

moralize upon the effect produced by this fratricidal strife upon the heathen nations. Much more to the point it is, as in this pastoral, to look upon the War as a scourge from God, or rather perhaps as a reminder of man's frailty and mortality. The world's intellect has risen against God, and science in the hands of some of its devotees has taken the place of God. This is the great evil of the age, and it is not, as some would have us believe, an evil peculiar to Germany. Emphasis is laid upon this fact by the Glasgow Pastoral.

"SUCH THINGS we read of," say the Archbishops, "as being typical of German, or, at least, of Prussian culture. Are they not to be found elsewhere? No doubt, here they have not reached their full development. The principle on which they are founded has been powerful for years in Prussia, and has worked its way deeply. It is only much more recently that some professors and scientists here have ventured to hint at the same principle—the denial of the supernatural, of anything that cannot be tested by telescope or microscope or chemical analysis, the affirmation of human nature's self-sufficiency. Given time for development, we might safely look for the same results here as elsewhere. It is idle to attempt to deny that this ignoring of the supernatural was spreading rapidly in this country. Some of those who are now loud in press and public in condemning views of this kind were its admirers almost yesterday. Men who were really famous in science, and others who had gained reputation not so much by quiet work as loud speech, were taken as authorities on theology, of which they knew little or nothing, and their declaration that even if a God existed we could know nothing of Him, was looked on as decisive."

TO THEIR OWN immediate flock the Pastoral drives home the lesson which recent modernistic tendencies has afforded. And it is a lesson which has a world-wide application. It says:

"Are we ourselves free from fault? Have all of us the same practical way of applying our faith to our lives as our fathers had? Have not some of us imitated the habits, not of the best, but of the most worldly of our neighbors? It is not in accordance with the true Catholic spirit to disregard in our amusements the penitential times of Lent and Advent, to neglect the Confessional and omit Communion for the sake of a Saturday afternoon at a football match or a Saturday evening at a picture house or a music hall. Is it becoming to go to the Confessional in the afternoon and then spend the evening before Communion at places of perhaps dangerous amusement, to hurry to an early Mass in order to make sure of a long motor drive afterwards, to spend the hours between classes at the university, or during a break of business hours, in lounging in billiard rooms and perhaps drinking, to risk the maintenance of our families by betting on sports of which we know nothing, to make money by inducing others to bet, to waste long hours, which might be spent in innocent conversation with our children and friends, on whist drives and bridge parties? What are we to say of young women brought up in Catholic schools, in convent schools, who appear in public in clothing which they might be ashamed to wear even at home—clothing often brought into fashion by women in other countries whose lives, like their dress, are without decency? What are these vile fashions to us or to any other Christians? They are the idols of blind worshippers."

THE LESSONS to be drawn from the War have necessarily been the subject of Catholic Lenten instruction the world over. Cardinal Logue thinks that one result of the conflict will be to lessen the tendency to run after "the un-Christian speculations of German dreamers." Cardinal Bourne says that, while the War is a great scourge, "it has had the effect of making known the true meaning of life to many who had forgotten or never learned it." And so, as in all ages, God is able to bring good out of evil and when hostilities have ceased, the result, it is allowable to hope, will be a regenerated world and a long reign of peaceful development.

#### ONE REASON

The London Universe, telling of an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, during his recent visit to England, credits His Eminence with the following answer to the question why there were so many converts in America:

The Americans themselves are great seekers after the truth, and the truth is very attractive. The Americans are very inquisitive and we are able to satisfy them.

## THE CATHOLIC UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

A LETTER BY THE REV. DR. O'GORMAN OF OTTAWA

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD:

In a recent letter published with approval by the Antigonish Casket and criticised by "A Canadian Catholic," in the RECORD last week, a slurring reference is made to United Empire Loyalists. "A Canadian Catholic," in his able criticism of the letter in question, abstained from commenting on the reference to the U. E. Ls., as it was outside of the scope of his reply. It may be perhaps then worth while recalling the fact that those who were for all practical purposes the first Catholic settlers in Ontario were United Empire Loyalists. I refer to the Macdonells of Clan Glen-garry.

