

The Catholic Record

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and recommended by Archbishops Falconio
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Canada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston,
Ottawa, and St. Boniface, the Bishops of
London, Hamilton, Peterborough and Oshawa,
N. Y., and the clergy throughout the
Dominion.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1924

PASTORAL ZEAL AND COMMON SENSE

A great prelate, a great scholar
and a great Irishman passed away
when, on Good Friday, Dr. Denis
Kelly, Bishop of Ross, was gathered
to his fathers. Famous as a student
of economics he leaves a wonder-
ful record of public service.

He was the man first thought of
by British Ministers when inquiry
demanding economic knowledge was
contemplated. He was one of the
earliest members of the Board of
Agriculture after the foundation of
that Department by Sir Horace
Plunkett, and he was the wisest
influence on that Board and the man
who gained for it the greatest pub-
lic confidence. In 1905 he was asked
to serve as one of the two repre-
sentatives of Ireland on the Royal Com-
mission on the Poor Laws set up by
the British Government, and the
work involved years of labor, in-
cluding journeys all over Great
Britain. In 1911 he was appointed
a member of the Cabinet Committee
(known as the Primrose Commission)
on Irish Finance in view of the
Home Rule Bill which was then in-
cubating, and was produced in the
following year.

After the War he was inevitably
one of the chief members of the
Irish Convention whose useful work
was wasted by the helplessness of
Lloyd George who had surrendered
the fate of Ireland to Carson as part
payment for the Marconi scandal
white-wash.

But it is not Bishop Kelly's public
service that we wish to dwell
on just now. In spite of his inter-
national reputation and the honors
that came to him he was the most
democratic of bishops. Not only
Father McCarthy tells us, was he
able to meet men of the very high-
est position in the State, not merely
from Ireland and England, but from
the Continent, who came to seek his
advice on certain delicate questions,
but he was able to meet and anxious
to meet the tradesmen and ordinary
workmen. He never hedged himself
around with dignity, because he was
always able to meet every man on
his own ground. He wanted the
people in this country to work and
to stop nonsense. The one thing he
could not stand was claptrap.

Not only was he approachable to
the members of his own flock but to
everybody in the locality, with the
result that the non-Catholic com-
munity were as grieved at his loss
as were his own people.

As one of them expressed it to
Father McCarthy, who preached
the funeral eulogy, "Dr. Kelly was
everybody's bishop."

Such was the Bishop of Ross;
and with it all a bishop whose zeal
for the temporal and spiritual wel-
fare of his flock was as unflagging
as it was intelligent.

A friend of twenty-five years tells
us some details of this pastoral zeal
that may have their useful applica-
tion here in Canada and amongst
the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

This friend of the great bishop is
Irish Correspondent to the Catholic
Herald of Edinburgh and it is from
its columns that we learn of the way
the bishop attacked abuses and
found practical solutions for prob-
lems intimately affecting the wel-
fare, temporal and spiritual, of his
people.

"Shortly after coming to rule in the
diocese of Ross in 1897 he put his
finger on the weak spot in the Irish
character of our day. He looked
around him in his diocese and was
pained to discover that in every
walk of life in the Ireland into
which his lot was cast the feminine
mind was in the ascendant. He
came across a peasantry in which
in all too many cases the mother was
the head of the family, and the
father an irresponsible waster who
could not be trusted to go to the
fair to sell an animal and bring
home the price. The mother had

accordingly to accompany him to
the fair, collect the price of the
animal sold, and pay for what was
bought and bring home the balance.
This degrading of the head of the
family had serious evil results.
The cure Dr. Kelly urged for all
this was that the men should keep
the purse themselves. He saw that
when the husband was treated as
a child and held, as very many of
the men in his diocese were, at
the apron strings of his wife, he
never developed a strong character.
He appealed to the women in their
own interests to act so that in law
and in fact the husband would be
the head of the family.

"It is refreshing to learn that
'every sensible woman in the
diocese who understood the situa-
tion appreciated his motives and
approved of his action.'"

