

Bp. Kearney's Installation Set Nov. 11

Change Made to Accommodate Western Bishops

Installation of the Most Rev. James Edward Kearney as fifth Bishop of Rochester has been postponed to Armistice Day, Thursday, November 11.

Announcement to this effect was made today by the 'Chancery'.

Previous plans had called for the installation of Bishop Kearney on Thursday, October 22.

The ceremony will be held in the Pro-Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, 450 West 11th St., at 8:30 a. m. Bishop Kearney, who is currently in Rome, is scheduled to install Bishop Kearney.

Lesson for Change

The change in dates was made to permit bishops from the western part of the United States to attend the ceremonies. Inasmuch as most of them will be in the East about that time to attend the annual bishops' meeting in Washington, the November 11 date was decided upon.

Plans are being made to accord Bishop Kearney an enthusiastic reception when he arrives here to take over his duties as fifth Bishop of Rochester.

Bishop Kearney is scheduled to arrive in Rochester on Wednesday, November 10, at the New York Central Station. Following the presentation of his credentials to diocesan officials, the Bishop will go to the episcopal residence at No. 947 East Avenue.

Chancery Opens In Civic Centre

The new quarters of the Chancery opened this week in the Columbus Civic Centre.

The offices are located on the third floor. Separate offices have been opened for the Rt. Rev. Magr. William M. Hart, Administrator of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Magr. William F. Berigan, Chancellor, and the Rev. Lawrence B. Casey, Vice-Chancellor.

A separate office will be ready for the Most Rev. James Edward Kearney, fifth Bishop of the Diocese.

There is no change in the Chancery telephone number, Main 3170.

NAME CARDINAL SEGURA TO SEVILLE

BILBAO—The Apostolic Delegate has announced that the Holy See has named His Eminence, Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz, Archbishop of Seville. He succeeds His Eminence, Santiago Cardinal Esteban, who died last month.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Exiled Spanish Doctors Get Aid at Lourdes

PARIS—At a meeting held at Lourdes during the French National Pilgrimage, Dr. Vallet, President of the International Association of Physicians of Lourdes, announced that the Association had just enrolled its two thousand five hundred and sixty-third member.

He also announced the proposed organization of an International Association of Pharmacists who are interested in the Lourdes cures.

INDEX

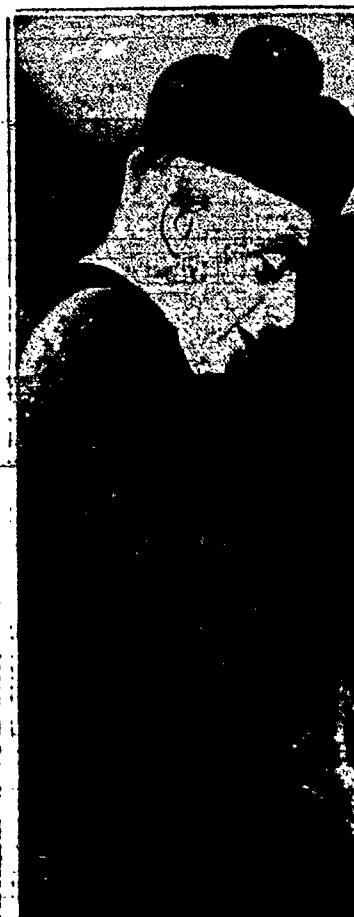
OUTSTANDING features in this outstanding edition of your diocesan newspaper:

- Section I
- Bishop's Installation
- Justice Black and the Klan
- Find Age Old Alaska Culture
- Priests, Nuns, And in China
- Rochester's Historic Cathedral
- Boys and Girls' Page

- Section II
- Constitution Centennial
- Editorial: Diocesan Recordings
- Spanish Pastoral Convocation
- Hint for the Homemaker
- Sports News
- Requests in Pace
- Radio Programs and Amusements
- Letter of Devotion List

IF YOU APPROVE of having a bigger and better Catholic newspaper do TWO things: Renew your own subscription and get a friend to subscribe!

