

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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BISHOP DOWLING DIES

SIXTY YEARS IN THE MINISTRY AND THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS A BISHOP

(Staff Correspondence of the Globe)
Hamilton, Aug. 15.—Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, died early this evening at the Bishop's Palace on King Street West, in his eighty-fourth year. Though his death will bring grief to great numbers of non-Catholics, who esteemed the venerable prelate, as well as to his own people, it did not come as a surprise. His Lordship had been in failing health, and three times in the last couple of years he had been given the last Sacraments, as it was feared he could not rally, but his remarkable vitality enabled him to recover, and about again on at least two occasions.

DIAMOND JUBILEE THURSDAY
Had Bishop Dowling lived until Thursday he would have completed sixty years in the ministry that was so dear to him, and in which he had done such valued service.

Preparations had been made to celebrate this event. The last seizure came quite suddenly, and when it was known that the end was near the priests of the several churches were summoned to the palace today to be near when he breathed his last.

The late Bishop Dowling in his younger days was a striking figure and an eloquent preacher, and when he celebrated the Mass on festive occasions at his cathedral many non-Catholics attended and were impressed with the dignity with which he conducted the solemn service, and charmed by his rich tenor voice. His cheery greeting was returned by as many outside his own church as it was when he drove about the city on his pastoral visits or on some errand of mercy or charity. In addition to his gifts as a pulpit orator, he was a great organizer, and the Hamilton Diocese expanded in a remarkable way under his guidance.

SPENT BOYHOOD IN HAMILTON

Born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1840, the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling came to Hamilton at the age of eleven years with his father, where he received his elementary education. In 1855 he entered St. Michael's College, and in his last year there was a fellow of the Classics. His theological studies commenced in 1862 at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, after which he was ordained priest in 1864 by Bishop Farrell in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton. On Oct. 5 of the same year he was appointed pastor of Paris and Galt, with the missions of Barford, North and South Dumfries, the Villages of Ayr, Glenmorris and Harrisburg, and for a time the Villages of Hespeler and Preston. At Paris he completed and beautified the church, collecting a large amount of the \$20,000 necessary by lecturing and preaching abroad, and he also supervised the erection of the present church in Galt. On the occasion of the dedication of the Paris church in 1881 Bishop Crinion appointed Father Dowling his Vicar-General. He was consecrated Bishop of Peterboro in 1887, and in 1889 was transferred to the See of Hamilton.

Father Dowling, in 1877, accompanied the Canadian pilgrims to Rome, where he assisted at the golden jubilee of Pope Pius IX. In 1893 Bishop Dowling again visited the Holy Land and participated in the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., when he obtained distinguished honors as one of his priests, Father Bardou becoming Doctor of Divinity, Mgr. McErsy a Roman prelate and Vicar-General Heenan a Monsignor of the first grade, with the title of Prototatory Apostolic.

SILVER JUBILEE IN 1912

The anniversary of the erection of the Diocese of Hamilton was celebrated in 1906, at which clergy from all parts of the Dominion were present. Among the more prominent visitors were the Most Rev. Mgr. Sbarretti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and his Secretary, the present Rev. A. A. Sinnott, D. D., Archbishop of Winnipeg. In 1912 Bishop Dowling celebrated his silver jubilee as Bishop, and two years later the clergy and laity of the Diocese were given another occasion of showing their respect and love on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the Holy Priesthood. At the time of his death his Lordship Bishop Dowling was Dean of the Canadian Episcopate.

Bishop Dowling was Canada's senior Bishop. As Bishop of Hamilton his administration showed an uninterrupted course of marvellous success and progress throughout his extensive Diocese. With one exception he was the oldest Bishop in all America, and until some two or three years ago continued to make his official visits in double-quick time throughout his extensive diocese without the least sign of fatigue or weakness.

QUEBEC'S BROAD SCHOOL POLICY

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER RIGHTS OF PROTESTANTS AND JEWS

Montreal, Que.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, has announced the names of those appointed to the special commission which has been organized for the purpose of inquiring into school matters, this body being composed of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish representatives in equal numbers. The Catholic members are Sir Lomer Gouin, M. P., a former Premier of the Province, Aime Geffrin, K. C., an advocate with a wide knowledge of constitutional law, and Auguste Richard, a manufacturer.

The Protestant members are General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University; E. W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Chancellor of McGill University, and Walter Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer.

For the Jewish community, the members are: Michael Hirsch, a prominent manufacturer; S. W. Cohen, an engineer, and Joseph Schubert, a member of the Montreal City Council.

