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FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1926.

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Entered as second class mail matter.

Shocking!

While the authorities of the Uni-
versity of Rochester may not be
blamed for the organization of a
group of its students into a "Society
of Damned Souls" whose ostensible
aim is to proclaim disbelief in God,
nevertheless there are evidences ex-
tant that there are professors in the
Faculty of the University who actu-
ally have no belief in God and try
to impress their views on their stu-
dents.

Shades of Martin B. Anderson!
How this intrepid old schoolman
would have routed such ideas when
the University was proclaimed a
Baptist college.

While it may be true that these
misguided young students are boldly
seeking "persecution for publicity's
sake", the authorities of the Uni-
versity cannot afford to let them go
without check or reprobation. The
majority of the citizenship do not
tolerate a University that is avowed-
ly atheistic in its tendencies.

And, as Father Fitzsimons, of St.
Mary's points out, the citizens of
Rochester are interested inasmuch as
their Municipal Hospital, for which
they are taxed, is to be turned over
to the University of Rochester!

And we as Catholics are interested
inasmuch as we are asked to sub-
scribe to the University endowment
and to contribute to its maintenance
by sending our boys there for higher
education. (We have a Catholic Col-
lege for Women in Rochester).

Perhaps, however, the University
of Rochester, is not anxious that
Catholic young men be enrolled in
its student membership.

Differ in Opinion.

Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck and
the Grand Jurors of Monroe and
Herkimer Counties are not in accord.

Justice Rodenbeck told the Mon-
roe County grand jury that the Vol-
stead law is not enforced, as he
thinks it should be and intimated
strongly that the grand jury indict
public officials responsible for the
non-enforcement.

The grand jury's reply is, in effect,
that the law is not enforced, that
it is non-enforceable because public
opinion is hostile to the law, its ends
and purposes.

Justice Rodenbeck rejoins that
the grand jury has committed treas-
on and that its members are individ-
ually and collectively guilty of con-
spiring to break down the United
States constitution, hence should be
held up to contempt.

Directly thereafter, the grand
jury of Herkimer county, hands to
Justice Defendorf a presentment
worded in terms similar to that
from Monroe County but Justice
Defendorf makes no comment.

It is a peculiar situation. While
all laws should be observed and en-
forced there are well-defined methods
to pursue and we doubt if this state
or this country is ready to subscribe
to the doctrine that our judges
should make our laws although it is
admitted that we have permitted
our courts to go a long way in this
direction. The Constitution makers
provided for three arms of the Gov-
ernment—executive, legislative and
judicial and defined the limitations
of each branch.

Perhaps, the present controversy
will clear the air and re-define these
limitations, regardless of the blatant
propagandists in both wet and dry
ranks, who are trying to twist the
argument to aid their own side.

These young men and women who
want to be known as "Damned
Souls" are headed toward the place
where they will acquire the know-
ledge they affect to crave.

Justice and Jury are not in accord
in Monroe County it would appear.

The Lenten sermons are instruct-
ive and far more valuable spiritually
than the best movie.

Court Test.

Now that the city manager charter
is to be tested in the courts it is
refreshing to find the matter discus-
ed in so calm a tone as is employed
by one of the charter's staunchest
friends, the Rochester "Times-
Union".

"Every friend of the City Manager
Plan will welcome the suit filed to
test the constitutionality of the
model charter. This suit has been
anticipated for months, and nothing
but good can come from a thorough
threshing out of the questions raised
by it.

"If the model charter has weak-
nesses, the suit should disclose them.
"If the non-partisan election fea-
tures of the new charter are uncon-
stitutional, that should be known as
soon as possible. If in any other way
the charter aims at an organization
of government or the exercise of
powers at variance with those per-
mitted by the constitution and gen-
eral laws of the state, by all means
let us know it.

"But friends of the charter are
confident that it will come out of
this test unimpaired. It was drafted
by men familiar with the constitu-
tional and municipal law and prac-
tice of the state, men who knew
what could be done and what could
not be done within the limits of legal
theory and practice.

"It is especially desirable that the
City Manager League should inter-
vene in the suit. The league has the
experience and the special interest
that should bring to the defense of
the charter everything available.
"Let the suit be pressed. Twelve
months from now the city should be-
gin to make up its mind as to can-
didates for the council, and 12
months pass quickly on court calen-
dars."

Hotel and Maid.

The quirks and quips of compen-
sation law are well set forth in the
following editorial from the Roch-
ester "Democrat & Chronicle":

"The Supreme Court of the sov-
ereign state of Iowa recently handed
down a decision which should prove
of interest to all hotelkeepers and
important to the chambermaids who
do so much to make these places
homelike and comfortable for the
tired traveling man. A maid who
worked in an Iowa hotel, according
to the record, burned her face while
curling her hair in one of the rooms
and applied to the Court for compen-
sation, claiming that the hotel was,
at least in part, responsible for her
injury. This the Court denied in
pretty vigorous language and left
the hapless maid without even a
limb to stand on.

