

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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SOLEMN OBSERVANCES ARE WORLD-WIDE

THE FIRST CELEBRATION BY PORTUGAL SINCE THE REVOLUTION

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Rome, March 24.—Solemnity and enthusiasm marked observances throughout the world of the anniversary of the elevation of His Holiness Pope Pius XI. to the Papal Throne, the Papal Secretary of State has been informed through numerous messages. Not only private citizens but also heads of States and entire governments participated in the ceremonies.

At Munich, in Bavaria, an immense crowd attended a solemn ceremony in the church of St. Michael, at which Cardinal Faulhaber eulogized the Pope and the Eucharistic Benediction. Premier von Knilling and Dr. Matt, minister of Religion, represented the Government at a luncheon given by the nuncio, and Dr. Matt, in an address, gave high praise to His Holiness and to the Papal representative, who had just concluded the concordat between the Bavarian Government and the Holy See. The minister expressed deep gratitude for the many benefices of the Pope. Monsignor Facelli, replying, expressed his thanks and his appreciation of the cordial help he had received from the Government in the negotiations.

CELEBRATION IN BERLIN

At Berlin, there was a dual celebration, a religious ceremony in the Church of St. Hedwig, with the Pontifical Mass by Auxiliary Bishop Deltmer, and a concert in the state high school of music. Dr. Marx, chancellor of the Reich, and Ministers Brauns and Hoeftel and Deputy Eismann were present at both ceremonies. The ministers and Deputy Eismann spoke.

SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland, a solemn ceremony was held at Berne, at which the nuncio, Monsignor Magliana, sang the Te Deum and gave the Benediction. Two federal councillors represented the Government, and all the members of the diplomatic corps were present. The nuncio gave a dinner at which Councilor Motta, the French Ambassador and the ministers of Portugal, Austria, Cuba and Argentina made short addresses praising the Pope.

HOLLAND

In Holland the celebration took the form of solemn religious functions throughout the parishes, with special prayers and attendance at Holy Communion.

RUMANIA

In Rumania, Archbishop Monsignor Netzhammer, with the Papal nuncio present, celebrated a Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral at Bucharest, a great crowd attending. The nuncio, Monsignor Dolci, received many congratulations.

BELGIUM

In Belgium, at the suggestion of Cardinal Mercier the celebration was made the first of a series to be held each year in honor of the anniversary of the Pope's coronation. The Cardinal sang the Te Deum, in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, with the highest officials present, in addition to a great crowd. Premier Theunis, the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Agriculture, and Economy, the President of the Senate, the grand field marshal of the court and the whole diplomatic corps attended. The king was represented by his aide-de-camp, General Lemerrier. The nuncio, Monsignor Micara, gave a luncheon to the Cardinal, which was attended by M. Theunis, the minister of Foreign Affairs, the grand field marshal of the court and member of the diplomatic corps. In the afternoon, the Queen sent her secretary to the nuncio to bear her personal congratulations.

FRANCE

In France, Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, sang a solemn Te Deum, at Notre Dame, at which many persons prominent in political and diplomatic life were present. At a reception in the afternoon at the palace of the nuncio, for three hours the most distinguished personages in Paris filed past the Cardinal and the nuncio, Monsignor Cerretti. Several ministers and many deputies were present, despite the fact an important session of the Chamber of Deputies was in progress at the time. M. Poincaré, the Premier, sent his chief of cabinet to represent him, and among the ladies was Mme. Millerand, wife of the President. Field Marshals Foch and Franchet d'Esperey also attended.

POLAND

Poland celebrated the anniversary of the Pope's elevation with peculiar fervor, recalling that it was in the Cathedral of Warsaw that the Pontiff, then known as Achilles Ratti, received his episcopal consecration.

The observance in the nation was accordingly closely bound up with the memory of that great event. Cardinal Kakowski, who conferred the episcopal order on His Holiness in 1919, celebrated the Pontifical Mass, and then dedicated an inscription on the altar commemorating the ceremony. The heads of the civil and military establishments represented the President of the Republic, and the ministers of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Religion and Agriculture, and the diplomatic corps attended. Afterward, the nuncio, Monsignor Lauri, gave a reception at the nunciature, on which was run up the Pontifical flag. The President of the Republic sent a telegram of felicitations and good wishes to the Pope, who replied by sending him the Apostolic Blessing.

