

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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"OBEY LAW OR DIE"

THE WASHINGTON POST SAYS OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR HAS STARTED FINISH FIGHT ON KLAN

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Declaring that the Ku Klux Klan is an enemy of the United States and as such much perished, The Washington Post, the leading newspaper of the Capital, publishes this morning a double-column editorial supporting Governor Walton of Oklahoma in his action in declaring martial law in that State. The Post says: "The proclamation of martial law covering the entire State of Oklahoma compels the country to give attention to the growing menace of the Ku Klux Klan. Gov. Walton of Oklahoma is carrying on a finish fight against the organization that has fastened itself upon the machinery of government in that State. He has stated the whole issue in one sentence: 'Two governments can not exist in this State at one time.'"

"The extent to which the Ku Klux Klan has usurped the functions of government in several parts of the United States is just cause for anxiety among citizens who strive to keep the ancient landmarks intact. The growth of this masked organization has been very rapid, and the boldness of its leaders in some States is amazing. Under the pretext of patriotic motives, this secret society has taken upon itself to regulate the morals of communities, and in some places has taken possession of juries and attorneys, if not of judges. Men proved to be guilty of atrocious crime, such as participating in hanging and flogging, have been acquitted by juries under the domination of the secret order. Probably other men, entirely innocent, have had their liberty sworn away at the behest of the Klan. The manner in which the masked leaders use the courts for the administration of injustice, instead of justice, is one of the most sinister features of the situation. As a rule the leaders of the skulking bands are intelligent men, who excuse their crimes by convincing their followers that they are engaged in a crusade against crime that can be punished in no other way.

"Religious liberty is one of the powerful agencies whereby the masked bands increase their membership and exert their terrorism. They have taken a stand against two or three elements in American life. They are anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-negro. Originally the avowed purpose of the Klan was to combine politically against these elements, and by voting against any candidate representing them, it was planned that they should be excluded from all places of authority in the government of the States and the United States. But the original plan, if merely political, has long since been abandoned. The masked conspirators now take it upon themselves to issue death warnings to judges and district attorneys who do not obey the dictates of the Klan. They organize flogging and lynching mobs, and drag men from their beds or their cells and flog or hang them. They obstruct the officers of justice, perjure themselves on the witness stand, and threaten to expose to law officers who seek to harm and punish the conspirators.

"The trials in Louisiana last year were a shameful exposure of the lawlessness of the Ku Klux Klan in that State. The perjury of leading members of the order was obvious. It was impossible to convict them. They had so perverted justice that the word of the Klan was more powerful than the government. In Oklahoma the state of affairs seems to be even worse. Men who have solemnly sworn to uphold the law, and who occupy positions of trust in the State government, are betraying the State to the Klan. They are more regardful of their oath to a secret order than they are of their oath to the people of the State. It is high time, therefore, that they should be swept out, at whatever cost, and the State government purged of the corruption that has stealthily crept in through the medium of a so-called patriotic society.

"This is not the first time that crime has been committed in the name of patriotism. It is an old trick. Early in the days of the republic a secret order was founded, with high-sounding principles, whose members were at first inspired by a desire to defend the American flag. Gradually the use of secret unlicensed power developed into an abuse, as it always will. The order began to believe itself independent of the government, and superior to it. True patriots, with allegiance only to the United States, and not to any secret organization, stamped out the noxious growth. Later another one sprang up and spread its poison through the country. The unthinking were made dupes of their own patriotism, and were led into

excesses by leaders whose only purpose in the end was to retain their grasp upon illegitimate power.

"The exercise of authority over other men must be regulated. Governmental authority must be limited, and its exercise must be always direct from the people as a body. The power of life and death has an attraction to men, who, after exercising it, are often tempted to commit crime in order to retain it. There is a temptation in the enjoyment of power which in some respects is more powerful than the temptation of money. It intoxicates its possessors. If they are intelligent and forceful men, they will not scruple to debauch the minds of their followers for the sake of retaining power. Millions of members of the Ku Klux Klan are well-meaning citizens, who are mainly the dupes of cunning leaders. "The Ku Klux Klan must obey the law or die. There is no alternative. The people can not be made subservient to a portion of the people. The fight has been fought and won. Whoever begins another fight, having as its logical end the domination of all the people by a few, is doomed to defeat. The sooner the attempt is abandoned by intelligent men the less they suffer in reputation and life. The inevitable end of their defiance of law is death at the hands of the law. No matter how pretentious may be the ostensible aims of the Ku Klux Klan, in its workings it is an enemy of the United States, and so it must perish."

