

social laws and judged by the same intellectual standards?

Permit a few remarks in conclusion and by way of application:

First. The history of the Roman Catholic church covers a period of a thousand years and more. That history is a part of the fabric of universal literature. It cannot be destroyed. It cannot be reversed. It cannot be fundamentally altered. The story of a life may be reconstructed, but the story of an institution covering decades, generations and centuries, is fixed and sealed in the unchanging archives of the past.

Sixty years ago there appeared a book written by Napoleon Roosell, of Paris, entitled, "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared in Their Threefold Relationship to Wealth, Knowledge and Prosperity." That is not the only document in existence dealing with the general effect of Romanism when it becomes dominant in a country. The history of the past two hundred years attests the fact that when a country is controlled by Roman Catholicism it begins to decline. When a country throws off the yoke of Rome it begins to prosper. This has something to do with the problem of Home Rule in Ireland.

The secret desire of the leaders of the Roman Catholic church is expressed in one word, "Control." Rome aims to control the mind, conscience, family, marriage, childhood, education, the public press and legislation. The Church of Rome is an ecclesiastical monarchy, ruled from the head down. The modern state is a democracy ruled from the foundation up. Rome is what Rome has been. Grant her the power, and she will re-produce herself in history. We need not be blind to the possibilities involved. The history of Europe is the history of Rome. Read history!

Second.—The history of the Roman Catholic church proves that she entered the political realm and secured and retained, for centuries, political power and influence. The history of the Roman Catholic church is very largely the history of a political organization.

Third.—History also proves that the Roman Catholic church having achieved political position and power, became corrupt, cruel and immoral, and, through one revolution after another, gradually lost her political place and influence. Rome stands rejected today by the most Roman Catholic nations of Europe.

Fourth. — It is believed today by millions of intellectual men and women that the Roman Catholic church is trying to regain her lost position of temporal power and temporal glory.