

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVI.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

2378

NEW YORK'S WELCOME TO CARDINAL

THE WARMTH OF RECEPTION DEEPLY AFFECTS HIS EMINENCE

By Frank A. Hall
(Staff Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

New York, April 28.—Patrick Joseph Hayes came home today a Cardinal and six hundred thousand persons gave him a great democratic welcome. They found him the greatest democrat of them all.

Men grown powerful in a great land crowded to felicitate him—some as a new Prince of the Church, some as a distinguished fellow New Yorker, all as a great American. Humber thousands, Catholic and Protestant, gave greeting from jammed street and window. There was a mighty din of whistles, bands, cheers. To all these was returned a broad, genuinely glad smile, tinged with wonder at it all; an eager "Why, hello John" or "How have you been, Bishop?" It was an informality in princely robes that at once enhanced the dignity of their wearer.

New York discovered another thing about Patrick Cardinal Hayes today. Already called the Cardinal of Charity, he might well be known also as the Apostle of Children. It was not to the great, assembled in New York today, that he extended his first formal blessing, nor to their prepared addresses of congratulation that he listened first. It was to six thousand school children, massed in the great Cathedral, that the first Pontifical Benediction went and it was from four childish voices that the first address of welcome came.

On the liner, it was told, he not only was the cordial fellow to every passenger but the special friend of a dozen children aboard. And this evening he abruptly interrupted the welcome of eminent clergymen and laymen to wave his scarlet hat to a throng of youngsters who sought a glimpse of him.

TAKEN OFF AT THE BATTERY

Cardinal Hayes arrived at three o'clock this afternoon and was taken off the ship at the Battery. A flash of scarlet, clear in the bright sunlight on Deck C of the great Leviathan high above the welcoming steamship Machigonne, was New York's first glimpse of him. There was a shout, then cheers. The ship's band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and through the air came a strident college yell. Encouraged, students of the Cardinal's own college (Manhattan) on a neighboring boat. His Eminence waved friendly greetings and beamed down on the welcomers. To his right, a member of his party waved a silken American flag.

Spying a particular friend, the Cardinal swept his broad hat through the air and laughingly called, "Come on up." Encouraged, someone on the boat shouted, "Where did you get that hat?" There was general laughter and the Cardinal's smile broadened. Meantime, the party from the welcoming boat went aboard.

As the Police Boat Band finished playing "Adeste, Fideles," two naval airplanes roared overhead and through the air swung into the National Anthem. Cardinal Hayes emerged into the gangway, a striking figure clad in red robes, the gold buckles on his shoes flashing in the sunlight. He appeared radiantly happy. Another band started playing "Home Sweet Home."

FIRST TO GREET CARDINAL

Bishop John J. Dunn, Auxiliary and Administrator of the Archdiocese; James Butler, K. C. S. G., Chairman of the Committee; and James Egan, His Eminence's uncle were the first to greet the Cardinal. With them were Commissioner MacDonal, Frederick J. Fuller, John Tracey, and Edward J. Kenny, members of the welcoming committee. Meantime, Mayor Hylan had boarded the liner from the other side with his committee; Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen; Rodman Wamsmaker; and James Sinnott, the Mayor's Secretary. The Surveyor of the Port, Thomas J. Whittle, after discharging his official duties, tendered the Cardinal the freedom of the port.

His Eminence was led to an improvised throne in the saloon where, under a scarlet canopy richly embroidered with gold, he stood to receive and bless the distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen who crowded about him. The saloon was decked alternately with American flags and the Papal colors.

Here they passed: the Cardinal's uncle who had reared him from an orphan of five; the venerable Monsignor McKenna who already had welcomed two new Cardinals to New York; Monsignor Charles Cassidy who carried the great red hat with its 28 tassels. Thrice, he paused impulsively to permit teachers or children to kiss his Cardinal's ring.

right hand extended, he smiled happily as he spoke to each. He betrayed not the slightest sign of fatigue and those about him said that the terrific strain at Rome had not affected him injuriously. Apparently, he is in excellent health.

Well, how are you, "Bishop, I'm glad to see you." Did you get the letter? "Thanks for your cable." "A fine man, Mr. Mayor," were some of his comments.

