

# The Catholic Record

VOLUME XXXIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911

1720

by given that a  
of Six Per Cent.  
to Paid Up Capital  
of Bank of Canada  
for three months  
and the same in  
its Head Office and  
after Friday last

of the Board,  
AMES MASON,  
General Manager

OFFICE  
mond St.

ALSO IN  
St. Thomas  
Lawrence Station

—Mrs. D. C. and  
son thanks to the  
and Virgin and St.  
ceived.

to return thanks  
to St. Anne for

**My Beads**

Sweet, blessed beads! I would not part  
with one of you for richest gem,  
That gleams in kindly diadem;  
To know the history of my heart.

For I have told you every grief  
In all the days of twenty years,  
And I have mourned you with my tears,  
And in your decades found relief.

Ah! time has fled, and friends have  
fallen  
And joys have died; but in my needs  
You were my friends, my blessed beads!  
And ye consoled me when I wailed.

For many a wondrous time, in grief,  
My weary fingers wandered round  
The circled chain, and always found  
In some Hall Mary sweet relief.

How many a story you might tell  
Of inner life, to all unknown;  
I trusted you and you alone,  
But ah ye keep my secrets well.

Ye are the only chain I wear—  
A sign that I am but the slave,  
In life, in death, beyond the grave,  
Of Jesus and His Mother fair.

**A VITAL SUBJECT**

The divorce question has suddenly  
come to the front as the result of  
Professor Agassiz's tone in writing about  
Haeckel "is not that of one arguing  
with an equal but one exposing a  
knave."

Such is the "scientist" who has de-  
veloped his life and whatever talents he  
is endowed with to the task of convinc-  
ing his fellow men that they differ from  
the dirt under their feet only in being  
more highly organized dirt capable of  
processes which we call mental. He  
tells us of his unsupported ipse dixit  
that the soul is merely the function of a  
cell which "developed along with all  
the other production of the human  
mind."

Haeckel, unlike the Agnostic, will not  
hold his judgment in suspense. He has  
settled the origin of things to his own  
satisfaction and expects the world to  
accept it with unquestioning faith.  
Unhappily for him he may be called  
the "seducer of ignorance," he has im-  
posed his teachings upon thousands who,  
as in the case of the readers of the  
yellow journal to which we have refer-  
red, are incapable of passing judgment  
upon the subject with which he deals.  
Scientists, like those who have been  
mentioned above, who have spent their  
lives in the closest study of questions  
Haeckel treats in or of-handed a man-  
ner, unite with Professor Agassiz in  
branding him as a "knave."—Freeman's  
Journal.

**FRENCH GOVERNMENT ADOPTS  
PRIEST'S INVENTION**

ABBE DANEY GETS CROSS OF  
LEGION OF HONOR FOR FIRE  
EXTINGUISHER

The French Government has not only  
adopted a fire extinguishing apparatus  
invented by a poor parish priest living  
at Tootoucan, a small village near Bour-  
deaux, but it has decorated the inven-  
tor, Abbe Daney, with the Cross of the  
Legion of Honor, says a special cable  
gram to the Public Ledger.

The forest fires which yearly de-  
vastate the vicinity of Tootoucan caused  
the abbe, who is an amateur chemist,  
to study the methods of extinguishing  
fires, until this summer he devised an  
apparatus which, by means of hydraulic  
pressure, forces a fine spray of a certain  
liquid salt, which turns into gas at one  
hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit,  
to a great distance.

The first public test of the invention  
was made in the priest's village, where  
an enduring barn was set on fire and  
blazing. The priest's invention was set  
to work, and the fire was promptly ex-  
tinguished. This success led to more  
elaborate trials, which were conducted  
in many French provincial towns, and  
an exhibition of the powers of the new  
engine was given in Paris. In each  
case it was successful.

In Paris ordinary fire engine played  
on one stack of blazing material while  
the abbe's apparatus played on another  
of exactly similar construction. The  
new engine was not only very much  
quicker in putting out the fire, but when  
attempts were made to relight the wood  
on which it had been playing they failed,  
whereas a few minutes after the work of  
the ordinary engine on the other stack  
was apparently finished the flames broke  
out again. Linnen which had been soaked  
in liquid from the abbe's engine was  
thrown upon the flames, and proved to  
be quite impervious to fire.

**THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY**

"Chateaubriand was one of those  
great hearts which played literature,"  
says his biographer "and caused the  
humblest of writers to step forward  
more firmly in the pride of his profes-  
sion." "Easy in his own life, he was  
the honest man; he was the great  
man. His name filled literature and  
flooded it with golden light. He be-  
longed to that family of colossal thinkers,  
before whom one passes and is not  
aware of it as he is around them."

Chateaubriand's life was divided into  
three parts. From 1768 to 1800 he was  
a soldier and a traveler. From 1800 to  
1811 he was devoted to literature.  
From 1811 to 1818 he was in politics.  
He was thus over on the stage, a leading  
actor in the world's great drama. In  
his reminiscences he thus says of him-  
self: "I have met nearly all the men  
of my time in my own country or  
abroad, from Washington to Napoleon,  
from Pius VIII. to Alexander from  
Pope Pius VII. to Pope Gregory XVI.  
from Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, Cap-  
ot d'Istria to Malherbe, Mirabeau and  
the rest; from Nelson, Bolivar to Moreau  
etc. \* \* \* I have explored the seas of  
the old world and the New, and tread  
the soil of the four quarters of the globe,  
and, as an adviser, I have been a sen-  
sitive, and the sullen captian of the  
Mameluke; after enduring poverty,  
hunger, thirst and exile, I have sat, as  
Minister and Ambassador, my breast  
multitude with the world of real-  
ities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar in  
the company of my dreams \* \* \* of the  
daughters of my imagination."

"I have meditated with peace and war.  
I have signed treaties and protocols,  
and published numerous works the  
while I have been initiated into the  
secrets of parties, of court and of state.  
I have been a close observer of the  
rarest miseries, the highest fortunes, the  
greatest reverses. I have taken part  
in sieges, congresses, councils, in the  
restoration and over-turning of thrones.  
I have made history and I could write  
it. And my life, solitary, dreary, poetic,  
has gone out through this world of real-  
ities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar in the  
company of my dreams \* \* \* of the  
daughters of my imagination."

Rene Francis Chateaubriand was born  
at St. Malo on September 4, 1768. In  
his readings he fell across the book of  
Voltaire, and his mind became so  
distracted by darkness and doubt  
that he at one time contemplated suicide.  
But as Anquetine had a St. Monica lit-  
erary staff, I have been a sen-  
sitive, and the sullen captian of the  
Mameluke; after enduring poverty,  
hunger, thirst and exile, I have sat, as  
Minister and Ambassador, my breast  
multitude with the world of real-  
ities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar in  
the company of my dreams \* \* \* of the  
daughters of my imagination."

**IMMORALITY AMONG  
COLLEGIANS**

R. T. Crane, millionaire iron manu-  
facturer of Chicago has convulsed  
society with a declaration that the great  
American secular universities "do more  
harm than good." After laborious and  
expensive research, he tells us that 95  
per cent. of the collegians are drunkards  
and most are spendthrift profligates.  
He ranks Columbia College the worst of  
all, because of its proximity to the  
centers of vice and corruption, but  
Harvard, Princeton and Cornell are far  
from nobly bringing up the rear. Of  
the students of Harvard, he says with-  
out fear of contradiction, that 90 per  
cent. drink in the first year of their  
college life and 95 per cent. in the last,  
four years later. Speaking of Yale, he  
quotes from a New Haven paper that  
tells of the immorality of students in  
light of the fact that in New York  
City alone there are twelve  
hundred college-bred men in jails and  
alms.

