

Ireland's New Cardinal Extols Ideal of Peace In Eloquent Discourse

Accepting Titular Church of Santa Maria della Pace, His Eminence Calls True Peace—Civil, Industrial, International, At Fireside, Among Neighbors—A Precious Blessing—Says Vatican Is Its Haven and Exemplar

Rome, Jan. 11.—Three discourses connected with the raising of Cardinal O'Donnell, Primate of Ireland to the Sacred College form illuminating documents, both of historical importance and of deep interest to the Irish race. They are the Pope's words to His Eminence when he conferred upon him the red hat, the address of welcome to the new cardinal at his titular church, in which his life was recounted, and Cardinal O'Donnell's own discourse, in reply to the welcome. They are accordingly given here.

In presenting the red hat, His Holiness said that the presence of the Archbishop of Armagh reawakened for him the memory and thoughts of that dear, great and magnificent Ireland that must now be rejoicing over the honor rendered to so worthy a son. He spoke of the zealous and fervent work of the new cardinal, first in the field of teaching, then during the long years of his episcopal ministry; he declared that the very diocese that gave him birth had regenerated him in grace up to the Archbishopric of Armagh, so celebrated through the memory of his predecessor.

But besides this pastoral work, continued His Holiness, not less precious was the new cardinal's contribution to the common good of his country, to its elevation and to its well-being in all fields, from that of education to those of social organization and agrarian advancement. In him, therefore, the Holy Father was glad to bestow not only his person but also his beloved country, which His Holiness declared he always carried in his heart.

Homage of the Roman Clergy Not a less opportune occasion of homage to the Cardinal was his taking possession of the Titular Church of Santa Maria della Pace, which is administered by the Pious Union of St. Paul, a group of the Roman clergy. At this ceremony the President Monsignor Migone, addressed the following words to the cardinal:

"Your Eminence, the Pious Union of St. Paul the Apostle, among the secular clergy of Rome to whom Leo XIII entrusted the benefice of this ancient Church of Santa Maria della Pace, greets you and, through me, renders due homage of submission to Your Eminence now taking solemn possession of the title that His Holiness, Pius XI, has deigned to confer on you.

"We exult at this goodness of the August Pontiff to whom we tender our liveliest thanks for having also once more assigned this famous title after it had been vacant but a short time.

"We see it assigned to you, Eminent Prince. As you succeeded to the illustrious See of Armagh, so you have succeeded to this title on which Cardinal Michael Logue left such an indelible mark by his fecund pastoral ministry not only in his diocese, but also in all Ireland.

"You come, Eminence, thus with your venerated person to enrich the series, already so illustrious, of Titular Cardinals who have succeeded each other at Santa Maria della Pace. History of Titular Church

"Under this appellation the Holy Virgin has been venerated for a long time by the Roman public, since the time when Sixtus IV in 1480, rebuilding the ancient Parochial Church of St. Andrew, which had existed since 1180, transported from the Portico of the old church into the new the very ancient picture of Mary holding the Holy Child in her arms, and called it 'della pace' in our memory and thanksgiving for end of the wars between various peoples.

"Spiritual favors were given to this church generously in all ages by the Popes among whom I am glad to mention Innocent VIII, Julius II, Gregory XIII and Paul V, while Sixtus V, in 1536, moved by the growing devotion of the Roman people toward this church, elevated it to the Cardinalatial title.

"And here once, through a decree of Urban VIII, the Roman Senate, on July 2, dedicated to the Visitation of the Blessed Mary, came to render homage to the Virgin, offering a silver chalice.

"And finally the munificent Alexander VII, through many works, altered the church to the architectural form now admired by all.

Rich in Artistry "It may justly be said that here have met many of our immortal artists: Raphael, Timoteo, della Vite, Albani, Maderno, Bremante, Pietro de Cortona and many others.

