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The World In Review

Continued from Page 28

"There is a God. There is property. There is common sense." Citing these three simple ideas, James Fitzgerald, Executive Secretary of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Detroit, Mich., speaking for "the man in the street," in his presidential address to the twenty-third annual meeting of National Conference of Catholic Charities in St. Paul, Minn., said that these must be held fast to in the present social confusion, "the turmoil of a turning tide between the extremes of individualism and collectivism."

* * *

Startling information showing that the Spanish Leftists thus far had received only $46,022.44 of the $197,607.34 collected in their behalf in the United States was contained in a tabulation released by the State Department. Detailed expenditures of seven organizations showed that $82,076.01 had been spent for "administration and publicity" purposes. The only Catholic organization receiving funds for Spain—The Brooklyn Tablet—did not spend one cent for "administration and publicity," sent $4,952.50 to Spain and had an unexpended balance of but $113.

* * *

Catholic churches throughout Central Luzon suffered the most as result of violent earthquakes that rocked the Philippines.

Consecration of the Most Rev. Armand Clabaut, O.M.I., as Coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic of the Hudson's Bay district, at Chesterfield Inlet—mission site on the northwestern coast of Hudson's Bay and but 300 miles south of the Arctic Circle—marked the most northerly site at which the plenitude of the sacerdotal office has ever been bestowed on the American continent.

* * *

A Spanish priest, the Rev. G. Casals, a Catalan, escaped death at the hands of the Leftists by playing dead, he related on arrival in Washington. He told how he lay for 24 hours in a clinic outside of Barcelona in the role of a corpse, thus escaping detection during that tense period in his 10-hour flight from the priest-hunting and priest-killing Leftists of the anarchist-ridden metropolis.

* * *

All American Catholic missionaries working in the Peiping zone in China were reported safe and actively engaged in performing duties at their various posts.

* * *

That Associate Justice Hugo Lafayette Black of the United States Supreme Court is a life member of the Ku Klux Klan was charged in a series of articles by Ray Sprigle, staff writer, which the Pittsburgh Post began publishing.

* * *

The Most Rev. Luis M. Martinez y Rodriguez, Archbishop of Mexico City, announced that His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, had accepted the resignation of the Most Rev. Leopoldo Ruis y Floras, Apostolic Delegate to Mexico. Archbishop Ruis was to return to Mexico to resume his duties as Archbishop of Morelia.

* * *

Even a change of Government by revolution failed to hinder or effect the National Eucharistic Congress of Paraguay which took place at Asuncion, according to schedule in every detail.

* * *

A census of all Syrian Catholics and Syrian Catholic Churches in the United States was to be undertaken by the Most Rev. Cyril George Dallal, Archbishop of Mosul, Irak, he announced on arrival in New York.

* * *

Catholic newspapers in London published a secret dispatch revealing ceaseless and intensive propaganda in England on behalf of the Basque Separatists, allies of the Spanish Leftists. Dispatch was found by General Franco's document salvage service.

* * *

The Most Rev. Ambrose Pinger, O.F.M., was consecrated Bishop of Capitolias and Vicar Apostolic of Chowtsun, China, at ceremonies in Chicago.

* * *

Osservatore Romano, semi-official Vatican organ, expressed pleasure that Nazi Conference at Nuremberg had ended without rupture between State and Church which various circles expected. The newspaper, however, did not conceal its preoccupation with conditions facing the Church in the Reich.

* * *

From London came the report that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit had come out very well from the onslaught of newspaper interviewers while there on a holiday. Interviewers seemed disappointed that instead of finding him ranting violently they found him an earnest parish priest.

* * *

"Deweyism," called America's prevailing educational theory, was attacked as "absolutely inadequate" by the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S.J., President of Fordham University, speaking at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

* * *

The mission icebreaker of the Most Rev. Arsene Turquetil, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of Hudson Bay, the "St. Therese," was first boat to sail through the Frozen Strait on the Arctic Circle and back again in the same season.

* * *

By direction of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, the Catholic University of America entered into an agreement with the Sulpician Fathers whereby the Sulpician Seminary in Washington was to become the University Seminary for training diocesan priests.

* * *

While in Berlin, leaders of Germany and Italy were issuing a denunciation of Communism, Pope Pius VI unexpectedly gave to the world a message warning vigorously against both Communism and a cult of the state which, under the guise of combatting Communism, seeks to revive paganism. The Holy Father in his Encyclical urged great devotion to the Rosary which he said will prevail against these heresies of modern times as it has against those of the past, particularly the formidable Albigensian cult.

