

The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY... OFFICE 40 LOMBARD ST... CATHOLIC REGISTER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. TORONTO, LIMITED

Subscription per annum, \$2.00... Approved and recommended by the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy.

ADVERTISING RATES... Liberal account of contracts... THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

- Oct. 19 - S. Peter of Alcantara. 20 - St. John Cantius. 21 - Office of the Immaculate Conception. 22 - All the Holy Roman Pontiffs. 23 - The Most Holy Redeemer. 24 - St. Raphael. 25 - St. Boniface.

The Cry of the "Little Peoples."

The sister republics of South Africa, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, have been at war with the United Kingdom for more than a week. War was formally declared by the Transvaal, and it is said that by this fact the British conscience has been purged of any guilt which might otherwise have been incurred.

Still the colonies will have their share in the glory of the achievement. Nor is it easy to see why Britain with her "purged conscience" yearned for the sympathy of the United States and solemnly undertook to "remember the Maine," by calling a loaned hospital ship after the ill-fated vessel blown up in the harbor of Havana.

down beneath Russia, the Philippines under the United States and the Dutch republics of South Africa the certain prey of England. England would indeed be destitute of her quota of just men if a true English poet like William Watson did not rise up to rebuke the jingo bards in these ringing words sent over the cable on Tuesday of this week: "Let us remember that the existence of a great theme, not less certainly than of a great poet, is one of the indispensable antecedent conditions of great poetry. The assassination of a State and the strangling of a people are not heroic themes, and never while this world continues shall they evoke one note of noble song. Moreover, in all combats between a giant and a stripling, the muse must of necessity be at a certain moral disadvantage in the somewhat ludicrous task of enheartening the giant. It is the valor of David with his sling, and not the arrogant bulk of Goliath, that kindles the imagination of the poets, and captures for ever the sympathies of man."

Canada and the Empire.

The present quarrel between the Conservative and Liberal camps of Canadian jingoes is a mere verbal affair. Both are tarred with the same brush. They have mutually committed Canada to some military alliance with England unprovided for in the Constitution. They have done this without the consent of parliament and by a mere interchange of letters between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Globe, which is taken to speak for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, makes the following declaration: "Great Britain has had on its hands during the last forty years numerous wars, some of them of a serious and formidable character. They have been regarded, however, as wars which did not menace the safety and integrity of the empire, and it has never been regarded as the duty of Canada to take part in them. That, until a few weeks ago, was supposed to be the position of the war with the Transvaal."

These declarations of policy mean that for the future, no matter with whom England may be at war, if we have Conservative government in Canada, we must also pour out our blood and treasure as the saying goes. If, on the other hand, the Liberals are in office we shall be permitted to keep the peace unless the integrity of the empire be menaced. But it is six of one and a half a dozen of the other, because every war in which England engages must necessarily menace the integrity of the Empire more or less. Do our politicians, outbidding each other for the favor of the jingo pack, realize the weight of their declarations? Are the people of Canada, who must be consulted over prohibition and every other pettifogging cry, to be ignored when a change in our policy as radical as the very abolition of our constitution is the issue of the day? Neither the people nor their representatives have been consulted by the only constitutional method. It may be said that all are practically unanimous, and that may be so. But Canadians are not in this matter more unanimous than the people of England, who are consulted. Canada has no representation in the British parliament. Our own parliament should deliberate on our share in this business.

Mr. G.V. Fox, the "Oxford" man who has just carried off the French Sculling Championship, is an Irishman. Though not yet 25, he has already carried off many of the leading prizes of the rowing world, and experts predict a still brighter career for him in the future. Mr. Fox was formerly a student at Clongwood Wood College.

French Canada, and Treason.

La Patrie, La Verite, Le Temps, and some other French-Canadian papers are remonstrating with the all-round sinner of Canadian opinion, the jingoes, and heretofore a general shout of French-Canadian treason has been raised by the patriotic organs of the province of Ontario. The Globe, which is not a true jingo but an opportunist, charges the Ontario end of the love feast to the old hate of race and religion. And if this be the simple explanation, we have to contemplate French-Canadian Catholics associated by religion with Dutch-Boer Presbyterians, and Protestant Ontario making the spectacle of declaring a religious war. It is certainly a very curious arrangement all round. And as dishonest as it is curious. It is not in Quebec alone that anti-jingo papers are found in Canada. Here in Toronto The Weekly Star, Citizen and Country, The Reformer and other journals have no apologies to offer for denouncing the speculators' war in South Africa. Why are the charges of treason not bandied about in Toronto without looking further afield? The reason is that we in this city know the catch-penny loyalists from whom the charges against the French-Canadians emanate. The Globe has dragged in the bait of religion for a purpose. By this plan it dexterously catches the Manitoba school issue on its hook again, and boasts as a rejoinder to the cry of treason hurled at the French-Canadians, that it was the French-Canadian Catholics in the face of very formidable ecclesiastical influences, voted against coercion, and that the effect of the Laurier Government coming into power was to put an end to coercion and to give relief to Manitoba and religious peace to this country.