AUSTRIA

In Austria, Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, celebrated the Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral of St. Stephen, in the presence of the President of the Republic, Dr. Heineisch, various ministers, the diplomatic corps and other notable personages of the capital. In the evening, in the grand saloon of the former imperial palace, a great assembly of Catholics was held, at which the Cardinal spoke. Another great meeting, arranged by the theological faculty and Catholic students, was held at the University, where the nuncio, Monsignor Sibilla, spoke in Latin. The day of celebration was closed with a reception given by the nuncio, at which the President of the Republic, the Chancellor, Monsignor Seipel, all the ministers, the President of the Chamber, the burgomaster of the capital, the rector of the university, the commissioner general of the League of Nations and many other eminent personages were present.

HUNGARY

In Hungary, Cardinal Csernoch celebrated the Pontifical Mass in the Church of the Coronation and sang the Te Deum. Admiral Horthy, head of the State, who is a Protestant, was represented by the minister of Religion. The archduke Joseph, with the Archduchess and his son, Joseph Francis; the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the rector of the University and other notable personages were present. After the Mass, a great crowd gathered before the nunciature, applauding and singing the Papal hymn. The nuncio, Monsignor Schioppa, gave the Apostolic Blessing from the balcony. In the afternoon the nuncio gave a reception at which were present the Premier, the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Religion, Public Assistance and National Defense, the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the Mayor of Budapest. On the same day a fête was given for the 102 children maintained at the Pope's expense in the Casa Materna (Maternal House).

PORTUGAL

In Portugal, for the first time since the revolution which overthrew the monarchy, there was a great demonstration honoring the Pope in both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in which the Government joined. The leaders of the strongest parties joined in the proposal that the Government send, officially, through the nuncio, good wishes and felicitations to the Pope, and the proposal was accepted. In the Chamber, the deputy Dr. Neto made the proposal in an eloquent speech in which he declared: "This is not a simple act of courtesy, but it signifies our and our nation's homage to the moral power represented by the Pope in the present period of general egoism. To honor the Roman Pontiff is to fulfill our precise duty, because it is the wish of six million people in Portugal. To honor the Holy See is to serve our own country, because it means honoring the Faith from which our history draws so much glory." A great outburst of applause followed the speech, and a similar demonstration greeted the proposal in the Senate. A religious celebration and a reception by the nuncio in honor of the anniversary of the Pope's coronation also were held.

ARGENTINA

In Argentina, the anniversary of the Pope's coronation has long been a fête, under the name El Dia del Pontifice. This year, however, that the observance may be the more impressive, the Episcopate has postponed it till June 29, the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, because at that time the climate of Argentina lends itself more to fetes. The Government has accepted the proposal and will take part officially.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

London, Mar. 29.—"Psycho-analysis is simply a bad imitation of the confessional, discovered by people who have just found out that the confessional is needed," declared G. K. Chesterton in an address to the Metropolitan Catholic Teachers' Association last night. "The substantial truth about psycho-analysis," he said, "is that

for three hundred years the world called the confessional the sink of corruption, and then discovered that people wanted something of the kind. They then proceeded to go to confession to people who had no sort of diploma, no sort of training, no sort of test to show that they were even decent members of society."

CONGRESS AT MADRID

WHOLE NATION AROUSED BY THE PROPOSED REFORMS

By Rev. Manuel Grana (Madrid Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Madrid, March 25.—Of all the reforms initiated by the Military Directorate, the one which promises the greatest benefit to the nation is, without doubt, the reform of education. In order to cooperate in this place of national reconstruction, Catholic educators have planned, with the consent of the Hierarchy, to hold a great educational congress. The plan has awakened general enthusiasm and the bishops are seeking to stimulate activity by recommending the congress, giving it their personal support and co-operation and even by presenting definite plans. The simplicity of the original plan has been so modified that the coming convention promises to be not only an exhibition of the work done during the last years, but a survey of educational forces, a renewal of methods and material and a great pedagogical exposition. The congress will take place in Madrid in the month of April, before the end of the present school term.

