FOUR

The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription-\$1.50 per annum. United States & Europe-\$2.00 " Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL.D. Editors { Rev. James T. Foley, B. A. Flomas Coffey, LL.D.

iate Editors { Rev. D. A. Casey. H. F. Mackintosh. ents for teachers, situation each insertion. Remittance

nended by the Archbis ondon, Hamilton, Peterborough, and N. Y., and the clergy throughout the

n. P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. J. Hagarty ller, Mrs. W E. Smith. Miss Sara Hanley herringer and Miss Bride Saunders are full

changing residence will please giv ohn, N. B., single copies may be purchased M. A. McGuire, 249 Main Street.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION Apostolic Delegation, somas Coffey: Ottawa, June 13th, 1905. Dear Sir-Since coming to Canada I have i reader of your paper. I have noted with ction that it is directed with intelligence and and, above all, that it is imbued with as Catholic spirit. It strenuously defends Cath-inciples and rights, and stands firmly by the ags and authority of the Church, at the same romoting the best interests of the country, ring these lines it has done a great deal of or the welfare of reliefon and country, and the once and more as its wholesome influence is more Catholic families. With my bluese your work, and best wishes for i coontinued Yours very sincerely in Chin. DONATUS, Archishing of Ephesus. Apostolic Delegate

University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 190

omas Coffey: Sir-For some time past I have read you ble paper THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and cor paper THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and con-rou upon the manner in which it is pub-matter and form are both good, and a plic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore ire, I can recommend it to the faithful up and wishing you success, believe me to you and wishing you success, believe me to Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apos. Deleg

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION That the Entrance examination in its day served a useful purpose will hardly be questioned by those who are familiar with the development of our school system. In a great measure it raised the schools of the province to a pretty uniform stand. ard of work. Practically all the schools and all the teachers felt its influence. In the majority of cases its influence was stimulating and uplifting. Doubtless in some cases it tended to hold exceptionally cap able teachers down to the uniform standard. It served also in the early days to direct the attention of pupils and parents to the advantages of secondary education. We have no hesitation in saying, however, that in its present form it has outlived its usefulness.

As we have more than once pointed out it labors under the radical defect of our whole system, primary and secondary. It is undemocratic. It is cenceived in the interests of the few. Only 10 per cent. of our elementary school pupils enter secondary schools, private and public. The Entrance standard is practically the limit of elementary school work. There are a few fifth classes, but the effort to extend the work of the primary school beyond the Entrance examination has signally failed. Fifth classes were very much more general thirty five or forty years ago ; and, something unheard of to-day, young men and women in large numbers attended to the end of the course. To remedy the rural schools during the slack winter season. All efforts to extend the work and influence of elemen. tary schools will prove abortive while the Entrance examination blocks the way and remains the terminus ad auem to which all elemen tary school work is directed. Correlative with this dominant position of the Entrance is the determination and limitation of the curriculum of elementary schools very largely with the interests of the 10 per cent. who enter the secondary schools paramount to the free and intelligent consideration of the best interests and requirements of the 90 per cent. whose education, so far as our school system is concerned, is completed in the elementary schools. It is quite true that passing the Entrance examination, in addition to entitling the pupil to enter on the secondary course, is a convenient and useful proof that he has made the elementary course with a fair degree of thoroughness. With many intelligent people it is the only such proof that is accepted or accept. able. It is, so far as it goes, practically a leaving examination for the primary schools as well as an entrance examination to the secondary schools. As such, Entrance is an evident misnomer. Exit would be better. The misnome is not only evident ; it is misleading and pernicious. Pupils who do not intend to go to the High School regard not only the Entrance examination as superfluous but the last and best year of the elementary course likewise.

received a letter from a rural school teacher who heartily endorsed our position. "I had," she wrote 'eight good pupils in the Entrance class at the beginning of the year ; now I have three. The others dropped out as they or their parents thought it was no use for them to go on since they would not go to the High School anyway." That is the trouble. The term entrance restricts the utility of such an examination even if in all other respects it was free from all objection.

