

The Catholic Record.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1902. To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1902. THE CHRISTIAN PROTECTORATE IN THE EAST.

The French Government is already finding out that it cannot be anti-Catholic at home and yet retain its prestige in the East as a leading Christian nation.

Already Germany and Italy have succeeded in asserting their claim to be recognized in the Turkish Empire as the guardians of the interests of their own subjects in that country.

The Porte had agreed to appoint a Christian Governor of the province of Syria in order to satisfy the European powers that the Christians there would not be subject to such persecutions as have almost exterminated those of Armenia.

The more conservative religionists express great doubt that the proposed union can be brought about, but the religious press of nearly all the Protestant sects are favorable to the plan.

A FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE.

A despatch from Paris announces that Spain is on the point of concluding a treaty of alliance with France. The Spanish Government has deemed it necessary to end its state of isolation which was the immediate cause of the loss of its colonial empire.

The official newspaper of Madrid, the Correspondencia Militar, enumerates many common interests of France and Spain, and declares that the present Liberal Government of Spain will not resign office until the treaty of alliance between the two powers be concluded.

It is stated that the Spanish Government would have been glad to have made the alliance with England in preference to France were it not that the English alliance would be unpopular at the present time in Spain.

The strength of the present tendency towards an alliance has been emphasized by the marked cordiality of the speeches made by the French Minister of War, M. Andre, and the Prince of Asturias, who interchanged compliments

in their speeches delivered at the banquet given in Paris at the end of the military manoeuvres recently held in France, and at which the Prince assisted. The toasts on this occasion were also full of expressions of cordiality between the two nations.

Minister Jules Cambon has been appointed French ambassador to Madrid, and this appointment will also undoubtedly tend to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations.

A POPE FOR LUTHERANISM AND CALVINISM.

The Emperor William of Germany recently delivered at Gotha an address in which he advocated strongly a confederation of all the State Churches of the Empire.

Nearly all the Protestant States of Germany have State Churches which are Lutheran or Calvinistic, and Prussia itself has no less than six. There were twenty five German States in the Empire, before the Imperial unification took place in 1871.

A conference of the representatives of these Churches was recently held at Eisenach, and a committee was appointed to conduct a propaganda for their federation so that if possible there may be one State Church recognized throughout the Empire.

It is proposed that each district Church with the new federation shall retain its doctrinal peculiarities, and adhere to its own Confession of Faith, for it is admitted that with so many various schools of theological opinion as exist in Germany, it would be impossible to unite them under one creed.

Another argument was that Catholics should not be employed by Protestants, because Catholic School Boards do not employ Protestants. Another member of the Board, Mr. Benjamin Bernhard, was asked by the reporter whether a Catholic teacher would have any opportunity to introduce religion into the school work.

At a meeting of the School Board held on August 25th it was determined to ask Miss Harcourt to agree to the cancellation of her contract. In reference to the arguments used by Mr. Porter we have to say that the action of Catholic School Boards is not to be set forward as a plea in regard to the management of Public schools.

But the Kaiser is astute. He is convinced that the headship of the whole German Church will give him as great a power over the consciences of men as he now wields over their political aspirations, and he will not readily permit himself to be thwarted in the effort to put himself into the position of an absolute master over the souls and consciences of his subjects as he now exercises over their politics.

ism adheres to its primary principle that each individual is the supreme authority for himself to determine what is of true Christian faith, and what is subversive of Christ's teaching.

The present effort to unite German Protestantism is without doubt preliminary to a further endeavor to make the Emperor be regarded as a sort of Pope having jurisdiction over the State Churches of the Scandinavian as well as the Teutonic races; and if once he succeeds in putting himself into this position in Europe, the influence may extend far beyond Europe into countries where German Lutheranism has gained a foothold.

FLAGRANT BIGOTRY IN FORT ERIE.

A case of flagrant bigotry and injustice on the part of the Public School Trustees of the village of Fort Erie is strongly commented on by the Illustrated Buffalo Express of August 31st.

Miss Elizabeth Harcourt, a highly respectable young lady, was engaged by the Board of Trustees to teach one of the schools of the village on the re-opening of the schools on Sept. 1st after the summer vacation.

Early in August an advertisement appeared in a Toronto paper for a teacher, and seventy applications were sent in, among which was that of Miss Harcourt. No mention had been made in the advertisement to the effect that any particular religious belief was required.

Among the applications Miss Harcourt's qualifications were deemed by the Board to be the best, and Mr. Porter declares that the possibility of Miss Harcourt being a Catholic was carefully discussed, the conclusion being that "there was not much chance of a Harcourt being a Catholic."