"But our church, or rather yours, Eminence, possesses a wealth far greater than material ones: that of being, down to our days, a fount of sacerdotal activity through holy priests who have spent their lives here in the work of regenerating many souls in the ministry of the confession in the late afternoon, and in the following priests: Raimondo, Vincenzino, Anivito, and others. Rinaldi, Auguste, Guidi,

100 Diplomats At Mass In U. S. For Dead Queen

Washington, Jan. 16.—More than one hundred diplomats from many nations attended a Solemn Requiem Mass here Monday morning at the Italian Church of the Holy Rosary for the repose of the soul of Margherita of Savoy, Queen of Italy.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University of America, was the celebrant of the Mass and at its conclusion blessed the great catafalque which stood in the church, on its black top, a replica of the crown of the queen. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. George A. Dougherty, Vice-Rector of the University, was assistant priest; the Rev. Philip Bernardini of the Catholic University, was deacon, and the Rev. Francesco Lardone of the University was subdeacon. A choir composed of members of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, under the leadership of Julio Scittang Verdi's Requiem Mass.

Wreaths from Mrs. Coolidge, the Italian Embassy and the State Department were sent to the church. Secretary of State Kellogg represented President Coolidge at the Mass, and Under-Secretary Wright also was present. Every member of the Italian Embassy attended.

Ambassador Riano of Spain, dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, with Mme. Riano headed the diplomats, who included representatives from every embassy and legation in the Capital. In the group were the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Peru and Argentina, and the Ministers of Colombia and Haiti. The French Ambassador was out of the city but the Embassy was represented, as were the Legations of Chile, Brazil and several other nations whose chief diplomatic agents were absent. Numerous secretaries and attaches attended.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Pontifical Mass was celebrated Monday in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Queen Mother Margherita of Italy. The Rt. Rev. John J. Dunn, Bishop Auxiliary of New York, was the celebrant, and several stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company assisted a large choir, which was led by Pietro Yon.

Seven thousand members of New York's Italian colony attended, and the staffs of the various consulates in the city. Every member of the Italian Consulate was present.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The tributes paid by the press to the late Queen Margherita of Savoy have all mentioned the beauty, graciousness, charity and delicacy of the beloved Queen Mother, but few have spoken of her deep religious faith. As a matter of fact, Margherita was a worthy daughter of the ancient House of Savoy, nine of whose members have been beatified, and she herself had a great devotion to the Blessed Margherita of Savoy, who lived in the fifteenth century and who, after the death of her husband the Marquis of Montferrat, lived a saintly life in the Dominican Order.

The late Queen Mother, like the saintly ancestor whose name she bore, also found in her religion the greatest strength and comfort after the tragic death of her husband, King Humbert I. The prayer which she composed on that occasion is mentioned as an eloquent testimony of her deep religious feeling.

It was Queen Margherita who selected Saint Christopher as the patron of motorists. She was the first to have a figure of Saint Christopher on her automobile, a custom which has now spread far and wide throughout the Catholic world.

The Queen was attended during her illness by two nursing Sisters from the Rev. Father Sismondi, and the Court Chaplain, Msgr. Beccaria, brought her a special blessing in articulo mortis from the Holy Father.

One of the greatest friends of the late Queen was Msgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, known throughout the world not merely by his writings but by his interest in the welfare of Italian emigrants to America and the Levant. The society which he founded to care for emigrants bears his name.

Ireland's Loyalty to Rome "The See of Peter is the divinely appointed refuge. To that refuge, our people ever knew they might have recourse. On the Janticulum the Chiefs who fled from Loug Swilly in the early years of the 17th century, in Santa Stefano Rotondo reposes Donagh, son of Brian who laid his crown at the feet of the Pope six centuries before. Laurence, who died at Egu in Normandy, was appointed Legate Apostolic in the third Lateran Council. And did not Malachy expire at Claireaux on his way a second time to Rome, and Blessed Connor at Chambery on the homeward journey from Rome? The confessors of the Faith accomplished their great work for God and for Ireland, relying for wisdom and strength on the closest union with the Vicar of Christ in days of difficulty and danger.

"Never were they disappointed. The history of the papacy is a record of fidelity to Ireland, as the history of Ireland has been one of fidelity to the Popes, to the great gain of faith and nationality.

"The like has been the experience of other sorely tried peoples, and scarcely ever in the past was there more reason for all nations to listen to the Vicar of Christ than there is today. The peace of the world is not too well established. Though statesmen and economists have been doing their best and progress is ardently expected, a sense of insecurity pervades the public mind throughout the world. Nation is suspicious of nation and class of class.