Our experience with the Entranc examination plainly indicates that there should be a Leaving Examina-

tion that would be looked upon by pupils and parents, by trustees and inspectors, by the people and the Education Department as the evidence of having completed satisfactorily the elementary school course. Whether this examination should simply cover the same ground as the present Entrance, or should be based on a curriculum more broadly conceived in the interests of the whole elementary school population, does not, for the moment, matter. Neither does it enter into the question whether this be a written examination, or partly written partly oral and partly based on the recommendation of the teacher and report of the inspector. All or any such modifications could be made in the present Entrance examination

without removing from it the radical defects under which it labors; while a Leaving examination would freely follow the unhampered development of a public school curriculum, conceived and carried out primarily in the interests of the public schools, and consequently, of the whole of our school population.

Our experience with the Entrance would also justify the Department of Education in making this examination a basis of awarding generously the legislative grants. This Leaving examination would be a much more reliable and comprehensive test of the character of the work done in the schools. And grants based on such results would help materially all concerned to appreciate the test. For such grants should be based primarily on the proportion of the pupils who successfully take the examination. In other words the object of the grants should be to encourage, to compel by inducement, as many as possible to complete the full elementary course whether they intended to go further or not. This Leaving examination would, of course, entitle the success ful pupil to begin High school work. At present pupils drop out any. where and everywhere during the course. And sometimes we boast that 75 per cent. or 90 per cent. or 100 per cent. of our candidates take the Entrance examination successfully, disregarding the fact that those who write are less than one-half of the number that should have written if we carried a reasonable proportion of our pupils THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the cloak of religion. views the innovation sympatheti-

cally and sansibly says : "A neat and tasteful uniform o some modest design and unobtrusive color would be much better than the outlandish costumes that are at present the prevailing 'fashion' fo girls in High school. At an ag when tastes and moral qualities ar being formed for life it is unfortun ate that costumes in excessively bad taste, modelled on extreme mature fashions, elaborate and costly beyond all reason, should prevail." Vulgarity and extravagance are

bad enough and constitute a sufficient justification for compulsory uniform ; but in these days of bad taste and downright immodesty in dress, as well as weak and silly indulgence on the part of mothers of the whims and fancies of immature girlhood, there is a stronger reason still. And if a school system boasts of being democratic it should not tolerate the

social distinctions that, at the most impressionable period of life, the vealth of the parents is able very effectively to impose. The daughter of the honest laborer should not feel humiliated in the presence of the daughter of the honest merchant or dishonest saloon-keeper or political grafter.

But in the name of liberty some esent the proposed uniform as unwarrantable interference. Liberty is one of the many words found in everybody's vocabulary ; but is there one in a hundred who has any definite notion of its limitations? It has limitations that are just and necessary.

Superintendent Hyatt may or may not succeed in his commendable proposal in a community that boasts of democracy and liberty. If he does

succeed the community will have learned something of the meaning of meaningless. Is it not worthy of note that the reform advocated by the Superintendent of Schools in California has been in force for ages

in our convent schools? Many there are who will admit that the Catholic Church is a great school of authority; but few recognize the fact that she is the great school of democracy and liberty in the true and permanent sense of the terms.

> OUR SISTERS AT THE TRAINING SCHOOLS

When it was decided that the nembers of our religious teaching orders must conform in all respects to the requirements of the law regarding teachers' qualifications, the decision did not meet with the unanimous approval of Catholics. Without entering on a needless dis cussion of a question now settled, it may be useful to consider some of the good results of that decision. The sisters of our various teaching orders now attend the Normal Schools

and Faculties of Education. One of the Sisters, an excellent eacher even before she attended the Normal, told us of her experience as a teacher-in-training. It is imposde to transcribe the story told

lic School Leaving examination, we High school girls. A writer who difficult to indulge such tastes under

Moreover, though we naturally take it quite as a matter of course. the fact that religious teachers are more capable than others is impressed on the surprised consciousness of their fellow student-teachers. In one Normal school a year ago, in a class of nearly 150, one was graded A in teaching ability. That one was a Sister. Nine were graded B; 6 of them were Sisters : there were 11 Sisters in all. Three B's went to the lay teachers; the others ranked C, D, E, and F; A, of course, being the

highest grade. The religious habit, in time, losing all traditional sinister significance, is no barrier to respect, esteem, even friendship between kindred souls. Earnest Protestant student-teachers are seen seeking advice and suggestions from the erstwhile distrusted Sister on the subject, all-important in Normal schools, of the lesson assigned for practical teaching.