"It is no part of the duty or ser-
vice of a hotel chambermaid to curl
her hair, said the Court, and it ad-
ded: Her employer was not interested
and the use of the ordinary comb
and brush would have satisfied the
management. It may be presumed
that she would have sense enough
to keep herself in a tidy condition
and fairly presentable, but the use
of rouge, cosmetics, lip-sticks and
curling irons is not connected, direct-
ly or indirectly, with her duties as
a chambermaid. Had she been poison-
ed by the use of a lip-stick she cer-
tainly would have no just claim for
compensation.

"More than this, the Court declar-
ed that the compensation law of
Iowa cannot be held as subject to
the decrees of Dame Fashion, even
though in conformity with her teach-
ings chambermaids may use the
things and appliances so well known
and so popular in the feminine world.
All such use must, however, be at
their own risk and if anything un-
toward happens they cannot blame
it on the hotel keeper."

However, if the pretty maid had
been curling the hair of one of the
women guests and burned her hand,
we fancy she would have been award-
ed compensation.

Most city parishes have adopted
the weekly envelope system of con-
tribution. Increased receipts are
usually reported. Well churches
cannot be operated without money
any more than industries or municipal
governments.

It is no secret that the moving
picture men have been a patent fac-
tor in opposition to daylight saving
in Rochester. It is reported there
is a movement to repeal the Sunday
movie ordinance if the movie men
continue to oppose daylight saving.

Wonder if those enthusiastic wo-
men who demanded Countess Vera's
stay in America are so much in love
with her now that she is proven to
be Earl Carroll's titled sponsor for
the bestial after theatre ball put on
as a publicity stunt for Vera's latest
play?

The Rochester Historical Society
and Archeological Association are
commendable organizations and
should be encouraged.

The State Department of Educa-
tion commends Rochester's contin-
uation school. What else would you
expect? It is the state department's
pet baby. Inquiry by an unharassed
source might produce a different
report.

Radio is a fascinating pastime but
it has been more work than a past-
time the last few months.

Good!

In his monthly letter to the
Knights of Columbus, Supreme
Knight James A. Flaherty discusses
at length a patent tendency on the
part of Catholics, as well as other
classes, to minimize good manners
and literary tastes, and elevate mere
amusement and frolic in the course
of his letter, Mr. Flaherty observes:

"There is a story told about a
chorus girl, who, shortly after her
marriage, noticed her husband read-
ing the comic section of the daily
paper. A look of horror and disgust
came over her face. 'Good heavens!',
said she, 'I've married a bookworm!'

"That little anecdote is not out of
place. It very nicely illustrates the
attitude of the man who is resentful
of any intellectual activity on the
part of one of his companions. It is
a strange quirk of the human mind
that makes a man look upon com-
mon courtesy as a sign of weakness
and ordinary intelligence as almost
immoral. But that state of mind
exists. Perhaps, you have been ex-
posed to some of the small persecu-
tions it can produce. I will give an
example. You have planned, let us
say, to attend a recital by a world-
famous musician. On the evening of
the event, you are invited to join a
group that is going to see a boxing
exhibition. You decline and you men-
tion your other engagement. Imme-
diately, you are the target for gibes,
most of them good-natured, perhaps,
but all of them containing a very
real, though very faint, note of re-
sentment. In the eyes of that partic-
ular group, you have become a "high-
brow," and to live down the re-
proach, to reinstate yourself in the
good graces of your fellows, there is
but one method open to you. You
must become very "lowbrow," in-
deed, and you must stay that way
until the last trace of suspicion has
been removed. After a sufficient pe-
riod of probation, it will be forgotten
that, on one evening of your life, you
preferred good music to good sparr-
ing, that you chose to spend two
hours of your time listening to the
music of an artist rather than to the
smack of leather on flesh. There may
be some injustice greater than this.
There may be some form of persecu-
tion more small and more mean.
But I have not heard of it."

Is it not true that the movie has
well-nigh displaced the legitimate
play? Or that vaudeville, burlesque
and athletic shows have crowded out
real comedy? Or that jazz parties
and favor where the lecture falls?

Crime and Reform.

Bearing on the proposed creation
of a state commission on crime pre-
vention, the following editorial in a
Catholic contemporary is of interest:

"At a recent dinner held here in
Buffalo to discuss crime problems
and their solution, Buffalo's chief
of police expresses the opinion that the
criminal no longer feared the state's
prison as the penal institution had
become a place of recreation rather
than a place of incarceration. As
mankind is living in a day of reform,
the reformers have converted the
prison into a playhouse. The strange
part of this proceeding is that the
reformer would put a legal straight-
jacket on the peaceable citizen while
he offers moving picture shows, at-
tractical performances, ice cream and
soft soap to the desperate criminal.

