

CARDINAL GIBBONS, DEAN OF PRELATES, DIES IN 87TH YEAR

Long Service of Venerated Figure of Catholic Church in America Ended.

DEATH COMES QUIETLY Body to Be Buried Under Altar of His Cathedral in Baltimore.

FUNERAL ON THURSDAY Special Masses Are Ordered to Be Said Daily, to Begin on Monday.

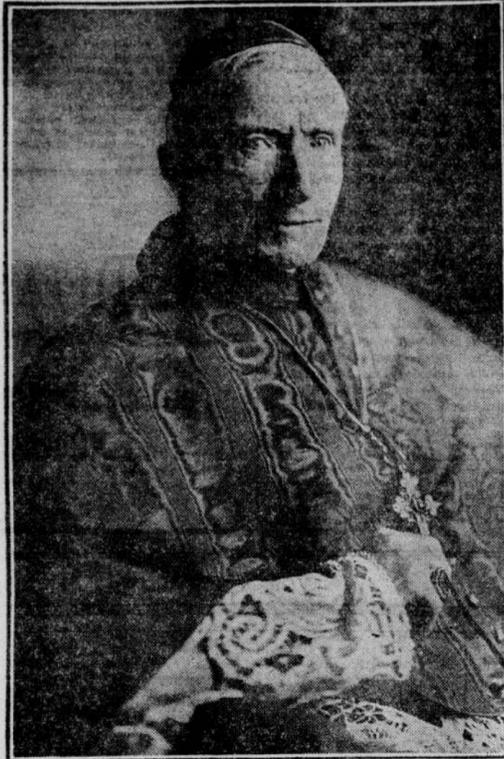
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BALTIMORE, March 24.—The funeral of James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and senior American Cardinal who died this morning at 11:33 o'clock in his home on North Charles street, will be held next Thursday morning in the Cathedral. A pontifical high mass will be celebrated, probably by Cardinal O'Connell or some other high dignitary of the Catholic church. The body will be buried in a crypt under the altar of the Cathedral.

The announcement of the funeral arrangements, made public this afternoon, said that masses would be said daily, beginning Monday, when the Rev. Louis R. Stickney, rector of the Cathedral, will be the celebrant, and ten children from each of the parochial schools, academies and colleges in the diocese will be present. On Tuesday the mass will be for the sisterhoods and brotherhoods, and will be celebrated by the Rev. Eugene Connolly, chancellor of the archdiocese. On Wednesday pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Bishop Owen B. Corrigan for the laity of the church.

Dr. Charles J. O'Donovan, personal physician of the Cardinal, spent most of the morning at the bedside of the dying prelate, and when he left at 11:30 o'clock, he told members of the household that the Cardinal could live but a few moments. The household staff then joined the Bon Secours nun who has been nursing the Cardinal since he became ill last November. Those at the bedside when the end came were the Rev. Mr. Stickney, the Rev. Albert E. Smith, secretary to the Cardinal; the Rev. Eugene Connolly, chancellor of the archdiocese; the Rev. Edwin Leonard, the Rev. William J. Hafey and the Rev. John Boyer of St. Mary's Seminary, the Cardinal's confessor. At 11:30 o'clock the nurse told the priests gathered at the Cardinal's side that there was only a few minutes more of life for the prelate, and Father Stickney then read the prayers for the dying and administered again the last rites of the church, just before death came.

Pope Notified at Once. Immediately afterward Father Connolly formally notified Bishop Corrigan, who sent a cablegram to the Pope, while Father Connolly sent messages to every archbishop and bishop in the United States. Notification of the Cardinal's death was also sent to Mayor Breen, who ordered the bell in the City Hall tower tolled and the flags on all municipal buildings placed at half staff.

James Cardinal Gibbons



At the beginning of the illness which at length resulted in his death, came suddenly while he was presiding at a service in St. Patrick's Church in Havre de Grace on November 8. It was thought at the time that he had merely suffered a slight sinking spell, and this opinion appeared to be verified by his rapid recovery, in spite of his advanced years. He would have celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday next July. He continued his duties, and he was not stricken again until he went to Union Mills a comparatively short time after the first attack.

