

# AMERICA OR GERMANY SEAT OF CATHOLICISM?

## Revived Talk of Abandoning Rome Owing to Growth of Italian Anti-Clericalism—Radicals, Republicans and Advanced Liberals Hostile to Vatican

ROME, Jan. 11.—Since it announced last November, the possibility of a situation in Italy which would oblige the Pope and the Curia to abandon Rome and Italy for a safer residence, things have moved more rapidly than people expected in that direction.

The Giolitti cabinet, which was considered the best bulwark against anticlericalism, fell in December, and the Sonnino ministry, which succeeded, although equally desirous to act as a check on the advance of anti-clericalism, is far from strong and the general opinion is that in the near future it will be followed by an administration corresponding to the French and aiming at the same results.

The Extreme Left, now determined to attain to power, putting aside its scruples against the monarchical regime, includes over 100 members out of the 608 Deputies constituting the Italian chamber. If they were alone they would be a minority, the more so because they are divided into three groups, Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists—having three different policies on many important questions.

Their plan is, therefore, to find a common ground of action and this is represented by an anti-Vatican policy which they will have the support of a large section of the advanced Liberals in the chamber. By this means they hope to secure a majority, which might become much greater if they were allowed to have a general election and enmesh the reactionaries.

The war against the Catholic church, therefore, besides being one of the programmes common to the programmes of these sections, is for them a question of life and death in the political sense, in that it provides their chief hope of attaining and maintaining power. The possibility, in consequence, is more than ever discussed of the Pope being obliged to leave Rome and settle where he can best take refuge. The majority of the clergy here are strongly against the suggestion of transferring the Papacy to America. They say that it would be not only against tradition and history, but against the Catholic religion itself, as the Holy See was established in Rome because of the very words of our Lord to St. Peter.

They claim that to transfer the Papacy to the United States would mean to abandon forever a return to Rome, though that should be the constant object of the Holy See and the Catholic world in the event of the Penitenti temporarily abandoning the Eternal City.

In accordance with these views they content the Holy Father, all his officials and the central offices of the church, though leaving Rome should remain in Europe, indeed as near Italy as possible, in order to facilitate their return to that natural residence, established by Divine will.

A strong party favor Germany, believing that the Kaiser, animated by the desire to exercise a preponderant influence throughout the world, would be glad to seize the occasion of having, to a certain extent, at his disposal the organization of the Catholic Church, with its ramifications in every corner of the globe. An explosion of German Protestantism is not feared, as Bavaria, which is practically entirely Catholic, would be placed on the new provisory seat of the Papacy.

Meanwhile the Religious Orders and Congregations are considering whether it would be possible to arrange that their properties should appear as belonging to German individuals or companies in order to prevent the law of confiscation taking them out of their hands. They wish, in other words, to so arrange matters that Germany would be placed in such a position as to have to interfere at the opportune moment in order to protect what would appear to be the interests of her own subjects.

The most progressive elements among the clergy are on the other hand, favorable to a radical change, which they think would lead to a rejuvenation of the church and open to it a new era of life and wider fields of activity. They think the opportunity would be propitious for abandoning "effete" Europe for vigorous America, where everything seems destined to assume such proportions as to command the future. They said that in no other country—certainly none in the old continent—would the Holy See be so welcome as in the United States, and nowhere find such complete liberty, combined with absolute protection. Offers from America have not been lacking, both on the present and on former occasions when rumors have circulated as to the advisability of the Pope choosing the New World as his residence.

American Catholics have expressed the opinion that they can collect sufficient funds for a palace worthy of the head of the church and for the buildings necessary for the offices; but the question which rose immediately was where the seat should be. New Yorkers claim the privilege, as having the largest Catholic population and having already been honored with the first American cardinal; the Catholics of Baltimore advance the claim that theirs is the mother diocese of the United States and the people of Chicago that their position is more central; while several Western dioceses contend that their position is more appropriate for commanding the American and Far Eastern continents. So many come to the conclusion that in selecting the seat of the Papacy in America, the national precedent in choosing the American capital should be followed and the holy father, like his apostolic delegate, should reside in Washington.

Famous X has ordered a new pair of the flous fans which are carried on

either side of the Pope when he is in the sedia gestatoria. The present fans are intended for the Museum of Religions, objects at the Vatican and have a history most interesting for America, as they were presented to Leo XIII by Mrs. Joseph Drexel, widow of the former partner of Pierpont Morgan. She, in return, after many years' insistence, secured the even more famous fans which had belonged to Pius IX, and took them in triumph to America, for exhibition at the Museum of the Pennsylvania University. These gorgeous emblems of Imperial authority, recalling the Roman Caesars, and Asiatic potentates—without which no papal procession is complete—are most splendid creations. The spread, formed around the central device, is made of superb ostrich plumes, tipped with peacock feathers and on the sticks, or what would be sticks, in ordinary fans, are the papal arms, worked on a crimson field in heavy gold; the crown studded with rubies and emeralds, while the embossed poles eight feet long, supporting the great fans when carried aloft, are of crimson velvet.

