

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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CARDINAL LOGUE DIES SUDDENLY

LITTLE, BUT MIGHTY, AND AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE

Belfast, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Logue, primate of Ireland, is dead. Death occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. There had been no previous intimation of the Cardinal's illness and the news of his demise caused a great shock throughout Ireland. The primate died at his residence "Ara Coeli," in Armagh.

Archbishop O'Donnell, the Cardinal's coadjutor, who lives at Dundalk, was immediately advised and left for Armagh.

The last time he commented on political questions was on the occasion of the Queenstown affair, in which British soldiers were fired upon, with nearly a score of casualties. Speaking to the Associated Press correspondent, he termed the incident "a diabolical outrage, perpetrated to prejudice the relations between Great Britain and the Free State."

Cardinal Logue expressed satisfaction on the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish treaty in 1921, declaring he thought the settlement terms just.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN"

Cardinal Logue celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest on December 21, 1918, on which occasion Pope Benedict XV. honored him with a Papal letter imparting the Papal Benediction, together with the faculty of conferring the Papal Blessing on all who attended the sacred celebration of the jubilee.

Cardinal Logue was known as the "grand old man" of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He had a tiny frame but unbounded courage, of which he frequently had need during the period of strife in Ireland.

One thing for which he was noted was his severe condemnation of modern dress.

"Ireland used to be proud of her women, but the dress, or want of dress, of women in the present-day is a scandal," he declared at one time. "There seems to be rivalry among them as to how little dress they can wear."

The Cardinal was the most approachable of men. He invariably answered in person any telephone inquiry received while in Armagh. He always spent his annual holiday at Carlingford, a pretty seaside resort in County Louth, where he had a private jetty from which he dived every morning. The Civil War in 1922 interrupted his holiday and drove him to Armagh. His motor car was seized on the way. Although he never complained officially, it was known that he greatly resented the action of the Ulster special constables who twice held him up on the journey and searched his car for arms.

STROVE FOR PEACE

Cardinal Michael Logue, venerable Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, "the successor of St. Patrick," strove for Irish tranquility and peace. The guerrilla tactics of Sinn Fein sympathizers and the reprisals of the Black and Tans filled him with horror and evoked strong pastoral letters denouncing the crimes, which, in 1920, brought Ireland to the verge of civil war.

Exhorting the people to prayer and to avoid all associations leading to crime and disaster, the Cardinal, in November of that year, charged that "the activities of the British military authorities are being carried into districts which hitherto have been considered peaceful."

He concluded: "God help our country, moaning under this competition in murder." The calamities in Ireland, he declared, were greater than in the memory of any living man.

VIGOROUS AT EIGHTY

Cardinal Logue was physically small, with gray hair, ruddy face and blue eyes and was vigorous and energetic despite his eighty years. He denounced the attempt on the life of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1919, and said that the shooting of the police was "plain murder." When conditions became critical he forbade political meetings; later he received a warning, threatening his life.

The Cardinal paid a visit to the United States in 1908, at the time of the centenary celebration of the founding of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York. He celebrated Pontifical Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in a \$6,000 vestment, and later was the guest of President Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired. Before returning home he placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. He also met Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, and in a public statement praised them for their philanthropies.

At the outbreak of the World War Cardinal Logue said Irishmen would "stand by England," but later blamed the Government for the political unrest in Ireland. He opposed conscription on the ground that it would create grave disorder. When the War was over and the

Versailles treaty had been concluded he declared "the whole peace business is a game of 'grab.'" Although warning Sinn Feiners and others to heed the law, the Cardinal declared Ireland was not ruled by ordinary statutes, and with other Catholic clergymen, united in urging freedom for that country. In June, 1919, he presided at a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy, which adopted a resolution demanding Home Rule, and in an address expressed the hope that the Irish would gain "their just rights without violence."

A GREAT SCHOLAR

Born at Kilmacrenan, Ireland, on October 1, 1840, he studied at Maynooth and Durboyne, and upon graduation showed such scholarship that he was appointed, although not yet a priest, to the professorship of theology and belles lettres in the Irish College, Paris. Ordained in 1866, he returned to his native diocese of Raphoe, in 1874, and was made a doctor of divinity. Two years later he became a dean of Maynooth and professor of Gaelic, which position he exchanged, in 1878, for the chair of dogmatic and moral theology.