A few years ago, when Bishop McNeil  
of Trenton assailed the terrible con-  
ditions of our universities, the world  
discounted his heroic declarations by  
whispering to itself memories of the  
Spanish Inquisition as it looked upon  
the daring Bishop. And doubtless,  
occupied with its whisper, it forgot the  
Bishop, but the Bishop has proved to be  
ahead of the age by several years. Such  
schools, as he is fostering, do not give  
education but damnation. Instead of  
light on man's destiny, they impart  
Satanic darkness; instead of truth they  
impart falsehood that touches elbows  
with madness; instead of humility, that  
will make strenuous efforts to advance,  
they cherish a self-sufficiency which  
does intellectual progress; instead of  
preparing men for life's high purposes,  
they graduate outcasts that the world  
is waiting to kick down instead of to  
exalt; instead of heart purity that en-  
gender a gross, crude and vulgar purpose  
that has no use for Divinity and in the  
same ratio little respect for humanity,  
especially their own. The liar and de-  
ceiver Haeckel takes the place of the  
God of truth, and prayer neither begins  
nor ends the wretched travesty on learn-  
ing.

Let Mr. Crane complete his work, and  
visit our universities, and he will make  
a splendid attestation to the credit of  
Catholicity.

Father Freiden, president of Saint  
Louis University, speaks for all our  
great schools: "The fear of the possi-  
bilities of excess referred to by Mr.  
Crane form one of the most powerful  
reasons for the existence of colleges and  
universities under religious control."  
"Yes, religion alone can shape the  
heart, brighten the mind and make  
gracious the soul of man; that he will  
be true to himself, to his country, and  
to his God."

Man, when man's guide, has his feet  
stuck in the mud of earth, and cannot  
elevate his fellow; God alone can up-  
lift through education, and education is  
truly education when religion is its  
philosophy.—Union and Times.

**MIXED MARRIAGES**

Holland has its troubles with mixed  
marriages, like the rest of the world.  
The Catholics of that country are about  
two-fifths of the population, but there is  
a very considerable leakage due to the  
marriages with those of other faiths.  
Some one there has been making  
out statistics, and he finds from the  
first inquiry that out of 3,426 children  
who were born of a Protestant mother  
and a Catholic father 1,747 became  
Catholics, 1,679 remained Protestant,  
376 had no religion at all. The mother's  
influence prevails to some extent over  
that of the father, who probably did not  
amount to much in determining which  
way his children should go. Another  
place the delusion about the influence  
of a Catholic mother prevailing over  
that of a Protestant father was upset  
completely by another inquiry. There  
was 3,456 children of such unions, and  
of them 1,242 had embraced Protestant-  
ism. The remaining 392 had no religion  
at all. On the other hand, it was  
found that of 61,101 children whose par-  
ents were both Catholics 61,017 re-  
mained staunch in the faith, and only  
40 had lapsed.

There is no wonder that the Church  
is so insistent in its protests and its  
appeals against mixed marriages. She  
is fighting for her life.—America.

To be strong in pain; not to desire  
what is unattainable or worthless; to be  
content with the day as it comes; to  
seek the good in everything and to  
have joy in nature and men, even as  
they are; for a thousand bitter hours to  
console one's self with one that is beau-  
tiful, and in doing and putting forth  
effort always to give one's best even if  
it brings no thanks—these are the things  
that can do that is a happy man, a free  
man, a proud man; his life will always  
be beautiful.—Emperor William II of  
Germany.

**CATHOLIC NOTES**

The Duke of Norfolk has again been a  
benefactor. He gave the Carme-  
lites Sisters, near Sheffield, England,  
\$50,000 for the establishment of their  
convent.

Among the remarkable incidents con-  
nected with the opening of the present  
school year is the great increase of  
5,000 pupils in the parochial school of  
Detroit, Mich.

Most Rev. James J. Keane, late  
Bishop of Cheyenne, recently  
became the fifth Archbishop of Dubuque.  
He succeeds in the Dubuque See,  
Bishops Loras and Smyth and Arch-  
bishops Hennessy and John J. Keane.

In Sweden, there is an awakening of  
Catholicity. Retreats are increasing;  
so, too, devotional exercises. The  
Church is becoming more regarded  
favorably by Protestants.

Catholicism of Washington, D. C., has  
started a home missionary and educa-  
tional movement through the Aloysius  
Trust Society, which met at George-  
town University. It will be under the  
direct supervision of the Jesuit Order.

