

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS and BACON

Finest of Mild Flavored Sugar Cured Smoked Meats



Known by the blue lettered white parchment paper wrapper, by the red, blue and gold oval label, and by the brand, "Swift's Premium, U. S. Inspected and Passed" on the skin of every piece of the genuine Swift's Premium Ham or Bacon. Easily identified at any time

Insist on Getting "Swift's Premium".

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

NEW BISHOPS FOR CATHOLICS

Twelve Vacant Sees, New and Old, in the United States.

DIFFICULT TASKS FOR LEADERS

Facts About the Vacancies and the Candidates—Insistence of Canon Law in America—Lonely Lives of Bishops.

Selection of two archbishops and ten bishops to fill the vacant mitres for the United States is the complex and important task that is now being considered in Rome. No such extensive simultaneous addition to the personnel of the Catholic hierarchy in this country has ever had to be made before this. It will carry the number of the bishops of the United States over the 100 mark, the total now being ninety, with thirteen archbishops.

The nominations to be made are an archbishop for Santa Fe and a coadjutor for San Francisco; new bishops for Cleveland, and for the new diocese of Toledo, O.; coadjutors and assistant bishops for Detroit, Syracuse, Burlington, Vt.; Baltimore, New Orleans, Dubuque, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. In addition the rumor is revived that the archdiocese of New York may be divided and that an auxiliary will be named for Brooklyn.

So great has been the increase of the Catholic population at all the large centers that the volume of work imposed on the bishops has grown in proportion as to be almost impossible for one man to cope with. Hence nearly all of them have obtained either coadjutors or auxiliary bishops.

"Looking over the list of our bishops we are startled at the number that have been incapacitated through strenuous labor," says the editor of the Catholic Advance. "Not the physical labor alone that wears, but the incessant care and worry and responsibility that are necessarily attached to the episcopal office and that never cease their corroding influence upon the bearer of the cross."

Bishops Lonely Men.
"The loneliest of men is the Catholic bishop. From the day he was added to the successors of the apostles he ceased to have friends. His new office forbade intimacy, and like a statue upon a pedestal he was destined to be marked for criticism by friend and enemy."

The awful responsibility of the care of thousands of souls appalls him, and like a faithful captain on a storm-tossed ship, wearied and anxious, he dares not desert the helm.

Owing to the passing of the church in the United States from the control of the propaganda to the immediate jurisdiction of the pope, by virtue of the recent apostolic constitution "Episcopi Solliciti," it is expected in church circles that many of these appointments will not be acted upon immediately by the propaganda, but will be left for decision to whoever may be appointed by the pope to consider them when the complete change of jurisdiction takes place in October, next. The choice of bishops will hereafter be made by the consistorial congregation, over which the pope himself presides.

One of the consequences of this change will be that the bishops here will have to pay in future the usual fees and taxes for the bulls, receipts and other documents which they require from the holy see and which heretofore, while the United States as a missionary country was under the

tutelage of the propaganda, were delivered to them free of charge.

Under the reforms instituted by Pius X no priest in future will be made vicar general of a diocese or defender of the marriage unless he has obtained by examination the degree of doctor of canon law. This qualification will also be considered in the choice of candidates for vacant bishoprics.

Another important change that the new code of Pius X will make is that the age at which priests will be ordained will be 31 years. At present the canonical age is 24, and by dispensation ordination can take place at the age of 22 years and 6 months. The change is made to secure more stability of character as well as the increase of scientific and theological learning that the advanced ideals of the present age require. Subdeacon and deacon, as in the early ages, will be employed for some years in their own special ministry before receiving final orders.

Candidates for Vacancies.