"Here we have the reform element
asking for the return of the Sunday
blue law, lobbying against the sale
of tobacco, warning against every
sensible form of amusement—and
then turning around to make the
prison term a pleasurable holiday.
At the rate the reformer is succeed-
ing in converting the penal institu-
tion into a hot and cold water pro-
position with the guards as bell boys,
it won't be long until the murderer
will have his limousine drive up to
the door for a motoring spin with
the warden as his liveried chauffeur.
In fact, people will deliberately rob
and pilfer for the chance to spend
a vacation at the state's expense.
And all this is due to those pestif-
erous creatures who strive to sanc-
tify the ordinary citizen with a
search warrant and a muzzle while
they punish the scamp and the scape-
goat with the soft end of a feather-
duster. No wonder criminals multiply
at a rapid rate when the reformer
leagues turn electric chairs into par-
lor furniture."

We wonder if the remedy hinted
at in this editorial in a secular con-
temporary would be favored:—
"In Winnipeg, Man., Sir Hugh
John MacDonald, police court magis-
trate, ordered two convicted holdup
men to be given twenty lashes each,
after which they were sent to prison
for five years. The whipping post was
revived because ordinary processes
of punishment seem to have failed in
stopping the epidemic of holdups in
the Canadian city.

"This titled police magistrate, we
are told, is a highly intelligent man,
and not in the least hard-boiled. He
is capable of great leniency toward
men brought before him if convinced
that leniency is deserved. He seasons
his administration of punishment
with common sense and humanity.
But obviously he believes in severe
punishment of hardened and unre-
pentant criminals.

"To us the whipping post seems
a relic of bad days that ought not
to return, but when such a man
revives it we withhold adverse crit-
icism. His belief is that if crime is
to be stopped the criminal must be
stopped. With that we agree. As to

his method—well, in this country we
certainly are not highly successful
in stopping the criminal. We may
not need the whipping post, but we
do need punishment that is swifter
and surer than our criminals now
suffer."

Bishop Manning of the Protestant
Episcopal Church is to lead a move-
ment against divorce and remarriage
of persons. We wish him God speed
in his mission.

Briand's ministry has fallen in
France. By and by some gentlemen
will be the beneficiaries of retribu-
tive justice.

March certainly has supplied con-
siderable weather of uncertain value.

**Weekly Calendar
Of Feast Days**

Sunday, March 14.—St. Maud,
Queen, the daughter of a powerful
Saxon count was placed in the mon-
astery of Erford of which her grand-
mother was Abbess. She remained
in the monastery until she was given
in marriage to Henry, son of Otho,
Duke of Saxony, who was afterwards
chosen King of Germany. She was
noted for her liberality in founding
churches and monasteries. In her
last sickness she made her confession
to her grandson, William, Archbish-
op of Mentz.

Monday, March 15.—St. Zachary,
Pope, succeeded Gregory III in 741
and was a man of singular meekness
and goodness. He adorned Rome
with sacred buildings and with great
foundations for the benefit of the
poor and pilgrims. Every year he
gave a large sum to provide oil for
the lamps in St. Peter's Church. He
died in 752.

Tuesday, March 16.—Sts. Abra-
ham and Mary. Abraham was a rich
nobleman of Edessa and Mary was
his niece, left in his care on the
death of her father, his brother. He
placed her in a cell near his own and
devoted himself to training her in
perfection. After twenty years of in-
nocence she fell and then died in de-
spair to a distant city where she
drowned the voice of conscience in
sin. The saint prayed for her return
and then went in search of her. He
brought her back a true penitent
and later she received the gift of
miracles.

Wednesday, March 17.—St. Pat-
rick, Bishop and Apostle of Ireland,
was born toward the close of the
fourth century in a village called
Donaven Tabernae which seems to
have been the ancient name for the
modern town of Kiltpatrick on the
mouth of the river Clyde in Scotland.
In his sixteenth year he was captur-
ed by barbarians who carried him
captive into Ireland. He escaped from
slavery and finally, after a second
captivity returned home. He spent
many years preparing for his mis-
sion to Ireland. He held several
Councils to settle the discipline of
the Church he had planted and St.
Bernard and the tradition of the
country testify that St. Patrick fixed
his metropolitan see at Armagh. He
was buried at Down, in Ulster.

Thursday, March 18.—St. Cyril of
Jerusalem, became Bishop of that
city on the death of St. Maximus. It
was during his time as Bishop that
the Emperor Julian the Apostate
made his unsuccessful attempt to re-
build the Temple of Jerusalem. Like
the other great Bishops of his time
Cyril was persecuted and driven
again and again from his see, but on
the death of the Arian Emperor
Valens, he returned to Jerusalem. He
was present at the second General
Council at Constantinople and died
in 386.

