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Friday, January 8, 1926.

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Booming.

No better barometer of the pros-
perity or adversity of a community
exists than the increase or decrease
of the deposits and resources of the
savings banks.

Judged by this standard, Roches-
ter is a very prosperous community.
Deposits in the four banks, the
East Side Savings, Mechanics Sav-
ings, Monroe Savings, and the Roch-
ester Savings, on January 1st this
year totaled \$117,310,501.43, an in-
crease of \$5,665,046.68 for the year.
The figure on January 1, 1925, was
\$111,545,454.75, which was an in-
crease of \$7,186,325.99 over the
total of \$104,359,528.76 on January
1, 1924.

This fact that saving bank deposits
stand at the highest point in the his-
tory of the city is more significant
because of the fact that building
operations this year aggregated \$28,
102,463 in valuation. House building
has helped to swell this building val-
uation, with consequent shrinkage
in savings bank accounts. This in-
crease in the valuation of mort-
gages recorded. The steady employ-
ment of labor and the saving of
wages has more than offset the
shrinkage in savings accounts due
to house building and the purchase
of automobiles, reflecting the strong
undercurrent in the economic condition
of the city.

Leads Savings Banks.

The Rochester Savings Bank
which now has 91,466 accounts
gained \$2,334,951.06 in deposits
during the past year, leading the sav-
ings bank group. The East Side Sav-
ings Bank was second with an in-
crease of \$1,859,646.60. On January
1, 1925, the Rochester Savings Bank
had 88,669 accounts.

The Rochester Savings Bank has
rendered its 189th semi-annual state-
ment. The bank has total resources
of \$56,421,469.80 and a surplus with
a market value of \$5,726,106.79. On
January 1, 1925, the total resources
stood at \$53,537,320.39 and the sur-
plus at \$5,184,862.19.

The Monroe County Savings Bank
is the second largest in the city,
showing total resources on January
1st this year of \$36,625,805.48 and
a surplus of \$4,392,119.70 at market
value. Deposits of this bank on Jan-
uary 1, 1925, were \$18,636,808.14.
January 1, 1920, were \$25,480,341.22,
and January 1st this year, \$32,206,
602.83, showing a steady growth.
The surplus increased from \$1,455,
016.72 on January 1, 1920, to
\$4,392,119.70, on January 1st this
year.

The East Side Savings Bank has
resources of \$29,513,895.84, includ-
ing a surplus of \$2,314,646.50 at
market value. The bank has render-
ed its fifty-sixth annual statement
and has 56,413 depositors.

The Mechanics Savings Bank
shows resources of \$8,171,621.08 by
its 117th semi-annual statement.
The surplus is valued at \$643,835.02.

William H. Craig sits pretty. His
friend is in the sheriff's office and
he played ball in the VanZandt cor-

Now that the city government is
organized for 1926, the people ex-
pect less politics and more attention
to their business.

General Pershing finds out that
commanding an army is not so thing
as trying to adjust South American
politics.

No one who knew Mayor James J.
Walker ever expected he would ap-
point General Mitchell as Police
Commissioner of New York.

William Randolph Hearst no long-
er has a pass key to the Mayor's
office in New York city.

These miners and mine operators
are as long drawn out in conversa-
tion as the diplomats who drew the
Treaty of Versailles and created the
League of Nations.

"Sorely Needed."

The Rochester "Herald" strikes
the nail on the head in the following
editorial:—

As new automobile license plates
are issued by the thousands, it be-
comes a certainty that before an-
other winter Rochester will have to
face a street congestion far greater
than any which exists at present.
Every principal thoroughfare in the
city will be thronged with motor
vehicles, the street intersections will
become doubly dangerous and dif-
ficult to negotiate. New avenues of
approach to the heart of the city,
as well as more thoroughfares
through the business district, will
become imperative.