This is the way clap-net is being pitched about in partisan warfare. The honest opinion of the country is not given a chance to get a word in edgewise. The outside world under all the circumstances cannot be blamed for thinking that Canada itself is ready to become a theatre for a race war of English against French.

Parliament Should Meet.

It may be quite impossible to obtain a hearing for fair and reasonable opinion in the midst of this bedlamite mob of partisans and treason-hunting haters of the French-Canadians. It is, however, a plain matter of duty for the country to consider the position in which it now stands. The short and the long of it is that we Canadians are at war with the Dutch in South Africa. The people, parliament and Government cannot be held fully responsible for this condition of things. The responsibility technically belongs to Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers cabled Mr. Chamberlain for leave to send to the Transvaal a brigade of Canadian volunteers, armed and uniformed at the expense of Canada. Mr. Chamberlain was willing and there the responsibility began and ended. If the Premier and his confederates imagined themselves responsible to the people of Canada in this matter parliament would have been called without delay and sanction of what had been done obtained. But there was not and is not the least intention of calling parliament together. Sir Wilfrid and his confederates acknowledge responsibility to Mr. Chamberlain alone. We are supposed to be in the enjoyment of responsible government in this Dominion. The right of the people is supposed to be as strong in Canada as in England. But in England Her Majesty cannot call out the reserves without parliament being summoned within ten days. Nor can war supplies be voted without the consent of Parliament. Canada, however, by Mr. Chamberlain's high permission, calls out volunteers and spends money for equipping and despatching a considerable force to the other side of the earth and parliament is absolutely ignored. This is certainly not responsible government. Nor does it affect the vital question at stake whether the Canadian people and their parliamentary representatives are unanimous or not in support of Mr. Chamberlain and his subordination at Ottawa. If Canada makes war upon a distant people, the action ought to be deliberately taken by the representatives of the people in parliament.

ment assembled. If not, then we have only arrived at this position, that Mr. Chamberlain is the only ruler in Canada. The Canadian people don't count, and don't seem to wish to count.

Retirement of Premier Hardy.

The official announcement has been made of Premier Hardy's long-expected retirement from the Cabinet and from political life on the score of ill-health. Mr. Ross has been sworn in as Premier and Mr. J. R. Stratton, of Peterborough, who has long been looking for a Cabinet position, has at last been called. Mr. Hardy, in his farewell letter to his constituents, denounces the fearful corruption of political life in Ontario in the following terms, thus leaving his successor no alternative but to set the machinery of the law at once to work inflicting this deep-seated disease. "Circumstances of a very painful character," he says, "have recently transpired in connection with some of the bye-elections, which all must deplore, which no one can defend, and which I and my colleagues and the Liberal party as a whole unhesitatingly denounce. Neither the Government nor any member of the Government, nor any Liberal member of the House had any part in them or knowledge of them or sympathy with them. Some of the methods and practices adopted were not those of the Liberal party, nor were they those of the Reform candidates, nor, as I have reason to believe, of the principal organizers acting for the Liberal associations, nor were they the work of true Liberals of any class, but those of enemies of the Liberal party. My resignation does not arise from these misdeeds, however much they may be deplored, nor is it in any wise connected with them, although they have somewhat delayed it."

Fair Play for the Jews.

