

LEO XIII WAS AN "AMERICAN POPE."

Of The Twenty Pontiffs of Rome Since Columbus' Time None Better Understood or Had More Respect for America Than the Late, Lamented Leo.

Of the 20 odd popes who have filled the chair of Peter since Columbus discovered America, none have possessed more interest for the American people, respect of their religious views, than Leo XIII. Although he never visited this country, and knew it consequently only by what he read and what he heard, although he was an Italian by birth and a European by education and experience, Cardinal Gibbons, a native born American, could not have better understood the spirit of the Constitution or the temper of the American people than he did. Leo not only un-

derstood the government and people of this country better than any European ruler has ever done, but he so completely absorbed its ideas, its sentiments and its principles that his administration of his high office, even in dealing with European powers, was always American rather than European lines.

In reviewing his pontificate from an American standpoint three principal events in his reign at once suggest themselves as of vital importance to the United States: His refusal to indorse racial distinctions; his church in this country; his definition of true and false Americanism in the Father Hecker case; and his hearty co-operation with the American government in the reconstruction of the old Spanish colonies on American lines.

There were many other and almost as important matters for America settled satisfactorily by Leo; as for instance his moderation in handling the school question, always a delicate matter; his establishment of a system for

its face. It would have been impracticable, because the jurisdiction of each bishop (the bishops were to be appointed according to Cicerone's idea, by nationality and not by geographical location, and were to have jurisdiction only over those of their own nationality) would have extended from New York to San Francisco. There would have been as many dioceses in a given community as there were nationalities. In New York or Chicago, for instance, there would have been English, Irish, French, German, Italian, etc., bishops, each of whom would have been kept busy rushing from one end of the country to the other hunting up his flock. If there were a marriage of two different nationalities it would have required a judgment of Solomon to have decided the claims of the rival bishops to the spiritual control of the children.

The pope at once considered the Cicerone petition and treated it with less consideration than any petition had ever received at the hands of the papacy. He declared that the church knew no races; that it was the duty of Catholics to be true and loyal citizens of the country where they lived, abiding by the laws, supporting its government and speaking its tongue. He praised America and its Constitution, and intimated very clearly that the foreigners who came here to live and was

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FREE BOOK CHANCE!

All boys and girls into whose homes the Saturday News comes, are invited to try their hands at this puzzle. For the first three correct answers received through the mail (none others considered) THE DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE will give a free story book, a standard work, neatly printed and well bound. The names of the three winners, with the solution of the puzzle, will be printed in the following issue of the Saturday News. Cut out the picture, mark plainly the location of the various objects you find, and address it to the