In view of these circumstances,
there seems no projected improve-
ment the city can make that will be
of greater benefit than the extension
of Broad Street eastward through
Temple and James Streets as far as
the intersection of James, Court and
William Streets. As has been pointed
out by competent authorities, an im-
provement of that character would
quickly pay for itself by increased
property valuations. The city would
be reimbursed by the resale to in-
dividuals of land taken by excess
condemnation.

If any person doubts the need of
an extension of Broad Street east-
ward, his uncertainty may be dispel-
led by watching the current of traffic
that pours eastward through Broad
Street as far as South Avenue, where
it splits, surging into Main Street on
the north and Court Street and Mon-
roe Avenue on the south. The con-
gestion at Court Street and South
Avenue during certain hours is con-
vincing evidence of the need of a
direct east and west street extending
straight through from the present
eastward end of Broad Street to
Chestnut or William Street.

Because of the fact that the pro-
posed improvement would pay for it-
self, the objection of financial dif-
ficulties ought not to influence the
city administration. No projected new
construction yet announced offers so
many and so important advantages.
The city administration can make
no mistake in pushing the work to
completion with the least possible
delay.

Dr. Butler.

Nicholas Murray Butler is a man
of strong convictions which he is not
afraid to suppress. Recently, he has
been pestered by his fellow college
presidents by condemning the ab-
sence of religion in American college
education.

The Union and Times pays this
tribute to Dr. Butler:—

Thinking men are beginning to
understand more and more the need
of religion in education. Among
them, the latest expression comes
from Nicholas Murray Butler, Pres-
ident of Columbia. We are not in the
habit of landing people simply be-
cause they agree with us; but who
can read the addresses and writings
of Dr. Butler without noting a ring
of sincerity and truth. He is not al-
ways given to saying what pleases us,
but that matters little when an
honest man, an educated man, says
what he believes to be true. For such
we have the highest respect and
admiration—and a feeling we are
glad that we live.

Mr. Butler, in a letter to the trust-
ees of Columbia University, asks
that religious instruction be im-
parted where it is desired. He recognizes
the necessity of discipline at a time
when lawlessness is on the increase.
He views with alarm the so-called in-
tellectual training which disposes of
spiritual education as a purely pri-
vate and unimportant subject. He
asks that the same attention be given
to the inculcation of the moral vir-
tues as to the mental development
of the student, recognizing the dan-
gers of an apparently sound mind
and an undisciplined will in the same
body.

If a Catholic had written what
Mr. Butler states as idiomatic he
would be accused of looking at a
pressing question through sectarian
glasses. Probably Mr. Butler will be
branded as the hired tool of the
Pope or a nefarious agent of Rome.
But it so happens that the President
of Columbia doesn't care. He has
been attacked so vigorously and so
unjustly by the anti-saloon league
that a rebuff from Ku Kluxism will
not whitewash his hair. He is of that
stamp and character which we would
have the foreigner hold to be typi-
cally American—bold, blunt, unbi-
ased, tolerant, lettered, honest, cour-
ageous and—a few other adjectives.
Nicholas Murray Butler is a great
citizen, a great educator, an intellec-
tual giant among men; that is why
we like to speak of him in such
glowing terms.

Have you made your New Year's
resolutions? Rather, have you bro-
ken any of those you made?

Another fine New Year resolution:
To give as liberally as I can to
support religion and charity.

Nineteen twenty-six is here! Chart
your course and stick to your aim.

Considering how the average man
hates to share there must be a little
bit of Russian in us all.

One of the surest ways to avoid
growing old is to believe what the
bootlegger tells you.

Repeats.

It is the rule when a political
leader, who had held almost undis-
puted sway for a term of years, dies
or retires there is a bitter struggle
for succession.

This happened in Tammany Hall
when Richard Croker retired. In a
lesser degree, this was the case when
Thomas C. Platt laid down his "Easy
Boss" of New York state.

History repeated itself when Wil-
liam Barnes let go the Albany lead-
ership handed down by his grand-
father, Thurlow Weed. Francis Hen-
dricks' splendidly disciplined organ-
ization disintegrated at his death.

