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Parents—Children

We have just finished reading a six page article in a leading secular magazine on "Parents in a Changing World." The author goes into the analysis of "inferior complex," the problems of probation officers and juvenile courts, the changed conditions in family life brought about by apartments and tenements now used in place of cottages and houses where a single family lived its collective life by itself; the attitude now assumed by the advocates of centralized education and control that "the child belongs to the State not to the parent."

She also rather sneers at the parents who try to control their families instead of giving the children free rein. There is a veiled hint that the parents should sacrifice all their lives and money to the children, expect nothing from them in return and they (the parents) must consider themselves lucky if they are afforded the doubtful blessing of a poorhouse or home for the aged.

In all this labored research, discussion and illustration there is no mention of the one essential in making a family home what it should be—religion, faith, attendance at religious services and practice of religion. The only reference thereto is the single sentence "Religion is now taught by the Church, the specialist in that line."

Neither is there reference to the hundreds, thousands of homes where no untoward conditions prevail, where father and mother and children are chums and where the home love prevails over all other attractions and where the breath of scandal has not invaded. Especially is this true of the Catholic home where father and mother and children approach the Sacraments frequently. But the average "uplifter" never saw the interior of a Catholic home. If she did she would, probably criticize the prominence of Catholic pictures or articles of devotion. To say the rosary is old stuff to these intelligentsia. They are more interested in finding something wrong than in unearthing something good and admirable. It is the wrong that makes necessary the social service leagues, the probation officers, the parole boards, the juvenile and domestic relations courts and the great network of governmental machinery which means hosts of officials at salaries more or less high.

Would it not be a welcome change if it were proposed (seriously) to establish governmental bureaus to search out and report to the public examples of families where good and not evil predominated, rather than searching out the occasional lapse and holding that up as the general rule of American families as an argument for extension of the great American pastime—meddling in everybody's business by those without capacity to mind their own business.

Tolerance.

We reproduce the following news article in a local secular daily just to remark that such an event could not have been possible a few years ago either in San Francisco or any other American City:—

Members of the clergy in Rochester and friends of the Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco, are interested in news which comes from the coast regarding a dinner tendered by Archbishop Hanna to Protestant clergymen on the occasion of the visit to San Francisco of Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes of New York.

San Francisco tendered a general mark of respect to Cardinal Hayes during his visit to the California city and on the eve of his departure Archbishop Hanna, who, before his elevation to the archbishopric, was a member of the faculty of St. Bernard's Seminary here, arranged a dinner in his honor at the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Only Protestant ministers of the city were invited to this dinner, one hun-

dred and forty-one being present, besides two Protestant bishops. The dinner was served by the sisters. Cardinal Hayes expressed his pleasure over the opportunity presented for him to meet so many clergymen outside the Catholic Church and the ministers who attended the dinner were equally as expressive of the pleasure they experienced in meeting, visiting and dining with the New York cardinal, whose spirit of Americanism and democracy impressed not only the clergy, who showed great interest in the occasion, but the general public as well.

Praise, Indeed.

Now that election is over and the result accepted, it is not out of place to reproduce part of an editorial from the New York "Times", the great independent secular daily which cannot be accused of undue favoritism of Al. Smith because he is a Catholic, which appeared the day after election:—

"Governor Smith's triumphant election is an overwhelming vindication of the policies which he has consistently advocated, as well as a tribute to his leadership which any statesman might envy. He went into the campaign clothed only in the armor of his honest thought, and against it the Hearst-Mills poisoned arrows were shot in vain.

No discounting in advance, however thorough, can dim the significance of the election of Alfred Smith for another term as Governor of New York. He was unquestionably sincere in not desiring that office again if any man was ever justified, Governor Smith was in wishing to retire from the public service to do something to make provision for his family. But he had become the indispensable man for his party. His name was the only one in which it saw a sure promise of victory at the polls. Judging by the result, there must have been many thousands of independent and Republican voters in this State who also regarded Governor Smith as indispensable. He had set his hand to a great work not yet finished. No one could carry it to completion as well as he. To this view the Governor himself finally came round, and in these last days, when he felt that his election was assured, has been speaking with hopeful eagerness of resuming the great task of reorganizing the State Government which he had so far advanced, and which now awaits full accomplishment under his direction.

Governor Smith is not the man to show undue elation at the great victory which he has won. It is a personal more than a party triumph. No other Democrat could have done what he has repeatedly achieved—turn a large nominal Republican majority into a minority. The result of his election is wholesome and cheering in that it shows how uncommon ability placed unreservedly at the service of the public, together with the simpler qualities of honest manhood, carries an unending and irresistible appeal to the people.

Rebuilding Men.

