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Noted Journalists Speak At Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—Two prominent figures in the field of journalism, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Editor and Publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Richard Reid, Editor of The Bulletin, Catholic weekly in Augusta, Ga., are lecturing to the summer school students at the University of Notre Dame. With "Europe from Afar" as his topic, Colonel McCormick discussed European unrest from the viewpoint of an American journalist. Mr. Reid, Laetare Medalist in 1936, is giving a series of four lectures to the student body embracing the general subject of Catholic apologetics and covering "The Spirit of Apologetics," "The Mechanics of Apologetics," "Prejudice and Politics," and "Apologetics and the Press."

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NATIONAL NEWS

JUST SOCIAL ORDER — ALIENS TOLERANCE IN SCOTLAND REPORT

Glasgow Head Visits America

Reveals Spread Of Tolerance

NEW YORK.—The first Catholic since the Reformation to become Lord Provost of Glasgow, highest civic honor in predominantly Presbyterian Scotland, is in New York for a two and one-half week visit. He told of a growing understanding and religious tolerance in his once very bitter country.

The Lord Provost, Patrick Joseph Dolan, native Scotsman, but a descendant of Irish grandparents, told reporters here that the "long feud" between Protestants and Catholics was at last abating and that his election to the post of Lord Provost was proof of the new attitude of sympathy and understanding toward Catholics.

When he was a pit-boy in the coal mines he first heard the Scotch expression that "no Roman ever will be Lord Provost of Glasgow," said Mr. Dolan on a visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Hobes to Church.

Mr. Dolan said he had held various public offices in Scotland for 25 years. He had been the spokesman of the working classes, he said, and through all his dealings with his fellow workmen he had striven to break down prejudices between Catholics and Protestants.

When finally I was made Lord Provost I faced a very grave problem, he said. "My robes had never been within a Catholic Church. Many, you know, felt that the robes had never been within a Catholic Church. Four days after I took office I donned the robes and went to church. The police had to turn out to protect me so many came to cheer."

Religion Taught
Glasgow he said has appointed schools for each denomination and a half-hour daily instruction in their chosen faith was given each pupil under 15.

He said the Protestants actually pay to have Catholicism taught to the Catholic children, and the Catholics do the same for the religion of Protestant children.

In the past five years three new Catholic high schools have been built by the government, each costing \$500,000, Mr. Dolan said.

TRAVEL MANY MILES TO SCHOOL



Rev. Pierre Charles, S. J., professor of Missiology at Louvain University, Belgium, and Gregorian University, Rome, who is giving a lecture course at Fordham University Summer School; Ivan Tora of Budapest, Lenore Los of Peiping, Ervin Tors of Budapest, and Eunice Wan of Hankow. The Tom brothers will enter the School of Education and the School of Business in the Fall and the girls, graduates of Fu Jen Academy, Peiping, and the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., will take graduate work in chemistry at Fordham. Fr. Charles will later tour the United States speaking on the missions. (N.C.W.C.)

Calls On Education To Guard Liberties

WASHINGTON.—"The instruction of mankind in the ways and means to establish a just social order and thereby anticipate unfavorable concentration in an authentic task if not central purpose of education," declared the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Sciences at the Catholic University of America in a Golden Jubilee Lecture at the University Sunday.

Speaking on "Catholic Education and the Social Sciences," Monsignor Haas warned that "a world movement toward concentrated executive power is everywhere threatening the basic liberties of men." Citing the specter of unemployment in the United States, Monsignor Haas declared that "the most serious danger to the individual is not submission to injustice, adding that, 'driven to desperation, they fall in with the modern trend toward totalitarianism which, as bitter experience shows, is less a cure than it is another disease.'"

Must Undo Evils
Monsignor Haas said that in a little more than a decade American economy has changed, so that "our immediate economic task is not so much how to get goods produced, but how to get goods distributed. It is to get goods, which they are produced, into the hands of the great mass of our population."

"This can be done through a fairly simple device," he went on. "Provide all industrial children, able and willing to work, with adequate buying power. This, however, is more easily said than done because we must first undo the evils caused by 100 years of short-sighted social and economic policy. The undoing of these evils is, in a democracy, a matter of education; and education takes time, and time is, in this instance, not on our side of the angle."

Blaming individualism for the world problems of the day, Monsignor Haas declared that "society has come to the place now of asking an accounting of education in the light of man's social knowledge with which to understand and combat conditions which were growing intolerable to all thinking men."

Five Agencies Cited
"Catholic Education," Monsignor Haas asserted, "constitutes the proper functioning of not one but several agencies—the family, the school, the Church, the government and the occupation."

No one of these five agencies is exclusive, he went on. "Each one is influencing all the rest. Each one must be permitted legitimate freedom to exercise its rights and perform its obligations; otherwise the result is a social and economic chaos. The problem of education is to harmonize them, to blend them into one unifying force."

"Each one of these five agencies has its own work to do in education," he said. "Each one is essential to the social order. It is a social activity not only in the sense that it is a joint enterprise, but also in the sense that it has a public purpose. In order to know, however, we must know and balance the functions of each one of the five agencies."

Aliens Becoming Radicals Causes Capital Concern

WASHINGTON (NC).—One of the most persistently contentious questions which has been before Congress for years is the wedding out of undesirable aliens who, for one reason or another, have sought haven in the United States.

The first move in answering it was the adoption of the quota system for the admission of immigrants. With the advent of the post-war depression, the alien was again made the target for more legislative discrimination on the ground that he was holding a job which might well have gone to an American citizen.

Finally, when totalitarianism and particularly communism began to be a world menace, more proposals were made to keep the alien under surveillance and to deport those who did not conform to American political and social ideals. Even during the closing days of the Congress the question was debated in the House, the only appreciable result being the disclosure of the wide diversity of opinion on the subject.