On July 20, 1879, at the age of thirty-nine, he was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, and for eight years labored among the people of Donegal, who, at that time, were impoverished by a failure of the crops. In one year he collected for the relief of the people of his diocese nearly \$150,000, and in 1887 the parish priests of Armagh chose him as coadjutor to their venerable primate, a position to which he soon after succeeded, Pope Leo XIII., in 1893, elevating him to the cardinalate.

It was an event that filled Armagh with pride, for it was a dignity never before attained by even the greatest of one hundred and fourteen primates going back to the days of St. Patrick. The Cathedral of Armagh, under his administration, was enlarged in 1897 by the addition of the Synod Hall, north-east of the main edifice. Seven years later the Cardinal broke all precedents by having the historic interior of the Cathedral redecorated. The work, begun in 1900, was finished in 1904, and resulted in attracting many pilgrims to Armagh.

Cardinal Logue's successor as Archbishop of Armagh will be Archbishop Patrick O'Donnell, who succeeded the late primate in the Raphoe bishopric and was appointed his coadjutor in 1922. Archbishop O'Donnell took an active part in the Irish Nationalist movement, being a member of the now defunct Irish League. He was a member of the Irish convention, which met in 1917 and 1918 under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Plunkett.

POOR BOXES LOOTED

Washington, Nov. 11.—Thieves last night looted the poor box and collection boxes in St. Paul's Church here and attempted to break into the Tabernacle on the main altar where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved. They were unable to break into the tabernacle, although the outer door was torn off and the inner door was moved several inches out of its setting. Tabernacles on the two side altars, which did not contain the Blessed Sacrament, were broken open. The altar cloth on the high altar was burned where one of the intruders apparently had laid a cigarette down while attempting to open the tabernacle.

Friars at St. Paul's are inclined to the belief that the invasion of the church was the work of an amateur who had secreted himself in a confessional or other secluded part of the Church during the day and had not been observed when the building was locked up for the night. There was no evidence of desecration other than that which indicated an apparent effort to find supposed church treasures. All told, it is estimated that the thieves or thief did not obtain more than three or four dollars from the collection boxes since these receptacles are opened and emptied several times a week.

KLAN DELUDES OHIO MEMBERS

Cleveland, Ohio.—Through the use of a charter granted to a society formed before the Civil War for the suppression of horse thievery, Ku Klux Klan organizers have deluded hundreds of citizens into believing that they were becoming members of the Ohio State police force when they joined the Klan. This is one of the developments growing out of investigation into the recent Klan rioting at Niles, according to Prosecutor Harvey A. Burgess of Trumbull County.

Mr. Burgess said a State wide organization of armed men who have been led to believe that they are an arm of the State Police developed as an adjunct of the Klan, has been discovered by the investigators of the Niles outbreak.

Further investigation disclosed that a township organization formed at Kinsman, Ohio, before the Civil War, for the purpose of preventing horse thievery, is the basis for this absurd belief. The charter granted for this organization fell into the hands of a Klan organizer who realized its commercial possibilities.

BIGOT PAPER IS SUSPENDED

USED NAMES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS WITHOUT PERMISSION

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14.—How an anti-Catholic organization and paper in the Southeast claimed as officials, without their permission or knowledge, scores of the most distinguished men and women of America, the manner in which the misuse of these names was revealed by the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia, and the subsequent suspension of the publication of the paper have just been revealed in the annual report of the publicity committee of the Georgia Laymen's organization.

The anti-Catholic paper was The National Pilgrim, the official organ of the National Council of Pilgrims, sponsored by a former member of Congress from New York and published in Florida. It carried the usual line of worn-out myths about Catholics and their Church.

