

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1925

2419

OREGON SCHOOL CASE

THE STATE DENIES THAT THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Washington, Feb. 7.—Assertion of the State's right to unlimited power over minors and a denial that religious liberty is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, are outstanding features of the brief filed by officials of the State of Oregon in their appeal to the United States Supreme Court to sustain the validity of the Oregon anti-private school act. The State, through its Governor and other officials, is asking for a reversal of the decision of the Federal District Court of Oregon restraining the officials from enforcing the law when the date specified for it to go into operation arrives. Arguments by attorneys representing the State officials and the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, complainants in the original action in Oregon, will be heard before the Supreme Court on March 2 if the present calendar is carried out.

Defending the power of the State to compel attendance of children in Public schools (denied by the Federal District Court) the brief filed on behalf of the Oregon officials says: "As to minors the State stands in the position of *parens patrie* and may exercise unlimited supervision and control over their contracts, occupation and conduct and the liberty and right of those who assume to deal with them."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY NOT GUARANTEED?

Flatly denying that religious liberty is an essential concomitant of American citizenship, the brief declares:

"The Federal Constitution does not guarantee religious liberty to the citizens of the several States. It merely prohibits the enactment by Congress of any law establishing a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. A contention that a State statute violates the religious liberty of a citizen does not, therefore, raise a federal question. The books are full of cases in which the contention has been advanced that the religious convictions of a party have required him to break the law and the conclusion has been advanced upon these premises that the laws in question were unconstitutional. The courts have everywhere refused to uphold this contention."

The brief then cites cases in which it was held that religious convictions of a parent are no defense for failure to provide proper medical attendance for a child, and in which the court refused to sanction the contention that religious convictions place them outside of the operation of Sunday laws.

Power granted to County School Superintendents under the Oregon law to decide when a child within the prescribed age limits should be exempt from the operation of the law, is defended in the brief filed on behalf of the State officials.

The law as adopted by vote of the electors of Oregon provided that mentally abnormal or physically unfit children, children who have completed the eighth grade, children who live at a great distance from any Public school, or children who are receiving instruction at home from a parent or private tutor, may be exempted from attending the Public schools. The last mentioned exemption applies, however, only when permission is obtained by the parent or private tutor and when the child passes periodic examinations satisfactory to the County Superintendent of schools. In the original suit in Oregon this delegation of authority to the County Superintendent was attacked as a delegation of legislative and arbitrary power. Replying to that contention, the brief filed here last week says:

"If the State has the right to compel children to attend Public schools, it has the right to prescribe conditions under which exemption from such provision may be extended and the only restriction upon that right provided by the Constitution is that there shall be no unjust discrimination, but that the law shall operate uniformly upon all persons within a class. The objection raised in this instance has been considered by the Courts on very many occasions and the rule is now firmly established and uniformly recognized that, while the Legislature may not delegate power to enact a law it can delegate the power to determine the conditions under which it is to take effect in a given instance."

The Oregon officials deny that principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Meyer v. Nebraska*, generally known as the *Nebraska Language Case*, apply to the case now before the Court. Considerable space in the brief is devoted to a complaint that opponents of the Oregon law want to impart religious instruction to children in the private schools and that such instruction is a thing that would not be thought of in the Public schools.

Hope for an early decision is expressed in the paragraph of the brief reading:

"It will be to the manifest interest of all persons concerned if the court will disregard all technical questions involving delay and proceed to the determination of the constitutional question. With that end in view, argument upon any question regarding the incapacity of appellee to bring this suit and whether or not the suit is premature is waived."

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR GEORGETOWN

STUDY DISEASE AND EVOLVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES—\$10,400,000 ENDOWMENT

Washington, Feb. 6.—Georgetown, oldest Catholic university in the country, this week launched one of the most impressive humanitarian projects yet undertaken in this country. It proposes to build and organize a Chemo-Medical Research Institute for a "fundamental attack on the problem of the more successful preservation of health and cure of disease," an institution which, a special committee of the American Chemical Society has shown, would have almost limitless possibilities in solving problems of the human body.

