

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1906.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IRISH TURF.—The old saying that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good is about to be verified to some extent as regards the bog fields of Ireland. The high price of coal in England has turned attention to such turf. Of late years machinery has been patented and put into use for pressing the turf into compact and easily handled shape. The article has proved a great success, and is daily gaining ground in many quarters on account of its quality and comparative cheapness. Should the fuel thus supplied continue to grow in public favor it will not only create a new and important industry in Ireland, but will solve the fuel problem for many poor families to whom the excessive cost of coal must prove a great hardship.

A NEW IDEA.—A few years ago the old legend of William Tell was exploded and the hero of many generations proved to be a myth—more's the pity. Now one of our contemporaries has undertaken to demolish Christopher Columbus and deprive him of his title of discoverer of the American continent. It was had enough that Americus Vesputius should have given his name to the new world, but this last pretension caps the climax. The advocates of the new departure state that for 400 years the historians and geographers have been laboring under a grave mistake and disseminating a rank error. We are assured that five hundred years before Christopher Columbus was born, America had been discovered, and "La Presse" claims to be in possession of sixteen geographical maps, published long before the pretended discovery by Columbus, indicating Greenland and the American continent. It publishes a map, bearing the date 1427, entitled "Map of the Great Northwest of Europe and of Greenland," and promises to give fac similes of the fifteen remaining maps. Our contemporary says: "All these facts are well known in Europe; and it is time that Americans and Canadians should abandon the idea, that Columbus discovered America. Not only is it not the fact, but historians of every European country have demonstrated that America was discovered in the year 1001 by Leif Erickson, a Norseman. His fellow-countrymen established the Christian religion in Greenland, which is attested by the splendid ruins of Christian churches, Tombs in cemeteries, etc. Mgr. Howley, the distinguished Bishop of Newfoundland, is the leading authority on which the assertion is based. Through His Lordship the claim is put forward that in 1001 Norsemen settled in the Bay of Miramichi, New Brunswick. It is also asserted that numerous documents are in existence establishing the relations that existed between the Christian Church of America and the Holy Church long prior to the days of Columbus. The documents promised by "La Presse" will prove of very great interest.

A GROWING EVIL.—The daily press brings us face to face with the appalling fact that self-destruction is rapidly increasing. Suicide in every

form prevails to an alarming degree. A writer in the "Nineteenth Century Magazine" deals with this deplorable state of society in a vigorous article, entitled "Statistics of suicide." Referring to the causes of suicide, the essayist states, that advancing civilization has multiplied our wants and desires, more rapidly than it has supplied the means of satisfying them. It is claimed, that the extension of education has contributed, in no small degree, to the general feeling of unrest, by creating dissatisfaction with the social conditions. Most potent amongst the causes of suicide is the loss of faith. With the abandonment of religion in every country, the number of suicides goes pari passu. The following passage is significant in view of the fact that it is not from the pen of a theologian: "The decline of religious feeling has a direct bearing on the actual prevalence of suicide, of an importance which it would be difficult to over-estimate. The fear of after punishment, or the hope of greater happiness in another world, must have appealed to many a would-be suicide, with a force of argument, of which no other considerations would be capable." It speaks well for the teachings of the Church that Catholic Ireland should stand lowest in the statistical record of suicides. The analysis of statistics proves that marriage tends to prohibit suicide, and that divorce is highly conducive to its commission. Many reasons are given for the salutary effects of marriage, which are patent to all observers, but says the essayist, "The enormous extent of suicide amongst divorced persons is less easily explained." Yet he is true to the mark when he points out that "the conduct of applicants for divorce is usually far from irreproachable, and except in countries where divorce legislation is exceptionally supple, we are bound to suppose that there is disordered life, at least, on one side; and whether this take the form of immorality, drunkenness or cruelty, we must assume ungoverned passions—and hence deficient moral control." Time and again the direful effects of sensational journalism have been pointed out. In the article from which the above quotations are made, vanity is set down, as one of the potent factors leading to suicide. How that vanity is ministered to let the following extract answer: "Its important influence, in almost every branch of crime, is universally admitted, and we would only emphasize the connection, between this potent influence, and that product of modern civilization—the newspaper. We are far from asserting that the utility of the newspaper is a matter of regret, yet we must remember, that it has created a prospect of celebrity, for a really vile crime of pathetic suicide, that is often a more powerful argument to the criminal mind than even the instinct of self-preservation." Newspapers that publish the history and the pictures of suicides and other criminals are doing a work of destruction that is almost incalculable.

