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Friday, May 23, 1919.

The Sixty-Ninth.

This introduction to the parade of the famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment of New York, noted as made up in most part of Irishmen and Catholics, even if Governor Whitman did take away their Irish colonel, is not penned by a Catholic or published in a Catholic paper but in James Gordon Bennett's New York "Herald".

Back from the hell of battle, back from the jaws of death, back with still brighter lustre to their name previously made glorious, the scarred and bemedalled heroes of the Sixty-ninth lifted their way into half a million hearts.

"Lilted" is the verb to describe their progress up Fifth avenue. Their parade of triumph was no ordinary march. They did not trudge along, they did not lag or straggle, but with roses and the sweet blossoms of Easter time that admirers had tossed to them tucked in belts and caps and gas masks and with smiles on every rugged face they swung along at a pace that less hardened soldiers could not have maintained, a pace that was as captivating as the swift, smooth beauty of an Irish melody.

Ad Multos Annos.

Not alone has Rev. A. A. Hughes, of Holy Rosary Church, been permitted to celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood but his parents are also alive to attend the celebration and have celebrated the golden jubilee of their marriage.

Father Hughes and his family are to be congratulated and Rochester is to be congratulated on such a family, of remarkable civic accomplishments, to say nothing of the splendid service rendered to Holy Mother Church by Father Hughes in his twenty-five years of priestly life.

Holy Rosary parish was instituted within the memory of the present generation by the late Father James P. Kiernan who was rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Rev. James E. Hartley, Dr. Meehan, John VanNess, James E. Day, all helped the good work along but to Father Hughes fell the burden of welding the whole into one harmonious fulfillment. To-day Holy Rosary is a splendidly equipped parish and not much is left undone for the comfort and convenience of its parishioners. To Father Hughes and to Holy Rosary parish as well the Catholic Journal extends hearty congratulations!

James Mangan was a young lawyer when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private and the other day he returned to his own city a Captain. He saw active service on the real fighting front in the closing days of the war. He is one of the many American boys who did their duty in the great world emergency.

The Family Doctor.

The Seattle "Post Intelligencer" is taking up the cudgels for the doctors still held in military service and demands that they be released and sent back to resume their practice in the West which is said to be in dire need of medical service.

This theme is improved by the Post Express to make a plea in general in defense of "the Family Doctor" now so scarce in the highly specialized East. It says: "People want the old practitioner and the old practice back again; the hurried attention of the hard-worked physician who must see the majority of his patients in his office for lack of time to visit homes is not found a liked substitute. That the rural communities of the comparatively sparsely populated states of the northwestern border miss their home visiting physicians is quite understandable. Here in the East we have suffered somewhat from the drain by the war on our medical and nursing forces. But we have few communities, even in our far flung rural districts where the regular round of the family physician remains a routine practice as it does in the West.

"There is more missed than mere medical attention in the loss of the family doctor. He had in the East and still has a social function. He served as an adviser in many matters. In the rural districts he has been a great encyclopedic agent of general information. Probably if the history of the nation in its purely social aspects were truly written, the family doctor would come in for prominent place in its annals. We are seeing the coming in of protective medical practice; the physician who is the public's adviser as to means of retaining and upbuilding health more than a dealer in medicaments to combat specific ailments. It is a higher function and a better ideal of practice. But the old family doctor did superb service. It is no wonder he is missed."

Strikes Are Many.

Presumably, many of the industrial disputes and strikes now in progress all over the country are the natural reaction due to high pressure production in war time and consequent reduction of production and reduction in wages totals per week or month. Having experienced a year or two of high wages, it is natural that workers hate to accept a smaller pay envelope when the war is over, especially if they have lived up to their larger wages and acquired a more luxurious standard of living than they were able to enjoy under their old wage scale. But there are many of these disputes over what appears to the lay mind as trivial technicalities. Why should several communities be deprived of street car service because one set of union men will not work with those belonging to a rival union made up of men performing identically the same service?

Then strikes are called to enforce a much shorter work day than ever has been had before. In reality they do not really want shorter hours. What they do want is a less number of hours to constitute the work day so that the time and a half or double time allowed for overtime work may be lengthened. This means that the public which has to foot all increased wages would have to pay more for electricians, plumbers, masons, carpenters, painters and all else that goes into building.

Is it not possible that the public will sit back and do without building and repairs except that which is absolutely necessary? May not the workers overreach and kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

Let all employers unite to find fitting jobs for the boys who fought that American industry might continue under American management.

The Other Way Round

It not infrequently happens that laws work out the opposite in effect to the argument urged as to why they should pass.