The Institute will be the only one of its kind in the country. Such a project, the committee of experts estimated, would require an endowment of \$10,400,000. Georgetown, with grounds and a hospital for clinical material already provided, with a medical school of the highest standing, and with the voluntary services of the university management, proposes to make a beginning with an estimated endowment of \$3,680,000. Already 25,000 copies of a prospectus have been sent to persons who, it is believed, would be interested in such a huge humanitarian undertaking. Next week the Rev. George L. Coyle, S. J., Professor of Chemistry at Georgetown, in active charge of the project, starts a series of field tours in its interest that will take him the breadth of the country.

EXPECT FULL ENDOWMENT IN YEAR

In the meantime, such enthusiastic encouragement has come to the university that it feels the needed endowment will be raised within a year, or possibly by Christmas. Plans are even now being gone over for the first building of the Institute. These, because of the technical use to which the structure will be put, will require the most minute, scientific scrutiny, and will take time. But when they are completed and the money is raised, building will begin at once.

Recently the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, newly inducted president of Georgetown, announced that a general building program would begin at the university in the Spring, when the first of three structures will be erected. This is the second announcement of Georgetown expansion within a few weeks. The Chemo-Medical Institute project, however, will be entirely distinct from other college endowment and building.

The aim of the new Institute will be to study disease and its prevention at the foundations, and by evolving preventive measures and cures to cut off suffering, poverty and economic loss at the source of the evil. For this purpose it will gather together a corps of the most eminent specialists, chosen only for their ability and performance in their field, with no religious or other limitations. There will be six chiefs of divisions, for Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, Pharmacology, Bacteriology and Pathology. In addition, there will be twelve assistants, twelve fellows and twenty laboratory helpers, besides the administrative personnel.

AIMS OF NEW INSTITUTE

These eminent men, free of the burden of teaching and in the security of a comfortable living will attack the great problems of the human body in concert. The unique feature of the project is that, while special chemical and medical efforts are now being pursued in many places in America, for the first time in the country chemo-medical experts will now be brought together in a composite, concerted, cooperative effort to solve the problems of the body. And more and more it has come to be realized that the chemical expert and the physician may work wonders separately, but if they would plumb to the fundamentals of their mutual problems, they must labor together.

Outlining the urgent need for the proposed agency, the university's prospectus points out that latest Government statistics show that of the more than one million deaths in the country in 1921, nearly one-half were caused by five forms of disease, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer, nephritis and heart disease. Infantile paralysis doubled its victims over the preceding year, and America's drug bill is increasing \$100,000,000

a year. In addition there was the huge toll of personal suffering and poverty and the vast economic cost to the country.

Commenting on the experts' report, which it is now proposed to follow at Georgetown, the prospectus says:

"Towards the goals of prolonging life, preserving health and vanquishing disease they point a plain path.

"In order that the physician shall no longer have to fight against an unknown foe, it is proposed to storm the secret laboratory of life-processes in the body and to attack disease through winning a knowledge of its natural causes.

"The discovery of specific remedies to check or completely root out tuberculosis, cancer, pneumonia and other major sources of death is promised in such an attack. Many new antitoxins to vanquish germ poisons are sure to be discovered; the surgeon must be aided by further chemical advances in anaesthesia, and the secrets of the all-important gland secretions will be probed with enormous benefit to humanity. Natural drugs will be freed from their harmful ingredients, or synthetic compounds formed which will hit the mark and nothing else."

To carry out this pretentious aim, the most modern general laboratories will be installed, and in addition there will be private laboratories for heads of departments and their associates, all leading to a central conference room where ideas may be exchanged. Qualified workers from other institutions also will find here the proper quarters and equipment for their research.

WASHINGTON IDEAL LOCATION

Washington, it is pointed out, provides an ideal location for a research center. The vast array of Government laboratories engaged in almost every type of scientific problem will be at hand, with their corps of scientists, numbering more than 7,000. Foreign scientists visit the Capital and distinguished scientific bodies meet here. In addition, there are the general and departmental scientific libraries.