The Cardinal seemed to recover rapidly, and two weeks ago he was permitted to take an automobile ride. But the sudden change of weather, with its unreasonable temperatures, had a depressing effect upon him. He was compelled to take to his bed. Last Sunday he suffered a relapse, and since then had been sinking steadily. The death of Cardinal Gibbons will not precipitate the removal of the Primate of the Catholic Church in America. This was definitely announced to-night by the Rev. Alton E. Smith, secretary of the late Cardinal. The seat of the hierarchy will remain in Baltimore. As the appointment of a successor to the archbishopric here involves no issue or question of rank or seniority, any cleric in the hierarchy's dominion becomes eligible. A selection will be made by Pope Benedict. In the interim, an administrator will serve. Bishop Owen B. Corrigan will probably be named to this post by the diocesan consultors, who meet at the Cardinal's residence tomorrow afternoon.

GIBBONS FIRST OF ALL WAS GREAT AMERICAN He Stood for More Than Churchly Office and Rank.

One of the great personages of American history disappears now that James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, is through with life. Perhaps it was time, as he himself had said, since

rested in his fellow citizens. He cried out against divorce—for half a century he had fairly thundered against the disrupting, disintegrating custom.

For Sacred Rights of Home.

When the war began he was powerfully patriotic, thoroughly approving America's entrance into the conflict, and through the war his voice rang out against the brutalities and cruelties practiced by the Prussian hordes. He believed that there was only one cure for anarchy and misrule in Mexico—intervention by the armed forces of the United States. He advocated military training for the youth of the country.

These are only a few of his definite opinions so often and so strongly expressed in speech and writing. His word to the people of the United States, and the great priest had ideas. He reflected constantly. He had great wisdom. He was truly one of the first leaders of public opinion in the United States, and this, it may be repeated, was quite aside from his superior rank in the Roman Catholic Church, rank priestly and princely.

By birth he was American, though of Irish blood. He first saw the light in his beloved city of Baltimore on July 17, 1834. His parents took him to Ireland when the boy was only a few years of age, and there he received the first courses of his education, reversing the usual process by which Irish boys get their beginnings of life in America. He stayed in Ireland until he was 17, when he came back to his homeland and went to work as a clerk in Baltimore and in New Orleans. He then entered St. Charles College in Maryland and took up his theological studies under the guidance of the Sulpicians. He completed his theological course at St. Mary's in Baltimore and was ordained in the Cathedral of Baltimore on June 30, 1861.

Served First as a Priest. After serving as a priest in two local parishes he was called by Archbishop Spalding to be his secretary and to act as chancellor of the diocese, and upon the assembling of the Second Plenary Council in Baltimore in 1866 Father Gibbons, already attracting the attention of the heads of the church by his intellect and industry, was made assistant chancellor of the diocese. His rise to eminence thereafter was rapid.

Two years later the Holy Father made him a Bishop, giving him the title of Adramyttium in partibus infidelium, and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. The late Cardinal was so long in high office, so prominent in the public eye, that few perhaps were aware of the character and value of his missionary work in North Carolina. At that time there were fewer than 1,000 Roman Catholics in the State, and this handful was scattered widely in the great pine forests and sandy wastes and along the fringe of the ocean. There were only two Catholic church buildings in the whole State.

In 1872 he was sent to Richmond to rule that vacant see and while he was there, in five years, he built five churches and established four institutions for the care and training of boys and girls. In 1877 Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore needed a coadjutor. The oldest and most important see in the United States needed a firm, young hand to direct it. Archbishop Bayley's appeal was answered by the appointment of Gibbons as Coadjutor Archbishop with the right of succession. That succession devolved upon him within a few months when Archbishop Bayley was laid to rest. Gibbons was consecrated then as Archbishop of Baltimore, and so found himself the head of his church in America.