The Weekly Register, one of the leading Catholic papers of England, says: Another object lesson, less conspicuous but not less lurid, of the result of Anti-Semitism, is given by the conviction in Bohemia of an unfortunate man named Hulser on a charge of having murdered a Christian girl in order that her blood might be used for "ritual purposes." The girl was found dead in a wood at Polna on April 1st, and Hulser was arrested on suspicion discharged for want of evidence, and subsequently re-arrested. He has now been convicted, though the evidence against him seems to have been extremely small. There is every probability that the sentence will be quashed on appeal, but the serious part of the matter is that the ridiculous fable about "ritual murders" by Jews is apparently accepted by large numbers of people in Austria—and even by educated people—as a fact. It has been reserved for the end of the nineteenth century to revive a fable believed in the Middle Ages and discarded for centuries. Dr. Bera the anti-Semitic deputy, was the prosecuting counsel in the Hulser case, and he actually made the following remarks in the course of his speech: "Thank God, that the trial has brought to light the motive for the murder. It was God's will that for this purpose the body should have been discovered immediately. That there are people of another race, people who behave like animals, who murder a virtuous Christian girl in order to obtain her blood, has been clearly proved. To what purpose this sect should turn this blood, no proof has been adduced. It is the duty of society, particularly the leaders, to reveal this secret, so that society, amongst whom this race lives, should take counter-measures."

Peculiar View of the Boer War.

The editor of The Observer Romano ought to take a holiday for the benefit of his health if the following allusion to the Boer-British war, quoted by The Weekly Register expressed his best view of the situation: "Patience and clemency have been carried too far. Catholics must now treat in the God of armies. The Presbyterians are terrified at the possibility of war between England and the Transvaal. But England cannot give way without covering herself with ridicule. Can it be that this war is providential? Will Protestantism be exhausted by it? Has the period for the great transformation of the world begun when the Church will accomplish a new conversion of the Gentiles? Let us have courage, determination and faith in God, who is now and ever the God of armies."

The Globe, Oct. 16.—We know that anonymous circulars were sent through Ontario, actually trying to make Ontario and Quebec quarrel over the Droyfus case.

Contradictory reports of heavy engagements in South Africa fill the newspapers. The wires are all out and there is no official news. The bulk of the news is manifestly mere guess work and practically valueless.

Sir Thomas Lipton has fallen on a streak of poor luck. He is having trouble with his public-house licence in Ireland, he has been fined for offering a lot of bad jam in England, and Shamrock has lost two races in America, one in a fair contest and the other as the result of a mishap.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech at Bowmanville on Monday evening, said if the Transvaal republic would yield the franchise to all Uitlanders upon taking the oath of allegiance, there would be no war. The Uitlanders have all along positively refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic, and have registered themselves at the British agency as British subjects, thereby avoiding all responsibility of citizenship.

The first newspaper despatch from the Transvaal frontier after the declaration of war was received by The London Daily Telegraph. The special correspondent of that paper is Mr. C. J. McHugh who is a native of Derry, and is well known to Irish pressmen, having been for some time on the reporting staff of The Freeman's Journal, both in Dublin and in the gallery of the House of Commons.

With regard to the jingo extract on the Transvaal war from The Observer Romano reprinted in this issue, it may be well to explain to all who believe that paper to be the organ of the Vatican, that its character is official only in a limited sense. The Observer itself has very recently explained that the only official matter which its columns contain is that given under the heading "Our Information."

John Plant writes to The Mail and Empire a severe criticism of the public schools of Toronto. Disrespect for old age, selfishness and bad manners were undesirable enough accomplishments which the rising generation brought out of the schools heretofore. But now, says Mr. Plant, "our schools are about being turned into military camps, filling our youths with presumptuous hate and its concomitant evil of brutality."

There was a "rally" of the Dominion Junior Christian Endeavor in Montreal last week. No wonder the youngsters raily round the platform of this organization. Whether it costs them more or less than the theatre is a point for some enterprising statistician to tackle. But it may be taken as quite settled that they get equally good value for their money. Here is an extract from the sermon of Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, Ph. D., Galt, Ontario, at the Montreal rally: "The society had frequently been called a kissing and a courting society. This is true in a respect; but in my opinion there is not enough kissing. The society is undoubtedly the best place in the world for courting. We provide the very cream of the young people of this continent and some splendid matches have been made here." Comment is needless.