Altogether we are inclined to think that the presence of our Sisters amongst the other teachers in train. ing is desirable, because she is a living refutation of hereditary pre indice.

These reflections are suggested by a clipping from the Renfrew Mercury which tells of Renfrew's pride in the success of Sister St. Irma, who was awarded the medal for highest standing in the Ottawa Normal School presented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

In sending Sister St. Irma the pleasant news that she stood highest in a class of 160, Principal White closed his personal congratulations with these words :

"Let me say, too, that we are under obligations to you becaus your excellent work was an inspiraterms that are often worse than tion to all the students and of great encouragement to all the staff.'

The Renfrew Mercury thus concludes its notice :

"The more efficient every teacher is, so much more chance is there for efficient citizenship on the part of those who come under the teaching. Hence all Renfrew can well join with those more closely concerned in congratulating Sister St. Irma on her marked success and on the distinct tion she has thus conferred on what has been for some years her home town.'

SOUTH AMERICA We may not always like the views

of the Montreal Star, but its financial resources puts it almost in a class by itself as a great newspaper. It has just begun a series of articles that promises to be exceptionally in teresting and informing. Frank G. Carpenter is touring the Southern continent of America for the Star and writing a series of articles that will embody the first hand personal impressions of this keenly observant journalist:

I am just starting out on a tour of 25,000 miles through our great sister continent, to write a series of letters for this paper. I expect to visit the principal countries of South America, going down the west coast from Panama to Patagonia, travelling for nonths in the possibilities of the South American desert, and writing of all the countries which face the Pacific. Later in the year I shall go around hrough the Strait of Magelian, or over the mountains to the great republics which lie on their eastern elopes, traversing the mighty plains and travelling up and down the principal rivers. During this journey I shall describe the countries as they are to-day, and the mighty changes now go ing on in their civilization and industrial development.

1,800,000. At its present rate of growth t will soon surpass Chicago, and it promises to be one of the most beautiful cities of this hemisphere. Within the past few years tens of millions of dollars have been spent upon city improvements. The congested busiections have been cut through to make wide avenues, and magnifi cent public buildings have erected. The city has one erected. The city has one news paper building which is said to have cost \$5,000,000, and it has fine resi ences and palaces galore. Rio de Janerio has now more than

a million population and it has with in a very few years spent more than \$100,000,000 on municipal improve-ments. It has taken advantage of our health work at Panama, and wiped out every vestige of yellow lever, so that it is now as safe for the

traveller as any town of the world. Santiago de Chile is growing, and its famous public park, situated on a little table mountain in the heart of the city, is one of the wonders of landscape gardening. Montevideo is a gem, and there are other cities which can give points to us in mod ern civic improvements and in muni cipal government.

South America give points to us in modern civic improvements and municipal government !

We shall have to take the first opportunity of attending a lecture of a South American "missionary" on a collecting tour in order to recover our selfsatisfied northern sense of superiority and retain our self respecting contempt for Latin America. There are two great facts about South America that we should bear in mind.

First, that instead of exterminat ing the aborigines the Latins civilized and Christianized them. That South American Indians have not yet surpassed the whites of the North, who have a thousand years more of civilization behind them, is not really so great a reproach to the Catholic Church as our pharisaical 'missionaries" would have it appear.

