

# 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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## THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE CENTENARY CELEBRATION A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS

Ottawa Evening Journal, April 11  
Thomas D'Arcy McGee, revolutionist under injustice in Ireland, patriot under justice in Canada; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the poet, the orator, the statesman, the conciliator of races and creeds, the prophet and father of Confederation, was placed in the Canadian Valhalla last night by a magnificent celebration of his centenary.

To few in Canadian history has been given to receive more striking commemoration. The representative of His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister and members of His Cabinet, the Leader of the Official Opposition, the Speaker of the House of Commons, an outstanding representative of the United States; Protestant and Catholic, orange and green, capitalist and representative of labor, priest and minister, Liberal and Tory all united in homage to the memory of McGee. Ottawa, scene of countless great demonstrations in the past, has witnessed none more imposing than this.

Over 500 persons, representatives of all walks of life, coming from as far east as Halifax and as far west as Winnipeg, crowded the Chateau banquet hall. Hundreds of others were turned away, unable to secure tickets; and an invisible audience of probably millions listened in on the radio to panegyrics of McGee in a series of brilliant orations.

### ALL CANADA PRAISES THE PATRIOT STATESMAN

Under the chairmanship of Hon. Charles Murphy, whose organizing genius conceived, inspired and largely carried out the great event, the evening had all the essentials of a memorable celebration. His Excellency, Lord Byng, graced the occasion with his presence; the Speaker, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Meighen, excelled themselves in eloquence; Mr. Martin Conboy, head of the New York State Bar Association, gave a penetrating and finely phrased appreciation of McGee's work in the United States; and President Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific, Chief Justice Latchford, of Ontario, and others joined in eulogizing his achievements.

Throughout the night's proceedings, the predominant note was unity—unity of classes, unity of creeds, unity of effort and aspirations for a greater Canada. This keynote, sounded by Mr. Murphy and Lord Byng, was played upon with moving eloquence by those who followed; and as appeal followed appeal for higher cultivation of the great ideal for which McGee fought and thought and wrought, the audience responded with enthusiasm.

### WAS AN IRISH NIGHT

Predominantly, it was an Irish night. It was the call of the "Sea-divided Gael," a muster of the descendants of those Celts whom McGee loved to extol in poetry and oratory—and something more. It was a memorable proof that Irishmen can unite, that Orange and Green can blend; and toward the close of the night, after everybody had said they were Irish or wished they were Irish, and Mr. Murphy closed with a quotation from the Protestant poet Thomas Davis, appealing for Irish unity, regardless of creed, the cheer that went up told eloquently and movingly that the evening had not been in vain.

### WAS A GOOD CHAIRMAN

Mr. Murphy was as good a chairman as he was an organizer. His introductions of the speakers were pithy, eloquent, witty, models of presiding appropriateness. Lord Byng spoke with his usual discernment, lucidly, sympathetically, and straight to the heart of his subject. Mr. Lemieux was characteristically eloquent; the Prime Minister was in his happiest form, and Mr. Meighen's analysis of McGee's life, character and contribution to Confederation was an appreciation of literary worth that the great Irishman himself would have envied.

Not the least of the speeches of the evening was that of Mr. D'Arcy McGee, who responded to the toast to the McGee family, and whose modest, appropriate and singularly well-expressed appreciation for what had been done was no small argument for heredity.

### MUSICAL NUMBERS

The musical programme of the evening harmonized with the occasion. Mr. Quinn, of Montreal, sang the "Minstrel Boy" with feeling and high quality; Mr. McAdam touched the tenderest of emotions with other Irish songs; the chorus under the direction of Mr. J. F. Champagne gave a French-Canadian flavor to the night; and the haunting melodies of Moore came like a benediction, soft and lovely, from the harp of Mrs. Cloran.

Summed up, it was a notable night, not only in Ottawa, but in Canadian history. It was Canada's belated tribute to the worth, the character and the achievements of McGee; but it helped to make his

place secure among the fathers and the heroes of the nation.