REMARKABLE CURE AT LOURDES

The thousand English pilgrims who were in Lourdes on August 5 will be interested in the account which appears in the Journal de la Grotte of the wonderful cure of Gustave Doisy of fracture of the spine and compression of the spinal cord.

These injuries he had received as far back as 1908. When working in a gallery of a mine at Bruay a block of coal fell from the roof, and striking Doisy, stretched him unconscious on the ground. When he recovered consciousness it was discovered that his left leg was paralyzed.

At the hospital, where he was immediately taken, the medical diagnosis revealed a fracture of the pelvis and a depression of the last lumbar vertebra of the spine, with consequent paralysis of the left leg. He spent four months at this hospital, during which the principal symptoms observed in him were acute pain in the lumbar regions and bladder, obstinate constipation, retention of urine and entire paralysis of the left leg.

At his own request Mons. Doisy was sent home. Here he was frequently visited by doctors from the mining company, as well as by experts sent by the judicial authorities. As a result of these medical examinations he was granted compensation to the extent of seven hundred francs per annum. Two years later, as he could still only walk with difficulty by means of crutches and could only do light work such as knitting, the courts increased his pension to sixteen hundred francs per annum.

He accomplished the journey to Lourdes on a stretcher and suffered considerably during the journey from pains in his legs and loins. He brought with him the following certificate:

"Very great difficulty in walking on account of suffering from pseudo-paraplegia, caused by injuries to the spinal column, the result of an accident during work in the mine fifteen years ago.

"Signed, June 26, 1923."
Dr. LAVERGNE.

On Sunday, August 5, towards three o'clock in the afternoon, on coming out of the water in the Piscine, Doisy felt a sudden shock which lifted him up. He was at once able to kneel down, a thing hitherto quite impossible to him. Then he felt, as he said, "something at work in him," during which he was able to stand up. Finally he was able to walk up the steps of the bath, and throwing away his crutches, walked without their aid. He was cured. At the medical office the following doctors examined him the same afternoon: Doctors Izard, of Maredeux, Belgium; Ozer, of Calais; I. Pley, of Calais; Delvallez, of Courrières (Pas de Calais); Monestie, of Albi; Ciutti, of Florence.

They reported: Reflexes normal. Muscular atrophy of a centimetre in length in the left thigh and of two centimetres in length on the left calf.

After reading and discussing the above report, the doctors unanimously adopted the following conclusions:

1. That Doisy was suffering from fracture of the spinal column with compression of the spinal cord.

a. Proved by the official verdicts of the law courts, which have twice confirmed the diagnosis of grave vertebral lesion.

b. By the amount of pension granted as compensation, which supposes an almost complete inability to do any work.

c. By the fact that there is actually a depression of the last lumbar vertebra.

2. Mons. Gustave Doisy, whose left leg was paralyzed and who could not walk without the aid of crutches, suddenly begins to walk normally on Sunday, August 5, 1923, after bathing in the Piscine at Lourdes.

3. This cure cannot be attributed to any natural process.

ANGLICANS DISCUSS CHURCH BREAKING

London, Sept. 10.—The break-up of the Church of England is a topic that has found its way into the general press in England within the past week or so. The many apologies that have appeared, among them one from the advanced modernist, Canon Barnes, of Westminster Abbey, point to the fact that confusion within the National Church, so-called, was never worse than at the present time. The crisis, if a crisis it is, apparently has been brought on by the recent congress of the Anglo-Catholics in London, who were in for some plain speaking, and brought to the issue several points that up to the present have been wilfully obscured.

Whether the prospects for reunion so-called, are any the more advanced, no one can say. But this much is certain: all extraneous matters and issues have been for the moment relegated to the background, and the sole question occupying the attention of the reunionists in Rome.

