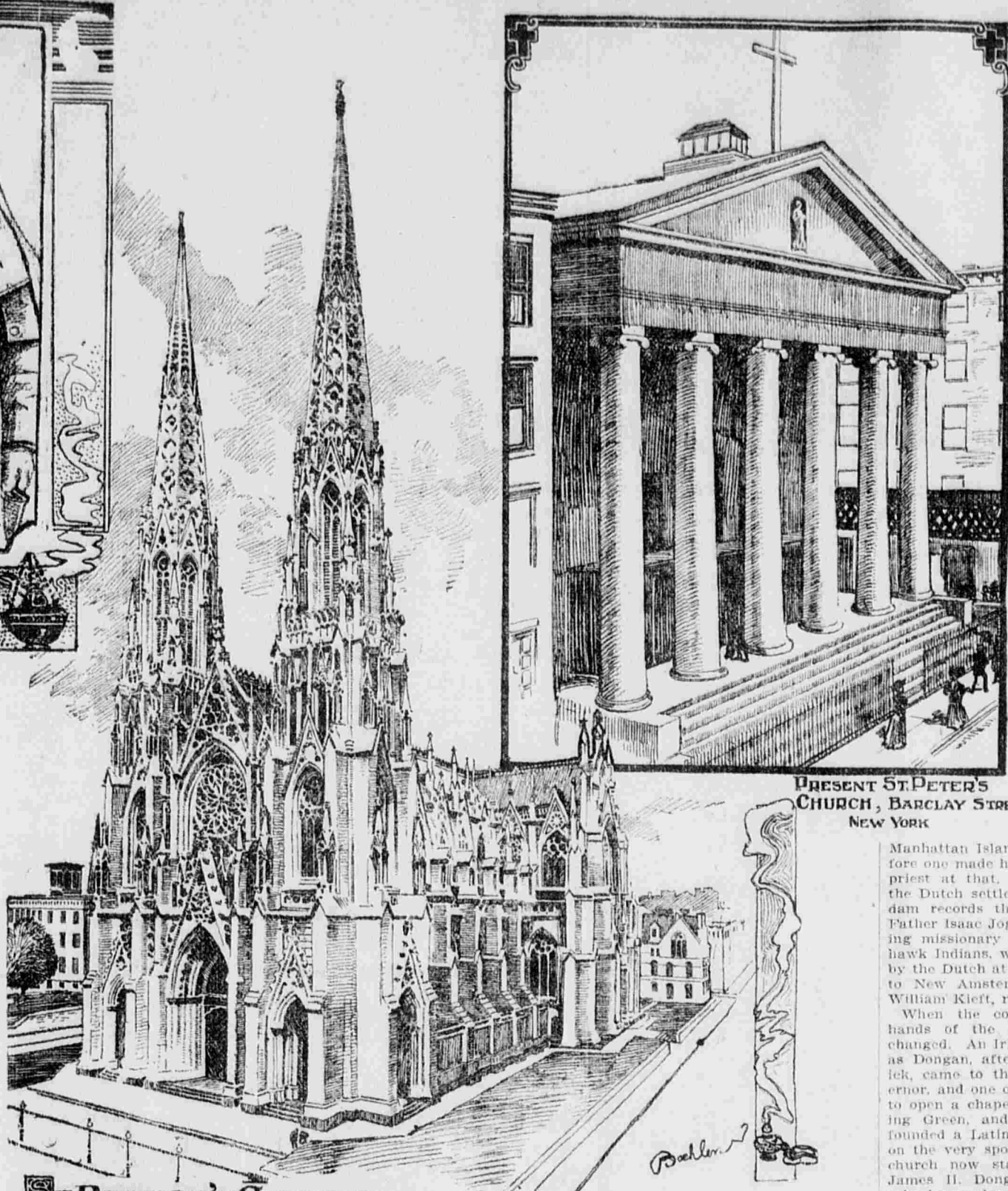


# ROMAN CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL IN NEW YORK



ARCHBISHOP JOHN M. FARLEY

On the eighth day of the present month the Roman Catholic church completed its first century of organized activity in New York city. Because the anniversary fell in Lent, a season of rigid abstinence from all festivity, even ecclesiastical, the celebration of the important event was postponed until the week beginning Sunday, April 25. It will be made an occasion for extraordinary rejoicing. The element of thanksgiving will be a prominent feature throughout the entire proceedings. It might, in fact, be termed a seven day Te Deum for the ripening of a wonderful work. First of all, on Sunday morning masses of thanksgiving will be sung in every Roman Catholic church, chapel, convent, mission, school, station and benevolent institution in the area comprised within the Greater New York. This is the day set apart for parochial rejoicing of a special nature. On Tuesday morning the supreme religious function of the anniversary will be celebrated at the great cathedral of St. Patrick. In that splendid gothic basilica, the pride of American Roman Catholics, the hierarchy of the country will unite with Archbishop Farley and his associates in a general thanksgiving service—a nuptial mass at which the celebrant will be Cardinal Logue, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, and the preacher Cardinal Gibbons. Wednesday will be children's day. Delegations of young folks from every parish in the city will march to the cathedral to join in a service of thanksgiving. On that evening the women will hold a monster meeting at Carnegie hall, and addresses will be made by some of the most noted visitors. Numerous banquets and social gatherings will fill out the remainder



PRESENT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

of the week, and on Saturday afternoon the festivities will close with a May day procession in which a great army of at least 40,000 laymen will march.

On Manhattan Island and in the outlying district of the Bronx there are at present 127 parishes, whose church property is valued at \$42,137,570. In Staten Island there are thirteen par-

ishes, whose buildings and sites are worth \$819,000. The parishes in the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester, state of New York, and those in the Bahama Islands, which are also included in the see, have property valued at \$3,000,000. There are hospitals, colleges, convents and other institutions whose value adds \$8,000,000

to the total. This makes the apparent value of the property of the archdiocese \$54,000,000. The combined wealth of the scope or more other denominations owning property in the same region is only about \$7,000,000, and the number of churches owned by them is 539.

