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

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TWO NEW CARDINALS.

REPORT OF NOMINATION OF ARCHBISHOPS HAYES AND MUNDELEIN OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

(By N. C. W. C. News Service Special Cable)

Rome, March 7.—The nomination as Cardinals of Archbishop Hayes and Mundelein was today officially confirmed. The Consistory will be held this month, the probable dates being March 24 for the Secret Consistory and March 27 for the Public Consistory.

ARCHBISHOP PATRICK J. HAYES

His Grace Archbishop Patrick Joseph Hayes was born in lower New York. His mother died when he was little more than an infant. He was taken by an aunt. She sent him to St. Andrew's in Duane Street, back of the Municipal Building. From St. Andrew's he went to De La Salle Institute. Next he attended Manhattan College where, under the tutelage of the Christian Brothers, he won the degrees of A. B. and A. M.

Graduating from Manhattan, his determination to enter the priesthood was firmly formed and he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, then at Troy, N. Y. He was ordained for the priesthood Sept. 8, 1892, ahead of time, to enable him to enter the Catholic University of America in Washington, where for two years he pursued special theological studies. In 1894 he was sent to St. Gabriel's Church, in East 97th Street of which the then Monsignor, afterward Cardinal Farley, was the rector. He was made secretary to the then Bishop Farley in 1895. After Bishop Farley's elevation to the Archbishopric Father Hayes continued as secretary. Archbishop Farley appointed him Chancellor of the Diocese in 1903 and in the same year made him president of the newly opened Cathedral College, the preparatory seminary at Madison Avenue and Fifty First Street. He was appointed a domestic prelate to the Pope in 1907, the appointment carrying with it the title of Monsignor. He was raised to the episcopacy in 1914 being appointed titular bishop of Tagaste.

Tagaste was a city in the heart of Numidia, Africa and dates back 2,000 years before Christ. It was the birthplace of the Saint and Doctor Augustine, but is now "in partibus infidelium" and the Archbishop could not visit there without permission of the Pope on pain of excommunication. After the native Berbers had broken down the Egyptian control of Tagaste, the Phoenicians moved in, about 1,400 B. C. and made a busy town of it.

When the Romans destroyed Carthage, Tagaste was sacked with the rest of the country. Under Roman domination it blossomed forth as a cultured city, intensely Christian. A student and friend of St. Augustine, St. Alypius, also a native of Tagaste, became its bishop and struggled valiantly against heresy and paganism. The only other Bishop of Tagaste who appears in the records, and he was the last, was St. Honorius, who was driven into exile for his faith by the Vandals, in 484 A. D.

Wars were the favorite pastime of those days, and Tagaste, being a rich prize, was struggled for so often it soon became a wreck and all that now remains of it are a few ruins washed by the bilious Majerda River.

But Bishop Hayes had plenty to do right in New York without bothering very much about the present or future of Tagaste. While Cardinal Farley was Archbishop, his young friend was one of the busiest men in the Catholic hierarchy. As Chancellor of the diocese it was his business to keep in touch with every church and every clergyman in the diocese, a considerable task by itself. So thoroughly did he do this work that he was reputed to know every priest in the diocese by name, to know their histories, their desires, and to be indefatigable in advancing them. He was affectionately known as "the little Chancellor" — he is only five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 155 pounds.

GOOD WORK AS COLLEGE HEAD

When it is realized that in addition to these duties Mr. Hayes won great admiration by his splendid administration as President of Cathedral College, and also had time to devote to secretarial work for the Archbishop, the immense volume of labor he performed can be appreciated. He was also a contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia, to the Catholic University Bulletin and North American Review, writing on many important topics, including an interpretation of the new marriage law, which was a piece of work noted for its clearness, accuracy and brevity.

It was in recognition of this that in 1914 the Cardinal asked for the appointment of a new auxiliary Bishop in New York. The Pope granted his request and conferred the honor upon Mr. Hayes. Then for the first time since he had

joined Cardinal Farley as an assistant priest at St. Gabriel's did he leave him. He had made his home always with the Cardinal but on his consecration as Bishop he was appointed irremovable rector of St. Stephen's Church in East 29th Street.

