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WEDNESDAY......MAY 19, 1397

# Publisher's Notice.

Considerable annoyance is sometimes caused by the irregular delivery of the paper. There is no way of remedying this unless the non-delivery is reported at the office, and we shall be obliged to our subscribers if they will notify us when this occurs.

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#### THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The world worships success. If Mr Washington had failed, like Smith O'Brien, who would ever have heard of the cherry tree? Had the Boyne battle had another issue, the Orange drum would have a muffled sound. Had the rebellion of '98 succeeded, a whole century of British history would have been reversed. All this is so commonplace that we ought to apologize for repeating it. Nevertheless, all that is heroic in the world's history does not belong to the victors. Right and truth and courage and deathless faith have their place on the brightest pages of the earth's annals without regard to defeat or suc cess. No brave deed, inspired by love of truth and right, altar and hearth, bas ever perished, like a rotten seed in unwholesome soil, without bearing fruit. me of Christianity's grandest victories some of civilization's proudest triumphs. were won by forces that had been for tered and ripened for use by the seeming failures of generation after genera tion of God's chosen soldiers and sers vints. If it were not for the memory of the heroes and heroines who fell baffled and beaten, with glorious wounds in front, the hearts of those who loved the right would have failed them and the field would have been left to the champions of wrong and falsehood. For ages before the assurance of triumph was emblazoned in divine heraldry on the vault of heaven for the first Christian Emperor, that same assurance had been visible to thousands of witnesses for the truth from Saint Stephen to the fast victim of the Decian persecution. In the lands where Christianity had its blessed birth, the age of persecution is not yet ended. The story of the Armenians, even when reduced to its sccredited facts, more than proves this. There were many, therefore, who hailed Greece's intervention on behalf of the Caristians of Crete as the first blow from the armed hand of Christendom, which was to herald the downfall of the Moslem usurpation. Others looked upon the patriotic ferment in the Hellenic kingdom as ill-timed and ill judged, preventing the Cretans from accepting the pledges of the Powers and tending to provoke a struggle in which much blood would be shed and which might even eventuate in a general European war.

The agitation in Greece was echoed abroad, and the Greeks, taking the expressions of sympathy of a large portion of the press as a promise of substantial help, persevered in opposing the will of the Powers, landed a force in Crete and resisted the banded might of Europe. Of course, in spite of their policy, the Powers did not wish to crush the kingdom that they had created. An armament could quickly have been formed which could compel submission had the concerted governments been so disposed. Suddenly, a body of irregular Greeks prossed the frontier into Turkey, and while the King and his ministers hesitated to disavow the act, the Porte declared war. For a while enthusiasm seemed to carry the day and some were fain to hope that the arms of Greece would ultimately prevail. The forecast

seek the intervention of the Powers that they had defied. It is the duty of the Powers to protect errant Greece from further humiliation and loss, but the task is not easy. The Porte's demands are exorbitant.

Meanwhile there is a somewhat unworthy reaction on the part of some of some of those who at first encouraged Greece to strike at the Moslem foe. Some of our Irish contemporaries are among these reactionists. Not to speak of some organs of Irish Catholic opinion in the States, it is a little of a surprise to us to find the Dublin Nation substituting reproach for sympathy in this day of Greece's humiliation. "It is impossible," says that journal, "to say much in behalf of a people who appear to be essentially timorous and who are apparently governed by lunatics." The Nation is of opinion that the mountaineers of Kerry or Mayo would make a sturdier stand against the Turks than did those who claim descent from the heroes of Thermopylae! Quid gloriaris? The best army that ever was is not guaranteed throughout and always from unaccountable fits of panic, nor is the ablest commander at all times in the same condition of high-strung nerve. Besides, the Greeks, on the whole, made a fair-in some instances-a gallant, and in a few cases, a remarkable fight. The night of terror, described so vividly by correspondents, has its precedents in many wars. The Nation is right, however, in holding that now is the time for the Powers to show the Turks that, whatever be the rights or wrongs of their quarrel with Greece, they have now to deal with united Christendom, and that no acre of Christian territory will be alienated on their behalf. Even if Greece provoked the recent conflict, it was the Turks who were the original aggressors-not in Crete merely, nor even in Armenia, but since ever they found a foothold on the soil of Palestine, Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula.

