

YEAR 83, NO. 102

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.

SECOND SECTION

A LACK OF DISCIPLINE

Noted By Vicar-General Corbett, Cornwall,

WHO WRITES A LETTER

TO ARCHBISHOP OF KINGSTON.

With Regard To Bilingual Question — Believes Disturbances Come From Men Actuated By Selfish Aims.

Rev. George Corbett, pastor of St. Columbian's, Cornwall, and vicar-general of the diocese of Alexandria, has written the following letter to the Archbishop of Kingston, treating the school difficulties in Ontario: To the Most Rev. M. J. Spratt, D.D., Archbishop of Kingston:

Your Grace: Kingston is the oldest see in Ontario. Just ninety years ago Kingston came out of the womb of Quebec. I trust therefore that it will not be presumptuous for me to express to its chief pastor my views on the "language unpleasantness."

The silence observed by ecclesiastical authority in Ontario in face of the prolonged strife over this language question may not prove to be the wisest course for the Catholic cause.

I am fully convinced that the French-Canadians might have all the French they could reasonably desire if they went on peacefully with their schools. Intelligent Catholic gentlemen of the laity in Ontario, both Liberal and Conservative, inform me that the disturbance comes from men actuated by selfishness and political aims. No doubt many influenced by them do not understand this. I do not believe that the priests who, according to newspaper reports, directed the faithful to insult the government school inspectors understood the separate school law or the seriousness of their act. They cannot have been aware that they were directing the faithful to violate a provision of the Roman Canon.

tholic School Act, which was accepted and sanctioned by the prelate of both Upper and Lower Canada. Had they succeeded in doing away with government inspection they would have struck out the keystone of the arch which supports our right to separate schools in Ontario. Without this provision there would have been no Catholic school bill passed in 1863.

Looks After Catholic Interests

After the death of Bishop Alexander McDonnell, in 1840, the Catholic schools for which he had received royal sanction and munificent pecuniary aid had to be organized and established on a more stable foundation. The bishops for several years worked zealously in this cause, but with little practical success. They labored under the disadvantage of not being thoroughly in touch with conditions in Ontario or Upper Canada as it was then known, until finally they addressed a letter to Vicar-General Angus McDonnell, of Kingston (born in Glengarry), a priest of long experience and influence in Canada, in which they requested him to look after all Catholic interests with which the government was connected. This letter, which I read and heard explained by the Vicar-General Angus McDonnell himself, bore the signatures of Bishops Phelan, of Kingston; DeCharbonell, Toronto; Guigues, Bytown (Ottawa); Ignace Bourget, Montreal; Cook, Three Rivers; and that of Archbishop Turgeon or Baillargeon, of Quebec. After accepting this appointment the vicar-general spent several years in strenuous labor. Many consultations were held with bishops, honorable members of legislature, and with the chief superintendent of education, Dr. Ryerson. The result was the Roman Catholic school bill, which was passed in 1863, during the Sandfield-Macdonald administration, and which became the basis of the legislation in the British North America Act that secured to the Catholics of Upper Canada the right to Catholic schools under the constitution of the Dominion.

In this bill as accepted and passed were two principal stipulations. First, that Catholics in their schools should have the right of instruction in their own religious principles. Second, that these Catholic schools should be as completely subject to governmental regulations as the public schools. The bill proved acceptable and is a monument to the wisdom of its distinguished author. Father O'Brien, of Brockville, and Father Stafford of Lindsay—both educationists of high repute—brought the schools in their respective towns to a state of high efficiency and were effusive in their praises of Vicar-General Angus McDonnell's success. On one occasion I heard Dr. O'Brien, then bishop of Kingston, say: "The Church will never be right in Ontario till it has done justice to the memory of Vicar-General Angus McDonnell, and his illustrious uncle, (the Hon. Alexander McDonnell, first bishop of Kingston) for their achievement in the Catholic cause."

Trouble in Kingston.

Only two years had elapsed after the passing of this measure when there was a violation of one of its important provisions. In Kingston the principal of the separate school refused admittance to the government inspector. This refusal was reported to the education department in Toronto. The chief superintendent of education wrote to the chairman of the Catholic school board in Kingston, mentioning his duties as chief superintendent and the necessity of the knowledge he should possess of each school and quoting the words of the Separate School Act: "The Roman Catholic schools with their registers, shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the chief superintendent of education," etc. The matter having been submitted to Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, he wrote a letter of apology for the conduct of the principal, who, he said, had mistaken his duty, and assured the chief superintendent that the inspector thereafter would be courteous and received any time he might think proper to visit the school. In 1871, in Toronto, objection was again raised against the visit of the government inspector. The visit was called an "intrusion." The chief superintendent replied: "I beg to observe that the protest you make and



"IN THE SPRING A YOUNG MAN'S MIND TURNS TO EVERYTHING—BUT WORK."—Cartoon by Moyer.

the intention you avow are in direct opposition to the School Act."

