

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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PROMPT ACTION AVERTS PANIC

PAULIST PRIESTS CALM 4,500 WHILE CHURCH IS ABLAZE

New York, Oct. 1.—Prompt action of the priestly averted a panic among more than 4,500 persons assembled in the church of St. Paul the Apostle of the Paulist Fathers, Sixth street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, when a fire was discovered over one of the side altars. Led by ten of the Paulist Fathers the entire congregation walked quietly from the old and picturesque edifice without any disorder.

The fire was started in the ceiling above the Blessed Virgin's altar at the southwest corner of the Church by what was at first thought to be defective insulation of the electric light wires, but upon investigation the exact cause of the fire could not be determined. The Rev. Henry F. Riley, rector of the Church, saw smoke coming through the ceiling while the Rev. Owen A. McGrath was in the midst of a sermon. He immediately told Father McGrath, requesting him to announce that all should leave the church from the nearest exits without creating any commotion. An usher notified other priests in the rectory and they placed themselves at the various exits to maintain order. An alarm was turned in by one of the parishioners and a few minutes after the church was emptied a crowd estimated at 15,000 gathered in the streets.

RADIO BROADCASTING INTERRUPTED

In the new Paulist radio station, adjoining the Church, the Rev. Thomas F. Burke was broadcasting a special sermon on St. Teresa, because of a nine-day novena in honor of the recently canonized saint which was being conducted in the church. Father Burke was informed of the fire and interrupted the broadcasting to assist his brother priests. After notifying the Blessed Sacrament the priests assisted the firemen in covering the altars and the treasured statues and paintings with rubber coverings.

Meanwhile the edifice had filled with smoke which poured through the open doors and windows, and to the spectators it appeared that the church was doomed.

Police reserves were called to make a path for the firemen, and hose lines were run through the entrance to the church, and part of the ceiling, with its mural decorations, was torn down before the fire was under control. The walls and flooring were damaged by smoke and water.

While some of the congregation knew that a fire had been discovered in the church during the services, most of them never realized that there was any danger, according to one of the Paulist Fathers, because of the manner in which Father McGrath, the preacher, announced to them that they must leave the church, and continue to relate pious stories. The Rev. William Finn, director of the famous Paulist choir, and organist of the church, played the organ until every person left the edifice, after Father McGrath had made the request to leave.

Father Riley said today that while the damage was difficult to estimate he thought that it would not exceed \$3,000.

St. Paul's Apostle Church was built in 1888. Noted architects have declared that the church is one of the most artistic in the country. It contains specimens of the art of John LaFarge, Stanford White, William Laurel Harris, and Frederick MacMonnies.

THEATRICAL HELPER REPORTS FULL CURE

New York.—Three months ago Edward Jacobi, forty-eight, theatrical helper, left the United States on a stretcher. Doctors shook their heads; they had for some time pronounced his case hopeless. Friends concealed the fact that their farewells would be the last they would offer the sufferer on earth.

Jacobi partook not at all of the fears of his friends, and scorned the doctors' words. He went to the shrine of Lourdes, in France. Today he is back, walking with a vigorous stride, apparently a well man.

"I think the doctors will either pronounce me cured or find me so well that they will be able to finish the job," he says, adding, "You see, I got fat over there."

Jacobi had suffered with a strained heart ever since he fell from a ladder on the stage of the Hippodrome ten years ago. For some time he had been confined to his bed and physicians told him medicine or surgery could do him no good. Friends, however, promoted a benefit, raised \$3,000, and sent him to Lourdes, where he was confident he would be cured.

He witnessed three immediate and absolute cures at Lourdes, while recovering his own health, Jacobi

told friends. Two were cases of paralysis and one of blindness he asserted. His four children and numerous friends joined in a celebration at his home the evening of his return.

PROVIDENCE HOLY NAME PARADE

MORE THAN 25,000 MARCH IN PROCESSION

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1.—More than 25,000 men marched through the streets of this city on Sunday in honor of the Holy Name of Jesus. Spectators numbering more than 100,000 lined the two-mile route and cheered the 24 divisions as they swept past with dozens of bands playing religious marches and hundreds of banners flying in the brisk autumn breeze.