In the College of Cardinals. In 1884, after seven years of indefatigable labor, some of which had to do

with the building of new churches (the late Cardinal being a great builder), some with the intensely absorbing work of administering the great archdiocese, and some with public matters, he was appointed by Leo XIII. to preside over the Third Plenary Council in Baltimore. His nomination as a Cardinal Prince of the Holy Roman Catholic Church immediately followed, and on June 30, 1886, he was invested formally with the princely insignia. He was the first American Cardinal to take part in the election of a Pope.

He had been largely before the public, as has been stated, before he became an American representative in the College of Cardinals. He had written a book "Faith of Our Fathers," which had a wide circulation and had been translated into numerous languages. An Episcopal clergyman, Dr. Stearns, answered it with a book called "Faith of Our Forefathers," and this in turn provoked a reply from the Jesuits of Woodstock College, who published "The True Faith of Our Forefathers." The theological and literary combat continued for a considerable time, and did not cease, indeed, until Dr. Stearns on the one hand, and the Jesuits on the other, had exhausted themselves.

Subsequent Cardinal Gibbons wrote other books, "Our Christian Heritage," "The Ambassador of Christ," "A Retrospect of Fifty Years," written in 1917. His was a book of many pamphlets on religious, political and economic topics and often in his studious years he spoke at public gatherings.

Foresees Growth of Christianity.

The Cardinal believed that the war would cause a great growth in Christianity. He expected to see a cessation in this country of the campaign of falsehood and literary combat continued for a considerable time, and did not cease, indeed, until Dr. Stearns on the one hand, and the Jesuits on the other, had exhausted themselves. Subsequent Cardinal Gibbons wrote other books, "Our Christian Heritage," "The Ambassador of Christ," "A Retrospect of Fifty Years," written in 1917. His was a book of many pamphlets on religious, political and economic topics and often in his studious years he spoke at public gatherings.

Honored by Hosts of Protestants. Many strangers passing through the city came to pay their respects, and these included an astonishing number of Protestants. Ordinarily he dined at 1 P. M., then rested till 4, then took tea, enjoyed a short walk, and finally spent a quiet evening over his books. Ten o'clock was his invariable hour for going to bed. His recreation was reading, and the authors he liked best were the old standard writers. He kept himself posted up to the minute by the daily perusal of reviews, and so he kept intimately informed on politics, literature, science and daily history. Of the drama he knew little, as it is said he never witnessed a performance by professional actors.

The Cardinal travelled a great deal, not only through his archdiocese but in attendance upon important functions in other cities. Every few years, as in 1908 and 1914, he visited Rome. Clad in the scarlet robes of his rank (and no Prince of the Church seemed more perfectly one's conception of what a Cardinal should be than his Eminence of Baltimore) he often appeared at weddings or great dinners in Washington. He was president of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and he was the most important personage connected with the Catholic University, having laid its cornerstone in 1884 and having been chancellor since its beginning, and naturally had much business there. Frequently he was consulted by the Government, particularly in the Administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, both of whom he admired highly and with both of whom he was on terms of warm friendship. When the

late Mrs. Roosevelt seemed to be recovering in Roosevelt Hospital the Cardinal gave thanks to God and wrote touchingly to Mrs. Roosevelt. In 1911 Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his golden jubilee in the priesthood which produced at Baltimore in October of that year one of the most elaborate ecclesiastical pageants ever seen in this country. On June 3, 1911, distinguished men of all creeds had gathered at Baltimore to do honor to the Cardinal. The list of speakers that day included Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Maryland; William H. Taft, President of the United States; James S. Sherman, vice-president; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Ellhu Root, James Bryce, the British Ambassador; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Joseph G. Cannon and Mayor Preston of Baltimore. The occasion was memorable also because of an utterance by Mr. Roosevelt that he hoped and believed the time would come in America when Catholics and Jews could be elected President.