Rev. Armstrong Black, an old country Presbyterian clergyman who has only been a few weeks in Toronto, preached an extraordinary sermon in St. Andrew's church on Sunday. It was a war speech of course. This leading Presbyterian compared Boer Presbyterianism in South Africa to Mahdism in Egypt. Although it is none of our business to defend one brand of Presbyterianism against the attacks of another, we may at least take the liberty of saying that Rev. Armstrong Black did not pretend to ask from personal experience among the Boers. It may also be of interest in this connection to put beside his opinion, the experienced view of a great historian, Mr. Lecky, who in an address to the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, said of the President of the Transvaal Republic: "I can speak of him with some personal knowledge. He has been more than once in my house, and I have come in contact with several men who have known him well. In many respects he resembles strikingly the stern Puritan warrior of the Commonwealth—a strong, stubborn man with indomitable courage and resolution with very little tinge of cultivation; but with a rare and natural shrewdness in judging men and events he impresses all who come in contact with him with the extraordinary force of his nature. He is the father of no less than seventeen children. He belongs to a sect called the Doppers, which is derived from a Dutch word for an extinguisher, because they are desirous of extinguishing all novelties since the Synod of Dordt. In a semi-regal position, and with even

more than regal power, he lives the life of a peasant, and although, I believe, an essentially just, wise, and strong man, he has all his countrymen's dread of an immigration of an alien element, and all their dislike and suspicion of an industrial and mining community."

From Australia comes the announcement of the death of the Rev. Isaac Moore, who was for many years one of the most popular and gifted members of the Jesuit Community in Berkeley Square London. He also held for a time the post of Superior at Stonyhurst College. During recent years he has been stationed in Melbourne. He was a splendid preacher and lecturer.

La Presse, Montreal, the most widely circulated of the French papers, has been investigating the municipal affairs of Toronto, and concludes a very accurate description of the way things have been managed here as follows: "In Toronto we find a long series of mayors of whom several have been very fanatically and violently hostile to the church and all connected with it. Today all the important officials of Toronto are Protestants, and almost all are connected with the Orangemen and the Sons of England. In municipal affairs in Toronto it is sufficient to be a Catholic to be ostracized. A Protestant who would preach equal justice for Catholics would be sound upon the street."

We are not sure as to the final statement. In fact there would be no necessity for such violent tactics. But what would almost certainly happen is that the preacher of "equal rights" would find himself silently ignored. The lodges have no fear. They control the situation not only in contempt of the opinion of Catholics, and of all others who for the good repute of the city favor the principle of minority representation, but they control it in reckless disregard of the evil effects of ring rule, which are year by year giving the taxpayers more anxiety. It is on the whole a good thing that outsiders should know of the machinery by which Tammany is out Tammanyed in Toronto. If citizens cannot be moved by local opinion they may be inclined to think of the possible effects of wide-spread notoriety.

THE CRY OF THE EXILES.

BY REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD ("Slav-nation").

Hear ye the cry of the exile from over the ocean waves, Hear ye the cry from prairie and plain, the cry from a million graves—From lands where shines the Southern Cross, where mad Niagara raves.

Hark ye the cry from a thousand fields where'er was fought a fight, From Ramfells to Dundermond, Boston to Mary's Height, Hear ye the cry of the exiled dead, their mandate is "Unto!"

Hear ye the cry of the living, the exile's cry that rings From where Missouri wanders, and far La Plata springs, From great Australian Bushland where never a warbler sings.

This is the cry of the exile: "We've made our beds afar, Our bones shall lie 'neath alien sky across the broad earth's bar; But our hearts are true to Ireland as Pole to the Boreal star."

Here is the cry of the exiles: "Our souls are sad to see Her ranks all rent and broken, her chiefs that suffered be Unite! let the banished people proclaim they shall be free."

Heed ye the voice of the exiles, from Clear unto Malin Head, Heed ye the voice of the living, heed ye the voice of the dead, He that not heed is a traitor, look ye—his hands are red!

See, while ye rant and squabble, the wild's best life-blood flows, With anguish heart and broken, the peasant to exile goes, Bleeding and bound his Erin, the scorn and jest of her foes.

He is a traitor to Ireland who now shrinks back from the fight, Deal him the doom he merits, true men, up in your might! Cease, in God's name to quarrel, brothers, be one, unite!

Heed ye the voice of the exiles, the cry of the quick and the dead, He that not heed is a traitor, look—his hands are red, The blood of a murdered nation, the wrath of God on his head. THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Progressive and Successful.

The fact that the Central Business College well located in the Forum has found it necessary to materially increase its hitherto spacious accommodations by adding to its premises the large E.W. formerly occupied by the A. O. U. W. and other societies, and the apartments now long held by the Dorcas Society of the Church of England, is quite sufficient evidence that this progressive school is enjoying a prosperous and successful term. On the staff are nine regular teachers, while the equipment including over 40 typewriting machines is up to date in every particular. The work of this school is practical and thorough, and that business men look largely to this College for such clerical assistance as the numerous applications on file at the College Office, which during the past