THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Che Catholte 3iecorv

 $\frac{5}{5}$ ${ }^{2}$

 Lompon, SATUGDAY, Juns 26, 1916 THE MAGNA CHARTA

 or less adequately to the eroat doou-
ment which has become the Afrm
basis on whioh the great superatruct. ment whioh has become suppratruct.
benifo on $\begin{aligned} & \text { hhioh the groat } \\ & \text { ure of liberty throughout the English. }\end{aligned}$. speaking rorld has bsen reared.
Indeed ite infuenoe extende muoh further.
 Armation or oommentary; and it
overy subequent law were to be be
owept away, there would still remain
thet

Thus writes Hallam whose judg.
ments carry the rreater weight when
we remember thet he mas the author We remember that he was the autho
of the Conatitational History of the Constitational Hiatory of
England. Though naturally biased by theprejudioesand necessarily fiffected search of four score years ago Hallam Was one of modern pioneers in recog.
nizing the unity that obtains through Chritatian civilization.
Commenting furthe
Charter Hallam ayya:


 ncient Baron them that we owe the Great Chartor Says Protessor Grean:
(John) returned from defeat
Franco) to find the nobles
to
 and Stephen Langton had assumed the
conatioutional position of the Primate
as ohampion of the old Englieh oustoma and law aggingt the person
aldeapotism of the kinge. An Anael
had withetood William the Red, a Theobold had resoued Rngland fro
the lawlegeneesg of Stephen, no Lan
ton prepared to withetand and resor
 John. At hle fret meeting with the
King he aclled on him to owear to
the observance of the laws oot th
Contesor, a phase in which th
 he proteeted against the royal homa日,
to the Pope and when John three
oned vongeanoe on the barons
 subj
law.

Langton was the recognized spokes. rights. As a strong and forcotul per-
sonality, oonscious of the duties as
well as the dignitios of his high offloe, he might have bearded a tyra
king and "withstood Peter to
face." He would then have been spiration to others; but he would
not have left the impress of hie
genias on the institutions of hall the genius on the institutions of half the
world. "trom being satiefled with resistance
such as this to tode acts of
tyranny, it was the Archbiehop's sim to reatore on a formal basis the older
treedom of the realm." Loving Englishman, more than a fear
loss and conscientious Primate, he Was ihe etaiterman of the movemen 1215, the Graat Chartior of

## by on Baron their

##  conditio England. a mooting in St. Panl's the gront dinal so infued the gethering in

 gland.} gland.} Cardinal to intuaced the getheringwith hit own danntioss spirit that he was able to arour evary man prosent to "Aght for thair litertic
 protonge of oboorving a saint'e das,
Langton, standing at the altar in the Churoh of St. Edmund, read th tatament of the righ
manded from the King. Barons advanoed to the altar, laid
their hande upon it, and swora, each
man man of them, botore the Caralinal,
that if these righto wore denied the Would forswear their fealty to the King and make war upon him until he should sign
their libertien."
It is unfortanately imposiible here, to do more Catholine Churoh those far of times ontered inte the ifte of the people and into the oiv lization and.
Though happily paseing almost on
irely from hietorical seholarohi there is a surpricing vitality in the popular and ignorant superstitio sinning of the ore of personal and ginning of
oivil liberty.
Yet, eppaking of the century on
England's history which gave wi the Magna Charta, Freaman says:
"In the root of the matter in our
"w and conatitution iteolf thoas


