorb the unemployed normally attached to an industry and to moderate the rate of displacement of workers by machinery. It must above all be underscored that restriction cannot be considered successfully in terms of a single industry or the condition of a single establishment. Any contemplated restriction must be appraised as a part of a scheme of national planning and studied in terms of its effects upon national economy. Relative adjustment rather than absolute determination dictate the path to be followed.

Effects of Restriction

"The effects of restriction are therefore to be kept in mind when asking the question: Should production be limited in order to reabsorb the unemployed or to slacken the rate of displacement of workers by machinery? But in addition, restriction should not be permitted unless certain conditions are completely met. First, the fullest publicity should be given to the experiences of the industry and the data be made accessible for study to all the parties at interest. The granting of a concession for limitation must be prefaced by a detailed listing of the reasons for the concession and the results intended. Examination should be made into the actual workings of the plan in order to assure that social, rather than anti-social results are produced by the experiment. The method, period, and extent of restriction should be kept subject to revision in the light of experience. Supervision should consist in studying wages, employment, prices, gross income, profits, and capital structure. In cases where special financial gains are realized, arrangements should be made to share them with employes, preferably in the form of funds for unemployment benefits. Furthermore, taxation may be used as a means of assuring the public that neither profit, nor the maintenance of a defective capital structure, but rather definite social gains inspires these restrictive practices.

"In an economic organization based on profits, restriction of production under one guise or another, is a dangerous social policy. When the underlying dictum is to obtain economic efficiency through the maintenance of competitive relationships, no action which destroys this condition can be approved without clear evidence of the positive social results. Even when allowed, such permission must be surrounded with sufficient safeguards of the public interest through complete publicity and that apping of individual gains obtained through the policy of production restriction for general, social uses."

Catholic Daughters Arrange for Concert On Sunday Evening

Plans have been completed by members of Court Rochester, Catholic Daughters of America for a concert, Sunday evening, March 11 beginning at 8:15 o'clock in Columbus Civic Center Building to which they invite their friends.

Miss Wilhelmina Meagher, noted harpist and former pupil of Pinto of New York, will come to Rochester for this occasion. Miss Laura Castellano, soprano, will sing several selections, accompanied by Miss Edna McLaughlin. Miss Ola Wheeler, violinist, will play, accompanied by Miss Dorothy McHale.

Miss Cecilia Gross is chairman of arrangements, assisted by the following members: Miss Ella G. O'Neil, Miss Elizabeth G. Coughlin, Miss Eleanor L. McLaughlin, Mrs. Katherine O'Neill, Mrs. Katherine M. O'Brien, Miss Nan Donohue, Mrs. Georgiana Weisensel, Mrs. Gladys M. Schonleber, Miss Marguerite L. Schlitzer, Miss Esther F. Schonleber.

Also Mrs. Dorothy Rombaut, Miss Lorette F. Leonard, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyering, Miss Catherine C. Meyering, Miss Alice V. Garcan, Mrs. Sarah T. Bowllan, Miss Gertrude C. Heindl, Miss Aline Gross and Miss Anne Gross.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, March 11.—St. Eulogius.
Monday, March 12.—St. Gregory.
Tuesday, March 13.—St. Euphrasia.
Wednesday, March 14.—St. Maud.
Thursday, March 15.—St. Zachary.
Friday, March 16.—St. Abraham.
Saturday, March 17.—St. Patrick.

HEADS MEDICAL SERVICE

London—(NCWC)—Major-General Hartigan, distinguished Catholic soldier, has been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Service at the War Office here. Only 58 years old, he has had a brilliant army and medical career. In 1927 he was appointed an honorary physician to the King. Major-General Hartigan was born in Limerick.

BAN GODLESS

Strassbourg, France —(NCWC)— The French Government has refused permission to the International Godless organization to establish its headquarters here. The organization which had recently been expelled from Germany may now again try to obtain a permit of residence in Basle, Switzerland.