PURPOSE OF COMMISSION

The purpose of the appointment of the commission is primarily to deal with educational matters on the Island of Montreal, which includes the City of Montreal, and suburban cities, and accounts for an approximate third of the total population of the Province of Quebec. In this area have arisen problems of unusual character concerning the education of children of diverse religious beliefs, hence the necessity of a complete survey of the situation and the desire to obtain suggestions from men who are closely identified with the groups affected, and men who are also interested in education.

One problem arises out of the position of Jewish children. When Jewish families began to immigrate into Montreal some years ago and their children commenced to appear in the schools, it was agreed that for purposes of education such children should be regarded as Protestants and should be provided for in the Protestant schools, not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole Province. At the same time provision was made for their diverse religious beliefs, hence the subject of a study of religious subjects, attendance at prayers, and were permitted to observe Jewish festivals without prejudice to their school standing. When this agreement was reached the number of children was small, but as Montreal grew in size and importance and the Jewish population increased in numbers, the scholastic population developed until at present there are 13,000 children of Jewish parents in the schools operated by the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, which represents forty per cent. of the total attendance. There are schools where the percentage rises as high as ninety-seven per cent.—in Dufferin School which is in the heart of a district thickly populated by Jewish families—and there are other schools where the percentage of Jewish attendance is over ninety.

DIVIDED OPINION

Opinion is divided as to the solution of the problem, and the question was thoroughly debated before the Legislation Committee at the last session of the Legislature when many delegations and representatives argued in support of their views. One group desired the Protestant schools to become entirely Protestant in character, and in this they had the support of a section of the Jewish citizens who were keen on having schools of their own. But there were other groups, both Protestant and Jewish, who desired that the present situation should continue, while yet another group would leave the responsibility of their education with the Protestant School Commissioners, provided the latter set aside school buildings for the exclusive use of Jewish pupils.

All these views were debated before a Committee, the majority of the members of which are Catholics with some Protestants and the one Jewish member of the Legislature. At times the views and opinions of some of the representatives of groups who appeared before the Legislation Committee were expressed in acrimonious language. The Government finding that the interested parties could not come to an agreement on the subject, eventually decided, through Premier Taschereau, on the appointment of a composite body to review the situation.

HOW TAXES ARE APPORTIONED

By law, in the Province of Quebec, taxes on property for school purposes are paid into panels, Catholic and Protestant, according to the religious belief of the property owner. Commercial corporations

pay into a third panel called the Neutral Panel and into this third panel are also paid the taxes of Jewish property owners. Catholic and Protestant Commissioners having obtained the sums paid into their respective panels are entitled to share the monies paid into the neutral panel upon a proportional basis according to population, with this exception that the Protestant Board is entitled to withdraw as a first charge the total amount required for the education of the Jewish children under their care. One of the suggestions offered was that a fourth panel, a Jewish panel, should be established, and this is one of the matters to be studied.

CATHOLIC BROADMINDEDNESS

There are Catholic problems, too, but these arise largely from the growth of the city and the population and the necessity for making financial arrangements for new schools to take care of the increasing number of children. With representatives of all sections appealing to the Legislature for assistance in dealing with each problem, Mr. Taschereau and his Ministers came to the conclusion that a small commission selected from the interested groups and free from political bias could best deal with the problems and present a report to the Government. This, then, is the manner in which a Legislature preponderantly Catholic in membership has undertaken to allow all interested parties to give free expression to their views in an endeavor to find just solution to all problems.

16TH CENTENARY OF ST. JOHN LATERAN

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci
(Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Rome, Italy.—Preparations are being made for an elaborate celebration of the sixteenth centenary of the Dedication of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which, as previously announced, occurs November 9, 1924. The formal celebration will last for eight days.

The Pope has taken a personal interest in the projected demonstration and has outlined his approval in a letter addressed to Cardinal Poppo, Archbishop of the Chapter of St. John Lateran. It was in this Basilica that the present Pope was ordained to the priesthood, December 20, 1879. His Holiness has expressed the wish that Catholics throughout the world will take part in the centenary celebrations inasmuch as the famous Basilica, as the Cathedral of Rome, is regarded as the Mother Church of all Catholic churches.

On the occasion of the formal opening of the ceremonies, Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in the Papal Chapel of the Basilica with the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Prelates and the Papal Court participating just as though the Pope himself were physically present. The famous picture of the Holy Redeemer which is preserved in the neighboring Church of the Holy Stairs, will be brought to the Lateran Basilica for this occasion. At the conclusion of the eight days of ceremonial, a Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated according to the Greek Rite to signify the unity of the Church in the various rites.

