

Cardinal Gasquet Honored at Dinner On Golden Jubilee

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) London, July 21.—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 39 years of age. He is now 78, and is 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 Bergin—who was about to undergo a serious operation, out of which he emerged successfully at the age of 84. And he had learned that the Abbot's daily visitor was his former novice master, another Benedictine, who was 93. 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 4 bishops, 4 abbots, 4 peers and over a hundred distinguished members of 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."

Klan Offers \$500 For K. K. K. Branders

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Pontiac, Mich. July 25.—The Ku Klux Klan has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons guilty of branding the letters "K. K. K." upon the Rev. Oren Van Loon, pastor of a Protestant Church at Berkely. Mr. Van Loon was found in Battle Creek last week after an extended absence from home. He was unable to give any coherent account of his experiences. The implied denial that the Klan had anything to do with the outrage—which followed statement by Mr. Van Loon which were interpreted as uncompromising to the hooded organization—is signed by the "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, P. O. Box 754, Royal Oak, Mich."

Vatican Archivist Draws \$2 A Month

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) London, July 18.—Cardinal Gasquet's salary as Archivist of the Vatican is \$2 a month. Actually it is 100 lire, which even before the currency depreciated amounted to only \$20 a month.

The Cardinal mentioned his salary laughingly at a meeting of the Catholic Record Society this week. He regards it as a good joke, and says he finds it very useful when his assistants ask for an increase of salary, for he can assure them that they are getting infinitely more than their chief.

Judge Ahern of Akron Dead

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Akron, Ohio, July 23.—Former Common Pleas William J. Ahern, Jr., died here last week. He was 38 years old. At the time of his appointment to the bench by Governor Judson Harmon in 1913 he was the youngest jurist in the state if not in the country. The funeral was held from St. Bernard's church July 23. A widow and four children survive.

Human Suffering More Vital Than Beasts' Says Bishop

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) London, July 21.—Bishop John Vassian, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, thinks the English are too sentimental.

This is because all sorts of attacks have been made on the steel rapidly and more wrestling introduced into England by the American and Canadian cowboys who came over to stage a rodeo in connection with the Wembley Exhibition.

"Scarcely a man is heard," says Bishop Vassian, "who is not in favor of a child disabled for life."

Chapel in Coal Mine Opened by Cardinal Dubois in Poland

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Warsaw, July 19.—During their recent visit to Poland Cardinal Dubois and the four Bishops who accompanied him opened a curious chapel 380 meters underground in the mines of Kozielewka Huta.

Big Organizations Of Men Renew Pledges To Support N. C. C. M.

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Washington, July 23.—Assurances of continued support and approval for the National Council of Catholic Men have recently been received from that organization's leadership here from Thomas H. Cannon, H. B. Chief Baker of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and Joseph H. Reiman, Supreme President of the Knights of St. George.

Mr. Reiman, after referring to the need for a unification of Catholic forces, says in his letter: "Any organization, no matter how influential or large its membership, will never be able to accomplish what the National Council of Catholic Men, under the leadership and guidance of the Hierarchy of the Church, will be able to accomplish."

There is reason, therefore, for Catholic unity to meet this attack. There is a higher and better reason for the organization in the inauguration and promotion of many good works in the field of social action, respect and obedience for law and authority, the protection and extension of our educational system, the more harmonious relations between employer and employee and the creation of a better understanding among our fellow citizens of all creeds and beliefs.

SEE WEAK POINTS IN ARCHITECTURE

American Public Pays Little Attention to Art in Building, Say Experts.

Washington—Weak points in national architecture were a subject of prolonged discussion at the architects' convention held in this city. The arguments were in dispute, but did not start any party, debate whatever on the question of the better art.

This is said to be rather strange, inasmuch as the estimated American takes to be an admirer of art in general. He has his own ideas about painting, literature and music. At the worst he knows what is good, and at the best he has some technical knowledge and an artistic sensitiveness which enable him to appreciate values. But he treats architecture like the proverbial red-headed stepchild.

In recent years architects have begun to urge that the public take an interest in their aims and achievements. They point out that so long as men live in houses and structures will play a more intimate part in their lives than any other art. The trouble is that until the public begins to regard its building as art, it will learn very little about the features of architecture, and yet until it knows something about the technical values it is not likely to take much interest in the artistic side of construction and design. And there we have another of those vicious circles.

Roughly, a building can be judged by the educated layman according to common sense standards of beauty, usefulness and appropriateness. A railway station that resembles a Gothic cathedral may be an efficient train shed. It may be attractive, but most architects would feel that the combination of ideas involved is incongruous. There is no reason why Gothic style should be reserved for churches and college buildings, but because of the association of the Gothic with the beautiful old English cathedrals, a building, noisy station is probably not the best sort of building for Gothic design.

Art vs. Usefulness. Another example of usefulness is the building that is so rightly artistic that it fails to be practical. The rooms, it may be, are dainty and handsomely lighted. The interior is poorly arranged for efficiency. Convenience has been sacrificed to effect and the result cannot be termed the architecture in the broad sense.