"VATICAN."

# ELECTION DAY JANUARY 29TH

## Ottawa Contest Proves to be a Decidedly Interesting One

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 11.—Nominations for the by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his Ottawa seat will be held on Saturday, Jan. 22, and polling on Saturday, January 29. Arrangements are now being made for registration of voters under the manhood suffrage act.

The contest promises to be a decidedly interesting one, both parties being at odds and ends over their candidates.

On the Liberal side Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K. C., who was nominated by the party convention last Friday, has the handicap of having been opposed by two Liberal papers, The Free Press and Le Temps, while on the Conservative side ex-Major Ellis with a large party following, still refuses in spite of the influence brought to bear on him, to withdraw and leave the field clear for the regular party nominee, Dr. Chabot. Mr. Ellis declares he will test public opinion on the naval issue, and he has already circulated a lot of campaign literature advocating immediate construction of a complete Canadian fleet unit and also direct contribution in cash or Dreadnoughts to Imperial navy.

## REASONABLE REQUEST TO INTENDING SUICIDES

Berlin Hotel-keepers Don't Want Their Places Littered Up—Plenty Quiet Corners Elsewhere.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The German union of hotel keepers publishes in the London organ, The Kitchen and Cellar, a seriously worded request that all persons contemplating suicide shall refrain from carrying out their intention in the hotels of the union. It is pointed out that such a conduct is equally disagreeable to the hotel keepers and their guests. It is plaintively asked if there are not enough quiet places for the purpose elsewhere. Statistics show there are twenty suicides in Berlin weekly.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

## Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them. 25c. a box.

# COULDN'T TAKE HER BOW WOW

## Stumbling Block to Trip THE MISSING HEIRESS She and Cohen Put Up at Sailors' Boarding House at Halifax

(Special to The News) HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—It was ascertained today that Fred Cohen, the waiter, and Miss De Janon, the Philadelphia heiress, who were arrested in Chelsea, came to Halifax by train from St. John, and while in this city put up at a sailors' boarding house on Water street, as father and daughter. Cohen and the young girl called at the purser's office on board the S.S. Canadian, New Year morning, and wished to purchase tickets for Liverpool. Cohen said the girl was his daughter and when he was informed that he could not take the dog with him, Cohen, turning to the girl, asked what she would do and she replied that she would not go without her doggie.

Cohen then explained the situation to the purser, and after some argument they decided to abandon the trip to England. It is necessary to obtain permission from the Minister of Agriculture in London before dogs can be taken to the Old Country, and it was the dog that proved this stumbling block and the cancelling of the trip. They left Halifax on the Sunday night train for Boston.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—Roberta de Janon, a young Philadelphia heiress, who was arrested on Monday with Francis Cohen, a hotel waiter with whom she eloped on December 29, became nervous tonight after spending 24 hours in a police station and asked if she could not go to a theatre.

The girl, who related to the police a remarkable story of her attachment for the Philadelphia waiter, as an adopted father, grew weepy in her story for the arrival of detectives from Philadelphia to take her to her grandfather's home, from which she fled in disguise. Information reached the police that the Philadelphia heiress would arrive to return east with the girl and Cohen tonight. When Miss de Janon heard this, she exclaimed to the matron:

"Oh! I can't stand it to be cooped up here so long. Can't I go somewhere?"

As no change is made against her, the girl was permitted to attend a theatrical performance in company with detectives.

# JAPANESE CRITICISE ATTY. GENERAL KNOX

## Mentioning the Bungling of Untrained Diplomats

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The entire press publishes editorials on the proposal of Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, for the neutralization of Manchurian railways. It also publishes interviews on the subject with leading ex-officials and publicists, who uniformly resent the proposal. Some of them are sarcastic regarding America's untrained diplomatists bungling in the Far East, and suggest the reorganization of the American State Department.

Others take a more sober view of the matter and point out China's inability or unwillingness to borrow the necessary \$1,000,000,000 yen, a loan the amount of which, it is declared, would imperil her finances. They contend that present conditions in Manchuria do not violate open door equality.

"They ask if Mr. Knox would consent to neutralize enterprises in the Philippines or if he would suggest neutralization of the German projects in the Chinese province of Shanung."