Angelus Bells Ring Cathedral's Farewell



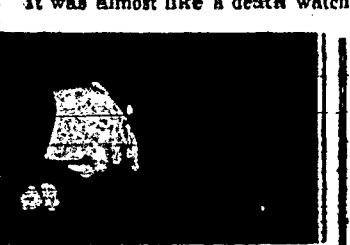
Thousands Attend Last Masses At St. Patrick's Sunday

St. Patrick's Cathedral—new belongs to the ages. While the Angelus bells broke the silence of a Sunday twilight, the simple turn of a key, closed forever the portals of the Cathedral built on the site where Catholicism was cradled in this area 119 years ago.

The Cathedral's final hours were packed with prayerful drama.

The complete text of Magr. Shay's final Cathedral sermon, an article by Magr. Hart, a review of the Cathedral's history, along with pictures and other features will be found on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Against a background of flickering candles and shafts of afternoon sunlight streaming through stained glass windows, Catholic Rochester in general and Cathedral parishioners, past and present in particular, came and prayed. It was almost like a death watch.



The Rt. Rev. Magr. Charles F. Shay is pictured above as he locked the main door of St. Patrick's Cathedral for the last time Sunday.

A few hours before the final Mass had been celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Magr. Charles F. Shay, last in a line of sixteen Cathedral pastors who had ruled St. Patrick's for more than a century.

Spirit of St. Patrick

In a sermon, which drew tears to the eyes of many of the nearly 2,000 people who crowded over the corner in the historic Cathedral, Magr. Shay outlined the dramatic story of St. Patrick's from the very beginning. He concluded by asking his people to keep the "spirit of St. Patrick."

And so they did.

Those who received Holy Communion at that last Mass proved that a vanguard of the hundreds who came throughout the afternoon and kept a last silent vigil before the Blessed Sacrament in those closing hours.

All walks of life were represented. Civic and business leaders, schooled in their faith at the

(Continued on Page 5)

ARCHBISHOP RUIZ RESIGNS AS PAPAL LEGATE TO MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—The Most Rev. Luis A. Martinez y Rodriguez, Archbishop of Mexico City has announced that His Holiness Pope Pius XI has accepted the resignation of the Most Rev. Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, Apostolic Delegate to Mexico and has thought it wise to designate the Archbishop of Mexico City to take charge temporarily of the transacting of ecclesiastical affairs relating to the Holy See.

Archbishop Ruiz y Flores will return to Mexico to resume his duties as Archbishop of Morelia, His Excellency added.

In 1907, he was appointed Archbishop of Monterrey (Linares), where he remained until 1912, when he was transferred to Morelia. During the persecution in 1913 he was forced into exile in the United States. He made a visit to Rome and then returned to Mexico in 1919, when he was exiled by Calles, bishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

It came at a time when diplomatic negotiations between the Holy See and the Spanish Republic were rapidly drifting toward a crisis.

Cardinal Segura, after his resignation on October 1, 1931 as Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has resided in Italy, at the Vatican, and in the United States. His resignation was a voluntary act prompted by patriotism and in the interest of peace.

U.S. Watches Red-Fascist Clash Abroad

Washington Seeks Neutral Course as Struggle Comes In Open

WASHINGTON—The shadows of communism and fascism are falling across Washington.

The struggle between them, which threatens to engulf a large part of the world, has both an international and a national aspect, and the United States, like many other countries, is keeping a careful lookout on the darkening horizon.

The alignment of the fascist powers in Europe and Asia against communist countries has brought the struggle into the open. The entire world is watching the struggle between Japan, Germany and Italy directed against Russia and China, announced by Hitler, has brought perceptibly nearer the possibility of open warfare between the fascist and communist countries.

Italy's defiance of Russia in the matter of piratical submarine warfare in the Mediterranean has resulted in a denunciation of government.

A Diplomatic Test

All of this does not directly concern the United States, but the difficulty of keeping out of the widespread struggle would test American diplomacy to the utmost. Preserving neutrality while the situation abroad is so easy matter, and the danger that flying sparks would set popular passion in the United States aflame is real enough to demand consideration.

