### THE BIRMINGHAM CONGRESS

CHESTERTON S CRITICISM OF ANTI-CATHOLIC HISTORY

London, Eng.-Probably the most severe criticism of anti-Catholic history ever made was the address of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the distinguished author and convert, at National Congress at Bir-

Anti-Catholic history was false said Mr. Chesterton, not only in the light of Catholic faith, but in the light of historical science; and it was most false and dangerous when it was not avowedly anti-Catholic. For anti-Catholic history was generally superficial, depending on certain catch words, and cases, and names.

A good deal of so called impartial history, Mr. Chesterton continued, was very rotten eggs, and like them used for political purposes. He was not sure what people really meant by impartiality; it would be better described, perhaps, as honesty. He thought that the more impartial a Catholic historian was— the more honest he was—the better. Pope Leo XIII., in condemning injudicious and lop-sided history, was reported to have said that if the Gospels had been written in that spirit we should never have heard of the denial of Peter or the kiss of

CALLS "SCIENTIFIC" HISTORIAN HYPOCRITE

The speaker protested against sham impartial history. If he had to choose between the various enemies and slanderers of the some of the jolly old fighting Whig historians or the sneering French

Chesterton passed very rapidly to slavery, and smote the idea of the Servile State, thereby arousing the wrath of some of the leading secular wrath of some of the leading secular "Then what shall we do?"

He recalled how, when he was a young agnostic, he' used to be puzzled about the Church's silence about slavery, especially in view of the historical fact that the effect of Catholicism was the disappearance of slavery. The modern industrial world, he said, repudiated slavery, and proceeded to build it

We are at present," said Mr. Chesterton, "on the threshold of a demo Slave State. All the material is there for building up again a State very like the old pagan States. All the wealth and employing power is in a few hands; and the vast mass of people to be fed is dependent on the rich. Under a new name, nothing is more likely than that someone will come forward to propose a compromise. 'We will employ the working classes all the time, give them good pay, we will see that they have decent holidays and con-ditions, they shall be humanely and rationally treated, and in return we shall insist that they shall not go on strike, and we insist that they shall go on working.

The moment you have that, you have slavery When we consider how near that has come to us, and how slowly and inevitably, we can understand how the Church was wise in not saying the institution itself is sinful. The reason why the Catholic Church has not condemned slavery is not because it is a wild nightmare out of the pantomime, but a very common, very normal, and old human experiment. It has come in the past, and it may come in the future.

Personally the speaker hated this condition like fury, and he would resist it to the last; but it was not a thing which the Church could have justly said was poison to the soul. As one who hated and detested slavery, he did not see how the Catholic Church could have con-demned slavery without condemning about half the social and political institutions in human history.

CHURCH FAITHFUL TO TRUTH "The same difficulty," he con-nued, "arises with regard to interest and usury. The Catholic Church lays down the sound ideal that all things smelling of usury are un-Christian. Different degrees of asceticism are difficult to demn when once the principle has been admitted. But there is a false philosophy of asceticism that the Church has always condemned. first fights of the Church were against those oriental forms of pessimism which desired to hurt the body, on the ground of hating the body and the world that God has made."

In conclusion, Mr. Chesterton declared before his audience that the Catholic Church was faithful to the death for truth—but it was for the whole truth. It was based upon sanity. It had fixed with heroic fanaticism not upon this or that notion on which a sect was founded; not on this or that disproportionate

## SOCIALIST LEADER'S REGRET

M. GUSTAVE HERVE WRITES THAT CHURCH AND STATE MUST BE RECONCILED

By M. Massiana

Paris, France.-" We were mad when we wished to demolish the Church." Such is the sense of a curious article published in Paris by journalist who was formerly one f the most famous socialist and

anti-Catholic polemists in France. M. Gustave Hervé, who sometime ago was removed from his functions as university professor because of a violent revolutionary campaign, be-came the director of a newspaper through which he besought his readers and, especially his former colleagues in official educational circles, to join the forces of the anti-Catholics. Since the War M. Gustave Hervé has learned the beginning of wisdom, and is making honorable amends by preaching reconciliation among all citizens. He has made public expression of his regret at having helped to spread anti-Catholicism among the educators of the country.

ARTICLE INSPIRED BY TEACHERS CONGRESS

The occasion of his article was a congress held by an association of Public school teachers. The teachers in this syndicate, led by a bunch roses of of extremists, made speeches and passed resolutions inspired by a frankly revolutionary spirit, criticizing the members of the Government and condemning the educational system. This attitude caused the most lively protest in the press writers. If there was one deplorable hypocrite, it was the modern "scientific" historian.

