

# 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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## POPE DEEPLY MOVED BY BIG PILGRIMAGE OF PROTESTANTS

PILGRIMS CONFESS THEMSELVES  
PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED

By Mrs. Enrico Pace  
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

One of the audiences which touched the heart of the Pope most deeply during the past few weeks was that in which he received the second Holy Year pilgrimage from Scandinavia. A peculiar characteristic of this pilgrimage was that it not only included some Protestants but also had the first Scandinavian pilgrimage—two that the Protestants were in an overwhelming majority. In the first pilgrimage from the Northern countries there were 40 Protestants out of a total of 440 pilgrims. In this second pilgrimage, however, there were only 30 Catholics out of a total of 210.

Visits by Protestants who have come to Rome and who have been so much impressed by the grandeur and beauty of the Catholic religion, even to the point of being converted in many instances, is not new in the annals of Holy Years. Not a few have been converted and many of them have left striking testimonials in favor of the Roman Church.

CALVIN'S GRANDSON BECAME  
CARMELITE

For example, in the Holy Year of 1600, among those converted was Stephen Calvin, grandson of the heresiarch, who was received by the Pope with great cordiality and abjured heresy. Later in life Stephen Calvin became a religious in the Order of the Discalced Carmelites. Again, in the Holy Year of 1650 under the Pontificate of Innocent X., the heretic Christopher Ranzau was converted. He afterwards wrote a very beautiful letter to his Protestant friends, George Calixt, describing his impressions of Rome and the Holy Year and saying:

"Here in Rome all peoples and all tongues find themselves bound together in an indivisible link of one Faith and one Charity only."

In the first Scandinavian pilgrimage, which consisted of pilgrims from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland, and which was the first from that country not only in this Holy Year, but in all the centuries which have passed since the Reformation, there were, as heretofore stated, a considerable number of Protestants. These non-Catholics took part, however, in all the practices of Holy Year; they were present at the Papal Mass and audience and even at the General Communion in the Vatican Basilica and they manifested the greatest respect and devotion. After the Communion they declared that they were profoundly impressed and envied the good fortune of Catholics in being able to participate in such a touching feast of the soul. Their conduct was similar to that of the 20 Bulgarian Schismatics who came to Rome with a group of 100 Catholics from that country. The Schismatics participated in all the prayers and visits to the Basilicas, attended the Papal Mass and audience and demonstrated no less veneration for the Vicar of Christ than did their Catholic companions.

After the first Scandinavian pilgrimage had returned home its members were so enthusiastic about their visit to Rome that a second one was organized. And notwithstanding that in this second pilgrimage there were six times as many Protestants as Catholics, the entire group went through all the visits which, for Catholics, constitute the fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the spiritual benefits of Holy Year. All members of the pilgrimage carried the regular pilgrim's cards and wore the regular badges. They all visited the Basilicas, the catacombs, and the Missionary Exhibition. While the Catholics were repeating their visits to the Basilicas and attending to other pious practices necessary to gain the Holy Year indulgences, their Protestant friends saw the monuments and historical places in Rome, and some of them went as far as Naples to see that city and the excavations at Pompeii. However, they seemed to prefer to visit sacred monuments of Christian piety and to watch the processions of pilgrims passing through the streets of Rome in daily magnificent spectacles of devotion.

PROTESTANTS KISSED POPE'S HAND

But where the Protestant pilgrims showed they understood the importance and spiritual significance of the Holy Year was at the Papal audience and in the manner in which they bore themselves in the presence of the Holy Father. That evening they were all gathered together in the Sala del Concistoro, which was reserved for the Scandinavians exclusively, and there they awaited His Holiness in silence and profound meditation. When the Pope arrived all knelt immediately and remained kneeling while he passed. The Holy Father, smiling with great benevolence, approached the group of ecclesiastics, which

included Monsignor Snoys, of Bergen, Norway; Father Jensen, parish priest of Copenhagen, and Father Meyer, S. J., of Stockholm, and greeted them cordially. Then, accompanied by Monsignor Snoys, who speaks French well, the Pope passed round the rows of kneeling pilgrims, giving each his hand to kiss and distributing the commemorative medals. All of the pilgrims, Protestants as well as Catholics, fulfilled this act of homage and gratefully received the Jubilee medal. The Pope questioned Monsignor Snoys frequently about various phases of the pilgrimage and His Holiness from time to time greeted the pilgrims, speaking in French.