Secondly, the United States of America during the last hundred years absorbed the great bulk of European emigration. To this fact is due the enormous development of the United States. Immigration and immigration alone made it possible. Now that the States have little land left for the newcomers, Canada and South America are both getting their share of immigration. And the development of South America is no less marvellous than that of Canada. It might do us Canadians no harm to remember that a short while ago

Americans looked on us with contempt as stagnant and incapable of American progress. American restriction of Latin im-

migration will deflect the tide large. ly to South America. Already Buenos Aires has a larger Italian population than any city in Italy.

A quotation or two from the Envclopedia Brittannica may be not inappropriate :

(In Buenos Aires) "every rate payer, whether foreigner or native, has the right to vote in municipa elections and to serve in the municinal council.

This fact is commended to the en lightened consideration of the Tor-

wonder that an up to date divine should shut his eyes to the verdict of history. Cranmer was a very prince of time servers. He carried his subserviency so far as to divorce Henry VIII. from no less than three wives-in one case deliberately trying to deceive the world with a leigned course of honor and decency; in another solemnly confirming and soon afterwards as solemnly annulling his own decision; and in the third exhibiting the basest obsequiousness to his master who "never spared woman in his lust nor man in

his anger." Our readers will remember that Cranmer, after dissolving the marriage of Henry with Catherine, officially declared that Henry and Anne Boleyn were and had been joined in lawful matrimony. Two days after the condemnation of Anne Boleyn Cranmen pronounced definitely that the " marriage contracted and consummated between Henry and Anne Boleyn was and always had been null and void." Henry's taste the obliging Cranmer void. He thought it right and law-Protestants under one master, and ation as a traitor and a heretic he in the ascendant, cowering ever commission of a series of acts which for wickedness in their nature and for mischief in their consequences are absolutely without anything ap-

of human infamy." Latimer and Ridley were perjurers and plunderers. Archdeacon Armitage might read history to some advantage and so spare us the trouble of trying to understand the mentality of a man

who makes such statements as he is credited with.

> THE REFORMATION MYTHS Much of this Reformation rubbish is borrowed from John Foxe, "a rampant bigot." according to Dr. Arnold, and "like all of his class, utterly unscrupulous in assertion : the falsehoods, misrepresentations and exaggerations to which he gave

also responsible for misrepresenta. he does not hesitate to say that the tion due to the fact that argument thing is so horrible that he will be onto City Council when next such a and criticism and evidence and docu. highly pleased if the Knights are able to disprove it. He does not cultured intellects except his own keep pace with public events else he, would know that the so-called oath was circulated in St. Johns, Nfld, The Knights of Columbus brought action and the person responsible for its circulation made the most abject apology to save himself from going to gaol. It matters not how often the Knights of Columbus deny the authenticity of this oath there will be found men, like the editors of the Canadian Commonwealth, who will still give it currency. The publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD is a Knight of Columbus and he is intimately acquainted with everything concerning it. The Knights of Columbus take no oath whatever, and the so called oath is the creation of some undesirable citizen who possesses a satanic hatred for the Catholic Church.

JANUARY 17, 1914

IRONIC PLEASANTRY In beginning his lecture Archdescon Armitage referred to Arch. bishop Benson's phrase, "The bright and blissful Reformation," as one of the best descriptions of a period which had possibly been more pregnant to England than any other. This Archiepiscopal statement is an ironic pleasantry. It was bright in deed with the flames which burned those who refused to surrender their faith at the command of despotic monarchs, and blissful to a rapacious aristocracy who filled their hands with the wealth of the monasteries.

and churches, and thus robbed the poor and introduced the workhouse. It was blissful to unprincipled ministers and to venal and slavish parlia ments.