In too many Canadian homes the
same evil is found to a greater or
less extent. There are cases where
the wife and mother will justify her
usurpation of the headship of the
family by asserting that it is for
the good of both husband and
family. But is this not a short-
sighted view? It is responsibility
that develops the man. Few are
the men who will not measure up
to the responsibilities placed upon
them. For their own sakes, and
for their husbands' sakes and for
the sake of the children young wives
should think seriously over Bishop
Kelly's deliberate decision that in
law and in fact the husband should
be head of the family. And the
husband who finds that he is not
assuming the full responsibility of
his position should for the sake of
his wife and his family, for the sake
of his own manhood step into his
rightful place and make himself
worthy of it. He may be good,
honest and easy-going; but that is
not enough—he should be a man.

In this age when thoughtful
students of education deplore the
increasing feminization of educa-
tion—the passing of the schools into
the hands of women—the influence
in the home of a strong, virile, manly
husband and father is more than
ever imperatively necessary. Educa-
tion neither begins nor ends with
the school. But the home educa-
tion—the most important part of
education—can never be what it
ought to be if the father does not
measure up to the full responsi-
bilities that are his as head of the
family.

We hardly deem it necessary to
make the reservations or qualifica-
tions that occur to our mind. Sen-
sible women will understand, even
if they have made the mistake of
relieving their husbands of respon-
sibility instead of making men of
them. It strikes us forcibly that a
keen intelligence and the grace of
state enabled the late bishop to
strike at the very root of many
evils. If in passing his wise counsel
on to our readers we help some to
rectify mistakes or others to start
right we shall have sown some good
seed on fertile ground.

There is another wise counsel that
we think is quite as necessary here
as among the people to whom it was
primarily addressed. In the words
of Father McCarthy the late bishop,
in his zeal for the temporal welfare of
his people, tried "to educate young
people to be useful not so much
with their tongues as with their
hands. He tried to promote what
might be called the cult of soiled
hands and always held before them
the dignity of labor."

The friend and admirer who
writes to the Herald throws further
light on the conditions that called
for the saintly, wise and prudent
bishop's insistence on the dignity of
labor:

"Twenty-seven years ago," he tells
us, "when Dr. Kelly was consecrated
Bishop, most of the youth of Ireland
who showed any ability above that
of a moron were being educated
with a view to their becoming clerks
and teachers. It was only those of
sub-normal calibre who were
thought fitted for the calling of
artisan or farmer. The Ireland of
today has reaped the result of this
disastrous policy, against which Dr.
Kelly thundered with all the
earnestness of his nature. At that
time the young man who earned
from 5s. to 25s. a week as a clerk
looked down on the artisan who
earned 30s. a week as a fitter,
smith or carpenter. The one aim
in life of the peasantry was to give
their children some occupation in
which they need not soil their
hands. The strong farmer in the
County Cork apprenticed his son to
a draper or hardware merchant,
where after serving his apprentice-

ship he might, if he were lucky,
command a salary of £20 a year.
And the keen-witted people of
Ireland continued doing this to
their children after they had seen
the blind alley sort of future it was.
Dr. Kelly did his utmost to get his
people to discontinue doing the
utterly silly things they had been
doing. For a long time he was not
popular. In the end, however, most
of the things he had preached to
his people were accepted as the
truth. He was the soundest teacher
of economics in the Irish Church.
His last public utterances in the
Pro-Cathedral at Skibbereen were
full of hope for the future."

Now there is little need to change
a word in this to make it apply with
equal force and truth to Canadian
Catholics—not confined to Catholics,
of course, but it is in these we are
chiefly interested.