## ages nothing to do but to improve in detail."

It cannol too often be insisted
apon that the liberties which we
ojoy, the institutione of which we
coast, the constitution in which we glory are all rooted deep and firm
in those formative centuries when England ras Catholic, when great Churchmen were the groar dratesmen
when biehops and abbots drawn from whe people atat by right amonget the
nobles and championed the equal rights of all against the usurpation
of classes and the tyranny of kings On this 700 th anniversary of Magna
Charta thore is in progrese a mightior atruggle than that which culminatc
in wresting from a deepotio king the
Chare Charter of our liberties; and there in
a peocliar similarity in the question
that a peat atill hangs on the issue of the
thatraggle. Though to the enemy it
s.
 Slav barbarism and its allies; even
the German historian of the future will admit that the question in isesu if essentially the same as that de.
cided for England and the English
apeaking world in the thirteant apeaking world in the thirteenth
contury, and happily preserved
throngh vicieatude through viliesitudes and dangers-
none greater than the Reformation and Tudor despotism-to bles
the civilized world of to day. Now a danger threatens of
different kind but equal in magni-
tude to Lather's revolt and the des tude to Lather's revolt and the des.
potism of Henry and Elizabeth tions of Kuropean civilization may yet again withstand the shock, and
the nations true to the Catholio
traditions of liberty emerge victori. us to build again on those founda-
tione broad and deep laid by the
United Church before nchism and nited Church birth to the m
heresg gave
axagerated nationalism.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { THE VHRYREV. DENIS } \\
& \text { O'CONNOR, V. } G \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ble Rector of St. Peter's Seminary. has come a new honor and responai. hility. His Lordship Bishop Fallon

 has just announced to the clergy of Reverend Denis O'Connor his VioarRener General.
Father O'Connor has had a career
of unbroken success as a atudent in of unbroken success as a student in
High School, Collese and Grand
Seminary. His brethren, the devotea diocesan clergy, who welcomed hi
appointment as Rector of St. Peter'
will recognize in the new Vicarwill recognize in the new vicar-
General many of the qualitiee that
characterized his distinguished uncle, the late Archbishop OConnor,
Ag St. Petor's Saminary the Alma Mater of an ever growin
proportion of the clergy of th
Diocese it will be a holy home infla ence over the lives of its graduate
and a continuous inspiration durin
post. Ordinatios post - ordination years to remai
sver faithful to the high ideals an
goneroas zaal of the years of pre gonerons zoal of the years
paration for the priesthood.

| $\substack{\text { Thesen } \\ \text { The } \\ \text { lates the } \\ \text { the ole }}$ |
| :--- |


 colationship with the whole diooesinn
olergy whion will follow hie appoint
mont at Viear. Goneral of the Dio. mont as Vicar.
oese of London. Iates the Very Rev. Father O'Connor, on appointment which we toe

## THE SOHOOL TEACHERS'

 We have bofore us a copy of th the Ontario Legidlatare respecting nopectors.Briefly
it
Briefly it proposes to establish a
tand for superannuation ot teachers and for saperanna ion
trom the following sourcen (rom the following sources :
(1) Every teachar shall contribute
wo per oent. of total yearly analary wo per o
(2) Eve

## (2) Every echool board shall con- tribute one per cent. of salary paid to

 very teacher employed.(3) The Treasurer of Ontario shall
out of Coneolidated Revenue Fund place to the oredit of said Supuran.
uation fund two per cont. of total astion fund tro per cent. of total Existiong local tands are to
nerged into the Provinclal fund. merged into the Provinclal fund. have been employed as teachers o
inspectora for forty yeara or more fo nappectors for forty yeara or more fo have been thus employed for atteen years if physically incapacitated.
In other cases no beneftit will be paid until after the expiry of te the Superannuation Act. There is no reason at all to doub
that the financial provisions er actuarially soond and adequate.
The Bill defnnes the term "Teach
"Teacher" shall mean a person
qualififed acocording to the fegula
tions of the Department of Education tions of the Department of Education
to teach in a patic
schoool, high behol, beparate
school or collegiate in. stitate, Provincial, normal or mode
school or $\begin{aligned} & \text { achool to which } \\ & \text { Industrial } \\ & \text { RUucation Act applies. }\end{aligned}$ Thareis therefore no discriminatio
againat Separate gehools nor an exception made in their
Section II. reade thus It the salary of any teacher or in
spetor tor any year is leanthat 855 ,
it hhall be taren as being $\$ 550$ to This हiection would materially and
chiefly affect Separate schools staffed by religious teachers. We take it,
however, for the purposes of this
Act" means that 9550 would be the basis not only of the assessment of
contributions to the Superannuation Fund but also of the distribation of the benefits. It therefore is a m
ter of little or no importance.
Lest, however, andue best, however, arovision of the sot
be given to thio per may be well to consider the fact that the apparent remuneration-the
real salary paid out of sohool taxesI religious teachers is not whole cost oi maintaining religions teach-
ing communities. They munt be
housed and sometimes in other re. apecta provided for either directly or indirectil. The actual ealary paid is
in no senee adequate remuneration or the services received from the to the fall measure of the cost
of their maintenance.
But Catholice give these com. munities something more th
mones, whether paid directly or money, whether paid directily or in-
direotly. Thes give them their bent
blood, the zealous young women whe conseorate their lives to the work and
who alone make posible the per. petaatio
Now, also, we have the Christian
Brothers. In sympathy, in training,
in quali in qualifications they are now of and
tor Ontario, tres to develop alov snch lines as will meet Ontario'
apecial educational needs. T,
thent