Mr. Hayes' loyalty to the City of New York has only been exceeded by his loyalty to his country. When the United States entered the War, he immediately organized a force of chaplains for military service and furnished some 900 from his diocese. He was also made a member of the National Catholic War Board with Bishops Schrems, Russell and Muldoon. The Pope appointed him Bishop Ordinary to the Catholic Chaplains of the United States Army and Navy. In this capacity he visited all the camps and cantonments in this country and was about to sail for France to take up his field duties when the illness of Cardinal Farley intervened and he was compelled to remain here because of the additional duties devolving upon him.

Archbishop Hayes was an intense admirer of Pius X., and adopted the motto of that Pontiff, "Restore all things in Christ." He was at one with the Pope in the latter's strong position in opposition to so-called "modernism," against which Pius X. issued a powerful encyclical. It was Pius X. who conferred the degree D. D. upon the Archbishop, who speaks French and Italian fluently.

Since his elevation to the Archbishopric, he has labored with the same energy and persistence which marked his whole previous career. Managing the great Archdiocese of New York, the richest in the world is no simple task. It would entail continuous and hard labor on anybody, and seems a tremendous job for a man so frail, physically, as the Archbishop. His health has never been of the robust type, but he has never had time to become a quibbling invalid.

A GREAT ORGANIZER

When he assumed the Archbishopric, he found the diocesan organizations functioning splendidly, due largely to his own efforts, and his genius for the coordination of effort. As Chancellor he had made the Archdiocese a model of efficient organization. As Auxiliary Bishop, he had proved a capable and worthy aid to His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, who was able to keep up his work until a comparatively short time before his death. It was fortunate that these things were so, for there was no time to lose, the history of the diocese, since the Know-nothing days, when the problems of administration were so many and so difficult. The War was just ending and the problems of reconstruction, far more complicated than those of war, were falling over each other in their demands for solution. In War time the duties, though heavy, were not diversified. There was the matter of furnishing material comforts to the soldiers in the field, and the dependents they left behind them, and there was the matter of meeting the spiritual needs of all, especially of the soldiers.

This work had been thoroughly organized throughout the nation, and it merely required the application of the energy His Grace possesses in such abundant quantity to keep things going. But with the end of the War came more complicated questions. The nation had been disorganized by the War. The young men who had been abroad came back with new viewpoints, with new aspirations. The natural industrial decline following the War led to the usual results, unrest and the propaganda of those who take advantage of such periods to spread doctrines in contravention of all discipline, national, moral and spiritual. There was also physical distress, and a crying need for money to keep all the departments of government going in the proper direction. It has been and is a time when men of the highest mental calibre and of the most exalted principle have been required for the direction of events, and His Grace has measured up to these tests.

From a people drained of money through their contributions to War funds, their payment of the tremendous taxes required by the government to pay for our participation in the War, it was necessary to get still more funds for the care of the home and poor. It was a task requiring tact and inspired capacity, and the Archbishop furnished both. First raising a single fund of \$3,000,000, he next put all of the Catholic charities of the diocese on an organized basis, under one head, and then secured a pledge of contribution of \$1,000,000 a year to keep this bureau supplied with the necessary funds to fulfill the objects of its creation. Money also had to be raised for the welfare of the miserably poor of Europe, whose appeals for help had drained the purse of the Holy Father, and again the Archdiocese of New York measured up to the highest expectations.

With all these matters requiring constant attention and effort, His Grace has found plenty of opportunity to aid by his counsel and his work, the great task of aiding the church in a national way, as undertaken by the Hierarchy through the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The movements launched in Washington have had his cordial support and aid.

FOND OF A GOOD STORY

With all his deep piety, Archbishop Hayes has always been of a buoyant nature, fond of hearing or telling a good story. Though gentle, he is a firm disciplinarian. Those who know him best are still laughing over one of his jokes at the expense of a newspaper reporter. It was at the time the Guardians of Liberty were organized to build a bulwark against Catholics around public office or material influence in Government matters. A local paper sent a reporter to Mr. Hayes to get a statement as to the church's view of the activities of the promoters, of whom Gen. Nelson A. Miles was perhaps the most conspicuous. The writer was present at the time.