Urges Government Go Into Business Of Birth Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Bureau of Labor Statistics, then the Federal Government must also recognize the fact that that minimum wage cannot carry more than a limited family. It does seem to us as if the Federal Government is at the same time under the obligation to instruct families how to live within the limits of the minimum wage itself. The only way we can do it is by reducing the family to the size which the minimum wage can carry.

"Therefore, we have even gone so far as to advocate, Mr. Chairman—and this may seem to you a radical proposition—that the birth control program be made a part of the whole program of the Federal Government, in the matter of relief, in the matter of the CWA, or whatever agency there may be, in order that the families now being assisted may also be taught how to keep their families within a limit that is reasonable and that can be covered by the minimum wage that is recognized by the Federal Government."

These startling statements brought sharp questioning of the witness by Senator Neely of West Virginia, who told Rabbi Goldstein that "if I correctly understood your remarks a moment ago, you indicated that you were in favor of a program or a provision in the law that would limit the number of children in a family."

Rabbi Goldstein then expressed fear that he had not made himself clear, and Mrs. N. Hepburn, another birth control leader, intervened to ask Rabbi Goldstein if he was in favor of the Government limiting the size of families. "I am in favor of the Government making it possible for a physician to acquire and disseminate information which will permit them to limit their families," was his reply.

"I understand that," Senator Neely continued, "the bill provides for just what you have stated. There is no question as to the meaning of the bill. I would like to know if you are in favor of the Federal Government having authority to say there should be only two children, for example, in a family."

"No," Rabbi Goldstein replied.

"And there must be no more," Senator Neely continued.

"No," the Rabbi answered.

There was further questioning of the witness by Senator Neely, and then Rabbi Goldstein spoke of the efforts made in this country to meet unemployment problems through shortening the hours of labor and restricting immigration. "It seems now," he continued, "that the time has come to go beyond that and to limit our working population, not only through immigration laws, but through laws that will control the supply of labor itself, in any country or in all countries in the world. That I regard as one step to establish the relationship between the birth control movement and the present economic crisis . . . In other words, we urge you to consider very carefully the fact that there is no social wisdom whatever in bringing into the world 150 prospective workers when there will probably be 100 jobs only for them to fill."

Opponents of the Hastings birth control bill will be heard in the near future, but the date has not yet been fixed.

Missionary to Lepers At Molokai Paroled As Cured; Resumes Duties

Honolulu.—(NCWC) — The Rev. Peter d'Orgeval, French missionary of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart and since April 10, 1927, chaplain of the leper colony at Molokai, who, on March 31, of last year had been declared a leper, has now been paroled, and has been allowed by the medical authorities to continue his priestly ministrations.

On April 2, 1933, Father d'Orgeval came to Honolulu to consult a physician. Purple swellings on his forehead caused him to suspect that he had contracted the dreadful disease. After careful examination by the Director of the U. S. Leper Investigation Station, he was declared a leper, and sent back to the settlement as a patient. From that time on he lived apart, and his duties in the leper colony were taken over by the Rev. Philip Blom, who already previously had passed several years as pastor at Kalaupapa.

The local doctors, ohwever, examined Father d'Orgeval every fortnight for three months. No bacilli of the disease were found.

The result of their examinations having been communicated to the Board in charge of the Leper Settlements, Father d'Orgeval was paroled under condition that for a certain time, the priest remain under medical supervision in the settlement. Meantime he was allowed to among the lepers.

It is of course possible that the diesase is merely latent at the present time. It is hoped, however, that the excision of the purple lumps on his forehead, performed at Honolulu, has eradicated all bacilli leprae from his system.

191,393 VISIT SHRINE

Prague. — (NCWC) — In 1933, 191,393 pilgrims paid homage to the miraculous image of Holy Mary at Hostyn, Moravia. Although no special celebrations took place at Hostyn in 1933, an increased number of people visited the shrine. In 1932, approximately 165,000 pilgrims went to Hostyn, while in 1931 there were about 146,000.

TRINITY ORDER'S NOTABLE HOME MISSION 1933 RECORD REPORTED

The notable mission record for 1933 achieved by the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity is revealed in a report of the year's activities just issued at the Order's Mother Missionary Cenacle and Novitiate at Holmesburg, Pa.