## these are going our brightee boys, our devotod young men, to con gecrate their talente, their trsining tor

 their work and their lives to thgreat work of Catholio education
There lies our hope to rescue on Thare lees our hope to rescue ou
Separate sohool sytem from th
danner from which there seems $n$
escape for the Pablic schools-th escape for the Pablic schools-t the
feminization of the education of th men of the future. of our teachin
The interests of
Sisters and Brothers are our in
tereath ; they are one, inseparabl Religions teachers as well as lay
teachers become incapacitated. must be maintained. somehow
sometimen at the double cost of $r$

the Lath Arohbishop Though not in robust health for some yoars Archbiohop Langevin
quite reeently appearod to hav recovered his old time to vigor and
onergy. The unexpeoted news, there onergy. The unexpeoted news, there
fore, of his death at the Hotel Diee Montrenl, on June 15 tht, came as
shook to his friende both in the and in the West.
Lovis Philippe Adelard Langevtit Les born at St. Ifealore, Quebec, in
1855 and was educated in Montrea 185ing raised to the priesthood it
being red
1882. Joining the Oblate Ooder 1882. Joining the Oblate Order h
became in 1886 Director of the Semin
ary in Ottawa and Proteseor of Moral Theology. Transterred to Winnipeg
in 1893 he was, on the death of the
late Archbisho The The late Archbiehop Taohé, appointed to There with his usual energy he
worked for his people, and conse.
orated a magniflcent new cathedral
in 1908. He succeseded in effecting an arrangement with the Manitoha
government which praotically re.
etored the righte and privileges with stored the righta and privileges with
rogard to schools in bo far as the
French.speaking ruaral parieh os were
concerned. Many institations for
foconder and higher education teat. secondary and higher education test.
ty to his zeal and love for his own Weople.
With regard to the larger question
of Catholic edication for the Province os Manitiob the never ceased tax
protest againt the double chool to
imposed on the urban Catholic population ; and whatever dieagreement
there may have been as to methods
the sincerity of purpose of the late archblehop was never $q$ questioned. Together with his many friende in
the Rast, the ecoene of his aeris labore, and with his bereaved people who
anjoyed the service of his maturer
jears, the CATHoLic Record years, the Catholic Rrcord joine
a prayer for the repose of the boul
the late Arohbishop Langevin.

## thi golden jubileme of st

The eelebration of the Gelden
Jubilee of St . Jerome'e College
Jubilee of St. Jerome's College a
Berlin, on Taesãay and Wednesday
Berlin, on Taesaisy and Wednesday
of last week, wan one of the mest im.
portant semi. public events of the
yorar. The College is one of the
leading Catholic educational Institu
tions in Ontario, and in the fitty
tions in Ontario, and in the fitty
years of ite existence has become
known tar and wide throughout
Canada and the United States.
The feestivities in connection with
the celabration gained partioular
the celebration Rained partioular
prominence through the presenoe of
the Papal Delegate, Mgr. P. F. Stagni,
from Ottawa, together with the
Ane
from Ottawa, together with th
Arccbbishops and Biihops trom
Ontario, and hundreds of priesta, a
well as very many of the Alumni on
the College, some of them ocouping
the highest civil and profeasional
position.
His Exoellency the Papal Delegate
reached Berlin on Tuesday noon,
and in the evening was welcomed
to the oity by His Worship Mayor
Hett. Later on a magnifloent dis