The Bishop did not wish to discuss the matter, so he sent out a message to the reporter, saying, "If you want a good Liberty story and see something worth while at the same time, go down to the battery and look up Miss Lacey. She has only one Jersey to her back."

When at St. Stephen's it was always his delight to have a full company of clergy at his table, which was usually set for fifteen or twenty. He liked the young priests to come and delight to lead them into discussions of matters of theology and dogma. If they got their history mixed, his eyes would twinkle and he would lead them on, only in the end to set them right. He was better pleased, of course, when they followed the accepted and proved paths of faith. He was thus, in his episcopal character, something of a teacher. And that recalls he had a narrow escape from a professional career.

He was such a brilliant scholar when he was taking his postgraduate course at the Catholic University, that the authorities there urged him to remain as an instructor. The higher authorities, however, felt that the brilliant young priest could serve a better purpose in parochial and administrative work.

ARCHBISHOP GEORGE W. MUNDELEIN

Combining imagination and a wide vision for the future with the practical ability of accomplishment, Archbishop Mundelein has made an enviable record of achievement since he was installed at the head of the Archdiocese of Chicago, Feb. 9, 1915.

Although at the time of his transfer to Chicago he was hailed as the youngest archbishop in America, if not in the world, the youthful prelate has taken a prominent place for religious, economic, patriotic, educational and civic activities in Chicago. So well has he established himself in the great city that leaders in every line look up to his pronouncements and frequently seek his opinion on matters of importance.

Before he had been in his new half a year, Archbishop Mundelein already had planned and had appointed the task of accomplishment for many of the enterprises which since have come to fruition, or are in process of accomplishment.

Among the first of these was the erection of the artistic pile known as the Quigley Memorial Seminary, dedicated to the memory of his predecessor, the late Archbishop James Edward Quigley, who originally projected it. This seminary is now an accomplished fact, some of its first students already having taken orders. It was one of the first of several great educational plans of the archbishop. Among the others were:

The closer grading of the parochial schools under the direction of a diocesan board of education, and the requirement that the English language be taught in all schools with the standardization of text books and courses of study. Within the past year this system has been further perfected by the creation of a visiting and supervising board, composed of young priests specially educated and trained for this work.

WORK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

On this foundation of good parochial schools, the archbishop is rearing a remarkable superstructure of higher education, and which includes the central unit of a great Catholic University now under construction at Area, Ill. just north of Chicago, to cost upwards of \$3,000,000, and Rosary College, a university for women at River Forest, west of Chicago, to cost \$1,000,000. Loyola University, St. Ignatius College, De Paul University are to be a part of this great university, the divinity and philosophy schools which will be at the Area site will form the degree-conferring body of the whole.

Plans for a new cathedral which were broached to the archbishop

early after his arrival here and which were entertained for a time, gave way to his desire to relieve permanently the sufferings and disadvantages of poverty.

"I would rather uplift the poor and the despairing to a better happier life than rear the greatest cathedral in the world," he later announced, and calling together a group of the wealthiest and most influential Catholic men of the archdiocese he founded the Associated Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, which collects and distributes annually between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 for charity.

Another offspring of this same thought was the establishment at the House of the Good Shepherd of a system of employment with pay and a savings plan, by which the girl being discharged from detention would have sufficient funds to maintain herself while securing employment at the class of work she became proficient at the home. Hundreds of girls have been enabled to lead good lives by this plan.

The Misericordia Maternity hospital for charity cases, erected at a cost of \$180,000 and maintained by funds from the Associated Catholic Charities, is capable of caring for 100 cases. "For the saving of the souls of the babies," was the reason given by His Grace for the erection of his hospital.

CARING FOR ORPHANS

Other accomplishments along the line of caring for the orphans was the extension of the facilities of the St. Mary's Training and Industrial Schools at Desplaines, by which orphaned boys and girls are taught self supporting trades and given a wage and saving system which makes them capable of taking care of themselves.

Of a part with this work was the erection of the \$1,000,000 Mundelein Orphan Home near Lockport, Ill., for the orphans of Will and Grundy counties, which with Cook County in which Chicago is located make up the archdiocese.

