

opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt is just the kind of a man to go, although he has as yet made no engagement.

"I replied that Mr. Roosevelt is entirely free to go where he pleases, but the Holy Father is certainly free to refuse to receive any one who reserves the right wittingly to offend him."

The Cardinal then gave examples to illustrate the Vatican's point of view in the matter. Suppose, he suggested, that Mr. Roosevelt were to go to Berlin. He certainly would not go to Polish clubs if it were pointed out to him in a diplomatic way that such action would be offensive to the Kaiser. This before or after being received by his Majesty.

Another example he gave Mr. O'Laughlin, to quote his own words, was as follows: "You are free to take off your coat when you visit me and you may sit in your shirt sleeves now if you desire, but if you wish to do so I would certainly not receive you again."

"Concluding my talk with Mr. O'Laughlin," the Cardinal said, "I remarked in substance: 'If I or any prelate from the Vatican went to America, we should consider ourselves obliged to conform to the laws and customs of that country. If I wished an audience at the White House I should feel obliged to inquire about the etiquette to be observed. I would naturally be anxious, if only as a matter of delicacy, to abstain from any act that might be interpreted as offensive. The Holy Father expects the same from all who desire to see him.'"

This ended the statement of the Papal Secretary of State to THE SUN.

It is clearly apparent that the Vatican incident has not been without its effect on Col. Roosevelt. Yesterday and today he has not been the same Roosevelt who landed at Naples fresh from his African experiences. The well known smile is no longer ready and spontaneous as of old; the words no longer pour forth in that easy flow that so many Americans know.

When the Colonel speaks now it is with a certain air of hesitancy and thoughtfulness. The smile also comes on more as if it were the result of feeling alone. It is evident to all observers that the Vatican incident has hit the ex-President hard.

Even as late as this afternoon there were those who still thought that the audience with the Pope might be arranged, but it can be stated with authority that when Cardinal Merry del Val reported to the Pontiff the facts of his interview with Mr. Roosevelt's emissary the Pope said that the audience could never take place. "Mail Mail!" he exclaimed.

Great surprise is expressed by the Vatican authorities at the action of Col. Roosevelt in publishing the messages exchanged by Ambassador Leshman, Mr. Kennedy of the American College and himself. The Vatican authorities say these messages were diplomatic documents and should not have been printed.

Some of the newspapers comment strongly on the Pope's refusal to accord the Colonel an audience except on certain conditions. The papers say that it will result in a loss to the Holy See of millions of American dollars. The conservative sheets take a different view.

The *Corriere d'Italia* prints the telegrams which passed in relation to the proposed Vatican visit and adds the brief comment: "Mr. Roosevelt and not the Pope is responsible for the incident." It makes no other reference to the matter.

The *Operatore Romano* prints a version of the incident similar to that given out by Cardinal Merry del Val. It says: "It is notorious to everybody, Romans as well as foreigners, that the Methodist Church is nothing but a manufactory of insidious hostilities directed against the spiritual power of the Pope in his own see. It conducts a propaganda of egoism and helps by every means within its power to incite rebellion against the Church."

Col. Roosevelt could have accomplished his religious duties anywhere else. It was a question only of preventing him from using the authority and prestige of his name for the service and encouragement of an institution whose work consists of making open war on the Catholic Church. There was no attempt to limit any one's liberty; it was simply a defense of his rights and a performance of his duties by the Pope.

The *Operatore* remarks that it was after the receipt of the second message that Col. Roosevelt thought fit to abstain from presenting a formal request for an audience. In the Fairbanks case it was after he had obtained an audience or the promise of one that he announced his intention to visit the Methodists. It was owing to this fact, the paper says, that the Pope was compelled to announce that he could not see the former Vice-President.

London, April 5.—The English press is giving an unusual amount of space to the incident which led to the breaking off of Col. Roosevelt's plan to see the Pope. The London correspondents at Rome take neither side, but record the matter from an entirely impartial standpoint.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that to unbiased observers there seems to be fault on both sides. The quarrel, he adds, was due to an excessive amour propre on both sides. He adds that his own made the occurrence particularly unpleasant in the eyes of the Vatican authorities is that Col. Roosevelt communicated the whole correspondence to the press without notice. He goes on to say:

"It must be admitted that a number of the Clericals here condemn Cardinal Merry del Val's action as tactless and as calculated to offend American Catholics, but Col. Roosevelt has for a long time been looked upon as a man at the Vatican because of his advocacy of Archbishop Ireland's claims to the red hat."