PARLIAMENT IS DISSOLVED and the politicians of all colors have taken off their coats to enter the fray. The nominations will take

place on the last day of this month, and the election will be held on November 7. Apart from St. Ann's division Irish Catholics as is customary are allowing non-Catholics to monopolize other divisions in this city, to which they are entitled to, at least, have a term occasionally. This is particularly the case in St. Lawrence and St. Louis Wards, where there is a large Irish Catholic vote. Representation in the Federal Parliament and in the Provincial Legislature is now held by Protestants. We have on many occasions advocated the claims of our people to one of these seats, but they seem to be indifferent about pressing them. Not so with our separated brethren. They are always alive to their interests as may be seen by the fact that they have already put two candidates in the field—Mr. Ekers, a brewer, Conservative, and Mr. Bickerdike, grain merchant, Liberal.

WAR IN CHINA.—Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting and timely appreciation of the cause of the insurrection in China from the pen of Rev. W. H. Hingston, S.J., son of Sir William Hingston, M.D. It will well repay a careful perusal.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.—Archbishop Keane referred to the question of religious instruction in schools in his sermon at Duquesne on a recent Sunday, and dwelt upon the lack of it in the public schools. He is reported to have said in part:—"The only way to make a generation of Christians," said Archbishop Keane, "is to give the young a good, sound Christian education. As the young are reared so shall the men and women live. Religion is a great element in fitting young men and women for the world."

"Christian schools are the only solution for the problem of how to make a nation of Christians. They are the hope of the future. The State thus far cannot or will not recognize such schools as worthy of encouragement and public support. So much the worse for the State. It is simply a blunder, an illogical blunder. The State ought to consider the Christian schools the best schools, but as long as the State is under the domination of such foolishness we must be proud to support these schools ourselves, even though we have to tax ourselves doubly or trebly to do it. It is the best use we can make of taxes of any kind."

Archbishop Keane further declared that America, which is destined to be a great power, must yield to Christian influence.

"In the future development of the world our America is sure to be more and more a potent factor," he said.

"In the providential worth of things its greater power and responsibility in the world's strength are unavoidable. The American influence will be a blessing to the world, and only in proportion as it is guided by the principles of our Divine Savior. Religion and morality are the underlying principles of citizenship and the State. George Washington in his farewell address recognized this fact and gave it utterance."

TIMELY APPEAL.—Archbishop Chapelle's appeal to the United States Government, not to treat the church in the Philippines as England treated Ireland and as Poland was treated by Russia, is an interesting document. A summary of the Archbishop's views, which we publish, is well worthy of perusal.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY is at a low ebb in these closing days of this century. The lenient manner in which defaulters are treated is the cause. Only a few days ago a bank clerk in the neighboring republic disappeared leaving a shortage in his accounts of \$100,000. This sum, it is said, is more than the capital and surplus combined of the institution, but as the directors are wealthy they have made up the cash.

The cause of the young man's downfall is attributed to high living. For several years he had led a remarkable life. He was known as the quietest and steadiest of young men, and earned this reputation by spending his employers' money with wild recklessness. He is only 29 years of age.

