

The Catholic Journal

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Extension

Recent issues of the Catholic Journal have chronicled the beginning or completion of several new Catholic Churches or schools. Nazareth College, Rochester's new Catholic college for women is to have a new and fitting home in the near future.

These are gratifying achievements and justify the foresight and wisdom of the great first bishop of Rochester which foundation has been strengthened and broadened by his equally far-sighted successor.

Bishop McQuaid began by erecting a circle of churches in the heart of Rochester. As the city grew and expanded another circle was started, and a third and a fourth. In the first circle not so much property was acquired as the Bishop foresaw that these parishes would contract as the population moved outward and the business sections expanded. But for the circles in the outskirts, more property was purchased than needed, at the moment to allow for larger congregations and greater facilities for schools and assembly halls.

The first building erected was a combination Church and school so planned that when the parish expanded and the congregation waxed larger, a regular Church edifice could be built and the first structure used entirely for school purposes.

Rochesterians have come to realize that a Catholic Church is an incentive to neighborhood development, not a drawback; a boost in real estate values, not a knock, because the Catholic Church is used every day in the year, not just on Sundays and a few week nights about ten months in the year. Catholics like to buy homes convenient to a Catholic Church.

It needs no further discussion or arguments to prove the great benefit to a community derived from flourishing Catholic Churches not only spiritually but temporarily. And wherever a Catholic Church is found there good citizenship is preached and inculcated in its parishioners.

Good to Wait

During the last few days there has been a flurry in the newspapers — secular, of course — about presentation and action upon an application to an English ecclesiastical court for annulment, rather declaration that no real marriage ever took place — of the marriage of a somewhat talked about rich American girl and a somewhat notorious English nobleman. Report has it that the Sacred Rota at Rome affirmed the decision of the English Diocesan court.

Had it not been that the parties to the proceeding were so well known as to furnish "good newspaper copy", nothing ever would have been heard of the action. As it is the "yellow journals" fairly blaze with flaming headlines.

A bishop of the Episcopal Church has rushed into print several times to decry the reported action of the Diocesan court and the Roman tribunal as reversal of the long established standard of the Catholic Church for indissolubility of the marriage tie and also to "protest" because the interested parties were not Catholics at the time of their marriage but were members of his Church and married therein.

When there is authentic pronouncement in the matter it will come from one of the American Cardinals or from the Bishop of the Diocese.

Until then let us possess our souls in patience. The Catholic Church has kept on the ever tenor of its way for centuries. It will continue to function as its Divine Founder intended it should.

Good news: That Rochester is to have a real stadium adapted to all outdoor performance and sports.

It is to be hoped Congress will enact some sort of radio legislation that will not let him do it. They want the base in sheer disgust with some tax payers as a sort of rebate.

Bureaucracy

Undoubtedly, what the Rochester "Times Union" says in the following editorial is true of the Department of state in Washington but it is also true of every state, county and municipal department in the entire country:—

A few years ago it was the fashion for critics of American diplomacy to stigmatize it as "diplomacy in shirt-sleeves," as unduly informal and unduly uninformed. But today, if American diplomacy is suffering from anything, it is suffering from a very different malady. It is suffering from bureaucracy.

In some respects the State Department has never been so efficiently organized as it is today. There has never before been such a large number of experts on its staff, never before so much effort put into the genuine study of the vexing questions of our foreign relations.

But, on the other hand, never have its processes been so unwieldy. Its staff has grown enormously since the war. The number of matters actually settled by the Secretary of State becomes smaller and smaller. And this means that more and more matters are settled by routine.

For permanent officials get fixed habits, and fixed habits that are not always healthful habits. They tend to think in terms of lawyers' briefs, and not in terms of human realities. Sometimes they are unduly scornful of public opinion, of the views of the great mass of the nation whom it is their business to serve. And in foreign affairs especially, sometimes they get cynical and tired, ready to deal with public questions in the bad old spirit which has so long and so often characterized the professional diplomacy of Europe.

