

Pontifical Biblical Institute Is Founded

Object of Its Establishment, Says Pius X, Is the Higher Study of Sacred Books

THE news items which appear herewith have been prepared by the International Catholic Truth society and are furnished by it to the Call for publication in San Francisco. Similar articles from the same authoritative source will be printed on the first and third Sundays of each month.

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

NEW YORK, July 3.—Pius X in his new famous encyclical on modernism foreshadowed the approaching establishment of a new international institution to promote the study of true science. He has now issued an apostolic letter, in which he announces the founding of the Pontifical Biblical Institute at Rome.

He declares it to be his aim that there may be in the city of Rome a center for the higher studies relating to the sacred books, designed to promote in the most effective way possible biblical doctrine and all the studies connected with it.

The first biblical matters to be treated are those in which the students are to be prepared for undergoing the examinations before the Pontifical biblical commission already established by his holiness.

To these shall be added lectures and exercises in special questions relating to the interpretation, introduction, archaeology, history, geography, philology and other studies appertaining to the sacred books. In addition there shall be a methodical and practical system of training for the students to render them proficient and practiced in the scientific treatment of biblical difficulties. Moreover, to provide for the needs and utility of many, there shall be public conferences on biblical subjects.

BIBLICAL LIBRARY
Another very necessary feature is to be the biblical library, containing the works, both ancient and modern, necessary and useful for insuring truth in the biblical studies and for the fruitful completion of the studies of the professors and students in the institute. To this is to be added a biblical museum, or collection of objects which may appear to be useful for illustrating the sacred scriptures and biblical antiquities.

The third means shall be a series of writings to be promulgated in the name and by the authority of the institute, consisting of them dealing with exegesis, dogmatic, others composed for the defense of Catholic truth concerning the sacred books, and others designed to propagate far and wide sound teaching on biblical matters.

The president of the institute is to be appointed by the supreme pontiff on the proposal of the general of the Society of Jesus, who shall propose to him three candidates for the office. The ordinary professors are to be nominated by the general of the Society of Jesus, with the consent of the apostolic see.

The youths engaged in biblical studies in the institute may belong to three classes: Alumni, properly so called; auditors, inscribed on the lists, and free guests, or hospites.

STUDY RULES AND LECTURES
All the alumni are to follow regularly the course of studies in the institute, so as to prepare themselves for taking the examinations before the Pontifical biblical commission. As auditors may be inscribed those who have finished the full course of philosophy and theology. Admission to the students shall be open to other students as free guests.

The library shall contain especially the works of the holy fathers and of the Catholic interpreters and of the more distinguished non-Catholic writers. Particular attention shall be given to the works devoted to the formation of the library to the principal encyclopedias and all the more modern periodicals concerning biblical matters.

It will be seen that the new institute supplies a long felt want, and that the work of the Pontifical biblical commission and prepares students to take the exceedingly difficult degree of doctor of sacred scripture, which the commission confers.

Thus the Catholic church throws her powerful influence into the breach for the maintenance of the respect due to the holy bible, just at the moment when the so called higher criticism seeks to tear it all to shreds and tatters.

At the celebration just completed of the golden jubilee of the American college of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, in Boston, Mass., were present among the alumni Archbishop Farley of New York, Bishops McDonnell, Burke and Corrigan and some 46 priests from this country. Archbishop O'Connell of Boston and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore were also present. The college was founded in 1863 by the late Archbishop of New York, Cardinal McCloskey of Louisville, Ky., the first rector of the college, was prevented by illness from being present.

From its original 13 students the college has grown in 50 years to be the largest pontifical national college in the Eternal City, and its students have become noted for their success in passing difficult examinations and capturing prizes and for their genuine piety and brilliant intellectual achievements generally.

During the exercises the students, past and present, sang the beautiful "Hymn to the Pope," composed by Father Ganss, and also the national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."