SUBJECTS OF CONGRESS

The Congress will hold eight big sessions, devoted to the following subjects: 1. Religious education; 2. Ecclesiastical education; 3. Higher education; 4. Professional and artistic education; 5. Secondary education; 6. Primary education; 7. Physical education; 8. Auxiliary and post-school activities.

It would take too long to list the various themes and subjects of study for which sub-committees of these sessions have been formed. The mention of a few of them will suffice to show the scope of the Catholic educational effort of Spain. Of equal interest would be the description of a few educational institutions which have been developed of recent years and which give splendid promise for the future. Among these are the Escuelas del Ave Maria, or Ave Maria Schools, founded by Canon Manjon, of Granada, which are rapidly increasing in number and constitute one of the most significant manifestations of the renaissance of Catholic education. Dr. Manjon, whose death occurred last year, is rated as one of the most notable educators produced by the Catholic clergy, and his loss is considered a loss not only to the Church but to humanity. Only recently His Holiness Pope Pius XI. has given solemn approbation to another Spanish institution which has been of great benefit to Catholic education, namely the "Teresian Institute" for the training of woman normal school teachers. All the members of this Institute have selected teaching as their life work and in a very few years the institute has furnished 2,500 teachers to the public schools. The founder of this Institute, Canon Poveda, of Jaen, is one of the most active promoters of the coming congress.

The following are a few of the subjects to be studied by the section on auxiliary and post-school work: students homes, internats for normal school students, advisability of having pious societies adopt certain auxiliary or post-school activities as a secondary school and circulating libraries, canteens and school mutual associations, parent-teachers associations and their organization in a national federation, school conferences for fathers, and many other subjects of a similar nature.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL SUPERIORITY

Judging from the work undertaken and the installations already made, the congress will be a surprise to the enemies of Catholic education and will be a striking demonstration of the rights which must be granted them. The mere list of prominent men who have graduated from the Catholic schools during the last few years would be ample proof of what Spanish culture owes to the religious schools. The work of the public schools and schools will be the most important feature of the exhibition, as it will tend to show the progress and the methods of the Catholic colleges which rival, when they do not surpass, the schools of the State.

No such intense cultural movement has ever been witnessed in Spain. The Bishop of Madrid, Dr. Eijo, who may be called the soul of this educational crusade, has made his appeal heard even in the most remote villages and country districts, and country teachers and university professors are responding with equal zeal and enthusiasm. Religious orders are engaged in

friendly rivalry. Many members of the aristocracy are offering financial contributions.

The congress will last one week and will mark a veritable revolution in Catholic education. The revolution has already taken place in the minds of the people, and the rest is but a matter of time.

The parties of the Left are expressing alarm and astonishment at the interest in education shown by the Rights, and are already denouncing a "theocratic domination through the school." This is a sign that they have noticed a truly extraordinary activity in the Catholic field.

OREGON LAW RULING

PLEASES LEADING NEW YORK PAPERS

Editorials in leading New York newspapers express satisfaction with the decision of the Federal District Court in Portland declaring the Oregon School Law invalid. The New York Times says:

"The Federal District Court in Portland has declared the Oregon School Law invalid. It required all children over eight and under sixteen to be sent to a Public school during the entire school year, excepting being made only of children physically disabled, of children who have completed the eighth grade, of children of certain ages living remote from a Public school and without means of transportation, or of children 'taught by a parent or private teacher.' The avowed purpose was to make possible the assimilation of the foreign born citizens and their education in the principles of our Government, though 85% of the population is native white. The effect would have been to close all the private and church schools of elementary grade in the State.

"One finds no precedent for this law in the statutes of other American States. The nearest analogy to this policy, which, under a public referendum, was to go into effect in September, 1920, is to be found in Russia under the present regime, and in Turkey under a bill which proposed specifically to prohibit attendance upon other than schools conducted by the Government. The law partook also of the spirit and method of the Prussian education system. It was supported by the Ku Klux Klan. Its wisdom has been questioned along with its constitutionality. It has now been declared unconstitutional. While appeal will be taken in all probability to the Supreme Court, the decision of the District Court seems so sound as to make unlikely any reversal.