The demonstration, sponsored by the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies, culminated in the dedication of the new \$1,000,000 La Salle Academy by the Right Rev. Bishop William A. Hickey. The dedication exercises, which took place in the 40-acre field adjoining the school, attracted nearly 40,000 people, one of the largest gatherings of Catholics ever held in Rhode Island.

In his address, which was broadcast through station WDFW, Bishop Hickey stressed the high importance of religious education and asserted that the founding of schools by the Church was a part of "Christian strategy in the defensive warfare against atheism, paganism, godless Socialism, Communism."

CRITICAL HIGH SCHOOL PERIOD

"The High school period," he said, "is a period most critical in the lives of our boys and girls. In the high schools they are no longer studying the elements, no longer studying merely the three R's; they are beginning to delve into the knowledge of the history of peoples, into the mysteries of the sciences, to learn the methods of modern business, and trades. And outside the circle of Christian schools they are obliged to do this almost absolutely without the help of a moral ruler, without the balancing influence of a counterweight. Impressionable minds reading the classics with scarcely a word of advice as to their fundamental truth or philosophy, acquiring business knowledge without mention of God as the author and avenger of justice, studying physics, chemistry and biology, in an atmosphere charged with the evolution theory, unconditionally divorced from the supernatural, from the knowledge of God, His laws, His rewards, His punishments, or His Church which He established for men upon earth, cannot fail to suffer a lessening of interest and a thinning out of concern about the true motives that make for honor and truth and loyalty."

The parade was reviewed from the front steps of the school. With the Bishop were Monsignor Peter E. Blessing, D. D., V. G., Monsignor Patrick Farrelly, Brother Edward, director of La Salle; Brother Leo, Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; Brother Calixtus, Assistant Provincial; Brother Thomas, President of Manhattan College; Brother Edmund, Procurator of the Province; Judge John W. Sweeney of the Rhode Island Supreme Court and Rhodes Antonio A. Apotosto and Charles A. Walsh of the State Superior Court, Mayor Joseph A. Gainer of Providence, and former Congressman Ambrose Kennedy.

MAYOR AMONG MARCHERS

Before taking his place with the reviewing group, Mayor Gainer marched with his parish, leaving the line at the entrance to the school grounds.

The dedication of the massive structure was a fitting climax to the High school campaign that has been carried on in the diocese during the past three years and has resulted in the establishment of new secondary schools in Providence, Woonsocket, Newport and Pawtucket and the beginning of a new girls' High school.

Immediately after the last division had passed, the dedication ceremony was carried out. The Bishop and his party then passed through the building and filed out to the beautifully appointed altar that had been erected in the rear of the school. Mounting the rostrum on the platform before the altar, the Bishop delivered his address to the vast throng. Amplifiers carried his voice to all parts of the great field.

Solemn Benediction followed the address and closed the day. The sun had gone down before that time and a full moon had risen high in the twilight sky. As the lights on the altar flashed on, a massed male choir began the "O Salutaris." The assemblage knelt. The "Tantum Ergo" followed and then in a profound hush, broken only by the altar chimers and the swinging censurers, the Host was raised by the Bishop for adoration.

THE IRISH DIVORCE BILL

ADVOCATES OVERWHELMED IN IRISH ELECTION

Dublin, Sept. 28.—While the returns from the Irish senatorial elections are not yet all in, it would seem at this time that not a single advocate of the recent Divorce Bill will be seated in the new Senate. Very serious reverses are reported from all directions for those Senators who advocated divorce measures in any form during the recent debate and who now are seeking reelection.

Counting the vote is now in progress. There are 79 candidates, and since the balloting was by Proportional Representation it may take four weeks to arrive at the final results. First preference votes, however, have been counted for several of the largest centers, including the city and county of Dublin and Counties Monaghan and Louth. The outstanding feature of the returns thus far is the blow dealt the divorce bill advocates. Only a big transfer of second preferences can save any of them.

BISHOP COHALAN LED CAMPAIGN

Bishop Cohalan, of Cork, led the campaign against the advocates of divorce, and later it was taken up by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland. The Society opposed every retiring member of the Senate who either voted for or abstained from an urgent reason from voting against the resolution recognizing the authority of the State to grant absolute divorce with the right to remarriage.

