

### The Pope's Encyclical on Labor

(Continued from Last Week)

What we have written thus far regarding the distribution of property and the scale of wages is concerned directly with the individual, and deals only indirectly with the social order. To this latter, however, our predecessor, Leo XIII, devoted special thought and care in his efforts to reconstruct and perfect it according to the principles of sound philosophy and the sublime precepts of the Gospel.

A happy beginning has been made. But in order that what has been well begun may be rendered stable, that which has not yet been accomplished may now be achieved, and that still other and brighter blessings may descend upon mankind, two things are particularly necessary: the reform of the social order and the correction of morals.

When we speak of the reform of the social order it is principally the State we have in mind. Not indeed, that all attention is to be hoped for from its intervention, but because an account of the evil of individualism and all but all things have come to such a pass that the highly developed social life which once flourished in a variety of prosperous institutions originally linked with each other, has been severed and all but severed. Weaving this virtually only individualism and the State. Social life lost entirely its organic form. The State which now was encumbered with all the burdens once borne by associations rendered extinct has its work consequently submerged and overwhelmed by an insupportable mass of duties.

stances suggest or necessarily demand. Let those in power, therefore, be convinced that the more faithfully this principle be followed and a graded hierarchical order exist between the various subsidiary organizations, the more excellent will be both the society and the efficiency of the social organization as a whole and the happier and more prosperous the condition of the State.

#### Harmony in Society

Now this is the primary duty of the State and of all good citizens to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests, and thus foster and promote harmony between the various ranks of society.

The aim of social legislation must therefore be the re-establishment of vocational groups. Society today still remains in a strained and therefore unstable and uncertain state, being founded on classes with contradictory interests and hence opposed to each other and consequently prone to enmity and strife. Labor, indeed, as has been well said by our predecessor in his encyclical, is not a mere chattel, since the human dignity of the workman must be recognized in it, and consequently it cannot be bought and sold like any piece of merchandise. None the less the demand and supply of labor divides men on the labor market into two classes, an extra two classes, and the bargaining between these parties transforms this labor market into an arena where the two armies are engaged in combat.

#### Free Competition

Still another aim must be kept in view. Just as the unity of human society cannot be built upon class-warfare, so the proper ordering of economic affairs cannot be left to free competition alone. From this source have proceeded in the past all the errors of the "individualistic" school. This school, ignorant or forgetful of the social and moral aspect of economic matters, teaches that the State should refrain in theory and practice from interfering therein, because these possess in free competition and open markets a principle of self-direction better than any control than any created intellect. Free competition, however, though within certain limits just and productive of good results, cannot be the ruling principle of the economic world. This has been abundantly proved by the consequences that have followed from the publicity given to these dangerous individualistic ideas.

It is therefore very necessary that economic affairs be once more subjected and governed by a true and effective guiding principle. Still less can this function be exercised by the economic supremacy which within recent times has taken the place of free competition; for this is a headstrong and whimsical power which, if it is to prove beneficial to society, needs to be curbed strongly and ruled with prudence. It cannot, however, be curbed and governed by itself. More lofty and noble principles must therefore be sought in order to control the economy, to wit, social justice and social charity.

#### The Spirit of Justice

To that end all the institutions of public and social life must be imbued with the spirit of justice, and this justice must above all be truly operative, must build up a juridical and social order able to pervade all economic activity. Social charity should, as it were, be the soul of this order and the duty of the State will be to protect and defend it effectively. This task it will perform the more readily if it free itself from those burdens which, as we have already declared, are too heavy for it.

Further, it would be well if the various nations in common counsel and endeavor strove to promote a healthy economic cooperation by prudent pact and institutions, since in economic matters they are largely dependent one upon the other and need one another.

If then the members of the social body be thus reformed, and if the true directive principle of social and economic activity be thus re-established, it will be possible to say, in a sense, of this body what the Apostle said of the mystical body of Christ: "The whole body compacted and fitly joined together, by what every joint supplieth, according to the operation in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body, unto the edifying of itself in charity."

Within recent times, as all are aware, a special syndical and corporative organization has been inaugurated which, in view of the subject of the present encyclical, demands of us some mention and opportune comment.

#### Features of Monopoly

The State here grants legal recognition to the syndicate or union, and thereby confers on some of the features of monopoly, for in virtue of this recognition it alone can represent respectively, workman and employer, and it alone can conclude labor contracts and labor agreements. Attention to this feature is optional for every one; but in this sense only can the syndical organization be said to be free, since the contribution to the union and other special taxes are obligatory for all who belong to a given branch, whether workman or employer, and the labor contracts drawn up by the legal syndicate are likewise obligatory. It is true that it has been authoritatively declared that the legal syndicate does not exclude the existence of unrecognized trade associations.