It was predicted freely that George
W. Aldridge's death meant not only
the breaking up of his famous "Old
Guard" organization "but a com-
plete change in the political man-
agement of Monroe county. Instead
of one man leadership, politics would
be conducted by a "regency" made
up of ward and town leaders with
the chairman merely the mouthpiece
of the collective organization.

However, the wisecracks were
wrong—for a while at least. Either
Mr. Aldridge's first lieutenant, who
succeeded to the reins of leadership,
is a more astute political leader than
was thought, or his opponents have
been unable to agree upon a suc-
cessor and also unable to "bunch their
hills" if they have agreed, because
Mr. Hotchkiss, although defeated in
part in the September primaries, re-
tains the county chairmanship and
last Saturday his friends organized
the Common Council after a knock-
down and dragout battle with the
anti-Hotchkiss forces.

It is unlikely the battle is over
but Mr. Hotchkiss is in rather bet-
ter strategic position than he has
been since Mr. Aldridge's death and
he has two decisive victories to his
credit.

Price of King's.

"What fools these mortals be" is
the caption Mr. Hearst's Journal and
Post Express puts over this editor-
ial:—

The German Government is to pay
Kaiser Wilhelm, its former monarch,
some \$7,150,000 in money and 180,
000 acres of land, besides a few
palaces here and there, in settlement
of the Hohenzollern claim against
the government.

Millions of lives were sacrificed
and Germany was made bankrupt
because this supreme war lord could
not restrain his general staff after
his diplomats proved incompetent in
a crisis.

If he had killed a single man
somewhere in a back street he would
probably have been tried and execut-
ed or sentenced to the penitentiary
for life. As he killed only two mil-
lion or so of men, however, civiliza-
tion calls it war and gives him sev-
eral million dollars, and a lot of
good property and lets it go at that.
He was guilty of no crime under in-
ternational law.

All of which leads up to remark
that Mr. Puck was right when he
said, "What fools these mortals be!"

Have A Program.

Substitution for New Year's Resolu-
tions or supplemental thereto is
urged by the "Times-Union" in the
following editorial:—

The new year offers a psychologi-
cal moment in which men take stock
of the past, list their assets and li-
abilities, and chart the future on the
basis of their findings. The clean
page and the fresh start of another
year are of prime value in success.

The man who succeeds must have
a program. He must chart his course
and stick to it. He must lay his
plans and execute them. He is not
pushed this way and that every time
a difficulty is thrown in his path.
If he cannot get over it, he goes
through it.

Whatever thoughts the experiences
of the old year inspire in you, select
a new objective and stick to it. This
age of concentration doesn't call for
educated men merely, nor for talent-
ed men, nor for men of genius. Nei-
ther is there place for the jack-of-all-
trades. This age calls for specialists—
men who can do one thing as well
as it can be done. That is genius
enough for 1926.

To be successful is to find your
place and fill it; to get into your job
and master it.

In the face of the fact that nearly
all successful men have made a life
study of one line of work or of one
profession, we see on all sides hun-
dreds of people flitting about from
occupation to occupation, trade to
trade. This fickleness, this disposition
to shift from one job to another
seems to be peculiar to American life.
A peculiarly American salutation be-
tween friends who have not seen
each other for some time is this:
"Well, what are you doing now?"
It is taken for granted that sticking
to one job is not to be expected of
the general run of human beings.

This trait, then, gives a tremen-
dous advantage to the man who does
stick. It makes for quick advance-
ment. For what this age wants is
men and women who can do one
thing without losing their identity
or individuality, or becoming narrow
or dwarfed. Nothing can take the
place of an all-absorbing purpose.

It would appear that "The Sick
Man of Europe" is as much of a pest
well or ill.