Thus, from the danger of ignorance in our authorities, we pass to the danger of routine. And the moral is obvious. The moral is that the citizen cannot abdicate his influence in foreign affairs, and hand matters over to the bureaucrats. The course of American foreign policy, not in its details, but in its broad lines, in its desires and aspirations, must be determined by the American people themselves.

Public Utilities

Probably, few persons realize the enormous increase in the values of what are known as "public utilities." For this reason republication of the following editorial from the Washington "Post" is timely:—

The rapid growth of public utilities in the United States during the last 25 years is one of the outstanding features of the economic advance of the country. As population increases inventions multiply and the field of public utilities widens. These public utilities include electricity, gas, street railways and telephones, to say nothing of commercial aviation and radio communication, the latest agencies to enter the field of public service.

During the first nine months of 1926 the four public utilities first mentioned have absorbed more than \$1,500,000,000 of American capital through the sale of securities, practically all of which has been expended in extensions and improvements. Only about \$268,000,000 represents refunding of previous obligations. This sale of public utility securities represents about 34 per cent. of all the securities sold in the United States during that period.

These four main branches of public utilities now represent an investment of about \$21,500,000,000, and in a short time will exceed the total investment in the steam railroads of the country. The investment may be divided as follows: Electric light and power, \$8,000,000,000; electric street railway, \$6,000,000,000; manufactured gas industry, \$4,000,000,000; telephone, \$3,500,000,000. It is impossible at present to give an accurate estimate of the capital invested in commercial aviation and radio communication.

This vast amount of capital invested in public utilities securities is scattered among millions of investors and security holders. There has been an enormous increase in the number of small stockholders in great corporations. The trend of recent years has been for customers to become investors. As the public becomes the owner of great public service corporations there is an improvement in service and a gratifying diminution of prejudice against large concerns merely because of their size. This is a big country and its needs can be served best by big corporations, vigilantly regulated.

Mussolini appears to be immune to assassination but he should recall Napoleon's career.

They say the number of drug addicts in Pittsburgh is on the wane. Is this true of Rochester?

"Realtor" has come to be accepted as designating its owners as different from "real estate agent". If you don't believe it, ask Jack Knabb, secretary of the Rochester Real Estate Board.

Secretary Mellon would have any surplus revenue applied to reduction of the national debt and consequent reduction in interest payments. Mr. Mellon is right but the politicians probably will not let him do it. They want the surplus returned to the tax payers as a sort of rebate.

"Out of Style"

It is to be hoped that the "Democrat & Chronicle" is correct in its assumption that lynching is "going out of style" set forth in the following editorial:—

It was recorded in newspapers and other current chronicles of the times of only a few years ago that the killing of human beings by mobs in the Southern states was of such common occurrence as to cause no more than local and temporary excitement. It was the habit of editors and other commentators in virtuous and law-abiding Northern communities to point the finger of scorn at the hot-tempered and barbarous South and to recommend Federal action to check the growing peril of lynch law.

Only one lynching has been recorded this year in the state of Georgia, formerly a conspicuous offender against orderly processes of retribution. In the whole South the number of illegal executions has so diminished as to be negligible in comparison with previous figures.

To prove to the world that lynch law is no longer tolerated by enlightened communities of the South, the state of Georgia has just sent to prison for terms varying from four years to life nine members of a mob which perpetrated the outrage against society that constituted the lynching of last August. It is apparently a matter of pride in the Empire State of the South that the disgrace to the commonwealth has been avenged within ninety days of its perpetration.

It may be said by the cynics that had not the victim been a white man no such result would have followed. The fact remains that no colored man has been lynched this year in Georgia, and the saids of this year's glass are almost run out. The color of the victim's skin is of less importance than the fact that Georgia is setting a memorable example of vindication of the law.

At the present rate of diminution and suppression, lynch law will have been completely eradicated from the South before many more seasons. In fact, there is already a disposition among editors and other commentators in virtuously law-abiding communities to turn the finger of scorn on cities of the North which permit such barbarities as machine-gun banditry to go unrebuked.

