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STATEMENT OF THE

ROCHESTER TRUST and Safe Deposit COMPANY

Main Street West and Exchange

As Shown by Its Books at the Close of Business

SATURDAY—JUNE 29, 1940

RESOURCES

Cash in Banks	$ 5,619,774.83
Cash on Hand	990,453.25
U. S. Gov't and Municipal Bonds	7,481,300.18
Other Bonds	3,914,859.58
Stocks	868,008.48
Demand Loans	5,120,436.76
Time Loans	507,734.17
Bonds and Mortgages	8,840,155.68
Bank Building	850,000.00
Other Real Estate	2,299,650.90
Accrued Interest Due	255,241.20
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit (per contra)	5,713.00
Other Assets	52,204.63
Total	$36,105,532.66

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	2,544,584.73
Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	265,332.36
Letters of Credit (per contra)	5,713.00
Deposits	32,989,902.57
Total	$36,105,532.66

Statement of the Trust Department

Saturday, June 29, 1940

RESOURCES

Gov't, State, Municipal Bonds and Corporate Bonds and Stocks	$32,083,750.90
Mortgages	4,633,686.78
Cash (Income and principal pending distribution or investment)	2,421,135.25
Other Assets	3,406,390.73
Total	$42,544,963.66

LIABILITIES

Due Estates, Trusts and Guardianships	$30,203,502.60
Due Agency and Custodian Accounts and Corporate Trusts	12,341,461.06
Total	$42,544,963.66

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[illegible] 2 and 3

INTERNATIONAL

CATHOLIC ALLEGIANCE

SWISS CONVENT MISSING

Catholics Loyal Avers Prelate

Back Own Country In Time of Crisis

NEW YORK.—(NC)—The attitude of the Catholic toward his country, particularly in time of emergency, as defined in an address by His Excellency the Most Rev. William Godfrey, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, was the subject of a short-wave address from the Vatican radio station. A transcription of the address was made by the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

"Among the important public professions of faith occasioned by the war in the west, not the least vigorous and significant is the declaration pronounced a few days ago at Edinburgh by the Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, Archbishop William Godfrey, on the subject of the Catholic attitude toward the State, especially in time of crisis," the speaker said.

"There is always a suspicious attitude in certain quarters, when the question arises concerning Catholics, and especially the Catholic clergy and Hierarchy, co-operating in a cause which sometimes seems political rather than religious.'

Clears the Air

"It is somehow assumed that Catholics are interested only in their own peculiar kind of world—the suggestion that their desires are selfish and jealous and that their fingers are crossed when they volunteer to support a war or a peace project which is not specifically their own. It might be that certain elements of the Catholic Press, and some individual members of the clergy, have given color to this charge of isolation and indifference at one time or another. Some may have given the impression that the Catholic conscience and Catholic loyalty are not seriously involved except where the Catholic Faith is directly involved in a struggle against tyranny."

Archbishop Godfrey's lengthy declaration "clears the air of a serious illusion and at the same time rebukes those who may have accredited it by their irresponsible pronouncements," said the speaker. "The spheres of Church and State, says the Apostolic Delegate, are clearly defined by Catholic theology," he continued. "Both are from God. Consequently there can be no real conflict of rights and duties even in complicated situations. The Church must, however, remain the supreme arbitrator in questions of morals and doctrines. Her object is to promote public order according to Christian ideals. She is entirely independent of particular forms of governments. Insisting that justice for all and paternal harmony are the Christian ideals, Monsignor Godfrey attacks the question which is never far from the hearts of non-Catholics when there is a common cause to defend. Because, he observes, the Church is a challenge to the world, she is a perpetual target for other forms of religion based for the most part not on authority but on private judgment."

Unequaled in Loyalty

"When they insist that we are different from others we answer: did you mean by that, that we have less regard for our duties as citizens, less loyalty to King and country, that we are less honest in our relations with others, less open and sociable than the masses among whom we live? Then we gladly let facts and figures speak for us. If instead you mean that on the religious question we offer the world a unity of faith that is world-wide, a vigorous organism of a Catholic plan of life, discipline, order and the right to persist in the face of often repeated and often bloody attacks, a continuity of life that stems from apostolic time and is rich in common fortitudes, we are proud to say no other group can match it. Then indeed we acknowledge with pleasure that we have something which sets us off from others and it is our dearest wish that others may join us so that the union for which our Saviour prayed may happily come to pass and make of us all a single flock under a single shepherd.