Although there were no Roman Catholics among the first settlers on Manhattan Island, it was not long before one made his appearance, a Jesuit priest at that. The early history of the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam records the fact that a certain Father Isaac Jogues, who had been doing missionary work among the Mohawk Indians, was rescued from death by the Dutch at Albany and sent down to New Amsterdam, whose governor, William Kieft, received him kindly.

When the colony passed into the hands of the English the situation changed. An Irishman, Colonel Thomas Dongan, afterward Earl of Limerick, came to the new colony as governor, and one of his earliest acts was to open a chapel in the fort on Bowling Green, and his Jesuit chaplains founded a Latin school for the gentry on the very spot on which old Trinity church now stands. At the fall of James II. Dongan was recalled, the school was closed and the priests were banished from the colony.

Later, when New York was beginning to take on commercial importance, a number of Irish, French and Spanish merchants took up their residence in the town. By the time the British had been forced to evacuate, in 1783, these foreign residents had become quite influential. New York became the seat of the federal government, and on account of the aid given by the French to the patriot cause the

native of that country enjoyed great prestige. When hostilities were ended a large number of French members of the fleet remained in New York and went into business. It was the most natural thing in the world that they should want a church of their own, and no one seemed to think otherwise. A subscription was started, and contributions came in liberally from all sides. The king of Spain gave \$1,000, and the cornerstone of the first church, St. Peter's, in Barclay street, was laid by the Spanish ambassador Nov. 4, 1785.

world, the pope appointed a man who had never set foot in America, Dr. Luke Concanen, an Irish scholar residing in Rome. Dr. Concanen was endowed with abundant missionary zeal and would have taken up his burden gladly, but he was destined never to see America. It was at the moment when Napoleon was trying his hand at the management of Europe's spiritual affairs and was making a bad mess of it. The new bishop found it impossible to get out of Italy, and after making several attempts he gave up in despair and died of grief and disappointment.

Even without a bishop the new diocese was growing steadily. Under the direction of Father Robinson, an energetic German Jesuit, a college was opened on the site of the present cathedral, and the old cathedral in Mulberry street was built. There was no bishop to dedicate it, and the bishop of Boston was invited to officiate. The dedication took place in May, 1818, and was a memorable affair. The mayor and common council being present, together with De Witt Clinton and the elite of the city.

