

# The Catholic Register.

"Truth Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. IX.—NO. 13.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Violet—After "Asperges me" the Blessing and the distribution of the Palma. Antiphon, Hosanna Filio David. During the distribution—Pueri Hobraorum ramos olivarum; and Pueri Hobraorum Vestimta prosternebant in via. Here the Procession begins; Procession in pace. R. In nomine Christi. The Procession passes out into the porch, two or more cantors to enter the church, closing the door and facing the procession, singing antiphonally the hymn, Gloria, laus, et honor, tibi sit, Rex Christo Redemptor, etc. Then the Sub-deacon knocks at the door with the foot of the cross, which being opened, the Procession enters the church singing, Ingressus Dominus, etc. Then follows the Mass; Int., Domino ne longo Grad., Tenuisti manum, Tract., Deus, Deus meus, etc. Here follows the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to St. Matthew. Off., Improperium expectavit cor meum et miseriam. Com., Pater, et non potest hinc calix transire. Vespers of the day—Hymn, Vexilla Regis.  
Monday, April 1.—Violet—Of the Feria.  
Tuesday, April 2.—Violet of the Feria. At Mass, the Passion according to St. Mark.  
Wednesday, April 3.—Violet—At Mass, the Passion according to St. Luke. Evening Office, Chanting of Tenebrae, etc.  
Thursday, April 4.—"Maunday Thursday." At Office, Violet, At Mass (White) The Blessing of the Holy Oils, Washing Feet, etc. Evening Office, Chanting of Tenebrae, etc.  
Friday, April 5.—Black—"Good Friday." Mass of the Pro Sanctified, The Passion according to St. John, Adoration of the Cross. Evening Office, Chanting of Tenebrae, etc.  
Saturday, April 6.—Violet—Holy Saturday. Blessing of the Paschal Candle, the New Fire, Holy Water, Font, etc.

## Current Topics.

**The British Government has at last decided to establish a naval station in Newfoundland, which will be the base of operations for the North Atlantic which Equinax does in the Pacific. The project should have a direct interest for Canadians, especially of the Maritime Province, because it is based upon the idea of augmenting the Imperial naval reserve by training the young fishermen for the purpose, and those of the neighboring provinces would assuredly be included. The third-class cruiser Calypso, 2,770 tons, has been selected by the Admiralty for special service as a stationary drill ship so located in Placentia Bay, on our south coast, and is now being fitted out at Portsmouth. The first batch of fifty of our naval reserves are already undergoing training in the warship Charibdis, having embarked on her in November for a winter cruise in the West Indies. The location of the naval base will be Marquise, in Placentia Bay. The place is destined to become a rendezvous for a large British squadron, and the new scheme of Imperial defence provides a liberal estimate for its maintenance. A graving dock for the repair of warships will be built, a force of artificers will be stationed there, and while the machine shops in St. John's will probably suffice for present purposes, the erection of others at Marquise must follow before long, and the establishment of such a plant would necessitate the port being garrisoned. It will serve another important purpose in that it will be made a coaling station.**

**Count Von Walderssee, General Barrow and General Wogack have been in consultation, and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tientsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically settled. This proposition was satisfactory to General Barrow, and was accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops have withdrawn, thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued, however, that no British officer shall leave or even "snoop out" at night or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the Adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his interference is uncalled for, and that the Australian marines are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tientsin. The arrangements made by General Baillon, the French Commander, are regarded as completely satisfactory, and all danger of a collision between the British and the French is considered obviated.**

**The special committee of the Legislature appointed to consider the Premier's bill to provide for grants for road improvement met last week. Mr. Pattillo presided, and Mr. K. W. McKay, editor of the Municipal World, was appointed secretary. Evidence was given by Messrs. Alex. Griffiths, Niagara Falls, President Welland Good Roads Association; J. A. Ramden, Toronto, Secretary Municipal Good Roads Association; R. J. Jolly, Elizabethtown, Warden of Leeds and Grenville; Hugh Hughes, Haxton; M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, and A. F. Wood.**