Pope Pius XI's Ability As Art Critic Shown

Several Of His Studies On Famous Paintings Published In 1910 and 1912—Established Authorship Of Disputed Works—Interest In Art Continues Today

Rome, Jan. 11.—Some little known data concerning the interest of Pope Pius XI in the history of art, and his ability as an art critic has been revealed by Amadore Porcella in an article which appeared in "Osservatore Romano". According to this study, His Holiness, before his elevation to the Papacy, had manifested a deep interest in art groups, and in its history. This interest was not merely that of the scholar, but that of a critic, and so sure was his judgment and so thorough his knowledge of the different schools and the characteristics of the works of the various masters and their pupils, that he was able definitely to establish, for the first time, the authorship of some disputed works.

As early as 1924 Pope Pius XI, through the Cardinal Secretary of State, issued a circular to the Italian bishops containing rules for the protection of ecclesiastical art treasures and antiquities. At that time a Central Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art was established as a section of the Secretariate of State. A pamphlet containing rules formulated by the Pope on the matter of sacred art was compiled by this commission, and copies were sent out to all bishops, vicars apostolic, prelates and superiors of religious orders of men and women about two months ago, together with a letter signed by Cardinal Gasparri reiterating the desire of the Holy Father that art treasures belonging to churches, monasteries, etc., be preserved with the utmost care.

The first group of the Holy Father's art studies date from the period when he was prefect of the Ambrosiana, one of the world's greatest collections of literary and artistic treasures. Three of these studies were published in the "Rassegna d'Arte" in 1910 and 1912.

The first referred to a small but magnificent painting which was the work of two great masters, Brueghel and Rubens. The painting was executed on copper, and represented the Madonna and Child, by Rubens, surrounded by a garland of flowers and fruit executed with the great attention to minute detail which characterized Brueghel's work. Msgr. Albegate bearer of the insignia of the Holy See, which is now in the Prado Museum in Madrid, quoting number 100 letters exchanged on the subject between Brueghel and Cardinal Borromeo, for whom, apparently, it was originally made.

Msgr. Ratti also established definitely the authorship of another famous painting, a study of the Holy Family by Lullin, the great disciple of Leonardo whose work was often termed "Gallaecia Republica praesens, et non longe a studio suo." This painting is in the Ambrosiana gallery.

Another study was devoted to Fra Antonio da Monza, concerning whose works very little is known. His miniatures are fairly familiar, the largest and best known being the one representing the descent of the Holy Spirit, which is in the possession of the Albertine Gallery in Vienna.

In his study, Msgr. Ratti points out the great difference between these miniatures and the engravings commonly attributed to Fra da Monza. He writes: "It seems to me that it is sufficient to compare the miniature of the Albertine with the two engravings of the Ambrosiana to observe and measure the great distance which separates them in every way." According to the study, the author of these engravings was more probably an artist whose work had been influenced by that of the friar, who probably founded a school in Milan and enjoyed a certain reputation as an engraver as well as a painter.

Love for and protection of the arts has ever been a characteristic of the Supreme Pontiffs, and the names of many Popes are associated with those of the greatest of the old masters. His Holiness Pope Pius XI is eminently qualified to carry on this glorious tradition.

Pomp Surrounds Ceremony Monsignor Valeri then advanced between the two rows, unrolled the parchment which he had brought from Rome and read the Papal Brief containing first a tribute to M. Doumergue, who had accompanied Monsignor Valeri from Rome placed on a silver-gilt platter the morocco case containing the red hat.

Monsignor Valeri then read another brief informing Monsignor Cerretti of his elevation to the rank of cardinal and handed the text to him. He then took the red hat from the tray and went to stand at the right of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. Monsignor Cerretti knelt on the consecration cushion, in front of the chief executive, Cardinal Dubois, then took the red hat from the hands of the Alegate and placed it on the head of the new cardinal. Immediately the French Chief of the Protocol, M. de Fouquieres, seized the great red cloak and placed it about the shoulders of the kneeling prelate. Cardinal Cerretti then rose, and without speaking, bowed to M. Doumergue, who then withdrew. The "imposition" was over.