How Trouble Was Met.

Within the last few years, strangers, who did not meet me, came to Cornwall to stir up trouble in connection with our schools. The remedy we applied was easy. In the pulp and in the press we gave a clear exposition of the Separate School Act as accepted and sanctioned by the bishops, and the French-Canadians have continued to be, as I have always found them, peaceful, self-respecting and respected.

Now, since such happy results have followed our humble efforts in Cornwall, where we have a numerous French population, would not a clear and kindly explanation from the prelate of Ontario on the Catholic School Act have a most beneficial and pacifying effect throughout the province? You are the shepherds

of the French-Canadians in Ontario. They owe their allegiance to the prelate of Ontario. It is seriously dangerous for a body of Catholics, and especially priests, to insult, unrebuked, a government for a law which was accepted and practically framed by your predecessors, and I have confidence that the prelate of Ontario could have saved and can yet save this large portion of their flock from evil counselors and misinformation.

The many tedious overseas journeys of Bishop Alexander McDonnell to knock at the door of the English Parliament for recognition and aid for Catholic education and for the church in its needs; the untiring zeal of Bishops De Charbonell, Phelan, Guigues, Horan and Vicar-General Angus McDonnell, should be strong incentives to their successors to safeguard the privileges already secured for Catholic education in Ontario. No doubt a certain delicacy and reserve may account for the silence observed towards this agitating question, but serious harm may be the outcome of such policy as can be easily learned from history.

When I read the violent and unchastened language which, according to newspapers, has been used by priests in public, and hear of nocturnal meetings at which are present priests from other dioceses without the knowledge of the local pastor, I wonder what has become of ecclesiastical discipline and authority in Ontario.

George Corbett, Pastor of St. Columbian's, Cornwall.

U. S. WOULD BE BUTCHERED. Roosevelt Says Any First-Class Power Could Do It. Chicago, May 1.—In a brief address before the University Club of Chicago Saturday afternoon, Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared that war for America at this time would be butchery. "Our unpreparedness means we would be butchered in a conflict with any first-class power," the Colonel declared.

ROGERS PROMISES

A Statement About the Ammunition Sale.

Ottawa, May 1.—Liberals in Parliament are having considerable trouble in securing the production of the Government documents in connection with the sale of small arms ammunition from the Dominion Arsenal which is alleged to have been sold early in the war to private individuals with whom J. Wesley Allison was connected, and then resold at a higher price to the War Office. E. M. Macdonald secured an order of the House for the return of the correspondence several weeks ago. Premier Borden has promised several times that it would be brought down "presently," but so far there has been no sign of it. Mr. Macdonald asked again Friday what was the cause of the delay. Hon. Robert Rogers, for the Premier, gave the final promise that the return would be brought down on Monday next.

STATESMEN OF GERMANY.

Meet To Draft Reply to the United States.

Berlin, April 29, (via London).—With James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, on his way to Germany, German statesmen already there, the day passed quietly in Berlin, where no new developments occurred with regard to the American note to Germany concerning Germany's method of submarine warfare.

The newspapers to-day refrained from any comment on the latest developments in the situation, merely mentioning Ambassador Gerard's departure. The general situation was not referred to by the newspapers, except The Tages Zeitung, which printed its usual article, laying emphasis on the statement that the under-water boat is a necessity in Germany's warfare against Great Britain.

IRISH REBELS MOWED DOWN

Sinn Feiners Tried to Burn Dublin Down

SO THEY COULD ESCAPE

BUT THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS PREVENTED THIS.

Rebel Snipers Shot Down Women—A Battle That for Picturesque Features Eclipsed Anything Seen on European War Fronts.

Dublin, April 29.—Amid roaring flames that threatened to sweep this city of more than half a million inhabitants, British troops and Sinn Fein rebels engaged in a furious hand-to-hand struggle, until an early hour Friday.

The rebels, routed by the Government troops, scurried away as dawn broke upon the blackened ruins of Sinn Fein strongholds in the heart of Dublin. In their flight they were mowed down by Maxim and machine gun fire, and lost heavily. It is now estimated that more than 100 persons were killed, or are missing, as the result of the four days of street fighting.

Tried to Burn City.