Zoning Upheld

Rochester is vitally interested in the problem of zoning and districting hence we are interested in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that zoning ordinances and acts of city planning commissions. A newspaper review of the decision follows:—

The village of Euclid, a suburb of Cleveland having about 5,000 people, has a comprehensive zoning ordinance adopted in 1922. It sets up six districts, and prescribes the character of buildings and the area of land the building may cover. The constitutionality of the law was attacked. A realty company showed that its land, put into No. A residential district, lost 75 per cent. in value through the sale of securities. The case went to the Supreme Court.

The court holds that restrictions as to use of property are permissible as limitations of type of building or area of building occupancy. The authority lies with the municipality to define residential districts into which trade and business may not be taken. A nuisance may be merely "the right thing in the wrong place, like a pig in a parlor," says Justice Sutherland in the majority opinion. "Business and industrial buildings will make it easier to provide fire apparatus suitable for each section; that it will increase the safety and security of home life; greatly tend to prevent street accidents, especially to children; decrease noise and other conditions which produce or intensify nervous or other disorders; preserve a more favorable environment in which to rear children."

The New York courts have upheld zoning. The sweeping decision of the Supreme Court will strengthen the force and conclusiveness of the law which is constantly under attack. Residential area carefully restricted may retain its character against all insidious attempts at invasion, provided only the municipal authority insists.

Looks like the United States army engineers do not take kindly to the New York idea of an all ship canal from Oswego to the Hudson.

Evidently Colonel Carmi Thompson, President Coolidge's special envoy to the Philippine Islands is not impressed with Governor-General Leonard Wood's military government and favors a special civilian commission but he is not in favor of independence. Instead he seems to think the islands should remain in control of the United States for all time.

Rochester still keeps its record of week end motor fatalities. Not so good sample of safety practice.

The Democrat & Chronicle recalls that it was 48 years since it first tried the experiment of publishing what are known as "want ads". Today these are settled and established fixtures in newspaperdom.

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Prelates Condemn Unclean Journals

Dublin, Nov. 23.—At a meeting under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, at Moate, Westmeath County, Monsignor Segrave, V. G., declared that there were nearly five thousand printers and fifteen hundred journalists in Ireland, whose industry was being adversely affected by the competition of immoral journals from abroad.

"Ireland", said Msgr. Segrave, "should follow the example of Canada and put a ban on such importations."

Joseph McCormack, a well-known Catholic, pointed out that while many imports into Ireland are subject to a severe customs tariff, the immoral newspaper and magazine are subject to none.

Pray Out Of Irish Prayer Books, Urge Printers Of Dublin

Dublin, Nov. 22.—Among the placards in a procession of large numbers of men and women employed in the printing trade during a demonstration here a few days ago was one bearing the words: "By praying out of Irish-made prayer-books you help Irish workers out of poverty." It was announced at the meeting that there were 3,500 organized workers in the Printing Trade in Dublin, of whom about 500 are at present out of employment. The demonstration urged protection for their industry.

Letters supporting the demand of these workers were received from Eamon De Valera and J. J. Walsh, Free State Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

MASS FOR MICHAEL CUDAHY
Chicago, Nov. 24.—In response to an invitation issued by the President and faculty of Loyola University, a large crowd attended the anniversary memorial Mass for Michael Cudahy at St. Ignatius' Church here today. The services were offered as an expression of gratitude of the University to its foremost benefactor.

Do your Christmas shopping early, and also, if in a crowd, look out for your pocket book.



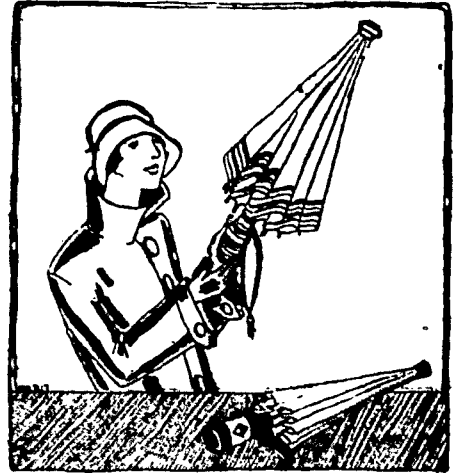
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