Complimented By President. Cardinal Cerretti then went into an adjoining room to exchange his violet robes for the red cassock, red stockings and great red cloak, after which he passed about his neck the ribbon of the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Five minutes later, everyone again assembled in the grand salon where the solemn audience took place. Cardinal Cerretti made the first address, thanking the president for having designated to desire this ceremony and for having expressed the wish that the government not remain aloof from his deviation to the cardinalate. In this gesture the Nuncio declared that he saw another sign of the benevolence which he had ever encountered in his dealings with the official authorities, although he knew that it was less his person than his office which the government desired to honor. He again expressed his thanks to the Pope and to Cardinal Dubois, who, he said, would be his godfather in the College of Cardinals.

M. Doumergue replied. After the customary compliments he outlined the career of the Nuncio and congratulated him on having learned to

utilize papal diplomacy in accordance with the modern forms of government, on having shown a wise and practical spirit, and, lastly, on having continued the policy of the great Cardinal Ferrata who had received the red hat in that same Palace of the Elysee just thirty years before.

Spirit of Cordiality Reigns M. Doumergue then presented the insignia of the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor to Monsignor Valeri and the cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honor to Prince de Monteleone and several other prelates. As the pin did not seem to pierce the heavy cloth of the prince's tunic, the President had to try several times before he could affix the decoration. Finally he said to the Noble Guard: "I do not want to make you suffer," to which the Prince immediately replied: "Monsieur le President, one can never suffer when it is a question of honor."

At the luncheon which followed, Cardinal Dubois sat at the right and Cardinal Cerretti at the left of the President. Conversation was very animated, and the prelates commented with great interest on an important speech which Premier Briand had delivered the night before in the Chamber. The conversation was continued for some time after the luncheon in the drawing room, and the distinguished guests were then conducted to their respective residences with the same elaborate ceremonial which marked their arrival.

Colorful Scene In Paris As Red Hat Is Imposed

By M. Massiani (Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service) Paris, Jan. 11.—While reports of the official ceremony of the imposition of the red hat on Cardinal Cerretti, Apostolic Nuncio, have been published in the Catholic and secular press, these first reports omitted many details which are not without interest in view of the unusual conditions prevailing in France during the last few months and the delicacy of the relations between the government, the Holy See and the Catholic groups of France.

No pains were spared to surround the ceremony in the Elysee Palace with all the splendor and solemnity it deserved. A picturesque detail not generally known is that the cushion on which the new cardinal knelt to receive the red hat was the same cushion used for the coronation of the kings of France in the old days of the monarchy.

Pontiffs Thoughtfulness The Holy Father gave another example of the thoughtfulness and delicate consideration which characterize so many of his actions, by selecting as the bearer of the official Bull of Nomination, Dom Enzo di Napoli, Prince of Monteleone, a great-nephew of the famous Cardinal Rampolla who ordained Monsignor Cerretti and who guided him into the career of diplomacy.

When the prelate and their suites, performing a procession led by Cardinal Dubois, entered the courtyard of the Elysee Palace, they were respectfully greeted by crowds of people who, despite the steady rain, were assembled at the gates to meet them. Infantry troops were massed in the courtyard, and as the carriages entered, the drums were beaten, the bugles sounded, the soldiers presented arms, the flag was dipped and the band struck up the Marseillaise.

The President, with Premier Briand and some of the leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was waiting in the Salon of the Ambassadors, surrounded by members of the civil and military household. As the prelates entered, the customary compliments were exchanged by the President and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Cerretti, who remained in an adjoining room, while Monsignor Valeri, auditor of the Nunciature and Papal Allegate bearer of the insignia of the Holy See, which is now in the Prado Museum in Madrid, quoting number 100 letters exchanged on the subject between Brueghel and Cardinal Borromeo, for whom, apparently, it was originally made.

Msgr. Ratti also established definitely the authorship of another famous painting, a study of the Holy Family by Lullin, the great disciple of Leonardo whose work was often termed "Gallaecia Republica praesens, et non longe a studio suo." This painting is in the Ambrosiana gallery.

Another study was devoted to Fra Antonio da Monza, concerning whose works very little is known. His miniatures are fairly familiar, the largest and best known being the one representing the descent of the Holy Spirit, which is in the possession of the Albertine Gallery in Vienna.