The Protestant Bishop of Southwark, who is a churchman of moderate views, puts the question in its right light when he declares that no reunion of Christendom would be complete which did not include the Church of Rome. And the bishop asks if Anglican churchmen are prepared for reunion with Rome on the only terms that Rome would so much as consider.

The question is not novel. It has already been raised on the side of the Anglo-Catholics by the Viscount Halifax, who for fifty years or more has been the dominating layman of the High Church party. Lord Halifax sees nothing either in the Supremacy of the Pope or the Catholic teaching on the Immaculate Conception to which the Anglo-Catholics could vitally object.

After all, the Anglo-Catholics are not the whole of the Anglican Church, nor even the whole of the Church of England, which is merely the two ecclesiastical provinces of Canterbury and York. The Anglo-Catholics are not even the whole of the High Church party—they are a fraction of a fraction, and nothing they say can be accepted as representing the Church of England as a whole.

But both in their own religious press and in the secular press generally Anglicans are discussing the question of the break-up of their Church. And although one and all declare that never was their denomination more sound, the cracks and splits in it are too pronounced to be explained away by any philosophical argument.

BAPTISTS PUZZLED OVER CATHOLIC GAINS

Meanwhile, the Baptists, who are not at the moment interested in reunion, either towards Rome or towards Canterbury, are asking themselves, in view of the recent National Catholic Congress, what is the strength of Catholicism.

"What is this thing in Catholicism," asks the Baptist Times, "which persists through the ages, and survives every attack to which it is exposed? Is it the pagan element in it, so dear to the natural man, and older even than Christianity itself? Or is it some leaven, some salt of the Spirit of Jesus Christ preserving from corruption what would otherwise decay?"

Whatever it may be, and the Baptist Times is not certain about it, the Protestant journal pays a tribute to its effective value. "It works because its advocates believe in it. They know what they stand for and where they stand. It

behooves the upholders or a more enlightened (?) faith to show a like staunchness and intensity of conviction."

Perhaps this is the solution to the troubles of the Anglicans: their lack of a "like staunchness and intensity of conviction."

IRISH VOTING

LABOR PARTY HAD BIG FALLING OFF

Dublin, Sept. 10.—It is now possible to tabulate exactly the results of the election and to analyze to a certain extent the vote cast. Of the five parties which appealed to the electors, Labor both absolutely and relatively fared worst. It is represented in the new Dail in diminished numbers although the assembly consists of 153 members as compared with the last Dail of 128 members. Members in the present Dail and the last Dail, according to parties are as follows:

Gov. Repub.	Farmers	Labour	Independ.
Pres. Dail 63	44	44	17
Last Dail 52	36	17	10

For the third time in succession parliamentary elections have been held on the principle of proportional representation in the twenty-six counties. On the whole the system has worked well.

An analysis of the results shows that the percentage of seats obtained by each party corresponded almost exactly with the percentage it received of the total votes. For example, the Government Party with 39.1 per cent. of votes, elected 42.0 per cent. of the members; Republicans with 27.4 per cent. of votes elected 29.0 per cent.; Farmers with 11.6 per cent. elected 10 per cent.; Labor with 11.5 elected 9.3 per cent.; Independents with 10.1 per cent. elected 9.33 per cent. of the total representation.

Only 58.62 per cent. of the electors on the Register recorded their votes. The number who did not vote amounted to 740,000—a very large proportion, considering the energy with which an extension of the franchise had been demanded.

Among the new Deputies are five women, four being Republicans and one on the Government side. Twelve Protestants will sit in the new Dail.

Whether the election has passed off so quietly and with such credit to the country, people are hopeful that all political issues will be fought within the Dail or on the platform. It is believed that the Republican Deputies may take their seats when the new Dail assembles. The official organ of the Republicans, "Sinn Fein," observes:

"The people have declared their will. Every elected representative must give effect to it by voting."

The acerbity manifested on all sides a few months ago has perceptibly abated. A better and a friendlier spirit now prevails. Every responsible Irishman is desirous of encouraging this spirit and of bringing all parties together where matters of common and vital interest are concerned.