Finally news came that a new bishop had been consecrated, but it was a year before he was able to reach his diocese. This was Dr. John Carroll, an Irish Dominican long resident in Rome, who speedily became very popular in all quarters. He was genial, endowed with abundant wit and good humor and well versed in the ways of the world. His residence in Broadway became a center of attraction for many for New Yorkers, but also for visitors from all parts of the country. William Cobbett, the famous English reformer, was his guest, and Bishop Hobart was on terms of intimacy with him. He died in 1825, just as the Erie canal was approaching completion.

Almost everybody wanted Dr. John Power, the popular pastor of St. Peter's, in Barclay street, for his successor, but Dr. John Dubois, a French priest of the diocese of Baltimore, received the appointment. This new bishop was very influential in Virginia and was an especial friend of President Monroe. In his early life he had been the schoolfellow of Robespierre and had been helped out of France by that worthy just before the outbreak of the reign of terror. He was an excellent man, but he was never popular in New York, and in 1840 he was retired, and his successor, Rev. John Hughes, succeeded. During his two years of administration Bishop Hughes had established the reputation of being an aggressive man, and at first his appointment was not especially liked. How he became one of the most popular men in the Union and also one of the most notable is still fresh in the memories of those who were his contemporaries. He was the first archbishop of New York, and under his vigorous and masterly administration the new archdiocese flourished with a steady expansion that has brought it to its present happy condition. What he planned and began others have tried to enjoy. He ended his earthly career just as he was about to receive the cardinalate, which was conferred on his immediate successor, the scholarly and reverend John McCloskey. Hughes was not similarly honored by the Roman pontiff, nor has the dignity been bestowed on the present incumbent, the genial and popular Dr. Farley.

GEORGE H. PICARD

## What It Costs to Be an American Ambassador

Now that the difficulties in the way of the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill to the German mission have all been smoothed over it is interesting to find that the chief objection on the part of Germany has been his comparative lack of good American dollars. The genial factor is by no means a poor man even from an American viewpoint, but in order to fulfill all of the requirements of an ambassador a man must be very well to do indeed.

Mr. Charles Tower, the retiring American ambassador, was an official of that ideal sort. He could afford to edge the American embassy in a building for which he paid \$20,000 a year, and he did it, although it took all of his salary of \$17,500 and \$2,500 besides. He could also afford to astonish Berlin by the magnificence of his entertainments, and he did so. He gave a series of such splendid balls and dinners that he actually made for himself a unique place in the life of the German capital. He was distinguished by the Berliners with the title of the "first ambassador," a decided novelty as applied to an American. The Kaiser did him the exceptional honor to single him out on various occasions and even to dine with him at the grand American embassy. The Kaiser, too, paid similar attention to Mrs. Tower, and the four German princes made it a point to be exceedingly polite to the Americans, and all the court circle did likewise.

All this was good policy on the part of Mr. Tower and an excellent thing for Uncle Sam, who was actually getting a great deal for comparatively nothing. It made possible an intimacy between the American ambassador and the German emperor which would have been quite out of the question for a poor man. It enabled the ambassador to establish relations which were of immense service in the transaction of public business. It was the realization of the difference that would come with the new and poorer appointee that inspired the hostility of the German court to the idea of losing Mr. Tower. For a long time it has been an admitted fact that a poor man cannot support the role of ambassador with credit either to himself or to the nation he represents. No salary paid by any government under the sun is large enough to cover the expenses entailed by an official ambassadorial residence at a foreign capital. Even the oriental nations understand that perfectly, and in those countries the choice of foreign representative falls unfailingly on the richest subject

he be fit or unfit in other respects, willing or unwilling.

**Our Six Ambassadors.**  
The salary of an American ambassador—we now have six of them—is \$17,500, whether he is at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg or Rome. In addition he is allowed something for office rent, fuel and light, furniture, stationery, postage, telegraph service and numerous other incidentals. His total income, however, is not more than \$20,000 in any case.

