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CALL THIRD IT IS CHARLE SHIPE IN THE STREET, ILL

E SECTION OF STREET

W Belginson Total

of Catholic in the discuss is interested in the Annual lary Letter of the Most Reverrend Bishop to be read minery september 21. All of its look to the life of the present of the Freed of the Diocese and the Present of the Seminary and the seminary of the measure. We are ready for the measure, we are the seminary Letter of the seminary Letter of the seminary Letter of the seminary letter of the seminary seminary letter of the seminary we shall be prepared that so benchmany thinks.

the four seminary Letter prompt us to think once more the court being secondlished by the seminary, on the seminary has been done. Together with our fathers and the best we have bell up a school for priests worthy is past purpose, renewned far and near for its faculty, and placet, its student body. Fifty years have sent forth were the state of prices to serve in the dioceses of the state fluids, of Canada, of far fluing sees in the Philipman in Mexico, Puris Risco, and other places, Glorious, interest has been the service of our Chaplains, graduates of Merassers, in two great World Wars;

Be Bernard's and it andrew's Seminaries have a great week select them. New generations look to them for new seems to follow in the footsteps of their elders, to carry on a week of God's Church. Ours now the opportunity to make the example of sur forebears, to make our own a select in the morth of these new priests and the saving work the shall perform for the souls of their charges. Ours to be them ever, to pray over, OUR Seminary Letter.

The to present a worthy and generous gift for Seminary Letter.

United Nations at Work

Will some tremidation, but with a strong undercurrent has the Limber Nations once more undertakes its work activing the world at peace. The trepidation comes from he rejustant ecoparation of Russia and her satellites, which wast wreak he organization. Continued opposition on the last of Russia has kindered the work of the United Nations, and dominate to produce trouble instead of progress.

The strong undercurrent of hope comes from the realiza-tes a the designates of the unique power of their organiza-tes a fire deve actions united in an endeavor to settle all matters that sould said to man to entiaw all agreement, to the strong particular accepts the larger ones, to preserve the second particular accepts the larger ones, to preserve the second second and a society, the world inche in it today

Our districtory of State adds to our great hope by his de-termination to strive for an and of unreasonable opposition from Equals to any effort to help a nation in paril. With Trygive Lie he feels that an insistence by most of the mem-lers of the U. N. on accomplishing its purpose by action, and not by compelled inaction to be defeated in its strivings, about produce salutary results in this session.

Plea the U. H.

Tender all our churches sent up their prayers for reach in the Special Prayer for Peace in the Mass, and in the prayers to Mary, Quesa of Peace, at the end of each Mass. Bishop Amount of Pasco, at the end of each Mass. Bishop Amount of the service of prayer in all the churches of the discount. The Blaber's exhibitations went into the amount of every mother who knew the heartrending sacrifices of the service of the first that just ended, the sufferings she bore in this weighter and killing of herown sons, in their long exile the mother and the world's great battlefrorms. Those expectations went illesselve into the hearts of the many who been witnesses to the sufferings of their neighbors, tree than the combe tants and their families.

The world needs our prayers today! The United Nations n become the instrument for continued peace, for correcn of existing inequilies in so many nations that could so welly become the cause of war. Our daily prayers to the strongest support the U. N. will have in its efforts to keep the world at peace.

Putting Christ to the Test

The Pharlesse cashe to Jesus and one of them, a doctor of the Law, putting, lim to the test, saked Him, "Master, which is the great commandment in the Law?" We need not think the doctor was seeking information, was looking for a better understanding of the Law that he night observe it to latter effect. He was not looking for some lains good from Jesus rather he was for putting Him to the test: he was waiting for Jeaus to suggest one out of the ten commandersents as the greatest, and then he could Somes same of belittling the other nine. That would hart lease with the people would present Him as making light of compandenants given by God of old.

companions given by God's fold.

Self-gradented to the dector the two great commandates in law not any one of the ten which the doctor that were included in every one of the law that two that were included in every one of the law was the foundation for them, that showed to to love these and their neighbor and to avoid all

polic ocenic arallet that love. of the open two Great Commandments of the massions overthes of life. Doing this, we can not specifie foot and to rejude in the presence of the

Maintenand for "incompatibility of the size for all divorced. I Christian Gospet-Current Religious Thoughtthe but never a compatible.

