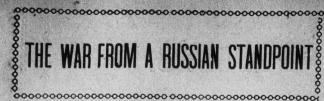
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



"Russia in the Far East," is title of an srticle contributed by Count Cassini to the last number the "North American Review," in which many phases of the war be tween Russia and Japan are discuss ed. The writer says :

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"A common belief is that comes only when diplomacy fails. As a general proposition this idea is correct; but it must be remembered that there are instances on record where diplomacy has been invoked for the specific purpose of precipitating war. Russia's diplomacy has ever made for her peace and that of the world. It was in this spirit that she entered . into negotiations with Japan last summer, in the fervent hope that an understanding satisfactory and honorable to all con cerned might be the result. Russia believed that Japan's diplomacy was directed to the same end. She saw her mistake only when Japan, without fair warning, substituted arms for diplomacy. It was then that my country realized that her patience in the negotiations had been abused and that Japan was using diplomacy as a time-gaining device that she might better equip herself for the war upon which she appears all along to have been determined.

"When I was in Paris last summer a prominent a prominent Japanese remarked to me : Before we meet again our coun-

tries probably will be at war." " "Why do you say that ?' I asked.

'Russia's desire has always been for peace, and the war would, not be of her making." "'Certainly not,' he replied. 'It

would be what my country has so long been hoping for and expecting. have been another friendly act on She needs a war to place her in the the part of my government in co-opefront rank of nations; and while your ration with France and Germany, to diplomats may stave off hostilities a little while longer, Japan will get a war with you before a year has the spoils of victory. How much gone.

"I hoped my Japanese friend was wrong; my government hoped so; and yet even then there were many evidances that he spoke the truth. The the Asiatic mainland. correctness of his statement was not fully appreciated, however, until the treacherous midnight attack on boats while the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was still enjoying the protection and the courtesies of the Russian Government to whom he had only a short time before expressed the confident hope that war might be yet averted.

. . .

Russia has never ceased to wonder why the idea she was willing and anxious to make war with Japan became so prevalent in the United States. Prejudiced minds, or those having nothing beyond a superficial knowledge of my government's position preceding the unexpected and dishonorable attack upon our fleet at Port Arthur may dispute the state-ment that Russia hoped for , and tried to maintain peace, but I have no hesitation in making it. If proof of the assertion be demanded, it lies in the simple but uncontradicted answer, Russia was not prepared. For the personal representative of , the Russian Emperor to make an admission seemingly so humiliating to national pride may appear strange and remarkable to the people of the United States, but it is made with full appreciation of its importance and significance. I repeat that Russia was not prepared for war because she had no reason to expert and her faith that the negotiations with uprising of 1900 emboldened parties with the object of reaching an amicable and an honorable adjust ment of their differences, she was not conscious that the outcome was to be other than peaceful. Faithfully adhering to the terms of her treaty with China respecting Manchuria, she had withdrawn the major portion of her troops from that province until between sixty thousand and seventy thousand only remained. Such a proceeding makes ridiculnus the allegation that Russia, actuated by designs upon not only Manchuria, but Corea, was from the first de termined to possess this territory by force of arms, and that negotiations were prolonged for the purpose of giving opportunity for the concentraon of the Russian forces upon Manchurian soil. Had Russia desired war, or even had she expected it, no eration would have induced ber to evacuate Chinese terittory,

the Russia is at war for the purpose gratifying the ambition of her op ponent to become a great nation. Russia is fighting to defend ner position in the Far East; or vast interests which it would be foolhardy for her to abandon. That Russia, fore

most in developing Manchuria, holds a privileged position in that vast expanse of territory, will not be de nied by fair-minded men. It is popular impression that Russia ha attained her present foothold in this Chinese province through the right of virtual military conquest. No idea could be more erroneous. Through the pacific channels of diplomacy my government acquired privileges which, accepted in good faith, have been exercised in a, spirit of tru modern progressiveness, until now the flower of enlightened civilization blooms throughout a land that a few years ago was a wild, and in many parts a desolate seemingly unproduc tive waste. Before the signing of the treaty which I had the honor to nogotiate on behalf of my sovereign giving to Russia railroads and other concessions in Manchuria, no white man could have ventured into that province without danger to his life. "China, of her own free violition, conferred upon Russia permission to build a railway through Manchuria to Port Arthur, and it was to Russia

that China turned when, forced to assent to Japan's demand for , one hundred million dollars as a war indemnity, she found herself unable to meet this enormous obligation im posed upon a defeated country, bankrupt, or practically so, by the exactions of a costly war. China's appeal was not in vain; she received the loan from Russia. I claim it to save China the Liaotung peninsula which Japan had seized as part of more serious even than it is to-day, would have been the menace to Europe and to the whole world, if Japan had secured a firm foothold upon

. .

