

The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annum. United States & Europe—\$2.00

THOS. COFFEY, LL. D., Editor and Publisher.

Advertisement for teachers, situations wanted, etc. 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to accompany the order.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION. Apostolic Delegation, Ottawa, June 13th, 1909.

Mr. Thomas Coffey

My Dear Sir: Since coming to Canada I have read a number of your issues and am fully convinced that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and above all, that it is imbued with a true Catholic spirit.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 27th, 1909.

Mr. Thomas Coffey

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your admirable paper, the Catholic Record, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910

Editorial Correspondence

THE ROYAL FUNERAL

If pageantry be the measure of greatness and the presence of crowned heads and princely personages be the standard of respect to the dead, none could be more highly honored than was our deeply mourned sovereign, King Edward VII., in the historical ceremony of his funeral.

splendid pageant unrolled its steady folds of army and navy contingents, its courtly officials, its royal mourners, khaki-clad territorial guards, gilded bandmen of the Household Cavalry, chaplains in hood and gown, officers of the Indian Army. Then came the Infantry of the line in slow march bearing their arms reversed with the butts upwards and the muzzles pointing to the ground behind their back.

and the saints, how little reverence do those outside the fold manifest towards those things which they nominally at least still hold sacred? They profess great devotion to the written Word of God, the Bible. While we believe that a large percentage of them are sincere in their devotion, yet the doctrinal vagaries of their ministers are doing much to undermine their faith.

law be a Protestant and uphold the Protestant religion as by law established in England. Why should he, to prove his Protestantism, be obliged to denounce any body of Christian subjects? Is Protestantism of such a negative character that the only means of affirming it is to proclaim the faith of others to be idolatrous? After the accession of Edward VII. a committee of Lords was appointed to agree on a new form of oath which would remove the objectionable parts of the present one.

the oath. We hope Edward VII. is the last. "SISTER CANDIDE" The press despatches gave us last week the startling information from Paris that a certain "Sister Candide" had been found guilty of tremendous frauds in her financial operations. As many of the press agencies are controlled by Jews and Freemasons it was not to be expected that they would give the real history of the unfortunate woman who has for some time been playing such an important role in the political history of France.

believe his assertions or trust his promises, and his one ambition, says a contemporary analyst, was to concentrate all power within his own person. He was jealous of every species of authority which did not emanate from himself, and never hesitated to abridge the rights of his nobles or to lay hands upon their possessions when they seemed to stand in his way. In this light, wherein lies the difference between Henry II. and Henry VIII? And under what pretext can either be accorded the palm of greatness? BUT IF Henry II. was a great king what must be said of William III., whom the Globe apostrophizes as "able, upright, humanitarian and magnanimous." Shade of MacDonald of Glenoe, can it be that this thought emanates from one of the same name? Yet its authorship seems unmistakable, and in contemplation of this melancholy fact one can but stand aghast at the greatness of his fall.