The paganism of today can hardly be called
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Look at Later

My A. C. Tushy

JOHN L. LETYIE has proved once more that he is a majority of one in the labor movement. He has refused to sign the enti-Communist affidevit required by the Tatellariley Act before any union cen use the machinery of the Na-tional Labor Relations Board. By his refusal he has denied legal protection for the collective targaining rights of 15,000,000 American

MONKAY DENHAM, the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, has ruled that not only the officers of local and international unions must sign these affidevits, but that the Executive Boards of both A. P. of L. and the C. L. O. must also sign these affidavita. There are filled men on the executive board of the A. F. of L. and eleven men on the executive committee of the C. I. O. If any single member of these executive boards refuses to sign the anti-Communist declaration the whole federation is beered from using the NLRB. John L. Lowis, an A. F. of L. vice-president, has refused to sign so that he, and he alone prevents the A. F. of L. from complying with Denham's ruling, even though the other fourteen members of the board wanted to sign. Since the A. F. of L. will not be able to use the board, the C. T. O. has no desire to use it. Had the A. F. of L. sereed, the C. I.O. would have been forced to sign the affidavits, or standby and watch the A F. of L. raid the unprotected C. I. O. unions.

THE REASON given by Lewis for his refusel was a "matter of principle." Lewis protested that the demand of an amdavit from an anti-Communist like himself was an insult. So "on principle" he retused to be insulted. Such a statement seems peculiar- coming from Mr. Lawis. Principles have never bothered him before. Although he despises Communiam, if was he who brought the Communists into the C. I. O. during his reign as president of that organization. No principle prevented him from asking the aid of the Communists in 1937. No principle can be advanced to explain his posttion now in 1947.

IT IS A KNOWN FACT that John Lawis would like to be president of the A. F. of L. before he dies. Lewis missed out a quarter of a century ago and now in his late sixtles he has only a few years remaining to him to realize this ambition. One is inclined to wonder, therefore, whether Mr. Lewis is cetting up an issue for the annual A. F. of L. Convention which is being held next month.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION is the only body which can prevent Mr. Lewis from having his way. Next month, if his opponents are powerful anough, the convention can take the vice-presidency of the A. F. of L. away from Lawis and give it to another official who would be willing to sign the anti-Communist affidavits with the other fourteen members of the executive board. If an attempt is made to oust Lawis, then one can expect a flerce battle beiween the Lewis and anti-Lewis forces. It may he just this type of a fight that John Lewis wants. He has now given the convention an issue—the issue is himself and his policies. If Lewis could swing the delegates over to his point of view, if he could get the convention to resolve to by pass the NLRB and to ignore the Tatt-Hartley Act, it is likely that Lewis might be strong enough to be elected to the presidency of the A. F. of L.

REGARDLESS OF WHAT happens to Lewis, the decision of both A. F. of L. and C. L O. to boycoff the board is liable to have harmin repercussions for American labor. The immediate effect of this policy is to permit the employers and independent unions alone to use the processes of the board. This means that employers will be able to bring the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions up on charges of unfair labor practices, which the federated labor unions will be prevented from bringing similar charges against employers.

THIS LAROR POLICY might also occasion a fight between the board itself and its general counsel. It is felt that the members of the board consider Denham's ruling too strict. The argument is that to deny unions the use of board machinery simply because of the recalcitrance of one man is foolish. If the board tries to overrule Denham by demanding the affidavits only of the officers of local and internstional unions, the courts may first have to decide whether the board can overrule its gen; eral counsel. Under the Wagner Act, the board had this power. But under the Taft-Hartley Act, the general counsel is independent of the board,