One of the retiring Senators is Mr. James Douglas, a member of the Society of Friends. He was Vice-Chairman of the Senate, with a salary of 1,000 pounds, and it was he who proposed the divorce resolution in the Dail. He protested when the Truth Society described his action as "an artful attempt to introduce divorce into the Free State," but Archbishop Harty and Mr. O'Reilly, secretary of the Society, answered him in pointed terms, the latter declaring that Senator Douglas "and those who voted with him, no matter what their intention, acted in distinct defiance of the conscientious beliefs of their fellow-countrymen." It was the contention of the Catholics that recognition of the right of the State to grant divorces was a big step toward the actual granting of divorces.

Catholics throughout the country immediately welcomed the stand taken by the Catholic Truth Society, and the results are now apparent in the voting. Some commentators are calling attention to the fact that whereas the Free State is scarcely 10 per cent. Protestant, the Senate has been given to non-Catholics, and that one of the first acts of this minority has been to attempt to foist on the population a legislative measure which would have outraged the bulk of the citizens of the country. These men say that the election results indicate an awakening to this perilous situation.

SMALL VOTE CAST

Only 26,772 out of a total electorate of 120,895 voted in the election. This lack of interest it attributed mostly to the fact that since the Anglo-Irish Treaty was concluded the country has been sufficed with elections. Since 1921 there have been two general elections. As a result of political differences and divisions, groups have resigned from the Dail from time to time, and the country also has had what might be called two miniature general elections besides the regular ones in the last year. When the time came for the Senate elections, the people were seemingly tired of the repeated round of balloting.

Another reason for the light vote was that the 79 candidates were of the same general political brand. The divorce bill question was the issue most warmly discussed throughout the campaigning.

URGES CATHOLICS TO SEEK ELECTIVE OFFICES

London, Eng.—Catholics still "live in the catacombs their forefathers dug in times of persecution," declared Mgr. Canon O'Kelly, vicar-general of the Salford diocese, criticizing the laity for their apathy in taking part in public life. Of artists, actors, musicians, scientists, litterateurs and others of an intellectual order Catholics have more than their proportion, says Mgr. O'Kelly.

"But," he continued, "we have few members of Parliament, city and other councillors, guardians of the poor, justices of the peace, members of education committees, few in positions gained by election. Prejudice and bigotry are not the cause of this inadequate representation, nor can any lack of financial assistance be pleaded. One reason is the shyness and the counterpart of former bigotry still unconsciously declining Catholics to draw attention to themselves."

KLAN DENOUNCED BY PROTESTANT ORGAN

St. John, N. B., Oct. 7.—The Wesleyan, a weekly publisher since 1838 at Sackville, New Brunswick, under Methodist auspices and now the official organ of the United Church of Canada, a recent union of Methodists, Congregationalists and some Presbyterians—devotes almost the whole of the editorial page of its current issue to a scathing denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan.

After declaring that the object of the Klan is to promote antagonisms between races and religions, The Wesleyan continues: "It has been said that this order in Canada has nothing in common with the order in the United States; but whilst that may be true in matter of organization, in principle, it is found to be exactly the same, and its whispering campaign against the French Canadian and the Roman Catholic is just as miserable as any campaign waged in the United States."

"Out in Vancouver, the other day, a Japanese youngster ranked in first place in the Provincial Entrance Examinations. Every true citizen glories in all that fact like this denotes; but according to these Klansmen that brilliant boy and all persons with foreign blood in their veins must be denied a place in our Canadian life. If he be a French Canadian he can not hold office; if he be a Roman Catholic he is not a good citizen; if he be a foreigner he is to be treated as a heathen."

The feature of this movement that must make one's blood boil is that it is promoted in the name of Protestantism. Quebec is to be pitted against the rest of Canada; Acadian against Canadian; Roman Catholic against Protestant; all in the name of the Protestant religion. When that is done we have nothing but a prostitution of one of the greatest institutions in the world. And that is just what this organization represents.

Its representation of Protestantism is as far removed from true Protestantism as night from day. No one can be a Klansman and carry on a campaign which strengthens the antagonisms of race and religion and at the same time be a true Christian. The Founder of the Christian Religion was a Jew and the Klansmen would bound the Jew from the borders of the country.