With these ideas in mind, it is interesting to note a few of the best spots touched by the architects in their discussion of precedent. This is the subject which apparently was the most modern designer more than any other. Painters have their impressionist and cubist schools. Writers have a new and strange modernism. But architecture clings to the classic models. In fact it clings so faithfully that the profession was raised at the convention as to whether or not many of our famous buildings are not frank plagiarism. What would you think of the architect who painted "Mona Lisa" for a mill or given space in a library, or perhaps adding a note of red to tone in with the wall paper? But we think nothing of it if a new public building is a more or less faithful reproduction of the Parthenon or of some famous European palace.

Defense of the practice of imitation rests mainly on the argument that there is no American style of architecture and America can do no better than to adopt forms that are obviously beautiful and inspiring. No architect believes in ignoring the fine work that has been done by the old masters. The most unconventional designers agree that they must draw on the ideas and technique of the great original designers of history. Their point is that in the Golden Ages of creative art designers managed to evolve buildings that expressed the spirit of the people and the times. The Italian Renaissance artists did not feel that the Greeks and Egyptians had thought out all the possible variations of construction and that a sensible man could do no better than seek to their models. Nor did those medieval builders shudder at the sight of structures that could not be labeled Greek, Roman or generally classic.

What the builders of American cities are criticized for is that they have so far done their best work in foreign styles, and that they have not succeeded in using those styles to evolve anything typically American for our typical structures. W. R. B. Wilcox, an Oregon architect, reminded the convention that present-day buildings have not a great deal in common with ancient shelters: "Ancient races," he said, "did not have our schools, libraries, hospitals, banks, factories, nor our commercial buildings. As for houses, temples and tombs, probably only the last named were used in the way we use them."

Automobile an Example. He pointed out that the designers of buildings could learn some things about esthetic expression of America from the automobile industry. Makers of automobiles have not gone to the old civilizations for quaint and beautiful and impractical types of vehicles. He went on to describe an imaginary

TELLS WONDERS OF WIND CAVE

May Fever and Asthma Sufferers Find Instant Relief at National Park.

Washington—Wind Cave, one of the least known of the American national parks, in which sufferers from hay fever and asthma get instant relief, is described in a bulletin of the national park service of the Department of the Interior. The belief that the park was discovered by a farmer while stalking deer in 1881 is made known. The discoverer was attracted by a loud, weird whistling coming from a hole in a rock not more than eight inches in diameter, which was later enlarged by blasting, and now forms the present entrance to the cave.

Several theories are advanced as to the beneficial effect of the cave on hay fever and asthma, one being that it is due to the entire absence of vegetation in the cave and the other that it is because of the remarkably even temperature, which is never below 43 degrees nor above 47 degrees during the year. Still another theory is that there is an unknown ingredient in the air of the cave.

The Wind Cave national park, with an area of 10,522 acres, was created in 1903. Chief interest in Wind Cave lies in the masses of calcite, aragonite and quartz, and in the geodes, stalactites, stalagmites and a peculiar box work formation. At one point two geodes of large dimensions, which stand side by side, practically touching one another, differ so greatly in structure and content that they are believed to have been created thousands of years apart.

Wage-Earning Urged on Would-Be Brides

Berkeley, Cal.—The best training for matrimony a girl can get is by procuring employment for a while, in the opinion of Miss Coo Murland, associate professor of vocational education at the University of California. "As an apprenticeship for marriage," said Miss Murland, "wage-earning is an essential feature. Economic freedom of women is a determining factor in the length of the premarriage period, in the stability of the home and in its maintenance. The self-respect of a woman as well as her position in the family is determined in part by her ability to be economically independent. More and more the mother, as well as the son, seeks employment as soon as school days are over."

Miss Murland classified as the three distinct phases in a woman's development the time preceding marriage, the time of family responsibility, and the time of middle age when she is released from these responsibilities. She explained her views at a recent conference of educators. It was the conclusion of the conference that a girl should be educated both as a homemaker and as a potential wage-earner.

Declares Education Is Best Cure for Insanity

London—Despite the fact that in Great Britain there is today one insane person in every 200, contrasted with one in every 60 in 1870, there is no justification for the theory, so often expressed, that a process of racial degeneration is under way, in the opinion of E. J. Lidbetter of the Eugenics Education Society, expressed at the recent conference of the National Union of the Professional and Industrial Blind of Great Britain. Despite the increase in the number of insane, Mr. Lidbetter said, nature herself was constantly striving to regain the normal average, even in the highly organized and complex communities of the present day. Those of weak mentality, he said, attracted each other, and eventually brought about their own extinction in this way. Mr. Lidbetter advocated education as the best prevention of insanity.