To illustrate: A keenly intelli-
gent farmer speaking of a Continuation
School that had been in exist-
ence ten or fifteen years described
or rather denounced it as "a curse
to the township." It had, he
averred, drained the township of its
more ambitious boys and girls, not
one of whom returned to the farms
after leaving the school. Of course
no one holds that farmers' sons and
daughters must necessarily be
farmers or farmers' wives. But if
all who go to that Continuation
School leave the farms forever then
there is something radically wrong.
We do not think that it is the fault
of the school nor of what was
taught therein. It is because of
what was not taught there, nor at
home, nor through other educa-
tional agencies, that is to blame.

The cult of soiled hands and the dig-
nity of labor evidently had no place
in their education. Appreciation of
the independence of the farmer's
life, its security, its wholesomeness,
both physical and spiritual, were
not taught at home or at school.
The notion that the farmer's life is
one of drudgery, neither requiring
nor giving room for brains and educa-
tion is passing; but too many
farmers' sons and daughters get
that notion without going to Con-
tinuation Schools. The "white
collar" job looks so much easier.
And this snobbish notion continues
to survive the appalling distress
suffered by individuals and by fami-
lies of the urban unemployed; this
cannot be hidden. But the cramped
lives, the sense of insecurity for the
time of sickness or old age, the fact
that comparatively few ever own
their own homes, all this and more
should be taken into consideration
when farm life is compared or con-
trasted with life in the towns and
cities. And all this should be a part
of rural education, chiefly home
education.

Nor is the lesson of the cult of
soiled hands and the dignity of
labor less applicable to the town-
dweller. The white collar job and
the blind alley occupation are gener-
ally preferred to learning a trade.
And that snobbish notion persists in
spite of the fact that skilled
mechanics and tradesmen are more
highly remunerated than the aver-
age professional man.

We may all examine our con-
science on this important educa-
tional subject—the cult of soiled
hands and the dignity of labor.
Both at school and at home it ought
to be restored to its rightful place
in the curriculum.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WE CLOSED our remarks last week
with a reference to the project to
develop the water powers of the
Lochaber district which, it is confi-
dently expected, will inaugurate a
new era of prosperity in the Scottish
Highlands. In pursuance of our
undertaking we now proceed to give
some account in detail of this great
work. To the Dundee Advertiser,
whose special correspondent has
been going over the district, we are
indebted for some interesting particu-
lars.

AS STATED last week the British
Aluminum Company, having ob-
tained the necessary powers from
Parliament, are to inaugurate opera-
tions which, it is estimated, will
cost between three and four million
pounds, and a beginning is to be
made at once. As a result it is
anticipated that a new town will
spring into being, about twice the
size of Fort William. The first
practical move was made some years
ago, but has only now taken final
shape. As projected the scheme
should go far towards solving the
problem of existence in the High-
lands and Islands, and putting an

end to those frequently recurring
periods of distress which, growing
out of what is called the "Highland
Clearances," have afflicted a thrifty
and industrious people.

QUOTING DIRECT from the Dundee
Advertiser: Although difficulty was
experienced when the project was
first broached, negotiations were
not entirely broken off, with the re-
sult that in the Parliamentary Ses-
sion of 1921 a Bill was obtained by
the British Aluminum Company (the
second largest producers of alu-
minum in the world) "for the
erections of stations and works for
the development and use of water
and water hydraulic and motive
power, and for the generation of
electricity." On account of the un-
settled state of the country follow-
ing upon the War, the Company
were granted five years within
which to make a start with the
relative works. Industrial
unrest and the instability of the
exchanges have militated against
progress, although from a financial
point of view every available avenue
has been carefully explored. Great
satisfaction was therefore expressed
when at the recent meeting of the
Company the Chairman announced
that the Board of Directors were
satisfied that the time for proceed-
ing actively with the work had
arrived. He also announced that the
Trade Facilities Act Advisory Com-
mittee had decided to recommend
the Treasury to guarantee a loan of
£2,000,000 for the purpose of devel-
oping the hydro-electric work.