During the week a tablet will be dedicated in memory of the observance and busts of Pope Benedict XV. and Pius XI., both notable benefactors of the Basilica, will be unveiled.

There is a possibility that the centenary celebration may be made the occasion for transferring the body of Pope Leo XIII. from the Vatican to St. John Lateran. That Pontiff having rested in the Basilica chose it as his last resting place. He designated at his sepulchre a spot to the left of the apsis corresponding to the monument which he had erected on the opposite side to the memory of Innocent III. After his death the monument was constructed but, so far the body has not been transferred and still remains in its temporary resting place in St. Peter's.

CARDINAL'S LETTER OF THANKS

Paris, France.—The gratitude of France for the gift of a million dollars made by John D. Rockefeller for the restoration of the Rheims Cathedral is beautifully expressed in the letter sent to Mr. Rockefeller by Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims. The text of the letter which has just been made public, is as follows:

Honored Sir:
You have had the noble thought of making to France a generous gift for the restoration of several of her most famous monuments, and of this gift you have desired that the value of five million francs be assigned to the re-roofing of the Cathedral of Rheims.

The burning and the devastation of this venerable edifice, a flower of medieval architecture, masterpiece of Christian genius, wrung from the civilized world a cry of stupefaction and of sorrow. The entire world today applauds the magnificent gesture inspired in you by your admiration "for the marvelous masterpieces of art, whose influence," you rightly say, "must remain intact and be perpetuated throughout the centuries for the greater benefit of future generations."

France, which venerates in the Cathedral of Rheims the immortal monument of her most sacred religious and patriotic glories, the sanctuary of the baptism of Clovis and of the Francs, of the consecration of her kings, of the triumph of our incomparable national heroine, Joan of Arc, acclaims your name and will preserve the memory of your generosity.

But no one, Sir, will owe you as much gratitude as the illustrious city whose cathedral is the incarnation of all the glories and has seen pass at its feet, live and die in the shadow of its walls and pray within its successive enclosures, all the generations of a past of fifteen centuries. No one will utter your name with a heart more filled with gratitude than the Archbishop of Rheims who, after having had the sorrow of witnessing the long martyrdom of the church, venerable among all others which Providence has made the see of his spiritual authority, will owe to you the joy of seeing again sparkling in the sun the rich mantle which, before the nefarious War, covered the arches of his cathedral, crowning its high architecture with so much elegance.

We shall preserve religiously the name of John D. Rockefeller in our archives as that of an illustrious benefactor, and we shall testify our gratitude to you by asking God, in our prayers, to reward as it deserves, your generosity for the restoration of His Holy Temple.

In my name, in the name of my episcopal city, in the name of all France, I beg you to accept, Sir, the homage of our imperishable gratitude for the truly royal gift which you have consecrated to the Cathedral of Rheims.

L. J. CARDINAL LUÇON,
Archbishop of Rheims.

SAXON PRINCE ORDAINED

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne, July 16.—Former Crown Prince George of Saxony on Tuesday was ordained to the Catholic priesthood by his bishop, Dr. Schreiber of Bautzen-Meisener-Trebnitz, at the tomb of St. Hedwig. He said his first Mass today in the castle chapel of Sibleyent, surrounded by members of his royal family.

Crown Prince George decided upon a religious vocation after the War. When the conflict was over, he went to Sicily and studied economics at Breslau, but in the summer of 1919 he went to Tübingen, in Wurtemberg, to take a course in philosophy. In the autumn of 1920, he proceeded to Freiburg, in Baden, to study theology. Here he met his old friend and war comrade, Cornelius von der Busch, who soon after became a priest, and is now laboring in a poor parish.

While at Freiburg, Prince George lived in the priests' seminary of St. Peter, and had no privileges beyond those of his fellow students. He cleaned his own boots daily, as did the others. Last March, he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Freiburg, Dr. Fritz, but the Bishop of Saxony reserved for himself the privilege of administering the priestly ordination to the royal crown prince.

A PRIEST SCIENTIST DECIPHERS SCEPTRE

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Rev. Dr. Leon Legrain, a secular priest formerly connected with Abbe Breuille's Institute of Human Paleontology in Paris and now Curator of the Babylonian Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, has made a discovery which throws important light upon early Babylonian history. The discovery is that an object which Babylonian scholars have long regarded as a bell clapper is, in reality the sceptre of King Dungi of Ur who reigned in 2370 B. C. The sceptre was found at Nippur in 1907. It is about six inches in length and has cuneiform inscriptions on the enlarged end. Its shape led to the conclusion that it was a bell clapper but when held in position as though suspended in a bell, the inscriptions could not be deciphered. It was placed in the Babylonian section for further study.