MR. ANDREW THOMPSON, of Point St. Charles, a well known member of the St. Ann's Young Mens' Society, has been appointed to collect and solicit subscriptions for the True Witness. We earnestly bespeak for Mr. Thompson the co operation of all our subscribers.

## MR, DEVLIN AND THE "NATION,"

The Nation has receded a little from its former position since it heard from Mr. Devlin. That gentleman had not as vet been able to write a full defence of his Government's policy and until he has had time to do so, the Nation has some excuse for not yielding completely. Mr. Devlin has promised a full exposition of his mission and will show that it is compatible with the best welfare of her Irish kinsmen. The instalment of apology that Mr. Devlin first sent to the Nation office the editor of that paper char acterizes as "idle declamation relative to the condition of Canada as a whole." The editor of the Nation claims to know enough about Canada not to require Mr. Devlin's instructions as to the portions of it that are habitable. Still it is a had thing to be too stiff on a question of this kind. Mr. Devlin, who, though proud of his Irish origin, to which he owes his humor and general temper, has lived all his life in Canada and must know a little more about it-especially the Ottawa district-than his clever, but rash Irish critic. Besides it is his business to know as much about Canada as will make it even with the Government, and we may b: sure that when he studies up his riply it will leave the Nation at least les bellicose. Of course, when Mr. Devlin meets his Dublin critic and brings to bear upon him the sunny wisdom of his chief, there will be an end to all orposition. Meanwhile it is pleasant to observe that the Nation has assumed a milder and more reasonable attitude with regard to Canada, though it heads its article with "Exile in Manitoba"-a description which is more applicable to the Red River of thirty years ago than to the actual province. Although the editor's studies on Canada are thus belated, he makes a point when he arrests Mr. Devlin in the midst of his hifalutin on Canadian freedom and asks him for a certificate on that point from the Catholics of Manitoba. The fact is that it was very ill judged on the part of the envoys from Ottawa to put Manitoba so prominently forward. They probably thought that the news of the "settlement" would remove any scruples that Irish Catholics had hitherto entertained against the policy of the Liberals. In this he was mistaken. Indeed we cannot help wondering why, knowing the fidelity of his Irish kinsmen to the faith, Mr. Devlin should have expected them to be satis fied with an arrangement to which he was in his own heart opposed. Never-

RECENT reports in the Boston Republic disclose a flourishing condition of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Of especial interest was an eloquent address delivered in Grand Army Hall, South Framigham, on the services of Irishmen, the Greek King and Government had to of the Union during the Civil War, 1861. Canadians.

theless we are glad that the Nation is

coming round.

65. The orator was the Hon. E. J. Slattery, State president of the Order, and the .address was delivered under the auspices of Post 168 G.A R. Mr. Slattery did justice to the myriads of brave Irishmen who shed their blood on behalf of the integrity of their adopted country. and paid a noble tribute to the memory of two Irishmen whose names are reverenced wherever the Irish name is known -Daniel O'Connell and John Boyle O'Reilly. The growth of the organizetion is giving much satisfaction to its

#### THE HON. FELIX G. MARCHAND.

The new Premier-elect of Quebec can claim to represent both sections of our population, being Gæl as well as Gaul by descent. An able journalist, a litterateur of distinction, he has had many years of experience of public life, his connection with the local legislature dating back to the first year of the federal regime. Mr. Marchand is a member of the Catholic Church and is connected by marriage with a late reverend bishop of this Province. That he will do snything revolutionary against the interests of religion in his native Province we would find it hard to believe. There have, however, been rumors of an intended revision of our school system on a somewhat extended scale, and it is the duty of all Catholics, whatever political opinions they may profess, to take a decisive stand on this question. The election of June last was in some

