

The True Witness

And Catholic Chronicle

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

A SHAMEFUL EPISODE.

The ranting bigots in the House of
Commons and in the press and pulpit
of Ontario have settled down to their
old familiar slogan:

No Italian priest.

Shall title or toll in our Dominions.

We heard the bawl of King John
during the Jesuit Estates agitation,
again in the course of the Manitoba
school trouble; and now it is sup-
posed to have particular point and
application, inasmuch as it is hurled
at Mgr. Sbarretti, the representative
of the Pope in this Dominion. A
Toronto paper prints the quotation
across its front page: W. F. Macleary,
M.P., slings it across the floor of
the House of Commons at Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, and we have it given as
a toast at a Conservative banquet.
The anti-Catholic press have demand-
ed that Mgr. Sbarretti be deported as
an undesirable alien, and many
other choice attentions have been
paid to the feelings of the Catholic
people of Canada.To very many minds the question
must arise: should we bear these
things? It is well, however, before
allowing our feathers to be ruffled to
consider the character of the offend-
ers. A mere blackguard cannot offend
you. The press of Ontario that
leads in the present fuss is without
an excuse. The press of Ontario can
descend to lower tricks of black-
guardism than the yellowest press
the United States ever produced. The
principal backing of the press comes
from a class of preachers who be-
lieve in making hay while the sun
shines by advertising their antipathy
to the Catholic faith. Apart from
the press and the preachers, the poli-
ticians who would make capital
against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's govern-
ment by disreputable means are the
only element worthy of attention. It
is a profound pity that a man hold-
ing the position of Mr. R. L. Borden
should allow himself to be dragged
like an old tin tied to the tail of
such a demagogue as Robert Rogers,
the Manitoba Minister of Public
Works, who pretended a week ago
that he held an interview with Mgr.
Sbarretti, but who has been obliged
to admit since that he never met or
spoke to the Papal Delegate. Mr.
Rogers' performance is the most dis-
creditable ever avowed by a public
man. Evidently his colleague, At-
torney-General Campbell, was ashamed
to join him in the deliberate dis-
tortion of the facts he had prepared
for the public; and when he had been
caught at gross and deliberate mis-
representation, Mr. Campbell declin-
ed to give more than a half-hearted
excuse for the means resorted to.
Throughout his entire statement pub-
lished on April 5, Mr. Rogers used
the word "we" in reference to the
parties to the interview. The note
of invitation was sent to Mr. Camp-
bell alone, and he only accepted it,and spoke with the Apostolic Dele-
gate. When called to task, Mr.
Rogers took refuge in the bald eva-
sion that he (Mr. Rogers) had not
said in so many words that he him-
self had personally conducted the in-
terview.Mgr. Sbarretti, in a public state-
ment, published in last week's is-
sue, explains the much discussed
interview in the most natural way.
Having met Mr. Campbell in the west
he took occasion, finding him a visit-
or in Ottawa, to send him a friend-
ly invitation. The conversation was
of a private and personal nature, and
the remark about the Manitoba
boundary was incidental to it. His
Excellency merely said, as if he were
taking the Manitoba view, that he
would think a better educational
standpoint expedient or wise on the
part of Manitoba. Because he ad-
mits the use of the word "political"
in this connection Mr. R. L. Borden
has attempted to read a sinister
meaning into the whole conversation,
and to insinuate that Mgr. Sbarretti
was expressing the political views
of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.We have already said the raising of
this discussion and the desperate at-
tempt that has been made to fan the
fires of fanaticism throughout On-
tario and Manitoba, involves the
most rascally political trick ever at-
tempted in Canada or any other
country. The Winnipeg Free Press
freely confesses the shame of Mani-
toba; but shame does not easily ap-
pear either to Mr. Robert Rogers or
to the yellow newspapers that are
backing him up in this business.AN APPROACHING ROYAL MAR-
RIAGE.The marriage of the King of Spain
with a Princess of the Blood Royal
of England is the first event of its
kind since the revolution, that is to
say, the first instance of an alliance
between an English Princess in line
of succession to the Throne and a
Catholic. The effect of the marriage
will be to exclude the bride-elect
from all right of succession to the
throne of England. The statute
graciously named the Bill of Rights
has provided that "every person who
shall be reconciled to or hold com-
munion with the See of Rome shall
profess the Popish religion, or shall
marry a Papist, shall be excluded
and be for ever incapable to possess
or enjoy the Crown, and that in such
case the people shall be absolved
from their allegiance, and the crown
shall descend to such persons being
Protestants as would have inherited
the same in case the person so recon-
ciled, holding communion, professing,
or marrying were naturally dead."This enactment is still the law of
England, and in as full operation
to-day as when it was placed on the
Statute Book.Although there is no instance in
Protestant times of the marriage to
a Catholic of a Princess of the
Blood Royal of England, there is an
instance of the marriage of the heir-
apparent to the English throne, who
afterwards ascended that throne, to
a Catholic. On the 21st December,
1785, the Prince of Wales, afterwards
George IV., was married to Mrs.
Fitzherbert, a young and beautiful
Catholic lady of good family and re-
putation. The witnesses to that
marriage were Lord Onslow, Lord
Southampton, Mr. E. Bouverie, and
Mr. Keith. George IV. admitted the
marriage to Earl Grey, the Premier
of the Reform period, and there is
no doubt whatever of its having
taken place. The Bill of Rights and
Act of Settlement throws the Prince
contracting a marriage with a Cath-
olic out of the throne. George
IV. had the incredible baseness to
declare on his honor to Fox, who re-
peated the declaration in the House
of Commons, "on his immediate au-
thority," that there had been no
marriage. Shortly after this denial
in Parliament the Prince deserted
Mrs. Fitzherbert for a new attach-
ment, and then followed his marriage
with Princess Caroline of Brunswick.
Mrs. Fitzherbert survived her hus-
band for seven years, dying only in
1887. It is remarkable that both
George III. and his Queen and theother members of the Royal Family
always treated her with marked kind-
ness and intimacy, showing that
they knew of her marriage, of which,
indeed, it is said, there is legal proof
still extant.