It is true that Ontario was discovered and explored by adventurous Frenchmen; is true the gospel was first preached in Ontario by the heroic French priests who ministered to the Indians in the seventeenth century. But during the one hundred and fifty years that France held Ontario she failed to colonize it. Indian wars and migrations put an end to the Indian missions; fortunes of war razed the French forts to the ground. Nothing remained as a result of the French regime in Ontario except the souvenirs of bold and heroic deeds. When Ontario became British territory in 1760 a large part of it was absolutely devoid of inhabitants, and the rest was inhabited almost exclusively by Indians and these were almost without exception Pagans. The one Catholic Indian mission and the one French settlement in all Ontario was on the Detroit River, at the French-Wyandot mission of the Assumption (Sandwich). So it remained till the Loyalists came. They were the first men who really settled Ontario. The reason they chose Ontario rather than Quebec was that they wished to form an English-speaking province. Hence Ontario is doubly English—it was conquered by the English, and first settled by the English.

Who were now these Loyalists, Ontario's first settlers, who, according to the Antigonish Casket, "were killing Indians in New England," while the French were "reclaiming" Ontario? We have seen the French had reclaimed permanently just one parish in all Ontario by the year 1760. The most famous Loyalists were those of the Mohawk Valley in the present State of New York, of whom the leader was Sir John Johnson. He and his father, Sir William Johnson, who died in 1774, were looked upon by the Six Nations as their father and protector. In 1760, Sir William Johnson led an army of 1,000 Iroquois to Oswego to proceed with Amherst to capture Canada definitely for the British flag. Evidently Sir William had not been spending his time scalping Indians. His sons, Sir John and Col. Guy Johnson, were the personal friends of the celebrated Joseph Brant (Thayandanege), whose Iroquois again fought side by side with the Loyalists during the Revolutionary War. So this vulgar reference to the Loyalists as killing Indians is historically untrue. The town of Brantford is a perpetual protest to the contrary.

The most famous of the Loyalists enrolled by Sir John Johnson were the Highlanders of Mohawk Valley, Co. Tyrone, New York. They formed part of three Loyalist Regiments, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, Butler's Rangers and the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. The Catholics among these were chiefly Macdonells of Clan Glen-garry. That is an ancestry that the most bigoted critic of Ontario will find difficult to besmirch. The Macdonells won their right to settle in Ontario by defending it with their life's blood against the Americans. The following reference to them by a contemporary, Col. Matthews, for many years Military Secretary to Sir Frederick Haldimand and Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), in a letter to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated 23 June, 1804, is well worth remembering. Speaking of Hugh Macdonell, son of Abercrombie, he writes:

"His father and uncle left Scotland with their families and considerable property a few years before the rebellion in America, with a view to establish themselves in that country, having for that purpose carried out a number of their dependents. They obtained a valuable grant of land from Sir John Johnson on the Mohawk River, in the settlement of which they had made considerable progress."

"When the rebellion broke out, they were the first to fly to arms on the part of the Government, in which they and their adherents—not less than 200 men—took a most active and decided lead, leaving their families and property at the mercy of the rebels."

"It was at that time quartered at Niagara, and an eye witness of the gallant and successful exertions of the Macdonells and their dependents, by which, in a great measure, the Upper Country of Canada was preserved, for on this little body a very fine battalion was soon formed and afterwards a second. (R. R. N. Y. 1st and 2nd Batt.)"

"Captain Macdonell's father and uncle, at that time advanced in years, had companies in that corps, and in which his elder brother (John) afterwards an active and distinguished partisan, carried arms. The sons of both families, five or six in number, the moment they could bear arms, followed the bright example of

their fathers, and soon became active and useful officers in that and another corps of Rangers (Butler's) whose strength and services greatly contributed to unite the Indians of the Five Nations in the interest of Government, and thereby decided to save the Upper Country of Canada and our Indian trade." (J. A. Macdonell, Glen-garry in Canada, p. 105-6).