"Men who unite in a movement which would place race against race would be safer citizens if they went around with sticks of dynamite blowing up buildings; because then they could be classified and placed where they belong. As it is they belong to a despicable class of citizenship."

"Let drag this slimy monster out into the open and slay it, before it becomes full grown. Let membership in the Christian Church be denied any member of the Klan. Let a law be passed inflicting life imprisonment on any one guilty of Russian plans of Government but must have no place in any part of the British Empire. Let all persons who carry on a whispering campaign against French or Roman Catholic be disfranchised for life."

GIGANTIC CRUCIFIX IS RAISED ON SUMMIT

Milan.—One of the interesting and picturesque events of the Holy Year was the erection of a gigantic crucifix, 12 meters high, on the summit of Mount Resegone, overlooking the Lombard plain, at an altitude of 2,000 meters. The crucifix was erected by the Opera Cardinale Ferrari, of this city, as a memorial of the Holy Year of Jubilee, and was blessed by Cardinal Tozi in the presence of vast crowds of people.

The crucifix is of iron, and contains five wrought iron medallions. The largest of these, at the base of the cross, represents Pope Pius XI. Set in the iron cross is a smaller cross made of wood from the olive trees in Gethsemani. This cross was brought by the pupils from the school maintained by the Opera Cardinale Ferrari in Jerusalem on their pilgrimage to Rome. Before their departure they had carried it to Mount Calvary and had also laid it on the Holy Sepulchre. The great crucifix will stand not only as a memorial to the Holy Year of 1925 but as a symbol of peace.

The "Resegone" is the traditional mountain of Lombardy. It takes its name from its contour, its numerous small peaks give it the appearance of a huge saw, and it is on the very highest of these "saw-teeth" or peaks that the crucifix was erected. The task was a stupendous one, for the peak had to be leveled to make room for the reinforced concrete base to support the cross. The blasting required to level the peak in form of a terrace, and the transportation of workmen and materials to an altitude of 2,000 meters up a difficult mountain trail was no easy matter.

Despite the relative inaccessibility of the summit, crowds of people from every part of Milan and the surrounding country, from the Lombard villages and the shores of Lake Lecco, attended the ceremony of the benediction of the cross by Cardinal Tozi, who climbed the mountain fasting in order to be able to say Mass for the first time at the foot of the new memorial. The wooden cross from Gethsemani has previously been brought up by the Boy Scouts of the Opera Cardinale Ferrari and set in the iron frame.

When Cardinal Tozi appeared at the altar the crowd, estimated at between three and four thousand people, carrying banners and flags of all descriptions, crowded on the narrow ledges and on the terrace, and assisted with the utmost devotion at the Divine Sacrifice. The "Resegone," the traditional feature of Lombardy, will henceforth have a new meaning, for the huge crucifix, dominating the Lombard plain, will recall to future ages the great Jubilee Year of 1925, and the great Pontiff Pius XI.

JEW VINDICATES BRAVERY OF TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Paris, France.—The vindication by a Jew of two Catholic priests who had been made subjects of derision in an anti-clerical paper of the Department of Haute-Saone has attracted no little attention, and has had a result directly opposed to that sought by the author of the article.

The paper published an account of the rescue of two wealthy Jewish residents of Mantoch, Monsieur and Madame Levy, whose boat capsized in the River Saone while they were on a pleasure trip.

Lead astray by its sectarian policies, the paper stated that two men who were about one hundred meters from the scene of the accident hastened to save the victims "while two priests, witnesses of the drama, went down on the shore and knelt down, doubtless praying to Saint Barnabas to pull Monsieur and Madame Levy out of the water."

As a matter of fact the two priests bravely assisted in the rescue. They were Abbe Roux, pastor of Graye, in the Jura, and Abbe Monnot, pastor of Mantoch, two war veterans with brilliant records.

M. Levy paid a visit to the two priests and told them that he would demand a full rectification by the paper of its maliciously false statements. Such a rectification was later published. M. Levy has asked for some mark of distinction or recognition for his four rescuers and has announced that if this recognition is not given to all on equal terms he will protest in advance.

