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NATIONAL NEWS
 Daily Features Encyclical Article By Gervase Love

Clearly and concisely, the Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII, was summarized in a feature article for the Philadelphia Record on the anniversary of the death of Gervase N. Love, former Rochesterian and now night editor of the Record.

The author is a son of James O'Hara Love, long known as an outstanding newspaper man in Rochester and now living in New York, and a nephew of the late Rev. John J. McMillan. Mrs. Gervase Love is the former Helen M. McNulty of Rochester.

Here is the article:

Fifty years ago today a man of the mountains, one of the greatest intellects of his century, wrote a letter from his prison in Rome. The letter went to the far corners of the earth and for a century it has influenced, directly or indirectly, the thinking of men great and small, of princes and of peasants, of teachers and of working men and those who employ them.

The imprisoned mountaineer was Pope Leo XIII. His prison was the Vatican. His letter was the famous encyclical addressed to his bishops on five continents on the condition of labor. It is known as "Rerum Novarum" from its first two words.

The encyclical was the voice of the Catholic Church, crying against principles of materialism and false liberalism which in a rapidly industrialized world made the lot of the working man an unhappy one. It was the voice of the Church pointing out what the world had forgotten—the dignity of labor, the social justice that could stem only from religious principles.

Pope Leo pointed out with unerring force the grievances of the working people. Then he related with new clarity and authority the traditional teaching of the Church on the relations of employers and employees and the duties of each and applied it specifically to conditions that in great degree are nearly as widespread now as in 1891. He upheld the right of private property and refuted Socialism, then outlined the remedy for the evil: the joint action of State, Church, employer and employee.

"It is no easy matter," he wrote, "to define the relative rights and duties of the rich and of the poor, of capital and of labor. . . . But all agree on one point: that no question whatsoever of that kind can be solved by force, and found quickly for the misery and wretchedness pressing so heavily and so unjustly on the masses of men, on the vast majority of the working classes. . . ."

"The custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of human activity in the hands of a few individuals, have brought about a condition of things, by means of which a small number of very rich men have been able to acquire the ownership of the laboring poor, a yoke little better than that of slavery itself. . . ."

These words have a familiar ring today.

Socialism, the Pope maintained, did not offer a way out of the difficulty. First to suffer under its doctrine that private property must be abolished and come under common ownership, to be administered by the State, would be the worker, he asserted.

"When a man engages in remunerative labor," he wrote, "he is impelled by reason and motive of his own free will. . . ."

work is to obtain property, and thereafter to hold it as his very own."

To acquire and hold private property by legitimate means, he contended, is the natural right of man.

It is impossible to reduce society to a dead level as Socialism would have it. Inequality in fortune are the natural result of inequality in capabilities, intelligence, health and strength.

Basically, he added, all men are equally the children of God; as human beings they share the same human rights and liberties. He denied that one class is naturally antagonistic to another. Capital and labor complement each other, he asserted, and are not by nature intended to live in conflict.

Religion, the Pope declared, sets up guideposts for each class in its relations with the other.

But many "worldly and ambitious" men to whom punishment for an injustice is something in the vague future will not live by the spirit of the law. Hence, wrote the Pope, the State must step in when contravenes.

"When workpeople have recourse to a strike," he wrote, "it is frequently because the hours of labor are too long or the work too hard or the wages insufficient."

The grave inconvenience of this not uncommon occurrence should be remedied by public remedial measures for such restriction of labor not only affects the masters and their workpeople alike, but is extremely injurious to trade and to the general interest of the public.

"On such occasions violence and disorder are generally not far distant; and thus it happens that the public peace is seriously imperilled."

It is the duty of the State to eliminate such troubles by legislation removing the cause. He cited the example of the State of Massachusetts.

Pope Leo next took up the question of wages.

"Wages, as we are told are regulated by free consent," he said, "but in fact they are determined when the worker has agreed upon, has done his part, and seemingly is not called upon to do anything beyond."

"Let it be taken for granted that workman and employer should, as a rule make free agreements and in particular should agree freely on the amount of wages. There is a dictate of natural justice more imperious and ancient than any bargain between man and man that remuneration should be sufficient to maintain the worker in reasonable and frugal comfort."

"If through necessity or fear of a worse evil the workman accept harsh conditions because an employer or contractor will afford him no better he is made the victim of force and injustice."

"Concerning" the hours of labor in most trades and in many factories, and workshops, it is advisable, in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, that recourse should be had to societies or boards or some other mode of guarding the interests of wage-earners, the State being appealed to should circumstances require for its sanction and protection."

Most important of all such societies are unions of working people, declared Pope Leo. He approved the ancient custom of holding unions should be adapted to the present.