These were the men who first settled Ontario. The Loyalists, Catholic and Protestant, the majority of them were of course Protestant, are not men to be sneered at or ashamed of. They made Ontario what it is. Their immigration into Ontario far from being inimical to the interests of the Catholic Church was on the contrary a great benefit to the Church. The Loyalist parish of St. Raphael's, (1785) was for the greater part of a half-century the Catholic capital of Upper Canada. The solitary French parish priest, after the death of his predecessor, Abbé Dufaux, was Abbé Marchand, (P. S. S., 1796-1825) who had charge of the French and Indians of Sandwich, knew no English, and never once during his long pastorate administered to any of the rest of Ontario. While due praise must be given to the early Irish and Scottish priests, Father McKenna, the Irish chaplain of the Macdonells during the Revolutionary War; Father Roderick Macdonell, missionary of St. Regis and Stormont (1785-1806); Father Alexander Macdonell, the first resident parish priest of St. Raphael's (1786-1803); and Father Edmund Burke (later first Bishop of Halifax), from 1794 to 1801, the able and far-seeing Vicar General of Upper Canada, it was the Highland Fencible chaplain, Rev. Alexander Macdonell, who came to Canada with his veterans in 1804, who really organized the Catholic Church in Ontario, of which he became the first Bishop. His centre for twenty-five years was the Loyalist parish of St. Raphael's. Anyone acquainted with the early history of Ontario under the British rule knows that it was chiefly the Catholic Loyalists of Glen-garry, together with their fellow clansmen and Scots who emigrated from Scotland in 1786, and 1803, and who became incorporated in their settlement, that chiefly represented the Catholic Church in Ontario, in time of peace and in time of war, in Church and in State, till 1815.

It is worthy of note that the first Irish settlers in Ontario were likewise "Loyalists," that is, they were veterans of the British army. Neither the Catholics nor the Protestants of Ontario are ashamed of their Loyalist ancestry.

JOHN J. O'GORMAN.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

### THE SUBMARINES

The first hit made by a German submarine in more than a week was reported yesterday. The Admiralty announces that the collier Bengrave was sunk on Sunday, probably by a torpedo, off the Bristol Channel. This is the first report indicating that the Germans are operating in the estuary of the Severn.—Globe, Mar. 9.

German submarines scored heavily yesterday. Three steamers were sunk without warning: the Tangistan, in the North Sea, off Scarborough, with the loss of 37 out of her crew of 28 men; the Blackwood, off Hastings, in the English Channel, her crew of 17 being saved, and the Princess Victoria, off the mouth of the Mersey; her crew of 34 were also saved. All three were sunk within a few hours of each other at points far apart, so that at least three German submarines are back at the business of murdering peaceful British sailors going about their ordinary occupation.—Globe, Mar. 10.

### THE DARDANELLES

Not much news of progress in the Dardanelles has reached us officially during the week. Unofficially we learn that progress is steadily being made. It will take probably a month or two yet before it is definitely demonstrated that the straits can be forced.

Berlin, March 12.—Constantinople reports that expert engineers are working night and day strengthening the Dardanelles. The mine chains which protect the channel that at least three German submarines are back at the business of murdering peaceful British sailors going about their ordinary occupation.—Globe, Mar. 10.

### NOT SO WELL IN THE EAST

The swing of the pendulum in Poland finds the Germans again aggressively advancing and the Russians falling back. A great series of battles, in this region, seems imminent.

The German advance upon Przemyśl progresses rapidly, and the retreating Russians have lost a good many prisoners. A despatch from Petrograd says the invading host is moving in close order and suffering heavy losses, because the frozen ground prevents the German Infantry from entrenching. While this is an unfavorable feature, it must not be forgotten that the frozen ground enables the Germans to bring up their heavy artillery, and in this respect to outclass the defending army. The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent says "the Russians have fallen back before an onrush of forces of overwhelming numerical superiority." It is true that the rush cannot be continued at the initial rate of speed after the German railways are left behind, but the Russians will do

very well if they are able to hold the enemy on the north bank of the Narva. The Germans will get nearer to Warsaw this time than when they attacked from the west.

In the Carpathians the Russian superiority increases. In the Dukla Pass they have enveloped a force of 15,000 Austrians. The enemy lost 1,500 in killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners. An unofficial report says two regiments, 6,000 men, capitulated. The campaign in eastern Galicia has ended badly for the Austrians. They still hold Kolomea, but the Russians have crossed the Pruth farther east, at Svatyn, and should have no difficulty in recouping Czernewitz in a few days.