There are now some 300 alumni working in this country, and the college has turned out about 500 priests for this country during its 50 years of existence.

When Pius X instituted his reform of sacred music and incanted the necessity of cultivating it, the American college was the first to take up his instructions, and with such enthusiasm that the students' choir is already famous in the Eternal City.

Pius X sent his cordial congratulations and again complimented the students and faculty upon the high standard maintained by the college, and a host of friends everywhere wish the venerable alma mater a heartfelt "ad multos annos."

An appropriate feature of the coming tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, July 4, 1809, will be the important share which the official program of the celebration confers to the Catholic summer school at Cliff Haven. Many of the holy and historic memories with which the Champlain valley is redolent cluster about the bay of Cliff Haven.

The president and vice president of the United States, Cardinal Gibbons and other dignitaries of the church, here and in Canada, have engaged to

The Conquest of Consumption

X.—CASH AND CONSUMPTION

By WOODS HUTCHINSON, A. M., M. D.

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THE conquest of consumption is largely a matter of money. Not merely in the obvious sense that any campaign is paralyzed without the sinews of war, but in a much more intimate and vital one. Let us take the cure of the disease first, for there the problem stands out most nakedly.

A patient is brought before us for examination; a diagnosis of consumption is made. Now comes the question, "Doctor, what are my chances for recovery?" The answer depends chiefly upon the financial condition of the sufferer! Other things being equal, he can have as many chances of life as he is prepared to buy. Many, fortunately, have inherent vigor enough to recover with but feeble and formal assistance. A few pale, pitiful human buds, which simply seem to lack the strength to flower, whether they have lifted their heads to the light in cottage or in palace, carry their doom to perish, in spite of all that love or money can do, written in their faces from the first! But in 70 per cent of our cases the answer comes: "If you can afford to do so and so, such and such are your chances. If you can't—"

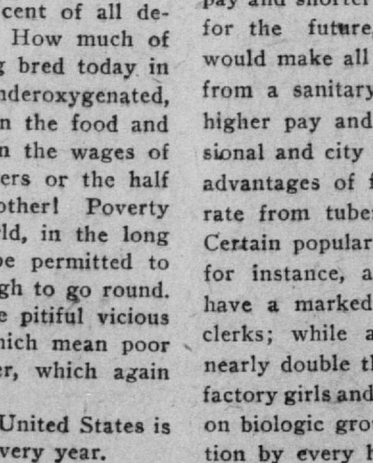
The model cure of consumption—for the matter of that, of most diseases—is something totally different from what it used to be 30, even 25, years ago. The old method of cure with drugs was a good deal of a failure, but it didn't cost much! A few dollars would buy all the medicines that the most docile of patients could swallow, and benevolent accumulators of wealth, when they had got quite through with it in this world, could leave it to found hospitals, where the nonaccumulators could die in comfort; while kind hearted persons could easily pay the drug bills for those who were not quite ready to go to the hospitals.

The new method of cure is quite efficient, but it costs money and keeps on costing it. We doctors are sometimes accused of being too ready to prescribe drugs; but consider this situation for a moment. One of the great majority of the 70 per cent of wage earners comes into our office or clinic, and a careful examination shows that he has tuberculosis, and we sit back and look at him. Now, we can do one of two things: The first, which is the old and easy method, is to write him a prescription to improve his appetite, or stop his cough; tell him to take it to the apothecary and get it filled, take a teaspoonful three times a day, and come back in two weeks. He will go away perfectly satisfied. But if we do our duty according to the dictates of our biological conscience we will sit down and patiently find out all about his work, his wages, his hours, the ventilation of his shop, the sort of a house he lives in, the number of mouths dependent upon him; then we will tell him he must go home and pick out the brightest and sunniest room in the house for his bedroom, preferably on the south or east, with windows on two sides of it, which must be kept open day and night. He must eat plenty of the best of beefsteak, ham and bacon, with an abundance of fresh eggs and the best of butter, with bread, fruit and vegetables to match. In addition to this, from one to two quarts of certified milk every day. He must work not to exceed seven or eight hours a day in a well ventilated, well lighted room; must spend at least from two to four hours a day in the open air, take plenty of time to his meals, and at least from eight to ten hours' sleep. He must banish all worry from his mind and devote all the energies of both mind and body to getting well. If he wants to be at all sure of recovering and can possibly afford it, he must go away to a sanatorium or farmhouse in the country, where he must live on the best of everything that can be had at a board rate of not less than \$10 per week, and stay there from three to six months—a year is better. Now, if any one will tell me of a pharmacy where he can go and get that prescription filled for 50 cents, enough for two weeks, I shall be greatly obliged!