With regard to the candidates for the present vacancies several tangles have to be straightened out. The most prominent of these is the accusation of modernism in the published writings of the Rev. Dr. Edward J. Hanna, at Rochester, N. Y., who is the choice of Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, for the coadjutorship of that see. The present visit of Archbishop Farley and Cardinal Gibbons to Rome will, it is believed, aid Dr. Hanna's selection. He is defended as soundly orthodox by his friends, among whom is the most influential member of the Roman curia, Cardinal Satolli, an assistant at whose lectures Dr. Hanna was during his theological course in Rome. The cardinal has always held him in special affection, and one of his most talented and promising pupils.

In the diocese of Cleveland there is one of those amazing blending of races that are the wonder of the investigating political economist. Besides parishes and churches for English speaking Catholics, there are now priests and separate churches for Germans, Italians, French, Poles, Slovaks, Bohemians, Syrians, Magyars, Slovenes, Lithuanians, Rumanians, Croatians, United Greek Slovaks, United Greek Magyars and Maronites. In addition to the difficulty of providing for this polyglot combination there has been long standing friction between the Irish-American and the German elements among the clergy in regard to the choice for bishop. In view of this, as usually happens when such complications crop up, the new bishop will probably be selected by Rome from some other diocese, so that he will not be hampered by local affiliations.

Another incident of the selection is the creation from the present territory of Cleveland of the new diocese of Toledo, the exact limits of which have not yet been formally defined, but which will include those counties of the state of which the see city of Toledo is the center. It is anticipated that one of the local priests may be the choice for bishop here.

For the coadjutor at Syracuse, N. Y., local expectation points to the Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch, rector of St. John's church, Utica. In Detroit the popular choice is Rev. F. J. Van Antwerp, though the name of Mgr. Farely, one of the faculty of the American college at Rome, is also mentioned.

The archbishopric of Santa Fe is an onerous burden of hard work among a poor, unprogressive territory, mining camps and Indian missions that has not many attractions except the rank and honor of the title. The late ordinary Mgr. Bourjade spent thirty-odd years there as a missionary. It must be remembered, however, that Mgr. Chapelle went from this see in 1897 as apostolic delegate to the Philippines and later became metropolitan at New Orleans. The rector of the Catholic university,

Mgr. O'Connell, having been appointed a titular bishop, it is expected that he will be made either assistant to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, a vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Bishop Curtis, or be assigned to one of the new dioceses if not to Santa Fe. Such a change would of course necessitate the choice of a new rector for the university, and make an additional place of honor for some other distinguished ecclesiastic here.

Assistant for Cardinal.

Besides all these promotions it is understood that more American bishops are to be named for the Philippines, and that in addition to Bishop Paul Rhode of Chicago, consecrated there last July; Bishop Joseph M. Knodelka of Cleveland, consecrated last January, and Bishop Stephen Ostrowsky of Philadelphia, sent here by Rome last year, there will be several others of these auxiliaries named to deal specially with the different races, notably the Italians, Poles and Slavs.

All these additions and changes are tending to materially affect the composition and policies of the hierarchy of the United States, which, except that of Italy, is now the most numerous of any jurisdiction under the rule of the church. There are now 1,400 bishops in the Catholic church throughout the world. Of these Italy has 288 sees, but the pope, in his reforms, has begun to cut down this number by consolidation. France has eighty-four, Spain fifty-six, Austria-Hungary fifty-two, Russia thirteen, Portugal twelve, Turkey in Europe seven, Greece seven, Belgium six, Holland three, Switzerland five, Bosnia-Herzegovina three, Asia three, Persia one, Canada twenty-nine, the United States ninety-three, Newfoundland three, the republics of South and Central America 139, Australia and Oceania nineteen, New Zealand four, the Philippines nine, Cuba and Porto Rico five.

There are also eighty-one residential sees of the oriental rites and 143 titular bishoprics, with jurisdiction over vicariates apostolic.

A New York Lockinvar.

