nonization of n, who found-h of the Sis-Indiana, in

# The True Culturess



Vol. LIX., No. 44

The Senate. Jan. 1 1909 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

# GERMANY AND THE HOLY SEE.

The Imperial Chancellor's Visit to the Pope.

The Chancellor of the German Em-

empire which counts over twentytwo millions of Catholics among its
best subjects, and he realizes fully
the importance not only of recognizing the surpassing dignity and influence of the Sovereign Pontiff, but
of letting the whole worle, and especially the German Catholics, see
that he recognizes 4t. It so happens
that the Centre Party is in substantial agreement with Von Bethmann's
government, but this had nothing to
do with his visit to the Pope. When
his predecessor, Von Buelow, was
last in Rome as German Chancellor,
he knew that in a few weeks the
same Centre was about to take him
by the collar of the coat and turn
him out of office, but that knowledge did not prevent him from paying the fullest homage to Pius X.
For the Pope is always above mere
local and national pointes.

Von Buelow, towards the close of
his political career, was credited
with a desire to re-open the Kulturkampi in an attenuated form in or-

von Buelow, towards the close of his political career, was credited with a desire to re-open the Kulturkampf in an attenuated form in order to make the Catholics of the Empire smart for the opposition shown to him by the Centre Party. No such danger threatens the Church at present and the relations be-No such danger threatens the Church at present, and the relations between the Holy See and Germany are excellent. That does not mean, however, that the German Catholics have full reason to be satisfied with their condition. Certain provisions their condition. Certain provisions of the May Laws, which were conceived in a spirit of persecution, still sully the statute books, the Catholic Poles of the Empire have to suffer grievously, and the Holy. Father is still unable to appoint an Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen which has been vacant for three years, because the Government objects to the app. ment of a prelate in sympathy with the national aspirations of the people. Happily on this last question a compromise has been reached—the Polish diocesse of Gnesen and Posen is adminnas been reached—the Polish dio-cese of Gnesen and Posen is admin-istered by a Polish Bishop, Mgr. Li-kowski, who is thoroughly accept-able to the people and who enjoys all the necessary powers for the ma-nagement of the diocese.

MATTER OF GREAT MOMENT. But the presence of the German Chancellor in the Vatican was an event of great significance, even though the Holy Father did not discuss political questions with him, and this is brought out admirably by the Protestant and intermittently anti-cierical "Temps" of Paris. The "Temps" notes that the time has gone by when Germany, as the heir of Prussia, considered itself as the champion of Protestantism, and when William I wrote to Lord Russell in 1874: "As head of my people I must take up the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle which the German Emperors carried on with varying success, the struggle with a power whose preponderance has always and in all countries been shown to be irreconcilable with the welfare of the people, and whose triumphs would take away the advantages of the reformation, liberty of conscience, and the authority of the law."

perial government have ceased to be what they were. To-day it is better for a world-power to make use of Catholicism than to combat or persecute it . . The Catholic Church is the first in the world in order of time it is the most of the comband o order of time; it is the most universal of all organized forces; it extends all over the world, and he who has it on his side holds an instrument of rule."

### English Retreat House.

The Chancellor of the German Emperor, 'Von Bethmann Holweg, has been in Rome and has been received in audience by the King of Italy and various statesmen; but it was his appearance in the Vatican which especially stimulated the imagination of the local press and the various foreign correspondents. They have described how he left the German Emperor of the local press and the various foreign correspondents. They have described how he left the German Emperor of the Vatican Legation to the Holy See where he was joined by Dr. Von Muehlberg, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, and Von Flotow, German Minister to Belgium; then how all three set out for the Vatican, how they looked, what kind of garments they wore, the noise made by their carriages as they rattled under the arch of the Cortle of San Damaso, the ceremonies with which they were received by the Pope's chamberlains—everything right up to the moment when the Chancellor disappeared behind the door of the Pope's private library, and then again when he emerged some liften or twenty minutes later to the moment they were ushered into the study of the Cardinal Secretary of State. But the actual chronicle ends just where one would like it to begin; with the substance of the conversation between Plus X and Von Bethmann Holweg.

VISIT WAS COURTEOUS.

The visit of the Chancellor was one of pure courtesy. For the moment he is the political head of an empire which counts over twenty-two millions of Catholics among its best subjects, and he realizes fully the importance not only of recognitions. imagine a more suitable and convenient site for a restful spiritual holiday.