It came to Miss Harcourt's ear that a number of the people of Fort Erie are much opposed to Catholics, and as she did not wish to accept the position sailing under false colors, she wrote to Joseph Schryer, secretary of the Board, informing him that she is a Catholic. Mr. Schryer made known the contents of the letter to the Board, and Mr. Porter hawked the letter through the town showing it to the parents of many of the children who attend the school.

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It should be scarcely necessary for us to say that this story is an evident fabrication. It is true that the toilet of the Italians is not generally so elaborate as that of the English or Germans; nevertheless they are skillful in the art of keeping themselves clean with few adjuncts in the way of cosmetics than the English and Germans use.

way of taxation or by Government grant allowed for Protestant children who attend the schools.

There is some doubt whether the darker shade of the Southrons be not more characteristic of health and endurance than the fairer one of Northern countries. Some physicians maintain that this is the case, and that the superior beauty of a fair skin is purely a fancy of self-conceit.

In this case we may see a strong reason why Catholics should loyally support Catholic schools wherever they are established. They are from time to time given a taste of the inherent bigotry which is inculcated in the Orange and other lodges, and this bigotry crops out especially in the management and teaching of the Public schools.

We can well imagine the spirit in which this gentleman's teaching will be given. Undoubtedly his influence will be directed toward proselytizing Catholic children, inasmuch as he goes out of his way to dictate how Public School boards should act toward Catholic teachers who apply to them for employment.

The fact that this anti-Catholic influence pervades the public school teaching, even when it is not openly manifested, is one of the reasons why Catholics should have Catholic schools wherever it is possible to support them, and why Catholic ratepayers should always support the Catholic schools in their localities.

AN ARBITRATION CASE BEFORE THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The first international dispute which comes before the Arbitration Tribunal established by the Peace Conference which met at the Hague is a claim made by the Government of the United States upon the Government of Mexico for the payment to the Catholic Church of California for certain ecclesiastical endowments which had been appropriated by the civil authorities in Mexico so far back in the past as the period when Mexico and California belonged to Spain.

Mr. George Wyndham, the Secretary for Ireland, has recently exhibited remarkable activity in repressing the expression of public opinion on the misgovernment of Ireland. A century ago Lord Cornwallis called the Act of Union, consummated as it was through the shameful purchase of a Parliament which in no sense represented the people of Ireland, "a piece of dirty work."

A DUCK STORY.

A ridiculous story has been despatched to the press of this continent from London, England, which is said to have been sent originally from Rome by the correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, to the effect that "a well-known ecclesiastic has forwarded a remarkable petition to the Pope in the interests of civilized society and the honor of religion in Italy."

Students belonging to the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon colleges at Rome are easily recognizable by their general neatness and cleanliness, but in the Italian seminaries and monastic novitiates the traditional sanctity of dirt still holds sway. In most of them, soap, hair-brush and looking-glass are worldly luxuries excluded by rule, and the clerics emerging therefrom perpetuate the tradition.

It should be scarcely necessary for us to say that this story is an evident fabrication. It is true that the toilet of the Italians is not generally so elaborate as that of the English or Germans; nevertheless they are skillful in the art of keeping themselves clean with few adjuncts in the way of cosmetics than the English and Germans use.

We do not deny that the two last named nationalities are as a whole fine specimens of humanity, and in their

own estimation at least their blonde hue gives them a personal beauty which Southern races cannot claim.

There is some doubt whether the darker shade of the Southrons be not more characteristic of health and endurance than the fairer one of Northern countries. Some physicians maintain that this is the case, and that the superior beauty of a fair skin is purely a fancy of self-conceit. On this point, which is much a matter of taste, we shall not enter upon any discussion, stating merely that it is a matter which man cannot control, as it lies purely in the domain of Divine Providence.

The "well-known" but unnamed ecclesiastic referred to in the press despatch, we doubt not, is an imaginary being, as is also the petition referred to by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.

We have on many occasions referred to the fantastic tales told by Roman correspondents to the press, in order to make the columns of their journals interesting to their readers. We do not doubt that the correspondent on this occasion has invented the whole story which he tells so graphically; or it may be that by loafing around the kitchens or back stairs of the houses of some of the Cardinals, the waiters and the maids with whom he ingratiated himself by the gifts of some balocchi or other coveted objects, he amused himself by telling him the marvelous tales which he so delights in repeating to the readers of the Morning Chronicle.

IRELAND UNDER COERCION AGAIN.

Mr. George Wyndham, the Secretary for Ireland, has recently exhibited remarkable activity in repressing the expression of public opinion on the misgovernment of Ireland.