NURSES CONVERTED BY LOURDES CURE

London, Eng.—The conversion of three nurses has followed the cure at Lourdes of an English lady, suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, whose case was believed by the doctors to be incurable. The hospital doctors would not at first hear of her going to Lourdes, but when Miss Clarke insisted she would be cured they consented. Three nurses then declared that they would become Catholics if their prayer should be answered.

After her third immersion in the Lourdes baths her health, she avers, was completely restored. Returning to the hospital she reported to a doctor who, after examining her, said he would never again disbelieve in miracles. The nurses, according to their promise, have been received.

Miss Clarke has just made these facts known. Her cure occurred a year ago, and she has just been to Lourdes again to make her thanksgiving and to have her cure confirmed.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL PUPILS RECRUIT ON SHIP

Washington, Oct. 2.—Three students of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service here, who shipped as ordinary seamen and worked their way to Europe to study shipping conditions, have just returned to the University with a story of a strange bit of "recruiting" for the Foreign Service School.

The three worked their way to Baltic and North Sea ports, visited points in Holland, Germany, France, Denmark and other countries, and finally started back. They had been surprised to find ordinary seamen reading the classics in the ship's library. They told of their own mission and of the school, and made the account so convincing that two of the ship's officers decided to come to Georgetown and register for the Fall term.

A dozen or more students of the Foreign Service School have returned to resume their classes after varied experiences in distant lands over the Summer. Several traveled over the Continent making

surveys of social and economic conditions. One with a gift for foreign languages, put in a profitable summer as an assistant director of tours in seven countries. Some attended the famous Academy of International Law at The Hague, others took courses at some of the oldest universities in Spain and Portugal. About 20 all told went to Europe last June, with the encouragement of the school authorities, to supplement their studies by actual experiences in foreign countries. They will all be back shortly to resume their classes.

Thomas H. Healy, Assistant Dean of the Foreign Service School, is another who has returned to Georgetown after spending the Summer abroad. He had the rare distinction of being invited to give a series of lectures before the Academy of International Law.

FRENCH CANADIANS LAUDED

THEIR SIMPLICITY PROVING THEIR SALVATION SAYS CORRESPONDENT

London, Eng.—"A century behind the times and a century nearer happiness," is an English newspaper correspondent's description of the French Canadians. Hugh Martin, who is in Canada for the London Daily News, sees in the French Canadians a people that is "content to be happy without being rich," and he thinks religion has a good deal to do with it.

The opinion Hugh Martin has formed in Canada is that the Anglo-Saxon has become too proud to bend his back. In consequence he has ceased to be a pioneer, and whilst he holds his own he has ceased to make progress.

"In the first place," he says, "the families they bring into the world over here are small; in the second place those small families are increasingly disinclined either to stay on their parents' farms or to break new ground. The United States draws them directly from the land or, indirectly, through our own overstocked cities. It touches their imagination. Canada doesn't."

Mr. Martin estimates that 600,000 people went across the border to the United States last year (a quarter of them without leaving a record with the immigration authorities), and they were not replaced from the Old Country. Therefore the Anglo-Saxon stock is going down.

"Now look at the other picture. The race that is going ahead in the French race. In Quebec, where there are nearly 2,000,000 Canadians of French origin in a population of 2,350,000, that might be expected."

INFLUENCE OF MONTREAL

"But as a matter of fact it is not in Quebec that the French are making good most conspicuously. Already there is a drop in the French birth-rate there. Montreal seems destined to do for Quebec what Paris has done for France. I believe that the sound old 'habitant' stock is going to be affected by that influence within our own lifetime."

"In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the comparative success of the French stock is most marked."

"They are doing splendidly on the land, raising prodigious families. A family of 12 is quite common, and I could name several cases where there have been 20, who all lived. The day may come when they will equal or outnumber the Scotch, but that is some way ahead."

"If you want to see what French stock can still achieve you should go to the northern part of this province of Ontario. It is doing pioneer work. It is doing its back as men did in the old days. It is multiplying and staying on the soil. It is content to be happy without being rich."

Hugh Martin, admitting that religion "has a good deal to do with it," and remarking that the French Canadians are "more Catholic than the Pope," shows that he did not quite get to grips with the religious situation, for he came to the conclusion that many of the people are desperately ignorant and desperately superstitious.