"THIS," SAYS the Advertiser Cor-
respondent, "was good hearing to
those who have residence in Loch-
aber—a district which has more or
less stagnated for generations for
lack of an industry in their midst.
It is anticipated that when opera-
tions are in full swing at mid sum-
mer, as there is every prospect of
their so-being, much-needed work
will be available for those out of
employment. The enterprise aims at
the continuous utilization of 80,000
horse-power, and when it is con-
sidered that the city of Glasgow
during periods of maximum demand
absorbs practically the same ratio
for lighting and tramway propul-
sion, the merits of the Lochaber
project will be readily realized."

THE LOCHABER district has many
streams capable of developing a
vast quantity of power, but for the
project outlined dependence will be
placed chiefly on the flow of water
from Loch Dreig and Loch Laggan,
the latter of which will be dammed
and diverted into the former. A
dam will also be erected at the
north end of Loch Treig, and from
near here the water will be turned
into a pressure tunnel cut through
the solid rock right on to the lower
shoulder of Ben Nevis—a distance
of over 15 miles—dropping down at
a point about a mile east of
Fort William, the tail-race being
discharged into the River Lochy.
It is proposed to place an auxiliary
reservoir on the River Spey, but it
is not intended to impound water
from this source on any day when
the flow at Laggan Bridge shall be
less than at the rate of twenty-five
million gallons per day.

THE UNDERTAKING will take prob-
ably five years at least to complete,
the promoters contemplating carry-
ing on the work in stages. The
guaranteed Government loan will
be sufficient only for the financing
of the first stage. But this will at
once act as a solvent to the prevail-
ing state of stagnation in the
district, and future operations will
take care of themselves. At the
present time when there is so much
distress in the Highlands, the
inception of this great undertaking
will give the relief that is necessary.
And the establishment of industries
throughout the West is, in the
opinion of those who have earnestly
studied the economic problem, the
first thing that will check the tide
of emigration. "For the rest it
goes without saying that when this
vast scheme is completed a new era
will have dawned for the Scottish
Highlands where will be found,
instead of poverty and discontent, a
happy, prosperous and healthy com-
munity."

ALL THIS, while of course of more
particular interest to the people of
Scotland, is of scarcely less interest
to those of their race domiciled in
Canada. The Lochaber district is
rich in memories to the Catholic
Highland colonies in the Maritime
Provinces and throughout Canada

From that district largely came the
first Highland settlers of Eastern
Ontario, and among them, Ontario's
first Bishop, Alexander Mac-
donell. Canada, therefore, while
the gainer by these accessions to
her population, will not have been
unmindful of the corresponding
loss to the Old Land, and the ties
of blood being strong, the descend-
ant of those earlier immigrants
will rejoice over the prospect of the
early termination of the cruel lot
of their kinsmen beyond seas.

ORATORY OF ST. PETER

THE HOLY FATHER'S MOTU PROPRIO AND SPEECH OF THANKS

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci
(Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The Knights of Columbus have
completed their biggest under-
taking in Rome. They have form-
ally presented their precious gift to
the Pope; a gift which is at once
the fruit of their generosity and the
pledge of their devotion to the Holy
See; a testimony of their zeal,
which, no longer restricted by the
confines of the Mother Country,
crosses the Atlantic to imprint its
profound and lasting traces in the
very heart of Catholicism—in Rome,
immortal and Christian. It is
through their generosity that the
"Oratory of St. Peter" now rises,
a few steps from the Basilica of the
Vatican, a new center of education
and religious culture for the chil-
dren of the people in the Borgo
quarter, the quarter nearest to the
residence of the Roman Pontiff.

The name of "Oratory of St.
Peter" was chosen by the Holy
Father Pius XI, who desired thus
to join the sacred memories of a
place so near the tomb of the Prince
of the Apostles with the type of
work he envisioned by and
named for St. Philip Neri in Rome,
instituted in Milan by the great
Archbishop Frederic Borromeo,
cousin of St. Charles and renewed
and developed by the Ven. Giovanni
Basso and the Salesian Congrega-
tions at a date nearer our own.
This name does not signify the
exercise of prayer alone, as might
easily be inferred, but embraces all
other forms of assistance of youth,
whether moral or religious; culture,
sport, drama and other amuse-
ments.