CANCELLED STAMPS.

For the benefit of those who have asked for the address of the Fathers who make use of cancelled stamps, we would ask them to forward all such to The White Fathers, 37 Ramparts street, Quebec.

# "BISHOP" MIRAGLIA

## Is Still a Fugitive From Italian Justice.

It seems that the enemies of the Catholic faith have not descended low enough in their methods to deprive the Italians of the gift of the true faith. Now use is being made of the scamp Miralgia, a refugee from Italian justice. This renegade caused a storm of opposition to be raised up against him in 1893 when his preaching in Piacena, Italy. raised up against him in 1893 when his preaching in Piacenza, Italy, aroused the ire of his hearers. As Miraglia showed no signs of correcting his conduct, but rather seemed determined to ruin souls, he was visited by the ecclesiastical authorities with the punishment of major excommunication. Then he, in a frenzy of rebellion, instituted a chapel in Piacenza in which he sacrilegiously reproduced the Catholic rich and where he heaped all kinds of insults upon religion, the bishops and the Pope. Not long after, however, he was obliged to leave the town. He was received into a well-known family of the city out of sympathy for the unfortunate man. But within a short time he was arrested for an ignominious act. The civil aupathy for the unfortunate man. But within a short time he was arrested for an ignominious act. The civil authorities then ordered Miraglia's chapel to be closed—it was frequented by the dregs of the population. Naturally after this the star of Miraglia set. But now and then he appeared again before the public. In 1897 at Bologna he caused conflicts and tumults, and the authorities were constrained to check him again. Finally he appeared in Rome. A short time previously he assumed the title of "bishop." Notices were seen around Rome announcing that "Bishop" Miraglia would give a series of conferences in the Methodist Episcopal hall on the Via Venti Settembre. He appeared on the scene one night in bishop's robes and vehemently declared among other things that it was his mission to destroy the Vatican. He denounced Lourdes as an imposition, denounced the "Holy Year" and said everything to arouse the Catholics against him. The people complained to the civil authorities and Miraglia was ordered to hold his conferences with the doors closed. But while in one conference he was heaping insults upon Leo XIII. somebody in the hall shouted "Long live the Pope." Then pandemonium ensued. The police interdicted Miraglia from continuing his discourses. Something else awaited him—namely a judicial decree condemning him to seventeem months in prison for defamation. He escaped as quickly as possible to Switzerland, and is yet a fugitive from justice. He is a fine type of a man to appeal to Italian Catholics in America to give up the faith implanted in these by the grace of Ged!

The city of London, Ont., was crowded on Monday, on the occasion of the consecration of Very Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, O.M.I., in St. Peter's Cathedral there.

The big cathedral was filled to the doors, and Father Fallon, who is physically a giant, standing six feet four, presented a most impressive appearance as he passed through the people, followed by the priestly procession, resplendent in their gorgeous rôbes, and advanced to the altar where two magnificent thrones had been prepared.

Archbishop McEvay, the consecrator, took his place on one of these, accompanied by his two assistants, Bishop. Scollard, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Bishop McDonald, of Alexandria. Father Fallon, vested, was led between Bishops Scollard and McDonald before the Consecrator.

or.

Bishop Scollard then arose and, addressing the Consecrator, asked that he promote Father Fallon to the burden of the Episcopate. Archbishop McEvay asked that the Apostolic mandate appointing Father Fallon Bishop of London be read. This was done by Father Aylward, of London, notary to the consecration.

secration a procession took place around the cathedral, the newly con-

secration a procession took place around the cathedral, the newly consecrated bishop blessing the congregation as he passed.