El Universo, of Madrid, describes  
Senior Arrago, the new President of  
Portugal as a ferocious anti-clerical,  
who once suggested the erection of a  
statue to the devil, and when rector of  
the University of Oporto bitterly at-  
tacked that dogma of the faith, and  
especially that of Our Lady's Immacu-  
late Conception.

The number of Cardinals is now re-  
duced to forty-seven, twenty-three short  
of the full number of seventy, and the English-  
speaking world has now only two repre-  
sentatives in the Sacred College—Car-  
dinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore,  
and Cardinal Loe, Archbishop of  
Armagh.

We read that at Lourdes there are  
900 altars, whereas Mass is said at  
times continuously from sunrise to mid-  
day; and that in one year, 1,014,000 com-  
municants, 131,261 persons who bathed in  
the famous waters, 2,000,000 pilgrims,  
among them four Cardinals, 170 Arch-  
bishops and Bishops. At times confes-  
sions had to be heard in the streets or on  
the steps of the churches.

A visitor of interest in Rome is the  
Rev. Matthew Makil, Bishop and  
Vicar Apostolic of Changanery, Mala-  
bar Coast, India, one of the three  
black bishops in the world. Bishop  
Makil and his secretary, Rev. Joseph  
Chandy, who is also colored, and like  
his Ordinary, speaks excellent English,  
have been received in audience by the  
Holy Father.

More than 400 members of Children  
of Mary left Cork recently on a pil-  
grimage to Lourdes. A large number  
of the pilgrims assembled at the sta-  
tion to see their friends depart. The  
scene in the station, was we believe,  
paralleled in the history of pilgrims  
from this city of ours, and the spectacle  
of the vast throng of spectators and  
large number of pilgrims was unique.

Col. J. Murphy of the Wilkesbarre,  
Pa., returned, speaking at the six-  
tieth anniversary of the Hibernian  
Catholic Total Abstinence Union at  
Castle Island, Boston recently, be-  
fore a gathering of 15,000, declaring  
that the Catholic faith ought to allow any  
Catholic young man to keep company  
with her unless he had joined a total  
abstinence union. It was owing to this  
statement taken by the girls of Wilkesbarre,  
he said, that his regiment was put in  
such a condition. His declaration  
was enthusiastically received.

His Majesty's Letters Patent have  
passed the Great Seal of Ireland ap-  
pointing the Right Hon. Redmond John  
Barry to be His Majesty's Chancellor of  
Ireland, and in the same year the  
official meeting of the Privy Council  
held recently in the Council  
Chamber, Dublin Castle, the Right Hon.  
Redmond John Barry took and sub-  
scribed the oath of allegiance, and the  
official oath prescribed by "The Pro-  
testant Oaths Act, 1868," on his ap-  
pointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
The Great Seal of Ireland is, therefore,  
once more in Catholic keeping, as it was  
during all the centuries between the  
dethroning of Henry II. and the dawn of the  
so-called Reformation.

Miss Annie Leary, so well-known and  
prominent in New York society, where  
she is a leader, has announced her in-  
tention of founding a big Catholic Uni-  
versity for Italians on the highest point of  
Columbus. Miss Leary who has been  
made a Papal Countess by the Holy  
Father in recognition of her numerous  
charities and good works, is said to ex-  
pect substantial assistance from Mrs.  
Betty Green in her ambitious project.  
It is Miss Leary's intention to donate  
the site, of 80 or more acres near Castle-  
ton, and to erect thereon a gigantic  
bronze statue of Christopher Columbus.  
It is said the authorities on the sub-  
ject, and that her project will shortly  
be under way.

In the Middle Kingdom of China  
there are not only Chinese Trappists,  
but Chinese Franciscans, Chinese  
Jesuits, Chinese Dominicans and other  
priests of religious orders. Since  
the Propaganda, on November 23, 1845,  
issued a special decree to all the mis-  
sions to establish seminaries for a native  
clergy, from Christian families of the old  
China, and to train them diligently  
for their high vocation in humanistic  
science, in philosophy and theology, as  
well as in their native literature and in  
the ancient classics of China, the  
number of Chinese priests has already  
increased. In 1848 there were 135; in  
1880, 240; in 1890, 371; in 1900, 445; in  
1908, 550; at present the number is  
631.