### CONVERTED CRUISER SUNK

London, March 12

The Belfast correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the Bayano was torpedoed Thursday morning at 9 o'clock off Corsewall Point, Wigtownshire, Scotland, and that nearly 200 lives were lost, as the cruiser sank almost immediately. The vessel had a crew of about 216 men on board.

The loss of the Bayano is the heaviest blow yet struck by the German submarines since the announcement of the blockade of the British coast on Feb. 18, the ship being practically new.

The Bayano was a steel twin screw steamer of 5,948 tons. She was built in Glasgow in 1915, was 116 feet long, and equipped with all the latest submarine signalling apparatus.

### ADMIRALTY'S STATEMENT

In its statement of the disaster the Admiralty says:

"On the 11th of March wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo."

"Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew were lost."

### SEE PIECES OF WRECKAGE

Capt. McGarrick of the British Steamer Castleregagh stopped the ship and attempted to prosecute a search for possible survivors, but was prevented by the appearance of a German submarine, which chased the Castleregagh. Those saved drifted from the scene of the sinking Bayano on wreckage, and were picked up by other passing vessels.

The Admiralty is silent on the location of the disaster.

### ITALY'S POSITION

The position of Italy is causing anxiety in London. Despatches from The Hague assert that with the view of securing Italy's neutrality Germany has induced the Austro-Hungarian Government, despite the Emperor Francis Joseph's opposition, to promise territorial concessions to Italy should Germany and Austria be victorious in the war. This proposal is now under consideration by Italy, but no definite decision has been reached. It will be remembered that a week ago the retreating Russian Ambassador told the Italian people they could not hope to secure territorial expansion in the Adriatic by "looking through the window." Now the Berlin diplomats say that Italy will get what she wants—if Germany wins—by a large one.

Some ideas as to what Italy thinks of the prospects of the Allies may be learned from the attitude taken toward the offer of the German powers. Italy has already spent hundreds of millions of dollars on putting her armies and fleets upon a war footing and providing supplies for her troops. She will have to make a final guess very soon as to how the war will end. If the Allies win without her help she can hardly hope to profit greatly by continuing to look through the window.—Globe, March 13.

### FRENCH STEAMER SUNK

The German Auxiliary Cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm scored a big win recently off the Brazilian coast when she sank the French passenger steamer Gaudeloupe. The British steamer Churchill has landed the crew of the Gaudeloupe and 145 passengers at Pernambuco. The Kronprinz Wilhelm is supposed to be acting in concert with the Karlsruhe.—Globe, March 13.

## REGINA SCHOOL TROUBLE

We have been asked to reproduce the following letter:

To the Editor of The Evening Province and Standard:

In justice to the English-speaking members of the committee appointed to confer with His Lordship Bishop Mathieu respecting the Separate school difficulty, I am instructed to make the following statement:

This committee waited upon His Lordship and the English speaking members of the committee took the position:

(a) That the appointment of a teacher recently from Germany was ill-advised on account of the war;

(b) That the teacher in question did not possess the requisite knowledge of the English language;

(c) That a foreign-born teacher could not imbue in the minds of the children a devotion to British ideals and British principles; and,

(d) That above all such appointments tend to create a spirit of nationalism in the community.

The German-speaking members, on the other hand, contended:

(a) That the fact that the teacher in question possessed a Normal School certificate was a sufficient guarantee as to her qualifications, but stated their willingness to accept the report of the inspector on the occasion of his first visit to the school;

(b) That a promise was given by certain members of the board of trustees before the outbreak of the war that if these teachers obtained certificates positions on the staff would be found for them; and,

(c) That in fairness to the large number of German speaking ratepayers and children in the district a certain proportion of the teachers should be German speaking.

The English speaking members of the board denied that they, on their part, or that the trustees as a board, gave any such promise.

In view of all the circumstances, His Lordship declined to interfere with the action of the board in making the appointment, but gave to the English speaking representatives the definite promise that hereafter any Sister appointed to the staff of the schools should be English speaking.

F. B. O'CONNOR,  
Secretary of the Committee  
Regina, March 1, 1915.

## THE GERMANS AND CARDINAL MERCIER

### THE CARDINAL'S OWN ACCOUNT

The following letter, addressed in Latin to his clergy by Cardinal Mercier, should put an end to the statement that the Germans had not hindered His Eminence in the performance of his duties:

Malines, Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany.