Since the advent of the workmen's compensation law in 1914 great strides have been made in the treatment of injured workers. Before, unless a worker was injured seriously enough to make his case appeal to a lawyer where possible verdict meant a large fee the injured man either lost his time and paid his doctor bill or he kept on at work when he was really unable to do so. Many a man lost a finger, a hand, an arm or suffered permanent back injuries who never received a cent of compensation.

Today this is changed. Employers have to pay big premiums to insure compensation to their employees if hurt. Reduction in accidents lessens the insurance premium hence every effort, every device is brought into play to prevent accidents. A slight scratch may mean later infection if not looked after; hence plant nurses and hospitals and doctors. Industrial medicine and surgery is becoming a distinct branch of the medical profession. And the climax is a serious attempt to rehabilitate the industrial cripples created by these industrial accidents—all at the expense of industry charged with responsibility for the accident that made the cripple. In a recent issue of the Rochester "Times-Union" an interesting phase of this rehabilitation work is outlined as follows:—

The workmen's compensation law made the New York Reconstruction Hospital inevitable, and makes imperative the claims of this unique institution to wider recognition and larger financial support. For the Reconstruction Hospital is blazing the path of a new service to the industrial world. It is rebuilding men; reclaiming the casualties of peace from the human junk pile.

Until the compensation act became operative, the woes of injured and mutilated industrial workers were matters for individual self-help or public charity. But once the accident record of an industrial plant came under the scrutiny of insurance companies; and once the frequency of compensation claims became reflected in the insurance premiums, there came a changed point of view. And with this new concern in the health and safety of the worker there came the need of an intensive study into the whys and wherefores

of industrial accidents, and the need of more scientific treatment for the injured. It was no longer enough to establish negligence and to educate along the lines of prevention. There remained the question, How can the irreducible minimum of injured workers be cared for and returned to the ranks of the self-supporting? The New York Reconstruction Hospital answered this question. Three new departures in hospitalization were inaugurated by this venerable but reorganized institution. First, the application of traumatic (wound) surgery to industrial accidents. Second, the study of the relation of industrial conditions to disease. Third, and most important, the science of rehabilitation—getting the injured man back on the job.

This program might best be described as a coaxing process; coaxing the stiff and injured member or organ to respond to the will, and coaxing the will of the individual to take a new grip on life. The latter is accomplished through occupational therapy—the work cure. Patients in this hospital are given hand work which is calculated to keep their minds off their troubles. These by-products of the recuperative period are sold and the profits go to the producers.

The Reconstruction Hospital is arousing the interested observation of employers as well as spreading the fame of its modern miracles among the workers. The employer has a large stake in the success and wider usefulness of the institution. The human side of accident—idleness and incapacity to earn a living—has its obverse in loss of production, idle machinery, labor turnover and loss of efficiency. Industrial leaders everywhere can study this hospital with profit. What the Reconstruction Hospital is doing is worth watching and worth imitating in every city where industrial prosperity advances hand in hand with the personal prosperity, health and safety of the worker.

More To Come.

As the days go on and the Volstead law is not modified, there will be more rather than less articles similar to the following which appeared in a recent issue of a secular contemporary:—

Two important decisions affecting legislation under the Eighteenth amendment have been handed down in the last few days. In the first case the Federal Court held that a cargo of liquor seized fourteen miles at sea must be returned to its owners and the indictments against the crew dismissed. This decision declared in effect that the so-called "treaty" with Great Britain, extending the three-mile limit, was only a working agreement and did not supersede the Volstead act.

The second decision by the Supreme Court holds that the Fifth amendment to the Constitution, declaring that no citizen shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, does not protect an individual charged with violation of the prohibition law. A state can prosecute and imprison him for the offense and the Federal authorities prosecute and punish him again. The theory on which this finding is based is that the offense is a double offense against the state law and the Federal law.

This case arose in Louisiana, which has a state enforcement act, and is of academic interest only in New York which has no such law at present.

Election is over now let us turn our attention to the obscene and indecent magazines that litter our newsstands.

Let us have an end to the nauseating flow of twaddle about the queen of a little Balkan state where the percentage of illiteracy is about the same as in the mountains of one or two of our Southern States.

New Jersey's courts used to have dignity, at least, Senator Simpson, in the current Hall murder trial seems to have stripped the Somerset County court of even that.

James E. Cuff made a great run for Congress but he was up against a Congressman with a good record and also one of the cleverest and most resourceful campaigners in the state, yes the country.

Is the Indian Summer of 1926 to come in November?

Mussolini thinks he bears a charmed life or, which is just as much to the point, makes the populace believe that he believes it.

No recount is needed of the vote on the wet referendum. It was decisively yes.

Evidently, it is no great gain for a man to be a judge in a Darrow-Wunder debate.