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**ATHEISM AND FAKED  
SCIENCE**

A few years ago one of the principal  
yellow journals of New York City was  
engaged in inculcating its readers with  
the atheistic views of Professor  
Haeckel. It had editorial after editorial  
on his principal work, which under-  
takes to explain everything on purely  
materialistic principles. The readers  
were urged to buy the book which had  
been translated into English by a re-  
negade Catholic priest. How many of  
them became atheists through the  
reading of it is only known to the Re-  
cording Angel. Mr. Hearst's princely  
paid editorial writer exhorted the lan-  
guage of eulogy in praising it. To the  
untrained minds to which he addressed  
himself his poisonous words, reinforced  
by the authority of Haeckel, carried the  
conviction that Christianity is a sham  
and unworthy the serious consideration  
of thoughtful men. It may be said  
truthfully that no more deadly and in-  
sidious attacks upon the religion of  
thousands have been made than dur-  
ing the many weeks the praises of the  
German atheistic professor were sounded  
in the columns of a newspaper that found  
its way into so many New York homes.

The character of the teachings so  
widely spread through the medium of  
yellow journalism may be judged by the  
following special cable dispatch to The  
New York Sun: "Berlin, Prof. Ernest  
Haeckel of the University of Jena, the  
champion of Monism, read a paper at  
the Monist Congress during the week  
concerning the foundation of Creeds.  
He argued that as a result of recent  
scientific investigations of profound educa-  
tion, paleontology and morphology we can  
accept the fact of the descent of man  
from a long line of extinct mammals,  
both man and monkeys, man's near  
relatives, being developed from the same  
type." Proceeding from the consid-  
eration of man's physical organs to  
that of his soul, Haeckel told his Ber-  
lin audience that the immortal part of  
man is nothing more than a brain cell,  
a brain cell. It has been developed along  
with all the other productions of the  
human mind." We are told that works  
of a sculptor, an author or an artist of  
any kind "are fundamentally mere mus-  
cular activities" and that consequently  
"the immortality of the soul is a myth."

We have here a summary of the doc-  
trines embodied in a book a Metropolitan  
yellow journal did its best to popular-  
ize. Its author was represented as  
being the foremost of living scientists  
whose statements dealing with scientific  
subjects carried with them unquestioned  
authority. The real Professor Haeckel,  
as known to his fellow scientists, was  
quite a different person from the one  
lauded by the New York yellow journal  
engaged in propagating his atheistic  
teachings.

With scientists it is an axiom that  
searches after truth should have an  
open mind and that consequently an investiga-  
tion of a determination to follow in  
whatever direction the evidence leads.  
This has not been the theory which has  
guided Haeckel's researches. He has  
known how to manufacture alleged  
proofs to buttress up a hypothesis. He  
has done what Dr. Cook is charged with  
doing in defence of his claims as a dis-  
coverer of the North Pole. He has not  
hesitated to falsify plates to serve his  
purpose. Professor Semper of Wur-  
zburg, Germany, a celebrated zoologist,  
has devoted twenty pages to the exposure  
of these falsifications. Professor  
His, another German scientist, has  
called attention to the fact that Haeckel  
was picturing a bird with the tail of a  
chicken, and a mole with a single plate  
labeled in three different ways.

Professor Chvolson, an eminent  
physiologist of St. Petersburg, thus sum-  
up Haeckel's qualifications to speak  
dogmatically on certain scientific  
questions: "All that Haeckel explains  
and affirms concerning questions of  
physics is false and shows an ignorance  
of the most elementary problems, which  
is hardly believable."

