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Friday, January 22, 1926.

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No Indecent Plays

Holy Name Societies of New York
City will follow Father Eugene Cal-
lahan in war upon indecent plays.
In his sermon delivered in St. Pat-
rick's Cathedral before the Holy
Name Society, Father Callahan said:

"Have you attended the theater
lately?" They come out night after
night in cold blood and abuse the
Name of Jesus on the stage. For the
cheap sensation of shock, they insult
thousands of playgoers—regardless
of Creed. 'Artistic profanity,' they
tell us, but I recognize no difference
between this and the foul talk of
the street. The playwright will say
that this language is necessary for
the realistic interpretation of char-
acter, but it is no more necessary
than the infliction of real pain upon
the actor who must register agony.

"The Holy Name Society stands
squarely in opposition to the profane
use of the Name of Jesus. We have
no quarrel with the theater as such
but when the theater degrades itself
by profaning the sacred Name it in-
sults our God and we resent the in-
sult. Any mark of disrespect shown
to the names of our parents and
friends, heroes, statesmen and public
benefactors is indignantly resented,
and to a greater degree do we resent
the disrespect the theater seems to
have for the Name of Jesus.

"One hundred thousand men of
New York have protested against
this abuse of the Holy Name, but
for the most part the producer and
not the actor has turned a deaf ear
to us. Priests have withstood them
to the face, but their weak answer
has been flippant and anonymous
evasions. Today on the Feast of the
Holy Name we tell the men in the
theater who are responsible for this
abuse to stop it. As citizens of this
State and members of the Holy
Name Society, we will wage war un-
til this abuse of the Name of Jesus
is put down."

Work Still Needed

No less an authority than his Emi-
nence, Cardinal Dougherty, of Phila-
delphia, asserts that need for tem-
perance work and temperance socie-
ties has not lessened by the passage
of the Volstead act. The Cardinal
says:

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—The need
for temperance work has not ceased
with the enactment of the Volstead
Act, in the opinion of Cardinal
Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadel-
phia, expressed at a reception in his
honor given by the Catholic organ-
izations of his diocese. Referring to
a report submitted on behalf of the
Catholic Total Abstinence Union of
Philadelphia, which showed a de-
crease in the membership of that
organization, the Cardinal said:

"I was sorry to learn from Mr.
Flister's report that the number of
members belonging to the T. A. B.
Society in this diocese has dwindled.
When the Volstead Act for Prohibi-
tion was passed, some were of opin-
ion that there would be no further
need of temperance and total abstin-
ence societies; and in fact there
seems to have been in some quarters
a relaxation in the establishment
and maintenance of these associa-
tions.

Temperance Societies Still Needed
But if one may rely upon the
opinions of judges, police depart-
ments and other experts, the need of
T. A. B. societies has not ceased with
the advent of prohibition. It is said
that there is at least as much, if not
more, among our young men and
young women. Who ever heard, be-
fore prohibition came in, of young
men of good families with hip-pocket
bags of whiskey, and of our young
women indulging to excess in cock-
tails and other strong drinks? These
practices are said to be fairly com-
mon now. The work of our bishops,
priests and laymen in the past, who
with so many pains, organized the
T. A. B. societies, initiated by Father
Madhew, should not be allowed to
wane. There seems to be much need
for them as ever."

Refreshing

It is refreshing to find a municipal
executive, with moral courage to
oppose the continual demand for new
betterments which are beyond the
limits of the municipal pocket book.
Sometimes these agitated better-
ments are of real value and are
needed. More times they represent
the wishes of a minority who would
impose their views on the majority
—of course at the expense of the
latter's pocket.

Nevertheless, no matter how im-
portant, how necessary if there be
not sufficient money in the treasury
to foot the bill these betterments
must wait. Hence it is refreshing to
hear Mayor VanZandt, of Rochester
declare that:—

"Rochester will make every effort
to live within its income and that
the increasing demand for the ex-
penditure of municipal funds must
stop. Mayor VanZandt said that
while a number of the projects sug-
gested for the expenditure of public
money are meritorious, the financial
situation is acute and municipal ac-
tivity must conform as nearly as
possible with available revenue. He
said that the city's affairs must be
conducted strictly on high grade
business standards.

"We are continually met with an
increasing number of demands for
funds for this or that purpose and
since the first of the year, the de-
mands upon the administration seem
to have increased," the mayor said.
"Many of these demands are merit-
orious, others have little or no merit,
but they are advanced with just as
much enthusiasm and tenacity never-
theless.

"But whether or not the continual
cries for more money have a basis
of need, all persons interested in the
city should understand that it is im-
possible to meet any except where
there is actual and pressing demand.
While I recognize that it would be
very desirable to have skating rinks,
public baths, and boulevards and
avenues in every quarter of the city,
yet such improvements cost money
and this does not seem to have oc-
curred to their promoters. We must
cut our garment in accordance with
the cloth on hand, and the state
limitations on indebtedness and tax-
ation do not admit of any stretch-
ing."