We recognize an imperative call of duty to our country and to humanity," says the prospectus, in discussing the broader humanitarian aspects of the great undertaking. "Georgetown University wishes to meet its obligations of national service to the present age and to generations yet unborn."

"This progress is not to be measured by industrial success," the booklet concludes. "It will not look for dividends, but for the good of mankind. Success in even a single field of research, the discovery of the fundamental laws applying to and controlling any one disease, will return dividends on any sum invested in this project—not to the donor but to the nation—in increased health and happiness and the widespread approach to the ideal of 'a sane mind in a sound body.'"

DON STURZO STUDYING BRITISH INSTITUTIONS

London, Eng.—Don Sturzo, leader of the Italian Popular Party, now on a visit to this country studying British institutions, said in a statement here that the Popular Party is fighting for the maintenance of the principles of justice in public life. When the party first arose it had to fight the Bolshevist danger in all the towns and villages of Italy. Next it had to fight, and was still fighting the evils of reactionism. He declared, in replying to a welcome extended to him by the London Catholic Social Guild Study Club, that the Popular Party attaches extreme importance to the promotion of international understanding, and that it is striving to create an international movement inspired by Christian principles, as against the prevailing tendency of egotistic nationalism.

BILL TO REPEAL OREGON LAW

Seattle, Feb. 8.—A bill introduced in the lower House of the Oregon Legislature by Representative Schroek, which would, in effect, repeal the anti-private school law of 1922, is being held up in committee. Members of the committee take the attitude that the legislature should not interfere with a law enacted by vote of the people under the initiative plan.

Mr. Schroek's bill would exempt from the operation of the law of 1922 all children who are being taught in a private or parochial school for a similar length of time and in such branches as are taught in the first eight grades of the Public school, with the proviso that such private and parochial schools shall be open to inspection by and under the supervision of the county school superintendent of the county in so far as the compliance with the State course of study is concerned. Children who have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the Public schools, would also be exempt at the discretion of the local school authorities.

HONOR TO D'ARCY MCGEE

HIS SUCCESSOR PLANS FITTING CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 11

It is intended that Irishmen in Canada, by decent or birth, to gather with their fellow Canadian citizens, will, on April 18, honor the memory of that great Irish-Canadian patriot, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one of the fathers of Confederation, and one of Canada's truly great men, by fitting observance of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Arrangements for an international observance of this Centennial celebration, which were initiated by Hon. Charles Murphy some months ago, were brought to a head last evening at an informal dinner which Hon. Mr. Murphy gave at the Chateau Laurier, to a group of representative Irish citizens of the Capital, irrespective of creed or politics.

IN COMMON CAUSE

In outlining his proposal for the observance of the McGee Centennial by a big banquet to be held at the Chateau Laurier, Hon. Charles Murphy, with a depth of feeling, declared: "I thank God that I am in a position tonight to do what I have desired to do all my life, and which I could not do politically, to bring all the Irish together, regardless of creed or politics, on one common basis for one common cause."

This utterance, made following a brief outline of the life and career of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was greeted with warm enthusiasm by those present, all of whom pledged themselves to give whole-hearted support, in order that the celebration may prove to be a fitting recognition of the great man whose memory it is designed to honor.

Committees to take charge of the different duties in connection with the proposed function were appointed under the general chairmanship of Hon. Charles Murphy, who will be materially assisted by W. de Courcy Topley and T. P. Murphy as joint secretaries, and initial arrangements were proceeded with.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

The central function on the date mentioned will be the Centennial Dinner, at which the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, have already agreed to deliver addresses. In addition to these gentlemen, it was further stated that invitations had been sent to Senator W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, who won the Nobel prize for poetry last year; and to Mr. Martin Conboy, president of the New York Bar Association, whose efforts as the head of the draft in New York during the War resulted in the raising of 600,000 men, to be present at the Centennial Dinner and take part in the proceedings.