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

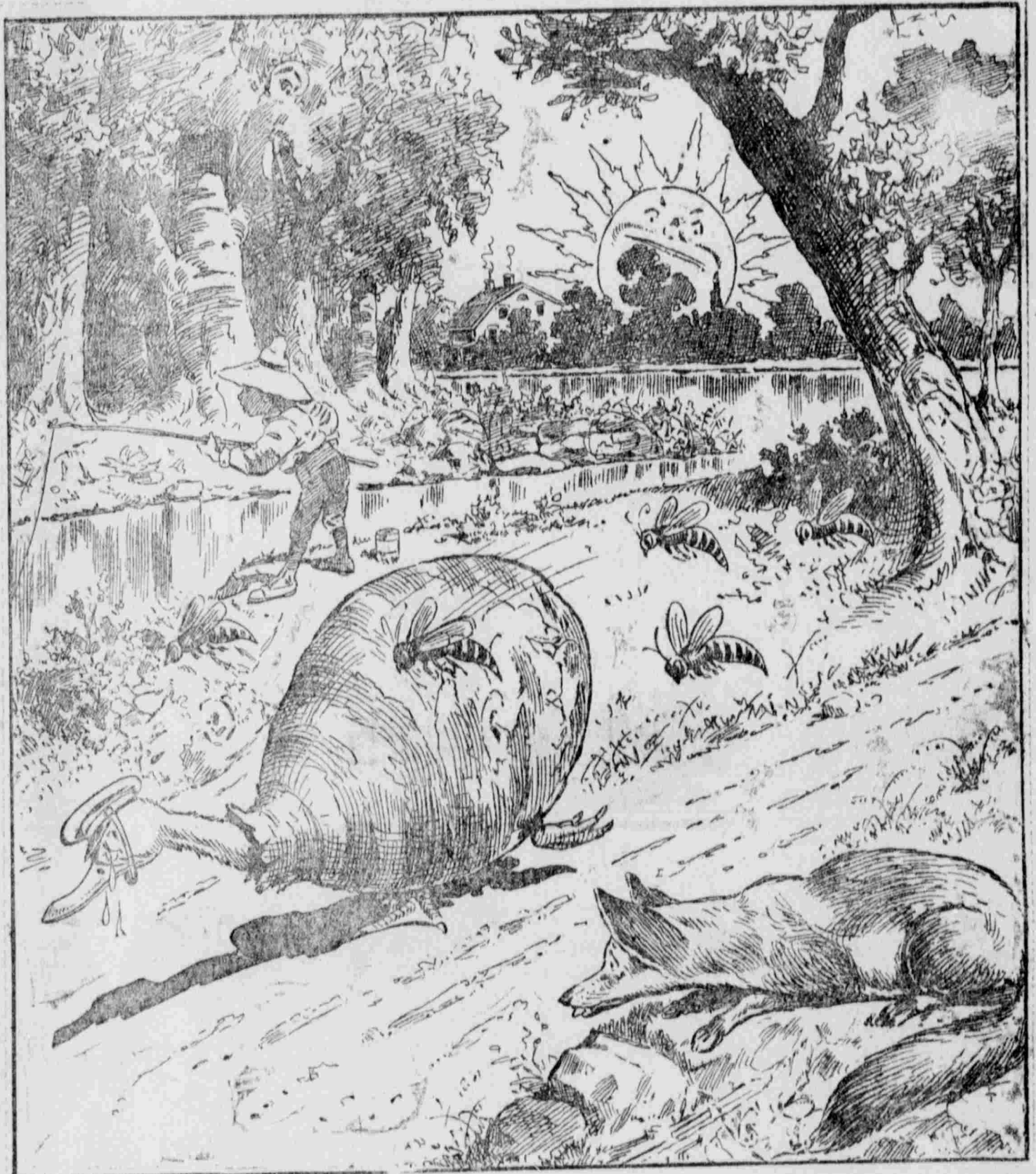
Last week's winners were, Mary Wall, 209 East Brigham, 12; Cavle Probbie, city, 12; Gladys Rogers, 111 Third, 11.

SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE OF THE WHITE TIGER.

By using the right side of the picture as base, a lion can be found in the upper left corner, and a giraffe near the upper part of the picture a little right of center. From the upper right corner as base, a small tiger can be found near the upper corner. By using the upper part of the picture as base, the doctor is found toward the left, about one-half way up, and the minister above and to the left of center, borne by the flowers on the grass. A monkey can also be found from this position being toward the right about one-half way up. From the left side as base, a bear can be found in the upper left corner, a crane a little below and to the right of the bear, an elephant beneath these two, the other side of the large tree. A camel in the lower part of the picture towards the right and the tiger's sweetheart in the upper right corner. By using the lower left corner as base, the brother is found near this corner beneath the white tiger.

THE PHANTOM GOOSE.

Can you supply the missing words in the fable by objects illustrating them in the picture? Also find the hunting party of six who wished to destroy the Phantom Goose.



Once upon a time there was a goose who did so many foolish things that folks said she was the biggest goose they ever saw, notwithstanding the fact that she was very small indeed. Her size enabled her to pry into places that an ordinary everyday goose couldn't think of doing, and in a little while she came to think herself the smartest thing that ever lived.

One day the wind blew a ———— nest down from a tree and as it dropped from the outside and crawled into it to see what it contained. While she was rooting around inside the nest, a ———— who was going fishing noticed it, and remembering that ———— nests made very good fish bait, took it along. Arriving at the ———— he was just about to use some of it for bait when

the ———— which the goose had driven away returned to the nest, and the ————, not wishing to be stung, threw it overboard. He supposed the ———— would follow it, and so they did (fill it struck the water, when it immediately sunk from the weight of the goose inside).