VALUE OF THE CLAUSES.

Among our French-Canadian fellow-
Catholics there is being threshed out
a pretty decided difference of opinion
as to the value or sufficiency of the
substituted clauses of the autonomy
bills concerning education. On one
hand the opinion prevails that the
clauses offer but the shell of a Cath-
olic system of schools. Compared
with Quebec this may be so; but we
have already quoted the most reli-
able Catholic opinion from the Ter-
ritories to the effect that Catholics
out there are satisfied with the work-
ing of the system erected upon the
local ordinances. To be explicit
about the features of the Western
system this much may be said, that
it conforms closely to the English
system, with which the Catholics of
England are fairly well satisfied and
with the Irish system of national
schools, also working with the ap-
proval of the Irish clergy.The True Witness is fully advised
by the leading Catholic English-
speaking layman of the West that
the clauses will operate justly and
adequately, and that it is needless
for Catholics in Quebec at this jun-
cture to question their practical uti-
lity.The Orangemen of Winnipeg say
they will give their lives if necessary
to keep Catholic schools out of the
Northwest Territories. Orangemen
in this portion of the planet are ad-
dicted to giving their lives by resolu-
tion.Mr. Robert Rogers says he did not
wish it to be understood that he
had interviewed Mgr. Sbarretti him-
self. How did his own press under-
stand his statement? The Toronto
World, in demanding that Mgr. Sbar-
retti be summoned to the bar of the
House, says: "He owes it to the
Canadian public to make a frank
statement concerning his negotiations
with the representatives of the Mani-
toba government."Mr. Robert Rogers should be sum-
moned to the bar of truth to explain
an incendiary falsehood.The Tablet—"When the Westmin-
ster Cathedral began to arise from
the ground, a (Protestant) family in
one of the neighboring mansions look-
ed out upon it with dismay. They
did not divine any darker deeds than,
perhaps, the darkening of their win-
dows, and what they dreaded to hear
was the clamant invitation of the
bells. The record of the various
stages of their sentiment may be
briefly put forth as follows: First
stage—Indignation at the intrusion
of the stone monster and resentment
against the chip of the mason's chisel,
the bang of the carpenter's ham-
mer, the cry of the carter in the
early morning. Second stage—Let-
ter to landlord demanding a reduc-
tion of the rent. Third stage—Ra-
ther interested in the progress of the
edifice, and a willingness to go to
the window to watch the crane and
to look down on Cardinal Vaughan,
as he stood in the street below.
Fourth stage—Invitations to friends
to tea, fortified by an allusion to the
fine sight of the Cathedral afforded
by the family's windows. Fifth stage
—Visits to the interior of the Cath-
edral as soon as the roof was on.
Sixth stage—Presence at the services,
once the Cathedral was opened. Sev-
enth stage—Reception of the family
into the Church at the Cathedral."Every kindness done to others in
our daily walk, every attempt to
make others happy, every prejudice
overcome, every truth more clearly
perceived, every difficulty subdued,
every sin left behind, every tempta-
tion trampled under foot, every step
forward in the cause of what is good,
is a step nearer the cause of Christ,
through which only death can be
really a gain for us.ABSOLUTE NECESSITY
FOR HOME RULE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Now that is a great and striking
fact which stands out from this Mac-
Donnell business. This important
lesson has been taught to the Eng-
lish people. Surely, if they give
their minds at all to the Irish prob-
lem, what has happened must have
the effect of enormously advancing
the cause of Home Rule to a success-
ful issue. The second lesson which
I think recent events must impress
upon the English people is that the
real governors of Ireland are not the
Irish Government in Dublin Castle,
but are the little ring of ascendancy
men who come from a small corner
in the northeast of the island. These
men have been the cause of all the
trouble in the past. The permanent
