

# How David's City Was Discovered By Excavators

## Prof. MacAlister Lectures Before Royal Irish Academy on Palestine Exploration Work.

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)  
 Dublin, June 7. Professor MacAlister has described to the members of the Royal Irish Academy the finding of the original ancient city of David. After the British occupation of Palestine a Board of Archaeology was set up with rights over the antiquities of the country. A scheme was drafted for the complete examination of the whole city of Jerusalem by an international body of Archaeologists. That scheme having fallen through, the Palestine Exploration Society of which the professor was a member undertook the work, and Professor MacAlister had the entire responsibility of the excavations.

**The Problem of the Hills**  
 It was difficult to find the area that was included inside the walls of the old city, which extended further south than the modern Jerusalem. On the southern side of the present city were two hills, eastern and western, and tradition ascribed the site of the ancient city to the western hill. This hill appeared to be the more suitable to build a city on, as it was higher than the eastern hill and it was easily commanded by a military force. But there was one fatal objection, which was that there was not a natural supply of water. The only good supply of water in the neighborhood of Jerusalem was the Virgin's Fountain which was adjacent to the eastern hill. Therefore modern excavations came to the conclusion that the city of David was on the eastern hill.

From the Virgin's Fountain an ancient tunnel, the Silwan Tunnel, which was apparently built to bring water into the city in times of stress. It was probably through this tunnel that David's General, Joab, entered the city and took it by storm.

The level of the old city rose very quickly through refuse and dead animals, such as cats and dogs, being thrown on the streets. When houses fell down new houses were built above the old foundations. There were thus a series of stratified foundations and in the case of the excavations four of these strata were discovered. These foundations were those of the periods of the Crusaders and of the Byzantine, Roman, and Jebusite epochs.

**Hebrew Stratum Destroyed.**  
 The Hebrew Stratum seemed to have been found between the Roman and the Jebusite Strata. Digging to a lower level than these strata, said the professor, the excavators came upon a rock surface covered with cup-marks, which was in his opinion a Jebusite or pre-Jebusite sanctuary, which was probably the oldest sanctuary in Palestine. The rock was completely covered with cup-marks and there were two great natural hollows which would, no doubt, appeal to the primitive man.

Adjacent to this sanctuary, the lecturer and his colleague, Mr. Dunne, found a number of stones in a rock mass. When these were rolled aside they found an entrance to a tunnel, and it is ended in a chamber to which there were two holes leading into another chamber which gave access to a natural tunnel.

These passages were filled with rubbish which had to be cleared and in this rubbish were found a number of pieces of pottery, of the very early bronze age, about 2,000 or 1,500 B.C.

**Plan of Old City Shown**  
 Professor MacAlister showed a plan of the city supposed to be the ancient Jebusite city to be like from his excavation. In the middle of the northern side he found evidence in the ruins of the old city wall of a large breach, which he believed to be the breach made by David's troops when the city was stormed.

He referred to the Biblical reference to Solomon having built the wall and repaired the breach made by his father. Over this breach a tower had been built and in the wall of this tower were small pieces of pottery of the period of David were discovered.

A Byzantine had built his house on the ruins of this tower, and naturally many of the stones used for the Byzantine house had been taken from the ruined tower. One of these stones bore a drawing of "Astarte". This the lecturer maintained, was a significant view of some of the religious ideas of the Babylonians.

Some of the ruins of the Byzantine house were of a Roman house, more wonderful discoveries may yet be made.

# Bill To Make Impulse Excuse for Murder Rejected by Lords

London, June 7. A new defense for murder was proposed by a Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Darling. If the Bill had passed it would have been sufficient for a murderer to plead that at the moment of committing a crime he was actuated by an uncontrollable impulse. A new law to that effect would revolutionize criminal procedure. The Bill called the Criminal Responsibility (Trials) Bill was thrown out.

The danger and the difficulty of such a law is pointed out in the "Times" by Lord Birkenhead, with whom Catholics do not often find themselves in complete agreement. "The advocates of the change," says Lord Birkenhead "lay stress on the fact that they do not mean a weakening of control merely, but a complete loss of control. In our present state of knowledge of the human mind as affected by mental disease, how is it possible to draw these nice distinctions? And he observed that this defense will be raised, and the endeavor to set up these nice distinctions most frequently made, in those very crimes into which violence of one kind or another enters.