Once turning to his secretary, he said: "Don't forget those little children" and then went on with the greetings. No one saw any children. Suddenly the Cardinal rose, with no word of explanation and stepped out on deck. All eyes turned to the shore where he gazed. There was a shouting, flag waving throng of youngsters. In utter abandon the Cardinal raised his broad scarlet hat over his head and waved it vigorously. Amid all the pressure of the official welcome, he had not forgotten that the children were to be there. After gladdening them by his recognition he returned to the cabin and the official greetings were continued.

Pressed by the numerous newspaper men, His Eminence assumed a thoughtful air.

"Naturally, I'm delighted to get back," he said, "I have had a very eventful experience in Rome where I was made to feel what a very noble and great thing it is to be an American citizen. It occurs to me from what His Holiness said—perhaps more from the spirit in which he said it, the light in his eyes, and the tone of his voice—that in Europe there is no greater friend and admirer of America than he. That is one of the most vivid impressions I carried away from the great ceremony which was practically entirely American."

Someone asked the Cardinal if he had followed the opening games of the baseball season. There was a wistfulness in the Cardinal's smile as he said he had heard the scores at sea, but that great duties had kept him from many of the joys and sorrows of his city. Cardinal Hayes, in his college days, played baseball and was president of the College Athletic Association.

Asked of conditions in Europe, the Cardinal said Italy and France had appeared to him to be in a prosperous condition.

The Cardinal passed with a friendly smile through another ordeal when photographers took two flashlight pictures of him on the improvised throne, and again on deck where he took off his hat and waved it and turned this way and that for the picture men. His comment once was: "It seems awfully wooden."

At the dock a packed crowd broke into cheers as the boat was made fast. The Cardinal landed, still smiling, and passed through to the waiting automobiles to the martial music of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The song brought a pensive air to his face, for Cardinal Hayes was Bishop Ordinary for the American chaplains during the World War and still holds that position.

PARADE UP THE AVENUE

Through a cheering lane His Eminence reached his automobile and, to the deafening sounds of bands and shouts, the caravan of fifty cars bearing the party began its triumphal procession—to Broadway, then to Fifth Avenue and on up that famous thoroughfare. Block upon block, a solid mass of cheering humanity greeted it. Tens of thousands watched from windows. To all His Eminence bowed and smiled.

But it was to the children who, at places lined as many as six blocks on either side, that he turned his chief attention; and it was they who brought tears again to his eyes. They waved small flags and shrilled their greetings as the red robes of the Cardinal identified him.

Through dense crowds at the Cathedral doors His Eminence made his way beneath a canopy to the doorway where Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, the rector, and Monsignor Carroll, the Chancellor, awaited him.

As he entered the great structure, Cardinal Hayes' face flushed with emotion and, after a glimpse, his eyes dropped as he evidently fought for control of his feelings. For, packed into the Cathedral, all facing to greet him, six thousand parochial school children had just completed singing the Star Spangled Banner and their young voices now broke into a soft hymn of welcome. Reaching the altar the Cardinal knelt and prayed with eyes cast down. Then he arose and went into the Chapel of the Sacred Heart where he was robed with the Cardinal's stole, with an ermine collar.

He advanced to the altar with the three priests accompanying him carrying the great red hat with its 28 tassels. Thrice, he paused impulsively to permit teachers or children to kiss his Cardinal's ring.

THE CHILDREN'S GREETING

There was a hush, then a thin piping voice rose. It was that of one of the four children chosen to

give Cardinal Hayes the simple welcome he had especially wished. It told that a "spiritual bouquet" was offered His Eminence from the million Catholic children of His Archdiocese. There were in it a hundred thousand Holy Communion, and an equal number of Masses and Rosaries, and a million pious prayers. The four children in turn spoke their welcomes; and in turn, His Eminence thanked them and blessed them.

Then he conferred the Pontifical Blessing upon all six thousand. There was silence as he strove for control of his emotions. When he had succeeded in so doing, in an earnest address, he gave his thanks to the children and to all who had honored him today.

The impression made by this spontaneous demonstration of affection on the part of my own people and of kindly good will on the part of the non-Catholic people of New York, can never be effaced," he said.

