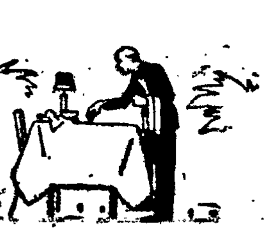
Soviet Literature in Spain

RIGA, LATVIA—The headquarters of the Atheists' Unions of the District of Moscow has announced that from August 1, 1936, to January 1, 1937, it has sent 39,000 books anr 0,000 pamphlets to the International Brigade in Spain.



Saving Tips

PERHAPS you read about the thrifty New York waiter who left $14,800, saved from his tips.

Small change—nickels and dimes—soon mount up into dollars. Especially when you save and bank where they will earn more money for you.

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THE COUNTY BANK — TWO CONVENIENT OFFICES

It's always time to save!

Catholic Near East Welfare Association

His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, President
Very Rev. Msgr. James B. O'Reilly, Ph.D., National Secretary
Rev. John J. Corrigan, Assistant Secretary

That School

During the last two weeks, we have tried to raise Five Hundred Dollars to build a mission school. To date, we have received only One Hundred and Five Dollars. We asked our readers to send Five Dollars. So far only twenty-one readers have answered. Don't let the missionaries down. Send your Five Dollars this week and help us build that school.

AN EXPLANATION

People reading these notes week after week must wonder if there is any end to all these appeals. The fact is that there is so much to do that we can never relax our efforts. The work of caring for souls and of making converts in the mission fields is one that knows no time or season. One day is the same as the other, and one season just as important as the other. There is no vacation from carrying out the orders given by Christ to his Apostles.

In the Near East, the missionary problem is peculiar. It was in the Near East, that Christ was born, and it was there that He preached His gospel. The Apostles spread out after His Ascension, and the Near East was the scene of the first missionary labors of the Church. Sad to say, the Near East was also the scene of the first heresies and schisms, with the result that out of a population of One-hundred and Seventy million peoples, there are today only eight million one-hundred thousand Catholics. Those who are separated from the Church were torn from her. They were taken away by the actions of Governments, by politicians and false ecclesiastical personalities.

These people who are separated from us believe in Christ, they believe in the Sacraments, they believe in the Mass and still they are outside the Church. Today it can be said that the vast majority of these people know nothing about doctrinal disputes. They do not know why they are not Catholics. Their religion and their politics are confused. Old hatreds and animosities are kept alive by their leaders. They are poorly instructed, and they cannot separate the essential from the trivial.

These are the reasons why we are constantly appealing for support for our missionaries. We do not ask anybody to do anything very big, but we would like to see all our readers interested. If each one would do only a little two or three times a year, the missionaries would be successful. We never write to our members except once a year to ask for renewal of membership. We never make special appeals through the mail. We never bother our friends. We ask *you* this week to do what you can whether it be a great deal or only a little. Gifts made to God are not measured by bulk or in dollars but in the motive that prompts them and the faith and charity that inspired them.

HELPING THE MISSIONARY

When you send us an offering for a Mass, you are helping some poor missionary. He offers the Mass for your intention and uses the offering for his work. Why not ask this priest to say Mass for you and your deceased?

HELP US GROW

Make a new friend for us. Help us to grow. We need this kind of assistance.

THE VISITATION

Friday, July 2nd, is the Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin to her cousin, St. Elizabeth. Our Lady left her home in Nazareth and "went into the hill country with haste into a city of Juda." There she was greeted by Elizabeth with the words, "Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the Fruit of thy womb."

All this happened in the Holy Land, a section of the Near East. In honor of Our Lady send us an offering for a Statue. A large Statue of Our Lady for a mission chapel can be purchased for Fifteen dollars.

GREGORIAN MASSES

Read our pamphlet on Gregorian Masses. You will find it very interesting. It explains the ancient custom of offering a Mass every day for thirty days for one who is deceased. Write for a copy. It is free.

A CHALICE

Our newly ordained missionaries are at their posts. Would you give a Chalice to a mission chapel? Ten dollars will purchase a plain but serviceable Chalice in the Near East.

PICTURES OF SACRED HEART

You can give a large picture of the Sacred Heart to a mission chapel for Five Dollars. Help spread this beautiful devotion.

STUDENTS SUPPORT CLUB

Many of our readers send us One Dollar a month to support the native students of the Near East in our seminaries. These young men will one day be priests. One dollar a month or twelve dollars a year will help this great work. Will you do this? Help the Holy See to train a native clergy for the Near East.

LITTLE FLOWER CHAPEL

We know a place in the missions where Five Hundred Dollars will build a Chapel in honor of the Little Flower. She is the patroness of the missions. Will you build this chapel?