The extension of the Holy Name Society with a Big Brother department by which boys are recovered and given a new chance in life, the extension of the Holy Name Society as a corollary to the Associated Catholic Charities, and the opening of the Holy Cross mission for the down and out men are other instances of his reconstructive charities.

During the War the Archbishop took the lead in Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other work, and some of his pleas for loyal support of these campaigns were the strongest and most effective made. Assigning different priests directly to the different phases of the work he was enabled to obtain practical results.

One of the most spectacular events of the Archbishop's first six years in Chicago, was the staging of a living picture of the history of the Church in America, in the principal boulevard of Chicago on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the foundation of the diocese: 36,000 school children took part in this pageant.

A number of fine church structures have been erected by Archbishop Mundelein, but his policy has been to require the erection of a school building first, thereby enlarging the school facilities, and increasing by tens of thousands the attendance at the parochial schools. Women's organizations have been mobilized into numerous activities for the care and protection of working girls, and to each lay organization the archbishop has assigned a definite task to be accomplished.

Recognition of this work came from Rome in July, 1920, when the archbishop was made a bishop-assistant to the pontifical throne. He has also received many personal greetings from the Vatican because of the earnest support given by his people to every call made by the Pope for funds.

A CAREER OF SUCCESSSES

Archbishop Mundelein's career before coming to Chicago was one of continuous successes. Born in New York in 1872 of parents of German blood but whose forebears had been in America for years, the young man was educated in the New York schools, and graduated from Manhattan college at the age of twenty. His grandfather had been one of the first to enlist in the Civil War and was the first man killed in the Union ranks at the battle of Fort Sumter.

The young seminarian was ordained a priest at twenty-three years, while in Rome, where he had received the degree of doctor of divinity from the Urban College of the Propaganda. In 1897 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn, twelve years later was made auxiliary bishop of that See.

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Archbishop Mundelein is a student of art and architecture. The St. Paul chapel in the Quigley seminary is a rare example of architec-

tural beauty, and its windows are exquisite. Similarly high standards of art and architecture are being carried out at Rosary College and in the new building at Area. Some very beautiful churches have been erected under his direction.

MONKS WILL TAKE RESIDENCE IN IRELAND

"More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of." Thus it will come to pass that in God's own good time, the Olivetan Benedictine Monks will establish themselves in Ireland and Great Britain.

The plan of the Abbot-General, Dom Maurus Parodi, is for boys and young men, who feel called to the Religious Life, to go to Sienna for their preparation and novitiate. When Irish and English vocations have been professed in the Olivetan Benedictine Order, and raised to the sacred priesthood, they will be sent back to these islands to join in Irish and English foundations.

St. Bernard Tolomei, the Founder of the Olivetan Order, was born at Sienna where Irish and English vocations will pass their novitiate in 1272.

Sienna, the City of the Virgin, produced in abundance Saints who were all fashioned upon her model, such as the great St. Catherine, St. Bernardine, the Blessed John Colombini; and last, but not least, the Founder of the Congregation of the Olivetan, the Blessed Bernard Tolomei.—The Pilot.

MONUMENT TO MARK SPOT WHERE BRAVE PASTOR GAVE UP LIFE

Paris, France.—A monument is to be erected by national subscriptions in memory of Abbe Delbecque, pastor of Maing, near Valenciennes, who was shot during the War near the citadel of Valenciennes. The monument will mark the place where the execution took place.

Abbe Delbecque was condemned on September 17, 1914, to be shot at once. It was at a time when the civilian population of his country had been surprised by the invasion. Men and women did not know what to do to escape from the rigor of foreign occupation. The people of Maing went to seek their pastor and ask his advice. Abbe Delbecque, desiring to give them accurate and wise advice, decided to go in person to Dunquerque, which had remained in the hands of the French.

He had no difficulty in crossing the lines on his way to this city, but on his return he was arrested on a bridge by a German patrol who found that he was carrying written instructions. This was at 11 o'clock at night on September 16. He was immediately taken to the railroad station at Valenciennes. A court martial was assembled without delay and condemned him to death.

At 6 o'clock the following morning he was taken to an open field behind the citadel where, after having given proof of indomitable courage until the last, he was shot. He was the first man to be shot during the occupation of Valenciennes.