The Rome despatches to the *Daily News* confirm the statements as to the correctness of the Clericals over the publication by Col. Roosevelt of the correspondence which passed between him and the Vatican. There is an undercurrent of professed belief that the ex-President purposely posed as a victim of alleged Vatican intolerance.

There is much speculation here as to whether the incident will affect the vote in the next Presidential election, especially if Roosevelt should decide to be a candidate. Advice from Rome are to the effect that Roosevelt's popularity has been greatly increased there owing to his public hostility toward the Vatican.

The press generally refrains from commenting editorially on the incident. The *Daily Graphic*, however, makes it the occasion to indulge in some criticisms of the Colonel himself. It says that there is "nothing of the commander-in-chief" in Roosevelt. To him, apparently, the Presidency of the United States is not the culmination of a career but a passport to wider horizons. It adds:

"Africa has already rebounded with his post-Presidential exploits and he has now arrived in Europe to receive our

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trembling homage and to stir up our sleepy life. His debut has been characteristically explosive."

After a brief reference to the quarrel with the Pope, all the facts of which the paper seems to think have not been published, the editorial continues: "One thing, however, is certain, and that is that Col. Roosevelt has indicated the footing on which he conceived he has the right to be received by us. Talk of a private gentleman! That obviously is not the way Theodore Roosevelt pictures himself. He has taught Pius X. his place and by that dramatic precedent the application of protocols to the other European courts will have to be regulated."

"The King of Italy has taken the hint promptly. Had the ex-President been the Kaiser himself he could not have been welcomed at the Quirinal with more splendor. One is relieved to hear that he is apparently satisfied."

"The real gawky of the Roosevelt tour will begin when the speechmaking opens. There are very many delicate questions in this part of the world where an expression of his opinion would be interesting. This would be especially true if he were to warn us that he declines to submit to any conditions that in any way limit his freedom of conduct."

The *Times* alone of all the morning papers comments directly on the incident. It describes it as an unfortunate and regrettable affair, and expresses the opinion that very likely the knowledge of the incident is as yet incomplete.

It admits the importance of the question as to how far the Methodists of Rome deserve the condemnation heaped upon them by Cardinal Merry del Val, but it adds that even if this charge is fully established statesmen and men of the world are tempted to ask the advisers of the Pope have shown sound political judgment and a due sense of proportion.

When they introduced into the reply to Col. Roosevelt's request for an audience a reference to the Fairbanks incident they exhibited ignorance of human nature if they supposed it would be treated as a mere friendly hint. The result was of course inevitable.

"Anybody who is fairly familiar with the motives which actuate ordinary men, and any one, yet more, who has formed a rough but fairly accurate estimate of the character of Theodore Roosevelt, could have foretold it. It seems to us that the bolder, larger view of the situation might have been taken with advantage."

"Suppose the Vatican had made up its mind to treat the ex-President as a right feeling of this great American is it imaginable that the trust would have been imposed in vain? The whole temper of the man is proof that it would not."

It is understood that although Col. Roosevelt and his son Kermit are likely to make visits to several parts of England, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the Longworths will be the guests of Ambassador Reid and his wife throughout their stay here.

PLANS FOR DANISH VISIT.

Steamer at Col. Roosevelt's Disposal for Inspections.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—Vice-Admiral Richelsen, president of the Nordic Steamship Company, has telegraphed to Col. Roosevelt offering at his disposal the finest steamer of the line for the ex-President's Scandinavian visits. Richelsen, who is an old and close friend of the ex-President has also arranged for excursions to various Danish farms and dairies, which the visitor has expressed a wish to see.

A committee including two former Presidents of the Rigsdag and a number of the most prominent citizens of Denmark have joined in a request to Col. Roosevelt to deliver a public lecture here. He will be their guest at a banquet.

HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE.

Archbishop Glennan Declares No Harm Has Been Done.