"These words out of England, accompanied by the story of Catholic loyalty and heroism in their country's armed forces, should help to silence the suspicion that we are so different that we cannot be counted on for sympathy and disinterested support when country and not Church is calling. History, today's and yesterday's, tells just the opposite story. The church never fails to answer when country calls, provided only that country is right. The Catholic Church, with all its pride and power, is a force to lean upon in time of danger. No nation that has ever trusted her in an emergency has had reason to regret the solicity of the rock of Peter."

FACE LOSS OF JOBS UNLESS THEY VOTE FOR CAMACHO

MEXICO CITY—(NC)—Although there has been no official or public statement, there is a widespread report that all Government employes have been threatened with loss of jobs if they do not vote for Manuel Avila Camacho, presidential nominee of the Mexican Revolutionary Party.

Supporters of General Juan Andreu Almazan and members of other independent parties have protested to President Lazaro Cardenas, who has made many public statement to the effect that Mexico would have a real presidential election this year and that citizens would be unhampered in the exercise of their right to vote.

If he is generous to us he is a great guy; if he is generous to others, he is an easy mark and a sap.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His College Closed

Bishop Ralph L. Hayes, rector of the North American College, Rome, pictured as he arrived aboard the S. S. Exochorda, in Milton, June 28, where he conferred with Cardinal O'Connell. Bishop Hayes was the last to leave the College, which has been closed for the first time in its history. Twenty other Catholic colleges in Rome are closed for the duration of the war.

Expose Paper Smearing Nazi Persecution

GENEVA.—Surprise was caused among Catholics here conversant with the position of the Church in Nazi Germany when the May 6 issue of Facts in Review, a publication issued by the "German Library of Information," 17 Battery Place, New York City, came to hand.

The issue is devoted entirely to the place religion holds in Nazi Germany. It shows pictures of services in Protestant churches and of new Protestant church buildings and purports to prove that Christian activities are in no way hampered under the Nazi rule.

Significantly enough the only reference to the Catholic church is carried on the last page of the paper where the frontispieces of the only three remaining Catholic diocesan weeklies of Germany are reproduced together with those of several Protestant papers.

Of course, no mention is made of the suppression of Catholic schools, the destruction of the entire Catholic Press, the influence of Nazi paganism in colleges and party organizations, the systematic persecution of all things Christian throughout the Reich ever since Hitler came to power.

The paper, Catholics here point out, is thoroughly misleading and should be refuted everywhere by Catholics in the United States who have been informed consistently by their Press as well as in the Pastorals and public statements of their own Hierarchy of the Kulturkampf Hitler wages against the Church.

HEAVENLY PROTECTION SPARES SWISS INVASION COMMANDER DECLARES

GENEVA. — (NC) — General Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, has issued a proclamation to the people of his country which is widely quoted as a luminous example of true leadership.

"A greater value," General Guisan said in part, "is attached to the spiritual preparedness than to the material and moral one. Our forefathers know that when, prior to every battle, they bent their knees before the Almighty. If, among all the small countries of Europe, Switzerland up to now has been spared the ravages of an invasion, we are indebted for this in the first place to the protection of the Lord. The faith in God must remain alive in all the hearts, and the prayer of the soldier must be in unison with that of his wife, his parents and his children."

Prelate Breaks Ground For Mexico Museum

MEXICO CITY.—In the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Hacienda and a distinguished gathering, the Most Rev. Luis M. Martinez, Archbishop of Mexico, broke the ground for the new building which will house the Museum of Colonial Art. It is being built on the site previously occupied by the Archdiocesan Seminary near the Cathedral. The Archbishop then initiated the work of restoring the pavement of the Cathedral. His Excellency placed the first marble square.

Mark Golden Jubilee

Church Point, N. S.—A three-day celebration marked the golden jubilee of St Anne's College here. This is one of three educational institutions in the Maritime Provinces founded and operated by the Eudist Fathers.

Communicants Allowed Liquids When Sheltered From Air Raids

By George Barnard

LONDON—(NC)—Emergency regulations issued from Archbishop's House, Westminster, here, permit the faithful to take non alcoholic liquid refreshment before Holy Communion if they have taken refuge at night because of air raids.

Those who have care of the sick during the night and who are unable to keep the Eucharistic fast are also given permission to take non-alcoholic liquid refreshment before Holy Communion for the duration of the war.

Priests are given permission in certain circumstances, for the duration of the war, to celebrate three Masses on days of obligation. Individual application to the Chancellor is required for this dispensation.