In his study, Msgr. Ratti points out the great difference between these miniatures and the engravings commonly attributed to Fra da Monza. He writes: "It seems to me that it is sufficient to compare the miniature of the Albertine with the two engravings of the Ambrosiana to observe and measure the great distance which separates them in every way." According to the study, the author of these engravings was more probably an artist whose work had been influenced by that of the friar, who probably founded a school in Milan and enjoyed a certain reputation as an engraver as well as a painter.

Love for and protection of the arts has ever been a characteristic of the Supreme Pontiffs, and the names of many Popes are associated with those of the greatest of the old masters. His Holiness Pope Pius XI is eminently qualified to carry on this glorious tradition.

Pomp Surrounds Ceremony Monsignor Valeri then advanced between the two rows, unrolled the parchment which he had brought from Rome and read the Papal Brief containing first a tribute to M. Doumergue, who had accompanied Monsignor Valeri from Rome placed on a silver-gilt platter the morocco case containing the red hat.

Monsignor Valeri then read another brief informing Monsignor Cerretti of his elevation to the rank of cardinal and handed the text to him. He then took the red hat from the tray and went to stand at the right of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. Monsignor Cerretti knelt on the consecration cushion, in front of the chief executive, Cardinal Dubois, then took the red hat from the hands of the Alegate and placed it on the head of the new cardinal. Immediately the French Chief of the Protocol, M. de Fouquieres, seized the great red cloak and placed it about the shoulders of the kneeling prelate. Cardinal Cerretti then rose, and without speaking, bowed to M. Doumergue, who then withdrew. The "imposition" was over.

Complimented By President. Cardinal Cerretti then went into an adjoining room to exchange his violet robes for the red cassock, red stockings and great red cloak, after which he passed about his neck the ribbon of the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Five minutes later, everyone again assembled in the grand salon where the solemn audience took place. Cardinal Cerretti made the first address, thanking the president for having designated to desire this ceremony and for having expressed the wish that the government not remain aloof from his deviation to the cardinalate. In this gesture the Nuncio declared that he saw another sign of the benevolence which he had ever encountered in his dealings with the official authorities, although he knew that it was less his person than his office which the government desired to honor. He again expressed his thanks to the Pope and to Cardinal Dubois, who, he said, would be his godfather in the College of Cardinals.

M. Doumergue replied. After the customary compliments he outlined the career of the Nuncio and congratulated him on having learned to

utilize papal diplomacy in accordance with the modern forms of government, on having shown a wise and practical spirit, and, lastly, on having continued the policy of the great Cardinal Ferrata who had received the red hat in that same Palace of the Elysee just thirty years before.

Spirit of Cordiality Reigns M. Doumergue then presented the insignia of the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor to Monsignor Valeri and the cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honor to Prince de Monteleone and several other prelates. As the pin did not seem to pierce the heavy cloth of the prince's tunic, the President had to try several times before he could affix the decoration. Finally he said to the Noble Guard: "I do not want to make you suffer," to which the Prince immediately replied: "Monsieur le President, one can never suffer when it is a question of honor."

At the luncheon which followed, Cardinal Dubois sat at the right and Cardinal Cerretti at the left of the President. Conversation was very animated, and the prelates commented with great interest on an important speech which Premier Briand had delivered the night before in the Chamber. The conversation was continued for some time after the luncheon in the drawing room, and the distinguished guests were then conducted to their respective residences with the same elaborate ceremonial which marked their arrival.

Judge Blames Crimes Of Youth On Absence Of Religious Training

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) New York, Jan. 14.—Supreme Court Justice James C. Crosey decried the lack of religious training of modern youths in an address to Kiwanis Club members at the Hotel McAlpin here yesterday declaring that less than one-quarter of the approximately 120,000 boys from twelve to eighteen years old in the Borough of Brooklyn alone attend church or have any religious instruction.

Judge Crosey, who is president of the Boy Scouts of Brooklyn, pleaded with the Kiwanians to serve in the cause of saving the boys of today, and declared that if religion could not be brought to them, laymen should volunteer to start the young on the right path. He pointed out that there were many welfare organizations already in existence which would provide ample opportunity for a great many men to deal with the boy directly.