Toquote Cobbett, "the Reformation in England was engendered in beastly lust; brought forth in hypocrisy and perfidy and cherished and fed by plunder, devastation and rivers of English and Irish blood; and that to Then when Anne of Cleves did not suit its more remote causes they are. some of them now before us, in that pronounced this marriage null and misery, that beggary, that everlasting wrangling and spite, which the ful to execute Catholics and burn Reformation has given us in exchange for the ease and harmony Protestants of another shade under and Christian charity enjoyed so a second for not trimming their re- abundantly and for so many ages by ligious opinions by his. When he our Catholic forefathers." And towas brought to trial and to condemn- day English Protestantism is in ruins. It is worn out, with never a professed himself ready to recant. consistent answer to the questions of He signed six different forms of re- the soul. With its dismantled precantation, each more ample than the cincts, echoing the cries of warring former. When he found that his divines, the sounds of incompatible accustomed duplicity availed him and mutually irreconcilable opinions, nothing he recanted his recantation Englishmen are beginning to study in melodramatic fashion and so went the doctrines of the Church of St. to his place. And this man, insa- Hugh and St. Richard and St. Thomas tiable in cruelty when his star was and many of them are finding peace within her borders. While Anglicanunder Henry VIII, ready to carry out ism is moribund the Church which any design however unjust, was per- nurtured and taught generations of haps "one of the greatest men Eng. Englishmen is throbbing with vitalland has ever produced." Of him ity and demonstrating that she alone Cobbett says that "of the sixty-five is dowered with the crown of docyears that he lived and of the trinal unity. And earnest men who thirty five years of his manhood have cast aside the fetters of prejudice twenty nine years were spent in the pray daily that England may come. once more under the sure and pater. nal sway of Peter. That is the prayer of the converts who, after being buffeted by the waves of doubt, have proaching to a parallel in the annals found shelter within the fold of the Church Catholic and Roman.

MADMEN

A paper called the Canadian Commonwealth is published in Baddeck, N. S. The editor is Rev. Edwin H. Burgess and the contributing editors Rev. John Pringle, D.D., Rev. D. M. Gillies, D.D., and Rev. J. F. Tupper. In its last issue one of the editors appeared to have become very much exercised in regard to the Knights of Columbus Oath. The article he prints is evidently from the pen of a coward. He publishes the oath but wants it distinctly understood that he will not vouch for its authenticcirculation are endless." Froude is ity. The reverend editor adds that

On one of the previous occasions when we pointed out the desirability of words. if not necessity of substituting for the High School Entrance a Pub-

this state of affairs should be one of the chief objects of the Leaving examination which should replace the Entrance. Another, and one that is fundamental, is that the determining consideration with the educational authorities, where elementary schools are concerned, should be exclusively the educational welfare not of 10 per cent. but of 100 per cent. of the Public and

Separate school population of Ontario. To those who have written us on

this subject and to those who may yet do so, we are grateful for their intelligent and sympathetic interest. We shall give their views due consideration at some later date when we return to this subject of schools which concerns us all so deeply and on which we may all exert intelligent influence.

DEMOCRATIC AND SENSIBLE

The State of California has a Superintendent of Education who has a just conception of that much abused term, democracy; and he has the common sense to recognize that and dispelled from minds and a multitude of the most objection. able forms of class distinctions may be covered by platitudes about a democratic school system. If there is much gain in the gen eral diffusion of what we are wont to call education it has some effects not contemplated by its advocates. One is the general use of terms without adequate or indeed definite grasp of their meaning; consequently a great deal of slip shod thinking, misconception of principles, and misuse effectively lessen the number of the

Superintendent Hyatt seriously

with native Irish sense of humor and Irish sympathy as well ; but the bare facts are illuminating. In the beginning when the Sisters in their sober garb entered the waiting room, a sudden and solemn silence held the buzzing if not boisterous groups of girl teachers. Not a little embarrassing, one may imagine, for the Sisters, who after all are sensi tive young women as well as religiious. They felt that the silence now slowly giving way to low toned conversation held something of suspicion and distrust. It would probably never cross the Sisters' clean minds that some of these girls were daughters of mothers whose religious zeal battened on "escaped nun" literature published with the pious im-

primatur of their sects. This was in the beginning and only in the beginning. Soon the good wholesome womanhood of these young teachers-in-training recognized in the religious their sisters. A year's work and intercourse deepened their respect and sympathy hearts the unholy heritage of suspicion and distrust of the noblest of their sex, the Catholic Sisterhoods. It is Protestants, Protestants having the opportunity of knowing our Sisters, who are most emphatic in saying that the world is not worthy of them. Many hundreds of Protestant teachers after their Normal school experience will go out to all parts of the province every year with personal knowledge of our teaching Sisters. This will, in time, very

prurient minded readers of salacious recommends a uniform dress for literature. And it will make it more