FOR OUR MEMBERS

All our members, the living and the deceased, share in Fifteen Thousand Masses every year. A special Mass is offered every morning at the Vatican for our deceased members.

NEEDED NOW

There is so much to be done around our mission schools—painting, repairing, new books, benches, etc., etc. Will you help? Send us a gift and tell us it is "Stringless." Your gift is needed just now.

MEMBERSHIP IS EASY

Why not become a member of this Association? It is no hardship to be a member. All we ever ask is One Dollar a year dues. There are no extras.

Send all communications to
Catholic Near East Welfare Association
480 Lexington Avenue at 46th Street New York, N. Y.

Nazis Face Christians' United Front

German Catholics, Protestants Seen Closing Ranks To Halt Drive

AMSTERDAM—In the face of the Nazi onslaught against Christianity, Protestants and Catholics in Germany instinctively seem to be closing their ranks so they may face the enemy in a united Christian front, observers here state.

It is too early to draw conclusions from this indicative trend, it was pointed out, but considerable interest was aroused outside of Germany by remarks made by the Most Rev. Clemens August Count von Galen, Bishop of Muenster, Westphalia, who said in a recent sermon that "we must face the enemies of Christ in true comradeship with our Protestant German brethren who profess the faith in the divinity of Jesus Christ, such as Zoellner and Dibelius."

These remarks were prompted by a speech of Hanns Kerrl, Nazi "Minister of Church Affairs," who sneeringly stated in a speech before Protestant theologians that to him "it was ridiculous that Christianity should depend on the belief in Christ as the Son of God."

Unswerving Loyalty

Likewise the Rev. Rupert Mayer, S.J. of Munich, one of the best known and most highly respected members of the Society of Jesus in Germany, said in a sermon in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, the residence of Chancellor Hitler when he is not in Berlin, that "German men profess their faith in Christ with such unswerving loyalty at this juncture as perhaps never before, not only the Catholics, but also the Protestants."

Father Mayer goes about Germany preaching the Gospel with admirable frankness and courage. He is a war veteran who lost a leg at the front.

The Hitler chieftain are apparently unaware of the profound meaning of this struggle to all true Christians since they continue their petty persecution of the Churches with unabated fanaticism.

Adolf Hitler's statement in his May Day address in Berlin dealt a new blow at attempts to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the differences between the Church and the Nazi regime. Hitler insists that the authority of the Nazi State is supreme and that no other influence but that of the Nazi party will be tolerated. There is only one answer the churches can give and it is that one must obey God more than man.

Hess' Statement

That the German religious struggle is a battle to the finish between Christian forces and paganism was also indicated by an address of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy in Nazi party leader, who said in Karlsruhe, Baden that "those who even now continuing attacking National Socialism and have lampoons read against it, must be asked whether they have forgotten that Bolshevism converts churches into motion picture houses and dance halls, soils altars, burns churches and murders priests and nuns in Russia and Spain."

The systematic intellectual and moral undermining of the Christian faith as it is perpetrated by the Nazi regime while it claims to respect "Christian foundations of the State" is perhaps even worse than all the brutalities of Godless Communism for it causes confusion in the minds of many who would face their enemy openly if they were not misled by ambiguous statements such as those by Herr Hess who dares to refer to an Encyclical by the Holy Father as a "lampoon."

Encyclical Still Banned

In the meantime the printing establishments in Germany which had been ordered to close down for a week's time by the Nazi police because they distributed reprints of the Papal Encyclical on Germany were allowed to reopen for business but the Encyclical itself remains verboten and can be distributed only as "illegal literature" under cover.

Many German Protestants are known to have expressed themselves enthusiastically about the Encyclical, something truly unheard of in the land of Martin Luther.

After the travesty of justice perpetrated by the so-called "People's Court" of Berlin, which sentenced Father Joseph Rossaint to eleven years in the penetentiary and two of his fellow priests to five years and five months and two years in the penitentiary, respectively, because they had communicated with communists trying to win them over to the Christian faith, a new wave of "immorality trials" was let loose by the Nazi slanderers of the Church.

No less than 200 such trials are reported about to be instituted against more than 1,000 members of the clergy and of religious Orders. Several lay Brothers formerly connected with Rhineland institutions for the feeble-minded have already been tried.

Even the Olympic games didn't make the Nazis good sports. Southwest Courier.

John Carroll Gets Aquinas Key

In the list of winners of the Aquinas Key awarded to representative Catholic young men at Aquinas Institute, which appeared in this newspaper last week, the name of John Carroll, 25 Kron Street, was inadvertently omitted.