London Rents Take Drop Below Last Year's Rates

London—Despite the great influx of visitors for the British exhibition at Wembley, furnished houses and flats in London are renting at a slightly lower figure than at the same time last year. Flat owners, who expected to rent apartments to Wembley visitors at high figures, found, to their disappointment, that the newcomers preferred to stay at hotels. Prices dropped accordingly after the influx of transients.

Meteor Hits Mountain

Pocatello, Idaho—Motorists returning to Pocatello about ten o'clock the other night witnessed an unusual sight about half way between McCammon and Inkom, when a meteor fell on a mountain and rolled down its side, breaking into several distinct parts and throwing sparks in all directions.

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Pop-Corn and Snowballs

The walls and ceilings of the numerous passages and chambers in the cave are covered with formations of a remarkable nature. Describing them in a letter to the national park service, a visitor to the cave wrote: "The pop-corn formation looks indeed like a lot of well-popped corn fastened to the walls and ceilings of the cave. In places the balls are smaller than peas, in others they are several times as large. The formation is pure white without the brilliancy that makes frostwork dazzle the eye. Akin to the pop-corn effect is the snowball. In various parts of the cave the walls and ceilings look as if they had been snowballed with balls just wet enough to stick and spatter.

The frostwork forms the chief beauty of the cave. It is formed in the softest rock and in the upper parts of the cave. It is suspended or shoots up and out of the limestone in clusters of white tiny needles formed of infinitesimal crystals resembling pine dusts. The coarsest threads are not larger than needles, and they decrease in size until the formation resembles the finest cotton. Some of it, called mineral cotton by the guide, would deceive anyone away from the cave. One section of it, which has been named "Snow's Bend," is several feet long and white as snow."

The Wind Cave national park is situated in the Black hills of southwestern Dakota, 12 miles north of Hot Springs. The cave is believed to have served at one time as channels for subterranean waters which now follow other courses. The outlet probably is in the great spring at the upper end of Buffalo Gap, a few miles to the eastward, where the land is about 300 feet lower than the lowest part of the cave yet explored.

The cave illustrates not only the results of the solvent action of water on limestone, but also the redeposition of calcium carbonate of the limestone, forming the stalactites and various deposits on the walls. The boxwork, which is a characteristic feature of Wind Cave, was produced by the water depositing calcium carbonate in small cracks in the limestone of such a character that when the rock crumbled out, thin rectangular walls of the deposit remained.

The water which formed the caverns ages ago came to the surface through cracks which are now mostly covered by the earth washed into them. One of these which remained open led to the discovery of the cave. At times the continuous air current, which gives the cave its name, moves from higher to lower levels and blows out at the entrance openings. At other times the movement is in the contrary direction.

Wind Cave Game Preserve. The Wind Cave national game preserve was established in the west corner of the park by congress in 1912 to provide a suitable home for a herd of buffalo presented to the government by the American Bison society. This preserve, occupying more than one-third of the park area, was chosen as the one best adapted as a refuge for the various species of big game native to the region. The location on the southern slope of the Black hills was selected primarily because of its moderate elevation, comparatively mild winters, and abundance of food. The fact that a famous whistling place of the buffalo was situated near Buffalo Gap aided in the choice. The tract is adapted not only for buffalo, but for elk, mule and white-tailed deer, antelope and possibly mountain sheep. The stretches of grazing land in the open groves of yellow pine forest form a picturesque feature of the higher ground in the park, while the timber in the small canyons affords shelter to the game during severe storms.

Bishop Demands Modest Dressing At Lourdes Shrine

Lourdes, July 21.—Low neck dresses and short sleeves are not to be tolerated at Lourdes. The Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes has instructed his priests that in giving communion they are to pass over girls and women who are not dressed with decorum. Sleeves, says the bishop, must come below the elbow. The new regulation will be put into force throughout the diocese, but is to be observed with particular rigidity at Lourdes. Women who transgress the dress rule are not to be allowed to enter the Grotto, and will be prevented from taking part in the processions, even though they are covered with the regulation white veil.

Catholic University Opening Postponed

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Owing to the fact that the national convention of the Holy Name Society will be held in September and the residence halls of the Catholic University of America will be used for the accommodation of clerical delegates, Bishop Shehan, the rector of the university has ordered that the opening of the university be postponed from September 23 until September 30. Rooms will be open for the occupancy of students at 4 p. m. on September 29 and registration will begin at 9 a. m. on the following day.

Brothers, Jesuits, Celebrate Funeral Mass For Mother

Cincinnati, O., July 25.—Mrs. Lisette Brockman, 82, mother of Rev. Hubert F. and Henry A. Brockman of the Society of Jesus, died here recently. The funeral was held at St. Xavier Church with Rev. Hubert Brockman as celebrant. Father H. A. Brockman and three other Jesuit priests, Fathers Corcoran, O'Connell and Daly were celebrants at side altars. Besides her sons three married daughters survive. A sister is Sister Mary Angelique of the Notre Dame Order. Always interested in Catholic education Mrs. Brockman added to her husband's foundation of scholarships at St. Xavier's college.

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