The criticism of the Russian Scien-  
tist, severe though it be, is not so vir-  
tually as that of a scientist, who is  
Haeckel's fellow-countryman. Professor  
Panzen of the Berlin University refer-  
ring to the "World Riddle," the very  
book Mr. Hearst's yellow journal ex-  
panded so much ink and paper in puffing,  
expresses his contempt for it in the  
following fashion: "I have read the 'World  
Riddle' of Haeckel and I have reddened  
with shame at the thought of the general  
education of our people. That such a  
book should be possible, that it should  
be written, printed, bought, read, and  
discussed, and taken seriously by the Nation  
is sad indeed." We have the authority of

**CONVERTS AND THE  
RELIGIOUS ORDERS**

Whenever a European government  
wants to inflict what it hopes will be an  
irreparable loss on the Church, it  
paleontologist of the domains of the  
irrevocable wisdom, men who are opposed  
to religion know that these are the bul-  
warks of true religion and it is useless  
to try seriously to harm the Church  
without first obtaining their influence.  
If possible getting rid of them com-  
pletely. Those outside of the Church  
in this country, and especially those  
who have never been brought into in-  
touch with Catholic religions, are likely  
to think, and many of them do not  
hesitate to say, that there must be  
something inevitably opposed to liberal  
ideas of government in the religious  
orders. They must be scheming plotters  
and political agitators, fomoters of dis-  
sent against government, since modern  
governments make it a point to get rid  
of them. There are even some ill-in-  
formed Catholics who are inclined to  
think, apparently, or who let themselves  
be led into thinking by reading the  
secular press, that there must be some-  
thing wrong with the religious orders or  
there would not be this frequent opposi-  
tion to them.

It seems well, then, to call attention  
to the fact that a large proportion of  
the best educated men who become  
converts to the Catholic Church in such  
a country as England, and especially  
in England, are men of high education,  
Gordon in his "Converts to Rome  
in England" has called particular  
attention to this. We have reverted on  
more than one occasion to the number  
of fine converts of profound education,  
of high nobility, in whom nearly  
always every worldly consideration is  
against their conversion, who have in  
recent years become Catholics. Among  
these were 572 clergymen of the Church  
of England, 13 non-conformist ministers  
of the Church of Scotland and 12  
of the Church of Ireland. Besides there  
were 29 peers and 53 peeresses, 42 baro-  
nets, 21 knights, and 432 members of the  
nobility. There were 581 graduates of  
Oxford, 346 graduates of Cambridge, 63  
with degrees from Trinity College,  
Dublin, and 24 from Durham. Alto-  
gether 612 of these converts have be-  
come Roman Catholic priests, a few over  
250 among the monks, and nearly 250  
members of religious orders.

The character of the convert, and espe-  
cially of the educated convert, is well  
known. As a rule he is looked up to by  
his English brethren as among the  
best members of the church from which  
he comes. Many a Protestant clergy-  
man would be quite ready to re-echo the  
expression of the pastor of Prof. Von  
Kuxville, prelate of the history at the Uni-  
versity of Halle-Wittenberg, who re-  
cently became a convert. His pastor  
said of him, "I wish that those who  
remain in the Church were as good Chris-  
tians as this man, who as finds it  
necessary to withdraw from it."

Usually converts to Catholicity are  
the very best members of the flocks  
from which they come. It is these men  
who become so frequently members of  
the religious orders and some of the  
most zealous, earnest, devoted members  
thereof—nearly 250 of them among the  
English converts, and over 100 of those  
who became Jesuits. Could there be any  
better answer to the man who asks  
where their lives can be made most  
effective for good, and join the religious  
order, which Protestants insist on mis-  
understanding so completely.

In order to rid one's self of the prej-  
udices against religious orders, all that  
is necessary is to know them intimately,  
personally, and to know their lives and  
their unselfish devotion to a great  
cause. Catholics should remember that  
when Protestants fail to understand the  
character of religious orders, it is only ignorance  
that dictates it and we must be gentle  
with such ignorance, though it is some-  
times amusing to see the ludicrous mis-  
take it leads people into, who think  
nothing about the particular subject in  
question—that that subject is Catholic-  
ism.—Buffalo Union and Times.

**THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY**

Chateaubriand was one of those  
great hearts which played literature,"  
says his biographer "and caused the  
humblest of writers to step forward  
more firmly in the pride of his profes-  
sion." "Easy in his own life, he was  
the honest man; he was the great  
man. His name filled literature and  
flooded it with golden light. He be-  
longed to that family of colossal thinkers,  
before whom one passes and is not  
aware of it as he is around them."