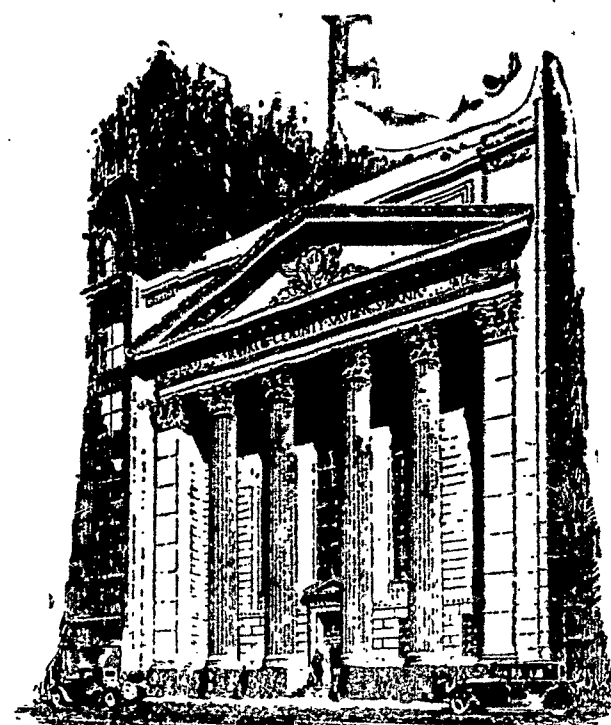
Friday, March 19.—St. Joseph,
Spouse of the Blessed Virgin and
Patron of the Universal Church, was
by birth of the royal family of David
but was living in humble obscurity
as a carpenter when God raised him
to the highest sanctity and fitted
him to be the spouse of His Virgin
Mother and the foster-father and
guardian of the Incarnate Word.

Saturday, March 20.—St. Wul-
fran, Archbishop, was the son of an
officer in the army of King Dagobert
and the saint spent several years in
the court of King Clotaire III. He
became Archbishop of Sens in 682
but resigned his see to enter Fries-
land in the capacity of a poor mis-
sionary priest. He baptized thousands
and drew the people from the bar-
barous custom of sacrificing men to
their idols. The saint died at Fon-
tenelle in 720.

**Catholics Of England
Seek School Solution**

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, Feb. 22.—Archbishop
Keating of Liverpool proposes as a
solution of the condemned schools
problem that the public authorities
should contribute 20 per cent toward
the cost of new buildings to replace
those placed on the "black-list." His
Grace thought that 20 per cent
should be a minimum contribution.
The Archbishop has been the most
 outspoken member of the Hierarchy
in resisting the recent demands of
the education authorities. Several
schools in his diocese have been
condemned, and he has declared that
Catholics "are not going to be robbed
of these places which have been pro-
vided by the sacrifices of the poor."



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ST. ANTHONY AS A BUSINESS PARTNER



Among the hundreds of testimonials
to the efficacy of St. Anthony's interces-
sion which are constantly received by
the Friars of the Atonement at Gray-
moor, New York, not a few witness
to the Wonder-Worker of Padua as an
admirable and most excellent Business
Partner.

The Catholic Men and Women who
invite St. Anthony to join them in a
business partnership promise him a cer-
tain portion of their earnings either in
the form of St. Anthony's Bread, or in
support of some Missionary enterprise
dear to the Saint's Heart.

Latest Testimonials which illustrate
the foregoing Statement:

N. L. M., New Jersey: "I promised St. Anthony Five Per Cent of
the net earnings of my business if they would exceed a certain sum,
so here is a check for God's poor in fulfillment of promise."
Mrs. G. K., Minneapolis, Minn.: "Enclosed find an offering which I
promised to St. Anthony if he would help increase my business. This
he has done to a very great extent, and I am now able to meet my
obligations and enjoy contentment of mind."
P. W., Chicago, Ill.: "Some time ago I asked you to remember me
in the Novena that through the intercession of St. Anthony I would
have success in business. Since that time my business has been on
the increase, therefore I send you the promised check."
S. K., Omaha, Neb.: "Inclosed find money order for ten dollars for
St. Anthony's Shrine in thanksgiving for St. Anthony's having been
my successful Business Partner and obtaining many favors for me.
Many thanks to him."
Mrs. L. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.: "In August I asked you to remember
my husband in the Novena to St. Anthony as he was just starting in
business. He has been successful so far, and I wish to thank you for
your prayers."
A new Novena begins at Graymoor every Tuesday.
Prayers and directions for making the Novena will be sent upon
request, ten cents, postpaid. We also supply a short "Life of St.
Anthony" twenty-five cents postpaid. Address all petitions to St. An-
thony's Graymoor Shrine, Box 316, Peekskill, N. Y.

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