Alyse Simpson Refuses Proof

'Swiss Convent' Is Still Unknown

By GEORGE BARNARD

LONDON — An exchange of letters between John P. Boland, Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, and the author of a book called "The Convent," which attacked a religious institution in Switzerland called in the book "The Mystic Rose," has resulted in the author refusing to give the name of the convent so that her charges might be investigated.

In all, the author wrote three letters, and it is notable that each came from a different address, although all were written within a period of two weeks.

The exchange of letters was as follows:

THE CONVENT

Dear Madam:

My attention has been called by a correspondent from America to your book and I have been asked to ascertain from you the exact location, and full address, of the convent entitled "The Mystic Rose" in Switzerland.

I enclose a stamped addressed envelope for the favor of a reply.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) John P. Boland, Secretary.

Dear Sir

My book "The Convent," quite contrary to what I expected, seems to have created a bit of an uproar in America.

I am rather sorry about that. By now, I am sure, the "storm" has died down and I do not see the good of publishing the name of the convent.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Alyse Simpson.

Dear Madam

I am obliged for your letter of April 14th and shall write to you again.

Yours truly

(Signed) John P. Boland, Secretary.

THE CONVENT

Dear Madam

I duly received your letter of the 16th of April, and note that you do not see the good of publishing the name of the convent

A little reflection will I hope convince you of necessity of giving the name, in the interests of truth and justice

If the book had been published as a novel little might be said, but as you yourself proclaim it at page 255 as "a narrative of events in which the happenings are true" the matter assumes an entirely different aspect

The Catholic Church never fears the truth, but when allegations are made against a convent or any institution subject to the jurisdiction of the Church, it has the right in the interests of truth to investigate the charges, and form a judgment upon them. Now you have made very serious charges against a religious body and you have refused to give the name, with the object of preventing an inquiry into the allegations you have made and so often repeated about the "Mystic Rose"—a name which inquiries satisfy me is unknown in Switzerland.

Now let us take one of your charges as a specimen of many You refer to "a group of seven nuns in various states of lunacy who were kept in barred apartments on the top floor from which they were heard moaning" and moreover there were "a number of borderland cases at large." You say these statements are true, but surely your sense of justice will not refuse those whose duty it is to investigate to inquire into the matter fully, and take such action as would put an end to a state of things which if proved should not be allowed to continue.

But beyond this is there not something due to the nuns themselves? Even if the Mother Superior was, as you say, "worn out and neurotic" she is entitled in justice to have an opportunity of defending herself and her convent, but this is denied to her by your refusal.

There is another aspect of the case which may have escaped your notice. There are many convents in Switzerland in which a large number of English-speaking children have finished their education and look back with love and gratitude to the care and solicitude of the nuns and the excellence of the teaching. If you refuse the name of the convent you create an atmosphere of unjust suspicion against other convents in the country, thereby preventing parents from sending their children and doing a manifest wrong.

Having given weight to the considerations I have mentioned, I hope you will no longer hesitate to give the name, which in view of the publicity given to your book both here and in America is required in the interests of truth and justice and, I think I may add, charity.

If you will not give the name I am sure you will be willing to have the correspondence published so as to satisfy the public of the efforts made to probe the truth of your statements.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) John P. Boland, Secretary.

"The Showboat,"
Chapel of St. Leonards.
Nr. Skegness, Lincs.

Dear Mr. Boland:

I have received your letter of May 14th.

I want you to give me time to think it over. Firstly I wish to write to the convent I was in as a young girl and also to one or two people overseas. With the war on it will take some time to get replies, but I will write as soon as I have received them.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Alyse Simpson.

Dear Miss Simpson:

It is not unreasonable for you to have time to think it over and to consult your friends who are within reach, but at the same time you will understand that there is a pressing necessity to inquire into the matter at once, having regard to the serious allegations and the publicity given to them.

The address asked for is absolutely necessary in the interests of truth and justice, and I think two weeks is the utmost limit of time, and no further steps will be taken for that period.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) John P. Boland, Secretary.

61 Middleton Boulevard,
Woolaton Park,
Nottingham.

Dear Mr. Boland:

I am very sorry that after much consideration I have decided that it would be a breach of confidence on my part to give you any detailed information as regards "The Convent."

I must therefore ask to be excused from saying anything further in the matter.

(Signed) Alyse Simpson.

Yours sincerely,

He who talks much is sometimes right.