Any protest against conditions in Manchuria should have been made at Portsmouth at the time of the negotiation of the Russo-Japanese peace, they say, and intimate that it would not be wisdom on the part of the Powers to turn Manchuria into a second Balkan district.

## INVENTOR KILLED BY FOREMAN OF SHOP

Crowd Threatened to Lynch the Slayer But Police Landed Him in Jail.

AKRON, O., Jan. 12.—John Adams, 45 years old, an employe of the Oliver Sargent Company, was shot dead last night at Warwick, a village south of this town, in a quarrel with Bert Petty, the foreman of the same concern. The quarrel is said to have arisen over the merits of a machine invented by Adams and for a time used under Petty's direction, but later discarded. Police rescued Petty from an angry crowd which gathered and brought him to the jail here. Adams leaves a widow and three children.

He—So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that.

She—Well, I'd have you to understand that I have a strong will.

"It's very simple, after all, to tell where the cars will stop."

"I can't see it that way."

"Certainly, if you're waiting here, they stop here; if you wait there, they could pole a canoe up their beautiful

# THE GAP RAG IN TO SECURE VALLEY ROAD

## First of Series of Meetings Held at Southampton—Mr Tompkins' Convincing Address—Board of Trade Formed—All Unite in Agreeing That Road Must Be Built at Once.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 6.—In spite of the biting frost—only surpassed by the weather of the very early winter—meeting in the interest of the Valley Railway, was held in the Orange Hall here last evening.

At eight o'clock Mr. W. P. Cronkite, local lumberman and successful business man, was elected chairman, and in explaining the object of the meeting expressed the hope that something practical would be done. The Valley Road were not built he might as well "move out." It had cost him \$200 a year in hard cash to bring his raft running ground in, and he thought of taking your men clear up around Woodstock on the C. P. R. and then drifting down 18 or 20 miles on a "katamaran" through wind and rain to your rafting ground. It was in shame and disgrace that any man had to try and do business under the conditions existing here. His neighbors were hauling their potatoes 20 or 25 miles to Woodstock and selling them for \$1 a barrel. Could they make any progress that way? We must have some chance with the rest of the Dominion, and God help the government that turns us down! (Applause.) Gladstone once told Queen Victoria that "he was the people of England."

Some remarks were made from each section of this beautiful valley, and tell the government that "he was the people of that section," and get their final answer.

Mr. Tompkins, of Medford, as the speaker of the evening, and he was received with applause. Mr. Tompkins delivered a most interesting, well-organized address, bristling with interesting facts and striking illustrations. Said he:—

"The Daily Telegraph" and "The Sun" are being read tonight at Plaster Rock, 24 miles from St. John, while the people here will read those papers when they are five days old! This should not be. Now, gentlemen, drop your papers, and let us put the people here into booting the Valley Railway, and we'll get the road. We have been waiting for more than a quarter of a century for something to be done for this valley. It is now two or three years we have a daily mail carried by rail. No matter what the C. P. R. or any other company are doing, or are going to do. The more we wait, the more we are being left behind. You will see the province of Ontario is covered with a network of railways, and hence she's prospering. In the province of New Brunswick while New Brunswick has one here and there—often running through rocky barren sections—impossible of settlement, but we have been, and are today, waiting for a class road from Grand Falls to St. John—the winter port of Canada—right down this valley which was the first part of the Dominion settled, but the very last to get any means of transportation other than a two-a-week mail in winter or the tow-boat in summer! Think of it gentlemen, in this fine section here, of wood, shingles, saws, drawers of water? You might be one vast live of industry!" Here is your chance factory, with the key in the lock, and the door open for three or four years and cheese is 15 and 16 cents a pound wholesale, all for the want of means of transportation! No wonder your fertile valley is becoming depopulated. People won't stay where business is stagnant, natural resources undeveloped, and no prospect of development. Your land is just as good as dead. In the State of Maine, but they have the "A and A" running through their farms, while you have nothing but the stage coach and the canoe of a century ago. (Applause.) As Mr. Tompkins has here organized a local board of trade, you need the same. You could then advertise any vacant farms or sell off your land. People won't stay where you have nothing but the stage coach and the canoe of a century ago. (Applause.) As Mr. Tompkins has here organized a local board of trade, you need the same. You could then advertise any vacant farms or sell off your land. People won't stay where you have nothing but the stage coach and the canoe of a century ago. (Applause.) As Mr. Tompkins has here organized a local board of trade, you need the same. You could then advertise any vacant farms or sell off your land. People won't stay where you have nothing but the stage coach and the canoe of a century ago. (Applause.)