On the one hand, the United States has a long record of neutrality in the conduct of national affairs. This has been indicated by the unusual attention given the charge that Nazi nuclei are being formed in this country to be ready when the time comes to oppose the communists, evidently on the assumption that sooner or later fascism and communism will come to grips here as elsewhere.

This has not been taken very seriously, but it has been taken seriously enough to give rise to the prediction that Congress, when it reconvenes will order an investigation of all subversive activities. Attention has been directed in Congress already to alleged "Hitlerized" camps. Activities of alleged fascist activities have been denounced.

Washington Watches

No one could have foreseen such demonstrations. Neither Nazism nor fascism has excited more than passing attention in Washington, and communism is held by many not prevalent enough to constitute an immediate danger.

But the prevalent opinion appears to be that all will bear watching, especially in view of the tense foreign situation and the unrest of opinion between the two philosophies of government.

The present policy of the Administration appears to be to preserve strict neutrality with reference to the struggle abroad and to insist upon the same strict neutrality at home. Nazi and fascist agitation however harmless it may be, runs counter to this policy and at the present time it does not appear probable that Congress will attempt to call a halt.

Pastor Notes Jubilee

PARIS—The pilgrimage of Notre Dame de Lourdes in the Diocese of Grenoble has celebrated the double jubilee of its pastor, the Rev. Joseph Sestier, O.M.I., who on July 22, 1887, took his perpetual vows as an Oblate, and on August 14, 1937, celebrated his golden jubilee. With the exception of a few years spent in exile, Father Sestier has always been at Notre Dame de Lourdes.

A committee of Bishops has been appointed by the plenary session to go to Rome to consult personally with the Holy Father with regard to the further steps to be taken. Very much will depend upon the outcome of the Nazi party convention in Nuremberg.

Informed German quarters doubt that the Nazi regime will come out openly in favor of a national church, but renewed violent attacks against both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches are generally anticipated.

The tactics of attack by the Nazis are being continued by the Reich. No pretext is considered important enough in the campaign to eliminate Christian influences in public life. Lately public service officials who once belonged to the Catholic Peace League of Germany now disavowed, have been formally excluded from all promotions.

Spanish Bishop Dies In Motor Accident

SARAGOSSA—The Most Rev. Justo Antonio Echeguren y Aldama, Bishop of Oviedo, has died from the effects of abdominal injuries received in an automobile accident on the road between La Corona and Cangas de Narcea. He was removed to the hospital at Luarca and given surgical attendance but died during the night.

Bishop Echeguren was born in Asturias, Diocese of Victoria, May 10, 1884. He became Bishop of Oviedo on January 28, 1935.

Priest Floors Thief

NEW YORK—A confessed thief who was captured and flogged by a fleet-footed, hard-punching priest was arraigned in Bronx Magistrate's Court here and held in \$1,000 bail.

Justice Black Is Life Ku Klux Klan Member, Investigator Charges

President Unaware of Alleged Klan Link, He Declares

No Investigation

Justice Department Never Inquired Into Black's Fitness

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt named Hugo L. Black to the United States Supreme Court unaware of any possible link with the Ku Klux Klan.

This was the inference drawn by reporters from a brief statement issued by the president following the publication of a series of articles purporting to show that the new associate justice holds a "life membership" in the Klan.

Here is the text of the statement read by the President at a press conference:

"I know only what I have read in the newspapers. I note that the stories are running serially, and their publication is not complete."

Mr. Justice Black is in Europe where undoubtedly he cannot get the full text of these articles. Under such circumstances as this, it is no further comment to make."

Reporters interpreted that statement as indicating that the President expects Justice Black to issue a clear-cut statement on the situation as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the president was reported to be visibly uneasy by the turn of events. In answer to one reporter's question as to whether the president received any information about a Ku Klux Klan connection before Mr. Black had been nominated, Mr. Roosevelt replied with an emphatic "no."