Now, as the water gurgled into the nest the goose began to struggle, and in her frantic effort to free herself she forced her feet through the sides and her head out of the end of it. Thus she was able to paddle to the shore and crawl out. The heat of the ———— on the wet nest in a short time caused it to shrink up so very much that the goose was unable to withdraw her head and feet from it, and she was compelled to toddle home with the nest around her body; and a strange appearance she

did nothing to eat. Soon hunger and made indeed, almost searing to death everyone she met.

When she reached the ———— even her own family fled from such a strange-looking object, and she was at her wit's end to know what to do. By and by she became so ashamed of herself that she scampered off to the ———— in the meantime news of her strange appearance was noised abroad, and parties were formed to hunt down the Phantom Goose, as they called it, and instead of her hunting for folks, as phantoms usually do, she was haunted by the folks who wished to destroy her, and in this way her life was made miserable.

In the course of time winter arrived, and as everything was covered with snow, the poor Phantom Goose could

could make her desperate and she determined to return to the ———— again. One moonlight night she started on her journey, and after traveling a long distance she became tired and sat down on the ice and snow to rest up a bit. When the time came for her to resume her journey, she found herself unable to move, because the nest had frozen fast to the ice. In this sorry plight she was discovered by a ———— who, pouncing down, seized her, as he supposed, by the back, but instead he bit into the back, and tore it from her body, and she, being released from her cage, immediately flew away to her ———— where there was great rejoicing at her return.

W. M. GOODER.

The moral of this fable is "Never Wade in Unknown Waters."

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There were many other and almost as important matters for America settled satisfactorily by Leo; as for instance his moderation in handling the school question, always a delicate matter; his establishment of a system for

a corner on salvation and that the Lord would listen to no prayers said in the English language if the prayer was by birth or descent not of an English-speaking nation. Accordingly he sent a petition to the pope asking him to order all Catholics in this country of European birth or parentage to attend only those churches where the sacrament and instructions are in the native language of the immigrant, and that, furthermore, the children of immigrants should be forced to attend only schools taught in the foreign tongue of the parents; and that consequently so far as possible the new comer and his offspring be prevented from becoming American in either sentiment, language or ideas. Singularly as it may seem, that foreign scheme was indorsed by some of the foreign clergy in this country, but to their credit be it said by very few. The vast majority of the clergy, both native and foreign, with Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland at their head, opposed it violently.

The plan, of course, was absurd on

not in thought and deed loyal to the republic was not a good Catholic, whatever else he might be. More than that — he had already indorsed and approved the regulations of the third plenary council of Baltimore, which directed that every Catholic should be taught the catechism in English, and that as speedily as possible that language should be used for sermons and instructions in this country. The pope furthermore appointed a legate or apostolic delegate to personally represent him in this country. The famous Mgr. Satelli, now a cardinal, was the first delegate and was evidently directed by the pope to carry out the same American policy because he decided every case brought before him against Catholicism and forced Bishop Wigger of New Jersey and other German prelates to cease propagating those ideas and to re-establish English-speaking churches, which they had closed in order to strengthen neighboring German congregations.

Very few Protestant Americans know

anything of this Cicerone movement, and many were the criticisms of the pope when he appointed a resident delegate in the United States, but it is easy to see what an important service to the social and political interests of the country the pope performed when he insisted that all foreigners who came here to live must be loyal, true, patriotic Americans, and must not attempt to introduce European languages and ideas in the United States.

In the Father Hecker case the attack on American Catholics was made by Frenchmen instead of Germans. Father Hecker was one of the celebrated Bound Brook colonists, who, it will be remembered, included among their members George William Corbis and Charles Duns. He was a Protestant, but became a Catholic and a priest and founded the order of Paulists, whose house in this city is connected with old St. Mary's church on California street. A life of Father Hecker had been written by one of his brethren and a copy of it fell into the hands of some French clergyman, who evidently had not a clear knowledge of the English language, but who nevertheless undertook to translate the work into French. The French version was very violently attacked by some French writers for its unkind and theological theories, which they denounced as "Americanism." The matter was called to the attention of the pope, who in a letter on the subject condemned the views as set forth in the French book, but intimated that they were not to be considered in any way Americanism, since the American Catholics were so sound and orthodox as their critics. He took occasion to praise America and her institutions at the same time.