GLAD TO BE HOME

"I know that I am welcomed home," he continued, "first of all as an American citizen who has been honored by the most ancient and venerable spiritual throne in the world. Pope Pius XI, in every utterance, made it quite clear that his desire was to honor America, not for any political, scientific or economic achievement; not for any advantage there might accrue to the Catholic Church in America; not to gain favor with the American people; but because of American charity to suffering humanity. America's catholicity of charity, dispensing to the ends of the earth largess of mercy and hope and courage with the necessities of life, has gained for our glorious republic a prestige and position among nations which none can take from her."

After pledging himself to unceasing effort to "merit this acclaim" he concluded:

"There is no one in New York tonight more happy than I am, because I am home."

CATHOLIC EDUCATOR MADE PRINCIPAL

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles J. Costello, Catholic educator here who has become nationally known as an authority on industrial education, has been appointed principal of the new East Buffalo high school, to be erected shortly. The Buffalo school board honored Mr. Costello by voting unanimously to grant him the post.

The new high school will be one of the finest of Buffalo's municipal buildings, and will be located in Teutonia park, one block from Humboldt park, the site of the \$1,000,000 natural science museum soon to be built by the city. The object of the early appointment was that Mr. Costello might lend his expert advice to the architects in planning the building. The new principal will be entrusted with the task, literally, of building his own school, largely selecting his own teaching staff and establishing the traditions of the new institution, a responsibility that implies a remarkable vote of confidence in Mr. Costello's organizing and administering ability.

Mr. Costello at present is assistant principal of Technical High School here. He is a graduate of Canisius College, where he took his A. B. degree in 1907 and his master's degree in 1910. He qualified for the New York State Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England, in 1906, and received the degree in 1907. He also took graduate work at Columbia and Cornell Universities. He engaged in engineering work three years before entering the teaching profession. Since then he has served in every department of the schools, up to special assistant department head and assistant principal. As principal of Technical Evening High School, he brought to the institution the attention of educators throughout the country as one of the best industrial schools of its class in America.

FOCH'S PROFESSION OF FAITH

Paris, April 17.—Marshal Foch has just returned from Rome where he paid a visit to the French seminary to view the monument erected to the memory of the seminarians killed during the War. Replying to the allocution of the eldest seminarian, Abbe de Cosse-Brisac, Marshal Foch delivered a brief address in which he once again affirmed with great fervor his Christian faith.

"Those who courageously gave their lives with all the ardor of their soul and the energy of their convictions—we know from whence they drew their courage," he said. "Much is said of moral strength. Each one seeks it where he thinks he will find it. But we go back very far, very high, even to Him who is the Father, the supreme cause, the inspirer of all strength.

One must have courage to go back to Him. Without Him our weak spirit would agitate itself vainly in a dense fog. It is He who, when the sky seems heaviest and darkest, sends those rays of simplicity and straightforwardness which clearly point out the path of duty and which give courage for great responsibilities."

JUDICIAL REBUKE TO IGNORANCE

The decision of the Federal District Court of Oregon, declaring unconstitutional the Compulsory Public School Law passed by the voters of that State is something more than a victory for those who contend that the parent's right to direct the education of his child is paramount. It is a ruling of a unanimous Court, the clearness and definiteness of which ought to show conclusively to any reasonable mind that the so-called "100% Americanism" which is being proclaimed by the Ku Klux Klan and affiliated organizations and frequently emphasized by violence and crime is based on ignorance.

Those who figure Americanism on a percentage basis have always contended that the parent has no inherent and inalienable right in the matter of education and that the State could coerce the citizen if sufficient clamor were created to counsel coercion. Blind, unreasoning ignorance sought by arousing a clamor to place the State of Oregon on a par with Russia, the only country in Europe that denies this right. In the very moment of their temporary victory, the enemies of the private schools made apparent to those who were not ignorant and who had the welfare of Oregon at heart, that they had placed their State dangerously near the same position in relation to the fourth floor of the Union that Russia occupies in relation to the family of nations. They had virtually invited ostracism. Leading newspapers reported the withdrawal of capital from Oregon and prospective business developments abandoned. The American who did not count his Americanism as he counted calories was unwilling to take chances on future legislation by the forces of ignorance.