Recently Father Legrain picked it up and noticed that when held in a horizontal position the characters were decipherable. He recognized the word "Dungi" at once and immediately set about deciphering the remainder of the inscription. The inscription declares that the object is the royal sceptre of the ruler of Ur. Father Legrain believes that the sceptre was probably sent by the King to the Temple at Nippur as a votive offering.

Commenting upon Father Legrain's scientific work and discoveries—particularly his achievement in deciphering early Sumerian tablets—the Rev. John W. Keogh, Chaplain-General of the Federation of College Catholic Clubs, says in an article in the current number of the Newman Quarterly:

"The important point about it all is that when the Church is considered by some as not up to date, the University of Pennsylvania Museum sends to the University of Paris to get such a man, a priest, and bring him over here, and when Yale didn't think Penn had anything better to offer, the scientific world with the announcement of the most wonderful of historical discoveries, a discovery that accurately sets forward the known age of man 1,200 years, that shows these Sumerians warred with other peoples and makes us think who were they and ask if they were older than the Sumerians, that shows us the people of 7,124 years ago were not ape men but cultured men and women like ourselves.

"Of course it will just be whispered in the scientific world that Dr. Legrain is a priest, a secular priest from the Dominican Language School of the Catholic University of Paris. If the discovery had been made by a layman without faith and not by a modest priest, we might mistakenly be told how the discovery unveils the Bible. Meanwhile a lot of false history regarding man will be scrapped in the light of Dr. Legrain's discovery, and in possibly three or four years the complete details of his find will be fully charted down by the busy historians and given the learned for consumption in up-to-date history books."

PLANS \$500,000 WELFARE CENTER

Farmdale will be the name of the Catholic welfare settlement at Parma, Ohio, several miles beyond the southwestern city limits. William G. Wilson, of Cleveland, was one of several to submit the name. He was declared the winner of the first prize of \$100 after his name was the first drawn from a hat in which the names of the others submitting this title had been placed by the committee in charge of the selection of the name. Names were submitted by residents of many States. Only one restriction was made; that the name should not give the impression of a home, asylum or retreat.

Eventually \$5,000,000 will be spent on the project according to officials of the Catholic Charities corporation, whose more than 80,000 members are financing the undertaking.

Contracts have been let for several of the buildings and cottages to cost approximately \$1,250,000. Ground will be broken shortly, it is expected. The site of 180 acres has been passed upon by experts in

CATHOLIC NOTES

Toledo, O., Aug. 1.—Rev. Francis X. Busch, S. J., president of St. John's College here for six years, has been appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology at the Seminary of St. Mary of the Lake, Area, Ill. Belleville, Ill., July 31.—The cornerstone of the new Notre Dame Academy here was laid by the Right Rev. Henry Althoff, Bishop of Belleville, Sunday afternoon. Nearly two thousand persons attended the ceremony. The new academy is to cost \$350,000.

CARDINAL GASQUET'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

London, Eng.—Cardinal Gasquet's doctor told him in 1885 that he had not long to live, and that he had better say good-bye to his friends. Another London doctor confirmed his colleagues' opinion.

The Cardinal was then thirty-nine years of age. He is now seventy-eight, and still planning new work. This medical error was recalled this week by the Right Hon. John Wheatley, Minister of Health in the Labor Government, who presided at a dinner in honor of Cardinal Gasquet's sacerdotal golden jubilee.

"If I may say so, as Minister of Health," said Mr. Wheatley amidst laughter, "this little medical inaccuracy makes one feel sceptical about the value of the medical professions."

Mr. Wheatley, the only Catholic member of the British Cabinet, paid a striking tribute to the Cardinal's work.

"I believe," he said, "that the literary work of Cardinal Gasquet has contributed largely to that amazing advance in religious tolerance which we have witnessed in England during the past generation."

He quoted an extraordinary reference to Cardinal Gasquet, made by a German Lutheran professor when the famous Benedictine scholar was raised to the Sacred College. Cardinal Gasquet was then described as "the historian of the world."

Cardinal Bourne, at the jubilee dinner, added his testimony to "the services of all kinds" that Cardinal Gasquet had rendered to the Church in England during many years of strenuous labor.