A dinner was served in the parish hall of St. Peter's, which has just been completed. At this dinner all the priests of the diocese were present, and, in addition, Archbishops Langevin, of St. Boniface; Bruchesi, Montreal; Gauthier, Kingston; Quigley, Chicago; McCarthy, Halifax; Dontenwell, Rome; at present of Ottawa: Right Rev. Mons. Shahan, of Washington; Rev. Father Nolan, O. M.I., Lowell, Mass.; Bishops Lorrain, Pembroke; Dowling, Hamilton; O'Connor, Peterboro; Emard, Valleyfield; Larocque, Sherbrooke; Barry, Chatham; Scollard, Sault Ste. Marie; McDonald, Alexandria; Colton, Buffalo; Hickey, Rochester; Foley, Detroit, and Muldoon, Chicago. Father Fallon's aged parents from Cornwall were present, and were the guests of honor at a reception held in the Sacred Heart Convent. With them were their six other sons; Rev. James Fallon, of Ottawa University; Mr. Frank Fallon, in the Secretary

James Fallon, of Ottawa University;
Mr. Frank Fallon, in the Secretary
of State's Department, Ottawa; Rev.
Charles Fallon, now studying at
Tewkesbury, Massachusetts; and
Messrs Joseph, Vincent and Thomas
Fallon, of Cornwall.
A striking testumonial of the po-

Fallon, of Cornwall.

A striking testimonial of the popularity of the new bishop was given in the presence of four hundred of his former parishioners in Ruffalo who had gone there in a special train. Hundreds of the members of the Knights of the members of the Knights of the members. train. Hundreds of the memorial the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Ancient Order of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Mutual Benefit Society and others attended from Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and other points. Many handsome gifts and addresses were presented to Bishop Fallon. Monseigneur Meunier, of Windsor, presented an address of welcome from the clergy. Senator Coffey read an address from the laymen and a special speech of welcome was made by Right Rev. Mons. Shahan.

## In 36,000 Years Methodists May Convert Italy.

It is not the success of the Methodists which makes them an object of aversion to all right-minded persons in Rome, but their vile propaof aversion to all right-minded per-sons in Rome, but their vile propa-ganda. Fifty years ago they began to spend millions of dollars on the perversion of Italian Catholics, and every year since then they have been sending home highly decorated ac-counts of their success. But the simple truth is that they have utter-ly failed to make any permanent im-pression.

In "Rome" for September 7, 1907, we were able to present the follow-ing facts from their own official re-port:

we were able to present the following facts from their own official report:

In Italy and Italian Switzerland there are about 34,000,000 people, and the Methodists among them, including both members and probationers, total exactly 3,449. Rome, which is well over the half million mark, contains two hundred and sixty-six members and probationers. How many of the 3,449 and the 266 are Italians, and how many of them are Americans, English, Germans, etc., we do not even pretend to guess, but taking them all as Italians, we reach some interesting results.

It will be found that the present Methodist following in Italy has cost about 7000 francs per head; that the half million francs epect on Italiam Methodism last year (1906) has resulted in a not gain over the numbers of the previous war of just 75 persons, which works out at 6,666 france for wary additional Methodist—that at the same rate of expendi-

CONSECRATION OF
BISHOP FALLON.

Distinguished Members of Clergy
Attend Imposing Ceremony.

The city of London, Ont., was crowded on Monday, on the occasion of the consecration of Very Rév.
Michael Francis Fallon, O.M.L., in St. Peter's Cathedral there.

The big cathedral was filled to the doors, and Father Fallon, who is physically a giant, standing six feet four, presented a most impressive appearance as he passed through the people, followed by the will take 12,500,000,000 (twelves will take 12,500,000,000 (twelves in librated million) france and 36,000 (thirty-six thousand) years to convert the Italian people from the errors of Popery to the light of Methodism. Unfortunately there are several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism is going back. The last report, for instance, announces that there were 32 native preachers in the field, whereas the previous one registered 55. We note also that in the space of one brief year these 32, aided by the nine foreign missionaries of Methodism, baptized as many as 2(two) adult and 86 (eighty-six) infant Italian Methodists, while in the previous year the number of adults were no fewer than 5 (five) and of infants 87 (eighty-seven). This means a diministration of the calculation of the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism is going back. The last report, for instance, announces that there were 32 native prevalence are several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism is going back. The last report, for instance, announces that there were 32 native prevalence are several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism. Unfortunately the several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism. Unfortunately the several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism. Unfortunately the back of Poper to Methodism. Unfortunately the back of Poper to Methodism. Unfortunately the back of P (eighty-seven). This means a diminution of 6 baptisms in the year—but it must be remembered that there were 23 fewer missionaries to do the work.—Rome.