St. Louis, April 4.—Archbishop John J. Glennan last night issued the following statement after reading the despatches from Rome relative to Roosevelt and the Pope:

"The incident, as I understand it, has no particular significance. Mr. Roosevelt declares he has the highest regard for the Pontiff. The Pontiff, as I know, has the highest regard for Mr. Roosevelt, but the Pontiff has certain established conditions in regard to receiving distinguished visitors. These Mr. Roosevelt refuses to accept, so there will be no audience and there is no harm done."

Mr. Leshman is Ambassador to the King of Italy. He has no relation with the Vatican or the Holy See. The distinguished visitor who would desire to see the Holy Father is always expected to dissociate himself from the quinquennial that is the King's side at least while his audience with the Holy Father lasts and while he is going and coming therefrom.

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515,000 for Fish Culture Station.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A bill appropriating \$15,000 for the establishment of an auxiliary fish culture station in connection with the fish station at Washburn, N. H., passed the Senate to-day.

VARIED VIEWS ON ROOSEVELT

GENERAL OPINION SOME ONE BLUNDERED NEEDLESSLY.

Protestant Clergymen Praise Roosevelt—Makes Him Immortal, Says Dr. MacArthur—Father Belford (Champion Roosevelt)—No General Ill Feeling.

The news from Rome was discussed very generally here yesterday and opinion was shaded all the way from the view that Col. Roosevelt had acted in a characteristic impetuous way to the view that he had made himself immortal by refusing to be bound by antiquated conventions. The general opinion among Catholics and Protestants was that somebody, possibly in the Vatican, had blundered in fact, that the misunderstanding might easily have been avoided, and that Col. Roosevelt, though a bit hasty and emphatic, took the proper course.

Protestant ministers were for the most part frankly jubilant. The more important Catholic ecclesiastics declined to express any opinion as to the misunderstanding which prevented Pope Pius X. from receiving the Colonel, and most laymen of the Roman Church discussed the controversy mildly, saying that neither the Pope nor Col. Roosevelt should be criticized, since both were within their rights. They were sorry that a diplomatic blunder prevented the meeting of two men so interesting and so important in the world's affairs as the Pope and Col. Roosevelt.

There was none of the "harsh and bitter comment" which may excite mistrust and anger, as Col. Roosevelt seemed to apprehend when he wrote the explanatory letter to the *Outlook*. The letter which was published yesterday morning. Here and there the Colonel was grieved at for writing such a letter on the ground that it was more calculated to stir up feeling than to smooth it down. There was some comment also as to why Mr. Roosevelt, if he did not intend to make a speech before the Methodist brethren, could not have assured the Pope privately or given a hint at least that nothing in the nature of the Fairbanks episode would occur. There were a few who went so far as to say that the Colonel never had any serious intention of being received by the Pope, and himself out of a difficulty with his usual astuteness, avoiding offense to the Methodists and giving comparatively little to the Catholics, because of his insistence only on independence of action.

A great many people were anxious to know what Archbishop Farley thought of the incident. At first, so it was said, the Archbishop contemplated making a statement, but in the afternoon through Mr. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, the Archbishop announced that he would have nothing to say. The Archbishop went to Washington on the morning train to attend a meeting of the hierarchy. Mr. Lavelle naturally had no comment to offer, and Mr. Mooney was not accessible.

At the Catholic Club the "misunderstanding" as the incident was generally termed, was a matter of keenest interest. Frank S. Gannon, the president of the club, said he thought the best thing to say was nothing at all. Many of the best known members were unwilling to have their names appear in print in connection with any comment. There seemed to be a pronounced impression that the Colonel should have conformed to the Pope's wishes if he really had no intention of addressing the Methodists, since the Colonel must have been aware of the intense bitterness the proselyting methods of the Roman Catholics. On the other hand there was no very sharp criticism of Mr. Roosevelt. He acted, some said, as he always does—with impetuosity, hitting out before he was struck.

Commissioner of Charities Michael J. Drummond, who has been appointed by Mayor Gaynor to serve on the Roosevelt incident committee did not think any ill feeling against Mr. Roosevelt would be aroused among the Catholics in this country.

"The Vatican has a right to impose any conditions it pleases when the reception of any individual, private citizen or monarch is in question," said Mr. Drummond. "Mr. Roosevelt had the right to accept or reject any conditions. I can't see how the incident has any bearing on the attitude of Catholics. It was unfortunate that such a thing occurred and some attempt should have been made to avoid it."

