

The Catholic Journal

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Friday, June 21, 1907.

New Churches.

Catholics who summer near Rochester this year will have no excuse for missing mass during their vacation. To be sure, it is not difficult to get to mass if one summers within ten miles of Rochester but there are so many for whom the slightest difficulty furnishes an excuse for absence from mass for several weeks, sometimes months.

Last Sunday Bishop Hickey dedicated St. George's chapel in Summerville, a pretty little church so situated as to be easy of access for the cottagers in that vicinity. The Catholic cottagers raised the funds and built and equipped the chapel and Bishop McQuaid has promised to supply a pastor until October 1st next, when most of the cottagers return to their city homes. It is possible that the building of the church may result in a number of these cottagers making Summerville their permanent residence.

Through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Sinclair and other generously disposed persons another chapel is to be located near Long Pond on the Manitou side. This will permit the cottagers on the West side of the Genesee who cannot get to Charlotte to enjoy religious services without much effort.

At Conesus Lake, where many Catholic families spend their vacations, another chapel is to be dedicated on July 7th.

These instances go further than remove excuses for non-attendance upon mass. They testify to the practical Catholicity of the cottagers who are willing to keep on paying pew rent in their city parishes and, in addition, raise money to erect, equip and maintain churches where they pass a few weeks, or months, of the vacation period.

But what else would you expect from people who support two school systems for conscience sake?

Left Undone.

With all the reform measures which have been considered and adopted by the Legislature at Albany, at the behest of Governor Hughes, there was one which did not receive the attention it should either at the hands of Governor or Legislature.

For several years a scandalous partnership has existed between the racing sections of the agricultural societies, the State Government and the interests in charge of horse race gambling.

The State Constitution, adopted in 1894, forbade gambling in every form. That the lawyers interpreted this to prohibit betting on horse races was evident from the fact that pool selling stopped for three or four years. Then shrewd, if not scrupulous lawyers discovered a way to evade the constitutional provision. They secured the passage of a law creating a state racing commission to have supervision of all racing. The law also included a provision giving to the agricultural societies a percentage of the receipts at all race meetings conducted under the commission.

What resulted?
Pool selling was resumed openly and flagrantly. No objection was raised from the rural communities where the objection to gambling came in the constitutional convention, as they were blinded by the bribe-money turned over to their county fair associations!

A bill was introduced at Albany this winter to repeal the section of the racing commission law under which it is claimed pool selling was legalized, also one making a direct appropriation to aid the county fair associations but neither received from Governor or Legislature the backing which measures of purely political or theoretical reform nature received and so they were precluded in the files of the legislative committees presided over respectively by Senator Davis

of Buffalo, and Mr. Mead of Albany.

We respectfully submit that this scandalous partnership should be dissolved at the earliest possible moment. All good citizens should take the question up now and demand its consideration next winter.

Ill Advised.

Our esteemed contemporary, the "Catholic Union and Times" has a timely editorial on an ill-advised innovation in the United States Army.

It may be that the new general staff idea is a splendid one considered from a purely military standpoint. But just why it should include a "general chaplain," is hard to tell. Our contemporary says that it is proposed—one might well understand that—to appoint a Protestant chaplain as the staff representative. If the corps of chaplains was made up entirely of representatives of Protestant denominations, there might be no objection to this although it savors of creating what the Protestants oppose so strongly—a sort of army bishop. But when it is taken into consideration that there are a number of Catholic army chaplains, the absurdity, to say no more, of giving a Protestant chief chaplain power to supervise the work of a Catholic priest is painfully apparent.

Probably, some one of the Protestant chaplains is seeking the position of chief chaplain on the general staff because of the social and higher salary it will afford. Probably, he has a wife and family to whom this social advancement would appeal. Such consideration could not appeal to a Catholic chaplain, besides he might not remain long enough in the service to reach the position of chief chaplain. Besides, what a ring of protest would go up were a Catholic priest in line for the chief chaplaincy!

As the "Union and Times" well says—"To say the least it will be a very bad precedent, one that we will regret if we permit it to be realized. There is absolutely no need for it whatever. At present each chaplain is under direct orders of the Secretary of War, who deals with every man without respect to his form of religion, and each sends a monthly report, through regular military channels, to the adjutant general in Washington.