Upon the basis of the rights to com mercial exploitation thus peaceably Port Arthur by Japanese torpedo obtained, Russia built a railway into and through Manchuria. She built bridges, roads and canals. She has built cities whose rapid construction and wonderful strides in population and industry have no parallel, certainly in Europe and Asia, perhaps even in America, Harbin and Dalny are monuments to Russian progressiveness and civilization. These great undertakings, wonderful even in day of marvellous human accomplishment, have cost Russia more than three hundred million dollars. To have abandoned them in the face of the menacing attitude of an ambitious and daring nation would have been an act of stupendous folly that would have made Russia not only the laughing stock, but the object of the scornful pity of the whole civilized world. Had the menace not existed, however; had China not failed to offer satisfactory guarantees of ade-quate protection to Russia's interests in Manchuria, Russia would cheerfully have continued to carry out arrangements with China for the withdrawal of the Imperial military forces from Chinese territory. It may properly be asked, and

doubtless is asked: Why was a Russian army sent to Manchuria at all? The answer involves only a simple and Japan, signed the peace protoco Initial successes achiev- of 1900. However, in another effort ed by the Boxers in the anti-foreign to bring the negotiations to a peacethem ful conclusion, my country did to cross the Amur river, which divides Russian territory from Manchuria, and attack the Siberian city of Blagovistchensk. There were regular Chinese troops in this attacking Such a declaration had already been force, commanded by officers of the Chinese Imperial service. That fact made this marked concession solely gave Russia cause for war. It was in the interests of peace, my governan act of war. But Russia, with a ment waited the Japanese a forhearance that contradicts swer in the the expectation that it would charges against her of a desire to disleast be diplomatic in character, and member the territorial integrity of would furnish the basis for the fur the Chinese Empire, took no therance of the negotiations to a sa advantage of the situation. Her militisfactory conclusion. Before the Rus tary forces in Siberia vigorously resian Minister at Tokio could deliver sented the invasion, and punished the this reply, the Japanese answer came invaders, and then, in accordance not through the regular channels, Just with that high law of self-preservaas a torpedo attack at midnight. And tion, crossed the frontier to protect now that war has come, Russia does the vast Russian material interests not doubt the issue. in Manchuria from the destructive, de signs of the fanatical hordes of soldiers and Boxers whose rallying cry It is not a thoughtless statement "Death to all foreigners." was thus lose the opportunity of ending Manchuria that province would doubt that were Japan to obtain supreme Had not Russian troops gone into control in Manchuria, the dominent military spirit of the Japanese would less have witnessed scenes of carnage; lead them to organize the Chinese isto a modern army of such propor-tions that Europe and America would ganization, thus imparting that se pillage and wanton destruction that would have created a sensation

throughout the world. Russia re stored order in Manchuria. She held her military forces there pending an adjustment of the differences petween China and the Powers. When enguiries were made as to Russia's intentions towards Manchuria, assur ance was promptly and cheerfully given of her willingness to evacuate as soon as China had furnished guarantees absolutely necessary to the preservation of Russia's vast interests. "In accordance with her expresse

purpose, Russia negotiated an arrangement with China which provided among other things for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Imperial troops, and more than half of these troops had been withdrawn when the failure of China to furnish the re quired guarantees produced a halt. In failing to complete her evacuation of Manchuria on October 6 last Russia is charged with the violation her agreement with China. It requires but a reading of every Russian note on the subject to prove the injustice of this charge. Russia in all her:diplomatic exchanges, written and verbal, on this subject, has qualified this pledge with the condition : "if action of others Powers proves no obstacle thereto."

Jealous of the growing interests of Russia in Manchuria, the Japanese government long ago endeavored to establish a parallel between its position in Corea and that of Russia in the Chinese province. The justice of this contention my government has never for a moment admitted. To consent to the establishment of such a parallel would be to surrender principle which the Powers, Japan included, have repeatedly recognized, and the same powers have stood, or claimed to have stood, for the absolute integrity of the Corean Empire and for its indepenuence. Having promised protection to the interests foreign Powers in Manchuria, Russia refused to, enter into a bargain with Japan by which that country might secure certain rights that in them selves would affect the political and territorial integrity of Corea.