"I believe that the Catholics here will take that view of the matter. Catholics are a very liberal minded set of people. I do not think they will criticize Mr. Roosevelt for his action. I hardly see how any bad feeling could arise. After all the affair was a personal one. Just between the Holy Father and Mr. Roosevelt."

Eugene A. Philbin, who was appointed District Attorney of this county to succeed Asa Bird Gardner, when Col. Roosevelt was Governor, said:

"The whole incident seems to have been due to a misunderstanding between Mr. Kennedy, rector of the American Catholic College, and Ambassador Leshman. Apparently the assumption was that Mr. Roosevelt intended to do something that would be offensive to the Holy Father, whereas, any one who knows Mr. Roosevelt would realize that it would be impossible for him to show disrespect. Consequently Mr. Kennedy's note, a diplomatic situation was created which was impossible to remedy."

The editor of the *Catholic World*, the Rev. John J. Burke, S. J., said the Pope had looked forward to seeing Col. Roosevelt's visit, and that the necessity

of refusing an audience must have caused the Pope much distress. "The court of the Vatican," said the editor, "is an ancient one with traditions and conditions. The conditions are well known and no prospective visitor, not even a sovereign, thinks of violating them. Only a few days since the Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire took particular care to observe the proper etiquette, going from the Quirinal to the German embassy before starting on his visit to the Vatican."

"Mr. Roosevelt was free to accept or to reject these conditions. They were in no way dishonorable or unworthy. He chose to reject them. There was nothing left for the Vatican to do but to refuse an audience. It must be a cause of regret to every American that Mr. Roosevelt chose to reject them. There was nothing from the Pope's lips his great love for the American people."

Father Burke thought that the episode would be treated over here as Col. Roosevelt suggested, with absence of "harsh and bitter comment."

Protestant opinion was decidedly more radical. Ministers of several denominations hailed the Colonel's action with delight. Col. Roosevelt, some of them said, would have offended every other religious denomination if he had acted otherwise. One of the most outspoken was the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church. It was he who said that the Colonel had made himself "immortal."

"The Pope must learn that he is living in the twentieth century and not in the Middle Ages. He has acted like a provincial priest, a remote parson, rather than like a man of mental breadth and spiritual horizon occupying a lofty position before the world."

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Col. Roosevelt had acted the part of a true American. All true Catholics in America and throughout the world must honor the spirit and indorse his action. He has given the medieval pretensions of the Pope and the Roman Church the severest blow these professions have received since Martin Luther. Millions of Protestants throughout the world are chanting hallelujahs today. Mr. Roosevelt has been ringing all day with messages from heroic Americans who are thanking God for the action of their superb representative, Theodore Roosevelt."

IRELAND SCORES METHODISTS.

Archbishop Issues Statement Regarding Roosevelt Incident.

St. PAUL, April 4.—Archbishop Ireland after reading of the Roosevelt-Vatican incident to-day gave out the following statement:

"Before passing judgment on the Roosevelt incident in Rome one should be thoroughly conversant with all attending circumstances, more so indeed than the carefully prepared despatches appearing in the morning papers seemingly permit."

"Of one thing I am certain—the Methodist propaganda in Rome is so vile, so calculated in its assaults upon the Catholic faith, so devoid of any real religious proselyting, that the Holy Father, the supreme guardian of the faith, is compelled by the vital principles of his high office to sever at all cost the slightest movement which might be taken, directly or indirectly, as abetting the propaganda or approving, even by implication, its purposes and tactics."

"Since the Fairbanks incident I have received more than justifiable statements that more than justify my statement. I have heretofore made or may at any other time be prepared to make with regard to this Methodist propaganda."

"The Methodist minister in Rome, the Rev. Mr. Tipton, in his address here yesterday after the Fairbanks incident gave an all sufficient indication of his raucous spirit and of the egregious calumnies to which it resorts."

"It is as clear as noonday to those who know the facts in connection with the Methodist Roman propaganda that any man, however otherwise worthy and illustrious, giving or likely to give public recognition of any kind to its work, even to its existence, could not be received by the Holy Father."

A TRAP FOR THE POPE.