# 17 GOALS TO THEIR CREDIT

## Shamrocks Win Without Effort NATIONALS OPONENTS Formidable Rival for Ottawa in the Stanley Cup Series.

MONTRÉAL, Jan. 11.—The Shamrocks, without being extended, set a new record in the 1910 hockey season in the east by defeating the Nationals to-night by 17 goals to 3. About eight hundred spectators witnessed a match in which the chief feature was the rapid scoring of the seven that is being backed by the Irishmen to win the championship of the Canadian Hockey Association and the Stanley Cup. In the first half the Shamrocks gave a convincing exhibition of their abilities by tallying the first two goals of the match in little over a minute play, and making it 3 to 0 in the first twenty minutes of the hour. The Nationals broke into the score sheet with the tenth goal. The half-time figures stood 10 for Shamrocks and 3 for Nationals.

Hard work by the Nationals combined with indifference by the Shamrocks made the score closer in the second period. Of twelve goals the Shamrocks secured seven and the Nationals five. The Shamrocks outclassed the Nationals. The Nationals had seven players on the ice, but they were outplayed by a big margin in every department. The Shamrocks had Forrester in the line-up to-night, and the team thus included five players who were stars in western hockey. Donald Smith, of Cornwall, makes a sixth man on the team, and Baker, the goalkeeper, is the sole representative of the old Shamrocks squad. On paper they were outplayed by a big margin in every department. The Shamrocks had Forrester in the line-up to-night, and the team thus included five players who were stars in western hockey. Donald Smith, of Cornwall, makes a sixth man on the team, and Baker, the goalkeeper, is the sole representative of the old Shamrocks squad. On paper they were outplayed by a big margin in every department. The Shamrocks had Forrester in the line-up to-night, and the team thus included five players who were stars in western hockey. Donald Smith, of Cornwall, makes a sixth man on the team, and Baker, the goalkeeper, is the sole representative of the old Shamrocks squad. On paper they were outplayed by a big margin in every department.

## Most Canadians Have Catarrh

Our Changeable Climate is Responsible.

Where the atmosphere is damp, with sudden changes in temperature, almost everybody has Catarrh, in some form or other. The ordinary cold in the head inflames and weakens the membranes lining the nose and throat, and starts a discharge. The next cold is more easily caught, and soon the patient is never quite free of it.

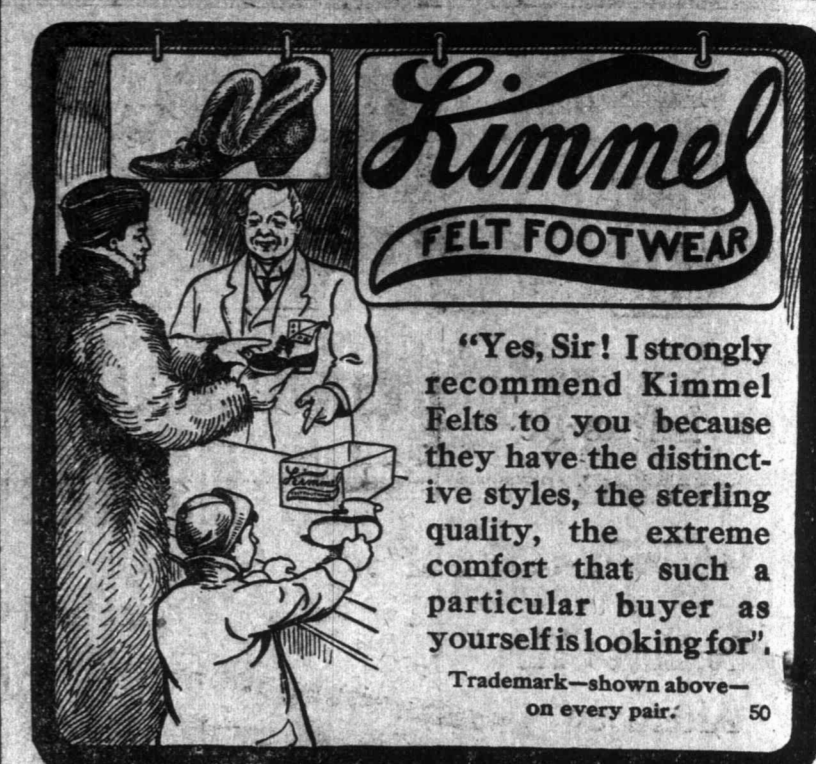
As Catarrh develops the discharge increases—drops into the throat, especially at night—and takes on an offensive odor. Besides being exceedingly disagreeable, there is great danger of the disease extending to the lungs, stomach, or bowels.