A young Lockinvar, well named Stefano Grilli, came out of the east side, New York City. Boldly, in broad daylight, he abducted his lady love, Angelina Scheppl. Aided by three friends, Grilli seized Angelina on the street, tore her from her companions, tossed her in a coach drawn by two fiery black horses and was away with her. Far be it from any one to suggest that the then Miss Angelina, a pretty brunette, was a willing victim. She fainted most realistically when her lover and his allies grabbed her. But a few hours later her brother, Joseph Scheppl, who had opposed the match, got a postal card from Mrs. Grilli mailed in New York: "We are married; we'll be home in a few days."

December and November Hitch.

For brevity the courtship of Ezra Backus and Mrs. Mary E. Peake of Wellboro, Pa., which culminated in their marriage August 26, was noteworthy. Backus is 78 years of age and a widower since July 21 last, while his bride is 73 and a widow of long standing. Backus, who is a civil war veteran, was dreadfully lonely after his wife died and he considered that it would be in keeping with her wishes, if she could have accepted them, that he should obtain another companion. Up to the 25th he knew nothing of Mrs. Peake. He met her that day and proposed before the day was over. The next day they were married.

GO ARMED IN MACEDONIA

Greeks Take Advantage of the Turmoil in Turkey.

TURK'S GRIP IS NOW RELAXED

Bishop Once Accused of Inciting Murder Back from Exile—Signs of a New Armed Campaign Against Bulgarians.

DRAMA, Macedonia, Sept. 26.—Some eighteen months ago the foreign agents assisting the Turkish government in reforming Macedonia offered the suggestion that a few of the many murderers in the prisons be put to death. Up to that time all sentences, even sentences of death, had meant only imprisonment till the criminal's friends bribed the Turkish jailer to release him, or, at the longest, till the next of frequent general amnesties.

The old regime was so lenient with criminals as it was merciless toward innocent peasants. But when the weekly murder list began to assume proportions beyond all recognized limits and the protests of European powers became pressing, the authorities then decided to try the suggestion of the foreign agents. To each town of importance throughout the province orders were sent by the governor general that a prisoner should be hanged in a conspicuous place and that the body should not be cut down for a day.

Effect of Example.
The unhappy man who set the example at Salonica was hanged overnight on the quay at the corner of the Rue Hamidieh, the principal thoroughfare, where electric tram cars pass every few minutes of the day. Here at Drama a spot was selected on a main road outside the town, where there was one of the few large trees that grace this general treeless country.

As the Greeks were the people to whom the lesson was to be set in this sandjak, a Greek, Armen Kotso by name, was the man chosen for the rope. He was taken from prison quietly before daybreak, and not informed of the scheme afoot, he was surprised to come to the tree with the noose dangling from it, having expected only that he was to be shipped into exile.

Before they pulled him up the Turks asked the Greek if he had anything to say and he came out with a curious statement about the murder for which he was condemned. He and a confederate, he said, had set out to murder their man, a Bulgarian, at the instigation of the Greek bishop of Drama, Mgr. Chrysostomos, and from him they had received the sum of 5 pounds Turkish.

No Occasion for Wonder.

This evidence given by a man about to be launched into eternity, incriminating a bishop high in the order of the Greek church, might have surprised an untutored European, but it created little excitement in Drama. The British officers, advising the reorganization of the gendarmarie here, were already waging a campaign against this bishop, endeavoring to have him removed from the district.

Later some Greek bandmen tried in the courts of Salonica gave an account of how Greek hands were organized and armed, and their statements again only confirmed the general convictions already existing. Recruits, according to the testimony, received their arms from the Greek consulate. A Gras rifle, a revolver and cartridges were given each man on becoming a member of a band, and he received a salary of \$3 a month, which is good remuneration in this country. Beside this,

murders were paid for at a recognized rate of from \$4 to \$6, according to the importance of the man slain.

Campaign Against Bulgarians.

I had heard in Athens in 1904 that an armed campaign against the Bulgarians was then to be started; an ex-prime minister told me that bands would soon leave Greece to enter Macedonia. And I know—for I had spent the year of 1902 in Macedonia—that the Greek priests, especially the bishops there, had been threatening Bulgarian communities with massacre unless they became Greek partisans and adherents to the Greek church.