**ex-M.P.P., Madoc. The general opinion of the witnesses was in favor of road improvement, and the sum of one million dollars, which the Government proposed to give in this direction, was thought to be satisfactory. The belief prevailed that the amount should be paid as soon as earned, and not distributed over a period of ten years. It was also thought that power should be given municipalities to expend money for this purpose without submitting a by-law to the people. The individual opinion of almost every witness was in favor of a county road system, but it was thought the question as to who should control the roads should be submitted to the people. Those who were interested in the toll roads favored expanding a portion of the grant towards buying them out, but the almost universal feeling was against using the money to buy road machinery. Opinion was divided as to the method of dividing the money, some wanting acreage, so to population, others equalized assessment, to be the basis, while others yet wanted all counties to share equally. The selection of the roads to be improved should be left with the bodies who expended the money.**

**In the Legislature on Thursday night Hon. Mr. University. Harcourt introduced one of the most important measures of the session, under the official title of "An Act to amend the Act respecting the University of Toronto and University College, Toronto." In brief, the bill is a measure for aid to the university. The most important clause of the bill is that relating to instruction in science, which provides that for the purpose of encouraging a study of the mineral, forest and other resources of the Province, and supplying the demand for expert knowledge in engineering and manufactures, the Province will pay from the consolidated revenues the salaries of instructors in the departments of chemistry, physics, mineralogy and geology, and the cost of the maintenance of these departments. These payments will be based upon the annual estimates of the university trustees, and the first payment under the new act will apply to the present financial year of the university, which closes June 30th. This expenditure from the funds of the Province will be over and above the annual grant of \$7,000 to the University. Of this annual grant the scientific department heretofore received \$1,800. Mr. Harcourt is of opinion that the additional grant under the clause referred to will for this year reach \$20,000, and will of course grow from year to year with the development of the university and the country. It is further stated that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set aside that portion of lands on the north side of College street (opposite the new Technical School) and known as lot 7, 8, 9 and 10, and now held in trust by the Crown, to be used for the erection of buildings for the mineralogy and geology departments of the School of Practical Science. A prominent feature of the bill is that relating to money matters. The finances and property are kept quite distinct from academic or educational matters. A Board of Trustees will have full power over the property and income of the university. Heretofore the Senate has had this power, but deputed it to the Board of Trustees. The board had, therefore, no legalized existence under the old act. The present act legalizes it, and places in its hands the fullest responsibility as to the management of the property of the university. The board will consist of nine members, four of whom will be ex-officio members, namely, the Chancellor, the President of University, and the Principal of University College. There has never been a principal of the college before, and it is not yet decided who will be appointed or when. The remaining five trustees will be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.**

**In accordance with the University Bill now before the Senate, the Senate of the University will hereafter be composed as follows:—The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of the University, the Principal of the College, the President or other head of each federating university or college, and all Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of the University who held these offices on or before the date of the passing of the act, ex-officio members. Representatives appointed by the professors and associate professors of the University: Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and physiology, two members; political economy, constitutional law, Roman law and history, two members; professors and associate professors in the College, one member; the Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of every federated or affiliated college or school in the Province, federated or affiliated April 23, 1897, each one member; graduates in arts of the University of Toronto, twelve members; graduates of Victoria University and the graduates of University of Toronto enrolled in Victoria College, five members; graduate in law, two members; graduates in medicine, four members; persons holding certificates as high school principals or assistants, who are actually engaged in teaching, two members; federating universities, one representative for every 100 graduates in arts. Appointments and elections to the Senate shall be for three years, and until their successors are appointed or elected.**

**The decadence of the English "Hotel Cecil," which means the British Government as administered by Lord Salisbury, has become a topic of everyday discussion, chiefly in the rank of its supporters. The reaction, which has long been foreseen by every acute observer, has begun even in advance of expected causes in the shape of the onerous burden of taxation which will soon be imposed. The fresh lease of power, which was snatched at a lucky moment in the autumn, would not be renewed if a general election were announced for three months hence. Even such a staunch and careful supporter of the Conservatives as the Spectator admits to-day that the Government is "crumbling," and declares it is a political assumption beyond argument that the Government cannot win another electoral victory. Curiously enough, the Spectator uses this as a basis of urging Lord Salisbury to adopt an independent policy, doing, if need be, public opinion, and at all events ignoring the electoral effects of its measures. It counsels the Government to carry out three particular measures despite the popular effect. These are for the reduction of over-representation from Ireland, the imposition of heavy rates for liquor licenses, and the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in Ireland. There is no room for doubt as to the realness, not to say the spirit of revolt, among the Unionist members of Parliament, who are already beyond the control of party discipline. The divisions lists have shown this several times in the past month, and the Right Hon.**