When it is remembered that the first shipment of Argentina cattle was sent to England in 1889 and that the results were not encouraging ; and then try to realize the enormous meat trade of Argentina to-day, we may be prepared to accept in sober

earnest Mr. Carpenter's apparently incredible prediction that in the very

near future South America may to a great extent solve the civilized world's pressing and omnipresent problem of the high cost of living. The actual production of meat and grains gives promise, with increasing transportation facilities, of stupendous development.

With the development of its agriultural resources and possibilities South America is becoming also a continent of great cities:

When I travelled over South America fifteen years ago the biggest town on the continent was not larger than the Baltimore of to day. Since then many of the cities have been increasing more rapidly than any United States municipality and now there are two cities of over a million. The largest Latin city of the world is Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, and there are

question as a municipal labor bureau comes up for discussion.

"The excess of births over deaths is unusually large (about fourteen per thousand in 1905)."

This as a subject of meditation for pious evangelicals whose self righteous perturbation over the hopelessly corrupt Catholic Church of South America, blinds them to the sordid sensuality of Puritan race suicide. And lest our Evangelical friends should consider the subject unscriptural we furnish a text for the medi-

tation : "I will bless thee, and I will multi

ply thy seed as the stars of heaven, and as the sand that is by the seashore : thy seed shall possess the gates of their enemies."

AN OLD TALE

Lecturing on Great Preachers Arch deacon Armitage of Halifax, N. S. said among other things that Cranmer. Ridley and Latimer were perhaps the greatest men England had ever seen. Dr. Littledale, on the other hand, styles the worthies of the Reformation utterly unredeemed villains. He maintained that Danton, Marat and Robespierre stood on a higher moral level than Cranmer. Ridley and Latimer. And Little-

dale was no friend of the Church. The Reformation which they effected Macaulay has described as a " political job," done, we may add, by apostate and perjured clerics at the behest of Henry, the murderer of his wives, of Somerset the murderer of his brother, and of Elizabeth the murderer of her guest. Sorry materfew places in the world which com-pare with it in richness and beauty. It is estimated to contain more than God. But it is an old story, and we necessary for salvation. ial indeed to reform the Church of cide whether Baptism is or is not

mentary proof convincing to all were wasted upon him. But all who wish to be conversant with the causes and men of the Reformation in England canofind knowledge indisputable and received from the works

of Dr. James Gairdner. Our own Lingard gave it to the world years ago, but he was accorded scant courtesy from those who were enmeshed in prejudice. He was dismissed as a special pleader; but the Anglican

Dr. Gairdner is not treated so summarily.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SER. VICE

In "The Reformation." in the Cambridge Modern History, Mr. Pollard, one of his collaborators, writes: "The Reformation in England was mainly a domestic affair, a

national protest against national grievances, rather than part of a cosmopolitan movement towards doctrinal change. . . Its effect was to make the Church in England the Church of England, a national Church recognizing as its head the English King. From the time of the submission of the clergy to Henry VIII. there has been no instance of the English Church successfully challenging the supreme authority of the State." It became a mere department of the Civil Government-

a ready and submissive dependent on the State. To a Catholic it seems a mystery that the same judicial body that decides such questions as the construction of railways should, with the King at its head, de-

'FATHER RALPH" AND PULPIT POLITICIANS

We ask our reader's indulgence whilst we again refer to some of the grotesque charges the author of the above book makes against the Church in Ireland. We do so, not because we think that Gerald O'Donovan's masterpiece deserves further notice, but because the abuses of which he would convict the Irish Church are mainly identical with the crimes of which critics in every land pronounce her guilty.

With "Father Ralph" it is not a question of there being "something rotten in the state of Denmark." but rather a case where everything is rotten, and this because the Irish Church is simply "a monstrous organization, self . seeking, material,