### HON. CHARLES MURPHY POST-MASTER-GENERAL OF CANADA

In proposing the toast to the Governor-General, Hon. Mr. Murphy said in part:

"One hundred years ago today Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born. Forty-three years later his soul had returned whence it came. Of these forty-three years he spent but ten years in Canada; and yet within that brief space of time his untiring and brilliant public service had placed to his credit a record of constructive statesmanship which was equalled by few of his contemporaries and surpassed by none.

To Canadians of this generation, McGee is known as one of the Fathers of Confederation. It is in that character that here in Ottawa and elsewhere throughout the Dominion the foremost citizens of the land are paying tribute to his memory tonight.

In the form of government which McGee advocated for our Dominion he was insistent that there should be included the office of Governor-General, as symbolizing a constitutional relationship which he desired should be continued after the federation of the provinces had been accomplished.

"For that reason, alone, it is appropriate that the Governor-General who personifies this constitutional relationship should be present at this function to assist in doing honor to the memory of the man who was largely responsible for making the office which he now adorns an integral part of our constitution.

"But there are other and more intimate reasons for having His Excellency with us this evening. Among them I do not include Lord Byng's military achievements for, with the modesty of the true hero, he never refers to them himself, and his preference, I know, is that others should not do so. While respecting His Excellency's wishes in that regard, I may, however, take the liberty of selecting from his term of office in Canada a few outstanding features that afford the best of reasons why His Excellency would receive a "Cedille Falthe" at this or any other assemblage of Canadians.

"From the very moment of his arrival amongst us Lord Byng made himself one of the family. No son of the soil ever displayed more genuine interest in Canada and its people than he; no journey has been too long and no work too arduous for him to undertake if either would add to his knowledge of the Dominion and its needs, and thus better equip him to help in solving our national problems; his constitutional duties he has discharged in a way that is beyond all praise; no good cause has lacked his sympathy or his support; far and wide he has dispensed a gracious and generous hospitality; he has lost no opportunity to inculcate, by precept and example, that national greatness is best and soonest achieved by implanting in the hearts of the people the seeds of national unity and brotherly love; in a word, he has democratized the office of Governor-General, not by lessening its dignity in the slightest, but by getting close to the Canadian people and impressing them, through the exercise of a rare and sympathetic understanding, with the conviction that he is their friend and well-wisher, a sincere admirer of their country, and a firm believer in the great destiny the future has in store for that country.

"These ladies and gentlemen, are the chief reasons for the pride and honor that we feel in having His Excellency with us tonight; and because of them, and without further preliminary, I ask you to join in drinking the health of a model, Governor-General—Lord Byng."

### BARON BYNG OF VIMY GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

His Excellency Baron Byng of Vimy after humorously prefacing his address with a promise to be brief, said: "We are here to do honor to the memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. D'Arcy McGee appears to the ordinary man and woman of the world in the light of a patriot, a pure patriot.

"We have heard of many patriots, heartily abused during their lives and extolled after they were dead. To be a patriot seems to me to be rather a difficult role to fill. History teems with patriots, Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi were all in our opinions now ideal patriots. Pym and Hampden are now passed down as the most patriotic people of their day. The same applies to Alexander Hamilton and Kociusko. To my mind Thomas D'Arcy McGee was one of that fraternity of patriots.

"Many books have been written about him, many things have been said, but there is one sentence of which I appeal so strongly to me. Of all his utterances I like this one the best: 'They did not hesitate to fling foul phrases and ribald re-

proach after me; they called me a traitor, a degenerate and an apatite, but I tell them from this spot that I have done more in ten years by a constitutional line of public conduct, by blending the warm Irish impulses, which I shall only cease to feel when I cease to live, with a loyal public attitude; that I have done more, humble as I am, to conquer back the respect of intelligent men of Great Britain and America for the Irish name than half a hundred of the demagogues put together."

"If that is the real Thomas D'Arcy McGee, which I think it is, it is for that reason that I am proud and happy to be associated with this commemoration of his."

### HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX SPEAKER OF THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaking on behalf of Canada's Parliament, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said in part:

"In giving you this evening 'The Memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee,' I have the honor to speak on behalf of the Parliament of Canada. The tribute of the nation, though long deferred, has already been given in expression of bronze. There, emerging from the green terraces on the Hill, stands Thomas D'Arcy McGee in a familiar pose, his face turned toward the surging waters of the Ottawa, his eye reposing in the fragrant beauty of the Laurentians. There he stands near those legislative halls which he adorned and held under his spell, welcomed as it were by the makers of modern Canada, Baldwin and Lafontaine and his associates, Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Mackenzie.