The Judge blamed parents and early associates for most of the difficulties, asserting that he did not believe it would be possible to bring religion to some of this youthful generation. The lack of early religious training is the cause for moral delinquency, he said, and this fact is proved by the fact that the majority of youths brought before the criminal courts have had no religious instruction.

"One Brooklyn Judge whom I know, in twenty years on the bench has not found one youth brought before him in all those years who was attending church or Sunday school at the time of the crime", declared Judge Crosey.

Monsignor Mooney To Return To U. S.; Reception Planned (By N. C. W. C. News Service) Cleveland, Jan. 15.—The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward A. Mooney, who recently was designated by the Holy Father Apostolic Delegate to India and will receive the rank of archbishop, will return to the United States about Feb. 15 for a visit, it has been learned here.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Scullen, and the Rev. John M. Powers of Cleveland, and the Rev. James M. McDonough of Niles, Ohio, sail from New York Saturday to attend the consecration ceremony of Archbishop Mooney. The three priests have been personal friends of Dr. Mooney for many years, and Father McDonough was formerly a professor with him at St. Mary's Seminary.

Dr. Scullen and Father Powers will return to the United States with Archbishop Mooney, and a reception will be tendered the archbishop in one of the larger auditoriums here, on a date to be arranged later. Committees representing priests and laymen are now at work on a program. Father McDonough will visit other countries before he returns.

Kansas To Prohibit Obscene Magazines (By N. C. W. C. News Service) Topeka, Kan., Jan. 15.—A conference has been held here between State Attorney-General Griffith and local officials to devise methods of preventing the circulation of objectionable magazines in Kansas.

It is thought probable that injunction proceedings will be restored to bar ten magazines said to be unfit for the residents of this State to read. It also has been indicated that criminal charges may be preferred against the publisher of one of the magazines. Attorney-General Griffith refused to indicate the identity of this publisher or of the magazine, beyond saying that it is published in New York.

utilize papal diplomacy in accordance with the modern forms of government, on having shown a wise and practical spirit, and, lastly, on having continued the policy of the great Cardinal Ferrata who had received the red hat in that same Palace of the Elysee just thirty years before.

Spirit of Cordiality Reigns M. Doumergue then presented the insignia of the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor to Monsignor Valeri and the cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honor to Prince de Monteleone and several other prelates. As the pin did not seem to pierce the heavy cloth of the prince's tunic, the President had to try several times before he could affix the decoration. Finally he said to the Noble Guard: "I do not want to make you suffer," to which the Prince immediately replied: "Monsieur le President, one can never suffer when it is a question of honor."

At the luncheon which followed, Cardinal Dubois sat at the right and Cardinal Cerretti at the left of the President. Conversation was very animated, and the prelates commented with great interest on an important speech which Premier Briand had delivered the night before in the Chamber. The conversation was continued for some time after the luncheon in the drawing room, and the distinguished guests were then conducted to their respective residences with the same elaborate ceremonial which marked their arrival.

N. C. W. Convention Opening Date Oct. 10 Mrs. Mullen Confers Washington, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Arthur F. Mullen of Omaha, the new president of the National Council of Catholic Women, has arrived in Washington for a week's conference with the staff of the national headquarters.

It has been officially announced that the next convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., the week beginning October 10.

The selection of Milwaukee was the result of a special invitation sent by Archbishop Messmer to the Fifth Annual Convention held in Washington last November. The date of the meeting was not fixed at that time.

It is expected that within the next month plans will be announced for an intensive campaign to raise an endowment for the National Catholic School of Social Service here. The last convention of the N. C. W. C. voted that the endowment fund be raised.

Dr. Gorman, Noted Scholar, Becomes Editor of "Tidings"

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Gorman has been appointed Editor of "The Tidings", official organ of the Dioceses of Los Angeles-San Diego and Monterey-Fresno.

Dr. Gorman, a native of this diocese, has just returned from the University of Louvain where he received his Doctor's degree in Moral and Historical Sciences "avec la plus grande distinction." He had already received the Bachelor's Degree in Sacred Theology and the Licentiate in Canon Law from the Catholic University of America. For his degree at Louvain he prepared a thesis, an intensive campaign to raise an endowment for the National Catholic School of Social Service here. The last convention of the N. C. W. C. voted that the endowment fund be raised.

1789-1790."