"Those who are favoring the scheme say that with a chief of chaplains much more can be done for the enlisted men. We fail to see it. At present the chaplain is assisted by the regimental commander in everything that he does for the soldier, and we cannot see what more can be done by a chief except, perhaps, to curtail the chaplains' freedom of action, which would certainly not be of benefit to the enlisted men.

"We trust that the President, with his characteristic aversion to sectarianism in all branches of governmental service, will prevent the consummation of this ill-advised and unnecessary project."

Child Labor.

While the Court of Appeals has ruled that a law limiting the number of hours per day a woman may be employed, Governor Hughes has signed a bill passed by the Legislature of 1907 placing greater restrictions upon child labor.

In this connection the Catholic Journal is in full accord with the following editorial in last Saturday's "Democrat and Chronicle":
"It is stated in a telegraphic reference to the annual meeting of the New York State Canned Goods Packers' Association, that it was declared that the child labor law worked hardships to canners, limiting the day of children to ten hours, and it was said that an effort would be made to amend the law.

"It is to be hoped, for the credit of the large and important canned goods industry, that this statement is capable of some modification, if not absolute denial. There is, and has been for some years, a growing tendency to reduce the hours of labor in all industries. The demand for an eight-hour day may or may not be regarded as extreme, but it has been granted in many industries, and it is not claimed that it works great hardships to employers. It is based upon the not illogical division of the day of twenty-four hours into eight hours of work, eight hours of recreation and eight hours of sleep. Broadly, the eight-hour day is for the benefit of adults.

"The matter of the employment of children in canning and other factories is a much more vital question. At its best, the system of employing young children in sustained work in factories is open to criticism, and can only be defended by the necessity of utilizing their labor as an aid to the maintenance of the family. So fully is the evil of child labor recognized, that laws

regulating the hours of employment are now on the statute books of many Northern and not a few Southern states.

"To seriously argue against the employment of children of tender years in close factories, for more than ten hours, would be a reflection upon general intelligence. Reasons why even this time limit should be reduced to the eight hours demanded by adults, will crowd upon the minds of all who stop for a moment to give the subject consideration. To employ children, under factory conditions, for even ten hours is to endanger both their physical and moral health. To add to the present long hours of toil would be an economic mistake.

"It is not necessary to argue the question, enlightened public sentiment would revolt against any effort which might be made to amend the law and permit the employment of children for more than the present legal number of hours. And it is not unreasonable to predict that such effort would result in materially lessening the number of hours during which children can be legally employed."

War of Sects.

A Methodist clergyman writes to the "Watchman" commanding a movement recently started in New Hampshire to harmonize the wrangling between the non-Catholic sects:

"The financial side of this question reveals some startling facts. More than \$25,000 is annually expended by our missionary societies to assist and maintain the smaller churches of our state. The missionary forces of our Protestant denominations are working hard, and are doing their utmost by preaching, visiting and personal touch to awaken new interest and strengthen the things that remain, but the unwelcome truth must be told, that an overwhelming percentage of this expenditure is unnecessary, and demanded only on the ground of denominational differences and petty jealousies. Not an additional soul will ever enter heaven on account of this expenditure, and the perpetuation of this unholy strife is a blot upon the name of the Christian religion.

Upon this the Rochester "Herald" comments: "This wise Methodist parson was justified in this protest by the results of the work of the commission already referred to. It gives figures to show that there are at least a hundred more churches in the state than the intelligent needs of the community demands. For instance, one village of three hundred people has three churches; one of 654 population has five churches; fifteen hamlets of fifty people each have two churches; and twenty-five towns of one thousand people have three churches in each. It is easy to see that pigheadedness is at the bottom of this trouble—denominational differences and unchristian jealousies. It need not cause wonder that preachers are half-starved in towns of fifty inhabitants 'supporting' two churches."

Yet we will wager that in each one of these cities and villages will be found one Catholic church well attended every Sunday and from bickering or jealousy.

Editorial Notes.

Well, the Legislature of 1907 did one good piece of work, any way. It killed that Junior Order of American Mechanics compulsory Bible reading bill.