In addition, Mr. J. F. Champagne has been charged with the duty of preparing a choir which will render not only old Irish airs, but also those pertaining to Canada, and old French-Canadian folk lore. Mr. Conboy will be a number of other artists who will contribute to a musical program.

A sample of the program de luxe upon which artists have been engaged for some time past was exhibited to the guests, and a general description given of the nature and purpose of the illustrations and other contents of the program, which when completed will be a rare work of art.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Murphy delivered an address briefly outlining the career of Thos. D'Arcy McGee, dwelling upon the services which he had rendered to the Dominion at the time of Confederation. These services, he stated, had not been fittingly recognized owing to the nation builder's untimely death, and he felt the proposed centenary would afford all Canadians an opportunity of doing honor to a man, a man who was the first on the public platform, and in his newspaper the *New Era*, to advocate the unity of the province.

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

In order to test public opinion regarding the proposed celebration, Hon. Mr. Murphy stated that over 300 letters had been sent to leading citizens of Irish extraction, in all parts of the Dominion, and the responses had been so enthusiastic that an Honorary National Committee had at once been formed. Among those who have signified their desire to be placed upon this committee are the following:

Lord Haughness, E. W. Beatty, Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Thomas Whites, Sir Clifford Sifton, Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Hon. R. G. Brett, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, the Chief Justice of Canada, the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the Chief Justice of Ontario, Patrick Burns of Calgary, Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. E. J. McMurray, Hon. R. G. Beazley of

Halifax, Hon. A. B. Copp, Hon. J. H. King, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, W. F. Alloway of Winnipeg, the Archbishops of Edmonton and Winnipeg, the Bishops of Charlottetown, North Bay, Peterborough and London, Judge C. D. Macaulay of the Yukon, Hon. M. J. O'Brien, Hon. G. H. Bradbury, Hon. R. F. Green, Hon. H. B. McGivern, Hon. Andrew Haydon, Rev. Dr. James Smyr, Principal Wesley Theological College, Montreal; Rev. Dr. George Hanson, pastor, Erskine Church, Montreal; Rev. Canon J. F. Gorman, Rev. Dr. J. J. O'Gorman, Ottawa.

Many of them have also signified their intention of being present at the centenary celebration.

Several Committees were formed to take charge of arrangements. Brief addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. J. Heney, R. B. Matton, H. Chisholm, R. McGiffin, W. H. Dwyer, A. G. Acres, W. R. Bradbury, W. F. Powell, Dr. D. T. Smith, and others expressing their desire to cooperate in such a memorable celebration, and complimenting Hon. Charles Murphy upon the happy inspiration which has led to his formulating the tentative plans.

DR. RYAN'S PAMPHLET A MODEL

A pamphlet written by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, Director of the Department of Social Action, N. C. W. C., on "The Proposed Child Labor Amendment" has been selected as a model of argumentative rhetoric, the Department here has been informed.

Dr. Ryan's permission has been asked by Prof. John R. Slater, of the English Department of the University of Rochester, to use his work in a college textbook Professor Slater is preparing. The author of the book writes:

"Your pamphlet on 'The Proposed Child Labor Amendment' published by the National Child Labor Committee is so able and impressive a defense of this measure that I should like with your permission to reprint it, in whole or in part, as an example of argumentative discourse, in a new edition of my textbook of college rhetoric. It would there appear side by side with Senator Wadsworth's speech against the amendment, and students could compare for themselves the charges and refutation thereof."

The pamphlet is a fifteen-page monograph which is being distributed by the Child Labor Committee from its New York Office. It reviews the case for the amendment and presents the arguments in refutation of charges made by its opponents.

BISHOP DUNN DISPELS PILGRIMAGE FEARS

New York, Jan. 28.—The Right Rev. John J. Dunn, D. D., Vicar General, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, chairman of the National Holy Year Committee, addressing members of the committee at a meeting held today in the Chancery Office, urged them to do all in their power to dispel reports that reservations for the various pilgrimages leaving this city and other ports on the Atlantic Coast were not obtainable. The Bishop also announced that Frederick J. Fuller, a prominent banker of this city had been appointed secretary of the committee.