At first sight this seems to be a large sum, an income indeed that most American citizens would be glad to enjoy, but cannot. It is a sum which permits a host of creature comforts which the average American must do without. Possibly he would even be willing to become an ambassador to obtain them. Before he proceeds too far in this direction let him pause and consider. First of all, every ambassador must provide and furnish his own embassy. Uncle Sam makes no provision for the housing of his representatives except in Tokyo, Seoul, Constantinople, Tientsin, Peking and Bangkok. Every man who represents this government abroad is obliged to provide quarters for himself and his family, and he is expected to select a residence that will be a credit to his government. If he is a millionaire he may emulate Mr. Whitelaw Reid and take a palace like Dorchester House in London at an annual rental of \$40,000 and a country house at \$20,000 additional. If he be less abundantly provided with private means he may possibly obtain a suitable house for half or two-thirds of his salary. In any case the worst is still to come.

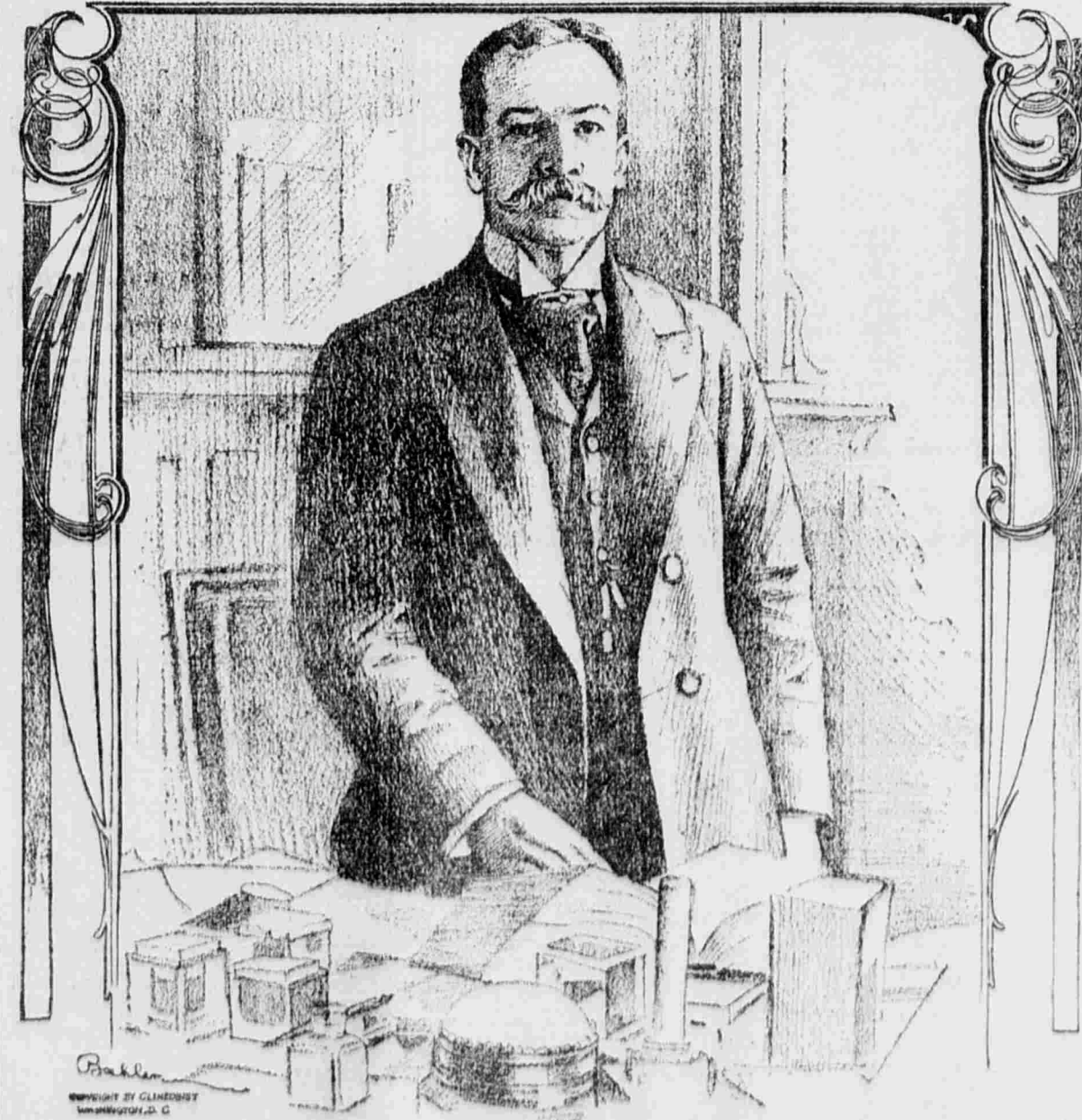
On arriving officially at his post and after he has presented his credentials to the head of the government he must give a reception to the diplomatic corps. This is really a very important requisite, for it enables the newcomer to get somewhat acquainted with those with whom he is to be associated, and it is also necessary to make as good an impression as possible. A modest estimate of the cost of such a preliminary is \$2,500, and it may easily be expanded to double that sum.