Weekly Calendar
Of Feast Days

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Sunday, Jan. 10.—St. William,
Archbishop, was descended from the
illustrious Counts of Nevers. Peter
the Hermit, Archdeacon of Soissons,
was William's uncle on his mother's
side. After joining the Cistercians he
became Abbot of Chaalis. When the
Archbishop of Bourges died, William
was chosen to succeed him. At first
he refused the honor and finally con-
sented only after the Pope and the
Abbot of Cîteaux, his superior, had
commanded him to do so. When he
died after a most austere life his
body was interred in the Cathedral,
and, having been honored by many
miracles, was taken up in 1217 and
the following year he was canonized
by Pope Honorius III.

Monday, Jan. 11.—St. Theodosius,
the Cenobite, was a native of
Cappadocia. The example of Abraham
led him to leave his country and his
devotion to Christianity led him to
embrace the religious life. He became
Superior of the religious communi-
ties in Palestine. So carefully did he
accommodate himself to the individ-
ual characteristics of his subjects
that his reproofs were loved rather
than dreaded. He was noted for his
great charity and care for the sick.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—St. Aelrad, Ab-
bot, left the court of St. David, King
of Scotland, and entered the Cister-
cian Order. He composed his great
works "Spiritual Friendship" and the
"Mirror of Charity" under the direc-
tions of his superiors. When he died
in 1167 he was Abbot of Riveaux,
which he had founded, the most
austere monastery in England and
Superior of three hundred monks.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.—St. Veroni-
ca of Milan, the daughter of a pe-
asant family near Milan, was blessed
with frequent ecstasies and visions
which, however, she did not allow to
interfere with her daily labors. She
became a lay sister in the convent of
St. Martha in Milan. Her duties
were to beg in the city for the sus-
tenance of the Sisters of the Con-
vent. She died in 1497.

Thursday, Jan. 14.—St. Hilary
of Poitiers, was born and educated a
pagan and was in his middle age be-
fore he embraced Christianity. Then
he became Bishop of his native city
and soon thereafter was banished to
Phrygia by the Emperor Constantius
because he had upheld the orthodox
cause against Arianism at several
Gallic councils. He composed his
great works on the Trinity while in
exile. After a notable personal
triumph at the Council of Seleucia
he was allowed to return to Gaul and
died there in 358.

Friday, Jan. 15.—St. Paul, the first
Hermit, was a native of Upper Egypt,
born about the year 230. During
the persecutions he retired into the
desert and accustomed himself to a
solitary life of prayer and penance.
Concerning his life and death many
remarkable tales are related.

Saturday, Jan. 16.—St. Honoratus,
Archbishop, was a member of a Con-
sular family of Rome which had
settled in Gaul. He was the found-
er of the famous Lerins monastery
on the island of St. Honor. Against
his will, he was chosen and conse-
crated Archbishop of Arles in 426.
He died in 429.

St. Louis Hospitals
Extend Charity Work
From Community Fund

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Figures based
on returns made by the Hospital
Association through the Community
Fund show that the twelve hospitals
or organizations operating through
the Community Fund have given
nearly 10,000 more free days to
charity patients in the year 1925
than in 1924.

Of these twelve hospitals Mt. St.
Rose, St. John's and St. Mary's are
Catholic institutions and because
they are operated by members of
Religious Orders they are able to
operate on a day cost much less than
that of any other institutions. Mt.
St. Rose Hospital for instance
operates on \$1.98 per day. This
means that funds devoted to these
institutions serve far more charity
patients since the cost of handling
such patients in other institutions
runs in some cases as high as \$7.37
per day. In the reckoning of costs
for these Catholic institutions no at-
tention is paid to the services of
Sisters who act as nurses, perform
all labor and operate exclusively of
outside paid help. A survey of the
past year shows that the amount al-
located by the Community Fund to
the twelve hospitals operating
through it was 76¢ per day for the
year 1925 as compared to the 88¢
per day of the year previous.

Other Catholic hospitals and or-
ganizations such as St. Ann's Or-
phan Home, St. Anthony's Hospital,
House of the Good Shepherd, Little
Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Or-
phan Asylum, and Mercy Convent,
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Deaf
Mutes, St. Vincent's Asylum and St.
Joseph's Mercy Home cared for
several thousand charity patients,
many of them as permanent wards
every day of the year. These or-
ganizations do not share in the com-
munity fund in any way and are de-
pendent entirely upon private
solicitation or religious affiliation.