### St. Francis Xavier's College Science Building.

Antigonish, N.S., April 23.-Work Antigonish, N.S., April 23.—Work on the splendid new Science building which St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S., is erecting, was begun on April 5th, and, considering the unfavorable weather, satisfactory progress is being made. The operation of concreting the foundations will be started to-day. Large quantities of building materials have been contracted for and some of quantities of building materials have been contracted for and some of them are already in. The building will be three storeys and 100 feet in length by 50 in width. It will contain lecture rooms, laboratories for Physics. Chemistry, Biology, Geology and Minerology, Mechanical laboratories for wood working and metal working, foundry and forges, scientific reading rooms, toilets, shower baths, etc. The plans and specifications were made by J. A. Schweinfurth. one of Boston's leading architects, under the supervision Schweinfurth, one of Boston's leading architects, under the supervision of the well-known contracting firm of MacNeil Bros., Boston, who are superintending the whole of the work. One of the firm's superintendents, John MacNeil, Esq., a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College, is on the spot and exercises personal supervision over every detail and will remain till the building is rompleted. The building will be obtain the discontinuous supervision over the suiding will be obtain the suiding will be obtain the suiding standard the supervision will remain till the building the supervision over every detail and will remain till the building the supervision will remain till the suiding will be obtained the supervision over the supervision

# MAX PAM PRIZE CONTEST.

Best Paper on Important Subject Will Win \$1,000.

Mr. Max Pam has entrusted to the University of Notre Dame the sum of one thousand dollars to be offered as a prize for the best manuscript dealing practically with the vital question of religion in education. The contest for this prize is open to all persons in all countries to all persons in all countries of the world and without regard to age, sex or creed. Manuscripts in for-eign languages must be accompanied by an English translation. The manuscript must contain not

fewer than twenty thousand words.

The theme is—How May the Religious Element in the General Education of Children and Youths Most Effectively promoted? term religious in this thesis is derstood to involve a code of morals

having a divine sanction.

Each contestant will sign his manuscript with a pen-name and will send a sealed envelope containing his correct name and address in full, together with his pen name. This envelope is for the identification of the contestant and will be opened only after the prize has been awarded.

All manuscripts must be in the hands of the Committee of Award.

All manuscripts must be in the hands of the Committee of Award on January 1, 1911. The announcement of the award will be made at the commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, June, 1911.

The decision will be made after the following manner: A committee of seven members of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame will examine and exclude from the contest all manuscripts that are obviously unfit by reason of irrelevance, logical feebleness or defective style. If desired the manuscripts will be returned to the contest-ants.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They must a sedative force upon the mercan and where there is unrest they bring rest.

we know as the Protestant Reformation altered profoundly the relation
between Church and State. . . In
the first place we have the subjection of the Church to the State.
In 1534 Henry VIII, having wrung
from the clergy a reluctant promise
that they would never make any
new canons without the royal are new canons without the royal sent, this rule was confirmed statute (25 Hen. VIII, c. 19) statute (25 Hen. VIII, c. 19). In the next year it was declared by statute that the King, our Sover-cign Lord, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only suaccepted and reputed the only su-preme head on earth of the Church of England (26 Hen. VIII, c. 1). These acts, I think we may say, mark the moment at which the Church was brought under the State. At the same time, the Church of England was severed from the Church of Reme."

from one point of view an elaborate legal disquisition on a pure question of law,—namely, whether the Ecclesiastical Courts of England did or did not treat the Canon Law of Rome, or, in other words, Papal Law, as binding on such Ecclesiastical Courts. Maitland argues the case with all the precision and the acuteness of a lawyer, but with a profounder grasp of history than on this particular point was possessed eyen by Dr. Stubbs. Maitland proves that, as one might suppose, the law of the medieval Church was as much respected in England as in every

nuscript, with a pen-name and will address it to the Max Pam Prize Contest, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A. Enclosed within the manuscript he will send a sealed envelope containing his correct name and address in full, together with his pen name. the cleverest bits of work done in that book was Maitland's exposure of the unsound historical foundation on which Meric D'Aubigne, in his History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, sought to sup-port the fable of Luther's "finding the Bible."—Sacred Heart Review.