From anti-Catholic history, Mr. Chesterton passed years of the websterion in the connection that M. Hervé signed an editorial, the beginning of which may be summed up thus: "We sowed the wind and we have reaped the websterion."

"Let patriots of every philo sophical or religious creed see that we have taken the wrong road. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder and organize to guard political power, and let them reconcile the Republic and the Church, since it is more than apparent to all eyes that the sole great force for national and social preservation capable of checking the evil is this Church which we have made every effort to

"A teacher writes me that I helped direct many teachers into

this evil path. 'I know it well! But now that I know that the anti-religious spirit which, up until now, was the essence of our Republic, is about to lead the enthusiastic and generous elite of our labor classes toward revolutionary illuminism, and the bulk of the masses to materialism, immorality Shall I not warn my former friends that with the best intentions in the world they are leading France to

# IRISH RAILWAYS

ruin?

Dublin, August 18.—The position of the railways in the Free State will undergo radical changes within the next few months. What will be the nature of these changes it is at this stage impossible to say, Nearly a year ago the Free State Government appointed a Commission which has since presented its reporting against that scheme.

The Government, because of pressure of business and because of the immense task it would involve, decided not to introduce legislation to give effect to the findings of the However, with a view to economy in administrative expenses and to secure closer cooperation between the various lines, the Government ordered the companies to between themselves a schemeof unification.

The directors have made much headway in drafting such a scheme, though some difficulties yet remain to be overcome. One very serious obstacle is the fact that one of the most important of the lines, the Great Northern, and several of the smaller railways in the northwest ply between the territories of the two Governments. It was to discuss these obstacles that President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig, the Northern Premier, recently met in conference and are to meet again.

At the annual Congress of the Irish Trades Unions this week it was announced that the Labor deputies have now drafted a Bill idea out of which was made what was called a movement, but would more properly be called a monomania. It was fixed upon the whole shining circle of the truth of God, which was also the sanity of man.

The continued with the same quiet numbers, so a move was made to the courage his daily visits to the Ludgate, where work was started on the building of a new priory.

This second priory had a special historic interest. In it met parliaments of Edward II., Edward IV.

holders in State bonds somewhat similar to the bonds granted as compensation to the landlords who are being bought out under the Wyclif was condemned. Here also are being bought out under the Land Act which has just passed through all its stages.

It is further proposed that the railways be then placed under the control of a central board on which the workers will be strongly represented. The developments are being followed with the greatest interest by trustees, guardians of orphans, and religious bodies who are gravely concerned for the fate of the railway companies debenture

## "LITTLE FLOWER" HONORED

SHOWERS OF ROSES MARK CELEBRATION By Monsignor Enrico Pucci

It was in the midst of a marvelous profusion of roses that the solemn triduum in honor of Blessed over which the Archbishop of Phila-delphia, Cardinal Dougherty, pre-sided, was celebrated at Lisieux. The saintly Carmelite had said: "I shall let fall a shower of roses." In shall let fall a shower of roses." In her honor it was a veritable shower of roses which fell upon the little Norman city; roses adorned the facades of the houses; roses decorated the triumphal arches and roses outlined the columns and arches of the churches.

of the Little Flower. Followed by a procession of prelates, the automobile carried the shrine in turn to three livered. Between offices the crowd pilgrims filed past the shrine which, at the close of the day was again carried in procession to the Chapel of Carmel

CARDINAL DOUGHERTY LEADS PARADE Cardinal Dougherty presided at the offices the two first days and led the procession, in which he was preceded by two huge American flags. On the closing day he was joined by Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, and Cardinal Touchet, demolish during a century and a latter prelate who delivered the panegyric at Vespers on the last day of the triduum. Fifteen bishops and four mitred abbots attended the triduum. Hundreds of priests and thousands of faithful also came to Lisieux for the cere monies. The city could not hold the vast throngs. Many had to sleep outdoors, and some of the visitors had to go to others towns in the neighborhood to find a night's

shelter. masses to materialism, immorality and general neo-malthusianism, must I be silent for fear of injury, for fear of being treated as a renegade and a traitor? Must I be silent when I have a tribune from which I can speak to the country? The musical program of the in honor of the Little Flower by famous Paris composers.

At the end of the triduum the Bishop of Bayeaux gave a luncheon to the prominent representatives of the clergy, laity and the deputy of Lisieux in the French Chamber. Cardinal Doughtery made an address, which was greatly applauded, stating how much he had been charmed by the story of the extremely edifying life of the Little Sister Therese and how great had been his pleasure upon receiving the invitation to attend the festivities in her honor. He expressed confidence that the Beatified a scheme of nationalization and a minority of the Commissioners more numerous by the additional days reporting against that scheme. example of her virtues and angelic sweetness.