officials in Dublin Castle are all re-
cruited from them. Why, people are
sometimes surprised that that por-
tion of Ulster is opposed to Home
Rule, and sensible Englishmen have
said to me, "What do these men
mean? Surely, they are not honest
in believing that if Home Rule were
carried the Catholics would march
on Belfast and destroy her industries
and murder all the Protestants? No,
they are not honest in that profes-
sion, but any one who knows Ireland
will understand perfectly well why
they are opposed to Home Rule. The
reason they are opposed to Home
Rule is that the present system of
government provides a job, large or
small, for every child who is born
a member of the ascendancy class.
They fill all the permanent offices in
the government of Ireland; they oc-
cupy all the seats upon the bench,
and in every walk of life they pos-
sess all the leashes and fishes. They
fear that if Home Rule were granted
that would end. They do not fear
that they would be refused their
fair share, but they do fear that they
would be deprived of their monopoly
of emoluments and office. To-day
these men are the real governors of
Ireland. They run every single one
of the public boards which consti-
tute Dublin Castle government.Chief secretaries come and chief
secretaries go. In the last century
they have had an average political
life of about two years apiece. They
come totally ignorant of Ireland,
and the best of them set to work
to try and learn something, and
when they are beginning to learn a
little they are removed and another
ignorant man is put in the place. The
real governors of Ireland are the
permanent officials, who are never
changed, who hold the reins of gov-
ernment whatever political party is
in power, and who govern the coun-
try upon the principles of ascendancy
and of oppression.There are over sixty Nationalist
members in the House of Commons.
They represent five-sixths of the Irish
people, but in the government of Ire-
land they have not sufficient power
to get a policeman removed in any
village in the country. There are
five members of the ascendancy fac-
tion in the House of Commons who
are not yet provided for. There are
five others who are provided for,
who are in the government in one
position or another, but the five
Ulster members who are not provid-
ed for are able to revolutionize the
government of Ireland and drive the
Chief Secretary from his office. Now,
I ask in sober earnestness the Eng-
lish people, is that a system of gov-
ernment which is tolerable? I am
convinced that the exposure which
this MacDonnell episode has brought
about of the system of government
in our country will sink deep into the
minds of many unprejudiced and fair
Englishmen, and that the result will
be that inevitably our cause will rap-
idly advance in the future.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S SPEECH.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., rising
amid great cheering, said: We are
very close to the general election.
If the Liberal members had been as
faithful and constant in their atten-
dance in Parliament as the Irish
party we should have had that elec-
tion within a few weeks, and as we
are approaching that election, it is
rather curious to observe the atti-
tude of the British political parties.
I take first the attitude of the Tory
party, and I find myself confronted
immediately by a difficulty. What is
the attitude of the Tory party? Is
it the attitude of Mr. Balfour, is it
the attitude of Mr. Wyndham, is it
the attitude of Sir Antony MacDon-
nell, or is it the attitude of Lord
Londonderry and Sir Edward Car-
son, the Solicitor-General? I say
what I said in the House of Com-
mons—that I expected to see the day
when I would see Balfour or some
other Tory leader rise up in his
place in the House of Commons and
make two declarations. The firstwould be that with that accused
thing called Home Rule neither he
nor any member of his Government
or party would have anything to
do, and the second declaration would
be that if Irishmen abandoned the
pernicious and treasonable and im-
practicable doctrine of Home Rule and
adopted the policy of self-government
then he was not there to refuse them