In Person

A traveller was lying ill and in danger of death at a hotel in Dublin, and he sent for a priest. It was a stormy night, but through the rain and wind and muddy streets, the priest came on foot and administered the Sacraments to the sick man. The landlord, who was a Protestant, pleasantly asked the priest to come into his own room and have some refreshments before going back into the night and the storm. Then, by way of conversation, he began to talk about the higher Catholic clergy and the comfortable life they led. "Now, for instance," he said, "while you were walking through the rain, I am sure His Eminence, the Cardinal, was enjoying a fire and drinking his punch in his "Do you think so?" said the priest Indeed, I do," said the man. "I am afraid you have a wrong opinion of the Cardinal," said the priest. "Why!" asked the man. "Because, my friend, I am Cardinal Cullen." At once the landlord rose to his feet, full of humble apololies. He would call a coach for His Eminence, he would accompany him back to his house, etc.
"No. said the Cardinal. "I shall return as I came. I am used to it."-Irish Catholic Voice.

FOR THE WICKED If I were making a list of bad-language words ne Christian should use, I wouldn't bother much about a lot of little "swears" that are more stupid than wicked. I should blacktist some decrees words that really do blaspheme the Gospel. And high up on the list would be hopeless. For when we use that word about any situation or person, with a flat finally that slams the door, we deny the God of hope. When we say, "I's quits hopeless" or "He's quite hopeless," we have ceased to believe the

its sordid meshes the germs of decay. It is a remnant of the anglent past whose corruption . telled nations having the framework of steel. a system of interlocking truths, Rev. Michael J. Miller, OSM.

All the youth movement in the world won't all of us by immediate per Put your heart is order every produce a generation of character without the sonal experience.

Spiritual discipline of the Ten Commandments.—For example, let's take a Be who bear God's picasure Jon C Clark.

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Buffelo Hosts the Host!

Bu Dan Patrick

THIS IS United Nations Week and that organization, forged in the fires of war to secure world peace, faces perhaps its last chance to fulfill the high destiny envisioned by its charter writers less than two years ago.

As a disillusioned people watched its Security Council paralyzed time and again by the crippling vetoes of the Soviet Union, the prestige of the United Nations slipped badly. The bright hopes of 1915 were blasted in the dialomatio tug-of-war between Russia and the Western Powers. The Atlantic Charter, with its noble espousal of the four basic freedoms, was caught in the undertow.

Now the General Assembly of 55 nations, as distinct from the Security Council, meets in an attempt to break the ideological deadlock which has anaried every decisive step toward world

The Assembly is unencumbered by the veto. Its decisions are made by a two-thirds vote but. unfortunately, it has no power to compel any nation to accept its recommendations. The sole hope is that the force of world opinion will give the Assembly's recommendations a moral power which might well be more effective than legal

GREAT AND compelling issuees face the General Assembly. Most of them are not new and have had rough sledding in the Security Council where Russia snapped the veto whipe no les sthan eighteen times.

Thomas J. Hamilton, United Nations correspondent for the New York Times thinks that the nine most important issues destined to face the Assembly at this session include (1) Palestine, (2) the Balkans, (3) the veto, (4) the general question of the powers of the Assembly, (5) Spain, (6) South Africa, (7) international help for war-weakened countries (8) disarmament and atomic control and (9) plans for permanent headquarters and the budget.

Of all the issues listed by Mr. Hamilton those which best reflect the wide guif o Thought existing between the United States and the Soviet Union are the Balkans and atomic control. A majority of the Security Council investigating Commission recently found that the

three Moscow puppet governments of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria supported guerilla warfare against the Greek government and advocated the establishment of a frontier commission to help keep the peace.
Russia vetoed a U. S. move embodying the

recommendations of the majority report and

Great Chance also turned thumbs down on a resolution order

The UN's Last

ing the three satellites to stop helping the guerillas

The United States then appealed the matter to the General Assembly which probably will pass such a resolution at this session. However, how such a resolution can be carried out in the face of the restricted power of the General Assembly remains a question.

JOHN FOSTER BULLES who has been an important figure in our bi partisan foreign policy was one of the first to discount the Security Council. However, he has attended all sessions of the Assembly, declaring.

"Every speaker before the Assembly is acutely conscious of the fact that many millions of people are watching and judging . . . Almost always different governments presented their positions otherwise than they would have done had they been meeting in secret . . . That is a fact of great moment."