The corporations are composed of representatives of the unions of workmen and employers of the same trade or profession, and as true and genuine members of the State they direct and coordinate the activities of the unions in all matters of common interest. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden. If the contending parties cannot come to an agreement public authority intervenes.

Little reflection is required to perceive the advantage of the institution thus summarily described: peaceful collaboration of the classes, repression of Socialist organization and efforts, the moderating influence of a special ministry.

#### The Blessing of God

By its order to overlook nothing in a matter of such importance.



### BRIGHTENING up the HOME by Dorothy Snow

#### Restoring an Antique

A thrilling experience for anyone is to restore some battered, old piece of furniture to its original beauty. Perhaps it's only a chair which has been stored away in the attic or you may have picked up a quaint old bed for ridiculously little, as some country auctioneers do. The sturdy, painstaking craftsmanship of the old days has made many pieces of fine design and good wood hold together in spite of terrific abuse. Such furniture is worth renovating. And the owner will appreciate their merit more if she has worked on these pieces, herself.

To give the natural waxed finish, giving them the waxed finish characteristic of the old furniture, and fresh upholstery where needed.

Much of the old furniture was so strongly built that its frame-work needs little attention. There is, in fact, a familiar rule often quoted by furniture craftsmen: "The wood is the underbracing, the older the chair." But some pieces have to be

thoroughly blocked; and new webbing, seat springs, cushions, canna or rushing may be needed. With a little patience—and plenty of clean brass nails—the amateur may make an excellent job of upholstering.

Scraping off all the coats of paint and varnish is the first step in refinishing the wood surfaces. Take a stout, broad-bladed knife and begin to scrape, having softened the old finish with a liquid varnish remover. It is important that the actual wood should not be scratched or nicked, any more than has already occurred. Rubbing the bare wood with fine sandpaper will smooth its surface. Veneered wood needs smoothing.

To give the natural waxed finish, which was most often used on the original old pieces, coat the wood with paste wax, rubbing it on with a soft cloth after the furniture has been wiped clean. Several applications of wax—allowing drying time in between—and considerable polishing are necessary if the wood is to retain its mellow beauty. Maintain this beauty with periodic polishing with liquid wax.



#### Catholic Book Club

"Essays in Order," by three authors, Christopher Dawson, Jacques Maritain and Peter West—An Englishman, a Frenchman and a German—is the choice of the Catholic Book Club of New York for the month of June. It is published by the Macmillan Co. of New York, and the price is \$2.00 per copy. The News Letter of the Club says of the authors:

"Essays in Order" blows three strong blasts to attention: a German, a Frenchman and an Englishman look at the modern world, and look at the Catholic Church. These three Catholics, writing with conviction and sincerity, analyzing with scientific precision the modern world and the words from which it developed, combating the popes and prophets of the era, these three Catholics point the certain way out of the chaos in which our generation labors. Here are three writers, a messenger, a herald, a leader, to be noted, hymned, chanting the intellectual of the world with the standard of Christ."

#### Other Books Worth While

Other books recommended are: "Catholic Culture in Alabama," by Rev. M. J. Kenny, S.J., published by the American Press, New York, \$2.50; "The Catholic Morning in the Street," by Rev. J. J. O'Connell, S.J., \$2.50; "Spain and Her Daughters," by Thomas O'Hagan, Hunter, Rose and Co., Toronto, \$2.00; "The Sisters of Mercy," by Sister M. Josephine Gately, the Macmillan Co., New York, \$2.75; "The Sisters of Mercy in Maryland," by Sister M. Loretto Costello, the B. Herder Book Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$3.00; "The Sisters of Mercy in Mississippi," by Mother M. Bernard, P. J. Kennedy & Sons, New York, \$2.00; "Notre Dame," by Delos Lovelace, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$2.00; "Rockne," by Warren Brown, Kelly & Lee, Chicago, \$2.50; "Rockne," by Robert Harron, R. E. Burt & Co., New York, \$2.00; "The Padre of Rockne," by the Rev. John J. Monahan, S.J., the Jesuit Mission Press, New York, \$2.50.

#### Much About Rockne

Mention is made of the fact that the Rev. Father Cavanagh, C.S.C., rector of Notre Dame, has written an autobiography of Knute Rockne to be published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis in the near future. This will make four lives of Rockne, and Harry Stahlbauer of Elkhart, one of the best writers of the day, is planning to write another one. Of the three published, the Book Club says: "One hesitates to recommend one of these books in preference to another. All are cleverly written, all have much of the same facts, and all are interesting. The 'Padre of Rockne' who could arouse authors and publishers to issue so many volumes within such a short time of his death was truly a notable, loved personality. And yet, comparatively little is told of the man himself, except by indirection. There are many anecdotes, many analyses of his football method, much of his strategy in special crises, and much about the men he developed. One hopes that more of the private life of the man will be revealed in his autobiography."