The whole affair is sound up in unexplained detail.

No Investigation

It was learned that the usual Department of Justice investigation of all judicial candidates has not been made in the Black case.

However, one question, and that the most important as a key to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude, was still unanswered. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had no information, prior to the appointment of Mr. Black's connection or non-connection with the Klan. But it was still not known whether Mr. Black had been asked about it, although it was assumed he had not been.

This assumption was based upon the President's known irritation over the alleged connection, which led many to believe that he would have hesitated to make the appointment had the stories now running in newspapers throughout the country been printed at the time.

It therefore appeared that, given Mr. Roosevelt's statement that he had not known of the connection, his irritation arose from a feeling that Mr. Black should have told him about it before he consented to having his name sent to the Senate.

Another revelation broke today with the discovery that Justice Black had taken his oath of office as Supreme Court justice in secret on August 19. This oath, the second required of a Supreme Court justice, usually is administered by the chief justice in open court.

Black In White

The very week America opens the annual centennial celebration of the signing of a Constitution which guarantees religious freedom, she looks up to her Supreme Court bench only to find one of its members allegedly wound up in the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan.

Yes, Hugo L. Black, the newest Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, still holds a membership in the Ku Klux Klan, according to amazing bits of evidence. In fact, he is said to have accepted a "life passport" in this hated organization which has scarred the face of the nation the often with the scourge of unbridled bigotry.

Facts gathered by Ray Sprigle, a reporter for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, indicate that Black took the Ku Klux Klan oath in September, 1923. In 1926 when he was running for the Senate, Black, for political reasons, tendered his Klan resignation, which was never accepted.

The life membership card was allegedly given Black at a Klan meeting in 1926, at which he made a victory speech declaring, according to Sprigle:

"I realize that I was elected by men who believe in the principles that I have sought to advance, and which are the principles of this organization."

If Associate Justice Black champions "the principles of this organization" on the Supreme Court bench he must, in all consistency, treat the Constitution's religious freedom guarantee as a scrap of paper.

And what does Justice Black have to say to that? Nothing. The New York Times tried for three straight days to contact him in Europe prior to publication of the Sprigle article in Monday's edition. But he refused to comment.

Probably Justice Black is busy trying to think up an answer that will satisfy Catholics, Jews and Klansmen.

As far as the Catholics are concerned, Mr. Justice Black there is but one answer. Out of that life membership connection with the Klan at once if it exists and publicly disavow the support of such an organization.

OR, if you don't want to take that course there is another open. Resign your Supreme Court seat.

You cannot serve two masters. You must decide between the people of the United States and the Ku Klux Klan.

Claim Black Cannot Be Unseated by Charge

WASHINGTON—The question whether Associate Justice Hugo L. Black shall take his seat on the bench in the United States Supreme Court has passed out of the hands of the President and the Senate, and is now in the hands of the courts.

The charge made in a series of copyrighted articles being published by the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette that he was still a member of the Ku Klux Klan does not affect "Mr. Black's" eligibility, they contend.

The President has appointed him to the bench and the Senate has confirmed him to that office. Only some voluntary action on his part or a finding by the Supreme Court sustaining "grounds" already launched against the nominee could prevent Mr. Black from taking his place on the Supreme Court bench next month.

There is a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court that the Senate cannot rescind its confirmation already given, until being held an exercise of judicial power.

Having once confirmed a Supreme Court nominee, authorities state the only way in which the Senate can remove him from the bench is by impeachment, which proceeding must begin in the House of Representatives.

Albert Levitt, an attorney formerly connected with the Department of Justice, has filed in the Supreme Court an action calling upon Mr. Black to show cause why he is not constitutionally ineligible to be a member of the Court. This action will be taken up at once as the Supreme Court convenes next month. This action does not involve Mr. Black's alleged membership in the Klan.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings declared that Mr. Black's suitability to be a Supreme Court member was "beyond question."

Senator Borah, who voted against Mr. Black's confirmation in the Senate because he believed that legally there was no vacancy on the Supreme Court, said that Mr. Black is now a member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he doubts if any other organization of that kind could be a member of the Supreme Court.