Long life seems to be a special privilege of the Benedictine Order, remarked Cardinal Bourne. The other day he had visited a Benedictine friend—Abbot Bergh—who was about to undergo a serious operation, out of which he emerged successfully at the age of eighty-four. And he had learned that the Abbot's daily visitor was his former novice master, another Benedictine who was ninety-three. So that Cardinal Gasquet seemed to have every right to look forward to all sorts of other jubilees.

In addition to the two Cardinals and a Cabinet Minister at Cardinal Gasquet's jubilee dinner, there were present four bishops, four abbots, four peers, and over a hundred distinguished members of the clergy and laity, including many famous scholars. Cardinal Mercier, who could not attend, wrote: "I desire to join in rendering a tribute to the great historical work of Cardinal Gasquet, which is the pride of the world."

AGRICULTURE FACULTY FOR IRISH COLLEGES

Dublin, Ireland.—It has been decided to found a Faculty of Agriculture in the Dublin and Cork constituent colleges of the National University. Hitherto a College of Science has been maintained in Dublin as a separate institution. The work of this college, in future, is to be performed in strict association with University College, Dublin. The idea is to give a more practical bent to education and to make the National University of scientific service to those engaged in the principal industry of the country—agriculture.

The professions have become overstocked. The education of a student for any of the professions is extremely costly and the return is not always commensurate with the outlay. Up to this time no adequate provision has been made by any of the universities for training in agriculture and commerce.

The Catholic clergy and the Farmers' Unions supported by the representatives in the Dail have pressed for better educational facilities for those whose life has to be spent on and whose livelihood has to be derived from the land. Hence the new faculty of agriculture in the two colleges named of the National University.

It is suggested that use might be made of University College, Galway, for the dissemination of education in connection with the development of the fishing industry. The policy of the education authorities is to bring University education into line with the National and economic requirements of the country and to make the Universities the principal agencies in economic development and progress.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Father Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., formerly director of the Papp relief missions in Russia and Germany, will return to Georgetown University here in October as regent of the School of Foreign Service.

Rome, July 29.—The Right Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, Bishop of Louisville, has been appointed Titular Bishop of Lobodus, and, because of the condition of his health, will be retired from the See of Louisville. His Coadjutor, the Right Rev. John A. Fleers succeeds to the See of Louisville as Bishop.

The Bishop of Nancy made a vow, during the War, to build a church in honor of Our Lady of Lourdes, should his city, which was being attacked by enemy troops, escape invasion. A public subscription helped the bishop fulfil his vow. One million and a half francs was the sum raised by the faithful of Nancy.

Rome, Italy.—An official announcement from the Vatican declares that the Basilica of St. Peter's is not in such condition as to make it dangerous and that routine repairs will be postponed until after the forthcoming Holy Year. The announcement was made following recent reports to the effect that the great structure was in need of immediate repair.

Washington, D. C.—Georgetown University, historic Catholic Institution here, is sending more students to attend the Academy of International Law at the famous Palace of Peace at The Hague this summer, than all other American educational institutions combined. Six of the ten students from America to take the course at the international academy are enrolled in the Georgetown School of Foreign Service.

Erie, Pa., July 25.—Ten thousand citizens, nearly all from outside of Erie attended the first of the dedication ceremonies held on Sunday for the Erie diocese's new \$1,000,000 St. Joseph's Orphanage. Other meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. A great field Mass, at which 5,000 assisted and three combined choirs sang, was the first event of the opening day.

Boston, August 1.—At the advanced age of ninety one years, Mr. James Walsh, a well known resident of Cambridge, Mass., died last week at his home in that city. Mr. Walsh was a native of Ireland and came to the United States in 1855. He was the father of the Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the American Province of the Society of Maryknoll, and of Mr. Timothy Walsh, the well known ecclesiastical architect who is associated with Mr. Charles D. Maginnis.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 8.—In a few weeks the Catholic Transcript, official paper of the Diocese of Hartford, will move into a splendid new \$150,000 building, especially erected for it and of which it will be proprietor. The building is now rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected the Transcript will occupy it in September. The new home of the diocesan paper is a unit of a group of Catholic buildings all on the same street which is costing a total of \$800,000. All are now nearing completion.

Omaha, July 29.—The University and College students who took the summer camp training this year at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, received high commendation at its close from Major General G. B. Duncan, U. S. Army, commanding the Seventh Corps Area. The General Proficiency Cup for the highest Unit Efficiency in Medical Military Training was won by the Creighton University (Deuot) Unit, of Omaha, Nebraska, with 250 points to spare. The medical tactics cup was also awarded to the Creighton Dental students.