under date Nov. 15th, 1908, Frederick and Elizabeth White-Jansen, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Cebu, P. I., in which occurred the following: "During the Cebu famine many poor mothers brought their little starving children to the nuns in this city. Death seemed so near that the mothers thought they had better save themselves and their little ones from starvation in this way. So, for a bowl of rice little children were sold to the nuns. When the food was eaten and hope revived, numbers of the poor mothers returned to the door of the convent to beg that their children might be restored to their arms. But their prayer in every instance was denied." WITH THE OSTENSIBLE object of making capital out of this incident by bringing discredit upon the nuns, the secretary of the Protestant Alliance laid the accusation before Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, who in turn forwarded the communication to the Secretary of State at Washington. This official, deeming the matter one outside his jurisdiction, turned it over to the Secretary of War who, in due course forwarded it to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The official communication from the War Department bears date April 16, 1909. On June 9th the Governor wrote to the Director of Constabulary of the Philippines, and finally a week later that official passed the document on to the Senior Inspector of Cebu for investigation and report. RATHER A circuitous journey for so diverting a tale, one is apt to remark, but the red tape of officialdom is proverbial. In this case the thoroughness of the investigation atones in some measure for the tardiness of the nuns' vindication. Major L. E. Boren, the Senior Inspector, for his part, lost no time in putting his instructions into effect, and in August the result of his enquiries was submitted to his chief, and by him forwarded to the authorities at Washington. This report may be summarized as follows: On 13th July Major Boren wrote to the Rev. Mr. Jansen informing him of his instructions and requesting the names of fathers and mothers whose children had been illegally detained by the nuns. Mr. Jansen, disinclined to reply, but his wife wrote a short letter questioning the Major's interest and declining to go into details. A second letter was written to Mr. Jansen, advising him of the source of Major Boren's authority, and again requesting particulars. This letter was also ignored by its recipient, but Mrs. Jansen again replied, stating she was the author of the article in the Christian Herald and that her statements were based on information given her by reliable natives "after having assured herself of the absolute truth of the same." A THIRD letter was sent to Mr. Jansen reminding him that the article in question was signed by himself as well as Mrs. Jansen, and again requesting names of parents concerned. To this finally he replied that he had the matter under investigation, and would submit "any information that might come to hand." "NOT BEING very well impressed," says Major Boren, "by Mr. Jansen's apparent evasiveness and indifference, and having little assurance of securing the names of material witnesses, I interviewed a number of the older residents of the town, of different nationalities and religions, and finally carried the matter to the Mother Superior of the Convent, through the Bishop of Cebu." He then goes on to state that the Superior was very much astonished at the nature of the charges and willingly consented to make a statement in reply. The gist of this statement is that, as far back as 1904, a great famine had prevailed on the island of Cebu; that the religious orders had necessarily borne a large part in relieving the accompanying distress, and for several months had distributed rice to the poor, giving to every applicant a measure for every adult and child in his or her family. But that the Sisters bought children for a plate of rice or for any consideration whatever, and later refused to restore them, is a baseless calumny, as all Cebuanos can testify. Major Boren adds that this statement of the Superior was substantiated by the most reliable citizens of the place, and that Mr. Jansen had not furnished a single witness or produced other evidence in support of the charges made by him and by his wife. The inspector, therefore, "finds the charges made in the article in question as being entirely without foundation." AT LAST, in September, almost two years after the slander was first offered, Mr. Jansen, finding it no longer possible to evade responsibility for the act, wrote a formal letter of retraction to Bishop Hendrick, in whose diocese the transaction was alleged to have taken place, in which he states that the charges had "not been personally investigated" by them, that he "sincerely regretted the article was written," and that it would "grieve both Mrs. Jansen and himself unexpressly

to know that they had anybody an injustice." not fail to compare this son's statement to Major's effect that before writing Herald article she assumed the absolute truth of the nuns' story. Nor will theism of Jansen's letter escape the notice of those who know that it may be brought THE MORAL of the upon the Catholics of the or Canada, accustomed kindred slanders uttered to Italy, South America, countries. The truth is, occasion before to point are entirely without comes to dealing with Church. The tenth com them a meaningless inatics are concerned. The game, and no means, and despicable, are unjust impression can be made a Catholic people and to Mother Church under this advised it. It was revolt of the sixteenth no less so today. Philippines is only one happening every day, thing is that these secure under the Presby quite oblivious to the have been caught in a and think they have man after two years they calumny and express dear Bishop's" health, compensation for having and apparently with uttered a mean and against a body of com who might never hear did, had no means of minds of those for w was penned. We have the Christian Herald in the retraction. It is unpleasant things, but a Cathol watch on the tower, form in this regard, does not propose to We have gone into length, as it is typic policy, consistently than one denomination Christians (as they selves), and the sad C would have thou of their avowed end, Catholics from the sense would have di another sort. "A pri (so they might be is more likely to be contemplation of a truth and honor consti than by seeing that tuted to the basest of that can hold up pattern of either v one that can lend athletic propaganda, Christendom, or a th lying in Latin Amer to thought capable of a thing. THOMAS HUM ST. PAUL'S LEADING ORIENT FOR BE BAPTIZED Twenty-nine year arrived in St. Paul, China, bent on ma returning to the l spend the rest of h In business he w ful, and instegeto a few hundred doll Celestials are ric day as the rich North-west. The tion was realized, has changed his E Eastern empire, Vancouver a few steamer India, b district of Saug Canton, it was s sands with his fam Instead, after a he will return to with him his three into the Catholic which he himself cidentally he may men to follow his Thomas Hum's name was forme extensive chop connected with a hotel. One day, while the wants of his tall, frank Irish garb, who spoke his native tongue acquainted, and name was Father invited the young his service. T tion for his new f grew to a belief His conversion many more am men of St. Paul Father Cosgrove five among the C of the Twin Cit been baptized i work has been and during spa with an actual night knowled