## 

 not 2est.interest.
Both
"tem araves at kilmorna" I
This poithamous work of the be-
loved Canon Shoohann to not a olerioved Canon Sheohan is not a deri-
onl tory on the lines of "My New
 cory of 'e7," It tronte of Irish politi-

 ontly worthy of a place by their side. It has all the Sheehan characteristios,
Which is the highest praise a reviewer Which is the highest praise a reviewe
oan give it. Those who are interested
in the in the Irie
not ?) will
Both Canon Sheehan and Monsig.
nor Benson have nor Benson have ohown that an in
trioate plot is not essiential to the trioate plot is not essential to the
making of a oapital story, "The
Graves at Kilmorna" has no plot worthy of the name. But whereas in
Benson's books, although the plot in Bencondary, there is always a swee
send tender love story, in this boo
and
of Canon sheohang evan the love and tender love story, in this book
of Canon Sheohan's ovan the love
story is lacking. And yet "The Graves at Kilmorns" is a tale
pasaionate and undying love, butit
the love of the Gael for the Moth the love of the Gael for the Mothe
land. The heroes, Myles Cogan an James Halpin, truthtal typege of the
patriota that every generation patriots that every generation
Iriohmen gives to the Cause, havin consecrated every heart throb to the
serviee of their native land, have
neither time nor thought left to min.
ister at another ghrine. It is a mov. ister at another shring. It is a mor-
ing story of the personal attachment
it the of the Gael to the grey old hills and
the green valleys of the motherland.
One glimpses in its pages somethin ane glimpses in its pages something
of that strange magic that this land
$\qquad$
The Fenian Brotherhood, as every.
body knows, was condemned by the
apologia. Halpin and Cogan, and
those associated with thom, revizedto the
voluti
of sueof success. And yet they felt justi-
flid in making the attempt, for the
Ferians were not eoldiers, but preach.Fenians were not eoldiers, but preach
ers. The old apirit of patriotiem wat
dying out. The people were becom
ing "indifferent toing "indifferent to everything bu
ingead and oheese." "The oountry it
brebread and cheese." "The country is
sinking into the aleop of ;death; annothing ean awake it but the crack of
the riffe." They were buoped u
withwion no talse hopes of breaking th
conneotion with England. "We
shall rite in rebellion",shall rite in rebellion," said Halpin
We shall take out a few handred pooWe shall take out a fow handred poo
fellowe who couldn't hit a haystaok
with their rifles; and a few handrewith their rifles ; and a f fow hanndice
more, who are armed with pikes an
more, who ar
blackthorngs.'
are nothing a
"But that is not all," sald Halpin
stoically. Then a strange light cam
heath
back into
the very
Holloway
aaturate
liquar,
bodien,
carry
our
ehout
eno
kero
heath
back into
the very
Holloway
aaturate
liquar,
bodien,
carry
our
ehout
eno
kero
apolog
but pr
And it
jadged.bits of oloth from our tattored an
lorms, and keep them as relios f
their children.
cal . The polit
cal degradation of the people whio
we shall have preached with o
gaping wounds will ahame the natio
into at leasta paroxysm of patriotil

## Here, then, from the pen of Canon Sheehan we have the Fenian's

## The Halpin gelt battle entire Was Orow oroy olty and e "Risi in had was ab le aing ira foroes really owley at of Cor


re, then, from the pen o
han We have the
ogia. They were not
preachere, prophete, and



an Englich oonviot prison,
portrayal of tome of thene gortranal of come of these
ovente we see Canon Sheo his best. Take, Cor instaneec,
poture of Benediotion in Det
 on up and sung in admirable time the ontire body of conviete. A he littened, and heard these poor toasts, the offfooouring of humany, raiding their voices and calling
the "Morning Star," and "The
tage of Sinners" to pray for them etage of Sinners" to pray for them,
renlised tor the firet time the Catholiciem of that mighty Churoh at knows no distinction, nor make riminale, ander its maternal pro S Kings, nor the vesture of menials
oither the scarlet and ermine of the neither the soarlet and ermine of the
judge, nor the ooarse serge of the judge, nor the ooarse serge of th
criminal-seeing only souls, souls to with her, into the ranks of the im with her, $\qquad$ of the im.
Coumba.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