The Federal District Court, by a unanimous decision, held that "the right of parents and guardians to send their children and wards to such schools as they may desire is a privilege they inherently are entitled to enjoy."

If proof were required of the intolerance and ignorance of those who directed the campaign against private schools in Oregon, it is to be found in the manner in which the Federal District Court, in its decision, regarded the family of nations. It was a scrap of paper to be torn and dispersed at the will of a fanatical mob. In a dispatch to "The Fellowship Forum" which has constituted itself the mouthpiece of the combined forces of bigotry, the ruling of the Court is described as "the most dangerous decision rendered by any court in America within 100 years."

The dispatch continues: "Three old men, two of whom are past the age of seventy, decided that this school law, passed by a 15,000 majority of the voters of the State of Oregon, is contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment in that it abridges privileges and takes away property, without due process of law, from the parents and owners of parochial and private schools in Oregon."

The decision rests upon four pillars, which are all rotten. The first one is the Myers case in Nebraska, where the Court held it contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to require a private school to cease teaching the German language and teach in the English language only."

It is worth while to consider who the "old man" is who delivered the unanimous opinion of the Oregon Court and what Court it was that furnished the precedent which is described as a "rotten pillar." If Judge Charles Edwin Wolverton is no longer young, his years of service have been spent in Oregon and for Oregonians. Graduated from an Oregon college, he practiced law for twenty years at the Oregon bar, during which time he married an Oregon lady, then served for eleven years on the bench of the Supreme Court, rising to the position of Chief Justice before being appointed a Federal District Judge eighteen years ago. He lectured on law for several years at two colleges in the State and is on the board of trustees of a third. He has been prominent in Masonic circles for several years and served a term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon.

If a judge with this record had written an opinion upholding the Oregon School Law, and that opinion had been concurred in by two other judges neither of whom was a Catholic—as was the decision declaring the law unconstitutional—what would have been said of Catholics if they had sneered at

him as an "old man" whose ruling rested on a "rotten pillar?"

And what is this "rotten pillar?" It is a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, for it was the highest tribunal in the land which rendered the decision in the Myers case which is so denominated.

Here is the logical sequence of unreasoning ignorance inciting to bigotry. The rights of the individual under the Constitution of the United States are to be overridden by the prejudices and hatreds of inflamed fanatics. If the individual appeals to the courts, the decision of the courts is to be derided and attacked. Then as a final contribution to self-styled "100% Americanism" the Supreme Court of the United States shall be jibed at as a "rotten pillar."

It is well that citizens who do not have to proclaim the percentage of their Americanism should be reassured from time to time that they live under the reign of law and not under the black terror of ignorant and inflamed bigotry. For this reason the decision handed down by the Federal District Court of Oregon is particularly timely and encouraging.—N. C. W. C.

HEROIC GOOD SENSE IN HOSPITAL FIRE

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25.—The calm heroism of a nun, inspiring an entire hospital corps, probably saved 200 patients from death or injury here Wednesday. A three-alarm fire did \$30,000 damage to the St. Mark's Avenue wing of St. Mary's Hospital, and the entire wing was evacuated before the flames so rapidly that the work was done before firemen arrived, yet not a single patient was injured, and there was not the slightest sign of a panic.

It was the soothing voice of Sister Dorothea, in charge of the fourth floor in the wing, that induced the first group of patients to leave quietly. It was her courageous exhortation to the other sisters and attendants that stifled the first flutter of excitement, and it was under her direction the corps worked steadily and quietly, imparting confidence to their charges. Again, it was Sister Dorothea who, choking with smoke from the burning building, insisted on making a personal tour of the entire fourth floor before leaving the wing. She found a hospital attaché who had been overcome by the smoke.

A mute patient discovered it on the top floor of the wing. He beckoned to a student nurse, who sent in the first alarm, then called Sister Dorothea and Sister Mary Margaret, who quietly summoned the nurses, next door, and others of the hospital staff assembled from other parts of the building. Under her direction, seventy-five patients were evacuated in a few moments. Some merely were told calmly to walk downstairs, others were taken on the elevator. As the fire made headway, it was decided to evacuate the entire wing, and this was accomplished, again without confusion.

Hospital attendants, police officials and firemen were unanimous in their praise of Sister Dorothea's courage and good judgment in the crisis.