"Despite all that may be said of the desirability of bringing children of varying tradition, creed and social status into the common training schools, a policy of compulsion violates the very first principle of individual freedom. The State may and does require of the private and parochial schools the teaching of the same subjects, the observance of like standards, the preparation of teachers and the same period of attendance as in the Public schools. But to go further and to force all children into the Public school is practically to take from the parent all discretion as to the education of the child. It is only when the private schools or parochial schools do not meet the proper requirements that the State should close their doors.

"That private schools have existed from time immemorial does not give reason for their permanent existence. That reason is to be found in their giving to the child the training that the parent desires, within the bounds of the State's rightful demands. The private school is often a most valuable public school. Moreover it frequently offers freedom for experimental and special training that cannot always be had in the Public school. We need the one as the complement of the other. The decision of the Federal Court if sustained will, however, have its greatest value in protecting the parental right against a socialistic invasion."

The New York World's comment is as follows: "In declaring the Oregon Compulsory School Law invalid the Federal District Court of Oregon defends educational freedom from the influence of the Ku Klux Klan and the Federated Patriotic Societies.

"The law, adopted as an initiative measure in 1922 by a vote of 115,506 to 103,685, purposed to make instruction in the grades a Government monopoly by requiring, with certain exceptions, 'any parent or guardian or other person having control, charge or custody of a child over eight and under sixteen years of age, from and after Sept. 1, 1923, and to send such child to a Public school during the entire school year.'

There has been no more sinister evidence of the regulatory mania of the post-war mind than this attempt, originating with the voters

and not with a Legislature, to standardize schools in conformity with an intolerant formula.

"If instruction for children between the ages of eight and sixteen were forbidden in any State except in the school system of the State it would mean the death of experiment in education in the grades. It would mean that the State could do as it pleased with the minds of all growing children and that all graduates of the grade schools would possess, in so far as the schools succeeded in impressing it on their pupils, a rubber-stamp outlook and philosophy. It would mean that as nearly as possible all graduates of the grades would have the same fund of information and the same opinions on all subjects covered. It would mean a standardized output of citizenry, the factory production of brains."

IRISH FARMERS END DISPUTE WITH LABOR TO FIGHT MIDDLEMEN

Dublin, Ireland.—The dispute between farmers in Dublin County and their workers has been settled upon terms highly satisfactory from the national and economic viewpoints. The settlement was the outcome of a series of conferences. Having made arrangements as to the rates of wages the parties agreed to set up a joint committee of six from each side with the object of promoting generally the interests of the farming industry, and further, of endeavoring by joint action to reduce the cost of essential commodities.

Agriculture in Ireland represents 75% of the wealth of the country. It is in a depressed state. Prices for farming stock and farm produce are almost down to the pre-war level. Whatever the farmer requires to buy is still very dear.

So far as the general consumer is concerned food prices are nearly 100% higher than in 1914. Interposed between the producer and the consumer are an abnormal number of middlemen who each make profits by merely handling the commodities.

The real significance of the agreement between Dublin farmers and their laborers is that it aims at the elimination of some at least of the middlemen. It is the first attempt made to translate into practice the economic doctrine consistently and persistently advocated by Rev. T. A. Finlay, S. J. He maintains that direct contact must be established between producer and consumer. In this way the producer will obtain a better return while at the same time the consumer will be given the advantage of more reasonable prices.

THE HEART OF RICHARD I. BELIEVED FOUND IN A LONDON CHURCH

London, Eng.—A find by a laborer at work in the Church of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, London, has led to the belief that the heart of King Richard Coeur de Lion is buried in London. For seven hundred years the French have supposed the heart to rest in Rouen Cathedral.

The workman's find was a stone slab, and the present vicar of the church of All Hallows believes this to be the altar stone of Richard's Chapel.

The Vicar's argument is that the Tower of London, the fortress palace of the Plantagenets, was built on ground that formed part of the Saxon parish of All Hallows. On the north side of the parish church, he says, Richard built his famous Chapel of Berkinshaw. Matthew Paris records that Richard left his heart in gratitude to Rouen.