After the liberation of that territory, the Government decorated the valiant pastor of Maing post-humously with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

ORIENTAL MASS SUNG WITH RUSSIAN MUSIC IN A PARIS CHURCH

The third centennial of the death of St. Josephat, in connection with which the Pope requested prayers for the return of the eastern churches to Catholic unity, was marked in Paris by a ceremony of the like of which had never been seen before.

After a triduum during which the preachers were priests specially devoted to the cause of the reunion of the churches, a magnificent closing ceremony was held in the "Cathedral of the Foreigners of Paris" in the rue de Sevres. This ceremony was a striking manifestation of Catholic unity in a variety of rites. The Paleoslav Mass known as the Mass of St. John Chrysostom was celebrated jointly by the Archimandrite Serge Dabitch, a recent convert from the Russian schismatic church, and Mr. Ghika, a Rumanian recently ordained and of the Propaganda. In 1897 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn, twelve years later was made auxiliary bishop of that See.

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The gathering of all these relatives of the Latin and Slav rites, assembled for the first time at such a ceremony, was a visible manifestation of the hope which has been formed for the return of the dissident churches to Catholicism.

FAMOUS 400-YEAR OLD ORGAN IN ST. GERVAIS CHURCH IS RESTORED

Paris, Feb. 25.—The 400-year old organ in the Church of St. Gervais, silent since the time a shell from a long-range German gun tore through the roof and killed scores of worshippers on Good Friday, 1918, may be heard again. It has been restored to its former musical power. Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, presided at the rededication ceremonies, which were quite impressive.

The organ was seriously damaged by steel splinters from the shell. These pierced the pipes and shattered the organ case. Although the work of reconstructing the organ, which ranks as one of the most famous in the world and is deemed a French monument, was difficult, the restoration was accomplished with such great skill that the bellows was the only part necessary to replace. Other damaged parts were carefully patched. When the pipes were taken down the skeletons of scores of martens and swallows were lodged in them.

It is not known exactly when the organ was constructed. From the style of decoration on some of the pipes, it is placed in the first half of the sixteenth century. From 1656 to 1826 members of the Couperin family, famous as organists, played on the St. Gervais organ.

CARDINAL BOURNE DISCUSSES REUNION

London, Eng.—In a Lenten pastoral letter to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Westminster, Cardinal Bourne takes occasion to remind the people that there is a great gap to be bridged before a union of the Christian churches, as recently discussed, can be brought about.

Declaring that the Catholic clergy of England would make any sacrifice to bring about unity, the Cardinal further points out that: "Papal infallibility is the fundamental doctrine of the Catholic Church and all discussions on union are useless and a mere waste of time until that doctrine is accepted by the other churches."

MYSTERY IN MURDER OF PRIEST DECLARED SOLVED BY CONFESSION

Chicago, March 7.—The death of Rev. Father Florian Chodniewicz, pastor of St. Florence church here, who was shot to death Jan. 27, 1922, in his home by an intruder may be explained in the confession made to the police by a man now under arrest here.

According to a statement alleged to have been made to the police, the prisoner was actuated by motives of robbery and hatred for the priest-hood.

He entered the priest's house at night, and was confronted by the awakened father who though an old man, resisted the intrusion. The marauder ran down the stairway, but at the bottom turned and shot the priest. The latter lay for several hours before being found, and died the following day of his wounds.

After a former janitor of the church, and the housekeeper had been detained by the police, and then released as having no knowledge of the affair, the case passed into one of mystery, until the arrest of the present prisoner, on information given by a woman he is alleged to have robbed.

PRISON AND FINE FOR TWO SELLERS OF OBSCENE BOOKS

Two prosperous book dealers, arrested last November, on complaint of John S. Sumner, Secretary for the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, charged with selling obscene literature, a violation of Section No. 1141 of the Penal Law, received one of the most severe sentences ever imposed for such violation. Max Gottschalk and Morris Inman, the booksellers charged with the violation, appeared before Justice Maloy of the Court of Special Sessions for sentence, evidently expecting a lecture and the imposition of a small fine.