"It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence," he wrote, "not a few associations of this nature, consisting even of workmen alone or of workmen and employers together."

"But it greatly were to be desired if these unions became more numerous and more efficient. Let the State watch over these societies of citizens, banded together for the exercise of their rights, but let it not thrust itself into their peculiar concerns and their organizations, for things that move and live by the spirit inspiring them, may be killed by the rough grasp of the law without cause."

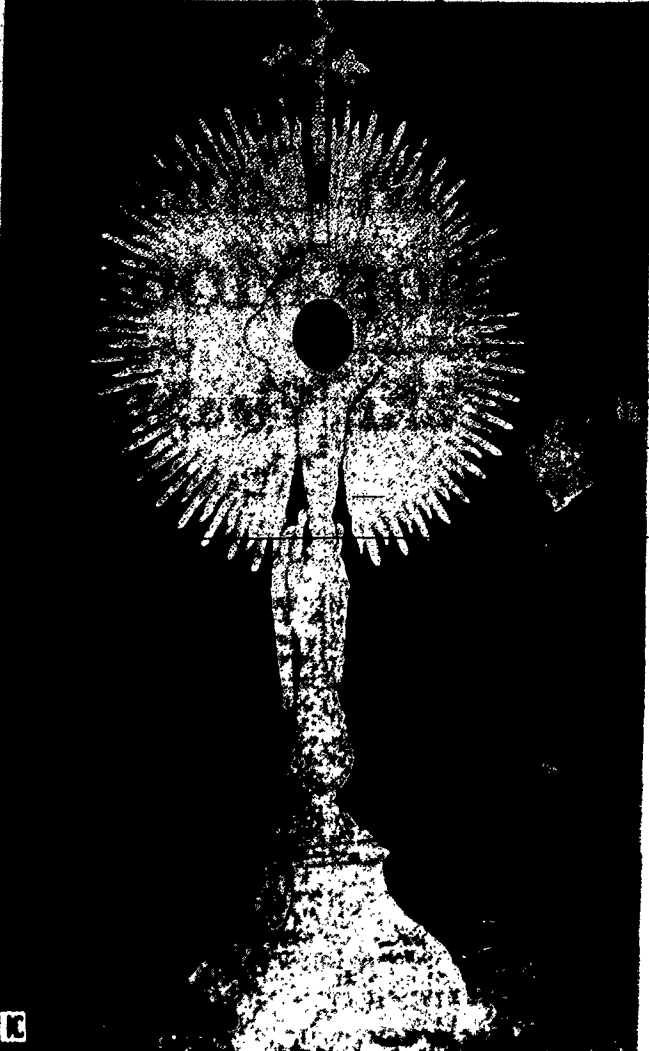
That regarding utterance came at a time when unions, in most countries, had few friends among rulers and legislators. Such alienation of public opinion was allowed or restrained upon judicial whim.

The philosophy behind "Rerum Novarum" is of course that of the Catholic Church and as such is based on Revelations. Perhaps the greatest influence upon Pope Leo was that of the Jesuit teaching at which he was sent from his childhood through his education. From them he learned respect and love for St. Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), greatest teacher of the Church.

Perhaps the foremost popularizers of the encyclical in this country are the Catholic Central Verein and the Catholic Women's Union. The Jesuits and the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

The Catholic Central Verein and the Catholic Women's Union are the growth of the active interest in social reform carried to the United States by German emigrants in the last century.

CHURCH AND LABOR
EUCARISTIC CONGRESS
 Will Surmount Congress Altar



This nine foot-seven inch replica of the monstrance brought to Minnesota from France in 1865, by the late Rev. Felix Tissot, will rest atop the high altar during the ninth National Eucharistic Congress, to be held in St. Paul and Minneapolis, June 23 to 26. Very Rev. James M. Reardon, pastor of the Basilica of St. Mary, Minneapolis, general chairman of the Congress, inspects the replica of the monstrance, which took five weeks to build. (N.C.W.C.)

71 Bishops To Take Part In Eucharistic Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Arrival and liturgical reception of the Papal Legate followed in the evening by a civic reception in the Municipal Auditorium here, Monday, June 23.

Opening of the congress, Tuesday, June 24, at the National Eucharistic Center with Pontifical Mass celebrated by the Legate and a sermon by Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago on "Christ Glorified by His Own Sacrifice."

Midnight Mass for men at the Eucharistic Center, celebrated by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Ciochonani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, followed by Holy Communion distributed by 100 priests, Tuesday, June 24.