Their system was this, or at least this was the typical system of the bishop of Florina, religious head of the most important district of Monastir: When the Turks were suppressing, in their usual fashion, a rebellion of Bulgarians, the Greek bishop would go about the country, selecting the headmen of each village and assuring them that they would not be molested by the Turkish armies if they declared themselves Greek and enrolled their names on the books of the Greek church.

To save themselves from destruction many Bulgarian communities left the Exarchate, the Bulgarian church, and became to all political intents Greeks. For, I must explain, the Bulgarians were combating the authority of the Turk, while the Greek peasants, though many of them sympathized with the movement against the government, were restrained for political motives by their dreaded enemy.

In turn the Bulgarian armed bands retaliated with murders of Greek priests, Greek school teachers, and the headmen of Greek villages, making it a rule to leave upon the bodies of their victims letters telling the reason for their destruction. It was the old war of the original church schismatics Bulgarian created, the Patriarchate against the exarchate, which has not ended with the new government by Young Turks.

Outgrowth of the Move.

When murders of Bulgarians became a matter of daily occurrence in every town where Greek partisans were in the majority the reforming agents of the powers brought such pressure to bear on the Turkish authorities that the most notorious of the Greek bishops were removed. The man of Castoria and the bishop of Florina, whom I have visited at his house, were required to withdraw, and Chrysostomos had his correspondence taken from him and examined and later he was ordered to leave Drama within twenty hours.

To this post a younger, less fanatical man then came; but as he would not support the so-called political campaign he was recalled by the Patriarchate to Constantinople and the see remained vacant until a few days ago.

Still the assassination of Bulgarians went on, with one of the Greek vice consuls of an important town nearby as head of the committee in this district. From the town of Serres every Bulgarian who had some foreign protection is said to have been driven out.

At Kavala, the important tobacco port, a list of exarchists was kept and weekly a number of the names were stricken off. Finally slight inoffensive unarmed peasants, bringing in tobacco for sale to the American company there, were attacked in the open road and six of them knifed and shot to death, two surviving.

Colonel Bonham, chief of the British staff here, rode over to Kavala and asked the Turkish governor what he was going to do.

"What can I do?" came the reply.

"You can at least," the colonel answered, "give all other Bulgarians safe escort out of this town."

into the interior, where their compatriots were strong enough to protect them.

Albania Also Involved.

It is not only in Macedonia that the Greeks are waging their political propaganda. In southern Albania, where they have a large religious following, they deny to the people the use of their own language in the schools.

One of the American missionaries who managed to overcome the hostility of the Turkish government to education among the Albanians received a significant message from the Greek leader of a band telling him summarily to close his school. I have not been able to ascertain from any of the missionaries in Salonica whether the mission was intimidated, but I know that Tsilka, the man whose wife was captured by brigands with Miss Stone, was put into prison by the Turks, perhaps at the instance of some Greeks, for teaching Albanian at Korti. Being a Turkish subject, an Albanian himself, Tsilka had not the recourse of an American and in consequence remained a prisoner for six months, till released in the recent general amnesty.

The reason for the methods adopted by the Greek political and clerical party is that throughout this country generally their cause has a serious weakness. In Macedonia, except along the coast and near the border of Greece, the people speak Bulgarian; in Albania they have their own tongue and a political ambition which is not allied with Hellenism.

Influence of Young Turks.

All this hostility of races is said to have been wiped out with the young Turk movement, which bids all peoples to love one another. I want to mention incidentally that this term was a year ago struck out of a list of Bible quotations submitted to the Turkish censor by the American missionaries in Constantinople. Such teachings, intended for distribution on Easter cards, was not in keeping with the policy of the old Turkish government.

It would be remarkable if these peasants could love one another at the Turk's bidding and forget in a day all the persecutions to which they have been subjected by him since his conquest of the country, 50 years ago. In my opinion—and I believe I know something of this peasant-attitude of the Macedonian has not changed deep down in the bottom of his heart.