#### C. T. Lanigan To Speak Sunday At Elk's Flag Day

District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Charles T. Lanigan, superintendent of public schools in Rome, will be the speaker at the annual Flag Day exercises of the Rochester Elk's, in Genesee Valley Park at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. U. S. Marshal Joseph Fritsch will speak on the "History of the Flag."

Professor Lanigan has many friends in Rochester and vicinity. On several occasions he exemplified the second degree of the Knights of Columbus in this city, and always with the best of results. He has been a member of the Order of the Elk's and of C. C. societies, and in both has been signally honored at various times. He is an eloquent speaker, and will be heard with pleasure here Sunday.

#### "Jim" Gallivan Head of Legion In The County

James P. Gallivan—"Jim" to his friends—was elected Commander of the Monroe County American Legion, at the annual meeting of the county delegates at Ontario Beach Park Saturday. He has been active in the Legion ever since its formation, was Commander of the Genesee Valley Post 120 times; county vice-Chairman in 1920; Chairman of the seventh judicial Legion district; chairman of the State veterans' committee; chairman of the Americanization Committee; delegate-at-large to the New Orleans national convention; chairman of Rochester first Armistice Day celebration in 1919, and member of various committees on memorials.

#### Rev. F. B. Cascio Celebrates His First High Mass

The Rev. Frederick Bonaventura Cascio, O.F.M., ordained last Friday morning in Boston, celebrated his first solemn high Mass Sunday in his home church, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Rev. Leo Joseph of Lakeview, his former pastor, officiated at the consecration, and Rev. Gerald Brennan, student at St. Bernard's Seminary, as sub-deacon. Rev. Walter A. Poery, pastor of Mount Carmel, was in the sanctuary as senior priest. Also in the sanctuary were Rev. Joseph D'Jola and Rev. Gerald Brennan. The sub-deacon is a cousin of the new priest. The church choir sang "Mass of the Angels," under the direction of Charles M. Dispenza, also a cousin of the celebrant.

After the Mass, a dinner was given in honor of the new priest for relatives and assisting priests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patsy Caputo, in Lewis Street. Later in the afternoon a reception was held for Father Cascio at the home of his parents, Mrs. and Mr. James Cascio, 51 First Street.

#### Summer School At Cliff Haven Opens June 28th

Cliff Haven, June 12.—The 40th session of the Catholic Summer School of America will open June 28 at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh. Its activities will continue until Labor Day week in September. University education courses will be conducted from July 6 to August 1 by a faculty from Fordham University. In addition, general and cultural lectures will be given over a ten-week period together with recitals and dramatic reviews in the main auditorium.

Included among the lecturers are the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, president of the school; Dr. Michael Williams, editor of The Commonweal; the Rev. Dr. Edwin Ryan of the Catholic University of America; Dr. Katherine Briggs; John J. Flinn, Dr. Leo Francis Stock, Dr. Frederick Paulding, Dr. Charlton J. E. Hayes, the Rev. Francis P. Donnelly, the Rev. Peter Gallivan, Dr. Arthur F. Remy and Dr. Joseph T. Cahalan.

### Catholic Educational Association Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting In Philadelphia, June 22d to 25th

Educators Will Attend From All Parts of the United States—Meeting Will Be of the Utmost Importance.

Philadelphia, June 12.—The 28th annual meeting of the National Catholic Educational Association will be held in this city, upon invitation of His Eminence D. Cardinal Dougherty, on June 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th. Catholic educators from all parts of the United States will attend, and it is anticipated that the meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the Association.

Officers of the departments, and the committees in charge of the programs are now considering the subjects to be discussed, and the writers to be selected for these papers. The subjects will be well varied, and will cover the entire field of educational work from many angles.

All who are interested in the welfare of Catholic educational work are invited to become members of the National Catholic Educational Association. It is the desire of the Executive Board that the membership be increased so that the organization may represent a powerful influence in favor of religious education in America, and, also, that the Association may be provided with adequate funds for the support of its activities. The funds for the support of the Association are derived from dues paid by schools, colleges, individuals, etc.

Information in regard to the Association may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Departments or from the Secretary-General. Remittances outside of the time of the convention should be sent to the office of the Secretary-General. Checks should be made payable to the National Catholic Educational Association.

