

# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND—Catholic Interests

The Archbishop of Westminster has recently been taking active steps to secure representation and defence of Catholic interests at municipal elections, and has formed a federation committee with this object. Dr. Bourne has also invited the formation in every borough of London, north of the Thames, of a Catholic Association for the same purpose, the representatives of which, with the federation committee, will form the council of the new non-political organisation under the Archbishop's presidency.

## A Good Example

The Anglican Bishops of London and Southwark have issued an appeal for £50,000, to save the Church of England schools in London now threatened with closure. In the course of it they say:—'It was a noble claim that the Duke of Norfolk was able to make in the House of Lords, that in 36 years not a Roman Catholic school had been lost. Churchmen will be inspired by a generous rivalry to make that claim their own.'

## FRANCE—The Archbishop of Bordeaux.

Cardinal Lecol, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in quitting his palace, was received by a large body of sympathisers, who took the horses from his carriage and dragged it to the Cathedral, where his Eminence delivered an address before going to his new residence.

## A New Form of Oath

The divorce between State and Church will soon take a further step toward completion. The Minister of Justice has drafted a law modifying the judicial procedure. The present law makes every jurymen, whether he is a Freethinker or not, swear: 'Before God and man I swear to examine,' while the foreman announces the verdict with hand on his heart by saying: 'On my honor and conscience, before God and man, the verdict is.' These references to the Deity the Minister now intends to abolish, as has been done with the crucifix, which was formerly in every law court.

## The Lay Associations

Quite a flutter of excitement (says the 'Catholic Times') has been caused by the action of certain laymen in France who, in spite of the Papal prohibition, have notified the magistrates of their intention to carry on public worship in the parish churches here and there. The Government were delighted, accepted the notification as compliance with the law, and in its joy actually published the names of these worthy men who disregarded the Papal prohibition. But people began to ask who were these men; and at one church, that of St. Pierre de Montrouge, Paris, one of the declarers was M. Charles Limousin, editor of the 'Acacia,' a Masonic review! When that fact became known, the meaning of the trick was clear. Not the Catholics, but enemies of Catholicism were engaged in the congerial task of making declarations for the continuance of divine worship in accordance with the terms of the Separation Law. At once the Government ceased publishing the names of lay declarers, and it can no longer pretend that the Holy See is willing to accept escape from impending trouble by any loophole that offers. The Vatican stands where it stood, and declarations, by whomsoever made, of formation of Worship Associations, or of intention to carry on worship, are in direct contravention of Papal orders.

## A Protest

The following is the text of the protest of the foreign pupils, English, Scottish, and American, of St. Sulpice, Paris, read to the Commissioner of Police before their expulsion from the Seminary:—'M. le Commissaire as Scotsmen and Englishmen, subjects of King Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Americans we protest against the execution of a decree which deprives us of a home and turns us without shelter into the street. In former times, our fathers founded ecclesiastic educational establishments in France. These have been confiscated by international agreement, and a promise was made that a certain number of theological students should be provided each year with the funds necessary to enable them to pursue their studies in France. For many years our Bishops have sent us to the Fathers of St. Sulpice, and the Government has faithfully paid the cost of our

studies, but this year we have received nothing. Moreover we are driven from the establishment where we prosecuted our studies, and we learn that other Seminaries in France have met the same fate. We ask you, therefore, where we can retire to continue our studies, and we declare that we cannot leave until justice has been done to our legitimate demand. M. le Commissaire, in face of the situation forced upon us of having to leave this Seminary, we, the undersigned students from Great Britain and the United States of America protest against the injustice done to us. We had expected to find in France, a country which among us enjoys a great reputation for hospitality, a safe asylum, and at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the most favorable institution in which to carry on our studies, and now, contrary to all our hopes, we are driven away. We consider that in expelling us from here, the French Government is causing veritable injury. Further, the too brief respite granted us in which to seek shelter elsewhere seems to us insufficient, for we are here far from our country and our kindred. We ask them in the name of the entente cordiale and in the virtue of agreements between France, Great Britain and America, for the protection of their subjects that a longer period of grace may be granted to us.'

## A Touching Incident

In the beginning of December (writes a Paris correspondent) a touching manifestation of Catholic feeling took place here. In consequence of the Law of Separation, the Archbishop's residence was declared to be confiscated, and an officer of police announced the fact to his Eminence Cardinal Richard. But scarcely had the venerable prelate, on leaving his house, seated himself in his very modest carriage, than the horse was detached by a group of gentlemen—formerly Pontifical Zouaves—Catholic and French to the heart, such as General de Charette, some of whom drew the carriage, whilst others surrounded it as a guard of honor. An immense crowd of people bore witness by their presence and attitude to their veneration for their chief pastor, and their attachment to Holy Church. This procession advanced slowly and in perfect order, alternating the singing of hymns with cries of 'Long live our Cardinal,' 'Long live the Church.' In these times when sectarianism would suppress external worship and tear the Faith from all hearts, the people unite in processions like this, making aloud the profession of their faith—an eloquent protest from the true France which is so Catholic. It was an imposing spectacle. The Cardinal took refuge in the Rue de Babylone, in apartments carefully prepared by the family of M. Denis Cochin, who was happy to give up his house till a new residence could be prepared for the Archbishop. From the vestibule the venerable prelate blessed the people, who were deeply moved.

## INDIA—A Nun Honored

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the second class for public service in India has been conferred on Sister Norrie, Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay.

## ROME—An English Newspaper

With the beginning of 1907 (writes a Rome correspondent) a weekly newspaper in English will be printed in Rome. Its object will be to let the clergy and the cultured laity throughout that part of the world which speaks English know the movement of Catholic thought, and the mind of Rome about it. The paper is therefore destined to be read more outside of Rome than in Rome itself, and it should prove very interesting to all who wish to keep thoroughly informed about the doings of the Holy See—and of its enemies. It is meant also to supply an antidote to the immense quantity of false or inaccurate information which is sent from Rome to America, England, Australia, etc. Ten years ago a similar venture was made, but did not last for more than two years owing to certain difficulties with which the coming newspaper will not have to contend. Strangely enough there are already in Rome two newspapers in English, one of which is openly Protestant, and the other a more or less anti-papal organ.

## UNITED STATES—A Catholic Hero

Unique honor was recently paid at Spokane, Washington Territory, to the memory of Ensign John Robert Monaghan, who was killed in action at Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899, when a monument to him was unveiled in the presence of United States army and navy officers, a representative of President Roosevelt, the Governor of the Territory, civil and military organisations, the clergy, the school children, and thou-