PLUCK is still admired in the old land, if we consider that it is now openly stated in the British press that De Witt the intrepid and undaunted Boer leader divides popularity with Lord Roberts in the great centres in England. The Boer general is undoubtedly a marvellous leader. One day we are told by cable that he has been trapped, but the following morning's despatches are sure to inform us, that he and his followers have again escaped after inflicting

severe loss upon the British forces. Some war recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain asking him when the Te Deum would be sung in honor of the proclamation of peace and the victories of the Boer war. From all appearances it would seem that a long time must elapse before the Transvaal and Orange States shall have been subdued. A guerilla warfare is likely to be carried on indefinitely in those regions, and men and money will have to be sacrificed. When the history of the war shall have been written and the true inwardness of its causes made known, some names now held in high esteem will be execrated.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.—The Parliamentary elections in Great Britain and Ireland have taken place, and what everybody expected has happened. The Liberals went into the fight without a leader, acknowledged as such, by all sections of the party. In elections as in everything else, it is essential that there should be a governing head. One-half of the success of a political party depends on the reliance placed in the ability and patriotism of its chief. The present leader of the Liberals is looked upon as a stop gap, and as a result of such generalship they have been literally slaughtered. Lord Salisbury is master of the situation, and his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, will have an opportunity of airing, and perhaps to some extent putting into effect his projects of Imperialism. As regards the situation in Ireland, reports to this date indicate that the Nationalists have held their own. In one or two instances there have been surprises, but on the whole, things are very nearly as they were prior to the dissolution. The forces of the friends of Ireland are drawing more closely together, but there is still room for improvement. Mr. Timothy Healy is an irreconcilable. He is a clever man in many ways, but his present attitude is calculated to do great injury to the cause of Ireland.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.—The ladies of St. Patrick's Congregation are making arrangements to appropriately celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. They may be relied upon to do something worthy of the occasion. As we go to press the trustees of the institution are holding a meeting, when it is expected that further steps will be taken to supplement the efforts of the ladies in this direction.

Local Notes.

Gaelic Society.—There are always a number of sincere friends of Ireland in Montreal who sacrifice time and money to keep alive the national spirit. Foremost amongst the number are the supporters of the movement to revive the old tongue. At the annual meeting of the Society held this week, the following executive officers and members of the Board of Management were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Mr. W. H. Turner; president, Mr. P. McHugh; vice-president, Captain P. Keane; secretary, Mr. M. Bermingham; treasurer, Mr. Joseph Meenan; committee, Messrs. M. J. Doyle, W. P. Stanton, P. Doyle, T. Hanley, J. P. O'Brien, Mr. Ward, P. Hanley, D. Haugh and P. O'Donnell. An expression of sympathy and condolence was tendered to Mr. P. McHugh in his bereavement, which was occasioned by the death of his daughter. Votes of thanks were recorded for Mr. Bermingham and Mr. Lavelle for their work in behalf of the society. It was announced that the first meeting of the new Gaelic classes will be held October 16 at 7.30 o'clock in the evening at Hibernian Hall.

CATHOLIC SAILORS.—Despite the fact that the season is drawing to a close the interest in the weekly concerts of the Catholic Sailors' Club still continues. The concert held on Wednesday evening, was a great success from every point of view, each number on the programme being well rendered and loudly applauded. Mr. Robert Bickerdike presided, and made a short speech to the seamen, of whom there were a very large number. The following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Miss McGuire, Murphy, Quinn, McGuigan, Pringle, Barry and Mrs. and Miss Durand; also Messrs. LeRoux, McGovern, and the following seamen:—Brockett, Bromley, Collier, Edmonds; also Mr. James Thain, carpenter steamship Manchester City, whose rendering of the Diver and Wolf was really excellent. Miss Orton accompanied.

ST. ANN'S TOMBOLA.—If we are to judge by the large number of charming young women of St. Ann's parish that have visited our quarters during the past week in the endeavor

to induce us to make inroad upon our limited treasury, the Tombola, under the direction of the enthusiastic pastor of the parish, Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., will be a grand success. The proceeds are intended for the noble cause of charity, and the good pastor and his army of supporters should be encouraged.

AT THE CEMETERY.—The annual pilgrimage to the city of the dead, inaugurated by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish many years ago, was held last Sunday, and the parishioners, headed by their spiritual guides, turned out in thousands. It was a grand and imposing sight to witness the vast procession as it moved from station to station in the cemetery. Rev. Father Scanlan delivered the instruction of the day.