"At the base of the pedestal, posterity is symbolized by a muse, gentle, beautiful, pensive. As she listens to the silvery voice, her attitude denotes admiration, less for the spoken words than for the ideas proclaimed.

"Well might the nation and its Parliament keep sacred the memory of that great Irish-Canadian.

"Sir, there is no history so picturesque and so dramatic as that of Canada. We are a diversified people and in a larger sense we are still an expansion of Europe. The Canadian pattern, if spread before us, would show in its delicate weaving four main colors—the French, the English, the Scotch, and the Irish.

"Up and down the great St. Lawrence, to and beyond, up the slow incline of the vast prairies that lift themselves toward the crowning towers of the Rockies, beyond that again, along the slopes of the Pacific, the race for ascendancy was between French, English, Scotch and Irish.

"There are many other elements merged in the national fabric, but they are not so distinct as the four I have just mentioned.

"When the great contest for the domination of the North American continent ended in 1759; when after that were laid practically in the wilderness, the foundations of a new state, the central idea of our ancestors was to build up a strong Government based on British principles, and to bring about, in the course of time, the unity of the component parts of Canada.

"With the treaty of Paris (1763), Canada became a British possession. Soon after, the U. E. Loyalists flocked to our borders to be joined later on by the immigrants which an unceasing tide carried across the seas from the British Isles.

"The chief characteristics they brought with them, were an indomitable spirit of ordered freedom, an innate love of popular Government, and that keen sense of self-reliance which made them famous all the world over.

"Foremost among the great leaders, whose consummate skill brought about the union of the then isolated provinces were Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and D'Arcy McGee—none of them of English stock—all of them of Celtic blood—yet all of them admirers of the English unwritten constitution, that admirable instrument which, in the language of Tennyson, has made of Britain:

"A land of settled Government, A land of just and old renown, Where freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

"Sir, I am not here to extol our constitution. We know that it consists of the application of those eternal principles of justice to the relations of men to each other. Those principles are not of yesterday. Their source is lost in the mists of antiquity.

"But if they were planted on Canadian soil and embodied in our constitution, we owe it to the unflinching determination and to the far-sightedness of the Fathers of Confederation to their eloquence which above all, nerved the arms and fired the hearts of a whole generation of men who discarded the garb of colonialism to become full fledged Canadians.

### ROMANTIC CAREER OF MCGEE

"Of all those who led in the movement for the union of 1867, Thomas

D'Arcy McGee is assuredly the one whose career was the most romantic and arresting. He belonged to that brilliant race, which once freed from distressing and oppressing influences, has risen to places of power and eminence in every walk of industry and in every avenue of life which is open to brains and pluck.

"On behalf of the Canadian Parliament, I present you the toast which you, Mr. Chairman, have assigned to me as Speaker of the House of Commons. In that assembly of the nation's representatives, the name of Thomas D'Arcy McGee will long be remembered and cherished, because, no doubt, of the unshuffled integrity of his life, because of his fascinating oratory, his keenness of perception, his vigor of deduction, his sincerity of purpose.

But above all, because he had in him that love of justice and tolerance, that spirit of fair play which together made up a character whose influence cannot fail to be lasting in a country like ours.

"If the voice of McGee could still be heard, there would come from his lips a call to the faint-hearted: Stand four-square for Canada, have faith in her institutions, and in her future of immeasurable possibilities."