The report does not include the Order's Puerto Rican activities or the welfare and relief work of the 36 Sisters engaged in the Catholic Charities Bureaus of Philadelphia, Mobile, Pensacola, and Birmingham.

Following are some of the figures showing the Order's mission work for last year.

Missionary visits, 102,864; visits to hospitals, 13,093; Mass attendance, 278,513; Communions received, 54,591; baptisms 842; first Holy Communions, 2,031; Confirmations, 2,072; number brought back to Sacraments after lapse of one to 63 years, 761; marriages validated 92; catechetical instructions (Class attendance) 292,391; private catechetical instructions, 4,917; transferred to Catholic schools, 56, and Catholic literature distributed, 17,475.

The Order was founded to labor for the Preservation of the Faith in the abandoned fields and in the neglected sections of the Home Missions. The Sisters are laboring in 10 dioceses. They labor in the desolate and needy parts of the South, in dreary and forsaken mining regions, in Puerto Rico, and in many busy northern and eastern cities where the faith of children of Catholic foreign-born is much imperilled, and where there is increasing leakage from the Faith.

The Order has four Cenacles in the Diocese of Rochester, two in Rochester, one in Auburn and one in Lyons.

Clipped For Fun

Friend: What is your son taking up in college this year?
Dad: Space, nothing but space!

"Are you wearing spectacles, old man?"
"Yes. Through cross-word puzzles I've contracted an optical defect. One eye travels vertically and the other horizontally."

Mr Growler: What's the extra $5 on my bill for?
Dentist: For squeezing the arms of my chair out of shape.

Suitor: I would like to marry your daughter.
Business Man: Well sir, you can leave your name and address, and if nothing better turns up we can notify you.

"Mrs Gobbins says she never can tell what the next door neighbors will do next."
"Well, she loses no time in telling what they did last anyway."

"Why did you tell Joe you married me because I'm such a wonderful cook? I can't boil a potato."
"But I had to give some excuse."—R. C. in the Springfield Union.

"Good morning," said the caller. "I should like to pay my income tax."
"Well, you're the first."
"Surely not the first to pay?"
"No; to say you'd like to."

"Yes. I know fish is brain food, but I don't care so much for fish. Hain't there some other brain food?"
"Well, there's noodle soup."—Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.

Customer: You're sure one bottle will cure a cold?
Clerk: It must, sir. Nobody's ever come back for a second.

"The power of the press is that of leadership."—Bishop Gercke of Tucson.

B. O'REILLY'S SONS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
for nearly 80 years
168 STATE ST. MAIN 164

National Liquor Store
273 EAST AVE.—Near Union St.
Imported and Domestic
WINES LIQUORS CORDIALS
We Deliver MAIN 6180

COAL for ECONOMY

blue coal
R. G. & E. Coke
Ben Meisenzahl
377 Main West Main 63

What Does It Mean?
THIS is the symbol of a prescription. It's a variation of the sign of Jupiter and was used by the ancient Chaldeans to please the king of the gods so that the medicine might have favorable results.
We still use that symbol in 1933—but today in our modern prescription department it is a symbol of health—of care and accuracy in filling prescriptions which your doctor has advised for you.
MAIN 1820
The Paine Drug Company
Established 1820 24-26 MAIN ST. EAST Rochester, N. Y.

FOOD... as good as the SERVICE

AND WHILE that's saying a lot, it's not saying too much. The service is quiet and efficient; the food is tasteful and satisfying.
MENUS
are varied, and tempting even to jaded appetites. And, the price range is helpful even to jaded pocketbooks.
WHERE ELSE . . . but here?
WHERE ELSE . . . but here, indeed, would you expect to find so varied and toothsome an array of Lenten dishes. Daintily browned scallops, taste-exhilarating clam chowder, skillfully cooked fish, and succulent sandwiches please the palate within Lenten limits.
MENU PRICES
Noon (12:00 to 2:30)
35c 40c 45c 60c
Evening (5:00 to 7:30)
35c 40c 50c 60c
COLUMBUS CIVIC CENTRE
DINING ROOM
4th Floor