When he had finished the round of the salons, the Holy Father ascended the throne and addressed the pilgrims in French, giving a discourse particularly adapted to the special conditions of his hearers. Giving some personal reminiscences, the Pope recalled how at a certain time in his life he had had the idea of visiting the Scandinavian countries, their churches, their cathedrals in which still live testimonies of the art, history and faith of those peoples, that faith which has now made the Scandinavians feel a longing for Rome. Various circumstances made it impossible for the Pope to make that visit, he said.

But now the Scandinavians have come to visit him for the second time this year and he was deeply moved. He wished the pilgrims abundant consolations of mind and spirit and above all he hoped that they would find in Rome Christian Catholic souls. He concluded by bestowing his Blessing and invoking divine grace so that the holy inspirations and suggestions that the Eternal City has inspired in each of them should bring forth fruit. He asked Monsignor Snoys to translate his words into the language of the pilgrims.

Then the Pope, using the Latin liturgical formula, imparted the Apostolic Blessing. All of the pilgrims knelt again and received the blessing respectfully and with bowed heads. As they rose the pilgrims gave three cheers for the Sovereign Pontiff, who left the room smiling and blessing them.

INSPIRING SCENE OF POETIC BEAUTY

It is impossible to describe the beautiful impression that this memorable audience made on them all.

But the impression was not yet complete. The audience had taken place in the evening, and, on leaving, the pilgrims found themselves in the Cortile di San Damaso, lighted only dimly by the reflection of the lamps in the three galleries, closed in with large glass panes, which run round the three floors of the magnificent Papal Palace. In the first of these galleries the Pope has passing in review Italian pilgrims, who were voicing their joy at his presence by singing the pious songs of their country.

The Scandinavian pilgrim stopped to listen and whilst looking towards the gallery they saw the confused shadows of the pilgrims lined up and of the Pope, who was passing among them blessing them. It was a scene of poetic and impressive beauty, and the Scandinavian pilgrim did not leave until the singing had ceased and the figure of the Pope had disappeared into another saloon where other pilgrims awaited him. Then leaving the Vatican at last they could hardly find words to express their joy and admiration. Amongst them were two or three journalists, Protestants, and one of them said:

"I have travelled all over the world and I have seen scenes and spectacles of every kind and magnitude; but I have never seen anything so beautiful, so touching, and so profoundly impressive as what I have seen this evening."

Turning to a Catholic near him he added: "Really we Protestants have nothing similar, nothing so high and so convincing for the soul as you have in your Pope."

RECEIVES PORTUGUESE PILGRIMS

Meanwhile Pius XI. had passed into the Ducal Hall, where the Portuguese pilgrims awaited him. They, according to the custom of southern peoples, welcomed him with a burst of enthusiasm as noisy as a little before that of the Scandinavians had been contained and correct. The Holy Father, before beginning to greet them one by one, passing along the rows, stopped a moment as if to embrace all together in a smiling glance. Certainly the Pope, at that instant, must have compared—in his thoughts—the manifestations of the sentiments of the men who live within the Polar Circle and those who are separated from burning Africa only by a narrow strait. And his heart must have exulted in recognizing in the very different exterior forms the expression of similar sentiments of homage and filial affection.

A little later, speaking to the Portuguese, he mentioned the Scandinavians whom he had greeted and blessed a little while before and said:

"How mysterious, and at the same time providential, are these affinities that unite your faith, your present ardor, with those memories of a great Catholic past, a past which, however, contains magnificent promises for the future."

## JESUITS TO EXTEND STUDY OF EARTHQUAKES

St. Louis is to become the national center of Jesuit stations for the study of earthquakes, and as such is to have perhaps the greatest research establishment in that field in the country.

The announcement is the outcome of a meeting a month ago in Chicago of Jesuit seismologists in the United States. At that time the Jesuit Seismological Association was formed and the St. Louis central station was projected. This plan has now been ratified.