## 7"Parnellism" and Crime.

It is not surprising to hear that the Irish members of the British Parliament are very indignant and excited over the revelations touching the complicity of Sir Robert Anderson in the events of 1887 which were precipitated by the publication of the notorious articles headed 'Parnellism and Crime,' and are demanding that the pension of \$4500 a year, which Sir Robert / receives from the British Government since his retirement from the control of the British detective service, shall be revoked. Sir Robert's confession of his doings in the matter as head of Scotland Yard cartainly goes far to confirm the frequently made statement that nine-tenths of the pretended crime in Ireland during that troublous period was prompted and manufactured by agents of the Government in order to kill the Home Rule agitators and to destroy, all public sympathy for them.

EMINENT

NON-CATHOLICS

Who Served Well the Cause of His.

torical Trath.

It is now about fourteen years since the late Dr. F. W. Maittand, Trofessor of Law in the University of Cambridge, England, began, in the "English Historical Review," a remarkable spries of papers entitled "Canon Law in the Church of England had always preserved its autonomy, and had resisted more or less successfully the constant encroachments of the Popes, and that, finally, by the courage and wise statesmanship of Henry VIII's the English Church threw off the Papal yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church of England up to the Reapall yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church for England up to the Reapall yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church for England up to the Reapall yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church for England up to the Reapall yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church for England up to the Reapall yoke. Maitland examined this theory in the light of history, civil and ecclesiastical, and declared it erroneous. He showed that the Church and that no one in England thought of denying this, or of questioning the divine right of the Pope to make laws which would bind in conscience the peasant, the priest, the bishop and the king.

The address of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hartley, at the Friendly Sons banquet in Columbus, O., was a glow-instruction altered profoundly the relation between Church and State. In the light of history divident the priest profoundly the relation between Church and State. In the light of history divident the priest profoundly

with the Irish exile and soldier, there came another whose name is held in benediction and whose influence for everything that is good, noble, grand and beautiful in home life can never be forgotten—the bright Irish girl, fair as the dawn, pure as the life, modest as the rose awid. the lify, modest as the rose amid the thorns of a life made up of labors, trials, hardships and sorrows. Of gentle birth, no matter where you found her, she was always a lady to the manor born.

"Gentlemen, some of you may not know her, but your fathers and mothers knew her; they loved her—her devotion, her fidelity, her absolute integrity, made her a priceless jewel in every family that received her. Her name is written in undying characters of generous devodying characters of generous devo-tion over the walls and the sanctu-State. At the same time, the Church of England was severed from the Church of Rome."

The London Spectator (non-Catholic) of recent date pays the following high tribute to Dr. F. W. Maitland in reviewing a posthumous book by him which has recently appeared:

"Maitland was above all things a great historian; he was, indeed, the greatest legal historian that England has produced. . . Turn, for supreme instance of our author's historical power, to his 'Canon Law in the Church of England.' It is from one point of view an elaborate legal disquisition on a pure question of law,—namely, whether the Ecclesiastical Courts of England did or did not treat the Canon Law of Rome, or, in other words, Panal.

case with all the precision and the acuteness of a lawyer, but with a profounder grasp of history than on this particular point was possessed even by Dr. Stubbs. Maitland proves that, as one might suppose, the law of the medieval Church was as much respected in England as in every other part of the Christian world which acknowledged the authority of the Pope."

The tide of events that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her the her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home, the pure love that made her an exile from her green island home her love the made her an exile from her green when we have an and product to every and provides the nor of the toric moment of danger in the days of old, all that is the exiled daughter of Erin in her beautiful character of mother, the joy, the honor, the glory, not only of her race but also of a true Christian home life, enlightened by love and sanctified by

"May God bless her for what she has done to give character, dignity, purity and dignity to the sons of fair Columbia. This is my parting word—bé she living or dead, a health to her sacred and beloved memory."

## Reafforestration in Ireland.

Further scope for the activity of the branches of the Irish Industrial Development Association is suggested by the action of Nenagh County, Tipperary, body, in conferring with the Agricultural Committee on the question of advising farmers on the planting of waste land with young trees. The woodlands have been ravaged in recent years and every local movement to repair the waste would be welcome. Immense areas suitable for the purposes of planting are available. The powers of Councils to assist in reafforesting work must be judged, however, in connection with the question of ways and means. The state scheme recommended by the Department Committee on Irish Forestry May not be ever attempted. It should be the duty of the Irish Forestry Society and other Associations to continue their propagands and encourage local effects.