quarters interpreted as disclosing on the

part of the Catholic majority in this

Province an indifference to the interests of their oppressed brethren in Manitoba which, if real, would not certainly be creditable. For our own part we have never given in to those who assigned so unworthy a cause for the sweeping defeat of the Conservative policy last summer. Had the leader who championed the cause of separate schools in the Northwest been of the race and creed of leader a member of the English speaking | among the most faithful members of the section of our population, we are inclined to believe that the figures of the returns in this Province would have been reversed. As for the land-slide of last week it is simply a sequel of that of June last. The ups and downs of party the month of June. do not always correspond with the relative importance of the interests at stake and the manner or degree in which the success of this or that party may effect them. With the ballot in the hands of the people, no prophet is wise enough to foresee to what side it will give the predominance even in a single average constituency. All men are slow to take action where the question at issue does not immediately concern them, and when ordinary working men have been listening for months or years to arguments of equal ability or earnestness on a question that does not directly concern them. so far as they can see, they are likely to get conjused and in the last resort to take on grounds that they would find it hard to explain. This school question has, we fear, became a sort of puzzle to a good many simple people from hearing educated and, in many cases, estimable men, take opposite sides regarding it. To us it is a marvel that Catholics should hold any conviction but one on such a question. But there are thousands of voters who trust to those who, as they believe, know more than themselves, thinking that they cannot be far wrong (notwithstanding the Church's disapproval) in accepting the views of Mr. Laurier or Mr. Tarte or Mr. Marchand or any of their glib-tongued sup-

porters. But if the question was brought home to them by the threat of robbing their own children of their rights, they would begin to realize what the Manitoba controversy meant. And if the threat were pushed towards fulfilment, and all who prized the hard-won rights of having their children brought up as Catholics began to raise their voices against the aggressors, they would then have an opportunity of reflecting how mistaken they were to have encouraged the Manitoba usurpation-which was all the more cowardly because it was an assault in cold blood on a handful of people who had hitherto lived in peace and good will among a majority of different origin and faith. That the mass of the electorate in this Province will ultimately awaken to a full sense of the blunder and the wrong that they committed when they abandoned their kinsmen in Manitoba we sincerely believe. And they will do so all the sooner if the new Government attempts to tamper with the Catholic schools.

THE Montreal Daily Star evidently believes in the principle of sectional representation, as in a recent issue it stoutly maintained that the position of Provincial Treasurer of this Province should be occupied by an English Protestant." The secular papers never hesitate to urge their views whenever there is a question of the right of Protestantism, wonderfully sentimental and highly

### THE PAPAL DELEGATE

Wherever Mgr. Merry del Val has appeared since his arrival in Canada, His Excellency has been accorded a reception that reflected honor both on himself and the community that was proud to entertain a guest so distinguished. His Excellency's debut in Montreal won him favor with our population. His combined suavity, candor and discretion revealed a diplomatist that had obtained his training where the admonition of Christ to His Apostles was not forgotten.

At Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, and lastly at Winnipeg, the Catholics, without regard to political views, spared no pains, no expense, to manifest their homage for the envoy of the Supreme Pontiff If there were no other reason for pronouncing it ground- a bearing on the controversy that has less, this uniform desire and effort to for some years been raging in Canada. show respect to the representative of the | The system in operation in Newfound-Holy See would be sufficient to contradict the statement of Mr. Goldwin Smith and others that recent political developements signify "a revolt against the this mean? It means that our insular dominion of the priesthood."

Those who talk so glibly of what they call a revolt against the priesthood can hardly realize what such language means, or what, if it expressed a fact, it would signify, not for the Church only, but for society at large. If they did, instead of writing so self-complacently about it, they would go on their knees (if they had not abandoned that posture) and pray God to avert such a calamity from this Christian land. Happily such fanatics are in the minority.

The Papal Ablegate has received so many courtesies from the Protestants of Canada that His Excellency will be able to assure His Holiness that, so far from there being any defection among Catholics from their allegiance to the Church, the utmost veneration is entertained among the best classes of Protestants for the Supreme Pontiff and the Episcopate and Clergy who are the guardians of the Faith in this great Dominion, while the Quebec majority and the Liberal here as elsewhere the Irish Catholics are

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### A REFORM NEEDED.

That blunders should continue to be committed by deputy returning officers is too serious a matter to be lightly ignored. The law, both for Dominion and Provincial elections, ought to be explained in advance to those employed for such responsible duties, and if the persons selected for the purpose are too dense-skulled to comprehend what they have to do or lack the ability to do it. would it not be advisable to substitute \$600 females, from \$200 to \$400. The The questions that concern us as a comor them more canable men? Elections to-day are in most respects a great improvement on those of past generations. The general sense of the more respectable portion of the electorate looks for a strict enforcement of the law against corrupt practices, and it may be taken for granted that, although both parties desire to win and may use all legitimate means to defeat their opponents, the leaders of opinion are against any return to the methods that were once deemed venial, but which improved morality has condemned. It is not the principals, as a rule, that violate the law. Apart from conscientious scruples, those who have given the subject most attention have come to the conclusion that in political conflicts, as in the other affairs of life, honesty is really in the end the best policy. The risk of detection, the disgrace and expense thence ensuing to those whom the culprit wished to serve, the reproach thus cast on the system of popular government, and other inconveniences and annoyances, such as waste of time, the loss of confidence on the part of the people and the suffering caused to innocent persons through false friends, have convinced most public men that purity of election is the safest course for all and that a temporary gain by wrong means is in the end a doubtful advantage at the best. That, at least, is the principle