From the day of their arrival in
Rome, the representatives of the
Knights of Columbus had the idea
of creating something solid for the
spiritual benefit of Roman youth.
They sought vainly for suitable
premises until finally, the Holy See
itself offered them a fine plot owned
by the Vatican. This location is
close to the Porta Cavalleggeri
between the walls of the Vatican
(which at this point are the same as
those of Rome) and the palace of
the Holy Office. Before 1870 most
of the buildings on the site were
occupied by the quarters of the
chevaliers lepers of the pontifical
army and it was to this fact that
the gate in the wall owed its name.
Since 1870 these buildings had been
let and other small structures had
been erected on the land, so that the
whole section presented an appear-
ance of disorder when it passed
into the hands of its new owners.

But as soon as the Knights of
Columbus obtained possession from
the Holy See, they transformed the
place as if by magic. All of the
unsightly structures were razed.
The walls were cleared of the booths
which had disfigured them and now
extend free in their severe impres-
siveness. In front of them rises the
line of new and superb edifices; at
the far end the large covered
gymnasium. The place is full of
glorious memories and religious
poetry.

The buildings are rendered more
imposing by a magnificent antique
gem. This is the long abandoned
Church of San Salvatore in Assibus.
It is a little temple constructed
during the pontificate of Nicholas
V. and decorated with pictures of
the same style as those which adorn
the original Vatican Library, founded
by the same Pope, from the brush
of Melozzo da Forlì. The architec-
ture of the temple is simple and
elegant, in the style of the
early Italian Renaissance. The
sole altar is contained in an elegant
little choir. Over it, is a magnifi-
cent picture, presented by Pius XI.
This is a painting on wood by Frate
Francesco da Perugia—and belongs
to the early 15th century. It re-
presents the Virgin and Child
above, between three angels, with
St. Joachim and St. Anne below.
All the light and grace of the
Umbrian school are seen in this
picture which is a proof of the
favor with which the Pope regards
the Oratory of St. Peter.

Light is admitted to this charm-
ing little church by means of two
double ogival windows in the side
wall and of a little rose over the
entrance door. Everything has
been restored and replaced accord-
ing to the original plan. Only the
new stained glass of the windows
bear the coats of arms of the Pope
and of the Knights of Columbus.
The new structures occupy an
area of about 2,000 square meters
and extend on both sides, while the
side formed by the walls is free of
all buildings and the walls them-
selves are seen in all their impres-
sive background. Between walls
and edifices lies the vast square

measuring 3,000 square meters.
This "piazza" will be used for
games and gymnasium exercises.
The edifices on the one side, the
longest of them being parallel with
the Holy Office, contain the schools
and the theatre. On the other side,
(that facing the entrance) is the
grand covered gymnasium.

The visitor who passes around the
colonnade of St. Peter finds himself
in front of the imposing building of
the Holy Office, now being com-
pletely restored and transformed.
To the left of this palace is seen a
charming entrance in the style of
the Roman villas of the 18th
century surmounted by the inscrip-
tion "Oratory of St. Peter" as
well as the coat of arms of Pope
Pius XI. To the left is the ancient
small church already described.
On one side are the schools and
theatre, while immediately in front
is the covered gymnasium. On its
facade are three arcades on which
are two coats of arms—those of
Pius XI. and of Pope Innocent VIII.
already existing on this spot.
Innocent was Pope in the year in
which Columbus discovered America
and surely, when he caused this
shield to be placed here he did not
foresee a day over 400 years later
on which the children of the New
World would come here to render
homage to one of his successors.

Extending along the whole right
side is the main building. The
central part, bigger and jutting
out further, contains the theatre.
The right side toward the Church
of San Salvatore is reserved for the
boys; the side opposite for the girls.
On the right is the following
inscription composed by the Holy
Father, "Pius XI. P. M.—votis
sat facient—ad romanam juven-
tutem—christianam—exercendam—
Equites Columbi—sue sue—MCM-
XXIII—MCMXXIV."