Chateaubriand's life was divided into  
three parts. From 1768 to 1800 he was  
a soldier and a traveler. From 1800 to  
1811 he was devoted to literature.  
From 1811 to 1818 he was in politics.  
He was thus over on the stage, a leading  
actor in the world's great drama. In  
his reminiscences he thus says of him-  
self: "I have met nearly all the men  
of my time in my own country or  
abroad, from Washington to Napoleon,  
from Pius VIII. to Alexander from  
Pope Pius VII. to Pope Gregory XVI.  
from Fox, Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, Cap-  
ot d'Istria to Malherbe, Mirabeau and  
the rest; from Nelson, Bolivar to Moreau  
etc. \* \* \* I have explored the seas of  
the old world and the New, and tread  
the soil of the four quarters of the globe,  
and, as an adviser, I have been a sen-  
sitive, and the sullen captian of the  
Mameluke; after enduring poverty,  
hunger, thirst and exile, I have sat, as  
Minister and Ambassador, my breast  
multitude with the world of real-  
ities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar in  
the company of my dreams \* \* \* of the  
daughters of my imagination."

"I have meditated with peace and war.  
I have signed treaties and protocols,  
and published numerous works the  
while I have been initiated into the  
secrets of parties, of court and of state.  
I have been a close observer of the  
rarest miseries, the highest fortunes, the  
greatest reverses. I have taken part  
in sieges, congresses, councils, in the  
restoration and over-turning of thrones.  
I have made history and I could write  
it. And my life, solitary, dreary, poetic,  
has gone out through this world of real-  
ities, catastrophes, tumult, uproar in  
the company of my dreams \* \* \* of the  
daughters of my imagination."

Rene Francis Chateaubriand was born  
at St. Malo on September 4, 1768. In  
his readings he fell across the book of  
Voltaire, and his mind became so  
distracted by darkness and doubt  
that he at one time contemplated suicide.  
But as Anquetine had a St. Monica lit-  
erary staff, I have been a sen-  
sitive, and the sullen captian of the  
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**MIXED MARRIAGES**

Holland has its troubles with mixed  
marriages, like the rest of the world.  
The Catholics of that country are about  
two-fifths of the population, but there is  
a very considerable leakage due to the  
marriages with those of other faiths.  
Some one there has been making  
out statistics, and he finds from the  
first inquiry that out of 3,426 children  
who were born of a Protestant mother  
and a Catholic father 1,747 became  
Catholics, 1,679 remained Protestant,  
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influence prevails to some extent over  
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place the delusion about the influence  
of a Catholic mother prevailing over  
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was 3,456 children of such unions, and  
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ism. The remaining 392 had no religion  
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There is no wonder that the Church  
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To be strong in pain; not to desire  
what is unattainable or worthless; to be  
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tiful, and in doing and putting forth  
effort always to give one's best even if  
it brings no thanks—these are the things  
that can do that is a happy man, a free  
man, a proud man; his life will always  
be beautiful.—Emperor William II of  
Germany.

**CATHOLIC NOTES**

The Duke of Norfolk has again been a  
benefactor. He gave the Carme-  
lites Sisters, near Sheffield, England,  
\$50,000 for the establishment of their  
convent.

Among the remarkable incidents con-  
nected with the opening of the present  
school year is the great increase of  
5,000 pupils in the parochial school of  
Detroit, Mich.

Most Rev. James J. Keane, late  
Bishop of Cheyenne, recently  
became the fifth Archbishop of Dubuque.  
He succeeds in the Dubuque See,  
Bishops Loras and Smyth and Arch-  
bishops Hennessy and John J. Keane.

In Sweden, there is an awakening of  
Catholicity. Retreats are increasing;  
so, too, devotional exercises. The  
Church is becoming more regarded  
favorably by Protestants.

Catholicism of Washington, D. C., has  
started a home missionary and educa-  
tional movement through the Aloysius  
Trust Society, which met at George-  
town University. It will be under the  
direct supervision of the Jesuit Order.