"The man of hasty temper who is indicted for unlawfully wounding or wounding with intent does in fact, at the moment when the crime is committed, under the same influence which comes to sane men and insane men in similar circumstances.

"The mental balance is disturbed by anger or by other passion, and under an impulse, repentance for which may quickly follow, the act is done.

"Who, again, is to say whether it was resistible or irresistible, or at what stage in the chain of facts which ended in the murder an impulse, easily resistible at the outset, had become dominant and imperative?"

# Irish Organization Supplies Vestments For Poor Churches

Dublin, June 4.—There was a splendid variety of vestments and altar requisites on view at the exhibition organized by the Dublin branch of the Association of Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Churches. These vestments and requisites are all handworked by the ladies of the Association who render this service voluntarily.

When the needs of the poor churches are supplied any vestments and requisites left over are sold, the proceeds being employed in keeping the work going and supplying materials. The Association sends vestments, linens and other altar requisites all over the world to missionary and other churches so poor that they would be unable to obtain them otherwise. For three quarters of a century the Association has been engaged in this laudable effort.

# Need of Organization Emphasized in Talk By Southwark Bishop

London, June 3. The value of organization was emphasized by Mr. Brown, Bishop Auxiliary of Southwark, at a Dundee celebration of the diamond jubilee of the foundation of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain. "We hear a great deal about the empty churches in Scotland and the deserted churches in England," he said. "But let us not deceive ourselves if we live only for ourselves and do not band together in societies which give life to the corporate spirit, we may well have to bemoan many losses."

# College Men Should Learn to Serve Says Stonyhurst Rector

London, June 3.—College boys should be taught the duty of serving others, declared the rector of Stonyhurst, Father W. Weld, S. J., at the annual meeting of Catholic college headmasters. He maintained that teachers had a very serious obligation to impress upon their students the importance of public service. This could best be done, he suggested, by dwelling upon the doctrine of charity, and by explaining the various opportunities of service presented by public offices.

Dublin, June 7.—It is anticipated that between 100 and 150 of the delegates from America to the Adoration Convention in London in July, will visit Dublin. They are to be entertained by the Publicity Club of Ireland. A program for their welcome and reception has been already arranged. It includes visits to the principal factories in Dublin and an excursion to some of the beauty spots. A special performance in honor of the delegates will be given in the Abbey Theater.

# Modified Anti-Klan Plank Adopted By Virginia Democrats

(By N. C. W. C. News Service).

Norfolk, Va., June 13.—Thomas Jefferson's declaration for religious freedom in the United States was reaffirmed, and the added declaration that "from this doctrine the Democratic party should never depart nor with its adversaries ever," was adopted by the Virginia Democratic state convention, in session here this week.

A more stringent declaration in the platform, which was drafted by Senator Carter Glass, the man the convention favored for the Democratic nomination for President, was stricken out. It stated that "any sect, or order, or creed which assails or seeks openly or covertly to impair this inalienable right of religious freedom is to be condemned and resisted as a menace to organized society."

Mr. Glass was retained as a member of the national committee of the party.

# BRINGS STIFF FIGHT

The religious freedom plank came in for more discussion than did any other provision in the platform, and a counteracting stiff fight in committee. More than an hour was spent by the committeemen before it was framed to their liking, and several members advocated the entire elimination of the plank. Others argued for modification. In its original form it read:

"Next after his contribution to the nation's independence, the achievement for which Thomas Jefferson is most desired to be remembered was the religious freedom proclaimed by the Virginia statute which he drafted and caused to be adopted."

"Jefferson appraised human liberty first only because he knew that without it religious freedom could not exist. Thus, in America Church and State were made separate, and from this established doctrine the Democratic party should never depart nor with its adversaries ever."

The principle of religious freedom is essential to the peace and happiness of enlightened mankind. Any sect or order or creed which assails or seeks openly or covertly to impair this inalienable right of religious freedom is to be condemned and resisted as a menace to organized society."

Editorial comment here on the religious freedom plank was varying. The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, evidently regarding the condemnation of "sects, orders or creeds" which would impair such liberty as still in the platform, warmly applauds the plank.