Though it is very difficult to cure, Father Morrice devised a combined internal and external treatment that has cured thousands. The Tablets tone up and invigorate the system, and assist Nature in throwing off the disease, while the salve, applied up the nostrils, clears out the discharge and heals the membrane. Combined treatment, see at year dealers', or from Father Morrice Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## 25,000 CLAIMS FOR FISHING BOUNTIES

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Twenty-five thousand claims for fishing bounties have been received at the Marine and Fisheries Department, and a special staff has been put to work classifying them. The amount to distribute is about \$160,000.

Today was the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Sir John Macdonald, and in memory of the departed chief, Conservative whips in the Commons this afternoon placed a wreath upon his statue on Parliament Hill.



"Yes, Sir! I strongly recommend Kimmel Felts to you because they have the distinctive styles, the sterling quality, the extreme comfort that such a particular buyer as yourself is looking for".

Trademark—shown above on every pair. 50

# BLAMES VARYING STYLES FOR SHIRTWAST TROUBLE

## Mrs. Raymond Robins, Wife of Millionaire Espouses Girls' Cause in Philadelphia

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In the history of labor troubles in this country there has probably never been an instance where the strikers have enlisted the sympathies of so many persons of wealth and high social rank, as have the girl shirtwaist makers of this city and Philadelphia. The strikers here have had the moral and financial support of Mrs. O. H. Belmont, and other prominent women. In the Quaker City the striking girls are headed by Mrs. Raymond Robins, wife of a millionaire lawyer of Chicago.

Mrs. Robins has become to the Philadelphia strikers what Mrs. Belmont is to the New York girls. Her interest in the strike situation in Philadelphia caused her to hurry to that city to help the young women in their fight. She is now one of the most active workers in the cause and is making a close study of the strike. This study has given Mrs. Robins some novel ideas as to the reason which led up to the trouble.

A large part of the blame for the differences between the shirtwaist makers and the manufacturers is laid by Mrs. Robins to the varying fashions adopted from year to year. She says that the mania for new styles possesses the women of the country, and the shirtwaist makers are consequently affected adversely. Mrs. Robins, no sooner become accustomed to the making of certain styles than the fashion arbiter decrees a change, and the maker loses time in adjusting herself to the new conditions.

While Mrs. Robins is using her wealth and influence to aid the girls in Philadelphia, the hope is strong here that Mrs. Belmont herself will also soon go to that city and give her views on how to wage war on the manufacturer. The aid of a group of local society women has already been obtained, but the strikers are anxious to have more support from that quarter and are making extensive plans to have their grievances placed before society leaders in such a manner that the sympathy of the latter will be aroused.

Mrs. Robins before her marriage was Miss Margaret Drier, daughter of a wealthy New York physician. While engaged in social work in this city she became acquainted with Mr. Robins and their marriage followed.

## WINS LEADING PART AFTER TWENTY FAIL

## Here's Good News About Miss Willette Kershawe, an Old St. John Favorite—Death of Leading Women

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Theatrical managers just now are hard put to find leading women for new productions outside of certain well known stars whose services are generally contracted for long in advance. According to several managers there is a hopeless dearth of new material, and to this failure of several new plays is ascribed.

Masculine leading parts have not been quite so hard to fill, and the chances that some managers have taken have been amply rewarded by the brilliancy of their finds, as witness the success of Tully Marshall as the degenerate sinner in "The City."

Soubrettes, "old women," and character actresses of more than average competence are easily to be procured, but the scarcity of even competent leading women is shown by the recent experience of Henry B. Harris, when he tried to find a competent actress to support Frank Keenan in his new play "The Heights," which was produced by Robert Edson in "A Man's A Man."

For a while it looked as though Edson's tour would have to be postponed, for seven young actresses were tried in the leading part and none proved satisfactory. Finally, by an accident, Josephine Lovett was able to accept the engagement, which enabled Edson to open at the scheduled time.

Greater similarities were found in getting a leading woman for Frank Keenan. One actress after another was tried until twenty had been tested and found wanting. The twenty-first was Willette Kershawe, who satisfied Mr. Harris that she could play Georgia Warren in the play just as the manager was about to give up hope. Miss Kershawe is well known in St. John having played there with Harkins and others on several occasions. She is the wife of Albert Morrison.

Mr. Harris said yesterday that he believed the lack of leading women such as the stage knew in the days of the famous Empire, Lyceum, and Daly stock companies, is due entirely to the present star system, in which a play is written solely around a star, and effort is seldom made to provide strong parts for the other members of the company.

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