Artificial

A secular paper thus discusses a
subject that may possess vital inter-
est to Rochesterians if the smoke
nuisance and the lack of sunlight
persists:—

Absence of sunlight, because of
winter fogs, dense smoke, or indoor
occupations has been regarded for
years as a cause of mental depres-
sion, as well as of physical illa. Re-
cently British scientists have turned
their attention to investigation of
the effects of sunlight, other than to
warm the atmosphere. Their conclu-
sions are interesting from the point
of view of those who, like summer
resort managers, find sunshine
profitable.

Although an ideal cure for those
suffering from the effects of dark-
ness would be to ship them to a
climate where sunlight can be found
in abundance, that treatment is be-
yond the reach of most persons. The
next best thing, therefore, is to give
them an artificial sunlight treatment,
which is said to produce all the sym-
ptoms of sunburn, tan, freckles and
mental and physical exhilaration
noted by vacationists who devote
their waking hours to bathing suit
promenades on the beach.

Years ago visitors to the South
west took note of the fact that chil-
dren of the Indian tribes were allow-
ed to run naked in the blazing sun-
light until they reached an age when
it was necessary for them to take
on some of the clothing and respon-
sibilities of manhood and woman-
hood. The effect of sun treatment
was to make the youths and maidens
of the Southwestern Indians excep-
tionally healthy and vigorous. The
Swiss sunshine treatment for ane-
mic and tubercular children has also
given proof that it is effective, the
little patients returning to their
homes after a time as lively and
sturdy as any normal child.

It remains to be seen if the arti-
ficial light manufactured by science
can rival the sun in benefits. If it
can, the climate of even London
may be ignored by its fog-bound in-
habitants, who, when they feel de-
pressed or enervated, can merely
turn on the light and acquire fresh
health, vigor and a tan.

Radio is bound to make a radical
change in platform oratory. Five
minute speeches are more likely to
be the rule than hour talks.

This is an era when Holy Name
Societies are needed more than ever
as a foil to indecent speech, indecent
plays and indecent dances.

World's Court advocates certainly
are persistent, perseverant and, may
we say, pestiferous?

There is no doubt that the "select-
ive immigration law" should be
modified so that families need not be
separated upon arrival in Ellis Is-
land.

If Governor Smith is to be be-
lieved, after January 1, 1927, the
occupant of the Executive Mansion
in Albany will not answer to the
name of "Al."

Smoke Nuisance

That the Rochester Gas and Elec-
tric Corporation is contributing to
elimination of the intolerable smoke
nuisance—and incidentally increas-
ing the available fuel supply if the
present coal strike is not settled or
another impends, is the argument
advanced by the Rochester "Herald"
in the following:

Announcement that the Rochester
Gas and Electric Corporation is
about to add twenty-three new coke
ovens to its equipment is of interest
to every citizen of Rochester. It is
also an indication that the manage-
ment of the city's gas, light and
power corporation is alive to the
trend of events and determined to
serve to the best of its ability.

Fuel engineers have been convin-
ced for some time that smoke must
somehow be eliminated from the
atmosphere of modern cities. This
conviction has resulted not merely
from a desire for greater beauty or
cleanliness in urban surroundings,
but from the discovery that smoke
allowed to escape from a chimney
is money thrown away. Not only
does soft coal smoke cause great
damage through corrosion of metal
exposed to the smoke-charged air,
but it destroys or discolors paint to
an extent little realized in commu-
nities which have always been ac-
customed to smoke and are more or less
indifferent to its effects. Soft coal
smoke also causes conditions in the
human system that predispose to
lung disorders, as is shown by the
fact that in communities where the
coal smoke menace has been reduced
by co-operative efforts, lung disease
has diminished. Smoke also is be-
lieved to be among the causes of
children's diseases, such as rickets,
now known to be partly due to lack
of sunshine.

But more than all else, the engi-
neers have regretted the loss of wealth
literally thrown away by every
smoke-belching chimney. Soft coal
contains, besides the solid fuel,
which becomes coke in the gas re-
torts, a number of things more val-
uable than either coal or coke. In
making the coke, all these elements
are driven off by heat. The gas is
run into great tanks and piped to
factories and homes, but a score of
other products are taken out by the
chemists and are turned into prod-
ucts for which the demand increases
faster than the supply, so that there
seems no limit to the rewards of
those who seek to eliminate smoke
by turning it to use.

More coke ovens mean less smoke
in Rochester, as well as more of the
finished products that can be made
from raw coal when the engineers
are furnished the equipment needed.

Times Do Change!