In the announcement which Bishop Dunn made public after the meeting he also emphasized the importance of correcting false impressions concerning any possible scarcity of reservations in Rome.

"We have received countless communications all of which express concern over the availability of obtaining suitable reservations both on the steamers which we have chartered for the pilgrimages and the obtaining of comfortable accommodations abroad," the Bishop said. "As I have announced in the instructions to the Committee, there will be ample accommodations for as many persons who apply for reservations, and provisions have already been made in Rome for the care of thousands of persons attending the Holy Year celebration. The report that no more accommodations are available is entirely without foundation, and the committee handling the pilgrimages is prepared to assist all who make application. In the city of Rome certain religious orders were founded many years ago to provide against any inconvenience of the visits and pilgrims, and these orders will function to give food and shelter to the many thousands of pilgrims."

PRINCESS BECOMES NUN

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capistrano (Cologne Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Cologne.—A German princess, daughter of an eminent Munich and Lindau house, has just been invested as a Benedictine nun at St. Ehrentrud, near Weingarten in the Diocese of Rottenburg, Württemberg.

The father of this latest representative of a German noble family to enter the religious life is the Prince of Quadt-Wyrcrat-lany. His house, which is among the most aristocratic in its part of Germany, remained true to the Catholic religion when other branches of that Rhenish dynasty joined the Protestant faith at the time of the Reformation. It has since continued a distinguished Catholic family.

FRANCE CLOSES EMBASSY

Paris, Feb. 2.—By a vote of 314 to 250 the Chamber of Deputies has sustained the Herriot Government in its policy of suppressing the French Embassy at the Vatican through the device of refusing to grant credits with which to sustain the Embassy. The vote was a strict division along party lines and ten days of ferret division failed to change the attitude of a single Deputy. In its result the vote marked the triumph of the program mapped out by Premier Herriot when the Radical Government came into power last May.

Before it becomes legally binding the Chamber's action must be ratified by the Senate but this is a mere formality because the lower House alone has the power to initiate an appropriation measure.

Premier Herriot made an attempt to pacify the Alsace-Lorraine deputies by promising that a diplomatic agent will be maintained at the Vatican to represent those provinces under the terms of the Napoleonic Concordat. The credits needed for this representative at Rome were passed by a vote of 317 to 246, after a stormy debate, thus technically keeping up the attitude of a severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

HERRIOT TRIES TO CALL ALSATIANS

Paris, Feb. 2.—M. Herriot has sent to the three prefects of the departments of Alsace Lorraine a circular letter worded as follows: "Some poorly informed or badly intentioned persons have attempted to spread the rumor that the Government of the Republic proposes to restrict the free practice of religion in Alsace Lorraine and to attack liberty of conscience."

"It is impossible that such assertions, already denied by previous Government statements, should find credence among the people. You will kindly bring the present circular to the attention of the mayors of your department, whose spirit of wisdom we have had so many occasions to appreciate, and at the same time invite them to make clear to their fellow citizens that not only does the Government not intend to diminish but that it intends to protect these liberties. Like all French people the Alsatiens and Lorrains may continue to frequent their churches, temples and synagogues in all security and need not cease to do so. The Republican Government, while it must and intends to safeguard the neutrality of the State, is also the designated protector of the rights of the individual conscience. The present Government will not allow them to be touched."

(Signed) HERRIOT.

The sending of this letter was brought about, it seems, by information which the prefects had sent to the Premier concerning the state of mind of the people in the liberated provinces. More than two thirds of the municipalities have voted protests against the projects of the Government and the municipal elections which are to be held in three months appear apt to accentuate the opposition of the mayors and the councils. The sending of the reassuring letter by the head of the government has for its object to lull, if possible, the distrust of the people and to partially disarm resistance.

SIXTEEN YEAR OLD PATRIARCH

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli (Jerusalem Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Jerusalem.—Strange religious figures are no novelty in this religious center of the ancient world and Holy City of Christendom. But even here something of a sensation has been caused by the visit of Mar Insi Shimun, "Katholikos of the East," Patriarch of the Nestorian or Assyrian Christians. The Patriarch, who is only sixteen years old, is en route to England where he will be the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was entertained here by Dr. McInnes, Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem.