He was one of ten young men to receive the award at Aquinas Institute graduation exercises.

'I Covered Madrid'

By H. E. Knoblaugh

(Continued from Page 9)

Bar or Cafe de Los Cuatro Hermanos for a glass of cognac.

The suspects were kept in the Fine Arts building and taken out in batches each night. One of the young executioners, a lad whom I had known for several years, told me about the killing of a priest who had been suspected of conducting clandestine Masses in a private home.

Torture of Priest

"We took him out with groups of others to be killed seven successive nights," the youth told me. "We would place him last and when it came his turn we would put him back in the car and take him to the Bellas Artes again. Each night he thought he was to die but a quick death would have been too good for him. That fraile died seven deaths when we finally shot him."

Sometimes one of the victims would escape in the darkness when he was given the order to run, but these cases were not numerous. There were too many guns aimed at him in the glare of the automobile headlights. Other times one would escape by feigning death, but when this trick became known, the executioners made sure of their work with a pistol shot at close range—the coup de grace.

When there were big batches to be killed they were taken in trucks to the nearest cemetery and there lined up, their hands tied to the hands of the ones next to them, and a machine gun was used on them. Taking them to the cemetery saved work for the death carts and morgue keepers.

In Valencia, the beach was used as an execution place until many complaints from residents in the vicinity that the shooting disturbed their sleep caused a shift to Paterna, a village some ten kilometers northwest.

A Red Cross doctor told me he had seen 64 suspected fascists killed one afternoon as reprisal for the assassination of one of the anarchist leaders in a small village south of Madrid.

In addition to this process of eliminating non-sympathizers with the regime there were the Popular Tribunals. At first the correspondents were allowed to send news of executions authorized by the tribunals but later the censors would permit no reference to them.

I protested the deleting of a line in my copy telling of the execution of 30 condemned by one of the tribunals and the censor said:

"One or two, yes, but 30, no. Your American Babbitts would not understand."

Many Thousands Slain

The accurate number of those killed behind the lines in the Spanish war never will be known. In their official reports to their respective governments the American, French and English governments agreed that 60,000 for the Madrid area, 30,000 for the Valencia area, and 50,000 for the Barcelona area, would be conservative estimates.

During the first months of the war no prisoners were taken.

"We cannot spare the extra food nor the men to guard prisoners," the militia told me.

A Red Cross nurse told me a young infantryman had been brought wounded, the stretcher-bearers thinking he was a loyalist. When the error was discovered in the base hospital, the militia attempted to kill the wounded man as he lay helpless on his cot, but Red Cross nurses intervened.

A guard was then posted over the wounded man, and, when he had been cured sufficiently to leave the hospital, he was shot as he reached the patio.

When the government decided to convert the prison at Ocana into a huge base hospital, they asked the Red Cross how many beds could be placed there.

"If you can find other quarters for the 189 prisoners held there we can put in about 500 beds," a Red Cross official said. The prisoners had been rounded up in surrounding villages as Rightist suspects.

"Tomorrow the prison will be empty," he was told, and it was. The 189 were taken out that same night and, lined against a cemetery wall, were mowed down with machine-guns.

While sipping manzanilla with a group of Madrid militiamen in Miami bar one afternoon, I was told of a great "discovery" they had made while searching the Church of the Carmen.

Proof of 'Scandals'

"Conclusive proof," they said, "of great crimes and scandals" which had been going on in the church "for years" had, they avowed, been uncovered in the "cellars" beneath the church. I asked for details. They offered to take me there and let me see for myself, and I went.

A long queue of curious was lined in front of the church, waiting their turn to go in and see the "scandalous evidence" which those coming out loudly described. My militia escorts pushed through the line at its head and I followed them inside.

Past piles of broken statuary, splintered pews and torn vestments and altar linens we went, directly to the rear of the building where a huge block of stone had been pried from the altar floor.

Near the hole thus left photographers had mounted a skull on a crude framework, draped the latter with priests' vestments, and were taking some pictures.

A stone stairway led down into the dank depths below and militia stood at the foot of the stairway with searchlights to guide the groups entering and leaving the vaults.

The air was foul and the electric torches did but small service in that long, arched chamber. We picked our way over piles of debris and as my eyes became accustomed to the poor light, I saw that the thin cement walls covering the niches of the long buried dead had been broken through.

Skeletons with grinning skulls lay in crumbling caskets or on the floor where they had been dumped while their niches were searched. The militiamen led me directly to a corner tomb and pointed.

"There you are. Come close so you can see well. This will make a good story to tell the world, if you dare."