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SALE OF RUGS

Select From These Brands

"Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co."
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"Stevens Sanford & Sons"
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"W. J. Sloan"

—6x9 ft. Axminster rugs. For-
merly, \$35; now, \$27.50.
—9x12 ft. worsted Wilton rugs.
Formerly, \$105; now, \$95.
—9x12 ft. Wilton rugs. Formerly,
\$85; now, \$75.
—9x12 ft. Whittall Anglo Persian
rugs. Formerly, \$150; now,
\$90.50.
—8 3/10 ft. Whittall Anglo Per-
sian rugs. Formerly, \$138.00;
now, \$97.50.
—6x9 ft. Whittall Anglo Persian
rugs. Formerly, \$97.50; now,
\$79.
—36x63 in. Whittall Anglo Per-
sian rugs. Formerly, \$25; now,
\$18.50.

—27x54 in. Whittall Anglo Per-
sian rugs. Formerly, \$16; now,
\$13.
—9x12 ft. Whittall rugs in Ori-
ental and Persian designs. Formerly,
\$106; now, \$79.50.
—9x15 ft. Whittall Anglo Persian
rugs. Formerly, \$151; now,
\$118.50.
—9x12 ft. seamless Axminster
rugs. Formerly, \$63.50; now,
\$49.50.
—9x12 ft. seamless Axminster
rugs. Formerly, \$52.50; now,
\$42.50.
—8 3/10 ft. Axminster rugs.
Formerly, \$51.50; now, \$42.50.
—8 3/10 ft. Axminster rugs.
Formerly, \$45; now, \$35.
Duffy-Powers—Third Floor

Church Unity
Octave In 1926.

Beginning on the Feast of the
Chair of Peter at Rome, January
18th, and ending on the Feast of the
Conversion of St. Paul, the Apostle
to the Gentiles, January 25th, the
Church Unity Octave will be ob-
served this year as usual, not only in
every diocese of the United States,
but throughout the Catholic world.

Ever since Pope Benedict XV, of
Holy Memory, extended the Observance
to the Universal Church by a
Papal Brief, granting an indulgence
of 200 days for recitation of the ap-
pointed prayers each day of the Oc-
tave, and a Plenary Indulgence for
those who fulfill the usual conditions
and go to Holy Communion either
on the First or the Last Day of the
Octave; the Observance has grown
steadily and increased year by year
in every part of the Catholic World.

Petition To The Holy Father
So much so is this the case that
Over Two Hundred Cardinals, Arch-
bishops, Bishops, and Vicars Apo-
stolic representing every part of the
globe have petitioned our present
Holy Father to further confirm and
establish the work of his Predecessor,
by enjoining upon the Faithful
everywhere the Observance of the
Octave in the same way that pre-
vious Popes have decreed the devo-
tions for the Blessed Virgin during
the months of May and October.

Among the more than two hun-
dred prelates enumerated the Hier-
archy of the United States and the
Provinces of Toronto and Kingston,
Canada, are not included, for the
reason that the Bishops of Amer-
ica, meeting in Washington on Sep-
tember 22nd, 1921, unanimously
adopted a resolution that "the Oc-
tave should be observed in all the
Dioceses of the United States;" and
two years earlier the Bishops of
Kingston and Toronto passed a sim-
ilar resolution. Add these to the sign-
ers of the Petition and a total of
over 325 Bishops would be the result.

Church Unity In The Air
Never since the Great Schism of
Constantinople and the East, follow-
ing in the Sixteenth Century by the
Protestant Apostasy of the West, has
the desire for Reunion so much
possessed the minds and hearts of
Christians of every Sect and Denom-
ination as at the present time.

Efforts towards Unity are witness-
ed everywhere. Leading denomina-
tions of Protestants have succeeded
in ignoring their differences to such
an extent that they now form a great
Protestant Federation, more espe-
cially in America. Congregationalists,
Presbyterians, and Methodists of
Canada have just succeeded, after
years of agitation, in coalescing un-
der a legal combine called "The
Church of Canada."