Late Thursday night, as the troops were closing in, the rebels started numerous fires in the heart of the city. They evidently planned to start a great conflagration, hoping to escape in the resulting confusion. Troops were rushed into the blazing portion of the city with instructions to extinguish the flames and kill all Sinn Feiners who opposed their work. They had scarcely begun work when they were subjected to fusillades from the roofs of downtown buildings.

There followed a battle that for picturesque features eclipsed anything seen on the European war fronts. Blasts of smoke and flame hid the buildings in the hands of the Sinn Feiners from sight, rolling away a moment later to disclose a group of men, standing bolt upright on the roofs, firing down on the Government troops below.

Easy Targets.

It was reckless work. The figures of the Sinn Feiners, lined against the background of darkness by the leaping tongues of flame, made them easy targets. One after another of the rebels was picked off by the

Government troops, firing from the shadows in the streets. The general post-office, headquarters for the rebels, and the customs house, escaped unharmed by the flames, which stopped just short of these principal structures.

Sinn Feiners Killed Women.

The dead include many civilians picked off by Sinn Fein snipers, and some women and children. It has been ascertained that the rebel forces were composed entirely of Sinn Fein adherents.

The Sinn Feiners used the word "Limerick" as a password. Augustin Birrell, secretary for Ireland in the British Cabinet, has established his headquarters at the vice regal lodge with Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.

Khaki Meant Death.

Wearing khaki meant just the same as a sentence of death. When the revolt began at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon the soldiers walking about the city were, as usual, unarmed, and numbers of them paid the full penalty without being able to defend themselves.

Other Governmental uniforms brought discomfort for their wearers, the Dublin metropolitan police were exposed to somewhat similar treatment to that of the soldiers by the rebels and most of the policemen went to their homes and changed to civilian clothing.

Postmen on duty at the general post-office, which was the first building seized by the Sinn Feiners, and later became their headquarters, were sent away and told to come back in a week for their wages, which would be paid to them in Irish Republican coinage. The rebels cut all the wires, destroyed the apparatus, and seized all the money they could find.

Everything except failure seemed to have been foreseen by the rebels who, when they started the revolt, were as well uniformed as were the regular soldiers. Their clothing, arms and equipment were good and they were even provided with entrenching tools, which they used when they marched on St. Stephen's Green.

Used Hun Bullets.

The ammunition supply of the rebels appeared to be plentiful and was used unsparringly. Some bullets which entered the hotel where the correspondents assembled, were certainly of German manufacture. Other weapons used by the rebels were twelve-bore shotguns and cartridges filled with ugly leaden slugs.

His Foolish Question.

A gentleman on a visit to a lunatic asylum, before leaving, chanced to look at a clock, which, according to his own watch, was about an hour fast. "Is that clock right?" he asked one of the inmates. "No, sir," replied the lunatic; "had it been right it would not have been here."

Nervous and Almost Crazy With Pains in the Head

Clergyman Certifies to This Cure of Nervous Prostration by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

No ailment is more discouraging than Nervous Prostration. You may feel better for a day or two, only to find the next day that you have lost ground and are worse than ever. The headaches are worse, languid feelings are terribly depressing. As you lose strength you lose hope and courage and look to the future with fear and trembling.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest blessing that has ever come to the sufferer from nervous exhaustion. It is not narcotic in its influence. It does not deaden the trembling, irritated nerves, but through the medium of the blood nourishes them back to health as nothing else can. Mrs. Alonzo B. Eisner, Billtown, King's county, N.S., writes:—"I was very low with nervous prostration and was about discouraged, as I could not sleep nights and was almost crazy with the pain in my head. I had tried many doctors, but seemed to get little benefit from their treatments. A friend handed me Dr. Chase's

Almanac, so that I might read about the Nerve Food. A single box of this treatment convinced me of its value for I was better. I cannot tell how many boxes I used, but the results were so highly satisfactory that I cannot praise it too much. My health and strength have been restored so that I can do all my own work, and I recommend the Nerve Food to all who suffer from nervous prostration.

"This is to certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. A. B. Eisner and believe her statement in regard to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to be true and correct."—Rev. Arthur A. Whitman.

Some patience is required in the treatment of nervous prostration, but you will not be using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food long before you begin to find your strength and good cheer returning. You will then be encouraged to continue the use of the food cure until cured. 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

Advertisement for Seal Brand Coffee. The top part shows a tin of Seal Brand Coffee with the text 'THE surpassing goodness of our Coffees is not surprising if you consider the story of our fifty years as a business house'. Below that, it says 'Fifty years of constant study to bring to the coffee... drinkers of North America the best to be found in the plantations of the world. Chase & Sanborn's Coffees'. At the bottom, it says '1899'.

The Czar Evidently Doesn't Know That "Villa" is Pronounced "Veelya" By Bud Fisher