### MR. E. W. BEATTY, K. C. PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"I have listened with a great deal of pleasure," said Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the C. P. R., "to the inspiring tributes to Thomas D'Arcy McGee, given by the previous speakers, and the fact that on this occasion, 100 years after his birth, men of all walks of life and of various political faiths can still bear testimony to his greatness, his faith and his vision, is evidence that McGee's conceptions of Canada and for Canada were enduring. Like most of you, I am almost as proud of my Irish ancestry as I am of my Canadian birth. If I do not succeed in becoming a good citizen of Canada my failure to do so cannot be traced to either my parentage or my environment. If the son of an Irish father and a mother of Puritan ancestry and himself born in Ontario does not ultimately succeed in acquiring a Canadian point of view, then I should say there is little hope for any of us. A knowledge of what we have accomplished and a pride in that achievement, a knowledge of the strength and confidence of the Fathers of Confederation, and the reason for it must of necessity be a stimulus and inspiration to present-day Canadians. In the relatively short period that Thomas D'Arcy McGee lived he was by his genius and his eloquence able to visualize Canada as few men have, and his contribution to Canadian Confederation, great as it undoubtedly was, was perhaps overshadowed by his abiding faith in the country, and his great vision of its future."

### HIS IDEAL OF CANADIANISM

Mr. Beatty continued in part: "No man has put more succinctly or more impressively the question of the proper attitude of Canadians to Canada's problems than McGee did in his address before the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Quebec in 1862. No deeper philosophy or finer inspiration has fallen from the lips of any public man than the following paragraph, which I will quote:

"All we have to do is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep the country each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength and its reputation, each for himself, you and you, gentlemen and all of us, to welcome every talent, to hail every invention, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honor every acquirement and every natural gift; to lift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumstances, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless provinces, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new northern Nation."

"In this inspiring passage I would first draw your attention to a phrase which is repeated three times, namely, the phrase 'each for himself.' Here, I think, is a view of the national spirit which of recent years has inclined to be obscured, but which to my mind is vital. Whenever any problem has to be faced, any enterprise has to be promoted, we hear at once the cry, 'Why does not the Government do something?'—a cry which is not stayed until some Government department has been forced to undertake work which may not be the proper function of Government at all. Instead of each of us doing it for ourselves, we 'leave it to George.'"

"And again in the same speech: 'A Canadian nationality, not French-Canadian, nor British-Canadian, nor Irish-Canadian—patriotism rejects the prefix—is in my opinion, what we ought to labor for, that is what we ought to be

prepared to defend to the death. Heirs of one-seventh of the continent, inheritors of a long ancestral story, and no part of it dearer to us than the glorious tale of this last century, warned not by cold chronicles only but by living scenes passing before our eyes of the dangers of an unbridled democracy, we are here to vindicate our capacity by the test of a new political creation."

"The deductions you and I can draw from McGee's utterances are obvious—the spirit which actuated him and his conferees, the faith he had in this country, are just as necessary, in fact more necessary, today than ever. We hear a great deal of sectionalism—sectionalism which is good and that which is bad. I will admit that it is the other fellow's sectionalism that seems to me our own. There is nothing inherently wrong, in fact every thing that is commendable in a spirit of pride in local achievement and in the support of provincial, civic or other local matters. It is only when this spirit is carried to such extremes as to cause injury to other portions of the country that we can fairly say it is the kind of sectionalism which is contrary to the best interests of Canada. I am not suggesting that individually we can accomplish everything that should be accomplished—that requires a broader and more national effort, but in the words of McGee, 'each for himself,' can do his share in bringing about that happier condition."

"It is a significant fact that sectionalism in its extreme form, which is the sole form in which it is objectionable, only exists when times are hard, when grievances are exaggerated beyond their normal importance and when people are more critical by reason of commercial or economic difficulties. Restore in even moderate proportions the country's prosperity, re-initiate its development, and sectionalism and many other problems will disappear. Its disappearance will be accelerated by a broader understanding by the people of Canada of the country's problems, local and national."

### PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS

"I have spoken very briefly in the simple language of daily commercial dealings and I realize how inadequately expressed is my appreciation of McGee. Nothing could be more impressive than the eloquent tributes which have fallen from the lips of His Excellency and the distinguished men around him. I do not know what policies McGee would have adopted to meet our present day problems. I do not know what he would do with the National Railways, Church Union, Prohibition, or other things which should be prohibited, but I have the profound conviction that he would have grappled with them with that same high courage, forcefulness, almost uncanny vision and deep confidence in Canada and its people with which no obstacle is insurmountable, no difficulty is insuperable, no difference irreconcilable and no national disintegration possible."