The Episcopal Church in the United
States is promoting "a World
Conference on Faith and Order,"
which is to meet in Geneva next
summer, where will be represented
delegations from almost every exist-
ing Sect or Denomination of Chris-
tians, outside the pale of Peter.

The Malines Conversations of the
past year, held under the hospitable
roof of Cardinal Mercier, between
theologians of the Catholic Church
and certain Anglican scholars de-
legated by the Archbishop of Canter-
bury, have served as a connecting
link to draw the re-union movement
among those outside the Catholic
Church towards the Chair of Peter,
the ultimate center of a re-united
Christendom.

Meantime, the Holy Father has
repeatedly expressed his great desire
to see the Orthodox Churches of the
East restored to Catholic Unity, urg-
ing prayer and effort to that end
among all the Faithful.

Church Unity, therefore, may be
said to be in the air; and as God
makes His efforts dependent upon
prayer, the Priests, Religious and
Graysmoor, Garrison, New York.

Cardiff To Sterilize
Unfit Over Protest
Of Priest-Guardian

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
London, Dec. 28.—A motion in
favor of the principle of sterilizing
the unfit was adopted by the Cardiff
Board of Guardians in spite of a
strongly-worded protest by a priest-
member, Canon D. J. Hannon.

The proposed operation was a
crime against nature, said the Canon.
Reaction, both physical and psychi-
cal, would be the penalty. "God may
forgive you," he declared, "but na-
ture never will."
Segregation of the mentally de-
fective, and the amelioration of hous-
ing conditions and the problem of
poverty were the remedies proposed
by Canon Hannon in place of the
proposition to take away the liberty
of the subject by compulsory sur-
gery.

Church's Attitude
On Sunday Sports
Is Clearly Defined

London, Dec. 28.—Sunday sport
is not morally wrong if those taking
part in it have already fulfilled their
duty by attending church, is the view
of the authorities of St. Mary's Cath-
olic Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
who were asked to give their opinion
on a proposed Sunday afternoon
auto contest.

"We consider", the authorities
say, "that there is nothing morally
wrong in witnessing, or taking part
in, motor trials on a Sunday after-
noon any more than there is harm in
skating on a Sunday afternoon.
Speaking as Catholics, we always
presume that people taking part in
such contests have done their duty
to God earlier in the day by attend-
ing church."

Princess, Descendant
Of Cortez, Dies After
Automobile Accident

Mexico City, Dec. 26.—Princess
Maria Gloria Pignatelli, a descen-
dant of Hernando Cortez, Spanish
conqueror of Mexico, died in a hos-
pital which was founded by the Con-
quistador himself, and was buried
with elaborate religious ceremony
Monday. The Princess was injured
in an automobile accident when her
car, occupied by her husband and
herself skidded from the same road
along which Cortez marched to the
conquest of the ancient Aztec capital.
The Prince was injured but it is be-
lieved he will recover.

Princess Pignatelli was very
popular in Mexico and was noted
for her activity on behalf of chari-
table and religious movements.

The Faithful of America, where the
Church Unity Octave originated,
ought to need no urging to observe
with greater unanimity and fervor
this year than ever before the period
of eight-day prayer, so fittingly be-
ginning on the Feast of the Chair
of Peter, the Divinely Constituted
Center of Catholic Unity, and end-
ing on the Feast of the Conversion
of St. Paul, thus illustrating the
prayer of Christ Himself on the night
of His betrayal, wherein He clearly
intimated that the Conversion of
the World depended upon the Unity
of His Disciples, saying:

"That they all may be One, as
Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in
Thee; that they also may be One in
Us, that the world may believe that
Thou hast sent Me."

Prayers to be used during the Oc-
tave, and other literature, can be
obtained by addressing the Central
Office of the Church Unity Octave,
prayer, the Priests, Religious and
Graysmoor, Garrison, New York.