"In the progress of the negotia tions begun last summer between St. Petersburg and Tokio. Russia show ed at all times a most conciliatory spirit, She modified her terms again and again so intent was His Majesty the Emperor upon preserving the peace of the Empire. At all times, however, my government insisted upon a mutual and unconditional guarante of this principle of the in dependence and integrity of Corea; on an undertaking to use no part of Corea for strategic purposes, as the authorication of such action on "the part of any foreign Power was di rectly opposed to the principle of the independence of Corea, and finally upon the preservation of the full

freedom of navigation of the Straits of Corea. The Japanese Government declined to accept these conditions, and replied by demanding again that Rus sia incorporate in a separate treaty between the St. Petersburg and Tokio governments a declaration defining anew the rights which Japan was to enjoy in Manchuria, and reiteration of the statements of my government's future intentions in that province. First, because such a subject was irrelevant to the negotiations, in progress, and for the additional reason that Manchuria was a gpestion to be settled between Russia and China in which Japan was no more legitimately concerned than any other power, my government refused to accede to these demands. To have entered into a separate arrange-

ment with Japan regarding Manchuria would not only have been a vioria would not only have been a vio-lation of good faith with China, but of national aggrandizement. You of with the Powers which, with Russia



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NOTE

CAP DE LA MAI Holy Father has just able evidence of his the Catholic people Friday last, Rev. Dozais, O.M.I., Supe la Madeline, receike from Rome, announc has accorded the pri ing, with the usual statue of the Blessed old sanctuary at Cap Rev. Father Lemiustive of the Oblates See, has worked long ly to secure this fav applied to the Roma

and finally to the Po The Holy Father, Oblates were destrou rating the fiftieth an proclamation of the maculate Conceptio tate to issue a brief crowning of the Ma Holy Rosary at the of the coronation h fixed, but it is expect in September. The be exceptionally impo Holy Father will be the Apostolic Delega retti. A rich crown on the statue in the In France the only s Blessed Virgin solem those of Lourdes, L lette and Ste. Anne In Canada there statue of the Sacred

ROMAN RUMORS this "Roman Rumors no other authority fo section of the press rally well and correct which, after all, is no "Seicle" says that a tholic represented to many Catholics could the meeting of Cardin King Victor-Emmanu on the 30th May las Pope's pontifical prote sident Loubet's visit King. The Holy Fa "The note in q rected against France renounce the unprescr as long as no arrang reached. I do not t with politics. I simp

It should not be supposed that

all that dignity would permit and offered to give assurances again that the sovereignty of the Emperor of China in Manchuria would be recognized. addressed to the powers. Having at

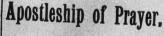
is to confront. It is not Russia alone that the danger threatens but the whole family of Caucassian nations.

a stronger hand mold its flaccid cha-

racter into whatever shape would

America as well as we of Europe have

You of



None of the religious movements of the last half century surpase in their rapid development that of the Apos tolate of Prayer. When we imagine that the membership now rises thirty millions of souls scattered over the whole world, we cannot but perceive the hand of God in work. Since, however, of all inhabitants of earth only about the the fifth have ever heard of Christ, we can form some idea of the stupendous work that still awaits those who

have consecrated themselves to the glorious work of the Apostolate Prayer. The aims of it are thus Grace and Life. It is well for graphically pictured : " In this holy crusade the Apostle ship seeks to enlist all who

move the heart of God in our behali and become to ourselves and others ources of untold blessings. It is th direct aim of the Apostleship of Prayer to lay hold of this intercessory power of our daily lives and apply it to work for the glory to God and salvation of souls. Apart from the prayers that are constantly affered up we have in this grand association of souls another splendid source of strength-that is the monthly communion. This is an act of devotion and of reparation to our Lord for all the sins and outrages perpetrated by men. Thus does the Apostleship of Prayer lead us up by degrees, beginning with the simple morning and evening prayers, and carrying us along from one practic to another, until the greatest possibl number of Christians reach the high state of spiritual perfection,

ed subservient to the wants, conveni-

ences and pleasure of man, so all

that goes to make the current of our

lives -thoughts, words, actions and

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hich Leo XIII. He ordered Cardinal have the 'Marseillaise 000 YARDS ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS. episcopal palace. I b Colors, black with white flake, navy blue with white flake, brown with white flake, royal blue with white flake. This line All Wool and worth 5tc. To Svampa to listen March at the City H That is all." American despatches

a mild sensation at These despatches ask that Dr. Lapponi had ed as Papal physician ope wanted to have a Venetian doctor. if it is true that Dr. a Freemason, had ins Pope should leave the tending that the Pont ger a prisoner. In an Lapponi authorized Press to state that been asked to resign, dreamed of and has n resigning, since he ent entire confidence. He Pope's Venetian docto ist. The Pope had on adviser, when in Venic anuzzi-and that he Lapponi was appointe sician to the Pope the the election of Pius X was never a Freemas