Here is where the community must step in and help. The treatment of disease, if it is to be successful, can no longer be individual—it must be social! The Charity Organization Society of New York has made the careful estimate that 30 per cent of all dependency is due to tuberculosis alone. How much of our future crime and pauperism is being bred today in the bodies and souls of underfed, undereducated, stunted children, who are growing up on the food and in the homes that can be provided upon the wages of the underpaid 30 per cent of our workers or the half wages of the consumptive father or mother! Poverty is the most expensive thing in the world, in the long run, for the community! It can not be permitted to exist any longer, now that there is enough to go round. Left to itself it perpetuates itself in the pitiful vicious circle of "Rowntree." "Poor wages, which mean poor food, which means poor working power, which again means poor wages!"

The cash cost of consumption to the United States is estimated in tens of millions of dollars every year.

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON



The community as a whole is not yet sufficiently enlightened and wide awake to its own interests to assume the care of consumption. In the meantime we must fall back upon similar groups or individuals. This is not so discouraging as it sounds, for with the high degree of industrial efficiency, which, to give the devil his due, our savage and wasteful struggle of the past has helped us to achieve, each worker produces a large surplus above immediate needs. So definite and so constant is this surplus that it requires only the combining or pooling of a relatively small number of producers to furnish a fund which will tide a temporarily disabled brother, like a consumptive, over his emergency. This, of course, is the familiar principle which has always been applied on a large scale in sick and other benefit clubs, life and accident insurance companies, old age pensions, and is only a matter of surprise to physicians, who see much consumption, to find how seldom it proves impossible to discover or develop some individual or group of individuals who will put up the money to give almost any man who has tried to play his part in the battle of life pluckily and squarely a chance for his life when stricken by consumption. Most often it will be the willing and cheerful service of other members of the members of the family group, sometimes an employer, or the rest of the men in the shop, or club, or union, or a church or philanthropic organization, or some individual Good Samaritan. If the appeal only be made broad enough, intelligent enough,

personal enough, it is surprising how seldom it will fail to meet some sort of response. Men "as a bunch" are decent at heart, no matter how savage they may get in their heads and brutal in their business.

No one need hesitate on grounds of personal pride or sensitiveness to accept this brotherly aid as frankly and freely as it is offered. It is no more than he would do himself, if indeed he have not already done it, under such circumstances, and it is, broadly considered, as much for the protection of the community as for himself. He will probably be able to repay in the future the individual or group that has helped him, and he certainly will the community by regaining his producing power. This is the purpose of the departments of social service, which our more progressive hospitals are establishing, to utilize the resources and humanity in the immediate environment of each consumptive. Our labor unions, of course, have recognized this great duty from the start, with their usual broad intelligence. Many of the fraternal organizations and orders are maintaining either beds in sanatoria or entire sanatoria of their own. Even the old line life insurance companies are slowly wheeling into line and beginning to seriously consider the problem of providing for the cure of their consumptive policy holders. "For every evil under the sun there is a remedy," is true of consumption. The only problem is to set to work and find it in each particular case.