Very Rev. and dear Fathers and Colleagues, I believe you have seen the announcement made in the public Press by the Governor General at Brussels, in which it was stated that "the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines has never been hindered from freely carrying out his ecclesiastical duties." How far this is untrue is clear from the facts. For on the evening of the 1st of January and during the whole of the following night soldiers forced their way into the presbyteries, and seized from the parish priests (or in some cases vainly endeavored to do so) the copies of my Pastoral Letter, and forbade them, under very heavy penalties to be indicted upon them, to read it to their parishes, to read it to the faithful, and in this way they trampled upon my episcopal authority. Nor did they spare our own dignity. For at six o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of January they ordered me to give an account before the Governor General that same morning of my letter to the clergy and people. The next day they forbade me to preside at vespers in the cathedral church of Antwerp. Finally, they will not allow me to visit freely the other Belgian Bishops. I protest, Very Rev. Fathers, against this violation of your rights, and of my own, as a citizen, as a pastor of souls, and as a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals. Whatever may have been said, experience has now shown that no danger of sedition has arisen from my Pastoral Letter, but rather it has had no small effect in calming men's minds and bringing about public tranquillity. I congratulate you upon the calm and firm fulfillment of your duty. Remain faithful to this manly and peaceful attitude, remembering those words in which I previously expressed clearly and completely my wishes: "Be you at once the best examples of patriotism and the best supporters of public order." For the rest, "be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, instant in prayer, communicating to the necessities of the saints" (Romans xii, 12-13). I entreat you not to forget me in your prayers: I in turn will not forget you, and, thus united in a strong bond of brotherhood, let us all commend to the Lord the Archbishop, the clergy, and the faithful, "that they may recognize what things ought to be done, and be given strength to fulfill them." (Collect for the Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany).

Your devoted servant in Christ,  
D. J. CARD. MERCIER,  
Archbishop of Malines.

The deans are hereby requested to send an account of all that has happened in the parishes of their deaneries.

N. B.—There are in the dioceses some clerics who have for a time worn lay clothes. All should now resume the ecclesiastical dress.—D. J.

AN INTERVIEW

The Cardinal has also given an account of a further adventure with the German military authorities to Mr. Charles F. Scott, of Kansas, a former United States Congressman, who is now in London after a ten days' tour in Belgium and France. He travelled from Antwerp in the north as far south as the German firing line at Rheims, and was received by Cardinal Mercier in Malines. Mr. Scott devoted the major part of his time to investigating the work being done by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who have their headquarters at 8, London Wall Buildings. His story is as follows:

When in Malines I went with Mr. Dessain, brother of the Burgomaster, to call on Cardinal Mercier. Dessain is the man who printed the famous pastoral and escaped with a fine. The Cardinal obviously enjoys the dilemma in which he placed the German Government, and his eyes twinkled as he told the story, in very good English, of his latest adventure.

"At 6 o'clock one morning," said the Cardinal, "two German soldiers and an officer brought me a communication from their commanding officer, asking me to deny the statements that I had been deprived of my liberty. The letter consisted of four or five typewritten pages. 'Come back in the evening and I'll give you an answer,' I said. The officer replied that his orders were to wait in my room until he received the reply. 'Go and telephone for other orders,' I then said. The officer went out, but his orders were confirmed, so he sat patiently while I considered my reply, which was, in effect, that while it was true there were no manacles on my hands, I was to have performed service in Antwerp, and was not permitted to do so, and that for three days I was restrained in the palace. Two days later I was asked to modify this letter, and I wrote another letter. 'If the German Government,' concluded Cardinal Mercier with a smile, 'they will publish my first letter.'"

I asked him if he had any message for America. "Nothing," said the Cardinal, "except to give the people of your great country the assurance of our gratitude. We would have starved if it had not been for you. The work of the Commission for Relief is very efficient."

So far as I could see, Cardinal Mercier is now free to go and come as he pleases, subject, I presume, to the usual restrictions on Belgians crossing the frontier. Men are at work on the cathedral at Malines bracing the walls, tearing down what must come down, and, though terribly shattered, it looks as if this beautiful old building will be saved. The damage done to it is estimated at £40,000.