El Universo, of Madrid, describes  
Senior Arrago, the new President of  
Portugal as a ferocious anti-clerical,  
who once suggested the erection of a  
statue to the devil, and when rector of  
the University of Oporto bitterly at-  
tacked that dogma of the faith, and  
especially that of Our Lady's Immacu-  
late Conception.

The number of Cardinals is now re-  
duced to forty-seven, twenty-three short  
of the full number of seventy, and the English-  
speaking world has now only two repre-  
sentatives in the Sacred College—Car-  
dinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore,  
and Cardinal Loe, Archbishop of  
Armagh.

We read that at Lourdes there are  
900 altars, whereas Mass is said at  
times continuously from sunrise to mid-  
day; and that in one year, 1,014,000 com-  
municants, 131,261 persons who bathed in  
the famous waters, 2,000,000 pilgrims,  
among them four Cardinals, 170 Arch-  
bishops and Bishops. At times confes-  
sions had to be heard in the streets or on  
the steps of the churches.

A visitor of interest in Rome is the  
Rev. Matthew Makil, Bishop and  
Vicar Apostolic of Changanery, Mala-  
bar Coast, India, one of the three  
black bishops in the world. Bishop  
Makil and his secretary, Rev. Joseph  
Chandy, who is also colored, and like  
his Ordinary, speaks excellent English,  
have been received in audience by the  
Holy Father.

More than 400 members of Children  
of Mary left Cork recently on a pil-  
grimage to Lourdes. A large number  
of the pilgrims assembled at the sta-  
tion to see their friends depart. The  
scene in the station, was we believe,  
paralleled in the history of pilgrims  
from this city of ours, and the spectacle  
of the vast throng of spectators and  
large number of pilgrims was unique.

Col. J. Murphy of the Wilkesbarre,  
Pa., returned, speaking at the six-  
tieth anniversary of the Hibernian  
Catholic Total Abstinence Union at  
Castle Island, Boston recently, be-  
fore a gathering of 15,000, declaring  
that the Catholic faith ought to allow any  
Catholic young man to keep company  
with her unless he had joined a total  
abstinence union. It was owing to this  
statement taken by the girls of Wilkesbarre,  
he said, that his regiment was put in  
such a condition. His declaration  
was enthusiastically received.

His Majesty's Letters Patent have  
passed the Great Seal of Ireland ap-  
pointing the Right Hon. Redmond John  
Barry to be His Majesty's Chancellor of  
Ireland, and in the same year the  
official meeting of the Privy Council  
held recently in the Council  
Chamber, Dublin Castle, the Right Hon.  
Redmond John Barry took and sub-  
scribed the oath of allegiance, and the  
official oath prescribed by "The Pro-  
testant Oaths Act, 1868," on his ap-  
pointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
The Great Seal of Ireland is, therefore,  
once more in Catholic keeping, as it was  
during all the centuries between the  
dethroning of Henry II. and the dawn of the  
so-called Reformation.

Miss Annie Leary, so well-known and  
prominent in New York society, where  
she is a leader, has announced her in-  
tention of founding a big Catholic Uni-  
versity for Italians on the highest point of  
Columbus. Miss Leary who has been  
made a Papal Countess by the Holy  
Father in recognition of her numerous  
charities and good works, is said to ex-  
pect substantial assistance from Mrs.  
Betty Green in her ambitious project.  
It is Miss Leary's intention to donate  
the site, of 80 or more acres near Castle-  
ton, and to erect thereon a gigantic  
bronze statue of Christopher Columbus.  
It is said the authorities on the sub-  
ject, and that her project will shortly  
be under way.

In the Middle Kingdom of China  
there are not only Chinese Trappists,  
but Chinese Franciscans, Chinese  
Jesuits, Chinese Dominicans and other  
priests of religious orders. Since  
the Propaganda, on November 23, 1845,  
issued a special decree to all the mis-  
sions to establish seminaries for a native  
clergy, from Christian families of the old  
China, and to train them diligently  
for their high vocation in humanistic  
science, in philosophy and theology, as  
well as in their native literature and in  
the ancient classics of China, the  
number of Chinese priests has already  
increased. In 1848 there were 135; in  
1880, 240; in 1890, 371; in 1900, 445; in  
1908, 550; at present the number is  
631.

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