Father James S. MacElwane, S. J., new Professor of Geophysics and Seismology at St. Louis University, is in charge of the station. For the last two years he has been in charge of the seismographic station at the University of California, and he also had charge of the study and publication of records of the earthquake station at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. He has an international reputation among seismologists.

An extremely sensitive seismograph will be constructed by Father MacElwane here to study the almost imperceptible earthquakes in the Ozark regions. The priest-scientist has just returned from Washington, where he conferred with officials of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey on a survey of the Ozark area which has been authorized by Congress. By determining what danger exists, it may be possible to prevent huge loss in life and property through providing protection beforehand.

## RETIRING CATHOLIC LORD MAYOR HONORED BY KING

London, Eng.—The retiring Lord Mayor of London and his two sheriffs—all three Catholics for the first time since the Reformation—have been honored by the King. The Lord Mayor, Sir Alfred Louis Bower, becomes a baronet, and Alderman F. J. Barthorpe and Mr. H. G. Downer, two sheriffs, are to be knighted.

The sheriffs have already made way for their successors, but the Lord Mayor will not go out of office till November 9, when the new "first citizen of London" will be duly installed with the time-honored pageant through the city.

To mark their last Sunday in office together, the city's chief officials attended Mass together at Westminster Cathedral. They were formally received as they reached the cathedral in state and were conducted to special seats before the sanctuary.

The new Lord Mayor is an Anglican and a freemason.

## SCHOOLS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

London, Eng.—To combat the anti-Christian propaganda of the proletarian Sunday schools run by the communist party, evening classes for young men and women are being started at the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Manchester.

In other northern cities similar action has been taken when communist activity begins to affect young Catholics, who are invited into anti-Christian meetings after attendance at harmless-looking dances and social gatherings.

Announcing the commencement of instructional classes in Christian doctrine, Father C. Diamond, of Manchester, condemned the attitude of present-day leaders of thought toward the basic truths of Christianity, which resulted in the growing evil of birth-control and the weakening of the marriage tie.

## BENEDICTINE ABBOT ENTHRONED

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine  
(Coloane Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The ecclesiastical enthronement of the new Abbot of St. Matthias, Dr. Laurentius Zeller, has just taken place at Trier, thus completing the return to the Benedictine Order of an ancient medieval house of which they have been bereft since the French Revolution.

St. Matthias' Abbey has for many years belonged to the parish of St. Matthias, but for a long time it has been the wish of Catholics generally that it be returned to the Benedictines. Bishop Bornemann in 1922 finally gave the Order administrative control over it, together with the tomb of the Apostle St. Matthew and the entire group of large buildings, the parish assenting to the change. The Holy See gave its approbation, and the translation has now been completed with the enthronement of the abbot.

## COUNT STEALS JEWELS CAUSES SENSATION IN ETERNAL CITY

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

Rome, Oct. 16.—Count Jose Delamotha, native of Mexico, dealer in precious stones, and friend of many members of the Italian nobility, has been arrested here and charged with trying to steal the rich jewels that adorn the statue of the Virgin in the Church of St. Augustine. The arrest has caused a sensation since the Count has enjoyed great esteem in the most exclusive social circles. Police believe they have succeeded in linking the Count with other mysterious robberies of churches during the past few years.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS FOUND ON CAPTIVE

Last Friday night the Count secreted himself in the Church of St. Augustine and allowed himself to be locked in. About midnight he came out of his hiding place and attempted to remove the jewels adorning the statue of the Virgin. A lay brother on guard gave the alarm and the police arrested the Count in a small room near the organ, where he had sought refuge. When arrested he was searched and a set of burglar's tools and some gold objects which did not belong to the church were found. He also had a topographical plan of the Church of St. Louis, which is near St. Augustine's.

Further investigation by the police, they declare, has fixed the guilt upon the Count for the theft of precious objects from the Cathedral of St. Ambrose, in Milan, several years ago while the present Pope was Archbishop of that See. On that occasion the thief forced open the tomb of St. Ambrose and took the richly ornamented episcopal ring, which had been given by Cardinal Richelieu, Archbishop of Turin, to Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and which had been placed in the Saint's tomb by the latter. Five diamonds were also taken from the episcopal cross of St. Ambrose. This outrage caused a great furore in Milan and several ecclesiastics connected with the cathedral were arrested on suspicion. All were released after a few days, however, when no evidence could be found to link them with the theft. The present Pope, then the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, was greatly distressed because all the circumstances indicated that the theft had been perpetrated by some one closely connected with the cathedral. At that time no one had any suspicion that Count Delamotha had any connection with the robbery, but it has now been recalled that he was a frequent visitor to the Milan Cathedral and had obtained permission to make studies and photographs of the tomb of Saint Ambrose.