their reasonable wishes.In other words, I have been of op-
inion that we would get Home Rule
finally either from one English poli-
tical party or the other, and I don't
care very much which. We would
get Home Rule disguised under a dif-
ferent name, and if I wanted con-
firmation of that faith of mine I
would find it in the notorious facts
associated with the MacDonnell in-
cident. I do not myself believe that
any officially recognized leader of the
Liberal party has said anything in-
consistent with the Home Rule pol-
icy, of which Mr. Gladstone was the
apostle, but it would be folly to
deny that there is a section of Lib-
erals who appear to think that Home
Rule can be, if not indefinitely shelved,
at least be kept from the attention
of the next House of Commons.
I am too old a Parliamentary hand
to be very much concerned as to
what people say will be the pro-
gramme of a future House of Com-
mons.My first speech was made on the
night of the first Queen's speech when
Parliament met under the leadership
of Gladstone with a majority of
nearly 100 against us. The Parle-
mentary party did not count 30 at the
moment. In the Queen's speech there
was not a word of allusion to the
Irish land question. Gladstone came
into office to confirm the liberties of
Bulgaria, to spread the frontiers of
Montenegro, to diminish the Empire
of India, to spread liberty and right
in every part of the world. He never
had given up to that hour a single
thought to the question of Irish land
and at that very moment the Land
League was spreading the prairie
fire of liberty in Ireland.Within two or three weeks of the
meeting of Parliament we had the
Government staking its fate on an
Irish land bill, and within six months
of the beginning of the session of
1881 we had Mr. Gladstone propos-
ing a bill which is the parent of the
Land Act of 1903. Every single
session of Parliament at which I
have been present has had more or
less the same tale, and yet every
session of Parliament has begun with
an Irish speech, and there has rarely
been an occasion when Black Rod
gave the three knocks and summoned
the House of Commons to attend at
the House of Lords that he did not
interrupt an Irish speech; and, there-
fore, I am not, as I said, in the
least concerned with what leaders of
any political party may say as to
whether Ireland shall be omitted or
shall be mentioned in the next House
of Commons.Nor do I pay much attention as
to whether the next issue before the
British electorate is the fiscal ques-
tion, and not the Irish question.
Other nationalities and parties may
make what issue they like at the next
general election, but they make that
issue without us. The next election,
as the last election, and as every
election before, until Ireland has
Home Rule, will be fought by Irish-
men on the issue of Home Rule, and
that alone. There is a second and
equally important moral. If you
had asked any Englishman before the
opening of this session what would
be the most dangerous question to
the Government, you would be told
the question of Free Trade or Pro-
tection.For the first time in fourteen years
there was no allusion whatever to
Ireland in the speech from the
throne. Therefore, so far as the
Government and its intentions were
concerned, Ireland was not to be
named during the coming session of
Parliament, except, perhaps, in con-
nection with the question of redistri-
bution. On the third night of the
session we were in the midst of an
Irish debate. On the fourth night
we were in the middle of an Irish de-
bate, and on the fifth night of the
session, in which Ireland was not
mentioned, we were in the midst of
an Irish debate, and we have not
got out of the Irish debate ever
since.What the philosopher calls self-love
or selfishness is a dissolvent of the
best relations of life. All men need
the grace and spirit of God in their
hearts to sanctify and sweeten their
every relationship. In every relation
of life there is need for the virtues
and graces of character which are the
fruit of the indwelling spirit of
Christ. And with His indwelling
spirit we may meet successfully all
the trials and temptations to which
we are exposed and be true and faith-
ful.—Rev. M. V. McDuffie.