Senator King of Utah said that while he believed "no man should be a member of the Ku Klux Klan," he believed that Mr. Black was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and that he believed that Mr. Black was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

May I also look for the success of this campaign to that younger man? (Continued on Page 2)

Records Show He Given Life Passport At 1926 Meeting

First 'Resigned'

But Only For Political Reasons, Probing Report Says

By N.C.W. News Service

WASHINGTON—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, who took his seat on the United States Supreme Court last month, was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, a charge which has been made public by a series of articles in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The article, which appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on September 15, 1937, stated that Black had taken the Ku Klux Klan oath in September, 1923, and that he had been given a "life passport" in 1926.

Black, who is now 54 years old, was born in 1882 in a small town in Alabama. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1904, and from the University of Michigan in 1908. He was admitted to the bar in 1910, and began his law practice in Birmingham, Alabama.

Black was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1914, and served two terms. He was then elected to the Alabama Senate in 1916, and served two terms. In 1926, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served one term.

Black was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt in 1936. He took his oath of office on September 12, 1936.

The charge that Black was a member of the Ku Klux Klan was first made public in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on September 15, 1937. The article stated that Black had taken the Ku Klux Klan oath in September, 1923, and that he had been given a "life passport" in 1926.

Black has not yet responded to the charge. He has said that he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but that he has never taken the oath.

The charge has caused a great deal of controversy. Some people believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the Court will rule on the charge in the next few months.

The charge has also caused a great deal of controversy in the Senate. Some Senators believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The Senate has not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the Senate will rule on the charge in the next few months.

The charge has also caused a great deal of controversy in the public. Some people believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The public has not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the public will rule on the charge in the next few months.

The charge has also caused a great deal of controversy in the press. Some newspapers believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The press has not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the press will rule on the charge in the next few months.

The charge has also caused a great deal of controversy in the churches. Some churches believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The churches have not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the churches will rule on the charge in the next few months.

The charge has also caused a great deal of controversy in the schools. Some schools believe that Black is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, while others believe that he is not.

The schools have not yet ruled on the charge. It is expected that the schools will rule on the charge in the next few months.

Repair, Redecorate French Church

Work Completed Under the Direction of Father Van Der Meulen

Complete renovation of historic Our Lady of Victory Church in Pleasant Street is being completed this week under the direction of the Rev. Camiel A. Van Der Meulen, the pastor.

The "French Church" as it is known to thousands of people throughout the Diocese, has been refurnished from top to bottom in preparation for the nineteenth anniversary of the establishment of Our Lady of Victory parish on January 1, 1848.

The main altar has been repaired and redecorated as have all other altars in the church. The historic Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, which was built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1923 has been redecorated.

All the statues in the church, most of them imported from Europe, have been repaired. The stations of the cross have been retouched.

Byzantine Style

The ceiling and walls have been refinished in Byzantine style. The ceiling over the nave of the church carries canvas paintings of eight



Photo by Hehner

Rev. Camiel A. Van Der Meulen

angels, four on each side carrying an illuminated scroll with the single word "Sanctus."

Father Van Der Meulen pointed out that four coats of paint have

Appeal made to Friends, Parishioners On Eve of Anniversary

been used on the walls. The communion rail has been repaired and redecorated and the light fixtures revised.

Four new fixtures are being installed beneath the gallery. The pews have been varnished and even the stained glass windows retouched. The entire job was done by Aracangelo, Inc. of Buffalo, N.Y.

The first special event in the newly-decorated church will be the annual novena in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, which opens on Wednesday, September 22, and closes on Thursday, September 30.

Father Van Der Meulen is making a city-wide appeal to parishioners, former parishioners, and other organizations of that kind to contribute financially to cover the costs of repairs and redecoration and help wipe out the current indebtedness.

In a letter sent out with pledge cards, Father Van Der Meulen says in part:

"May I also look for the success of this campaign to that younger man? (Continued on Page 2)"