## THE PRAYER FOR PEACE

According to an account received by the Dutch Catholic paper, the Tijd van Roosendaal, there were crowded congregations in the churches of Antwerp, Brussels, and Malines on Sunday, when the services for peace ordered by the Sovereign Pontiff were held. Cardinal Mercier officiated at the service in Malines Cathedral. It is added that the directions of the Holy Father were circulated by Cardinal Mercier to the Belgian clergy in the ordinary way, with the result that the ceremony was held throughout Belgium. There was not only no interference on the part of the German Belgian authorities, but in most parishes German Catholic soldiers joined fervently in the services.—The Tablet.

## PRIEST'S SUDDEN DEATH

Ottawa Evening Journal, March 10

The sudden death yesterday afternoon of the Rev. William J. Collins, curate of St. Joseph's church, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances, not only throughout the parish but the entire city.

Rev. Father Collins had officiated at the seven o'clock Mass, given Communion at the eight o'clock Mass and attended at the children's nine o'clock Mass. Returning to the college after the latter Mass, Father Collins complained of chills and retired to his bedroom on the advice of Father Cornell, parish priest of St. Joseph's. Around noon on feeling worse, Dr. O'Brien was called in and attended the reverend father, but not for a moment considered the illness as serious. Rev. Father Cornell had been speaking to Father Collins but a few minutes before his death and had left the room, to return only in time to administer the last rites of the Church. His death was a severe shock to the college priests and pupils.

## BORN IN TORONTO

Rev. Father W. J. Collins was born in Toronto in March, 1873, and was a son of the late Mr. H. Collins and Mrs. Collins. He received his classical course in the Ottawa University. During his school days Father Collins was actively connected with athletics.

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debating societies, and was on the Review Staff, a member of the Gaelic League and a recognized leader among his brother students.

After his classical course the deceased entered the Oblate Fathers at Lachine in 1900, made his religious profession in 1905 and in 1907 was ordained at the Oblate Scholasticate, Ottawa East, where he had pursued his theological studies. After ordination he was for one year a professor at the University, after which he was appointed curate to the late Rev. Father Murphy, of St. Joseph's church, which position he held till his sudden demise.

Father Collins was only recently returned from a two weeks' visit to his mother and sisters, Mrs. H. Collins and Misses Christina and Josephine Collins, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, who have been called to Ottawa and are now the guests of Mr. Davidson, Wilbrod street.

Father Collins was an active, hard-working priest, beloved by all the parishioners and his acquaintances throughout the city, and will be long remembered for his untiring work during the typhoid epidemic of two years ago.

## FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Tai-chowfu, China, June 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Coffey,—When I came here two years ago I only had five catechists, now I have twenty-one. I owe this rapid progress principally to my dear friends of the CATHOLIC RECORD. God bless them and your worthy paper!

It takes about \$50 a year to support a catechist and for every such sum I receive I will place a man in a new district to open it up to the Faith. During the past few months I have opened up quite a number of new places and the neophytes are very pious and eager for baptism. You will appreciate the value of my catechists when I tell that I baptized eighty-five adults since the beginning of the year as a result of this work. I have even brighter hopes for the future if only my friends abroad will continue to back me up financially.

J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,186 28  
Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke, Lov..... 5 00  
Mrs. Le Blanc, Gascon..... 50  
Reader, Prescott..... 1 00  
Reader, Sherbrooke..... 1 00  
Mrs. M. C. Mt. Forest..... 1 00  
Subscriber..... 1 00  
Friend..... 2 00

## AUTOINTOXICATION

The truth is that Germany in the past two or three decades has so cut herself off from all the received doctrines of religion and ethics, has so fenced herself in a small hot-house of her own creation, has become so much an ascetic world to herself, that the capacity to measure and compare—everything that we mean by a sense of proportion—has been mesmerized out of existence. Intellectual in-breeding, fostered in an atmosphere of mutual admiration, has reared a generation of fantastic supermen who are all but choking with the consciousness of self-imputed virtues. The outside world swims hazily before the eyes in the shadow cast by their own unparalleled much as an ascetic world to herself, that the capacity to measure and compare—everything that we mean by a sense of proportion—has been mesmerized out of existence. 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