#### CEREMONY RECALLS HISTORIC tures Apostolic. EVENTS

London, Eng., August 16.—The priory Church of Our Lady of the Rosary and St. Dominic in South-Road was consecrated ampton recently. The ceremonies of the occasion marked also the seven hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Dominicans to London.

It was in 1223 that the Black Friars, who had landed in England some two years before that date, and established themselves at Oxford, opened their first London priory at Holburn. The establishment was made on land which had been purchased for that purpose by the Earl of Kent. Later a church was erected and the priory enlarged.

The community had a notable growth and by the year 1248 it numbered eighty members. In 1275 Holburn Priory was too small to accommodate the still increasing numbers, so a move was made to ludget, when the transfer when were transfer to the still increasing numbers, so a move was made to

was opened the famous trial on the validity of Henry VIII.'s marriage with Catherine of Aragon.

With the breach with the Holy

See conditions changed. In 1538 the Ludgate priory was dissolved and its occupants scattered. The priory church, which has been described as one of the most beauti-ful in London, was allowed to fall into ruin, and eventually was

## LOURDES CURES

London, Eng.—Carried to Lourdes only recently, paralyzed and incap-able of helping himself, William Traynor, a Liverpool Catholic, is at this moment one of the most strik-ing instances of the miracles of Lourdes that the world has ever

seen.

For five years this Catholic man was moved about from hospital to hospital, undergoing no fewer than 16 operations, to save him from the disastrous effects of from the disastrous effects of wounds received at the Dardanelles

during the War. The surgeons were unable to help him, and at last, carried helplessly in a wheeled chair, Traynor went to Lourdes with the great pilgrimage from Lancashire. He was carried down to the healing waters, and after the ninth immersion he was

pilgrim train was to draw up; for news of the marvel had been flashed from Lourdes to Liverpool. churches, Saint Jacques, Saint Désir and the Cathedral of Saint Pierre where Solemn High Mass was celebrated. In the afternoon there were Vespers at which the panegyric of the Little Flower was delignered. Retween offices the crowd Virgin

It is not wise to generalize : but a very great change seems to be taking place in British non-Catholic public opinion in regard to Lourdes. This change of attitude is being helped by the tale of the wonders wrought in Scotland, where the state of the wonders wrought in Scotland, where the state of the wonders with the state of the wonders. wrought in Scotland, where at the Lourdes shrine erected by the Catholic miners in the village of Carfin, Road Away from Revolution." He remarkable answers to prayer are began the article with these words reported. All this is aiding in breaking down the old materialistic

celebrating the miraculous cure at Lourdes of a local dressmaker, means of removing them. she had to be conveyed on a stretcher. Her friends say she looked like a "corpse on the way to the cemetery." She is twenty-six years old and had been suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### CARDINALS ARE GIVEN RANK OF PRINCE BY BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 20.—A recent decree of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Section of the Protocol, orders that Cardinals be given the rank and precedence of Hereditary Princes.

This order is a sign of the respect and consideration of the Brazilian Government for the Hierarchy of the country.

Brazil now has over thirty-two million inhabitants, and is one of the greatest of the Latin-American nations. Relations between the Government and Church have always been extremely cordial, and the marvelous development of the country along civil and economic lines has been fully equaled by the development of Catholic life. The country now has fifty-two dioceses, seven prelatures and three Prefectures A postelic

The recent action of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is viewed by the press as a most praiseworthy desire to harmonize the exigencies of dern life with the great spiritual values which are one of the most powerful factors in the progress of

# MGR. SERRAND

Monsignor Serrand, newly appointed Bishop of Rheims, France, goes to the Episcopate with a record for courage rarely surpassed. He was forty years old when the War broke out. He left immediately for the front as chaplain of an infantry division and remained on duty until the very end of the hos-

Knocked down and bruised in 1917 by a bursting shell at the Chemin des Dames, his citation states that he continued with the same quiet

## THE WORLD NEEDS SPIRITUALITY

Four years have passed since the signing of the armistice that ended the World War, and the world still flict. Many peoples are in distress, and some are verging on despair.