### RIGHT HON. MACKENZIE KING PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

"It is seldom so many circumstances combine to give to an occasion the memorable character of the one we are assembled to celebrate this evening," said Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. "We are met to do honor to the memory of one of Ireland's patriot sons, who in his day and generation, in the theatre of the English speaking world, played a man's part, but whose name will ever bear an immortal association with that of our Dominion."

"One hundred years ago today, Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born in the picturesque village of Carlingford, in Ireland. Fifty-seven years ago today, which happened to be an Easter Monday, his mortal remains were laid to rest in the city of Montreal, which had honored him as one of its representatives in the old Parliament of the United Canada and in the first Parliament of the newly-created Dominion. In the intervening brief forty-three years the romantic and dramatic incidents of his strenuous and varied career would of themselves have sufficed to give fame to his name. At the age of twenty-two he had been foremost in the revolutionary movement of the forties to gain for Ireland political independence. For this venture he suffered many years' exile from his native land. After ten years spent in the United States he came to Canada to reside, became when still in his thirties a member of Parliament and a member of the administration of the day. At the close of his forty-second year he met death at the hand of an assassin, having, in the course of his ten years in Canada, labored as few in public life have done to bring harmony and concord to the many relationships of our human society, and to bring into being the crowning achievement of British constitu-

tional development, the Confederation of the Colonies of British North America.

"IT WAS THE SOUL OF THE MAN THAT MADE HIM WHAT HE WAS"

"But it is due to something more than romantic or dramatic incident that History is proud to place a centenary wreath upon that brow tonight. In this life of little more than forty years, as already indicated, some twenty were spent in the land of his birth, ten in the United States and ten in Canada. In all three countries reverence will be done today to the day of McGee's birth. It was the soul of the man which made him what he was and which found expression in such a variety of noble ways. McGee was by no means unconscious of his mystical transcendent powers; but he discerned their origin aright. He was the first to attribute his qualities of heart and mind to what he had inherited from his parents, and more particularly from his mother, who with a tender solicitude, in his early childhood, nurtured the moral and spiritual qualities with which she had endowed him. To adversity and to industry we must attribute what in early youth he acquired in other days. At this Easter season it may not be amiss to reflect that via crucis vi lucis is perhaps the profoundest of the laws of life. The way of the cross is the way of light; Good Friday comes first and then the Easter dawn. To hold aloft for others the lamp of progress one has first to learn to carry his own cross. It is thus that humanity is helped. To one of McGee's fine sensibilities, personal privation was but a path to the understanding of the lot of his fellow-men. The two thus interrelated were inseparable in his thought. As he sought to grow in moral stature and in personal freedom, so he sought to win like opportunities of growth for all around him. We know that this endeavor found expression in revolt; it found expression also in poetry and in oratory, in historic and prophetic utterance; and in the many constructive qualities of the highest statesmanship."

"What constitute the latter would, did time permit, be both pleasurable and profitable to consider. In the case of D'Arcy McGee three qualities of many were certainly pre-eminent and of each of these I should like to say just a word.

### HIS GIFT OF VISION

"First and foremost I should place vision, without which, as the scriptures say, 'a people perish,' and without which no man was ever a leader in any true sense of the word. Vision is the power to discern; to discern what is needed at the time; to see that need in relation alike to the past and the future. It was this quality which, in the field of letters, made McGee an historian and a poet, in politics an orator, a helpful legislator and administrator. He saw the needs of the people, the needs of the time, and he was able to interpret them to the people themselves. It was in this particular that he was so very helpful in the great work of Confederation to which his illustrious talents were so unceasingly and unselfishly devoted.