I peered within, and saw the partly mumified remains of a woman, the mouldy threads of what had been a burial robe covering her shoulders and feet. A partly rotted cord was looped around the waist. The center part of the robe had been pulled aside and in the hollow left by the decayed viscera there was a small skull and several bones.

Official Burial Place

"Are you convinced?" the militiamen asked me. "Is it not overwhelming proof of what went on in this church? This was a nun and her unborn babe, probably killed by some priest to cover his shame. And these other bodies hidden down here beneath the church where they thought no one would ever find them—what crimes they would relate if they could but talk. It is fortunate that we discovered this secret burial ground of the priests, else the world would never have known. Will you write a story about what you have seen here?"

I took a long look and then, almost nauseated by the musty darkness of that sealed chamber, headed for the stairway.

For policy's sake I echoed the militiamen's indignation, but I was wondering how these men and women who streamed into the tomb could so easily be duped.

The skull of the supposed "unborn child" was that of a boy or girl at least five or six years old, and, as far as the other bodies were concerned, any Madrid guide book lists the Church of the Carmen as one of the first official burial places of the capital.

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Business communications of whatsoever nature should be addressed to the Catholic Courier and Journal, Inc., to the attention of the Manager.

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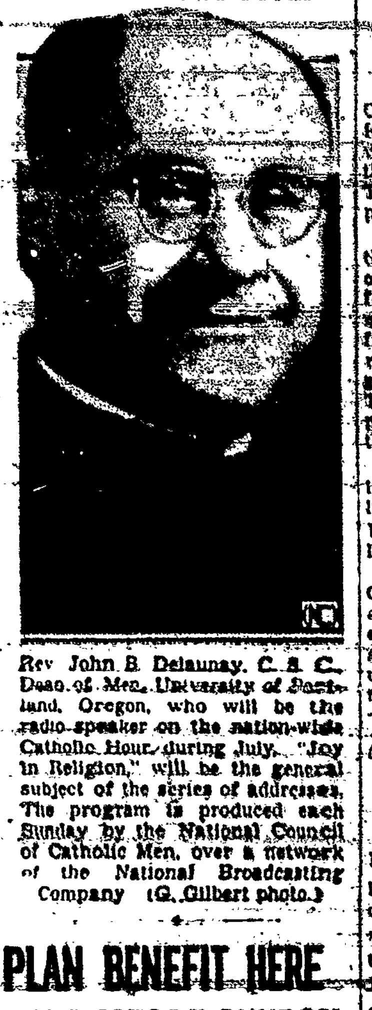
Size of page: 164 column inches (8 full columns); 16½ inches by 20¼ inches.

Forms close noon of Tuesday preceding publication date.

On Catholic Hour



Rev. John B. Delaunay, C.S.C., Dean of Men, University of Portland, Oregon, who will be the radio speaker on the nation-wide Catholic Hour during July. "Joy in Religion," will be the general subject of the series of addresses. The program is produced each Sunday by the National Council of Catholic Men, over a network of the National Broadcasting Company. (G. Gilbert photo.)

PLAN BENEFIT HERE TO RESTORE CHURCH RUINED BY FIRE

In the spacious gardens of the Misses Adelaide and Frances Trompeter at 711 Highland Avenue, a card party will be sponsored Saturday afternoon, July 10, from 2 to 5 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Lena, Illinois, recently destroyed by fire.

Pastor of the church, a former Rochesterian, is the Rev. Arthur M. Kreckel.

The church and all its furnishings were completely destroyed by fire early in May. Loss was estimated at $20,000. There are 47 families in the parish.

An unusually attractive prize for each table and numerous other prizes will be awarded. Cards will be followed by refreshments.

Miss Adelaide Trompeter is general chairman of the party, and will be assisted by the following committee.

Reception: Miss Frances Trompeter, Mrs. Ralph Stellwagen, Miss Estelle Kles, Miss Florence Kreckel; cards and tallies: Miss Theresa Kreckel, Miss Marcella Wahl, Mrs. William Aman; table prizes: Miss Anna Kowalski, Miss Agnes Martin, Miss Gertrude Kreckel; attendance prizes: Mrs. Martin Wahl; tickets: Mrs. Philip G. Kreckel, Mrs. John Geck; refreshments: Mrs. Leo McNamara, Mrs. Henry Holborn, Miss Anna Wahl.

Tickets may be obtained from any member of the committee, or by calling Charlotte 423-J.

Konnersreuth School Cross Restored Following Protests

MUNICH—A victory for the Holy Cross was won by the People of Konnersreuth, the little Bavarian village which has become known throughout the world because of Theresa Neumann, the stigmatized peasant girl who lives there.