To him the young Turk is only the son of his father. These same young officers who now bid the peasants be at peace massacred them five years ago under the direction of their fathers, and countenanced all the hatred of the different churches and encouraged it till right weeks ago.

The Belgian committee declares, too, openly, "We do not trust them; Europe may if she likes, but we shall keep what arms we have." Nor have the Greeks, it would seem, any confidence in the ability of the new government.

The bishop of Castoria has returned to his see; the bishop of Florina is back; Chrysostomos came on Sunday—I saw him arrive and took his photograph. All of them have entered Macedonia without the permission of anyone.

Pleasant Outlook.

This is the way things go under the young turks: Everybody does what he pleases and apologizes only if he incurs their disapproval. The newspapers slander and blackmail; the petty tradesman builds himself a shop in the open road; the criminal released in a general amnesty walks the streets at large; the merchant brings in arms and ammunition duty free; anybody may carry a revolver.

The community is armed as it never was before; arms dealers and people are taking advantage of the liberty, as it is called. One of the mushroom journals

which recently sprang into being here declared the other day that "there is more liberty in Turkey than in any other country in the world."

Chrysostomos returned on Sunday. At the railway station all the Greeks of this place had gathered to welcome him. Bearing a dozen banners were as many bandmen in the picturesque uniforms that mark them members of the anti-Bulgarian league. Each of these men wore a large silver cross, generally over his heart; this cross seems to have been given with the blessings of the bishop to each recruit on entering the holy service.

I asked the banner bearer to pose before my kodak, and the leader thinking me an Englishman, replied: "We are not for England, but for Macedonia," undoubtedly harboring the recollection that it was the British officers who captured their bishop to be removed from Drama.

They are decorating with laurel wreaths the chiefs of every Greek band that comes in. That the return of the expelled bishops forebodes aught of good no one could contend.

FREDERICK MOORE.

QUAINT FOLKLORE OF OATHS

One Prosecutor Comments on the Frequency of Perjury in the Courts.

During one of the occasional outcroppings of pure thought with which the recent Ruef trial in Judge Cabanis' court was illuminated, it was stated by a distinguished prosecutor that "perjury has become the greatest crime of the age."

Perhaps the trouble is that perjury does not entail such dire calamities nowadays as it once did. Deceiving into the subject with the spur of curiosity, we learn that two or three centuries ago it cost something to swear falsely. Then it was a mortal sin rather than a simple crime, and some of the domestic troubles which followed were a curse running to the seventh generation, death from a lingering disease within twelve months, or being turned into a stone, swallowed up by the earth and ever afterward crawling about as a vampire.

Those were punishments which deterred, if one believed them. As a matter of fact, few did, and people committed perjury as merrily in the good old seventeenth century as in the twentieth. Then, as now, the moral man spoke the truth for practical moral reasons and the immoral man lied for immoral reasons.

Superstition has always been the basis of oaths, and their practical value has depended on the depth of the superstition. That, of course, is evident enough, as all that differentiates an oath from a plain statement is that one introduces an element of religious faith. In California taking an oath requires simply that a witness raise his right hand while the clerk informs him that he solemnly swears to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God." The charm of legendary attaches to the explanation that the hand of the witness was originally raised to show that he had not a weapon concealed in it, but this is apocryphal.

Touching a sacred object is a world-wide method of oath taking. In earlier ages one swore by the sun or by a great river or some other awesome thing in nature. Even now the Ganges is the most binding oath to a Hindu. The Tungus witness still brandishes a knife before the sun, saying: "If I lie may the sun plunge sickness into my entrails like this knife." The Somali, administering an oath, declares: "God is before us and this stone is from Amr Bar," naming a sacred mountain. The man to be sworn then takes the stone and says: "I shall not lie in this agreement." It would be pleasant to believe that he does not.

San Francisco Chronicle.