Dr. George Owens and Dr. John J. Flynn, with a staff of nurses, were performing an operation on a woman on the roof of the hospital when the fire broke out. The patient was at a critical point. Directing that all preparations be made for a hurried move if it became imperative, and stationing attaches to observe the advance of the flames, they went on with the operation. They completed it, and it is believed the woman will live. A moment after the operation, Dr. Flynn assisted at the birth of an infant, while the fire was still burning and parts of the hospital were being evacuated. The mother and child are doing well.

INDIAN CATHOLIC PRESS BEGINNINGS

Despite the formidable handicaps of the proverbial population in India and a Catholic population almost wholly made up of natives who speak only the vernacular tongues, the promotion of Catholic newspapers in India is making progress. Recently two new weeklies have made their appearance, and there has been formed here the Indian Catholic News Service, with a broad system of gathering Catholic news in the peninsula.

The two new Catholic weeklies, one in English and the other in the vernacular, are published in Travancore, the capital of an important State in the extreme south-west corner of the country. An idea of the perseverance of Indian Catholics in their efforts for a Catholic press may be gained from the fact that there recently have been two attempts to establish Catholic dailies. One, in Travancore, failed after a few issues, but the other, at Delhi, was partly successful. Lieutenant Colonel Ogerman, a retired member of the Indian Medical Service, made

the attempt, but failing to get an adequate response, was forced to give part control of the enterprise to non-Catholics. The present editor of the paper, however, is a Catholic, which insures a sympathetic attitude toward Catholic news.

CATHOLIC FIREMEN HAILED AS HEROES

Chicago, April 25.—Seven solemn Requiem Masses in as many churches on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were sung for the seven Catholic firemen who were crushed to death in fighting a fire in Blue Island Avenue, Good Friday night. These men, together with another fireman, and a civilian met death as a great wall toppled over, crushing the giant steel fire ladder like a reed, and burying them under tons of hot bricks, stone and concrete.

The city's great paid tribute to the dead heroes in the several funerals, the churches being thronged, and the streets through which the funeral processions passed being lined with men, women and children.

Citizens are now engaged in raising a huge fund, to add to the funds provided by the firemen's pensions and Benevolent Association benefits, to care for the mothers, widows and orphan children of the fire heroes.

TALES OF PRIESTLY HEROISM

Here are stories of priestly heroism, as written by the first reporters covering the tragedy. One writes:

"Rev. Father E. A. Jones, of Holy Family church, was on the scene early. Before the buried men were reached he worked with the sledge hammer brigade fighting their way into the pit.

"But as soon as the first of the injured was exposed, the priest secured a fireman's helmet and rubber coat and let himself down into the inferno. There he administered the last rites of the Church to the dying, and encouraged the less badly injured until they could be rescued."

Another fire reporter, writing under the stress of the tragedy said:

"Rev. Father William Gorman was in the headquarters of Truck Company No. 12, when news of the disaster was received. Jumping into a taxi Father Gorman hurried to the scene. He stumbled his way over the smoking debris until he came to where the men of Truck Company 12 were lying. There he knelt in prayer, offering religious consolation to the men beneath."

FIRE MARSHAL'S TRIBUTE

Fire Marshal Edward Buckley, paid the following tribute to the dead firemen and their living comrades:

"I cannot too greatly praise the conduct of the firemen Good Friday night. The men who were killed and injured went up into that building in the face of danger without hesitation, and the explosion swept them away.

"What makes me proudest is that after the wall had fallen with these brave men under it, there was a rush of other firemen directly into that mass of blazing debris which endangered their lives every minute. They attacked the ruins with their bare hands while picks were being brought, in a brave effort to save their fallen brothers."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPEALS DECREE

The French Government, having examined a report submitted by the Minister of the Interior has repealed the decree of June 30, 1914, pronouncing the dissolution of the hospital Order of Benedictine Nuns of Notre Dame du Calvaire of Orleans and ordering the liquidation of their property and holdings. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance are charged with the execution of the new decree.

This is the second decree issued by the French Government restoring legal existence to a religious order which had been dissolved. The first was in favor of the religious of Broons and was motivated by the desire to recognize the splendid assistance given by the nuns of Broons to the Army Medical Service.