But he does not say," remarks the Vicar, "that Richard's wish was ever carried out. Edward the First's will says bluntly that the Lion-heart 'rests beneath the high altar in Berkinshaw,' and the formal deed of the Legate of Pope Honorius IV. makes the same statement."

ST. PATRICK MOSAIC ADORNS HALL OF PARLIAMENT

London, Eng.—The new mosaic of St. Patrick, St. Columba and St. Brigid, unveiled in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament on St. Patrick's Day, was formally accepted on behalf of the King in a quaint speech by the Marquis of Lincolnshire. He said:

"As Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, I have, by command of the King, to signify His Royal pleasure of acceptance of this last magnificent ornament to His Palace of Westminster, presented by Mr. Patrick Ford. I have also His Majesty's command to ask His Majesty's First Commissioner of Works to maintain, preserve, and cherish the panel for all time.

The mosaic completes the ornamentation of the historic hall, which has for several years contained mosaics of St. George, for England,

St. David, for Wales, and St. Andrew, for Scotland.

T. P. O'Connor, the "Father of the House of Commons," presided at the unveiling ceremony, which was performed by the donor of the mosaic, Patrick Ford, formerly Member of Parliament for North Edinburgh.

LOURDES CURES

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DOCTORS ADMIT THAT CURES ARE EXTRAORDINARY

Paris, France.—The Bishop of Lourdes comes to Paris each year to preside at a meeting organized by the Association of Notre Dame du Salut, during which a discussion is held by physicians of the principal cures effected at Lourdes during the past year. Some of the persons who have been miraculously cured are generally present.

At the beginning of the meeting this year, Dr. Marchand, head of the Bureau of Medical Constations of Lourdes, reported that 570 physicians assisted in 1923 in the work of the Bureau and that not one of them had rejected the extraordinary character of these cures.

The three miraculous cases presented at this meeting were two women and a little girl: Mademoiselle Heussier, of Paris, twenty-six years old, cured of spinal tuberculosis; Mademoiselle Germaine Roissignol, of Blois, cured of bacillary peritonitis, and Mademoiselle Maria Bouvier, of Ernee, department of Mayenne, cured of hemiplegia.

An anticlerical journal, the "Progress de la Loire," had announced that Mdlle. Roissignol had died in the train on the return trip from Lourdes after the pretended cure. The presence of this young girl in the hall and her conversation with the doctors proved the falsity of this invention of the enemies of Lourdes.

"Are you entirely cured?" a newspaper reporter asked her.

"Yes. I do the heaviest kind of work, cleaning, scrubbing and washing. I do the housework and I thank the Blessed Virgin for my cure."

ARTIST WORKS TEN YEARS ON LINZ CATHEDRAL KEY

Vienna.—Blumelhuber, the Upper-Austrian artist whose development of the art of steel-cutting is known all over the world, has completed an ornate key for the great Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Linz which is to be dedicated next month. The artist has devoted ten years of work to this key for the main door of the Cathedral which has been in the process of construction for sixty-two years. After the festivities at Linz next month in which it is anticipated 500,000 persons will take part, the key will be exhibited in the various countries of Europe and America.

The key is 39 centimeters in length and 9.5 centimeters wide at the handle. In spite of the almost unbelievable delicacy of its carving it can actually be used as a key. This is possible because of the extreme toughness of the metal from which it is made.

In general, the plan of the carvings with which the various parts of the key are adorned is to symbolize the Mystery of the Immaculate Conception. On the key-bit is pictured the Crucifixion. Above this scene are floral ornamentations symbolizing the human way to perfection with Piety and Faith represented as the perfumes arising from the flowers. A ribbon winding about the roses bears the words of the Apocalypse: "Aperit et nemo claudit, claudit et nemo aperit."

The Gothic shaft of the key is carved to represent the heavens with the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove suspended by beams of light which form the connection between the dove and the body of the key shaft. The whole work is done with a delicacy that seems superhuman. It would be impossible to reproduce the same effects in any other metal and working in steel is peculiarly difficult since all of the work must be done without any preliminary molding or modeling such as is possible with other metals.