He retains his prejudices despite the evidence which he has before him of the efficacy of the Church when it is allowed to work unhindered by outside influences. In the following passages he seems to deplore the cause of French Canadian virtue, whilst reluctantly admitting the fact:

ORGANISM OF INCALCULABLE VALUE

"In consequence of their submission to the priest, a social organism is created which is of incalculable value in the backwoods. The church, the school, the 'cure' hold each little group together as a unit. Do not think for a moment that I believe a general spread of Catholicism could turn us back into a pioneer people. One might just as reasonably recommend a return to early Scottish Protestantism. I merely record the fact that the simplicity of these people is proving their salvation and is one of the most hopeful things in Canada today."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Cologne.—The Saar District has issued two postage stamps which bear the image of the Blessed Virgin with the Saviour in her arms. They are a reproduction of a famous painting in the chapel of Bleiscastel.

Officials have captured the leader of the band which pillaged the famous Cistercian monastery at Zwettel, Lower Austria. The man told his captors that an ancient silver monstrance worth millions of kronen had been melted by the robbers and sold for \$300.

New York.—The Marish Brothers have announced plans for the establishment of a new educational institution in the Bronx to be known as the College of Mt. St. Michael. Its estimated cost will be \$300,000, and will accommodate 2,000 students. The buildings will be in the Gothic style.

The largest map of the world ever made was unveiled in the pavilion of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith at the Vatican Missionary Exhibition. It was painted in oil at the express wish of the Holy Father. About 2,750 square feet of canvas are covered by the map, which is constructed in sections.

Austin, Texas.—Vocational agricultural work is being added to the curriculum of St. Edward's University this fall. The courses will be given by William M. White, a graduate of the agricultural department of Notre Dame University. The 700-acre farm belonging to the University offers exceptional opportunities for laboratory and demonstration work at St. Edward's.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Two natives of the Philippine Islands, the Rev. Tirso D. Tomainy, and Benito Soliven, passed through this city this week on their way back to their homes after journeying to Rome to present a book personally to the Holy Father. They presented the gift in the name of Los Defensores de la Libertad, an organization in the Philippines which has 25,000 members.

Owensboro, Ky.—Legal proceedings seeking to compel the Daviess County Board of Education to reemploy Catholic Sisters as Public school teachers have been dismissed in Circuit Court here by Judge George S. Wilson. The question came up in St. Joseph's district, where the Board had declined to reemploy the Sisters, who in previous years have taught in the Public schools.

Denver.—Dr. Paul Mayo, a non-Catholic, has endowed the choir of the Cathedral here with a foundation which will yield \$3,000 a year, in memory of his late wife, Mrs. Margery Reed Mayo, who was a convert to Catholicism. Mrs. Mayo had always manifested a deep interest in the choir. The gift will lift the expense of maintaining the choir from the congregation, and will make several improvements possible. Mrs. Mayo's mother is now erecting a \$100,000 day nursery and social center building in Denver in her memory.

New York, October 3.—The movement to unite Catholic college graduates and Catholic graduates of non-Catholic colleges and universities, under the auspices of the recently organized National Catholic Alumni Federation shows every indication of success, according to an announcement by the executive committee made this week after a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club. The meeting was called to complete arrangements for the first convention of the Federation, which will be held in this city November 6, 7 and 8, at the Hotel Commodore.

Cologne, Sept. 21.—Father Desiderius Lenz, founder of the Beuron school of art, famed throughout the Christian world, is dead at Beuron at the age of ninety-three. Father Lenz was born in Hagerloch and attained eminence as an architect, sculptor and painter long before he entered the priesthood. He studied widely and after doing much work became a professor at Nurnberg. He joined the Benedictine Order in 1876, and later the Benedictines adopted his principles and technical methods. It was not long before the Beuron school became famous, and for half a century it has retained its eminence in the field of Christian art.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans to provide every one of the expected 2,000,000 visitors to Chicago during the international Eucharistic Congress here June 20 to 24, 1926, with a place to sleep in comfort, were put under way during the week by the Housing Committee of which John P. Schiffer is chairman. In addition to hotel accommodations for some 50,000 guests now existing and the 10,000 rooms in buildings now under construction a survey has been instituted by the Housing Committee to ascertain to the last bed, the accommodations that are available in the parish houses, religious communities, and in the homes of the lay Catholics.