UNDER SUSPICION IN MILAN

It has also been recalled that the Count made similar photographic studies of the richly jeweled picture of the Madonna in the Church of St. Bernardine in Milan, and that the Sacristan of that church discovered him attempting to hide in the church basement. The rector of St. Bernardine's wished to have him arrested then but some nobleman intervened in his favor, guaranteeing his future good behavior and the arrest was not made. The Count was, however, forbidden to enter the Church of St. Bernardine again. At the time he denied any criminal intention and gave various unconvincing explanations of his behavior. Stories are now being told of attempts he made to approach other rich shrines in various sanctuaries and also the royal treasures at Monza.

When news of the Count's arrest reached Milan a woman representing herself as his wife came at once to Rome and endeavored to convince the police that it was all a mistake.

## IRELAND PREPARING FOR THREE CENTENARIES

Ireland is starting preparations for three very striking Christian centenaries. The greatest of them all will occur in 1932, which will be the fifteenth centenary of St. Patrick's coming to preach the Gospel in Ireland.

In 1929 the Catholics of Ireland will have enjoyed exactly one hundred years of Emancipation, and widespread celebrations will crown the immortal achievement of Daniel O'Connell, who freed his country from the Penal Laws.

The year 1926, now close at hand, will be the seventh centenary of the canonization of one of the greatest of the Irish saints, St. Laurence O'Toole. It is expected that the last-mentioned event will be the signal for a literary incident, in the publication of the long-awaited Life of St. Laurence O'Toole, on which the Dean of St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral is at work. Father McInerney, the distinguished Dominican scholar, says: "I am confident

that it will be irreproachable in tone, ably written, and based upon careful and minute research."

Dean Lawlor, although a Protestant, has done valuable historical and biographical service in studying the careers of the great Catholic Churchmen of ancient Ireland. He has given the public, the finest edition of St. Bernard's "Life of St. Malachy."

## FIRE AT NOTRE DAME U.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 16.—While the celebration of Founder's Day was being closed Tuesday night at the University of Notre Dame here, fire destroyed one of the great buildings on the campus which my ke fire, a definite stage in the growth of the university since its founding in 1842.

Starting at 10 o'clock, flames within twenty minutes had enveloped the large barn on the Dor Road, across from Howard Hall, the new freshman dormitory. The structure and most of its contents were beyond saving when the South Bend fire department reached the scene. The damage is tentatively estimated at \$65,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was erected in 1905.

Flames shot rapidly into the sky and were visible for miles around. Students who had been preparing for bed slipped on bathrobes and hastened to the scene. Many in South Bend, believing the university on fire, rushed to the grounds. These included many students. A huge crowd shortly surrounded the blazing building, but could do nothing to stay the flames.

A wind from the southeast was fortunately responsible for carrying the sparks from the burning building away from adjacent university structures and over the wooded land behind the library, where they fell harmlessly into the waters of St. Mary's Lake.

The great barn contained 150 tons of alfalfa hay, many of the farm implements used by the university department of agriculture, and much of the stock raised by Leo, one of the foremost stock raisers in the country. Seven fine horses perished in the flames, but twelve others were led from the building before the blaze had made too much headway. The fire gained so rapidly, however, that only the few horses were saved, and the remaining contents of the building, an auto truck, a sedan, several wagons, all the usual barn machinery, tools and smaller lots of grain and produce were lost.

## ANGLICAN CHURCH LOSING HOLD SAYS CLERGYMAN

London, Eng.—An Anglican clergyman, the Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, charges that his church has lost its influence on the people.

"It is time," he says, "that the Church of England, and especially the episcopate, wake up to the obvious fact that it no longer commands the allegiance and the respect of large masses of the people."