"The Knights of Columbus have
designed to conform with the
views of the Supreme Pontiff Pius
XI. on the Christian education of
the youth of Rome, constructed this
at their own expense 1923-1924."

On the other was the inscription
dictated by Cardinal Gaili:
"Pius XI. Pont. Max. Has sedes
universas Oratorii Petriani—nomine
imposito—praesens dedicavit—anno
sacri Principatus III."

"Pius XI. Sovereign Pontiff in
the third year of his pontificate
inaugurated by his presence these
buildings of the Oratory of St.
Peter, so named by himself." The
stone has been removed as
owing to circumstances now known,
the Pope was unable to come to the
inaugural ceremony.
The theater sharply divides the
two interiors thus avoiding the
possibility of any confusion. This
theater has been constructed
from the best technical models: the
pit slightly inclined, two rows of
galleries, no permanent boxes which
in any way impede the view from
anyone of the 600 seats. On the
ceiling there is a central design of
Pius XI's coat of arms while that of
the Knights of Columbus is repeated
in the four corners.

On the ground floor of both
buildings are four large school
halls, each of them for 80 pupils.
These halls have all the extra room
necessary. The first floor has
accommodations for priests on the
boys' side and for nuns on the girls'
side.

The whole building is completely
furnished, the furniture being
simple, practical and strong, while
the house has every comfort, electric
light, central heating, telephone
system, lavatories, etc. For the
girls' section, a large chapel has been
built. Pius XI. has presented a
beautiful picture of the Holy
Family. This picture, of the school
of Giulio Romano is placed above
the rich marble altar. The other
very large picture occupies a
large part of the left wall and re-
presents the scene of the proclamation
of the dogma of the Immaculate
Conception made by Pius IX. in
1854 in the Vatican Basilica. It was
painted at that time by a French
painter. It has hitherto decorated
one of the halls of the Vatican. In
the passage leading to the Chapel,
Pius XI. has placed another picture,
given by himself. This represents
the Blessed Teresa of the Child
Jesus who scatters to the world the
rain of flowers promised by her
before her death.

The construction of these vast
edifices was begun on February 15,
1923. On April 1, 1924, they were
practically finished, although it was
calculated that a month more of
work would be required.

The Pope however, especially
desired the inauguration to take
place while the two new American
Cardinals were in Rome, and in
their presence, and therefore before
the departure of Cardinal Hayes.

The work was therefore hastened
so that on the day of the inaugura-
tion only a few insignificant touches
were wanting; the buildings were
completed and furnished in such a
way that it was possible to turn
them over to the Sovereign Pontiff.
From its beginning to the whole
work had been placed by the Pope
under the supervision of Mgr.
Borgognini-Duca, Secretary of the
Sacred Congregation of Extraordi-
nary Ecclesiastical Affairs, who
followed it step by step with the
greatest care. The design and con-
struction were due to the young
and able Commendatore Engineer
Galeazzi. The direction of the
whole great undertaking which does
such honor to the Knights of Colum-
bus and to the Catholics of the
United States, was in the hands of
Comm. Hearn, Commissioner for

Europe of that powerful organiza-
tion.

"MOTU PROPRIO" OF THE POPE

Here is the official act by which
the gift of the Knights of Columbus
was accepted and consecrated by the
Pope:

"De Oratorio S. Petri—apud
Vaticanam Basilicam—in adoles-
centiam utilitatem constituendo
Pius P. P. XI. Motu proprio—
As every reason of Our supreme
pastoral office conspired in the salu-
vation of souls redeemed by Jesus
Christ, Our Lord, We considered
nothing more suited to the fulfil-
ment of this high mission confided
to Us by God for the benefit of the
Universal Church, than the promo-
tion of every form of lively apostle-
ship."