The General office of the National Catholic Educational Association is at 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

#### Desserts for Kiddies

- By BETTY BARCLAY
- Do you want to serve a dessert that will put you high in the estimation of your youthful guests or the kiddies in your own home? Try these and watch little eyes sparkle.
- Frosted Molds**  
1 package gelatin, any flavor  
1 1/2 cups boiling water  
1 pint vanilla ice cream
- Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Chill. When slightly thickened, add ice cream and beat with rotary egg beater until of consistency of whipped cream. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with whipped cream and cherries. Serves 6.
- Tropical Dessert**  
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin  
1 pint boiling water  
6 figs, finely chopped  
12 dates, seeded and finely chopped  
1 banana, thinly sliced
- Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in fruit. Turn into mould. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 8.
- Orange-Bavarian Cream**  
(Serves 6-8)  
1 tablespoon granulated gelatine  
1/2 cup cold water  
1 cup orange juice and pulp  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 sprigging salt  
1 cup cream
- Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve in standing cup containing mixture in hot water. Add to orange juice and pulp. Add lemon juice, sugar and salt. When it begins to jelly, fold in whipped cream; turn into cold mold to become firm.

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#### Unusual Rice Dishes

- By BETTY BARCLAY
- Don't forget that rice may be used in dozens of ways to make those unusual or surprise dishes that are so popular with summer guests. Here are two sample recipes.
- Poor Man's Pudding Froppe**  
1/2 cup rice  
1/2 cup milk  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon vanilla  
1 cup whipped cream  
1 cup candied ginger
- Wash the rice well, then mix it with the milk, sugar and salt, pour into a baking pan and place in a very moderate oven, 300 degrees, to bake from two to three hours. Stir frequently for the first hour, then add the vanilla and finish baking without stirring. Chill thoroughly, skim out the crust and fold in the ginger cut in tiny pieces and half the whipped cream. Arrange in shallow glasses, topping each with rosettes of whipped cream and a bit of ginger. Chill almost to freezing before serving.

#### Fruited Rice Delight

- 1 cup cooked rice  
1/2 pt. cherry jello, cubed  
1/2 cup pineapple, crushed  
1/2 cup cherries  
1/2 cup nuts  
1 cup whipped cream
- Mix rice with fruit and nuts and carefully fold in the whipped cream. Mix well and then fold in the cherry jello made by directions and when firm cut in small cubes. Chill thoroughly before serving.

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#### A Fundamental Principle

It is, indeed, true, as history clearly shows, that owing to the change in social conditions, much that was formerly done by small bodies can nowadays be accomplished only by large corporations. None the less, just as it is wrong to withdraw from the individual and commit to the community at large what private enterprise and industry can accomplish, so too it is an injustice, a grave evil and a disturbance of right order for a large and highly organized body to withdraw its functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. This is a fundamental principle of social philosophy, unshaken and unchangeable, and it is this truth which today is being forgotten by the true aim of all social activity should be to help individual members of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them.

The State should leave to these smaller groups the settlement of business and financial matters. It will thus carry out with greater freedom, power and success the tasks belonging to it, because it alone can effectively accomplish these, directing, watching, stimulating and restraining, as circumstances require.

#### This Grave Disorder

To this grave disorder which is leading society to ruin, a remedy must evidently be applied, speedily as possible. But there cannot be question of any perfect cure, except this opposition be done-away with, and the members of the social body come into being anew, vocational groups, namely hindring men together not according to the position they occupy in the labor market, but according to the diverse and distinct functions they exercise in society. For as nature induces those who dwell in close proximity to unite into municipalities, so those who practice the same trade or profession, economic or otherwise, combine into vocational groups. These groups, in order to be autonomous, are considered by man to be if not essential to civil society, at least its natural and spontaneous development.

Order, as the angelic doctor well defines, is really arising from the arrangement of a plurality of objects. Hence, true and genuine social order demands various members of society, joined together by a common bond. Such a bond of union is provided on the one hand by the common effort of employers and employees of one and the same group joining forces to produce goods or give service; on the other hand, by the common good which all groups should unite to promote, each in its own sphere of activity.

Now this union will become powerful and efficacious in proportion to the fidelity with which the individuals and the groups strive to discharge their professional duties and to excel in them.

#### The Common Good

From this it is easy to conclude that in these associations the common interest of the whole group must be predominant, and among these interests the most important is the directing of the activities of the group to the common good. Regarding cases in which interests of employers and employees call for special care and protection against opposing interests, separate deliberation will take place in their respective assemblies and separate votes will be taken as the matter may require.

It is hardly necessary to note that what Leo XIII taught concerning the form of political government, can, in due measure, be applied also to vocational groups. Here, too, men may choose whatever form they please, provided that both justice and the common good be taken into account. (48)

Just as the citizens of the same municipality are wont to form associations with diverse aims, which various individuals are free to join or not, similarly, those who are engaged in the same trade or profession will form free associations among themselves, for purposes connected with their occupations. Our predecessor has explained clearly and lucidly the nature of free associations. We are content, therefore, to emphasize this one point: "Not only is man free to institute these unions, which are of a private character, but he has a right to adopt such organization and such rules as

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