There is a sound biological basis for our desire to be rich—for, by becoming so, we reduce our chances of dying from tuberculosis 50 per cent. The tables of Korosi are typical: Of each 10,000 well to do persons there die annually of consumption 40. Of the same number of moderately well to do 62.7, of poor 77, and of paupers 97. The most unhealthful occupations, with a few exceptions, are those that pay the lowest wages. According to the census figures, servants, laborers—other than agricultural—clerks, cigar makers, barbers and hair dressers, are the group with the highest death rate, except a few notoriously lung irritating trades, like marble cutters, printers, etc. Those that show the lowest death rate are bankers and brokers, officials of corporations, miners and quarrymen, steam road employees, clergymen and policemen. It is consoling to know that the risks of even dangerous trades, like mining and railroading, can be completely overbalanced by the higher pay and shorter hours, so that we have no reason to fear for the future, inasmuch as an intelligent "loading" would make all trades and occupations equally desirable from a sanitary point of view. Further than that the higher pay and the greater leisure of business, professional and city men generally, overbalances the climatic advantages of farm life and gives them a lower death rate from tuberculosis than farmers or farm laborers. Certain popular prejudices are also curiously confirmed; for instance, among men, servants and day laborers have a markedly higher death rate than artisans and clerks; while among women, domestic servants have nearly double the tubercular death rate of saleswomen, factory girls and office workers. We are perfectly justified, on biologic grounds, in endeavoring to better our condition by every honorable means!

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

WEAPONS—T. J. S., City. Must an officer of a humane society procure a permit from the police commissioner to allow to carry a firearm concealed?

He must.

DISTANCE—H. S., City. What is the distance from Santa Clara avenue in San Francisco to the ferry landing at the foot of Market street?

In an air line 15,500 feet.

STATUS—Constant Reader, Alameda, Cal. What is the social status of a married woman who has in addition to husband five affinites?

None.

SIGSBEE—T. D., Coalinga, Cal. Was Captain Sigbee, commanding the Maine, on board of the vessel at the time it was blown up in the harbor of Havana?

He was.

KISSING GAMES—A. Y. L., City. Are games with kissing as a penalty considered the proper thing?

Among children only.

COPPER—Subscriber, Richmond, Cal. What is used in making solid copper castings, to expel the gases held in solution by the molten metal?

Zinc, aluminum, magnesium, manganese, sodium and iron. Phosphor tin is also used, but when such is used it is removing the gas from the copper, tin having no value as a deoxidizer, but

all of these agents have an unpleasant influence on copper, which affects its casting qualities, therefore zinc must be added in such quantities as shall give the required result. The resulting action of the alloy is that the natural red color of the copper assumes a lighter tint.

THE JULIA—F. N. P., Napa, Cal. What was the date of the disaster on the steamer Julia, a number of years ago?

February 27, 1858.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. Give a sketch of King Solomon's temple.

To give a sketch of that temple would take up more space than is allowed to one answer in this department. If you will go to the free library in your city and consult a concordance to the bible you will obtain all the information you may desire about the temple. You will also find other books there that treat on that subject.

TRESPASS—Subscriber, Chico, Cal. Can a person be punished for trespass if, in an endeavor to save life, it is necessary to go on premises bearing the warning sign, "No Trespassing"?

In a case recently decided by the supreme court of Vermont, *Plouf vs. Putnam*, it appeared that the plaintiff, his wife and small children were on a

loaded sloop in Lake Champlain, when a violent storm arose. The plaintiff, desiring to escape the hazard of the open water, moored his boat to the defendant's dock, whereupon the defendant's servants, charging him with being a trespasser, cast the boat off, with the result that it was caught in the tempest and driven ashore, the occupants thrown into the water and on shore, and injured. The court held that had the act of mooring the boat been a trespass it was the duty of the defendant to refrain from casting it off until the fury of the gale had abated, as the preservation of human life is of paramount importance.

REGISTRATION—A. B., Coalinga, Cal. Where may one obtain information in regard to registering for land to be opened in the Indian reservations?

The commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C.

DUTCH—B., City. Can a man born in Lille, Nord, France, whose name is Van Aude Beck, claim to be a Dutchman?

Dutch was formerly used for German, but now it is applied to the natives or the people of Holland. A man who was born in France is by reason of his nativity a Frenchman, but he may, at his option, become a citizen of any other country; still that does not change his nationality.

Beautiful Statue of a Woman Evokes Praise

Sculptor Putnam's Latest Work Is Said to Be the Finest Thing He Has Ever Executed

By LUCY B. JEROME

A midsummer calm reigns behind the locked doors of the studios, but there are a few energetic spirits who seize upon this season for a plunge into the depths of idealism in search of the vague and lovely conceptions which constitute the unsatisfied part of the artist's life, and reproduce these imaginings on canvas, in marble or bronze, undeterred by the fact that they may not prove "good sellers."

There are others who indulge in a general cleaning up at this time of year, finishing up any stray bits of work that may have escaped attention earlier, and some who embrace the opportunity for undisturbed and uninterrupted work with gladness, and who make the most of the few weeks before the exhibition days of fall and winter shall arrive.

Among the summer studio workers are Halg Patigan, Charley Dickman, Ralph Stackpole and Arthur Putnam. The last named belongs to the first class, for he has been at work since his return from San Diego on a beautiful woman, nude, which is rumored to be one of the finest things ever conceived and executed by him. The purity, modesty and delicacy of the handling are said to be unequalled, while as regards the proportions of the beautifully modeled figure and the anatomical structure, any one who has seen Putnam's former work and heard the high praise it evoked from those competent to judge such work will concede the same qualities to this, his latest figure.

Almost entirely without ornamentation, the nude depends for its perfect effect on the lovely outlines of the half-drooping figure, its absolute grace and beauty of pose and the marvelous skill which embodies the utmost modesty and simplicity with the full strength and luxuriance of womanhood and the suggestive of unadorned life. The model is as yet only in clay. Should it be cast in bronze it will be a wonderful thing.

In her California street studio, of which she went into the clothing of the studio building in Presidio avenue forced the occupants out, Miss Emily Travis is busy with outdoor sketches and studies, which she is working up into finished landscapes.

Miss Travis has some bits of the Mission which are charming in their point of view. Two portrait studies of a 3 year old boy are among her latest work. The first of these represents the head of an innocent and wonderful child, as he was induced to pose, the puzzled eyes looking straight at the painter, and the rosy mouth expressing all the wondrous traits of childhood, while the second, worked up from a quick sketch, shows the same little lad in his afternoon nap on a couch. In this picture the perfect abandon of tired sleep, the relaxed drop of the body and the warmth and color of rosy limbs make themselves strongly felt. The attitude of absolute unconsciousness has been caught so perfectly that one is moved to walk on tiptoe when approaching the picture.

Miss Travis has several portraits, all of them previous work—which are extraordinarily strong and vigorous, and which bring out the character of the sitter in an astonishing manner. The portrait of her old woman sitting with clasped hands, and the far away look of old age in the hollow eyes is one to enchain attention. An announcement of a collective exhibition of Miss Travis' works would prove a pleasing one to those who have watched her progress.

Miss Lucille Page, a young sculptress, formerly of the studio building, has left for Boston, where her marriage will shortly take place.

Mrs. Menton is occupying her houseboat at Greenbrae and Miss Julie Heyneman is at present at Lake Tahoe, though she expects to go to Europe soon after her return.

Stackpole has been engaged on an interesting head and bust, that of the grandmother of Cyrus Cuneo, the young Illinoiser, whose name is well known through his clever work in the London Graphic. Cuneo is a San Francisco boy, and has a brother in business here. The grandmother, who is over 80 years of age, sat for the sculpture portrait with some misgivings, but the result has verified the predictions made concerning it. The head shows a perfect likeness, and the modeling of the various characteristics of old age, the lights and shadows of the wrinkled countenance, the deep furrows, and above all the light of experience, seem to permeate the fine, rugged old head, are evi-

dences that Stackpole is rapidly finding himself and that more works like this last will put him a long forward step on the difficult road of art.