"Standing for all that is just and right," this paper says editorially, "the platform could do no less than declare in unmistakable terms for the principles of religious freedom, nor could it do less than condemn a menace any sect, order or creed which seeks to interfere with or impair a right for which so many thousands have given their lives and to enjoy which was one of the compelling causes which led to the beginning of a nation which now numbers more than a hundred million souls."

**Not Strong Enough, Says Paper**  
 The Virginia-Pilot and Norfolk Landmark, however, strongly declared that the plank does not go far enough. This paper says:

"On the vexed question of religious freedom, the platform falls short of really effective expression. The resolution adopted on this subject repeats and emphasizes Jefferson's principle of religious freedom and declares that 'in America Church and State were made separate and from this established principle the Democratic party should never depart nor with its adversaries ever parley.' Such a declaration is good as far as it goes, but in a year in which an organization seeking to weigh parties and candidates in the religious scales will play an important part in the campaign, it does not go far enough. It remains for the New York platform to attack this evil with a more comprehensive declaration."

# Dublin To Entertain Advertising Men Of United States

Dublin, June 7.—It is anticipated that between 100 and 150 of the delegates from America to the Adoration Convention in London in July, will visit Dublin. They are to be entertained by the Publicity Club of Ireland. A program for their welcome and reception has been already arranged. It includes visits to the principal factories in Dublin and an excursion to some of the beauty spots. A special performance in honor of the delegates will be given in the Abbey Theater.

# Archbishop Glennon Dedicates New Plant Of St. Mary's Hospital

St. Louis, June 13.—Archbishop Glennon officiated on Tuesday at the dedication of the new St. Mary's Hospital, which is located at the corner of Clayton Road and Bellevue avenue, just outside of the city limits on the west. The dedication ceremony and blessing of the Chapel, which is on the ground floor, began with a procession of the clergy from the Christian Brothers' College on the other side of Clayton Road to the Northwest. The building was blessed beginning with the chapel and Pontifical Mass was then celebrated by the Archbishop, who also preached a brief sermon.

St. Mary's Hospital is the third conducted in this city by the Sisters of Mary of the Third Order of Saint Francis, the others being St. Mary's Infirmary at 1336 Papin Street and Mount St. Rose Hospital at 2101 South Broadway. St. Mary's infirmary was established in 1871 at Third and Gratiot streets, the first superior coming from Germany with four novices for that purpose.

The new St. Mary's Hospital has been erected at an approximate cost of \$1,500,000 and occupies an 18-acre piece of ground at what is called Hi-Point, the location being the highest point in St. Louis County. There are six stories above the basement, the style of architecture being the Italian renaissance, with the walls of buff brick and stone trimmings. There are 300 beds, some in private rooms and some with two to a room, but there are no wards.

The equipment is strictly up-to-date, particularly in respect to the operating rooms, which are on the sixth floor, consisting of X-ray rooms, laboratories and other special units. Each floor has three sun parlors facing the south and over looking the gardens. For the use of patients in calling nurses a system of electric lights is used and small hinged openings in the doors of the rooms enable the attendants to observe the patients without disturbing them. Attached to the beds is a device for elevating the heads of patients. Refrigerators placed throughout the building and connected with a central refrigerating system obviate the use of ice.

Sister Bernardine is superior of the new hospital and there are quarters for 70 sisters who will do the nursing. These rooms and those for the women servants are in the base. The powerhouse, laundry and rooms for men employees are in a separate building. The medical and educational work is in charge of St. Louis University, through its school of medicine. Ten full-time physicians of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in have been placed in the hospital and infirmary by the school and a staff of 67 provided for the hospital. The surgeon-in-chief is Dr. William T. Coughlin and the physician-in-chief is Dr. Ralph A. Kinsella. Dr. Hannu W. Loeb, dean of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, is to act as general supervisor.

# Fifteen Maryknoll Students Ordained By Bishop Dunn

New York, June 13.—The Rt. Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, officiated on Trinity Sunday at Maryknoll, the American Foreign Mission Seminary, when fifteen students were ordained to the dignity of the priesthood. They were Rev. Bertin J. Ashness, Malacca, Straits Settlements; Rev. George C. Powers, Lynn, Mass.; Rev. Edward F. LePrell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph O. Schmidt, Cleveland, O.; Rev. William A. Kaschmitter, Cottonwood, Idaho; Rev. Edward V. Mueth, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Constantine F. Burns, Toledo, O.; Rev. Joseph P. McCormack, Manchester, N. Y.; Rev. Francis J. Caffrey, Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. Hugh T. Lavery, Bridgeport, Conn.; Rev. Wilbur J. Borer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Patrick J. Duffy, Klerman, Cortland, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph J. Shilids, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Otto A. Rauschenbach, St. Louis, Mo.