It was not to be expected, of course, that with the signing of the peace treaty there would be a quick restoration to pre-war conditions and happiness. The struggle was too bitterly carried on, too long drawn out, and too terribly destructive to warrant quick material re-covery and the restoration of amity between the contending peoples. But there was general anticipation and confidence that the worst effects of the War would be more transient than they have proven to be. Peace, in the true sense of the word, has not come, nor has there been any amelioration of the hate and selfishness which brought on the mad butchery in which ten millions of men perished. The sad truth is that the nations are not now living in peace but under what amounts an armed truce; and hate and been intensified rather than lessened. It is natural that the souls of all

men of good will should be dis-tressed by the deplorable conditions now prevailing in Europe, and which are banefully affecting all civilized peoples. Recently there have been arches of the churches.
Each morning an automobile splendidly decorated with white roses and lilies, went to the Carmelite Chapel to seek the silver shrine lite chapel to seek the silv not only of their own countrymen, but of all men who love their fellows and who believe in the divine power that shapes the destinies of nations and peoples according to their deserts. The three men referred to are Woodrow Wilson who was President of the United States throughout the World War and who was the accepted spokesman of all of the Allied Nations in the preliminaries leading to peace the late Warren Gamaliel Harding who succeeded Mr. Wilson as Presiand General John J.

In the August number of The Atlantic Monthly Mr. Wilson had an article which was entitled "

"In these doubtful and anxious days, when all the world is at ideas, and it must inevitably have an important bearing on the immediate future of the Catholic Church.

days, when all the world is a unrest and, look which way you will, the road ahead seems darkened by shadows which portend dangers of many kinds, it is only common of many kinds, it is only con Paris, Aug. 27.—Practically the prudence that we should look about us and attempt to assess the causes

Germaine Rossignol, who returned from the famous shrine recently in perfect health When she left a few weeks ago on a pilgrim's train, not yet made the world safe against irrational revolution. That supreme task, which is nothing less than the salvation of civilization, now faces

democracy, insistent, imperative.

"The road that leads away from revolution," Mr. Wilson continued,
"is clearly marked." He asserted that "the nature of men and of organized society maintenance in every field of action of the highest and purest standards of justice and right dealing."
He concluded with this very im-

pressive statement: "The sum of the whole matter is this, that our the Martyr. civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming permeated with the spirit of Christ and being made free and happy by the practices which spring out of that spirit. Only thus can discontent be driven out and all the

ahead. "Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organizations, and our capitalists - to every one who fears God or loves his country. Shall we not all earnestly co-operate to bring in the new day

Coincidently with the appearance of this article by Mr. Wilson—to be exact, on date of August 2—George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to President Harding, in presenting to the Hollywood Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, the international traveling beausant of the order, read an address written by the President, which he was unable to deliver, being then on what proved to be his deathbed in San Francisco. In the course of his address, the President wrote:

"I am sure the mission of the beausant will be a failure if its travels are made simply a matter of symbolism and pageantry. It bears emblazoned upon it the sup-plication: 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us; but unto Thy Name be

the Glory.

ism and justice and understanding, from which flows always peace."

Those who read the extracts from Mr. Wilson's article and the extracts from the address of the late President Harding will see that these two great statesmen were thinking the same thoughts at the same time, and were both impelled to give them utterance through their solicitude for the welfare of mankind.

On his return to Washington after the funeral of President Harding, General John J. Pershing, in addressing representatives of church and welfare organizations, said that what the world most needed was "a more practical application of the fundamentals of religion to all the

affairs of men."

By virtue of their position and their experience, ex-President Wilson, the late President Harding, and General Pershing were able to diagnose, as well as any men in the whole world, the underlying cause of world unrest, and they were all of the opinion that that cause is

The evident, sad fact is that nations and their statesmen are not now governing their conduct by a Christian conception of justice. What they seek is advantage, and to seek advantage is to make war, not to strive for peace. They have forgotten that Christ promised peace only to men of good will.
Only by the application of Christian principles can Christian civilization be saved.—N. C. W. C.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE UNION OF CATHOLICS IN NEW PROPOSAL

London, Eng.—The establishment of a Catholic Council of Foreign Relations is proposed by the fra-ternal order of the Knights of St. Columba, for the purpose of facilitating exchange of information beCatholics of different counCatholics of different coun-

Material for the formation of such a council is actually all ready to hand, and as many distinguished visitors from European countries pointed out, it is only the coordination of these various existing agen-cies that is needed to bring the entire Catholic world into a solid

The underlying principle which should animate such a council, said the proposer of the resolution, is the replacement of national insularity by cooperation between

#### CATHOLIC PILGRIMS VISIT PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ENGLAND

Chorley parish church, in Lanca-shire, has the distinction of being a Protestant church visited by Cathoof lics on pilgrimage. The reason is the that this church was built by the Catholics in the year 1200, and at the Reformation was handed over to the Protestants. But this church is unique; as for nearly 500 years it has possessed relics of St. Laurence

The story of these relics has a special interest for Americans. They are preserved in a glass case 1442, when they were brought from Normandy by Sir Rowland Standish, who was the direct ancestor of discontent be driven out and all the shadows lifted from the road Miles Standish, the New England bridge has just relapsed into patriot.

the font from the old church at Duxbury, in which, so report states, lic scholars of Great Britain read Miles Standish was baptized. is also the Standish family pew. said to be one of the finest mens of wood carving in England, on which the Standish arms are carved, to which a Standish of that time added three stars and four stripes.