Then it is expected of him that he will give a dinner to each of his ambassadorial colleagues. In some places he must include even the ministers of second class powers in this social extravaganza. The guests on all of these occasions include men and women of the highest social rank, and nothing inexpensive must be set before them. Take the French mission, for example. There

are eight ambassadors in Paris, in honor of each of whom a function of this nature must be given. There are other

dinners equally costly which must be given from time to time, one in honor of the minister of foreign affairs, per-

haps, or even for the head of the state, should he see fit to accept such an attention.



DAVID JAYNE HILL, AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

The methods employed by our government in dealing with this important matter do not compare favorably with those of other nations. Until within recent years the general estimate in this country of our foreign service was that it was a necessary but rather ornamental appendix to the government. We had a comparatively small trade and little money to invest outside of this country. Our foreign relations were not especially critical. There has been a great change in the last decade. The increased power and significance of the United States among the nations of the world have created a vast expansion in our foreign relations. The importance of our embassies and legations has increased correspondingly, and the increase has involved a corresponding growth in the necessary expenditure. There is a very distinct impression in official circles that Uncle Sam is inclined to be parsimonious in the matter of his foreign agencies and that he should provide only modest embassy buildings, but also contribute more liberally to their support. In comparison with the present policy of the leading European powers, for instance, his practice seems to be almost niggardly.

The British ambassador at Paris receives \$5,000 per annum. This is the largest salary paid to an official of the kind, but Russia is not far behind with her yearly wage of \$49,000 to her representatives at London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna. With only \$25,000 for her agent at Rome. The British missions in Berlin and Vienna cost \$40,000 each in salaries to the respective ambassadors. St. Petersburg \$39,000, Rome \$35,000. Germany is almost as liberal, with \$27,500 for London and St. Petersburg and \$20,000 for Paris and Vienna.

France pays all ambassadors a fixed salary of \$8,000, but she allows them pocket money as follows: At Berlin, \$20,000; at London, \$25,000; at Rome, \$18,000; at St. Petersburg, \$20,000; at Vienna, \$27,000. Austria allows her agents only \$5,000, but furnishes them spending money as follows: At Berlin, \$20,000; at Paris, \$10,000; at London, \$28,000; at Rome, \$25,000; at St. Petersburg, \$30,000. Even Italy is more generous than France. America, in her treatment of her ambassadors, she gives them only \$4,500 as a regular salary, but she adds a larger sum for local indemnity than the entire sum paid to our representatives.

None of these European officials has been sent to any of our most important government offices. Official residences in the European capitals, and when this is not the case the tent is

paid most cheerfully by the ambassador's employer. The governments of Austria, France, Germany, England, Italy and Russia give both summer and winter residences at Constantinople.

In addition to all this, almost all governments except the United States pay their ambassadors a substantial pension on retirement. With this certain provision in view they are thus enabled to spend their salaries during their term of office. The pensions paid to retired foreign ambassadors and ministers are in many cases as large as the salaries received by their fellows from the United States during their period of activity.