On one phase of the problem there was apparent unanimity of opinion. All members of the House seemed to detest communism. There agreement ended. Some did not regard the danger of communism in the United States as serious. Others took the opposite view. Some insisted that aliens who had been communists at any time should be deported. Others insisted with equal vigor that it was wrong to single out the alien and expel him from the country because at one time he might have belonged, willingly or not, to a communistic organization.

From the House debate, the chief difficulty appeared to be to determine when an alien is a communist. A Representative Celler said: "You give power in this bill to the Secretary of Labor to deport a man who may have been a communist or who may have joined the Communist Party or some similar radical party for 30 minutes, 5 days or five years, many years, and regardless of his subsequent mode of living, regardless of his change of mental attitude, regardless of repentance by contrition. A man should have the right to change his mind and doctrine subsequent to his admission to the radical party. I say it is unfair to send him home without a trial."

The opposite viewpoint was stated by Representative Risk, who said: "Aliens who have nothing in common with us have come within our borders and taken advantage of the tolerance of the American people to bore into the very vitals of American life. Law and order have no place in their conception of government. We have long stood by and permitted them to grow stronger each day until now we are faced with a real threat, more of a threat to us than is the most warlike and most aggressive foreign nation."

Foreign-born whites, 200 per hundred thousands were arrested. Approximately the same proportion exists in the numbers of native-born and foreign-born sentenced to prisons and reformatories. These figures show that the alien-born are less criminally inclined than the native-born.

But that has nothing to do with the question discussed by the House—one of scores having to do with aliens. The proponents of the measure insist that it applies only to aliens who belong to radical organizations and carry on radical activities in the United States. The opponents contend that it would apply to the alien who had long since changed his mind, even though at one time he might have been attached to an organization bent upon the destruction of democratic government.

Curiously enough, while one group of legislators—abolitionists—proposed the deportation law as "Christian, another insists that its purpose is to preserve Christian-American political system."

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Wears Historic Chain To Mass

NEW YORK (NC).—Scottish religious history was made in St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday when, for the second time in 350 years, the gold chain of the office of the Lord Provost of Glasgow was carried inside a Catholic church.

The present possessor of the chain, Patrick Joseph Dolan, a Scotsman of Irish descent who last November became the first Catholic since the so-called Reformation to win election as Lord Provost of Presbyterian Glasgow, wore the chain to St. Patrick's Cathedral for Solemn Mass.

Mr. Dolan carried the chain into a Catholic church once before at Mass in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, four days after his election, in observation of "Civic Sunday," an annual event in Glasgow.

Mr. Dolan wore the chain only once before since the beginning of his visit to New York two weeks ago. He said he wore it to St. Patrick's because he wanted "to pay this most majestic church the biggest compliment" he could.

The chain of the Lord Provost is valued at \$5,000. On one side of its medal is the image of St. Andrew, the first Bishop of the newly founded Glasgow. On the reverse side are several symbols of the city. The chain has 27 links, one for each successive Lord Provost of the last 100 years. One for Mr. Dolan will be added upon his retirement three years from now.

'Political Discipline' Seen Danger

ST. LOUIS.—The great danger to American education is the substitution of so-called "political discipline" of today's youth, due to the fact that the schools are coming into the hands of politicians who are far removed from the scene of educational operation. Dr. George F. Donovan, President of Webster College, Webster Groves, told the St. Louis Optimist Club.

"The concrete dangers," Dr. Donovan stated, "are consolidation of large school areas even under state control, the tax by states on voluntary accrediting associations, the Federal Aid to education particularly through the N. Y. A. and the W. P. A. (the proposal for a Federal Department of Education, and increased taxation.)"

"If this program of political discipline is allowed to continue, the following results will take place: increase of state Fascism, disintegration of local democracy, decline of a belief in God, extension of a mass educational idea to the detriment of the individual, a growing emphasis on physical equipment alone, the elimination of the personal relationship between the teacher and the pupil and the weakening of the liberal arts tradition."

Claudon On U. S.-Peru Peace Inquiry Board

WASHINGTON.—Paul Claudon, former Ambassador of France to the United States, a distinguished convert to Catholicism and a noted author, has been named Joint Commissioner on the International Commission of Inquiry provided for under the terms of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Peru signed in 1914.

Two Commissioners are appointed by the United States and two by Peru. Mr. Claudon will be the fifth member of the Commission. The United States and Peru joined in its selection.

A Catholic newspaper's golden jubilee is an occasion for rejoicing with so many forces attacking

DOUBLE K. C. INITIATION AT SEATTLE, AUGUST 13

SEATTLE (NC).—The Knights of Columbus will exemplify their third degree twice on Sunday afternoon, August 13, with the supreme officers of the order, here for their international convention, presiding at the ceremonial. So many candidates have been presented for the honor of being knighted in the convention class that plans have been made for the double initiation. It will be the first time that the major lesson of the order has been exemplified twice on the same day in a council chamber in the West.

Indications are that the supreme convention class will number well over 100 candidates," said James P. English, past State Deputy and co-chairman of the convention executive committee. "With high ranking officers of the order from all sections of North America assisting at the initiation the ceremonial will be the most impressive witnessed here."

Scores of committees are actively planning for the entertainment of the 10,000 delegates and visitors expected here for the international convention August 13 to 17.

Anglicans Give Shelter
London.—A Catholic procession at Leigh, Lancashire, was well on its way when a storm broke and hundreds of children and adults were getting drenched. The Anglican vicar opened his church and school and took them in. Others were accommodated in the railway depot. There were 5,000 in the procession, with 12 bands.

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