MARYKNOLL MISSIONARIES LEAVE FOR ORIENTAL FIELD

Maryknoll, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Eleven missionaries, three priests, a Brother and seven Sisters left Maryknoll during the week for the Far East. The priests were Rev. Patrick H. Cleary, of Ithaca, N. Y., assigned to Korea; Rev. William A. Fletcher of Fall River, Mass., and Rev. Thomas A. O'Melia, of Philadelphia, assigned to China. The Brother was Rev. Brother Michael Hogan of Philadelphia. The seven Sisters were Sister Maria de Lourdes, Bourguignon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sister M. Dominic, Corona, N. Y.; Sister M. Patricia Coughlin, Arlington, Mass.; Sister M. Matthew Conlon, Montclair, N. J.; Sister M. Ruth Riconda, Corona, N. Y.; Sister Miriam Schmitt, Merrill, Wis.; and Sister M. Richard Wenzel, Sturgis, Mich.

Sister Richard was chosen at the last moment to replace Sister Gertrude who died in Yeungking, August 21st.

With the group will sail the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph the first Superior of the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic who have been associated with Maryknoll from the beginning.

A group of Sisters of Loretto will go on the same boat, the President Jefferson, of the Admiral Line, leaving Seattle for Japan and China, September 23rd. The Sisters of Loretto will be attached to the Irish Foreign Missions of Hanyang.

WHOLE CONGREGATION SINGS A HIGH MASS

Florrisant, Mo., Sept. 15.—The colored Catholics of St. Peter Claver's parish, Anglum, Mo., celebrated the feast of their patron on September 9 by singing in full congregation Hama's "Missa in Honorem S. Dominici," and all the Latin hymns for Benediction.

Probably there is no other parish in the Catholic world which can equal this record. The colored race likes music, especially the devotional music of religion. The so-called "Negro melodies" and "Plantation songs" are not of Negro origin, but the products of Stephen Collins Foster, and, in later days, of Broadway. The genuine colored folks' songs had their homes in the love of home and in the hopes of heaven, with the religious note predominant.

The Anglum Catholics spent some months in careful preparation for singing their Latin service, but they found pleasure in the training, and they are rightly proud of their success.

THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

Later and more restrained dispatches concerning the seismic disturbances which occurred in the northeastern portions of the Island

Honshu, indicate that this has been one of the most disastrous calamities of world history. With an early premonitory warning the first shock occurred on September 1, at 11.55 a. m. As far as can be determined its movement was successively vertical and horizontal, having as its center the vicinity of Tokio for Yokohama. The disturbances continued for several days, and on September 6 the Central Observatory reported that 1,029 distinct shocks had been felt but which the movement was progressively diminishing. The area affected by the earthquake is roughly estimated at 100 miles from North to South and 140 miles from East to West. Within this district there were five large cities, including Tokio and Yokohama, with a total population of approximately 7,000,000.

Most of the property destruction was caused by the first great shock. Fire continued the ravages in the cities and villages while a tidal wave submerged many of the villages along the coast. Official reports declare that over one-half of the metropolitan district of Tokio has been destroyed, and that low-lying areas have been almost completely wiped out. Many of the Government buildings, the Imperial Palace, and the new Imperial Hotel withstood the shock, and credible authorities declare that the foreign district is nearly intact. No reports are available concerning the fate of the Jesuit University, in Tokio.

For several days, the number of casualties could not be accurately ascertained. The later official Japanese statement, however, states that in Tokio, 35,000 were killed, 140,000 injured, and 350,000 rendered homeless. The dead in Yokohama are numbered at 29,000, including 200 foreigners, while the injured amount to 40,000. These figures are not complete, but indicate the numbers thus far ascertained. In the entire devastated area, the death roll may exceed 200,000.

Yokohama, the chief seaport of the Empire, with a population of 422,942, according to the report of the Japanese Home Office, was practically annihilated. The Catholic Church has been razed, and the French Orphanage, in which sixteen Sisters and 160 children perished, has been demolished. As a result of the earthquake, the geographical contour of the coast has been greatly changed. The volcanic Oshima Island, situated at the entrance to Tokio Bay, with its 10,000 inhabitants is thought to have been submerged and the island fortress in the Bonin group has disappeared, while a new island near the Izu Peninsula has appeared.