# Catholic Nun Given Rare Honor

Pittsburg, Pa., June 13.—A Catholic Nun, Sister Mary Eteldreda Erdre, received a signal honor from the University of Pittsburgh at the commencement exercises here Wednesday morning. Upon Sister Eteldreda was conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts, an honor that has been conferred on only thirteen women in the 137 years of the University of Pittsburgh's history. The degree was conferred in recognition of Sister Eteldreda's contribution to the nursing profession during a period of twenty-five years. Sister Eteldreda is now superintendent of nurses at Mercy Hospital, and for years has been a teacher in the nurses' school there. She is vice-pres. of the Pittsburgh League of Nursing Education and a director of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Pennsylvania. The nurses' classes at Mercy Hospital have averaged about 165 during the eighteen years she has been superintendent.

# Two Native Chinese To Be Appointed As Prefects Apostolic

Maryknoll, N. Y., June 12.—A new era in the development of the Catholic Church in China will open with the appointment of the first native Prefects Apostolic. Two Apostolic Prefectures have already been settled upon as fields for special Chinese effort. One of these is in the province of Szechuan, a division of the Vicariate of Pootung; the other is at Puchai in Eastern Hupeh. It is reported that the first Prefect Apostolic of Lichau in Pootung will be Father Melchior Souen. Father Souen was born in 1869 and had change of a parish in Peking for many years. Lately he has been doing missionary work in a district south of the Capital.

# DEATHS OF THE WEEK

Ryan—Mary A. Ryan died at the home of her sister, Mrs. John G. Ryan, No. 9 St. Clair street, June 17. Interment—Conception Church, June 20.

Swift—John J. Swift died suddenly, June 16, at his home, 116 Columbia avenue, aged 56 years. Interment—Conception Church, June 21.

Gillic—Michael Gillic died June 18 at St. Mary's Hospital, aged 53 years. The funeral from 510 Main street west and from Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral June 21. Interment—Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

# MRS. JULIA A. GOTTRY

Mrs. Julia A. Gottry, widow of Samuel H. Gottry, died suddenly, Friday morning, June 13, 1924, at Ottawa, Canada. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. G. A. Gardiner and Mrs. Patrick G. Humphrey; two sons, Frank S., Charles B. and Edward O. Gottry, and eight grandchildren, all of this city.

Funeral services took place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning from her residence, and at 9:30 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Charles F. Shea, assisted by Rev. J. Francis O'Hern as deacon and Rev. James Keenan as sub-deacon. Present in the sanctuary were Rev. George V. Burns, Rev. Walter B. McCarthy, Rev. Francis Luddy, Rev. Edward Meagher and Rev. Daniel O'Rourke.

Final absolution was given by Bishop Thomas F. Hickey. The music of the mass was furnished by an augmented church quartet. The bearers were J. P. Henry, B. Tallinger, D. F. McCarthy, William Canty, L. A. Whalen and John Griffin.

# High Mass by Bishop Each Day of Great Amsterdam Congress

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Amsterdam, June 3.—It is the plan of the Eucharistic Congress Committee to arrange that a Pontifical High Mass shall be celebrated each day of the Congress by some visiting prelate. Thus it has been announced that Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, will pontificate for the French visitors on July 25th at the Church of Saint Ignatius. The Bishop of Campagna, Mgr. Cesarino will pontificate the same day in the Church of the Madonna and the Bishop of Linz, Austria, Mgr. Gfollner will pontificate in the Church of St. Anna.

It is reported that Rev. Father O. P., the famous preacher of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, who retired from the pulpit recently, will preach during the Congress.

# ZAGREB UNIVERSITY ORDERED TO ABOLISH CHAIR OF THEOLOGY

Zagreb, May 28.—The Chair of Great-Oriental theology established in August, 1920, at the University of Zagreb has been abolished by Royal Decree.

The action was taken by the Government after it had become convinced that such a chair was wholly unnecessary in Croatia where the population is largely Catholic.

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