Robert F. Wagner has attained the highest public office to which an immigrant may aspire except, possibly, Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet. If Al. Smith is elected President, we'll wager he offers Senator Wagner such seat in his Cabinet as he can fill.

Place to drive, let alone to park, automobiles is the coming problem of city officials and city planners.

Weekly Calendar Of Feast Days

Sunday, November 14.—St. Didacus was born in Spain in the middle of the fifteenth century. He was remarkable from youth for his love of solitude, and when a youth retired and led a hermit life. He entered the Order of St. Francis. His want of learning and his humility would not let him aspire to the priesthood and he remained a lay brother until his death.

Monday, November 15.—St. Gertrude, Abbess, was born in the year 1263 of a noble Saxon family, and placed at the age of five in the Benedictine abbey of Rodelsdorf for education. Her strong mind was carefully cultivated and her life was crowded with wonders. She was gentle to all, most gentle to sinners. Her life was one of great and almost continual suffering. She died 1334.

Tuesday, November 16.—St. Edmund of Canterbury left his home at Abingdon, a boy of 12, to study at Oxford and there protected himself against many grievous temptations by a vow of chastity, and espoused himself to Mary for life. In 1234 he was raised to the See of Canterbury and fearlessly defended the rights of the Church and State against the avarice and greed of Henry III.

Wednesday, November 17.—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus was born in Pontus of heathen parents in Palestine he studied, about the year 231, under the great Origen, who led him from the pursuit of human wisdom to the wisdom of Christ. He was made Bishop of Neo-Caesarea in his own country St. John the Evangelist appeared to him. He died in the year 270.

Thursday, November 18.—St. Odoro of Cluny was born in answer to prayer and offered to St. Martin. His father sought to see him shine at court but the faith in Odoro was too strong and his heart was sad and his health failed until he took refuge under St. Martin of Tours. Later he took the habit of St. Benedict at Baume and was compelled to become an abbot. He died at the feet of "his own St. Martin" in 942.

Friday, November 19.—St. Elizabeth of Hungary was the daughter of a king of Hungary and niece of St. Hedwige. She was betrothed in infancy to Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia, and brought up in his father's court. Not content with receiving daily numbers of poor in her palace, and relieving all in distress, she built several hospitals, when she served the sick, dressing the most repulsive sores with her own hands. Later she herself was subjected to many sufferings. She converted many to the Faith. She died in 1231 at the age of 24.

Saturday, November 20.—St. Felix of Valois was the son of the Count of Valois. The unjust divorce between his parents matured a long-formed resolution of leaving the world; and, confiding his mother to his pious brother, Thibault, Count of Champagne, he took the Cistercian habit at Clairvaux. His rare virtues drew on him such admiration that, with St. Bernard's consent, he fled to Italy, where he led an austere life with an aged hermit.

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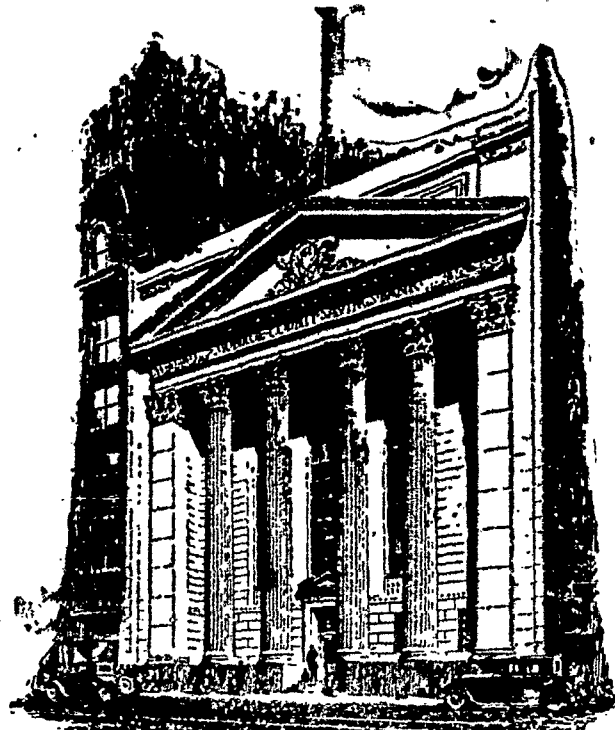
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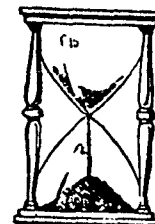
Let the Diocese of Rochester roll up a record breaking membership in the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

And now the advocates of the manager plan of government are agitating for a county manager. Herbert V. Cash would not mind filling that place.

Eugene J. Dwyer and Isaac Adler appear to be the leading legal lights for and against the new city manager charter.



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