## MASS CELEBRATED ON MOUNTAIN PEAK

Paris. France.-For the first time, or, at least, for the first time so far known. Mass has been celebrated on the summit of Mount Reculet, the highest peak of the and Switzerland.

The labor parish at Suresnes, in the suburbs of Paris, sent the children of its patronage and their director to the mountains for the holidays. The children made the ascent of Mount Reculet one eventhe Glory.'

"We should glorify the Holy mane, not by words, not by praise, not by displays of arms, but by deeds and service in behalf of human brotherhood. Christ, the great exemplar af our order, repeatedly urged this truth upon his hearers. There was nothing mythical or mystical in the code of living preached by Jesus Christ.

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## CATHOLIC NOTES

Canterbury, the birthpiace of Anglo-Saxon Christianity, contains the tomb of St. Augustine and is the scene of the martyrdom of St. Thomas a Becket.

Paris was the scene, recently, of a great tribute to the eminent Cath-olic scholar Edouard Branly, who is known as the "Father of Wireless Telegraphy.'

Adam Peak, Ceylon, is the summit of a mountain on which is a certain impression, which the Mohammedans assert to the footprint of Adam, and the Christians of India, that of Thomas the Apostle.

Biarritz, August 10.-The request presented by the Dominicans for permission to open in Biarritz an establishment for their foreign missions was voted unanimously by the Municipal Council of this city.

London, Aug. 31.-An important Step in the direction of furthering Catholic university education is being undertaken by the Manbeing undertaken chester Jesuits, who, at the request of the Bishop of Salford, have cided to open a hostel for Catholic men who are attending the secular University of Manchester as under-

On Sunday, Sept. 16th, at 3 p. m., His Grace Archbishop McNeil will lay the corner stone of the new St. Francis Xavier China Mission Seminary which is in course of erection at Scarboro, Ont. It will be a source of pleasure to the many friends of China Mission in Canada to realize that the move-ment which was started by Father Fraser only four years ago has reached the stage where the erection of a permanent seminary

tries.

The proposal, made at a session of the Knights held in Birmingham University, follows along lines advented by many Catholic seigns.

Suppressing the traffic in obscene literature. This conference will be composed of plenipotentiaries charged with the task of drawing of the Knights held in Birmingnam of the Knights held in Birmingnam University, follows along lines advocated by many Catholic societies in Continental Europe, and is one more evidence of the desire felt by Catholics to get together to safe-by Catholics to get together to safe-by Catholics and has been called by the Nations and has been called by the French Government which also took the initiative of the conference held in 1910.

Dublin, Aug. 27.—Garbally Court, the family seat of the Clancarty family in the West, has been acquired by the governing body of St. Joseph's College as the new Diocesan College for Clonfert. The main hulldings government them. main buildings cover more than half an acre, and stand in the midst of a picturesque demesne of some 259 acres of wooded land. At a cost of £10,000 the premises have been overhauled and equipped as a modern college.

Oakland, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mount Melchisedech, a home seminary and preparatory college to be conducted under the auspices of the American Foundation for Catholic Home Missions, will open for its first academic year on October 7, the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, according to an announcement made here by Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, D. D. the president of the institution.

Until the English Catholics started the idea of summer schools, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge during the summer vacations were given over to silence and desolation. now, and both at Oxford and Cammained in this church since the year | bridge the Catholics and others, are much in evidence with their summer schools of all kinds, both strictly atriot.

In this same church is now placed of the Catholic Summer School, at papers on subjects of all important interest.

> Cleveland, Aug. 30.-A committee of 45 men representative of the entire diocese of Cleveland has been named to conduct the campaign for \$3,000,000 to be used for the construction of the first unit of the group of buildings of Cleveland University. The new university, successor to St. Ignatius College, bers of the Society of Jesus. The committee comprises business and professional men of Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Youngstown and Lorain. The group comprises non-Catholics as well as Catholics.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The village church of Vue, 30 kilometers from Nantes, which was the sanctuary of the pilgrimage in honor of Saint Anne, one of the most popular of the pilgrimages of Brittany and Vendee, has accidently been destroyed by fire. The roofs and nave collapsed, the altars and most of