"Next I should place his desire for unity. This was based on an understanding of the law of growth. In this field of endeavor McGee labored with singular assiduity. It was a unity which sought to preserve variety, not a unity to be confounded with uniformity. It was here that he displayed, more particularly during his years in Canada, those all important qualities of moderation and toleration, in which he set all classes in our country so splendid an example. He was essentially liberal-minded and recognized the many-sidedness of truth and of human nature. That he was not without a certain versatility in his political outlook is clear from the fact that in the years he was in Parliament, at one time he was an Independent, at another a Liberal, and at yet another, a Conservative. In extenuation of the latter circumstance, it must be recalled that the fate as well as the complexion of parties in Canada in the fifties and the sixties was often a most uncertain quantity. Regardless, however, of party allegiance McGee ever sought to lessen, and where he was able to do so, obliterate racial and religious strife and to remove sectional jealousies and prejudices. In this he was the true patriot. This quality above all others should cause men of all faiths and origins to reverence his memory. Wherever there were differences of race or creed or birth he looked for what was best in each and sought the common ground. It is only thus that men can be brought to dwell together in accord. With equal zeal he sought to stamp out whatever tended to create bitterness and hatreds. There was nothing finer or braver in his whole career or of greater service to Canada and the British Empire than his stern repression of Fenianism,

### HIS DESIRE FOR UNITY

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## CATHOLIC NOTES

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed the Harer bill providing that school boards may dismiss children in the Public schools for one hour each week for religious instruction. The vote was 107 to 76.

St. Louis.—Religious education is the paramount issue not only in the United States but in most of the civilized countries of the world today. Archbishop Glennon declared in an address delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the new \$200,000 parochial school in St. Mary Magdalen's parish, Southampton.

London, Eng.—An Anglican vicar and his curate who became converts received minor orders together at the Brompton Oratory. They are Mr. Kilburn formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, and Mr. Holland. They will join the Oratorian Fathers.

Indianapolis.—Governor Jackson has vetoed the bill passed by the recent session of the Indiana Legislature which would have permitted Public school authorities to release Public school children from attendance at the schools for two hours a week for the purpose of receiving religious instruction.

New York, April 3.—Father Patrick, a member of the Friars of the Atonement at Graymorn and formerly a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died here suddenly during the past week. In 1917 Father Patrick was the Rev. Patrick James Grattan Mythen, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Athanasius in Los Angeles.

A radio broadcasting station with a radius of 1,800 miles is being established at the Catholic University, Washington, by the university department of electrical engineering. It will operate on a wavelength of 295 meters. Assignment of call letters by the Department of Commerce is expected soon. Educational matters will occupy most of the programs of the new station.

Detroit, April 4.—Building contracts for the new Mary Grove College for Women to be constructed here at a cost of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 were let this week, it has been announced at Monroe, Mich., the present seat of the institution. The Sisters—Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary are in charge of the college, which has borne the title St. Mary's College.

River Forest, Ill., April 4.—Rosary College, for the higher education of young women, conducted here by the Dominican Sisters, has announced the adoption of a plan whereby undergraduates will be sent to Europe for a year's study and travel as a part of their regular course. The movement is new, and only a small number of women's colleges in this country are making trial of it.

London, Eng.—One man kept a conference of the St. Vincent de Pal Society going during the War. Father George Stebbing, C.S.S.R., told members of the central council recently, quoting the incident as an example of zeal. All the members but one had joined the forces, and the single brother left went on collecting subscriptions, calling and holding a formal annual meeting and sending reports to headquarters. The conference is now in a flourishing condition.

New York, March 30.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the American Jewish Congress, has protested against the movement for the teaching of religion to Public school children through arrangements for cooperation by the city or State. He protested, he said, against any step that might lead directly or indirectly to confusion in the popular mind of the functions of Church and State. When the Church infringes on the State, he declared, the Jews will be the first to suffer.

Washington.—Secretary of State Kellogg, on behalf of President Coolidge, has replied to the recent message of sympathy sent by the Pope, through the Cardinal Secretary of State, on the occasion of the tornado disaster in the Middle West. Secretary Kellogg's message reads: "The President desires me to express the deep appreciation with which he received Cardinal Gasparri's telegram of March 22 conveying Your Holiness's message of sympathy and spiritual comfort to the sufferers in the disaster that has fallen upon this country."

New Haven, Conn.—Announcements have been issued here this Fall for the opening of a new Catholic college for women which is expected to take rank with Wellesley, Smith, Yassar and the other leading colleges for women in the United States. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary's of the Springs, East Columbus, Ohio, will have charge of the new institution, which will be known as Albertus Magnus College. Lay teachers as well as Sisters will make up the faculty, which will include Catholic members of the faculty of Yale University here.