In one of its issues in the closing days of the past year it printed The National Catholic Register story, exploded by the Georgia Laymen in a pamphlet issued five years ago. The same issue for the first time contained the names of eighty-seven outstanding Americans as vice-presidents of the anti-Catholic

publishing organization, the majority of these United States Senators, congressmen, governors, admirals, generals and other high public officials, including two Catholics. The Laymen's Association secured one hundred copies of the issue, sending one to each person listed as a vice-president, with the following letter:

THE FAKE EXPOSED

"You are listed on page two of the enclosed copy of the National Pilgrim as a vice-president of the National Council of Pilgrims. Your attention is directed to the article on page five entitled, 'Why The Pilgrim Speaks With Vigor.' The article is an out and out fraud, as you will see from the enclosed pamphlet published five years ago by the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia. We thought you would be interested in knowing the fake character of this matter with which your name is used to give a semblance of truth."

The first answer received was from Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, who, after thanking the Laymen's Association for directing his attention to the matter, and expressing his opposition to movements calculated to incite bigotry, said: "I have no recollection whatever of even having heard of the National Council of Pilgrims. I am confident that I never was asked nor agreed to be one of its vice-presidents. A second letter from Mr. Beck received a few days later, said: 'I am in receipt this morning of a letter from the president of the organization which does not even pretend that I gave my consent to the use of my name in this connection. He adds that the omission of my name will be complied with.'"

My name is certainly being used without my authority," wrote Senator McKellar of Tennessee. "I shall write to them about it at once."

Admiral Bradley Fiske, U. S. N., after stating that he had never heard of the organization before, said: "It is inconceivable that an organization using names without permission can long endure."

Major-General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., Department Commander of the Canal Zone, wrote: "The facts set forth in the pamphlet, 'Catholicism and Politics,' refute the article in The National Pilgrim, and disclose the methods followed by that journal. I was surprised to find my name in the list of vice-presidents of the said National Pilgrim, as I had never heard of this publication before."

From Peru United States Ambassador Miles Poindexter wrote: "I am very glad you called my attention to the circumstances referred to. I am asking the publication mentioned to stop the use of my name, as it is very far from my intention to aid in any way whatsoever the propaganda which it is apparently engaged in."

President Murphy of the University of Florida wrote that a search of his files has failed to reveal authority for the use of his name. "I beg further to state," he wrote, "that it is not nor has it been my intention to participate in any kind of church controversy involving suspicion, hatred and religious prejudice."

OTHER DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS

Among the others alleged by the National Council of Pilgrims to be

vice-president, but who thanked the Laymen's Association for directing their attention to the use being made of their names and expressed their intention of ordering such use discontinued, were General Pershing, Brig.-Gen. Parker, Former Governor Neville of Nebraska, Governor Cornwall of West Virginia, Brig.-Gen. Strong, Senator Thomas of Colorado, Governor Harding of Iowa, Former Senator Meyers of Montana, Senator Capper of Kansas, Congressman French of Idaho, Congressman Helvering of Kansas, Congressman Crisp of Georgia, Miss Anna A. Gordon of Illinois, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Congressman Crago of Pennsylvania and Congressman Baer of North Dakota. The last name denounced the National Pilgrim in most vigorous fashion.

The many letters of protest received by The National Pilgrim were attributed to the alleged influence of public men of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The financial angel of the publication withdrew his support shortly afterwards.

Several weeks ago The National Pilgrim sent out to its subscribers a letter which read in part as follows:

"Dear Pilgrims: "It is with the deepest regret that the publishers of The National Pilgrim are compelled to announce that they will discontinue the publication of the little magazine from this date."

SCOTCH UNIVERSITY EXISTS BY FACULTIES GRANTED BY HOLY SEE

London, Eng.—"Every university we know that has anything like a history owes its creation wholly and entirely to the Latin Church. Cardinal Bourne declared in an address to the Catholic students of London University.

"The other day," the Cardinal continued, illustrating his assertion, "a graduate of a Scottish university, desiring to become a priest, sent in my hands the diploma of his degree. On that diploma—the diploma of a Scottish university—the degree is conferred by the rector in virtue of faculties granted by the Holy See."

Cardinal Bourne pleaded for the affiliation of Catholic colleges and other educational institutions with the University. Education cannot exist in its fulness except under the influence of the Catholic Church, he contended.