SUNDAY ATHLETICS.—His Grace the Archbishop is about to take a well earned vacation. He will visit the Southern States—Maryland, Virginia and Florida, and also Mexico. His Grace expects to be absent for about six weeks.

In an interview with a local evening newspaper, he referred to the proposed city by-law authorizing athletic games on Sunday. As was to be expected, His Grace spoke out plainly on the subject.

"I cannot," said the Archbishop to a "Herald" representative, "favor any public amusements that would lead to the desecration of the Lord's Day; and I see great danger of this in the authorization of the athletic games which take place in the great cities of the country. These sports and amusements are, I am convinced, the cause of many people staying away from church on Sunday. They are a fruitful cause of intemperance because wherever they take place—say in towns like Sorel and St. John—the public houses would be left open for the sale of drink and the liquor laws would be violated in the spirit as well as in the letter by Sunday drinking.

"Just as I am opposed to the opening of museums and theatres on Sundays, so am I opposed to those games on the Lord's Day, for it is the Lord's Day and should be spent in rest and prayer.

"To recognize those things by law would be a deplorable mistake, because even if such things are tolerated to some extent now, they have not the recognition and authorization which a municipal by-law would give.

"Once you begin to authorize games it will lead to all kinds of Sabbath breaking and Sabbath labor, and you will have the Sunday here just as it is spent in many cities of Europe.

"On a recent occasion I was consulted on the matter of public sports being held in connection with one of the parishes in this city, and I had them postponed and afterwards the sports were held on a week day.

"I am certainly strongly opposed to the passing of the by-law."

C.M.B.A.—The C.M.B.A., of Canada, local branches, will hold their annual religious celebration at St. Patrick's to-morrow. Grand Mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Heffernan. The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, have been preparing for the occasion for some weeks.

CATHOLIC RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

"The right to interfere in Church matters granted by the Popes to the Kings of Spain was conditioned on the royal support and endowment of the churches. Hence, when the United States succeeded the Spanish crown, and declared that it would no longer observe the burden of the contract, it, of course, lost the favor of the contract. The right of patronage no longer belongs to the actual government of the Philippines, and because the Kings of Spain acted by virtue of this patronage in certain cases it does not follow that the United States can take their action as a precedent.

"The question, then, concerning the case at issue resolves itself into this:—Did the Spanish crown claim the right to administer the college of San Jose in virtue of the civil law or in virtue of the canon law?" Archbishop Chapelle asserts that the right arose from the canon law, primarily from the concession of the Julius I. He traces the resemblance of the case to that of Dartmouth College, and holds that the legal principles applied there should hold also in Manila.

One of the most significant paragraphs in the Archbishop's plea is that in which he alludes to the danger that religious fanaticism may be added to the race hatred that now obstructs American sovereignty in the islands.

"This is a Catholic country," he says. "The people are deeply attached to their religion. Any outrage perpetrated on their religious feelings or a hostile attitude toward the

Church of the people would work incalculable mischief. The American Government will, I am sure, not make the mistake of England toward Ireland or of Russia toward the Poles. It will rather follow the example of the former in her colonial policy and of the latter toward her Mohammedan subjects.

"This is the key of the situation. The Catholic Church will help you to establish definitely law and order and to advance the interests of the United States and of the Filipino people with all her might. Her moral influence is greater than any other that exists in the islands.

"Should you, for instance, take away the College of San Jose from the administration of the Church on some legal technicality, if any existed—and I do not think any can be found—it would be the initiation of a disastrous policy.

"The pleasing of a few men who have systematically deceived the American authorities; the satisfaction that would accrue to fanatics by making 'Borne howl,' as the saying is; the insult to the Church of this country; the management of a few thousand dollars income—these things will not justify the United States in despoiling the Church of properties and franchises which she has lawfully enjoyed for years."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Gilan Willets, recently returned from a journey through the famine stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there:—"The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum and you won't find record of a bigger famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the Government is taking care of 8,500,000 on relief works and in poorhouses. The streets of Bombay were full of starving people, while over the million dollar railway station and on the university campus and from the portals of the gorged market building the British flag floated gayly.