One of the several reasons why
"mergers" and "consolidations" of
great corporations are not viewed
with the distrust of twenty-five years
ago or met with the rabid "Bust the
Trusts" is well explained in the fol-
lowing editorial taken from the
"Union and Times":—

Back in the days of Theodore
Roosevelt, "Bust the Trusts" was
the favorite political cry. Two de-
cades passed and today, business is
concerned with consolidations and
mergers which are more polite ex-
pressions than "Trust". Why the
change in policy? The answer is very
simple. Business has found it exped-
ient to merge and consolidate to
protect itself. Competition is a very
necessary thing, but competition be-
came so keen and unrelenting and
the overhead grew so large that cer-
tain businesses were seriously
threatened. The steel companies had
to merge; the railroads had to con-
solidate; the bakeries had to be
placed under one head—to keep out
of the bankruptcy court.

Just how it was easy to change
our views and our policies within so
short a time is easily understand-
able. In the days of the terrible
Teddy, practically all the stock in
our great industrial concerns was in
the hands of the few. Knowing that
the popular vote stood solidly against
the corporation, it was the better
part of political diplomacy to decry
the trusts whether it meant anything
or not. Generally it did not. When
our courts decreed that the trust
must dissolve, the usual result was
that the stockholders reaped a for-
tune as in the famous case of Stand-
ard Oil. So far as the actual disso-
lution was concerned it meant noth-
ing. The corporation camouflaged
the whole affair and went on doing
business at the same old stand.

Today it is vastly different. The
stock in our large corporations is
owned not by the few, but by the
many. A survey of the books of one
of these large corporations would
reveal that the workman has an in-
terest, though small, in the business.
Several of these concerns have from
fifty to ninety per cent. of their em-
ployees as stockholders. Quite natu-
rally these employees as well as
shareholders of small means will
consent to the merger or consolida-
tion through which they are reward-
ed by an advance in the stock or by
a stock dividend. They have forgot-
ten the cry of Teddy, "Bust the
Trusts"; in fact they believe that
the more modern name for trust is
the proper thing. Probably it is.

The corporations themselves have
learned that they cannot run rough-
shod over labor, nor can they gar-
ner all the fruits of labor to them-
selves. A certain proportion has to
be returned to the great army of



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Cleveland Rejoices Over Papal Honor For Msgr. Mooney

Cleveland, January 15.—"An
honor well bestowed" was the com-
ment generally expressed by Bishop
Joseph Schrembs, diocesan clergy
and thousands of the laity who know
the appointee when they heard that
Msgr. Edward A. Mooney, of this
diocese, spiritual director of the
American College, Rome, since early
in 1923, had been named Apostolic
Delegate to India.

Although he had lived in Young-
stown, O., during his boyhood and had
studied in St. Charles' Catechism
Md., and the American College,
Rome, Dr. Mooney is regarded vir-
tually as a Clevelander because the
larger part of his career as a priest
was spent in Cleveland.

When the cables from Rome
brought the information of his ap-
pointment to the newspaper offices
here many of his friends among the
clergy and laity were notified im-
mediately. Many cabled congratula-
tions. Among the first to be informed
of the appointment was Dr. Mooney's
mother, Mrs. Sarah Mooney, 80 years
old, who lives with her other chil-
dren at Youngstown.

Since his ordination Dr. Mooney
has been one of the outstanding
figures in the Cleveland diocese.
Under Bishop John P. Farrelly he
was made a member of the faculty
of St. Mary's seminary where he re-
mained until the completion of the
Cathedral Latin School, a high school
for boys, also sponsored by Bishop
Farrelly. Dr. Mooney remained as
president of the Cathedral Latin
School from 1917 to 1922 when, be-
cause of the decision by Bishop
Schrembs to replace the former
teaching staff of the school by
Brothers of Mary, Dr. Mooney and
other priests on the faculty were re-
lieved of this work. Dr. Mooney was
then appointed pastor of St. Patrick's
parish, Youngstown. He remained in
this post until December, 1922 when
announcement of his appointment as
spiritual director of the American
College, Rome, was made. He sailed
for Rome in January, 1923. He has
made but one visit home since he
went to Rome.

The comment of Bishop Schrembs
upon the appointment was:

"Appointment of Msgr. Mooney as
Apostolic Delegate to India creates a
precedent of which Catholics in
America should feel very proud. A
great burden of responsibility rests
upon his shoulders in his elevated
place, but we who knew him in
Cleveland are confident he will carry
out his work with high honors.
Every Catholic in America rejoices
that he has thus been honored."

Religious Honored By French Academy

Paris, Jan. 11.—In the distribution
of prizes to organizations and in-
dividuals who have done particularly
deserving work, the French Academy
this year made several awards to
priests and religious.

A prize also was given to the "Mis-
sionaries' House" founded at Vichy
in 1923 to permit the apostles of the
Faith to repair their health when it
has been broken down by long so-
journs in trying climates. The house
this year cared for 115 missionaries.

men and women who spend their
lives in factory and mill, grinding
out an unhappy existence while the
employer is fondled in the lap of
luxury. In other words, capital has
come to realize the value of contented
labor and has consented to share
with labor the fruits of industry. It
has been a blessing to both and has
at the same time brought on an
apparently enduring industrial tran-
quility.

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