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A CHRONOLOGY - A Presentation of - September, 1934 - As a contribution to the celebration of the Centennial of Rochester, the Paine Drug Company has issued an Official Review and Annual Calendarium, August, 1934, window display containing the names of some of the earliest pioneers to whose living relatives the Centennial Pioneer Committee had granted certificates.

September, 1934 - Margaret Beahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Beahon, 26 Hubbell Park, and graduate of Nazareth Academy, won first place among the 750 students of New York State to whom scholarships were awarded by the State Department of Education at Albany, with an average of 99.263 per cent.

September, 1934 - Joseph M. Egan, son of Mrs. Ethel Egan of Horseheads, N. Y., and student at St. Andrew's Seminary, was awarded a state scholarship in Charming County, in which he lives.

September, 1934 - City Court Judge Frederick J. Mix of Rochester became the new Master of the Fifth District following the redistricting of the New York State Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, by which the assemblies in the area of the Rochester diocese were included in the 5th New York District.

September, 1934 - The 1934 "Most Valuable Player" Awards of the Catholic Baseball League went to Anthony Ferrari of the East Division, pitch-first base, St. Boniface, and to Leo Gallagher of the West Division, shortstop, Holy Rosary.

September, 1934 - THE MERCED - magazine publication of the students of Our Lady of Mercy High School, won for the second time the "All-Catholic" award of the Catholic School Press Association.

September, 1934 - Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Hospital here held solemn celebration in honor of St. Louise de Marillac, co-foundress of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, who was canonized by Pope Pius XI, March 11, 1934.

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Pope Leo XIII



SOCIAL JUSTICE

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workers had it been permitted to continue. Since it was disbanded, there has occurred a very considerable and widespread fall in wage rates. Intelligent believers in social justice will not seek to abolish the AAA, thus reducing all classes to the starvation level of unregulated industry and unregulated competition, but will strive to find effective methods for raising wages.

7. The Guffey Coal Bill. This measure would reestablish the essential provisions of the NRA codes in the soft coal industry. Insofar as it aims at fair wages, reasonable hours and fair prices, it is clearly in harmony with social justice. Insofar as it is intended to deal intelligently with the enormous overproduction, waste and demoralization in that industry, it tends to promote the common welfare.

8. The Banking Law. The relation between this measure and social justice is not so evident as in the other pieces of legislation considered in this paper. Nevertheless, the relation exists. Pope Pius XI points out the particularly damaging effect of economic power "when it is exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment. . . . For the first time in our history, this control is placed dominantly in the hands of the public authorities, instead of being held exclusively by a group of bankers. The supreme control of money and credit can now be exercised with an eye single to the public welfare."

9. The Walsh Bill requiring NRA wages and labor standards to be observed by all concerns having contracts with the Federal Government has passed the Senate, but at this writing seems likely to fail in the House of Representatives. For the sake of social justice, it is to be hoped that this forecast is mistaken and that the bill will be enacted into law before this Session of Congress adjourns.

For some days after the NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the National Administration seemed to be exploring the possibility of reenacting the main features of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In due time the question was decided adversely, and with good reason. In its decision outlawing the NRA the Court quoted with approval from its opinion in a former case the declaration that manufacturing, mining, agricultural and kindred are not interstate commerce. Pius XI

Pope Leo XIII, to whom civilization owes much for his activities as regards social justice. Born in 1810, elected pope in 1878, he spent much time writing and considering the question. His first encyclical as pope attacked the fundamental errors of socialism. But most noted of his writings is his "Rerum Novarum," which set forth with profound erudition the Christian principles bearing on the relations between capital and labor, thus giving a vigorous impulse to the social movement along Catholic lines.

Social Ethicist



Rev. JOHN A. RYAN is in a position to speak with authority upon the subject of political science, economics and government. Monsignor Ryan has served as professor of political science at Trinity College, professor of Social Ethics at the National Catholic School of Social Service; professor of moral theology and industrial ethics at Catholic University of America. He has acted also in the capacity of Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council. To his credit are a number of books and treatises dealing with political problems and the relation of the Catholic Church to these problems. In 1933 Monsignor Ryan was elevated to the rank of domestic prelate by Pope Pius XI.

and not subject to regulation by Congress. Therefore, it will be impossible for Congress to enact laws fixing wages, minimum hours or fair practices in those industries until it is authorized to do so by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The most vocal opponents of such an amendment are evidently moved by the desire to prevent any effective regulation of industry by government. They are in favor of a policy of laissez faire and unlimited competition. Other opponents demand that the necessary industrial regulation be left to the states. They regard a constitutional amendment as involving an undue increase of federal power at the expense of state powers. These persons seem to be totally ignorant of the constitutional situation. An amendment authorizing Congress to fix wages and hours and to regulate industrial conditions generally would take no power from the states because the states have no such power. So, at least, the Supreme Court has decided in the District of Columbia and Arizona Minimum Wage Cases and in the New York Ten-Hour Law case. According to the court, such legislation by the states violates the Due Process Clause of the Federal Constitution. Hence, the plea for states' rights in this matter is irrelevant and impertinent.

The only alternative to a constitutional amendment enabling Congress to set up standards of social justice in industry is no standards at all, but a continuation of laissez faire, individualism, liberalism and unlimited competition, all of which have been severely condemned by Pope Pius XI. The Pope calls for a just regulation of industry by public authority; but in our governmental system this could be done only by the Federal Government; the several states have no constitutional power to set up such regulation, even if they had the disposition to do so through the enactment of uniform laws. Those who fondly and ignorantly assume that the states have power to replace the beneficent regulations of the unconstitutional NRA will find this view briefly and comprehensively refuted in an article by Professor Harold Lee McBain of Columbia University in the magazine Today, August 17, 1935.

According to the teaching of Pope Pius XI, the principal means of promoting social justice (aside from a reform of morals) is action by the state. In the foregoing paragraphs, I have endeavored to summarize the achievements for social justice by our American State in the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. I submit that they are conspicuous and far-reaching.