"We must never forget," he said, "that there are whole areas of culture in literature and art that are largely dependent upon the education influence of the Catholic and Latin Church. They were created and were developed by the Catholic Church, and they cannot exist in the fulness of their power and activity save under the unrestricted influence of the teaching of the Church."

"To rule out the properly conceived and adequately attested educational efforts of the Latin Church would be a disaster to the university and to the whole nation."

Gilbert K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc were among those supporting Cardinal Bourne on the platform during his address.

There are now societies of Catholic students at virtually all the universities in Great Britain, and they are linked together in an organization fostered by Father C. C. Martindale, S. J., which publishes its own magazine.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN LUTHERANS DECIDE IN FAVOR OF BISHOPS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Cologne.—A decision just arrived at in Schleswig-Holstein that the provincial church body there shall have bishops, is taken by many in Germany to be a reflection of the great post-war interest of German Protestants in Catholic liturgy.

The question of having bishops in the Lutheran churches in Germany has recently been agitated in many provincial church bodies, and a growing inclination toward liturgical practice has been observable. The Landessynode, or church governing body, in Schleswig-Holstein on October 18 finally decided to accept the election of bishops.

Accordingly, Dr. Bendtorff, of Leipzig, privy church councillor, has been elected Bishop of Schleswig, and Dr. Worthorst, of Kiel, general superintendent, has been elected Bishop of Holstein. Dr. Worthorst also becomes president of the church government of Schleswig-Holstein.

In the War, many Protestants came into contact with Catholics for the first time, and learned that after all they were not such a bad lot. Sometimes divine services for both Catholics and Protestants were held in the same place, and thus interest in the Catholic liturgy grew up. In the chaplains' j

burial of the dead on battle-fields, the same thing took place. As a result, since the War many Protestants, a large number of them ministers, have visited Catholic services and observed the liturgical rites.

One thing that may be credited in part to this mingling and better understanding is that there is a distinct inclination toward Catholicism, especially in Berlin. In that city, as well as in other large centers, Catholic priests have been obliged to instruct catechists who wish to join the church, in groups, rather than individually, because of their large numbers.

PLANNING OUTDOOR PULPIT

London, Eng.—A "loud speaker" pulpit outside Westminster Cathedral and a permanent open-air altar are items in a big plan just announced by Cardinal Bourne.

The vacant ground beside the Cathedral, occupied for some time by temporary buildings to meet the needs of Catholic organizations, will be cleared and leveled in order to make a review ground for large processions.

"Large as it is," says the Cardinal, "Westminster Cathedral is quite inadequate on certain occasions during the year."

The step now contemplated is a remarkable tribute to the growth of the Church in England, and to the spread of popular interest in the Church.

The huge cathedral, among the largest in the world, is filled for special Sunday Masses, and on special occasions is unable to accommodate the great crowds which come from all parts of the metropolis.

When the building of the cathedral was begun in 1895 it had an army of critics, who declared that the numerical strength of the Church in England would not for several generations justify the undertaking of so large a project. It was, they claimed, doomed to be a "white elephant."

But Cardinal Vaughan, the then Archbishop of Westminster, went ahead despite the jeremiads of his critics.

The idea did not originate with Cardinal Vaughan, however. It was determined upon in 1885, some years after the re-establishment of the Hierarchy in England.

No attempt was made to build the cathedral in record time. It was probably felt that as the great fane was to last for centuries, successive generations should contribute their share to its erection. The work of decoration has been going along slowly for nearly thirty years, but although several of the chapels are beautifully decorated in marble and mosaic, the main walls of the interior are still bare rough brick.

The outdoor altar and pulpit together with the leveling of the large piece of ground which they will dominate, will cost \$10,000, it is estimated.

It is probable that Cardinal Bourne's presence at the Amsterdam Eucharistic Congress provided the idea of the electrical "loud speaker." Audiences of 30,000 people were addressed in the open-air stadium at Amsterdam with the greatest ease by the Cardinal Legate and others.

When the Cardinal's plan is put into execution it is safe to surmise that open-air functions on special occasions at Westminster will attract huge crowds as never before gathered for religious services in the metropolis.