"Nine-tenths of the working men of Protestant England never darken the doors of a church, except for such formal family affairs as christenings, weddings and funerals. The prayers leave them cold; the preaching too often moves only to contempt."

Mr. Manby Lloyd has worked in Canada and the United States. He is now at Leamington.

## CARD. MERRY DEL VAL'S BROTHER ROBBED

New York, Oct. 16.—Jewelry, watches, and diamond studded decorations received from various European monarchs, of a total intrinsic value of approximately \$50,000 were stolen here from the apartment of Domingo Merry del Val, brother of Cardinal Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to England.

Domingo Merry del Val is a diplomatic messenger of the King of Spain. He came to the United States in March carrying confidential messages from the King. While he was in this part of the world he also attended to business in connection with his extensive mining interests in North and South America. He is vice-president of the Patino Mines and Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., a tin mining corporation of South America, with holdings valued at \$50,000,000.

Among the decorations on the list of stolen articles furnished to the police were the insignia of Isabella the Catholic, most highly prized of Spanish decorations; and the badge of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, fashioned of gold and encrusted with jewels. The robbery occurred while Don Domingo was absent on a visit for several days with friends on Long Island. His diplomatic passport and other important papers were not touched.

## ANGLICAN UNION PLAN FACES IMPASSE

London, Eng.—Discussing the recently concluded conversations between the Anglicans and the Free Church, which broke off on the question of the validity of the Free Churches ordinations, the Methodist Times says: "If we are prepared to face the facts with honesty there is nothing changed in the attitude of either party."

"Our Anglican friends ought to know that, unless the representatives of the Church of England are prepared to accept the implication of the acknowledgment of the 'real' ministries of the Free Churches, the conferences are not merely 'suspended,' they are concluded."

The Anglicans had formerly admitted in ambiguous terms the "validity" of the Free Church orders, but at the Lambeth conversations they called for re-ordination before a Free Church minister could be permitted to officiate in an Anglican Church.

The Universe accuses the Anglicans of playing a double game.

"On the other hand," says this Catholic paper, "they are trying to win the approval of the Catholic Church, and of the schismatic churches of the East, and on the other they are seeking to secure the allegiance of the various Protestant sects. With the former the establishing of their claim to valid orders and apostolic succession is the only key to recognition; with the latter it is just that very claim that bolts and bars the door to corporate reunion. They know that once they admit to their ranks a non-episcopally ordained ministry, they are cut off for ever from East and West alike. They also know that if they declare nonconformist orders to be utterly null and void, all hope of home re-union is dashed to pieces. And so, on one pretext or another, by carefully veiled phrases and amiable ambiguities, they hope to get dissenting ministers to submit to the laying on of their unanointed hands."

## INDIFFERENCE TO RELIGION REBUKED

London, Eng.—"We talk of Empire. We have carried our name across the waters where we should have carried God's Body and Blood." This criticism of British indifference to Christianity was uttered by Father Bede Jarrett, O. P., when addressing the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom on its feast day. He did not pursue the subject, beyond pleading for the establishment of an outpost of the faith in every village in England.

Another "church hall," which can be used for a school or for social purposes during the week and opened up as a church on Sundays, is being built at Abercynon, South Wales, where the foundation stone was laid recently by the Archbishop of Cardiff. It will serve a ready-made congregation of five hundred, mostly employed at the local colliery. Mass has been said lately in a room at the local hotel, loaned by its non-Catholic proprietors.

## CATHOLIC SCHOOL ON PAR WITH STATE INSTITUTIONS

Milan.—Another victory for Catholic education has been revealed in the recent decree of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction granting official status to the Superior Normal School of Mary Immaculate. This means that diplomas and certificates issued to the graduates of the Catholic Normal School will have the same value as those granted by State institutions. It also means that graduates of this institution are entitled to teach in the Public schools and lycées.

The Mary Immaculate Normal Institute is a training school for woman teachers. Coming so soon after the official recognition of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, the granting of official status to this Catholic school has been a source of great satisfaction and pride. The official decree has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale.