The Japanese Government took prompt action after the catastrophe and immediately called upon the unaffected areas to hurry relief supplies. Since no communication was possible for several days, the lack of food and water increased the sufferings of the victims. The troops were immediately mobilized, and furnished much needed protection, and cooperated in the relief and reconstruction work. Martial law has been established and severe penalties imposed for profiteering. A moratorium for payment, limited to the zone of disaster, has been declared for thirty days from the date of the disaster. The principal banks of Tokio, including the Bank of Japan which holds the nation's gold reserve, were uninjured. This, together with the sound financial standing of Japan in foreign countries, will furnish a good basis for reconstruction work. The entire civilized world, upon receipt of the news of the disaster, quickly responded in relief efforts. An international committee, with headquarters at Kobe, was formed to direct relief operations. The United States was among the first to speed relief ships, and the popular subscriptions are far in excess of the \$5,000,000 placed as a minimum by the American Red Cross. New York City alone has gone beyond its quota of \$1,000,000 and the rest of the country has been equally generous. Though the full extent

of Catholic losses has not yet been ascertained, available reports indicate that they have been excessive and that help is urgently required.—America.

UNIQUE COLONIZING RECORD FOR STURDY MALTESE CATHOLICS

"To Malta, emigration is a matter of life and death, according to the Maltese correspondent of the London Times, who contributed recently an interesting article on the manner in which these distinctively Catholic people have been dispersed throughout the world. Maltese are scattered through all parts of the British empire and have large colonies in the United States, where recently the Bureau of Immigration of the National Catholic Welfare Council made arrangements for cooperation with the Maltese Emigration Office at Valetta.

"For nearly a century," says the Maltese correspondent, "the Maltese have engaged in a struggle against the tyranny of space. They are born of a migratory race and undoubtedly have great powers of adaptation.

"The number of Maltese permanently abroad must today be great indeed; and the flow continues, constant and regular. The good Maltese villager will often rear a family of ten or twelve healthy children; eighteen is by no means an uncommon number.

"When the great move from Europe began, bringing with it the indiscriminate 'dumping' of unsuitable people at ports of entry, or border stations, the Maltese authorities determined to lock their doors against the exodus of the unfit. Malta parted with seventeen thousand of her children, not more than a dozen of whom were rejected at the other end. Malta is proud of her achievement.

"There are thousands of Maltese in France. There are fifty thousand natives of Malta and their descendants in Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria, many in affluent circumstances. There is a flourishing Maltese colony in San Francisco and fifty thousand skilled mechanics are permanently settled in Detroit, many of them trained in the schools of the Royal Dockyard. In Australia and more recently in Canada, the Maltese and Croatian farmers have discovered there is room for millions more of their kind. For, cradled in the heart of the Mediterranean, healthy sea breezes have given the Maltese a stamina which extremes of cold in Canada or of heat in Africa do not effect.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND NEAR SCENE OF ENGLISH MARTYR

London, Sept. 6.—Excavation recently carried out in the main roadway by the Marble Arch in London, on the site of the old Tyburn gallows, have brought to light human remains, and the supposition has been raised that these may possibly be relics of the martyrs who suffered for the faith on this spot.

While the possibility exists, it is, in the opinion of experts, too remote to be taken into consideration, and it is not generally supposed that the remains uncovered by the workmen are relics of the martyrs.

In almost every case, after the execution the bodies of the sufferers were divided, and exposed on pikes in different places. In numbers of cases these sacred relics were taken possession of secretly by Catholics, and either buried in some churchyard or else preserved. So that generally speaking the mutilated bodies of the Catholic martyrs can be more or less accounted for.

Unless it could be definitely shown that the remains were actually relics of the martyrs, any act of piety for securing them would be highly dubious. For not only did Catholic confessors suffer death at Tyburn, but some of the most notorious criminals. And so, although the human bones may be those of martyrs, they may equally be those of a highwayman or a common murderer.