universally professed. But to apply this principle intelligence on the part of officials is absolutely necessary. There have been cases in which a blunder was said to be worse than a crime, and although morality will not accept this smart saying as true, there is no doubt that blunders may have consequences quite as serious as deliberate wrongs. However that be, the public has a right to insist on accuracy of returns from its paid servants. When the popular mind is in a tense state of expectancy as to the results of an electoral struggle, to receive statements that are incorrect and misleading is a trial of its patience to which it ought not to be subjected.

THE VERY REV. DEAN HARRIS, of St. Catherines, delivered an admirable ad- olic schools to which we called attention but when English speaking Catholic dress on "Art and Literature," at the last summer, is largely due, says Mr. Mcclaims are under consideration they are liket annual banquet of the Canadian Grath, to the introduction of the Christ-Club of the City of Hamilton. The lan Brothers from Ireland. Thes was not fulfilled, and at last, reluctantly their sone and descendante in the cause patriotic or the dinner was one of the most successful in gentlemen, who first took charge of the

lectual miere de resistance was the sidress of Dean Harris, who may be said to have even surpassed himself in his desire to satisfy the enthusiastic expectations of the assembled guests. Dean Harris showed how a true priest and scholar can serve the cause of the higher culture and the most devoted patriotism without departing in the least degree from the clearly marked path of Catholic orthodoxy. He was rapturously applauded.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

An article contributed to the May number of the Canadian Magazine by Mr. P. T. McGrath, Editor of the Evening Herald of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has land is. Mr. McGrath tells us, "denominational in its widest and completest sense." What, it may be asked, does neighbors have actually adopted the principle of separate schools, not one for Catholics and Protestants, the sole distinction recognized in our Canadian separate schools system, but for Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and so on, each denomination receiving support in proportion to its numerical strength. Practically there are only three religious communities in the island-Catholic, Methodist and Anglican, though the Presbyterians are strong enough to keep a school in St. Johns and "the Salvation Army has lately effected a lodgment in one or two villages." The following was the religious census

of Newfoundland in 1891: Catholic,

72,342; Anglican, 68,075; Methodist, 52,672. There was still a balance of 4,845 to be partitioned among the other denominations. The grant to education is \$144,000, which is distributed among says of the pledge on which the Governthe denominations on a per capita basis. There are three superintendents who receive \$1620 each. There are Catholic, Anglican and Methodist colleges to which are allotted respectively \$3,465 \$3,332 and \$2,537. The Presbyterian and Congregational schools receive \$1017. storm and made an impression that will For general educational purposes the sum of \$80,736 is proportionately divided. Destitute districts receive special allowances amounting to \$5,526. Outpost districts are granted \$8,133. The sum of \$5,610 is devoted to the training of teachers, and \$3,000 in like manner for the improvement of schools. A supplementary vote for teachers of \$20,000 brings the outlay up to \$143,513. Each of the chief denominations has its superintendent who supervises the education of his own people. Each of them has an assistant, who receive \$400. The Boards that employ them pay the teachers—males receiving from \$250 to supplementary vote of \$20,000 is disbursed by the superintendents to the most deserving teachers. The fees go to is it once or twice merely that we rethe board or are shared with the teachers according to the agreement made. The members of the Boards (generally the best men in their districts) give their services gratuitously.