ETHICS OF THE PEN.

In the course of an address to the
International Catholic Truth Society
in New York last week, Rev. Dr.
Shanahan dealt with truth and its
responsibilities. He said:Through your organized endeavor
that decent regard for the rights of
others, which is the inspiration of
our civic life, is fast becoming a li-
terary virtue also. In quickening
the sense of moral responsibility
which should govern all statements
of Catholic doctrine by whomsoever
made, this society has added a real
contribution to the ethics of the pen
and established itself as a factor in
moral progress. It has not rested
its plea for a fair hearing and a fair
account of Catholic belief on the
grounds of injured feelings, but has
taken the question out of the do-
main of sentiment altogether and
raised it to the dignity of a moral
and ethical issue. Institutions, like
individuals, have a moral character
and right to good name, which pub-
lishers and penny-a-liners alike are
bound to respect. Irresponsible ut-
terances were never more out of place
than in these bookish times when ac-
curate and official sources of infor-
mation are within the easy reach of
every penman; and the retailers of
shop-worn prejudices have no longer
the old excuse of ignorance which
shielded their sires. It is no small
achievement, therefore, for this so-
ciety to have taught many among
those who live by the pen that the
Catholic Church is not the legiti-
mate prey of their profession, a con-
venient butt to sharpen their wits
or vent their spleen upon, a shining
mark for every poison-tipped arrow
in their quiver.Self-control in the matter of
thought and expression is a noble
virtue, and those who teach it do
no mean service to the moral uplift-
ing of the world that thinks and
writes. Accuracy is the badge of
scholarship and the prime duty of
those whose business it is to report
the doctrines of the historic Church
of Christendom for whatever purpose.
No man can disclaim responsibility
for his utterances when the rights of
individuals or institutions are in-
vaded by them. The bit and bridle
have their place and use in moral
progress much more than the slack-
ened rein. Falseness is not always
overtaken by its refutation, and this
fact alone is sufficient to condemn
the wilful haste of those who make
woful want in the souls of others
without so much as a thought of the
havoc they are producing. If the
same high sense of responsibility ac-
tuated those who start misinformation
on its career as actuates you
who, for truth's sake, set out to
overtake it and to run it down, the
burden of your apostolate would
indeed be lightened, and Macedonia,
with outstretched arms, would not
implore you so incessantly as it
now does "to come over and help
us."But circumstances make men and
men make circumstances, too. The
very contagion of your example is
spreading. The instinct of fair play
is too deeply ingrained in the Amer-
ican character not to respond to the
stimulus of your proceedings. Those
who do not accept our faith have
been made to see the moral nec-
essity of stating Catholic belief cor-
rectly. Truth has rights; travesty
has none. And in helping to spread
the spirit of fair-mindedness and re-
verence for the eternal verities you
have made your influence felt even
outside the household of faith and
inaugurated an ethical movement
that is for the good of all. Not
only has the annual output of mis-
information been reduced, but the
circulation of Catholic doctrine right-
ly stated has been increased. The
wakeful vigil which you have kept
for the past six years in this cen-
tral despatcher's office, in order to