What Dulles implies is that this focus of public opinion will eventually transform the decisions of the Assembly into something tantamount to world law.

THERE IS REASON to hope that the United Nations still has the latent power to put into effect an affirmative policy of making and keeping the peace rather than a negative policy of preventing war.

To the common man, weary of two blood baths in a single generation and cognizant of the vanishing distances of world frontiers, the l'nited Nations up to now has been a disappointment. However, before the common man relapses into the folds of tsolation, he is inclined

to give the UN one last chance. The nations may kill that chance if they devote this session of the General Assembly to nationalistic bickerings and prejudices. The world will focus its attention on Russia especially to determine once and for all if the bear walks as he talks.

ALTHOUGH THE VERY mention of God has been ruled out of the UN, we know that any lasting world peace must be conceived in His

Cardinal Stritch of Chicago explained it very well the other day when he asked for prayers that UN member nations might receive from God "the light and strength to establish and

maintain gerruine peace." To such prayers men of good will everywhere

will utter a fervent "Amen."

Just Between Us He's No 'Sucker'

Fit for girls and old men, for people too young to know the meaning of life, people so old they can no longer knock any fun out of living - religion, Pipe · dreams; nourished on molasses and

soothing syrup: heaven-a reward dreamed up Fr. Glader for themselves by those who falled to meet life successfully; hell - a nightmare confected of impotent curses and threats directed

14

by the weak against the strong. Looks bad, doesn't it? We don't believe that nonsense, of course, but lots of people do. That just about sums up their

notion of religion. But religion is far from that as we've been trying and shall go on trying to show you in these articles. Religion is an exact science, which can be reduced to lacts known to

akyscrapen Now a skysora-

per, poking its way into the emailes. It's a matter of clouds, is a very complicated thing; but it all came from the mind of a master-architect, using elementary principles which he learned in high school and college. In the last analysis, it's a matter of physics, calculus, and geometry-math-

Little Stories FINE WEATHER

The Angle-Saxon missionery Lullus, who died in 786, offered this consolation during a Camine: "There are times of bad harvest, when no fruits ripen and there are times when people do not ripen. Every-thing on the terrestial globe is stamped and sealed with the will of the Elecual. God alone can send fine weather."

ORDER IN THE HEART Acness Silvhus who, in 1458, became Pope Plus II. often mediated: "My mother used to set kitchen and chamber in order every evening, so that her nork next day would be light. She would say to me. The thou likewise, my sen! in his beart is blessed."

By Father Ginder

curves and triangles of plotting forces, stress and tension: and it's all worked out on paper before the first steam shovel ever starts biting out the foundations.

And mathematics, when you get right down to it, rests on certain facts about which there can be no argument - such as that two and two make four. . that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, that the sides of a square are equal, etc. If a man tries to tell us those things aren't so, we begin to think he's out of his with because they're self-evident truths.

So it is with religion-that vast structure which raises us from earth to heaven. It looks endlessly complicated; it looks like one story piled on another until the very sight of it almost makes us dizzy; but at base it rests on a very few obvious truths such as our ability to think, and our sense of right

and wrong. The religious person is not a "sucker." He has good reasons backing all his beliefs reasons which we have been trying to unfold in the course of these articles.

Gr. Gillis Soys:

Two Magnificent Utterances

A WELLENOWN radio amounter introduces a "commercial" by reciting a little discourse upon the infrequency with which the word "great" may properly be employed. Perhaps the word "magnificent" must be even

more aparingly used. Fully aware of that fact, I insist that "magnificent" is no exageeration when used to describe the recent letter of President Truman to His Holiness the Pope, and the Pope's reply to the President. There have been many occa-

Fr. GBB sions when Presidents of the United States, all the way back to George Washington, and if I remember rightly, with no exceptions between Washington and Truman. have spoken freely of God, religion and Jenus Christ. They have also acceptuated the fact that ours is by law a Christian nation. But never has any President written or spoken more eloquently that Mr. Trumam of the easentially religious character of our national government. And never in turn, has any representative of the Church indicated more clearly the estential identity of true religion and genuine democracy.