ITALIANS WHO SEEK DIVORCE ELSEWHERE TO LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Rome, Sept. 3.—Italians who give up their citizenship for that of another State in order to get divorced, will find it difficult hereafter to secure restoration to Italian nationality, according to a reply made by the Ministry of the Interior in response to a query from the Hon. Mr. Martire. It was indicated that the Government had set its face strictly against the practice and that save in very exceptional cases will refuse to restore Italian citizenship to expatriates for the purpose of divorce. Of late there has been a great tendency on the part of the Italians seeking divorce to secure citizenship in Fiume. Hungary was previously a popular place for intending divorcees.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Rome, Sept. 17.—His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, has sent a sum equivalent to twenty thousand dollars to the Apostolic Delegation in Japan to aid in relief work in the stricken cities of the island empire.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.—The application of the Ku Klux Klan for a charter in the State of Pennsylvania has been held up pending decision on exceptions which state that the name of the organization is significant of a reign of mob rule, lynch law, disorder and unlawful killings, and that it is associated with race and religious hatred.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—Mass for the repose of the soul of Queen Elizabeth of Austria, who was assassinated by the anarchist N. Lugano, was celebrated in the Capuchin Church here. Representatives of the three monarchist parties of Austria, at the express request of the exiled Empress Zita, attended the ceremonies.

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Examples of longevity among Irish priests are numerous. The record is held by Very Rev. John J. Roche, O. F. M., Wexford. He has entered his ninety-ninth year and is in excellent health. He is uncle of Most Rev. Dr. Brownriff, Bishop of Ossory. Two brothers of his, long since deceased, were also priests. One of them was Archdeacon of Feurs.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—A police censorship of all first-night theatrical performances in Philadelphia has been ordered by Mayor Moore as an aftermath of his action in revoking the license of the Shubert Theater on grounds of immorality in production. He gave notice "once and for all" that immoral and objectionable scenes will not be tolerated at any Philadelphia theater.

Peking, Sept. 12.—Father Melitto, the Italian missionary who recently made his escape from Chinese bandits who held him captive for eighty days, is dead as a consequence of wounds received while making his escape, which followed the defeat of the bandits by Chinese troops. The Italian Minister is making vigorous representations to the Chinese government demanding that it apprehend the bandits, who have fled.

Cologne, Sept. 4.—The great Cathedral at Cologne is represented on a new stamp issued for Germany and having a value of 10,000 marks. The new stamp has a copper-colored background and the Cathedral is green, set against a cloudy sky. Two of these new stamps are required for domestic postage and six for foreign postage. Bavaria has long had a stamp bearing a picture of the Blessed Virgin with the inscription, "St. Mary, Patroness of Bavaria."

Cincinnati, Sept. 14.—Monsignor Ernest Windthorst, a nephew of Dr. Ludwig Windthorst, famous German deputy whose leadership in the struggle against Bismarck resulted in the launching of the Centre Party, died here at the age of seventy-eight. Monsignor Windthorst was born in Westphalia and came to the United States in 1868. In 1887 he spoke in behalf of the Centre Party at the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. In appreciation he received the title of monsignor.

Paris, Sept. 6.—There are several schools in the Sarre district under the direction of the French nuns. The question was raised by the German hierarchy as to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction under which these schools should be placed, and the German hierarchy naturally claimed this jurisdiction. This opinion was not accepted by the Holy See, and the Ambassador of France to the Vatican has obtained permission for these schools to be placed under the authority of Mgr. Remond, chaplain in chief of the French Army of the Rhine.

Cleveland, Sept. 14.—The institution conducted by the Jesuits here, formerly known as St. Ignatius College has been re-named John Carroll University, in memory of Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore, the first Bishop of the Catholic Hierarchy in the United States. The new name replaces that of Cleveland University, which was given to the institution recently but which has been discarded because it is desired to make the university an educational center for all Northern Ohio.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Students from Spain, France, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and practically every State in the Union will be represented at Trinity College during the term that starts Wednesday, September 26. Registration will start next Monday. Scores of applications have had to be refused because of lack of accommodations. The new Trinity Chapel will not be completed for the opening of the term, but the basement will be utilized for religious services. The college library has been removed to the first floor where religious services were formerly held. The space occupied by the library will be given over to classrooms.