Another of Mr. Wyndham's tyrannical acts is the issuing of summonses against several Irish members of Parliament under the Crimes Act, because of speeches delivered in August at a United Irish League meeting held at Birr. These summonses are directed against Michael Keady, E. Haviland Burke and John O'Donnell. Against several other prominent members of the League, similar summonses have also been issued.

A mass meeting was held in Phenix Park, Dublin, on the 14th inst., to denounce Mr. Wyndham's atrocious conduct. The speeches delivered and the resolutions passed indicate that Mr. Wyndham's tyranny has not succeeded in repressing Irish patriotism.

NATIONAL CHURCHES.

The question of changing the name of the Church of England in Canada was discussed by the General Synod of that Church which met recently in Montreal, on a motion of Mr. J. A. Worrel, to the effect that "a joint committee of both houses of the Synod be appointed to take such steps as may be necessary to have the church in the Dominion of Canada designated by a distinctive national name as in the case of Ireland, South Africa or the United States.

the tune which the landlords piped. The peculiarly odious act of tyranny perpetrated by Mr. Wyndham is the proclamation under the Crimes Act of five peaceable Irish counties together with Dublin city, which is at the present moment the most orderly and law-abiding city in the world.

At a recent meeting, Mr. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, declared that the Government proclamation is "a gross and wicked outrage issued at the whim of a despot, and a gang of absentee landlords." He added that "the only way to meet this proclamation is to make the political situation in Ireland too hot for the men responsible for it. Let them create fierce agitation, and Dublin will rise up as one man to join the United Irish League and make it as powerful and menacing to British misrule as the Land League was twenty years ago."

Mr. John Dillon fully approved Mr. Redmond's proposal, and described the proclamation as "audacious and ruffianly." He said that "Belfast has more crime in one month than Dublin has in five years. But will Belfast be proclaimed? Surely not; for Belfast is the centre from which the landlords can declare that there is one section of Ireland which will approve of any act of oppression perpetrated against the Irish people."

It is a satisfaction to know that even Belfast is becoming restive under the persistent tyranny of landlordism, as the recent election there shows. Two other elections recently held in England have also shown that the present Coercion Government are losing their control of even the constituencies of England, and that the days of the Government are numbered.

In Severnside the Government candidate was elected, indeed, but by a greatly diminished majority, while in Leeds the supporter of the administration was defeated and a Liberal elected, though at the general election a Conservative won the seat by so large a majority that it was thought that the verdict of the electors could not be reversed. It is needless to add that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues are greatly alarmed at these indications of a great change in public opinion.

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The mover argued that the present name of that Church is "long, unsuitable, and entirely indefensible, and the formation of a General synod combining all the dioceses into a national Church had done away with all excuse for its use." The speaker believed that the adoption of a national name would attract people to the Church as "something indigenous, something which formed an integral part of the country."

lied to be the just as appropriate as the ecclesiastical national sense."

Other speakers objected to the proposed change of the name of the Church of England, and Judge Macville entered at length in the advocacy of the word Anglican, which was understood was proposed; but he failed to be gained by substituting Saxon term.

A motion was then N. Hoyle's of Toronto committee be appointed whether or no it is the church in Canada distinctive national accepted by the movement, and became motion.

Mr. Matthew W moved, and a Judge seconded a sixth motion carried by vote of 3 to 1 the present the church on the first occasion coming before the makes it highly pr soon be brought forward.

A similar agitation for some time in the object in view of the Protestant I that country, in order which will not suggest ive character of the tion, as the term This agitation has result so far; but believe that some desired by the introduced also.

It does not into what name modern designate themselves transform themselves indefectible Church substituted by any el they may adopt; marked that the v agitation is going seeks the want of which is essential Christ; and they for the absence of adoption of some o

Christ institute fold under one sh Faith and one Ba of England in Can at Episcopal C States, though Church of Englan from their soc and are liable its teachings time. Being dis Churches, "mis houses" as Can it cannot be ex not adopt new d can Church has at least actual standards teach given in the Common Prayer and Baptismal r these rejected the nature of me that such chang time in the Can South Africa C independent of mother Church.

The "Church called in Holy and ground of human organiz or local church of being so des The principle churches which anxious to ass of England name, has no which makes m of Christ wh throughout al Church is not national, un application of

HEARING THE

Some idea made by Cath ligion in Eu century is g Catholic Wo ber: "Many, in which were intelligence to villages that guised priest tolic visit. to detail methods of Sometimes in village a cen it would be few; these w few Catholic that on th would be h holy myste English mar day the h to which during the made by th Government Satan any o