 OUE priends of the Presbyteriave had another bad outbreak e "Romaniom" fever. At least the atald and, in the main, respactable
organ, has opened its colamns to the
lucubratione of a mulitant anbecriber upon the encroachmente of Rome Westorn Canada, especially in
matter of convent education, raises a warning voice against the insidious methods of proselytizing
work carried on by Rominh institations." "Not by numerical strangth," hannels of an astute diplomacy, doe supreme effort"-and much more to
the same effect. IT wouLd perhaps be too muoh to
hope that the reverend editor of the
Presbyterian could esfficiently Presbyterian conld su ffioiently dives
himbelf of hereditary bias to correct. Iy appraise the situation. It he wer
he conld get all the information he required right here in Ontario. The
fact that ke opens his columne senor
ouely to the vaporings of what, his name, we take to be a product o
the infamous methode pursued by
bisel hie own denomination in Montrea
and other parts of the neighboring
Province, effectually puts any such prospect out of coart. But it he wer
honest enough to look facta in the
face he might roalize to what exten he is boing played upon by the trick.
ster and the adventurer. It ie aston. iohing, at least, that the inconsistency
of declaiming vith one breathof of the
"waning power of Rome" and with the other, of wailing of her nnceasing
aggreesivenens and increasing power
does not dawn upon so astute and doos not dawn npon
cultivated a mind."

| A much more honest type of Pres. byterian utters in the same issue of our contemporary a warning of another sort. His point of view is benighted, but in the light of Presbyterian history logic is certainly on his side. "In Scotland, at the time of the Reformation," he says, "our Presbyterian forefathers set them. selves in strong opposition places of public worship then existing, and, to mention one matter of detail, destroyed the stained glass windows of the charches." This confession has, at least, the merit of artlessness and honesty, and there are amonget his brethren in the ministry those who will not thank him for it. The general trend of Presbyterian historical scholarship in recent years has been along the line of disclaiming responsibility for the ruthless barbarism and iconoclasm of the sixteenth century-but let that pase. The Rev. Mr. Taylor of Braeside finds in it rather the Kirks peculiar glory. Knox's savage horde is to him the type and figure of all that is best and most ennobling in the histery of his country-a cir. cumstance worthy of a place in the annale of peychology. <br> Mr. Taylor's deduction is that the increasing practice among his breth. ren now-a-days of reverting to stained-glass windows and other fanoiful adornments is pernicious in the extreme. Hs would away with every species of adornment, with the kiet o'whistles and every other prelatic accessory to the house of God. "Protestantiem, and our Prasbyterian branch oi it," he urges, "ehould stand for plain, simple, and as much as pestible inexpensive places of public worship." That is the etandard of the Westminster Confession of Faith and it should not, in this view, be allowed to disappear with dogma and deflnite conviction. This, no doubs, is the logioal view, and according to |
| :---: |

Prenbytorian antecedontu, Mr. Taylor
If right. But oould ho not begin right. But could he not begin
with the travesty of the Mase end other Cathollo coremontes which, in dofianees of ordinary decency, Cana-
dian Prosbyterianiem has adopted in dian Presbyterianiom has adopted in
tise effortas to deceive the Ruthenians ot the North Wost. Then, he might re move a real rop
A thimd Preshyterian aign of the
tmes : A contributor to the Edin urgh Sootoman, the leading orean dulgepinion north of the Tweed, on the falling wotal refleotion and. "Large deoreases," he saye ne revented the steady diminishin child life in the homes of the urches." This assertion is made re the General Assembly of the Unit he question of a decresese in number of baptiems which calls for arneet consideration, but the fact than he Church is suffering, and will prevalent in our social and family
ife. It is easy to demonatrate, it hese continue, baptiems will dodiminitioh more and more, and over.
tually the memberehip of the Churor be seriously affected.
This is the eituation as it is iviewal Cy one branch of Ne Presbyteriaal
Churoh in Socoland. It ehould be
borne in mind that Presbybterianiem is there divided into several rival or.
sanizations. There is the Establigh. ganizations. There is the Establioh
ment, known as the Kirk, the United
. Free Church, the "Wee Frees" and ser as appears from recently publighed
agures, all are confronted with thio same problem of decreasing member.