Vicar-General Brossart Thinks Anti-Religions Sought to Use Col. Roosevelt.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Vicar-General Brossart of the Covington, Ky., diocese declared to-day that he believed the Pope had set a trap which his enemies had escaped for him. He says:

"No doubt some of the leaders of the anti-religious and anti-Catholic element, such as the man at the head of the Roman municipality to-day, Nathan, one of the rankest anti-religious agitators of Europe and the former head of the most malignant anti-religious cartoon secret organizations in Italy, would be delighted could they succeed in some way to compromise the position and the stand of the Holy Father and place him in some trap wherein he would be obliged to give public recognition of any kind to the Holy Father, and possibly, not realizing the animus of his enemies of the Church, did what he thought was the proper thing for him to do."

AFFAIR BETWEEN GENTLEMEN.

Bishop Foley Says Roosevelt Wouldn't Intentionally Offend.

DETROIT, April 4.—Bishop John S. Foley, speaking of the Roosevelt incident to-day, said:

"It is an affair between gentlemen, and to make a religious issue of it is absurd. Under the conditions surrounding the incident, it is certain that Mr. Roosevelt decided that he could not comply with those conditions it was impossible for him to be granted an interview."

"I look upon holding meetings and framing resolutions of protest or congratulation in regard to the failure of plans for the audience as petty political trickery, unworthy the serious consideration of dignified Christian gentlemen."

METHODISTS ARE PLEASED

MINISTERS COMMENT STAND TAKEN BY COL. ROOSEVELT.

Resolutions of Approval Adopted by Many Associations of Clergymen, and Some of Them Cabled to the Ex-President—One Conference Refuses to Act.

PHOENIX, April 4.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted to-day by the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference and cabled to former President Roosevelt:

"Whereas according to the morning press ex-President Roosevelt has refused to accept the conditions imposed in the name of the head of the Roman Church upon him during his visit to Rome relative to a proposed audience with the Pope; and Whereas the Papal representative, Cardinal Merry del Val, is reported as having said: 'It is not in any sense a question of religion. Mr. Roosevelt might have gone to the Episcopal, a Presbyterian or any other church except the Methodist and delivered an address there and he would have been received by the Pope even the same day, but he could not be received when it was suspected that after the audience he intended to go to the Methodist Church in Rome, which is carrying on a most offensive campaign of calumny and detraction against the pontiff.'"

"Resolved, That we deny that the Methodists in Rome are carrying on a campaign of calumny and detraction against the Pope."

"Resolved, That we commend the sturdy Americanism of ex-President Roosevelt and we affirm our approval of his rejection of conditions detaching alike to American manhood and American freedom of speech and thought."

BANQUET, April 4.—This morning Chancellor J. H. Race of Chattanooga University introduced in the Wyoming Methodist conference in session here a resolution to cable the following message to Col. Roosevelt as the sentiments of the conference:

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT: Wyoming Methodist Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Chattanooga, 1910, heartily indorses the courteous, courageous and optimistic American spirit manifested toward the Vatican as published in the press despatches of this date, thus associating the names of Roosevelt and Fairbanks as splendid examples of American courtesy, magnanimity and patriotism. By JOSEPH D. BAKER, Bishop Presiding. H. C. McDEMMEY, Secretary.

Bishop Berry made an address in which he eulogized the Americanism displayed by Col. Roosevelt and indorsed the cablegram as his own appreciation of the action of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, and of the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States, in declining presentation to the Pope of Rome in the terms assigned by him.

We view these declinations as truly American in spirit, manly and dignified in character and illustrative of the broad and brotherly Christianity which honors their country and God. We believe their action meets the approval of the great American citizenship of all creeds and churches and parties.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The Western Christian Advocate, the official periodical of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the middle West, will say editorially in this week's issue:

"We believe that, as usual, Mr. Roosevelt instinctively and immediately discovered the straight and right course which he took. We cannot conceive what he could have done otherwise and preserve his self-respect and sense of manliness."

Bishop Earl Cranston, formerly Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the middle West, said editorially in this week's issue:

"In his Administration as President many of us thought that Mr. Roosevelt went beyond the limit of political prudence in trusting and honoring a man of Catholic faith, but even he had to be put under bonds in Rome. It seems that the Vatican accepts nothing short of absolute submission on the part of those who are invited to the Vatican."