"We have always had a peculiar
solicitude for the Christian educa-
tion and guidance of youth, being
moved by the example of the Divine
Master as well as by the vivid pre-
occupation caused by the special
dangers by which the enemy of
mankind surrounds and ensnares
the tenderest plants in the chosen
vineyard of the Lord."

"While the memory often returns
to Us with joy of the sacerdotal
ministry which We were able to
accomplish with God's help in the
midst of boys and young men in
former times, it is very grateful to
Us now in the supreme office of
directing the Church, to continue
this work according to Our possi-
bilities to the advantage of the
youth of Rome, which is that near-
est to Us. We mean especially the
youth which lives near Our resi-
dence, in the shadow of the greatest
Catholic temple; on whom We may
say, that We look daily from the
heights of the Vatican. We wish
this youth to grow up healthy in
soul and body, devoted to the Prince
of the Apostles and to the Roman
Pontiff in the fullness of that faith
and of that Christian life by which
the name of Rome has always been
great in the world."

To second this, Our special soli-
citude, to second it in the most
efficacious way Our beloved sons,
the members of the Knights of
Columbus of America, have come
with a gift, which of all those which
could be made, is without doubt the
one most dear to our paternal heart
as Pontiff and that most devoutly in
honor of St. Peter.

They have constructed, furnished
and endowed with noble generosity,
a group of magnificent buildings
situated on the land belonging to
the Sacred Apostolic Palace, be-
tween the Hospital of St. Martha,
the Holy Office and the Walls of
Leo IV. at the gates of a new and
popular workingmen's quarters.
They now offer their work to the
Common Father, that He may
accomplish His dearest designs for
youth, in the best way possible.
We therefore, while taking advan-
tage of the favorable opportunity
for testifying Our full gratitude to
the devout donors, declare that we
very willingly accept the gift. We
therefore "de Motu proprio," and full
knowledge, established by this Our
Act, the dispositions which We think
opportune for obtaining the great-
est number of spiritual advantages
from the work herewith under-
taken:

PLANS FOR THE ORATORY

"I. We desire the said edifices
to remain dedicated in perpetuity
to the assistance of youth—both male
and female, which up to the present
has reminded outside the scope of
action of the flourishing works in-
stituted in the parish of St. Peter, of
S. Spirito di Sta. Maria in Trans-
pontina and of Sta. Maria delle
Fornaci; and, in placing the new
institution under the Prince of the
Apostles, We desire it to be named
"Oratorio di St. Pietro."

"II. The object of the new insti-
tution is the Christian and civil
education of youth, above all by
means of religious instruction and
the practice of piety and then by
means of all supplemented agencies
as well as by decent recreation, as
may seem opportune. After school
—after work—play, exercise in the
gymnasium, etc.

"III. The Oratory will comprise
two sections—the male section en-
trusted to several priests, suitably
chosen from the secular clergy of
the City of Rome; the female section
confided to the Daughters of Charity
of St. Vincent de Paul. The two
sections are to be entirely distinct
and separate, under the direction of
the same Prelate Resident, who will
be named by Us and Our successors.

"IV. The Oratory is pontifical
and under Our own special over-
sight and protection and is ruled
according to Statutes approved by
Us, We nevertheless do not desire
it to remain outside the jurisdiction
of His Eminence Our Cardinal Vicar
in his quality of Our representa-
tive."

"V. The Prelate Resident will
have the duty of choosing, in con-
junction with the Cardinal Vicar,
the priests who will exercise the
sacred ministry in the Oratory, as
well as to provide for the persons
necessary to the institution. As
concerns the Sisters, he must con-
sult with the Superior-General of
the Institute."

"VI. We desire that the Prelate
Resident should avail himself in
economic matters of the assistance
of the representative of the Knights
of Columbus, chosen from the
Supreme Council with Our ap-
proval."

"Invoking abundance of divine
grace and the maternal assistance
of the Blessed Virgin Mary the
mystery of whose Annunciation we