Says 'Declaration' Has Catholic Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

Bellarmine's doctrine that the powers of a ruler come from the consent of the governed, and attempts to refute them Most popular among the works written against this work of Filmer were the Discourses on Government of Algernon Sidney, published in 1698, and the Two Treatises on Government of John Locke, published in 1690. Both of these men, attacking the absolutist teachings of Filmer, naturally found themselves in agreement with Bellarmine. Sidney especially praised the scholastic teachings on the subject of democratic ideals which Bellarmine had relayed; both he and Locke could not escape being influenced by these doctrines in the formation of their own principles.

But what had all this 17th century controversy to do with the American patriots? It had this to do with it Jefferson, Madison, Mason, and other Americans were well acquainted with Bellarmine's doctrine, for they had read it as quoted by Filmer, as praised by Sidney, and as agreed to by Locke Jefferson himself had a copy of Filmer in his library That copy is still preserved in the Library of Congress and interestingly enough the passage quoted by Filmer from Bellarmine about rulers getting their power from the consent of the governed is marked perhaps by Jefferson himself Jefferson and the rest knew Sidney's works and Locke's works also, for both were widely read in the Colonies especially that of Sidney, which was practically a "best-seller"

Certainly then, Jefferson knew Bellarmine's doctrine at least second handed He may have known it at first hand also There were at least two copies of Bellarmine's works in the Colonies, a complete one at Princeton (Madison's Alma Mater) and an incomplete one somewhere in Virginia, probably at Alexandria. Jefferson and his associates were indefatigable readers in political philosophy it is not unreasonable, therefore to suppose that they took up Filmer's reference and went to the original.

Some Quotations

Here are some of the passages which Filmer quoted from Bellarmine: "Mankind is naturally endowed and born with freedom from all subjection There is left no reason why amongst a multitude (who are equal) one rather than another should bear rule over the rest." "This power is in the divine law, but the divine law has given this power to no particular man." "This power is immediately in the whole multitude as in the subject of it. It is in the people unless they bestow it upon a Prince. The commonwealth cannot exercise this power therefore, it is bound to bestow it upon some one man or a few." "It depends upon the Consent of the multitude to ordain over themselves a King, consul, or other Magistrate, and if there be a lawful cause the multitude may change the Kingdom into an Aristocracy or a Democracy"

We cannot say that Bellarmine alone influenced Jefferson's thought. But we can say that Jefferson was well acquainted with Bellarmine's teachings as Bellarmine's; and comparing the above passages with the preamble, we must conclude that Jefferson found himself in complete accord with the doctrine of Bellarmine, and thus in complete accord with the constant teaching of the Catholic Church on the dignity of man and the purpose of the State Consciously or unconsciously Jefferson and the other patriots founded this nation upon principles which were Catholic principles; it is because of the rigorous preservation of these principles that our government has survived, and it will only be when these principles are abandoned that our nation will begin to fall.

DE SCHINE THEATRES

SUNDAY

RIVIERA DIXIE

Alice Faye—Don Ameche

Lillian Russell

Alias The Deacon

LIBERTY STATE

Young Tom Edison

TWO GIRLS ON BROADWAY

MADISON-MONROE

Virginia City

Angel from Texas

CAMEO

MY SON, MY SON

MA, HE'S MAKING EYES AT ME

WEST END

MY SON MY SON

MA HE'S MAKING EYES AT ME

GRAND

REBECCA

DOUBLE ALIBI

RIALTO

EDISON, THE MAN

ONE WAS BEAUTIFUL

TEMPLE

Buck Benny Rides Again

HOT STEEL

LAKE THEATRE

SUNDAY

PINOCCHIO

MILLIONAIRE PLAYBOY

Be Sure To Read The Movie Guide

PALACE

NOW PLAYING

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW

NANCY KELLY JON HALL in

SAILOR'S LADY

Wendell Wilkie in Information Please

CENTURY

NOW PLAYING

GEORGE BRENT VIRGINIA BRUCE in

The Man Who Talked Too Much

French without Tears

RAY MILLAND

REGENT

NOW PLAYING

EDWARD G. ROBINSON in

BROTHER ORCHID

Love, Honor and Oh Baby

DONALD WOODS MONA BARRIE

TEMPLE

STARTS SATURDAY

CLARK GABLE MYRNA LOY in

Too Hot To Handle

ROBT MONTGOMERY

HELL BELOW

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

TYRONE POWER DOROTHY LAMOUR in

JOHNNY APOLLO

LINDA DARNELL in

STAR DUST

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