Of the assistance which the pope gave this government in the judgment of numerous diplomatics in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines little need be said, since it is too recent to need repetition. It is worthy of remark, however, that one of the last things he did was to appoint American-born bishops as the successors to the Spanish bishops in the islands, and his representative is now busy adjusting the friar and church land difficulty at Manila. It may also be mentioned in this connection that a special college is to be—and perhaps has been—established at New Orleans especially to train American priests for the missions in the new possessions of the United States.

Besides these more important matters Leo XIII has shown on numerous occasions his admiration for America and



A STITCH IN THE BACK.

MANY SALT LAKE CITY PEOPLE HAVE IT.

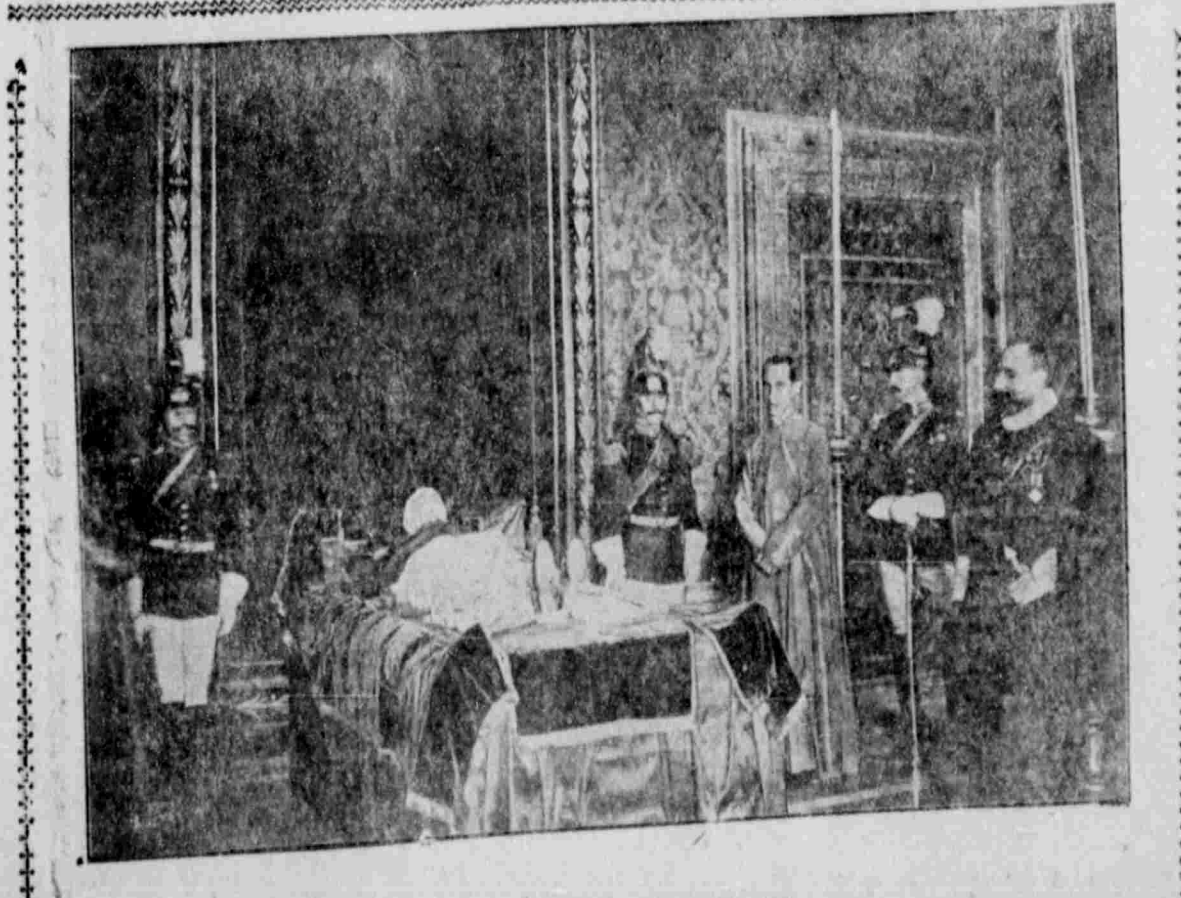
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