For months past the Legislature was frantically implored to pass a series of six bills to insure "rights of women". Working women themselves invaded the legislative halls and resented the passage of the bills on the plea that to enact them into laws would have the practical effect of depriving them of work they liked, in which they made good pay. They also argued that the bills really meant the visiting of women and the substitution of men. Especially, they claimed, would this be true in the case of women as street car and elevator conductors. The proponents of the bills indignantly resented these claims.

One of the bills passed and signed by the Governor provided that women street car conductors must be over 21 years old and also must not be employed more than nine hours in any one day or more than 54 hours in any one week, nor after 10 o'clock at night. This week the Brooklyn street car company discharged 150 women conductors because their runs demanded longer hours than those specified in the law especially after 10 o'clock at night. Naturally, the discharged women are mad clean through.

Nevertheless, it does seem as if street car conducting was not a nice job for women, no matter how much certain women may like it. Therefore, would it not have been better and fairer if the bills had been labeled exactly what they were "measures to prevent women being employed in certain occupations and to insure the employment of men? Either that or merely amend the present labor laws so as to place women and men on an equality as to hours of labor and wages to be received for similar work?

That Thompson investigation raised a lot of smoke but did not lead anybody to the doors of the penitentiary.

Governor Smith may yet rival the records of David B. Hill and Charles E. Hughes as "veto governors".

Let us hope that Bishop Brent's war experience may soften his feelings toward these of opposite political faith to himself.

It will no longer be the blue and the gray, but the blue, the gray and the Khaki.

It is sad to read of differences between the Civil War and the world's war veterans over observance of Memorial Day. Both fought to perpetuate great, undying principles and both should march, side by side, on Memorial Day.

Those "women's bills" seem to be working out practically to separate women from jobs.

Now it is the State Employment service. And is not that as it should be in a peace time?

Postmaster General Burleson does not appear to gain in popularity by curtailing the rural free delivery routes.

Young Theodore Roosevelt appears to possess many of the characteristics of his lamented father.

Probably Germany will sign the peace treaty with mental reservations.

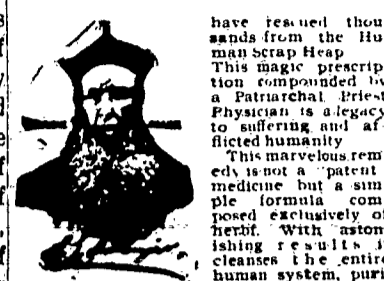
Once more: Is it because Belgium is a Catholic country that so little attention was paid to her needs in the Peace Conference?

Those Japanese delegates at the Peace Conference appear to be past masters in the art of watchful waiting and prompt seizure of opportunities.

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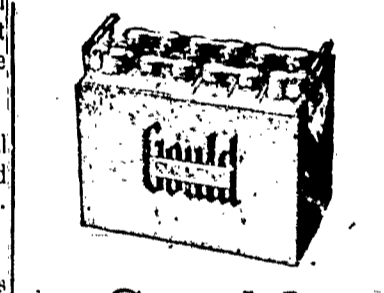
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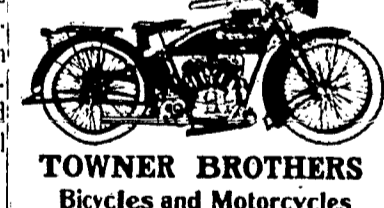
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Report of Condition of Lincoln National Bank

of Rochester
At the close of business May 12th, 1919.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$10,666,402 03
U. S. Bonds and Certificates owned	5,292,950 00
Other Bonds and Securities	3,515,664 54
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	60,000 00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,334,702 88
Cash in Vault and Due from Other Banks	2,576,925 11
Exchanges for Clearing House and Other Checks	246,603 21
Interest Receivable	100,936 04
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	49,500 00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps Owned	3,766 94
Total	\$23,846,320.75
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$ 1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	984,182 14
Unearned Discount	48,664 85
Reserved for Interest and Taxes	134,374 54
Contingent Fund	30,000 00
Circulating Notes Outstanding	898,500 00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	1,005,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	\$ 930,069 98
Individual Deposits subject to Check	16,494,076 14
Certificates of Deposit	243,328 91
Certified Checks	92,523 17
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	11,331 85
Dividends Unpaid	433 50
State, County or other Municipal Deposits	267,367 51
United States Deposits	796,418 13
Total Deposits	\$18,835,609.19
Total	\$23,846,320.75
Contingent Liabilities	None

State of New York, County of Monroe, ss:
I, PETER A. VAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PETER A. VAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day May, 1919.
CLARENCE S. GREENE, Notary Public.
Correct-Attest:
C. H. BABCOCK, THOS. J. NORTHWAY, WILLIAM GLEASON, Directors

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