Justice Maloy raised their hopes for just a second when he said, "I sentence each of you to pay a \$250 fine or to serve thirty days in jail." Then he added, however, "I also sentence each of you to serve thirty days in the Workhouse."

Having pleaded guilty to the charge made against them, the booksellers cannot appeal or escape from immediate service of the sentences imposed upon them.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Russian people are reading books today as never before, due it is said to the moving libraries along rail lines from the Polish frontier to Moscow and from Moscow to the Balkans.

Dublin, Feb. 25.—A Catholic juror in Dublin refused to be sworn until a Catholic testament was produced. It has been the practice to swear jurors and witnesses on the Protestant Bible. Now that public attention has been called to the matter it is expected that Catholic testaments will be provided in all the courts.

Webster Groves, Mo., March 1.—Miss Marcelle Prevost, after completing her four year course at Loretto College, Webster Groves, Mo., last June, returned to Paris in August and entered the Sorbonne. Word has just been received by the college authorities that Miss Prevost received the highest marks in the first semester examinations. Loretto is justly proud of her "summa cum laude" graduate and expects to number Miss Prevost among her faculty in September, 1924.

Brussels, March 3.—Pleading for individual economy, Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, in a pastoral letter read in all the churches yesterday, implored Belgian women to forego wearing silk hosiery. His Eminence asserted that 100,000 francs, about \$3,000,000, was spent last year in Belgium on imported silk stockings. This, he indicated had serious economic effects, and he asked Belgian women to give up silk hosiery because the importation is a factor in the depreciation of the Belgian franc.

Four "real Americans" in the persons of four full-blooded Osage Indians will visit the holy places in Palestine and be received in audience by the Holy Father in Rome with the American pilgrimage which sails from New York, March 19. The Indians will take with them their tribal robes and will wear them at stated times during the pilgrimage. The Vatican will witness the unique event of American Indians in tribal costume being received in audience by the Holy Father.

Paris, Feb. 22.—In the presence of Cardinal Lucon, of several French Archbishops and of Mgr. Berre, Archbishop of Bagdad, Cardinal Dubois, officially delegated by the grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on the neck of Mgr. Le Roy, Archbishop of Caria and Superior General of the Holy Ghost Fathers. In thanking the Cardinal, Mgr. Le Roy—modestly disclaiming any personal claim to the honor conferred upon him—declared that in decorating him the Republic had sought to pay tribute to the whole congregation of the Holy Ghost Fathers.

Paris, Feb. 21.—A skeptical journalist wrote some time ago that the fact which attracted pilgrims to Lourdes was on the decline. Statistics furnish a striking denial of this statement. An official table of arrivals and departures of pilgrims to Lourdes has just been published showing that the year 1923 brought more pilgrims than 1922, which had already shown an increase over preceding years. By comparison with 1922, the last year showed a notable increase for each month. Thus in May the figures rose from 53,000 to 65,000. In July the increase was from 83,000 to 120,000 and for September from 152,000 to 191,000. The increase for the five summer months was 187,000 pilgrims.

New Haven, Conn., March 3.—Truman S. Lewis, retired manufacturer of Waterbury, and a non-Catholic, has presented St. Raphael's hospital of thirity with \$100,000 for a nurses' home as a memorial to his wife, the late Selma M. Lewis. The gift has been formally conveyed to the hospital board of trustees. Mrs. Lewis showed a deep interest in St. Raphael's hospital when a patient there a few years ago, and since that time she and her husband have given it generous support. Mrs. Lewis died in January, and her husband, desiring to erect a monument in her honor, recalled her interest in St. Raphael's. Knowing that the hospital was greatly in need of a nurses' home, Mr. Lewis decided to provide for its erection.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—A series of special radio lectures on "The Catholic Church, Its Doctrine and Practices" will be given by the Theological Department of St. Louis University over broadcasting station WEW, the university station, during the months of March, April and May. The lectures will be broadcast at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each Sunday of the three months, and will be discussions of matters of general information regarding the Catholic Church. It is announced that inquiries of general interest stimulated by the lectures will be replied to by letter. The St. Louis University Station, WEW, which is the pioneer station of the Mississippi Valley, now operates on 261 meters, with radius of 500 miles.