Another possibility which does not appear to have been considered is that by wiring up the outdoor "loud speaker" with a microphone inside the Cathedral, a crowd of tens of thousands in the new parade ground could hear the Cathedral preacher, and even—by tapping in another microphone near the organ—follow the musical part of the service inside.

PARLIAMENTARY UNIT OF NORTHERN IRELAND ALL PROTESTANT

Dublin, Ireland.—The entire representation of the six counties of Northern Ireland in the British Parliament is now in the hands of the Protestants. Thirteen members in all are elected to the Parliament of Great Britain by the six counties. Practically the only opposition to the Orange nominees was that offered by the Republican Party.

In Tyrone-Fermanagh, most of the Nationalists and Catholics abstained from voting. The total Republican vote was 6,812, whereas at the election a year ago the vote for the successful Nationalist candidate was more than 44,000. In these two counties, Catholics are in a majority.

Already the Orangemen are misrepresenting the result of the election. They contend that the result shows that Catholics do not wish to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Belfast Parliament to that of the Parliament of Dublin.

NON-CATHOLIC ORGAN ON MARX

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Germany had one Catholic Chancellor in the days of the Empire—the Prince of Hohenlohe—and since the Republic came, Chancellors Fehrenbach, Wirth and Cuno have been Catholics. But Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Center leader now Chancellor of the German State, has proved himself to be an exceptionally good Catholic and an exceptionally able diplomat and politician.

All parties in Germany, and many in foreign countries, now praise him for his distinguished exercise of his office at a time of the greatest political and international difficulty.

The Koelner Tageblatt, leading Cologne democratic organ, has just published an article entitled "Wilhelm Marx, a German Chancellor," and it is interesting to read this non-Catholic paper's characterization of Dr. Marx. It deals with the Chancellor at the London conference, and says:

"Marx's valor must be found in something higher, and we may seek for it in the fact that the Rhineland and Cologne claim him as their son. Stresemann is surely a more brilliant speaker, a more polished politician, but Marx is greater in character. And in matters of policy, in the last analysis it is not genius, but character that wins the decision. From the beginning, Marx had his rule honest, trustworthy and absolutely unshakable character. The Entente knew that long ago and therefore from the beginning Marx came into first prominence as a diplomat. It was he who truly led and his deferential, at times decisive manner, his studied opinion and clearness without bombast, brought him promptly sympathy. And that friendliness was augmented as the negotiations proceeded. His practical attitude, based on a deeply religious nature, enabled him to see the intricacies of the London pact and to move with confidence, after a certain natural reserve and dislike of publicity were overcome."

That a Cologne man was permitted to negotiate with the Entente for the first time again on an equal footing, with equal rights; that a Rhinelander had the privilege of giving the occupied territories their first visible gain, will not be forgotten in quarters where men know what it meant to obtain something from the Entente and from France in an atmosphere still filled with the hatreds of the War. No man will know better what and where things are still wanted, no man will have a better conception of the dangers of London, than he who was permitted to penetrate into the ranks of the Entente.

And when at last he gave his assent to the agreement as a Rhinelander, we acquired in that a guarantee which the occupied territories accept with confidence."

DR. GUILDAY GIVEN GREAT HISTORIAN'S MANUSCRIPTS

Washington.—The voluminous personal papers of the late John Gilmary Shea, probably the greatest Catholic historian America has produced, have been turned over to his youngest daughter, Miss Emma Isabelle Shea of Elizabeth, N. J., to Dr. Peter Guilday of the Catholic University, president of the American Catholic Historical Society and secretary of the American Catholic Historical Association.

These papers of the man who has been called the "American Bede," and the centenary of whose birth was in July of this year, constitute for the historian one of the choicest bits of archival material, says Dr. Guilday. They include:

Letters from Cardinals McCloskey, Farley and Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan and the historian E. B. O'Callaghan, "Reminiscences of North Carolina," written in 1891, in the Cardinal's handwriting.

Manuscripts of poems written by Mr. Shea on Christmas, 1868.

Manuscripts of a short manual-form complete history of the Church in the United States, and of a history of the Jesuits in the United States.