An illustrating of the Cardinal's intellectual vigor and his swiftness to defend the faith at an age when age attacks most men his controversy in 1917, when he was 83, with Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard, is interesting to recall. Dr. Eliot had said that the war proved Christianity to be a failure, and the old Cardinal fairly flamed with indignation. Cardinal Gibbons was a firm believer in the League of Nations, and although he was an opponent of woman suffrage before the adoption of the national amendment, he made a strong appeal last autumn to the women of the nation to exercise the franchise.

TRIBUTES TO CARDINAL FROM MANY LEADERS

Finest Type of Citizen, Says President Harding.

From every part of the country churchmen and laymen alike sent mes-

sages of sorrow yesterday when the death of Cardinal Gibbons was announced. Although expected because of his long illness, his death was received with universal sadness. "In common with all our people," said President Harding in a message to the Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, "I mourn the death of Cardinal Gibbons. His long and notable service to country and to church makes us all his debtors. He was ever ready to lend his encouragement to any movement for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the very finest type of citizen and churchman. His death is a distinct loss to the country, but it brings to fuller appreciation a great and admirable life."

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston: "Cardinal Gibbons was America's first and finest citizen. His death removes a foremost figure from America's national life." Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes: "His apostolic, civic and historic career, beginning with the civil war and closing with the world's greatest conflict, shines forth as one of the most striking in our annals. His ardent love of God, his undying loyalty to the Church, his affectionate devotion to his country and his unwavering faith in America's exalted destiny mark the Bishop and citizen whose memory will be cherished at the altars of our own Church as well as around the firesides without number of patriotic Americans of every creed."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity parish and Bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York: "He was a great Christian and a great citizen. His name has long been held in honor among our people and his death will be universally lamented."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts: "Cardinal Gibbons was a man who inspired affection in every one."

Do You Need a New Hat?

MOST men do at this time of year. Easter says spruce up. And my prices say the same thing. No thriftiness now in trying to make last year's hat do another season. A new hat is no longer a luxury. High prices are a thing of the past—at least a thing of many stores.



All the new shapes and shades, both soft and stiff—including Stetsons; every style Stetson makes. I can show you a thoroughly good hat for as little as \$5. Better ones, of course, at \$6, \$7 and \$8. And from that on up to \$25. And by the way, the Fifth Avenue label in my hats doesn't add a single penny to the price.

Ackerman Hats and Satisfaction 208 Fifth Avenue at Madison Sq through to 1128 Broadway America's Largest Hat Shop



SAKS & COMPANY

Will Present Friday and Saturday A Wonderful Collection of

"HATS EXQUISITE"

At 10.95

Showing How Paris Interprets The Spring Mode

PERHAPS you know—if you've been abroad lately—just how Paris achieves those enchanting results with mere wisps of straw, bits of satin, a stray flower or a feather—but whether you've been there or not you will want to come, see and be conquered by these irresistible bits of French art waiting for you here.

Brief little turbans—demure, coquettish or daring; medium sized affairs in all the countless moods a Spring hat is subject to; large hats, too, for the lucky women who can wear them—all speaking joyously of their French origin.

Third Floor

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th STREET

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd St.

Decided Price Advantages are now available in an excellent assortment of

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SILK SWEATERS

Developed in superior quality Silks, these handsome Spring and Summer models present worth-while savings at this Special Price of

\$19.50

Tuxedo effects, with pockets and braided girdle. All sizes and colors; also Black and White.

SALE ON MAIN FLOOR

MEN'S SHOPS

OUR hand-tailored suits for young men combine the dash of youth with a dash of decorum. Young Men's Suits \$45 to \$60

Franklin Simon & Co Fifth Avenue

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP 2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

Ground Floor—Flights of Style But No Flights of Stairs

Welcome the New

Lansdowne

\$6.74 (Tax additional)

A narrow brim model which leans toward the European style in men's hats.

Highest quality of materials combined with nicety of workmanship to endow this hat with a lasting distinction.

Colors: Tan, seal, olive, French brown and popular pearl gray; also black.

Bands are broad, bow at side or back. Binding of silk or welt edge.



Main Floor, 35th St.

R.H. Macy & Co. Inc. NEW YORK