"Up sprung from the gutter in front of the Great Western Hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. 'They were starving, and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine greeted me at the very moment of my arrival.

"Other famine sufferers, grown up Hindus, as well as young Hindus, crouched, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grim tribulations. I took a train northward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous group, representing starvation. They might have risen from the grave. Brown skin covered their bones, like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man on the ground and in it washed my hands. He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand, and with the other hand smote his brow. The woman pointed to the brown naked mite on her thigh bone. They smiled in weak, faraway voices, 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every side.

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or a poorhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifty miles to get to them. In the relief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes, for obvious reasons. They have nothing to steal from one another.

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thousands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the serikien district this moment as they were when I sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago. The famine will last throughout this year, and its effects will be felt for more than a year to come."

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. W. P. BARTLEY.—It is our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. W. P. Bartley, daughter of the late John O'Kane, of Quebec, and widow of W. P. Bartley, who, during his lifetime, was one of the leading manufacturers of Montreal. The sad event occurred on Friday last. Mrs. Bartley was a prominent member of St. Patrick's Church, and was esteemed and respected by all with whom she came into contact during her long residence in this city. She was educated at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, and was a woman of high intellectual attainments.

The funeral, which took place to St. Patrick's Church on Monday last, was attended by a large number of citizens of all classes. At the solemn Requiem Mass, at which Rev. Martin Callaghan officiated, were noticed in the sanctuary Rev. J. Kavanaugh, S.J., Rev. E. Devine, S.J., and Rev. Father Cotter, S.J.

Mrs. Bartley leaves to mourn her loss two sons, W. J. and F. H. Bartley, both of whom are prominent in commercial affairs; two daughters, Harriet and Annie Bartley, well known in educational circles, and two sisters, Mrs. J. E. Burke, and Mrs. F. H. Gray, all of whom have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends.

"This is a Catholic country," he says. "The people are deeply attached to their religion. Any outrage perpetrated on their religious feelings or a hostile attitude toward the

LORD STRATHCONA

Lord Strathcona Montreal for a absence in England. On his arrival students of McGill gave him a right evening the Catholic he is a general brilliantly illuminating Nothing is too Strathcona. He thropist. His ge tial. There is the benevolence of Catholic and Pro have benefited the distribution gifts. He is a v riches have not He is kind, consi able, as it is, pos are many public city and elsewh noble philanthropi know best bear that his secret d charities are not is particularly Lord Strathcona missioner in Lon charged the duties most efficient ma that he may lon the position and name by a still and generous dees his fellow-country

ABOUT THE

In "The Messen Heart," Gabriel gives a most int of the catacombs take the follow says:—

In connection v there exists in Re designation, the rum Martyrium," its end and obje make the early Church and all ap relics, tombs, h special studies. F among them stan the Christian a whose work is at esting and of ance. The college erudite priests ar and a few scula the principal car to have Mass of the mar festival-day (the which is still cal day) and a proce lows the Mass, di amies of the saint faithful go in dis tween the graves invoking. There is cast about the c they are fragrant ense and vocal v er. Here and the upon the stone; t stands out and t the ampullae cat a very different th that litany hastie ern church and w with strange, sti subterranean gal move the sleeve century coat brus which stands n touched as when t was laid within a beauty like a flo yet neither its bri form is gone."

Immediately at ceremony the par into the open a sweet and glad a and one of the ar a brief lecture up they have just le to be Rossi, th old man of whom say it would take make up the sum and knowledge, r would be wanting see now the large sic frock-coat, the ed into each ear filled the young in dience with deligh kindly face beami He would stand curbsonts, beside ry going up into to the people gro sunshine as simply edly, as only such times there would and a big smile a to him, and he t plain gravely and points of interest, himself before an children I knowle ed us to understand other might per probably it wo with his strongly g gravely abstracted the great staple o