It is unkind of the Governor and the Legislature to continue on so long and hold back the flock of budding candidates who are not only willing but anxious to tell the dear people what splendid municipal officers they would make.

Now is the season when the graduates of the Catholic schools bid farewell to books for a while and carry home their certificates, valedictorians of the State, that they have passed the State examinations in the branches prescribed. Graduates of the Catholic schools are admitted to high schools and other higher institutions of education, not by favor, but as a matter of right and high average in scholarship.

Richard Croker has won the English Derby, that prize so dear to the Briton's heart. He won it, too, with an American horse, ridden by an American jockey. No need to ask Croker "where he got that."

Magistrate Crane was, quite right the other day when he bound over to keep the peace a New York Anarchist agitator who persisted in carrying and displaying the red flag. One flag is enough in this country.

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To insure a quick departure of every Rug and Carpet length from the Journey & Burnham stock, we have made some sensational pricing. Read.

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\$30 Wilton Rugs \$22.50 each

21 Wilton Rugs, size 9 feet by 12 feet, in one of the best makes. A Rug well known to the public for its wearing qualities and rich colorings. Journey & Burnham's price \$30.00, our price \$22.50 each.

\$3.25 Wilton Rugs \$2.25 each

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Carpets

\$1.00 Velvets at 79c yd.

35 rolls of a good heavy grade of Velvet, in light and dark shadings, some with borders to match, also hall stair effects, to be sold at the price of a good grade of tapestry Brussels. Journey & Burnham's price \$1.00, our price 79c yd.

\$1.65 Savonneries, special at \$1.15 yd.

72 rolls of Savonnerie Carpet, which is the latest pile carpet made, in all colors and designs, some with borders to match, to be had at a saving of one-third of former price. Journey & Burnham's price \$1.65, our price \$1.15 yd.

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\$13.50 Brussels Rugs \$9.98 each

131 Brussels Rugs, size 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, in all colors and designs, florals, Persians and Orientals, 13 patterns to choose from. Journey & Burnham's price \$13.50, our price \$9.98 each.

\$37.50 Wilton Rugs \$26.50

19 Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, in the Bigelow and Selkirk makes, a Rug sold the country over at \$37.50, all new colorings and designs, at a price much less than the manufacturers' cost of to-day. Journey & Burnham's price \$37.50, our price \$26.50 each.

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Smith's Extra Axminsters, in two-toned greens and reds, some with borders to match, a Carpet with a heavy wool face, suitable for any room, a rare bargain for hotels. Journey & Burnham's price \$1.25, our price 93c yd.

\$1.65 Wilton Velvets \$1.15 yd.

Smith's Wilton Velvet, grade which is well known to the trade for being the most serviceable Carpet at the price manufactured, a full line of parlor, dining room, hall and stair patterns to choose from, in rich color effects. Journey & Burnham's price \$1.65, our price \$1.15 yd.

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The New York Central will place in service June 16th, additional trains on the Auburn Road as follows: No. 230 from Rochester to Auburn, Saturdays and Sundays only, leaving Rochester 10.35 P. M., arriving Auburn 1.20 A. M.

Nos. 253 and 252 Sundays only between Syracuse and Geneva, W. 42d St. Station 8.30 A. M., will leave Syracuse 8.00 A. M., arriving Geneva 10.00 A. M., leaving Geneva 6.25 P. M., arriving Syracuse 8.25 P. M.

8.25 P. M.

New West Shore Flyer

The West Shore R. R. will place in service Sunday, June 16th, a new solid vestibuled train running daily between Weehawken and Buffalo. Passengers leaving New York Desbrosses St. Station 8.15 A. M. or between Syracuse and Geneva, W. 42d St. Station 8.30 A. M., will arrive Syracuse 8.05 P. M., Rochester 5.57 P. M., Batavia 6.52 P. M., Geneva 6.25 P. M., arriving Buffalo 7.45 P. M.

7 1/2 Hours To New York

By the New York Central's "Empire State Express." Leave Rochester 2.24 P. M. No extra fare.

Through Sleeper For Pittsburg Via New York Central Lines, on No. 15 from Syracuse 7.30 P. M., Rochester 9.33 P. M.

Train No. 40, "The New Yorker" At 11.38 via New York Central. Popular morning train for New York.