DIVORCE BILL BEATEN

London, April 26.—Another divorce bill has been defeated, this time in the House of Commons. It was introduced by Dr. Spero under the "ten minute rule," and was defeated by a small margin of nine votes. The object of the bill was to permit divorce after a separation of five years, whether by judicial order or by mutual deed of separation, and to allow the dissolution of a marriage if either party fails to reappear after seven years absence. The bill was beaten by the votes of the Catholic members, as twelve put their weight in the scale against it.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Brooklyn, April 25.—Three large estates on Long Island have recently been purchased for the diocese of Brooklyn for conversion into ecclesiastical institutions of various kinds.

Paris, April 21.—The Carmel of Lisieux, the shrine of the Little Flower, has received from the Pope as a gift, the candle which was blessed by the Holy Father on the Feast of the Purification.

Madras.—The Right Rev. Dr. Paul Perini, S. J., Bishop of Calicut, the latest diocese to be erected in India, and Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Mangalore, has been appointed a Papal count and assistant at the Pontifical throne.

Paris, April 18.—Statistics issued by the Society of Foreign Missions show that in French Indo-China there are 1,126,000 Catholics out of a total population of 19,000,000. There are 18 bishops, a Prefect Apostolic, 388 missionaries and 904 native priests.

Jersey City, N. J., April 26.—Catholics, Protestants and Jews united at an organization meeting here Tuesday to combat bigotry and promote better feeling among the three groups. The new organization is to be known as The Three Creeds, and it is hoped to make it nation-wide. Officers were elected from each of the three faiths.

London, Eng.—The Yorkshire Association of Change Ringers rang a peal consisting of over 5,000 changes to welcome Canon Dolan back to Sheffield on his return from the Holy Land. The canon was with the pilgrimage which was headed by Cardinal Bourne, and which was received by the Pope on its visit to Rome.

Cologne, April 15.—Great preparations already are under way at Paderborn, Westphalia, for the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the emperor-saint, Heinrich, who died in the castle of Gronau, near Goettingen, July 13, 1024. St. Henry was an emperor of the Saxon line, and was admitted to sainthood together with his wife, Kunigunde.

Oliver D. Williams, a negro, who is a senior in the Fordham University School of Law, and who is working his way through college, has just been awarded a scholarship of \$200 a year by the State of New York. The award was made after Williams had entered the competitive examinations in academic subjects and won high honors. Williams lives in Brooklyn.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Francis R. Lowther, of St. Louis, has been designated by the National Council of Catholic Men to act as its representative at the national convention of the Boy Scouts of America, at St. Louis, May 9 and 10. Mr. Lowther is a member of the executive committee of the N.C.C.M. The Boy Scout organization has 25,000 Catholic boys enrolled.

Cologne, April 15.—Missionary activities are nearly completely organized in the Cologne diocese and there has been a healthy growth of the work, despite the national misfortunes, it was shown in a report just submitted at a conference of the Priests' Mission Union here. The organization's organ, Priests and Missions, has risen from a circulation of 17,000 in 1923 to 20,000 early in 1924.

London, April 21.—The bogus "oath" of the Knights of Columbus is being circulated throughout England. In the North it is being fastened on to the Knights of St. Columba, a rapidly growing organization which is modeled on the American order, and the growth of which is evidently a matter of concern to Protestant bigots. There are already 12,000 Knights of St. Columba in this country. Their development has not yet gone beyond the first degree.

German officialdom and the German press, without regard to party, joined in felicitating Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Nuncio, on the occasion of the recent celebration of his silver jubilee as a priest. The German government sent its congratulations, and Premier Braun of Prussia, Chancellor Marx and Dr. Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, added their good wishes. Cardinal Pacelli is regarded highly throughout the Reich for his ability, his impartial justice and his tactful conduct in these troublous times.

Rome, April 25.—The Rev. Dr. Paschal Robinson, O. F. M., formerly professor of Medieval History at the Catholic University of America, has recently been named as Counselor of two of the Sacred Congregations through which the affairs of the Church are administered. These two bodies are: the Sacred Congregation of the Affairs of Religious and the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities. Dr. Robinson left the Catholic University in 1920 when he was appointed Apostolic Visitor to Palestine.