The reader has already, no doubt, carefully scrutinized the letters which passed between the President and the Pope But I beg a reconsideration of those passages in these epoch-making documents which stress the fact that all good men of whatever creed should now combine to save civilization

FIRST LET US have President Trumans

words "I desire to do everything in my posser to support and to contribute to a concert of all the forces striving for a moral world . .

These moral aspirations are tra the hearts of good men the world over. They are in all churches and in achoois. The war demonstrated that all persons, regardless of divergent religious allegiances, can unite their efforts for the preservation and support of the principles of freedom and morality and justice unite their efforts in the cause of enduring peace if they are not, one by orse, to be weak ened and rendered impotent at the times of their great need . .

The hopes and ideals of mank and have often been jeopardized by force. They will be jeopardized today by any division of the moral forces of the world.

"I seek to cooperate with the efforts of Your Hollness and the efforts of every leader of the world's moral forces . . .

"As a Christian nation our carnest desire is to work with men of good will everywhere to banish war and the causes of war from the world whose Creator desired that men of every race and in every clime should live together im peace."

AND NOW THE Holy Fathers cordial accept ance of the President's invitation to cooperate together with all men of good will

"Your Excellency seeks to enlist and comment the cooperation of every force and power which can help to accomplish this task. No one more than we will hope for its success and for the happy schlevement of the goal. We please our resources and carmestly beg God's masistance . . .

"Is Your Excellency over sanguaine in hoping to find men throughout the world ready to choperate for such a worthy enterprise. We think not. Truth has lost none of its power to rally to its cause the most enlightened minds and noblest spirits . . .

family to unke in wresting those weaport social injustices, racial injustices and religious animosities) from hostile hands"

IT WOULD BE a mistake to conclude these quotations concerning cooperation without giving a final paragraph to the Holy Father's concise expression of a fundamental principle of government to which all religious persons may

Civic society is . . of Divine origin and indicated by nature itself. Dut it is subsequent to man and meant to be a means to defend him in the legitimate exercise of his God given rights. Once the state, to the exclusion of God. makes itself the source of the sights of the human person, man is furthwith reduced to the condition of a slave or a mere civic commodity to be exploited for the selfish sims of a group that happens to have power."

If ever there has been in these recent and tragic years cause to rejoice and to hope that the right may still conquer - and without war it is in that exchange of sentimerats and parinciples between the President of the United States and the head of the Catholic Church.

Calendar of Saints

SUNDAY, Sept. 21-St. Matthew, apostle-evangelist. He was also known as Levi, a publican, who served as a tax collector among the people of Carpharnaum for their Roman masters when he became a follower of Christ

MONDAY, Sept. 22-St. Thomas of Villanova, bishop-confessor. He was an Augustizzian Friar who lived in the 16th century. He became Archbishop of Valencia, Spain; was distinguished for his learning and plety.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23-St. Linus, Popemartyr. He was the immediate successor of St. Peter as Pope and governed the Church for 12 years before he suffered martyrdom. It is said that it was St. Linus who insisted that women should never enter a Church with uncovered hearts.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24-Our Lady of Bansom. This feast commemorates the foundation of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy at Barcelona' in 1223, established for the release of captives from the infidel.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25-St. Cleophase, martyr. He was one of the two disciples to whom Christ appeared on the way to Emericus on the first Easter Sunday, as related in the Gospel of St. Luke. He is said to have been murdered because of his faith in the same bursts where he entertained the risen Christ .

FRIDAY, Sept. 25—North American martyra. This feast commermorates the martyrdom of six priests and two lay brothers of the Society of Jesus who were slain by savage Indians. The priests were Issac Jogues, John de Brebeul, Gabriel Lilemant, Anthony Daniel, Charles Garnier and Noel Chabanel, and the brothers were Rene Goupil and John de la Lande.

SAFURDAY, Sept. 27-88. Cosmas and Damian. martyrs. They were two brothers, natives of Arabia, who became physicians and refuse dio accept fees for their services. They were an rested as Christians in Cilicia. Asia Minor, during the Diocletten persecution.