Letters regarding the famous Sir John James Fund in which the English nobleman, about 1750, left certain sums in perpetuity for the upkeep of the Church in Pennsylvania.

Notes on the Negro Plot in New York and on the New England captives.

Varied correspondence covering 100 years of history, gathered for his greatest work.

Miss Shea also sent to Dr. Guilday a cross of Spanish iron which an archbishop of Mexico gave to Mr. Shea. In her letter she says she turns over the papers for Dr. Guilday to use at his discretion "and to make the final arrangement for their preservation and to retain or destroy for future writers what you deem best."

Dr. Guilday will add them to the great mass of archival matter he has collected, and may use them in a life of Shea which he has considered writing.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Ground for a new library, similar in its Gothic pattern to those of Cambridge and Oxford, will be broken during this month at Fordham University, New York.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 15.—Sister Mary Cecilia Williams of Mount Mercy Academy, Grand Rapids, is the oldest student enrolled at the University of Michigan. She is nearing her sixtieth birthday.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Papers on Catholic Church history by seventeen of the most eminent Catholic historical scholars in America, several of them of international prominence, will be read at the fifth annual meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association, Christmas week in Philadelphia.

Paris.—A move to discourage immodesty in women's attire has been inaugurated by Cardinal Maurin, Archbishop of Lyons. Notices posted in the Churches of his diocese read in part: "Women shall not enter the House of God unless decently dressed, with high collars, long dresses, and sleeves extending to the elbows."

London, Nov. 15.—Capt. J. O'Grady, the new Catholic Governor of Tasmania, sailed from Tilbury today on the Orient liner "Orama" to take up his duties. He is due to arrive at Melbourne on Dec. 29, and he will be officially welcomed as Governor at Hobart early in the new year. Before leaving he was entertained by many of his parliamentary colleagues in the House of Commons.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The religious tradition of the nation is kept well to the front by the National University. The academic year was opened with the celebration of High Mass in the University Church. University College, Dublin, has made wonderful strides since the National University was established fifteen years ago. Those attending courses in the College include students from America, the Continent, and India.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—Mgr. Seipel, the Federal Chancellor of Austria, has presented his resignation of his government because of the general strike of employes on the Austrian government railroads. The Chancellor takes the attitude that to satisfy the strikers claims would violate the budget upon which Austria's agreement with the League of Nations is based, and he will not consent to do this. He has consented to remain in office until a new government can be formed.

Paris.—Some beautiful frescoes have been discovered under a coating of plaster in the Catholic chapel of the penitents at Tournon, department of Ardeche. A large painting representing the crucifixion, dates, according to the experts who have examined it, from the time of Louis XII, that is to say the fifteenth century. Various frescoes, which, unfortunately, have become greatly deteriorated, represent scenes from the Passion. There is also a painting of the Trinity and a very fine Annunciation.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—No fewer than 74 students Maynooth Clerical College have won the B. A. degree at the National University this year. The awards include one first and two second class honors in Ancient Classics; nine first class and one second class in Celtic studies; two firsts in English, and two seconds in mental and moral Philosophy. Maynooth College is affiliated with the University. The University department of the College is well filled every year. All Maynooth students are now obliged to obtain a University degree before they are ordained.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A contribution of \$1,000 from His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell of Boston to the newly-opened Cardinal Gibbons Institute for colored students has been received by the Institute's offices here. It is made in memory of Mrs. Mary Keith, Cardinal O'Connell, on the occasion of the Holy Name convention here, for which the Vatican appointed him Papal Legate, was particularly impressed by the hundreds of Negroes who took part in the Rally Day parade, and applauded them warmly. A committee in his Archdiocese has raised a sum to aid in the support of the Institute.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Figures made public by the United States Department of Commerce through the Bureau of the Census here, show that there were 1,229,825 marriages throughout the United States in 1923 and 1,055,189 divorces. There was an increase of 8.4% in marriages over the previous year and an increase of 11% in the number of divorces. New York State had the greatest number of marriages, 111,387. Texas had the most divorces, 14,641. The least number of marriages reported from any State was 1,012 from Nevada. South Carolina was the only State in which there were no divorces, it being the only State in the Union where there is no law permitting divorce.