**Hon. Mr. Dryden, in moving an address in the Ontario Legislature respecting the establishment of a remount depot in Canada, said:—The industry of horse-breeding has not lately received that attention from the agricultural population generally that was accorded to it in former years. The trade in horses has for a long time been comparatively dull, the markets that were accessible in former years being practically closed. This is apparent from the statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries. These show that in 1892 we had horses in Ontario to the value of \$65,812,200. From 1892 the value was greatly reduced, until in 1897 the low mark was reached at \$36,111,085. For 1897 the value has been steadily increasing, being given in 1899 at \$42,713,657. It is only within the past three years that increasing activity in this trade has been seen. Trade has now an upward tendency, requires only a slight encouragement to bring it back to the situation of years gone by. The trade and navigation returns show that Canada exported to the United States in 1893 10,000 horses, valued at \$1,123,889. During the following year the number was reduced materially, and in 1900 it is given as only 1,920, valued at \$225,025. Since then the attention of the breeders and dealers has turned to the British market, and a considerable number of horses are exported annually to that country. This number has correspondingly increased as the number sent to the United States decreased. In 1893 1,940 horses were exported to Great Britain, valued at \$247,310. In 1896 this number had increased to 17,182, valued at \$1,729,608, these being the highest figures yet reached in any one year. In Great Britain our horses have been favorably received and are highly valued. The entire export comprises two classes: first, horses that can be utilized as heavy drays, and second, those that can be used for driving or coach horses, the supply of the latter being much less than of the former, the trade is almost entirely confined to the heavier grade. Mr. Dryden concluded by moving the following address to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:—**

**The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario humbly sheweth:—**  
"(1) That for many years prizes have been awarded for horses of different grades and classes at Exhibitions held in the principal centres of the Province, resulting in a great improvement in the horses now placed on the market, and that for several years army remounts and artillery horses have received the special attention of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.  
"(2) That the experience of the officials of the British Government in selecting horses in Ontario for army purposes, warrants the belief that the quality of our Canadian horses is of the highest order, and that for strength, endurance and sound constitution they are not excelled in any country. That by actual trial in the field during the conduct of the war in South Africa it was seen that these qualities were characteristic of Canadian horses.  
"(3) That the establishment of a remount station in Ontario would so encourage our horse breeders to produce the best horses for army purposes that large numbers of choice animals would always be easily obtained for use in the British army in case of emergency.  
"Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to cause this their petition to be laid before the proper authorities of the United Kingdom, and that in any other way that may be considered expedient to your Excellency the attention of the Imperial Government be called to the advantages to the British service as well as to Canada that would be likely to accrue through the establishment of a station in the Province of Ontario for the purposes herein set forth. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

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**A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, has received several sharp reminders from his own followers that his high-handed defiance of the traditions and privileges of the House of Commons was resented by the members without regard to party. A significant feature of the situation is, however, that Mr. Balfour and others of the Cecil family are quite indifferent to those warnings and their threatened culmination. It is no secret that Prime Minister Salisbury is longing for an opportunity to retire, while it is well known that Mr. Balfour was never deeply enamoured of public life. Least of all would the members of the Cecil family regret the eclipse of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which would be one of the most important effects of the defeat of the present Government. It would be going too far to say that the Cabinet is riding for a fall. The times are too critical and the Opposition too disorganized for such a policy to be thought of. Moreover, it is by no means impossible that some development of such a crisis might divert control to Joseph Chamberlain, which would be more distasteful personally to the "Hotel Cecil" than the Liberals return to power under a man like Lord Rosebery. It may be expected, therefore, that the present session will continue with Balfour riding roughshod over the obstacles of the House, and carrying out the policy of boldness recommended by the Spectator without regard to the electoral effect upon the Conservative party, whose lease of power will certainly expire at the next general election.**