**For a Liberal Policy.**

Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, has long been an outspoken champion of the proposition to purchase embassies in every foreign country in which a mission is maintained. In a report written during the last session of congress he expressed himself as follows:

"The underlying purpose of a bill which I introduced is to remove the one at present absolutely necessary qualification that of great wealth for the holding of high diplomatic office under the United States. It is an open and notorious fact and one which cannot be and is not disputed that, with the very small salaries paid to our diplomatic envoys in comparison with those of other countries, none but very rich men can aspire to these offices; that no man of however great learning, experience or ability can represent this country abroad unless he be a man of great wealth. No matter how much salaries might be increased, there would always be an evidence of the wealth of each particular incumbent according to the style of the residence he occupied. If, however, a suitable and dignified official residence be given to each of our diplomatic envoys, then, at least so far as external appearances are concerned, the rich man and the poor will be alike."

CHARLES E. BROWN.

**THE QUEEN'S COUNTESS.**

When Queen Victoria was first photographed by Mr. Downey, the English society photographer, he was asked by his friends, "What did you say?" and "What did she say?" Well, said Mr. Downey, "I took her majesty just as I was with my other person, and when I'd settled her I said, 'Would it please her majesty to put on a more favorable countenance?' And she said, 'Slightly, Mr. Downey.'"

### A FEW INS AND OUTS.

In order to save distance the terrible often construct bridges from one gallery to another. Smithsonian found one such built with a gothic arch half an inch broad, a quarter of an inch thick and ten inches long.

The custom authorities have decided to classify edible frogs as "poultry" and make them pay duty as such when imported from abroad.

In many parts of England rents have quadrupled in 120 years.

The daughter of the Archduke Stephen of Austria has no fewer than

eighteen christened names, beginning with Maria Immaculate Caroline Margarette Bianca Leopoldine Beatrice.

Thought travels 111 feet per second. It takes the average person two-fifths of a second to call to mind the country in which a well known town is situated or any other similar fact.

The wheat area of India is estimated at 27,000,000 acres.

In China it is customary to invite a departing magistrate whose rule has been popular to leave a pair of old boots hung in a prominent place as a

hint to his successor to follow in his footsteps.

In Siam there is a species of small black ant which is offered by mounted "generals." Among the working troops monster ants move at regular intervals, and on each of these large insects sits or rides one of the small ants, evidently in command.

In 1885 the total expenditure of Europe on armaments was only \$440,000,000. Today it is \$1,500,000,000. At the present rate of increase it will be by 1950 about \$4,000,000,000.

Five hundred and eighty-seven different languages are spoken in Europe,

but philologists look upon these as merely variations of only about fifty distinct languages.

The Victoria cross carries a pension of \$50 a year for privates and noncommissioned officers. The cross is worn on the left breast, suspended by a red ribbon for the army, a blue for the navy.

The smallest dictionary in the world is to be found in the University of California.

The largest cigars come from the Philippine Islands, some of them being eighteen inches long.

The lyre bird of Australia, which is

about the size of a peacock, is the largest song bird in the world.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet root and maple, but also in the sap of nearly 100 other plants and trees.

The Wood Green (London) district council have decided to set apart a room in their new central library for conversations on books, etc.

Joseph Phillips, aged eighty-three, recently died at Farnham, England, in the room in which he was born. He lived in the same house all his life.

General Viscount Rodana and four other generals who died after the Russo-Japanese war have been posthu-

mously honored by the Japanese government.

It is estimated that the longest lived animals are the whale (500 years), eagles (120 years), alligators (100 years) and elephants (from 100 years upward).

Miss Downey, a Bath factory worker, who had saved \$2,000, hid the money in handkerchiefs in her fireplace. Her daughter recently lit a fire there and destroyed all of them.

John Needham, who is ninety-five years of age, has rung the Harwell (England) church bells for three corporations. He began at the age of ten.

The longest balloon journey on record

is that of Charles de la Vaulx, in 1900, when he traveled from Paris to Russia, a distance of more than 1,200 miles.

The Duke of Portland's estates comprise 160,000 acres in Cheshire, 17,000 in Ayrshire, 12,000 in Northumberland, 10,000 in Nottinghamshire and 5,000 in the Midlands.

If you wish your photograph to wear a natural expression, you must try to forget where you are. This is how snapshots are so successful.

A short, stout person must never be taken as a full length picture. The best photo would be a sitting half length.