NATION WITHOUT SAINT LACKS MUCH

London, March 25.—"A nation without a saint lacks something that nothing else can supply," said Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister at the St. Patrick's Day banquet in London, in proposing the toast, "Ireland." "Ireland is more than a political problem. Ireland is a culture, a tradition, Ireland is a glorious influence in religion, in art, in poetry, in folk-song. Ireland is a special embodiment of the freedom of the human soul when it is engaged in worshipping something worthy."

Sir John Simon said the age-long persistence of Irish national feeling was one of the greatest epics in the history of the world.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Cincinnati, April 4.—Men of St. Rose's parish in this city have planned to keep vigil before the Blessed Sacrament in that church through the night on Holy Thursday. There will be groups of twelve men who will remain in prayer for one hour each.

Cardinal Schulte, of Cologne, has acknowledged the receipt of \$1,600 subscribed by British Catholics in answer to Cardinal Bourne's appeal. The German cardinal has acceded to the request that the money be spent in Cologne and in the area occupied by British troops of occupation.

Dublin, Ireland.—A committee has been formed in Dublin, at the instance of the Roman committee, to present to His Holiness the Pope the original manuscript of the edition of the "Vita Nuova" with illustrations by Nestore Leoni and illustrations by Vittorio Grassi. The presentation will be made in honor of the sixth centenary of the death of Dante.

Four large packing cases of books have been prepared at the Catholic University of America, Washington, as a start on a much larger consignment which will be shipped eventually to Japan for the relief of the University of Tokio. The Japanese university's library suffered heavily in the recent earthquakes, and American universities are undertaking to help replenish it from their shelves.

Dublin, March 28.—The Cunard Shipping company has announced it will open a direct service between Cobh (formerly Queenstown) and Canada as soon as the St. Lawrence is free of ice. Some of the new liners of the company which now call at Southampton and Cherbourg also will call at Cobh, going to and from Quebec and Montreal. This service is supplementary to that maintained between Cobh and Halifax. The inauguration of the direct route will, it is expected, stimulate Canadian tourists traffic to Ireland.

Dublin, March 28.—Dublin is the most recent city in Ireland. Its history dates back to the dawn of Christianity, yet no history of the archdiocese of Dublin has yet been written. This reproach is about to be removed. For some years past Rev. Myles Ronan of the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin has been engaged upon a work that will unfold the whole story from the introduction of Christianity up to the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Cincinnati, April 4.—Official documents from Rome announcing his appointment as Bishop of Lincoln Neb., have been received by Mr. Francis L. Beckman, Mgr. Beckman has announced May 1 as the date and St. Peter's cathedral as the scene of his consecration. Archbishop Henry Moeller will be consecrating prelate and Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland and Bishop Joseph Chartrand of Indianapolis co-consecrators. The installation of Bishop Beckman will take place in Lincoln, May 15.

London, Eng.—Ushaw College claims a record for the length of service of its presidents and professors. Dr. Coulston, a former president, was associated with the college for 76 years. Another member of the faculty was on duty over 59 years, and this was equaled by the Rev. G. E. Phillips, a professor. The present president has also 59 years to his credit. Mgr. C. Gilroy, a Procurator, was with the college over 57 years, the Rev. T. Crossell, 50 years; Mgr. Wrennall, 51 years, and the Rev. T. Latlock, 50 years. These eight priests have an average of 57 years' association with Ushaw.

Los Angeles, April 4.—Father Joseph McQuaide, known and loved by thousands of veterans of two wars as "the fighting padre," died here Saturday of appendicitis. He was rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and was affectionately known by his congregation as "Father Joe." Father McQuaide's friends were scattered mostly throughout the West, but his fame as a churchman was nation-wide. He had been received with honors by the Pope and was a personal friend of some of the country's greatest statesmen. In his illness, Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco sent a personal representative to his bedside.

A bequest of \$300,000 to Cardinal Hayes, as Archbishop of New York, is contained in the will of the late Countess Annie Leary according to an accounting made public by the executrix of her will. The bequest was made for the construction of a sacristy, altar, and vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is planned to remove the bodies of the Countess, her father and mother and three brothers, now buried in the family vault in the Old Cathedral in Mott Street, to the new vault when it is completed. The Countess Leary received her title from the Pope in testimony of her generous contributions to charities and her activities on behalf of various charitable and religious enterprises.