* * *

"The youth of our day are going to follow some leader. It is up to you to see that that leader carries a cross." This challenge was laid down by the Most Rev. James E. Kearney, D.D., Bishop-elect of Rochester, in an address before delegates to the national convention of the National Council of Catholic Women in Washington. The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, preached the sermon at the opening Mass of the convention.

* * *

A newsreel photographer at Old Orchard, Maine, there to take pictures in the air was shot down to safety by a marksman priest after a cluster of thirty balloons had carried the cameraman on an unscheduled and unwanted flight of thirteen miles, at altitudes ranging to 2,000 feet, over an alarmed countryside. The priest was the Rev. James J. Bullen, pastor of St. Margaret's Church, Old Orchard.

* * *

Both the new National Commander and Chaplain of the American Legion and the new National President of the "40 and 8," elected at the national convention in New York are Catholics. The Rev. Francis Lawler, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Hume, Ill., is national Chaplain. Daniel J. Doherty, of Woburn, Mass., is National Commander and Fred G. Fraser of Washington, D. C., is Chef de Chemin de Fer of the "40 and 8."

THE END

The Great Christian Mohawk Chief

(Continued from Page 8)

and there had been no missionaries among the Iroquois other than Jesuits to create a demand for Christian teaching, with the possible exception of a few contacts in the Hudson Valley. The extract, which follows, is illuminating in regard to the success, the blameless character and the high learning of the Jesuits:

"I desire your Lordships will please send over two ministers (of religion) as soon as possibly can be, or we shall hazard the loss of our Indians. They press for ministers above all things whatsoever; they ought to be young men or they will never be able to learn the Indian tongue. They must be men of sober, exemplary lives, and good scholars, or they will not be fit to instruct the Indians or equal the Jesuits in point of argument." Col. Docs. IV. p. 717.

A little thought will show that these words of an English Governor of New York who was trying to shut out all French influence from the Indians, are unintentionally the highest tribute to the Jesuit missionaries who had created these demands for Christian instruction by men of the highest character and the best of learning.

The success of the labors of the Jesuits among the Iroquois is evident also from the eminent converts whom they elevated from the depths of paganism. Side by side with the name of Garakontie, the Onondaga chief, who after the French had left the Iroquois country to escape a general massacre in 1656, fitted up his own cabin as a chapel and maintained as far as he was able, the devotions of his faith until the Blackrobes returned in 1668; along with the name of Orehaoue and Sarennoa, the Cayuga chiefs, with the name of the saintly Francis Tehoronhiongo of the Senecas, belongs that of *Athasata*, the great Mohawk, of whom the recollection will call to the mind of the public not only his own personal merits but also the fact of the eminent success of Christian missionary labors among the Iroquois.

THE END

The Denonville Expedition

Continued from Page 5

A heavy rain kept the army in camp until noon of the next day, when they occupied the deserted village of Ganagaro, two miles south of the present village of Victor.

The destruction of the corn crop and the fort on a hill, west of the village, occupied the army at this place. Gandougarie was destroyed next. This place, located at East Bloomfield, was the home of the survivors of the Huron Mission.

Returning to Fort Hill at Victor, the army of Denonville camped for the night. An alarm was caused by a sentry firing at an Illinois woman, a slave of the Senecas, who had escaped. She said the Senecas were at Canandaigua, awaiting reinforcements from other tribes of Iroquois before attacking the French.

On the Honeoye outlet, south of Rochester Junction, lay the town of Totiakton, the center of a rich corn country. Here the work of destruction was carried out, and some of the Indian allies deserted because of their disgust with this type of warfare.

Gandachiragou, a town about two miles north of Lima, also was destroyed. Indignant at finding the coat of arms of the Duke of York at the entrance to the village, Denonville claimed the entire Genesee Country for Louis XIV of France as his army stood at attention.

"It is beyond question," says Denonville, in his report, "that we first discovered and took possession of that country and for twenty consecutive years have had Father Fremin, Garnier and others as stationary missionaries in all their villages."

Sickness, due to the heat and the diet of green corn and fresh pork hastened the close of the campaign. Some of the corn fields escaped them as the Indian scouts refused to report their location.

The army marched north and camped at Mendon Ponds on July 23. De Baugy, aide to Denonville, reported it thus: "On the last night before we turned to our boats we camped in sight of three of the most beautiful lakes you ever saw."

The army then went to Niagara, built a fort there and returned to Montreal by the north shore of Lake Ontario.

Just as the last boats vanished over the horizon at Sea Breeze, the revenge-seeking Senecas arrived. They later attacked Fort Niagara and pillaged the island of Montreal.

Denonville returned to France to serve as military instructor in the royal palace.

History views the results of his campaign as forcing the Iroquois into a closer alliance with England in that monumental struggle for the North American continent which was settled years later on the plains of Abraham.

THE END