The result of the system was not really known until the establishment, four years ago, of a Council of Higher Education, which is non sectarian. It consists of 23 members; 17 nominated by the Government, according to the strength of the denominations, the three superintendents and the three college principals. The Council has a special grant of \$4000, which it distributes for the encouragement of higher education-the tests being examinations conducted with extraordinary care, and held simultaneously all over the colony. There are two standards, senior and junior. In these examinations the element of denominationalism is not recognized. The examination papers are prepared in England, come out sealed and are returned sealed, the pupils using numbers instead of names, and in every way the utmost pains are taken to avoid unfairness. For the first year of their experiment (1894) 713 entered, and of these 353 passed, 293 juniors and 60 seniors. Of the former 146, of the latter 17 were Catholics, a percentage of 46 of the whole. Out of four senior scholarships of \$80 the Catholics won three, the Methodists one, while all the six junior scholarships of \$60 each went to Catholics. In 1895 the Catholics had two senior and five junior scholarships, the Methodists, two senior and three juniors. In 1896 a higher grade, Associate in Arts, was instituted. The Catholics won the only Associate in Arts scholarship, one senior scholarship and four junior scholarships; the Anglicans, one senior and one junior and the Methodists two senior and one junior. Of the 18 who entered for the A. A., 13 presented themselves for matriculation at London University, of whom 10 passed-7 Methodist, 2 Catholic and 1 Anglican.

This excellence of the Catholic schools of Newfoundland, like that of the Irish Caththe annals of the society. The intel- Catholic Board schools in St. Johns some in such matters.

18 years ago, have, we are assured effected quite a revolution in school improvement and none recognize and admit their ability more readily than the other denominations, which have profited largely by the spur they have given all round." It is needless to comment on the facts that Mr. McGrath has laid before Canadian educationists. As to the fitness of this extension of the denominational principle in our Canadian schools, some will declare in favor of it, some will oppose it tooth and nail. But the point on which we would lay stress is that the separate school system in Newfoundland, so far from causing intellectual deterioration, has clearly contributed to a higher standard of education than that of the average common school.

# TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

"Give more than a cursory glance," says our learned and brilliant contemporary, "at the two noble speeches we print in this number of the 'Owl.' Hon. John Costigan and Sir William Hingston have raised the discussion on the education question high above political exigencies and personal interests. They have made it a matter of conscience, of principle and of justice. Let us thank God that by their example these two staunch Irish Catholic representatives have shown that not all the men in Israel are ready to bend the knee to Baal."

We are glad to see these excellent elucidations of a question in which we take unabated interest published in this convenient form for preservation and reference. From the first we have tried to raise the question "above political exigencies." Like the Hon. John Costigan we regard it as still-and even yet after what has taken place since he delivered his speech-a very live question, by no means dead, much less buried. What the Hon. John Costigan ment was elected is admirable and every word of it is true. Sir Willian Hingston's speech deals with the philosophy of education and discriminates lucidly between the two systems-the Christian and the godless. It took the Senate by not soon be effaced.

## THE NEW CABINET.

There is one point that it is our duty to keep before the readers of this paper. Whatever political party is in power, the Irish Catholic element has a right, by long convention, to one of the seats in the Cabinet. Indeed, if our claim to representation in the Dominion Government is considered unquestionable, as it always has been, even when held in temporary abeyance, there are even stronger grounds why we shold insist on an Irish voice in the cabinet councils of Quebec. munity are, for the most part, of Provincial rather than of Federal concern. Nor quire to have our interests protected and our claims considered, but all the time. Under the late Government we were indeed exceptionally favored in the matter of Cabinet representation-a fact which will make our situation peculiarly unfortunate unless the Premier-elect. Mr. Marchand, deals justly with our case. There have been periods in our history when we have been left unrepresented for a longer or shorter time through weak concession on the part of Irish public men, and the abler were the spokesmen who surrendered their rights to others the more we had to suffer from their action.

Such self-denial is sometimes praised as patriotic, and there doubtless are occasions when it is for the general good that even deserving men should temporarily stand aside in favor of others and on behalf of peace, but such occasions are few and far between. As a rule the man who is most faithful to his own people is the best friend to his country.

We sometimes hear protests against sectional representation of any kind on the plea that we are all Canadians and that no other name should have influence amongst us. But those who thus protest are often the most determined sticklers for their own sectional rights.

Whenever it is agreed all around that sectional representation is to be a thing of the past and that race, creed, or special interest of any kind will no more be urged as a ground of preferment, the Irish will be as patriotic as their neighbors. But so long as the sectional compact is in force, our public men should insist on our rights.

The parish priests of our Irish churches should take steps to give the necessary information to Catholic strangers regarding the hours of Masses on Sundays in the same way as the Protestant ministers do in regard to their

exercises. The latter have arranged a nestly framed card with the names of the different churches and the hours of service, which is hung up in all the leading hotels of this city, near the elevator. Our Catholic visitors have to frequently seek for advice upon the subject from the hotel clerk or some other person