Another striking portrait is seen in Dickman's studio, this time of a masculine subject. It is that of William Leiman, whose strong, characteristic features Dickman has succeeded in placing with great fidelity on canvas. The work on which Dickman is just now engaged is the commencement of a large panel intended for the new quarters of the Family club. The panel is to be in bas relief, with a decorative background symbolical of the manner in which the Family discovered its symbol—the stork. A background of woodland scenery is to be painted, against which in the relief of a strong bright light will be seen the stork as he appears to those searching for the symbol. The bas reliefs will be the work of Patigan, and the panel as planned will be an addition to the club's other decorative work. This latest panel is intended for use above the bar, and is in size about 9 by 12 feet.

Miss Blanche Letcher, whose work in the lines of house decoration, furniture and fashion designing has attracted much attention from eastern editors, is at present in Berkeley, where she expects to remain for some time. Miss Letcher has done work for Vogue, Good Housekeeping and the Woman's Home Companion, and is still engaged in work along these lines. Rough sketches made in Paris or New York are sent out to her to be elaborated for reproduction, and when in Paris herself Miss Letcher did chiefly original designing.

Costume designing as a profession for women, Miss Letcher thinks, has much to recommend it. It is pleasant, abundant and profitable and the field is not overworked.

A class in costume designing similar to that of the Pratt Institute and New York School of Art will be inaugurated soon at the Berkeley School of Arts and Crafts, of which Miss Letcher has been induced to take full charge.

The series of art lectures to be given by Frederic Mortimer Clapp in California hall in the university grounds, which except Saturday is arousing widespread interest. According to his introductory pamphlet, in these lectures Clapp will enter upon his subject, "The History of Painting in Italy," as a close student of the influences active in the development of Italian art and will offer much in the way of analysis and interpretation based on personal research. The titles of a few of the lectures are: "The Early Renaissance," "Donatello," "The Influence of Sculpture on Painting," "Fra Filippo Lippi," "Botticelli," "The Peselli" and "Verrocchio."

"The feature of prime importance to lovers of art who travel abroad this season is the biennial international exhibition at Venice," says the Chicago Record-Herald.

"By one witness this is pronounced the most beautifully placed art salon in the world. It is approached through the flight of stone steps leading to the public gardens which were bequeathed to Venice by Napoleon I. The several buildings are scattered among a perfect bower of blossoming acacias, the scent of which reaches one some time before landing from steamer or gondola."

"It was in honor of the silver wedding of the popular King Humbert that the exhibition was inaugurated 14 years ago. Since then it has been continued under the patronage of the reigning king and queen. It now comprises beside the main building four separate national galleries. The English pavilion, the gift of a public spirited British Sir David Salomon, is just completed. Belgium, Hungary and Bavaria are the other countries so fortunate as to house their own displays."

"The president of the exhibition is the mayor of the city, Count Grimaldi, a descendant of the Grimaldi family famous in history as frequently having occupied the doge's seat. Much credit is accorded Count Grimaldi for the success of the present showing."

"In the American section there are 45 who exhibit paintings, 11 who show sculpture and 12 presenting black and white. Among the exhibiting Americans may be mentioned George Bellows, Frank Benson, Ralph Blakelock, George de Forrest Brush, Emil Carlsen, whose work was seen in San Francisco at a recent exhibition; William A. Coffin, Kenyon Cox, Lillian M. Genth, Birge Harrison, Childe Hassam, Robert Henri, Will H. Low, Walter Newell, Edward Redfield, John H. Twachtman, J. Alden Weir, Alexander H. Wyant and John Singer Sargent."

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