According to an official report, the village school teacher, a man of the name of Arnold who professes allegiance to the Nazi movement, had removed the large Crucifix from the main classroom and replaced it by a small Cross on the ground "that it bothered him." The large Crucifix had been in its place for the last fifty years, since the school building was completed.

The people of Konnersreuth, who in large majority are good Catholics, objected strenuously, but all protests expressed individually proved in vain.

Finally a group of some hundred Catholic men gathered one Sunday and moved in a body to the teacher's residence. A delegation was sent inside to demand that the Crucifix which the teacher had kept in his own apartment ever since its removal from the school building be returned immediately. The teacher refused and called for the police.

The next day the authorities decided that the request of the people was to be met, and the Crucifix was restored to its old place.

Member of Niagara Faculty Made Major

By order of the President, W. Earl Smith, of 412 Raines Park, practising attorney and member of the faculty of Niagara University School of Business in Rochester, is appointed to the rank of Major, U. S. Army Reserves, according to a letter received by him from the Adjutant General in Washington.

The oath of office which accompanied the letter was sworn to at once before his brother, Lieutenant Austin W. Smith of the Army.

The Conditional Gift

No better financial "risk" exists in the U. S. A. than the Catholic Church.

For those who want safety and a fair interest, the Conditional Gift Plan for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith commends itself as a wise and charitable investment. This plan gives the donor from three to five per cent annually during his life.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

Inquiries cheerfully answered by REV. LEO C. MOONEY, Diocesan Director

COLUMBUS BUILDING, 50 Chestnut Street, Stone 1480

MASSES

BLESSED SACRAMENT — Oxford St. [illegible] Masses: Sunday, 6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Holydays, 5:30, 7, 8, 9. Daily, 6:45, 8.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Main St. East. Rt. Rev. Msgr. W. M. Hart. Masses: Sunday, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Holydays, 5:30, 6:15, 7, 7:45, 8:30 and 9:30. Daily, 6:30, 7, and 8.

ST. BONIFACE — Gregory St. Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. F. Boppel. Masses: Sunday, 6, 7:30, 9 and 10:30. Holydays, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 10. Daily 7 and 8.

HOLY ROSARY — Lexington Ave. Rev. W. A. Foery. Masses: Sunday, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Holydays, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Daily 7, 7:30 and 8.

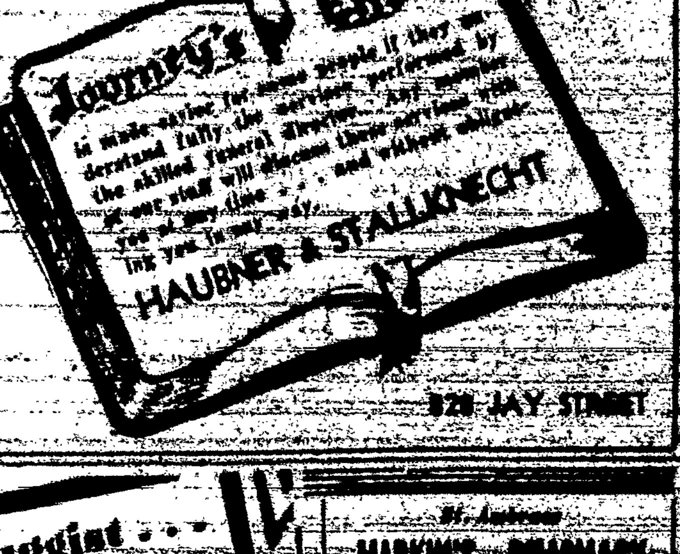
[illegible]

ST. MARY'S — South St. Rev. George V. Burns, D.D. Masses: Sunday, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. [illegible]

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP — [illegible]

SACRED HEART — Flower City Park. [illegible]

Tel. Gen. 300



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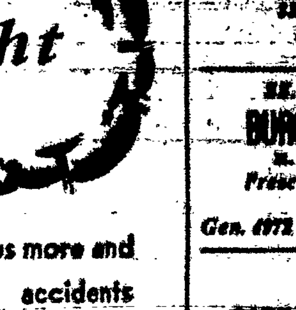
A FOURTH-right Thought



EACH YEAR the Fourth of July becomes more and more a safe and sane day. But . . . accidents will happen. Why not be prepared with a full medicine chest, or first aid kit. Your PARISH DRUGGIST will be pleased to advise you on what to get for cuts and burns and the other minor ills of vacation time.

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JOHN J. CHILSON
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