## WINDHORST'S GREAT WORK

### What His Popular Union for the Defence of Catholic Rights Has Accomplished.

**A very instructive little article on one branch of Catholic organization in Germany appears in the February issue of the "Union," a monthly review published in Paris; the interests of the Catholic Associations of Workingmen. It is especially timely in view of the recent Encyclical on Christian Democracy, and contains important hints for those who take an interest in the proposed federation of Catholic societies in the United States. Besides, it goes a long way to explain the magnificent unity and force of the Catholic body in Germany. The article is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Julius Schah, Procurator General of the Little Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul—a society which is doing an immense amount of good among the working classes of France, Germany and even Canada. It is entitled "The Popular Union for Catholic Germany," and is as follows:—**

**This Union is Windhorst's last creation—coming after the other social organizations it serves to bind them together, and may be considered their crown. Thanks to the Popular Union, each of these organizations is enabled to co-operate with the others for the general good of society and religion without being hampered in its own work. In April, 1890, Leo XIII. addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Cologne in which he urged all German Catholics to unite their efforts with those of the government and the Centre for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. This pontifical document stimulated the bishops in their meeting at Fuda on Aug. 23, 1890, to issue a collective letter on the social question. In this they did justice to the activity of the Centre and of Catholic economists to secure legislation suited to the needs of the working classes, and warmly recommended perseverance in the effort to bring about legislative reform and the development of social organizations. The number of Workingmen's Associations had been increasing constantly since 1820—societies of peasants, artisans, shopkeepers were everywhere developing and occupying themselves with their social and political obligations. But all these societies collectively did not reach the nation at large. They had no influence on the Catholic body of the country to raise the standard of social reform in town and country in one united movement. Windhorst saw the need for combining action, and at once set about realizing it. He had long foreseen the labors and combats which the social question would inevitably impose upon the Catholics of the country. During the autumn of 1890 when he (was already bowed down by age and infirmity, and in spite of the prohibitions of his medical advisers, he made**

**several journeys to the Province of the Rhine to prepare the foundation of the popular union and draw up the rules which should guide it. First of all, it was necessary to combat the subversive theories of the Social Democracy, which menaced the Church, the school and the family and were undermining the foundations of social Christian order. Bismarck and the Liberals had tried to conjure away the danger by rigorous laws against the Socialists. The Catholic leader saw that the only means of securing the victory was by adopting the spiritual weapon of truth. In their congress at Halle, October, 1890, the Socialists had openly declared war upon the Catholic Church, which they recognized to be their most redoubtable enemy. To this Windhorst replied on November 20th by a manifesto to the Catholics of Germany, in which he asked them to join the Popular Union. The motto of the new organization was: "For the fight against error and subversive theories in the social domain, and for the defense and re-establishment of social Christian order. The call of the heroic old chieftain was answered. Before his death, in the spring of 1891, Windhorst had the consolation to know that more than 100,000 Catholics were marshalled under the standard of the Popular Union. His heart's desire was thus realized. He had led the Centre to brilliant victories in the legislative order, in favor of the working classes, of the rural population and of commerce, he had now succeeded in banding the Catholic people together to work for social reform and to combat the aims of the Socialists.**

**After ten years of existence the Popular Union now numbers 186,000 members, and the Social Democracy finds itself face to face with a compact and energetic foe. Socialism has at its service thousands of indefatigable adherents who, by means of meetings, newspapers, in their conversations, at the workshop, in the beer-houses, and among the families of their friends leave no stone unturned to win new converts. At the last elections they were able to roll up 1,800,000 votes—it was the harvest for which their agitators had been working so long and so hard. This well-organized activity on the part of the Socialists is met by the association of the Popular Union. Its members are the lay apostles of the Catholic people in the social domain. In every locality, in every street of the large towns, they have at their head "men of confidence," in every club or district "managers," in the different provinces or dioceses, "provincial or diocesan representatives," all of whom receive their instructions from the Presidency and from the Central Committee at Munchen-Gladbach, in the Province of the Rhine. To strengthen and develop this organization and stimulate the zeal of the workers, frequent meetings of the officers are held. The number of these now runs into the thousands, and they serve as intermediaries between the members of the Union throughout Germany. They distribute the bulletins, fly-leafs and notices, arrange public meetings, and meet together to discuss social questions. In this way the social movement is continually gaining fresh adherents for the foundation of "popular bureaus, workingmen's clubs, peasant associations, Raffenbanks, philanthropic institutions of all kinds, the development of the Catholic press, foundation of libraries, etc."**