## MAYNOOTH MISSION IN CHINA

Dublin.—The grave uneasiness felt in Ireland as to the safety of the Maynooth Mission in China has been considerably allayed by the latest news from the missionaries. They admit that there are ominous signs of trouble ahead; but so far the native population has not shown them the least hostility. The news still declines to leave Hangyang, though the Protestant lady missionaries left some time ago. The students are the advance guard of the present movement against European influence, and the students of colleges under western control went on strike immediately. The boys at the college of the Christian Brothers were the only exception, and they are remaining at their desks despite the picketing of the others.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

New York.—The Order of the Sacred Cross, a papal decoration, was bestowed upon Mrs. Justine B. Ward, foundress of the Pius X. School of Liturgical Music.

Dublin.—Welcomed by the parish priest, one of the heads of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Simms, M. P., arrived at Newtownards, in Down County, to open a Catholic bazaar organized to get funds for the purchase of a new parochial house.

London, Oct. 5.—A large bronze crucifix designed by the late John Sargent and which is now in the United States, will be brought back with a view to its serving as his monument in St. Paul's Cathedral here. The crucifix, 18 feet high, was designed for the Boston Public Library as one of a series of pictures and symbols giving the history of the religions of the world, culminating in Christianity.

A nun who was the daughter of a peer died recently at Bullingham, Hereford, Eng., at the age of eighty, a few months after the celebration of the diamond jubilee of her religious profession. Sister Frances Arundell, superior of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul at Bullingham, was the Hon. Cecily Mary Arundell, second daughter of the eleventh Lord Russell of Wardour. The funeral at Melmont Abbey was attended by the Archbishop of Cardiff.

La Croix Nantaise, Nantes Catholic paper, announces that Mademoiselle Raymond Margerie, beneficiary of a miraculous cure at Lourdes, is to enter the convent to consecrate her whole life to gratitude to the Blessed Virgin. Mademoiselle Margerie, who is twenty-three years of age has suffered from tubercular afflictions. A surgical operation had been performed but had not effected a complete cure. Several physicians testified officially at Lourdes that the trouble has now entirely disappeared.

Cologne, Oct. 5.—Princess Theresa of Bavaria, only daughter of the former Prince-Regent and member of a distinguished Catholic family, is dead. Although of royal blood, she elected to become a scientist and gained eminence in the fields of geography and natural science. She traveled extensively in Europe, and in North and South America, and wrote important books, for which she was awarded an honorary degree as a Doctor of Philosophy and made an honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Science. She was seventy-five years old at her death.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Ku Klux Klan is wholly devoid of real Americanism, and is now engaged in an attempt to put control of Public schools exclusively in the hands of Protestant organizations, former Judge Lawrence Becker told members of the Secular League in an address here this week. Judge Becker declared that several denominations are still following "Fifteenth Century principles of religion," making reference in that connection to the Scopes case in Tennessee.

Paris.—Miss Laura Hopkins, daughter of W. A. Hopkins of Brattleboro, Vt., whose career of charity work in Paris for several years has made her well known, has become a Benedictine nun. Her father and sister were present at the ceremony. Miss Hopkins was a leader of a group of young women of prominent families and wealth who, before the War, left the social world and dedicated themselves to charities. They lived with their own charges in a very poor quarter of Paris. In the War they devoted themselves to refugees. Miss Hopkins has now decided to continue her work as a religious. Her name in the order will be Mere Emmanuel.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—His Eminence Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, on Thursday was decorated with the Star and Cross of a Grande Officiere of the Royal Italian Order of the Crown of Italy. He is the first American to be honored. Dr. Leopold Zunini, Italian Consul General, presented the decoration to the Cardinal in his private office in the chancery. His Eminence wore his full cardinal's robes. The decoration is in recognition of the cardinal's "services to humanity, religion and education of children of immigrants." It was brought to Chicago by a special messenger.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The Rev. Paul Gony, S. J., a Professor of Theology at the Gregorian University, was killed in the streets of Rome Monday morning by an Italian soldier who had become suddenly demented. The affair caused great excitement. The Pope sent his condolences to the Superior-General of the Jesuits and solemn funeral services were held this morning in the Church of St. Ignatius. Among those who attended were Cardinals Billot, Bishop Crimont, Vicar-Apostolic of Alaska; the French Consul, representatives of the army and of various religious orders, as well as numerous members of the clergy. Father Gony was a native of France.