Pontifical Mass for children, parents and teachers at the Eucharistic Center, Wednesday, June 25, celebrated by Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, with sermon by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York on "Christ Glorified in the Sacrifice of the Individual Soul."

Pontifical Mass for all pilgrims, Thursday, June 26 in the Eucharistic Center, celebrated by Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis with a sermon by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans, on "Christ Glorified in the Sacrifice of His Mystical Body."

Liturgical procession on Thursday from the Church of St. Andrew in Como Park to the Altar of Exposition in Como Park where the Blessed Sacrament will rest on an altar of flowers to receive the homage of units forming the procession.

Final procession in which parochial and society units will march through the park to the high altar of the Eucharistic Center.

Address by Pope Pius XII to the assembled thousands in Eucharistic Center to be broadcast to the world from Vatican City.

Final Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

3,500 Masses Daily.

Provision for the celebration of 3,500 Masses daily by visiting bishops and clergy is being made in the Municipal Auditorium of St. Paul, the Eucharistic Center in Minneapolis at the Eucharistic Center in each of which 100 altars are being installed in the Cathedral of St. Mary and the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis.

Five of the sectional meetings will be held on Tuesday, June 24, and the other 12 on Wednesday. Members of the hierarchy will preside at the seven speak at and lead discussion meetings, which are grouped according to vocations.

New Reservoir Named For 'Desert Priest'

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles water and power board has officially named the new Long Valley reservoir "Crowley Lake" in honor of the late Monsignor John J. Crowley, the celebrated "desert priest" who was pastor of the Inyo County Mission.

The formation of this lake which constitutes one of the largest municipal reservoirs in the country was one of seven points taken up with the Los Angeles water and power board by Monsignor Crowley when he was chairman of the committee of relations with the City of Los Angeles for the Inyo Associates. Five of the seven points have been realized. Formal dedication of the lake-reservoir will take place in September.

The presentation was made at a meeting of the New York Chapter at the Chemists Club. Miss La-Tour was recommended for the honor by Sister Mary Augustina, head of the department of chemistry at the college.

Priest Spends Entire Career Aiding Deaf

CHICAGO—The Rev. Charles T. Hoffman, S.J., chaplain for Chicago's Catholic deaf for the last eight years, observed his twenty-fifth anniversary as a priest last week and his twenty-fifth anniversary of work for the deaf. The anniversary was noted at one of the annual missions for Chicago's Catholic deaf held at the deaf center Sodality Hall of Chicago's historic Holy Family Church.

A total of 1330 persons made the mission for the deaf. As a result of the mission, which was preached by the Rev. Godfrey Reilly, C.P., of Baltimore, six deaf received Confirmation today.

St. Elizabeth College Girl Wins Medal

NEW YORK—Miss Rita G. La-Tour, a senior at the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., tonight received the American Institute of Chemists Medal awarded to students of chemistry who have been outstanding in work and initiative.

The presentation was made at a meeting of the New York Chapter at the Chemists Club. Miss La-Tour was recommended for the honor by Sister Mary Augustina, head of the department of chemistry at the college.

Coach Returns To College For Diploma

ATCHISON, Kan.—Harry Evans, former All-Kansas tackle of the St. Benedict's College football team and now assistant coach, returned to class as a student after marriage and today received the degree of bachelor of science in physical education. When he left the college in 1938 he was several courses and honor points away from the degree he desired.

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Letters From Home Are Great Help To Draftees In Camps

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—The soldier can always buy a magazine, but he cannot buy a letter from home," the Rev. Harold O. Prudell, Catholic Chaplain of the 5th Division, declared here.

"It is the letter received from home and from those with whom he associated back home that keeps up his courage and reminds him of his duties as a Christian gentleman," Father Prudell said. "In the Army the soldier's old friends are not present, and the practice of his religious duties may not be easy because of his military duties and the lack of facilities at times. But a regular letter from those he knew back home will help him to keep up the practice of his Faith as best as possible under the circumstances."

Organized Decency Must Help Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

diers and sailors on leave some of the fundamentals of the good life to which they are entitled—sympathetic counsel, congenial companionship and hospitable friendship. In the name of its member agencies the U. S. O. is confidently placing its program before the people of America in a nationwide campaign for funds to cover its budget for the coming year.

"The funds raised in this campaign will be used exclusively to finance the actual service which the member agencies of the United Service Organizations will render to the soldier who has answered their country's call in the defense program. The buildings they will use will be erected by the Government and leased to the U. S. O. for operation by its member agencies. In this respect, as well as in the provision made to have each agency retain its distinctive appearance, the problems of life and the maintenance of morale—the whole plan is in conformity with our best American traditions of religious freedom and civic cooperation."