**The primary scope of the Popular Union is the diffusion of social instruction so as to excite interest among the masses in the important problems which affect them. With this object more than 4,000 popular meetings have been assembled. These assemblies are open to the general public, and in them the workingman finds himself surrounded by thousands of Christians who share his convictions. Eminent speakers explain and refute the errors and utopias of socialism, and the hearts are made to feel an enthusiastic love for religion, the family and the Christian organization of society. At the close of the gathering time-honored hymns are sung, in which the audience renew their promise to be true to the faith of their fathers until death. Here, too, the farmer, artisan, laborer, learn what the Centre has done and proposes to do to better their condition. They are made acquainted with the means at their disposal for helping themselves. They are taught how to think and act in such a way as not to become a victim of the agitator of the moment, whereas the people**

**tation and wiles of the Socialists. But the spoken word is heard but stand in perpetual need of instruction and advice—and here begins the role of the press. The Social Democracy today possesses 132 newspapers, and hundreds of popular pamphlets which it spreads broadcast all over the country. Its tracts run into the millions. The press of the Centre makes a gallant fight against this propaganda. The Popular Union supports it by a social correspondence which puts two articles on social economy every week at the disposition of 240 Catholic newspapers free of charge. Every member of the Union pays a tax of one mark a year, and in return receives the eight numbers of the Review of the Association. Tracts are every where circulated refuting the errors and accusations of socialism, and explaining the action of the Church and of the Centre on behalf of the laborer, the artisan, the tradesman and the peasant. The Catholic population eagerly reads these writings, millions of which are printed, and then passes them on to friend and foe in the street and in the workshop.**

**It were impossible to exaggerate the amount of good effected by these popular gatherings, and this propaganda of the press. The results are already making themselves felt. At the last elections the number of votes polled the Socialists remained stationary, nay, actually diminished in the Catholic districts in Hanover, the Rhenish province, Franconia and Sussia. The people are now better instructed as to the principles of social reform and the best means for attaining it. Zeal is continually on the increase, and Catholics are becoming more and more loyal to their representatives of the Centre.**

**This synopsis of the activity of the Popular Union would not be complete without some information about the Popular Bureaus which it has organized. There are already twenty-five of these established in the industrial districts to supply the information to workmen about the protective laws, the school code, the regulations for military service, rents, rates, taxes, etc., and instructs him how to draw up necessary documents when occasion requires. These bureaus have secured for their clients indemnities or refunds of sums varying from thirty marks to fifty thousand. Moreover, they exercise a conciliating influence and forestall much grumbling by keeping the workmen informed as to their rights and duties. Finally, the Popular Union has assembled several important meetings for the purpose of giving practical instruction on the social question—in 1892 at Munchen-Gladbach; in 1893, at Bamberg and Neisse, in 1894 at Erfurt, in 1895 at Dortmund, in 1896 at Schwabach Gmund. Between 600 and 800 ecclesiastics and laymen of all conditions have taken part in these gatherings, which have always lasted a week or more. The Popular Union met all the expenses. On December 23, 1890, Leo XIII. wrote as follows to the President of the Popular Union: "All who have at heart the interests of the faith and of religion, of morality and public order, of the stability of the family, and the security of public institutions, must approve of your undertaking. We are therefore convinced that your noble initiative from all classes of people—thinking men, and will produce abundant fruit." The Sovereign Pontiff's words have been verified. The Popular Union has done and will continue to do an immense amount of good, for its existence is becoming every day more and more necessary.**

## C.M.B.A. DAY

Members of This Order will Gather at Buffalo

**The flourishing Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is now in its 25th year. Some time ago it was decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the order at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition and negotiations with the Exposition Management which followed, have resulted in the naming of Tuesday, July 23rd, next, as C.M.B.A. Day at the Pan-American. It is believed that this will be the largest reunion the Association has ever held. From all sections the local committees are promising large attendance. From Pittsburg word comes that one thousand persons from that city alone will be present. The association officials are negotiating with the different railroads leading to Buffalo, for special excursion rates. Every effort is being made to make this the most memorable event in the history of the association.**