In recent centuries the position of Patriarch of this ancient sect has become hereditary. The present Mar Shimun's uncle, the Katholikos Renlamyn, was assassinated during the war by the Kurds, his brother, the next Katholikos, died five years ago in the Bakuba camp. The present Katholikos was consecrated Patriarch when he was only eleven years old.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.—Rev. E. J. McGuinness, LL.D., a priest of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, has been elected general secretary of the Catholic Church Extension by the executive committee.

Paris.—An event in ecclesiastical circles was the golden sacerdotal jubilee of the Very Reverend Henri Garriguet, Superior General of the Salpêtrien, which was made memorable by a letter from the Holy Father.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.—His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, accompanied by two associates, left Chicago today and will sail Saturday from New York for Rome, to make his Holy Year pilgrimage, and to make the final plans for the International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Chicago in June, 1926.

Huntington, Ind., Feb. 2.—The February 1 issue of Our Sunday Visitor, national Catholic weekly published here, has been made an impressive "Support the Catholic Press" plea. As such, it will be perused by readers in the neighborhood of two millions in number, scattered all over America.

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 5.—Probably the largest college building in North America is being constructed in the suburbs of Havana by the Jesuit Fathers. It will cost well over two million dollars at Cuban prices for materials and labor and more than two years will be spent in constructing it.

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—Sister Mary Paul Johnston, of St. Vincent's Charity hospital this city, led a class of thirty in a test held recently by the State Board of Pharmacy. Sister Paul's grade was 91.8. Forty-two took the examination and thirty were successful. Sister Paul was graduated with highest honors from the school of pharmacy of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, in 1923 although while making her studies in pharmacy, she continued her work as a nurse in Charity Hospital.

London, Feb. 2.—The United Protestant Council, which petitioned for the withdrawal of the British legation to the Holy See, received a denial from the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain replied: "The considerations in favor of the withdrawal of the legation from Rome, which you set forth in your letter, have not escaped the notice of His Majesty's government, but it has been decided that it would not at present be in the general interest to interrupt the relations which now exist between His Majesty's government and the Vatican."

London, Eng.—Platform speaking in the open is good for the health. At a medical conference it was stated that a man who had been warned by his physician that he had only a few months to live took to speaking in Hyde Park in all weathers. His health was soon restored. Members of the Catholic Evidence Guild say they are never better than when they are speaking regularly. "I find that an evening on the platform freshens me for another day at the office," says one speaker.

Paris.—The Association of Christian Marriage will publish every two months, beginning in January a new Bulletin called "The Priest and the Family." It will discuss all questions pertaining to the role of the priest in the uplift of the family; training of the young for family life, preparation for marriage, instruction concerning morality, conjugal ethics, family education, family liturgy, the family movement, etc. The director of the Association is Abbe Viollet, who recently received a high award from the Academy of Moral Science for his work on education and the family.

Indianapolis.—All the so called Americanization bills, introduced in the Indiana State Senate by Senator Sims of Vigo County with the backing of the Ku Klux Klan, have been killed by the Senate. The first to be thrown out was the anti-religious garb bill which was overwhelmingly defeated. Then in quick succession the Senate voted for indefinite postponement of the Sims bill which would have required teachers in the Public schools to be graduates of the Public schools and of a commissioned High school, and another of the Sims proposals which would have made Bible reading in the Public schools compulsory.

London, Eng.—Baron Friedrich von Hugel, noted Catholic philosopher and writer, is dead here. He was seventy-three years old. Baron von Hugel was the son of an Austrian diplomat, educated in Florence and Brussels. He married Lady Mary Herbert (who was received in the Church shortly before her wedding) and became a naturalized British subject. His special fields of study were Greek and Hebrew and historical criticism as applied to biblical documents and also the psychology and philosophy of religious experiences. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Oxford University in 1920.