The introduction of the Methodist Church in Rome as a feature in this last instance is gratuitous. Much as they honor Mr. Roosevelt our people there had no desire to see the office of the Holy Father invaded that would be interfered with his wish to call on the Pope.

Americanism is worth more to the world than ecclesiastical solidarity. The Methodist Church in this case.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—Bishop Thomas Neely of New Orleans, who has been presiding over the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was concluded in Attleboro to-night, came out strongly to-day in indorsement of the stand taken by Col. Theodore Roosevelt with regard to his audience with the Pope. Bishop Neely also included former Vice-President Fairbanks in his expression of approval. He said:

"I heartily approve and indorse the intrepid stand of both former Vice-President Fairbanks and Mr. Roosevelt. The day has come when the world should realize certain conditions as indicated in these incidents and I'll be greatly mistaken if the Roman Catholics themselves are not displeased by this assertion of supremacy by the Pope."

DETROIT, April 4.—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of Detroit, who are attending the annual conference of the Detroit Presbytery, Ministers Association also sent a congratulatory public program, but its contents were not made public.

Feeling ran high at the meeting of the Methodist ministers in the Central Methodist Church. Several Methodist preachers declared that the Fairbanks and Roosevelt experience would do more to hinder the advance of the Catholic Church in America than anything that has happened in a hundred years. The Methodist preachers declared that the incident would greatly aid the mission work the Church is carrying on in Rome.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SILENT.

Says the Roosevelt Incident is Too Detractive a Matter to Talk About.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Cardinal Gibbons called at the State Department this morning and had a talk with Secretary Knox. A little later Mr. Knox stepped into the White House executive offices and conferred with President Taft. Secretary Knox had hardly left the White House when Cardinal Gibbons and the Rev. Father Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church here, arrived

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and were shown into President's Taft's office.

This visit to Washington of the high Catholic dignitaries following so soon after the Roosevelt incident in Rome aroused a great deal of interest among officials here. At the State Department, however, it was said that Cardinal Gibbons' conference with Secretary Knox had absolutely nothing to do with recent events in Rome and that Mr. Roosevelt's name was not mentioned between Secretary Knox and the Cardinal. It is said further that the meeting had to do altogether with departmental affairs, but the subject under discussion was not disclosed.

At the White House also it was said that the Cardinal's call there had nothing to do with Mr. Roosevelt's cancellation of his appointment at the Vatican. The Cardinal had made his appointment with President Taft a week ago. Even that date in the public press. It is reported that he sent his final message to Ambassador Leshman announcing his decision not to attend the audience at the Vatican under present conditions. Cardinal Gibbons was with the President less than half an hour.

The Cardinal was leaving the executive office he stopped to chat for a minute or two with the correspondents. He was asked if he would make any comment on the incident in Rome.

"That's too delicate a matter to talk about," he said.

As the Cardinal was stepping into his taxicab one of the newspaper men asked the President had referred to the incident.

"The President," said Cardinal Gibbons, raising his hat and bowing, "is in excellent health."

Mr. Falconio, papal delegate to the United States, had this to say:

"So far I have received no communication from Rome and know only what appears in the public press. It is certain that the Pope has the highest esteem for Col. Roosevelt, both as a private individual and as former President of the United States, and he was looking forward with pleasure to meeting him."

In the case of Col. Roosevelt, as of Mr. Fairbanks, it was not at all a question of the Pope's right of self-respect and dignity of the Apostolic See. Col. Roosevelt could have gone to any other Protestant churches in Rome and even, as would have appeared in reports, to the Methodist altar after his reception by the Pope.

"After all that has been said it is unnecessary to insist that their insulting attitude and offensive proselyting compare in the public opinion with the Holy Father and the Catholic religion, and that in the very heart of his ancient and venerable see. It must be remembered that the Holy Father is now looking for a sovereign ruler and as such is recognized by other nations."

Besides, as the head of at least 25,000,000 of religion, he has the right to special consideration in the public opinion. It is the duty of what that means. Every Government has its etiquette, or rules, to protect the office of the sovereign. It is the duty of the circumstance that in Rome the Methodists have organized themselves as an anti-Vatican party makes it impossible for the Holy Father to recognize them in any way, much less to strengthen them in the eyes of the Catholics of Italy."

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