send truth whithersoever caricature
proceeded, has not been kept in vain
when you can point to such positive
and preventive effects as these. What
better tribute could be paid to this
society, and who is he that would
withhold his sympathy and congratu-
lations?It is better to do things than to
talk about them; a little work done
is better than a lot of work pro-
mised.Were I to speak to you of the heart
of God, I would speak of but one
word, Love. The whole plan of cre-
ation of earth and man, shows His
matchless love. Even after the fall
of man from the perfect and Godlike
state we have the hope of deliver-
ance through the love which He
manifested through Jesus Christ.
—Rev. L. J. Vaughan.NOTES FROM THE
PARISHES OF THEST. PATRICK'S PILGRIM
Arrangements have been
made for the annual pilgrim
Anne de Beaupre, under
age of the clergy of St.
Church. The Beaupre has
tered for the 15th July
banner crowd is expected
grimage will be under the
of Father Killoran.ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH
At high Mass last Sun-
day Father Thomas Hoffmann
at his best. The subject
Apostolicity of the Church
the reverend gentleman
proved, in its original
doctrine and its past
Christ was on earth the
Him and heard His doc-
as He was not to stay
ever, it was necessary
should in some way per-
work. In the year 34, v
persons were assembled t
the Cenacle at Jerusalem
Ghost appeared and
Church was formed. O
spoke to His Disciples and
ed them to "Go and tes-
tify, baptizing them in the
the Father, and of the S
the Holy Ghost. Teachin
observe all things whatsoe
commanded you, and beh
with you all days, even t
summation of the world."
no other church which ha
marks of the true Church
Holy Catholic Church, an
is the one true Church. T
has taught in every age a
ctrine, the same doctrine
continue to do so until t
time, for Christ will be
Church until the consumm
the world.In conclusion he said th
lies should often thank
they were in the fold of
Church. It often appea
trials and troubles arose
Himself, but as was told
pel of the day, it was on
while."Thus every age has pro
mised Word,
First pledged to man by T
erring Lord,
Against my Church the
powers of hell shall notST. GABRIEL'S PARISH
The Forty Hours' devo-
tional service was open-
ed on Monday morn-
ing by Father Donnelly, P.P.,
"thony's, was the celebra-
Mass. Rev. Father Single
Agnes, as deacon, and Re-
Fahey as sub-deacon. The
closed on Wednesday morn-
ing.
The Juvenile Total Absti-
nence Society will hold t
lar monthly meeting on S
ternoon.The Catholic Order of
received Holy Communion
at the early Mass on Sun-
day. Rev. Father O'Meara pre-
sided.Rev. Father Fahey, who
ing at Sherringham, is ag
Gabriel's.ST. MARY'S PARISH
On Sunday evening, Rev.
G. O'Bryan, S.J., opened t
sion for the ladies. Nex
evening the men's missio
opened.AT THE FRANCISCAN C
Rev. Father Wulstan,
preached on Sunday afterno
monthly meeting of the
branch of the Third Order.
tion of the Most Blessed S
closed the proceedings.ST. HENRI RETREAT
The closing of the retreat
English-speaking people to
on Sunday evening.
At the conclusion of the
Rev. Father Decaris, P.P., S
addressed a few words to t
congregation. He told them
should get to work and try
an English-speaking parish,
if they were successful, the
gregation could have the b
of St. Henri Church until
time as a new church couldSPOKE FEELINGLY TO
CHILDREN.Rev. Abbe Corbell, the new
of St. Joseph's Church, R
street, gave a short instru-
the children of the parish at
o'clock Mass on Sunday last
spoke feelingly to them, telli-
to be good, to be pure, and
obedient to their teachers.