intense activities they tolerate so much in the way of perversion of the forms of government and allow to little coteries so large a control of their political destinies. But from time to time those who, though not elected to office, seek to usurp the powers of office, go a little too far and exhibit their usurpation in its revolting nakedness, and then they hear from the people.

Here is a plain constitutional provision, unambiguous and mandatory. It requires no extraordinary vision to see the vices at which it hits or the powerful and unscrupulous interests which desire to nullify it. Racetrack gambling, with its wretched record of attendant misery and crime, of blighted manhood and of ruined homes, flourishes on a colossal scale, as a great business, under the protection of a tricky law.

The executive recommended to the Legislature that it perform its constitutional duty and pass appropriate laws to prevent these offences. Bills were introduced for this purpose. Public hearings were had, and the opposition summoned to the aid of their defence the highest skill and astuteness—the most plausible rhetoric. All they lacked was solid argument. This the keenest acumen could not supply. The case was too plain.

On the other hand, representatives of the people appeared. Associations of business men—those who represented the honest toilers of the state, those who spoke for the homes of the state, those who voiced the conscience of the state.

Public opinion manifested itself in no uncertain manner, and only those who were absorbed in their devotion to the idols of their own selfish interest, pecuniary and political, failed to observe the sentiment of the people.

In response to this sentiment the Assembly passed the racetrack gambling bills by an overwhelming vote. I believe the vote for one bill was 127 to 9, and for the other 127 to 7. There was no partisan division in this vote. With these few exceptions, Republicans and Democrats alike stood for the constitution.

Then came the vote in the Senate. The president pro tempore of the Senate, early in the session and repeatedly thereafter, had expressed his opinion that the bills would pass. The vote upon a preliminary question indicated their passage, but when the final vote was taken it stood a tie, of 25 to 25, and thus the bills failed.

THE QUESTION AGAIN PRESENTED.

What is the explanation of this result? Why did the sentiment of the state, which so powerfully impressed the Assembly, fall of effect in the upper house? The people want to know. It does not add to their peace of mind to be informed that it may be ascribed to the forged alteration of a telegram or to the influence of a local political leader. I yield to no one in respect for the Legislature, in both its branches, and in recognition of the weight which ought to be attached to its deliberate decisions. But this result cannot be regarded as decisive; and I deem it my duty once more to present the question and to afford opportunity for the representatives of the people to carry out their wishes and comply with the explicit mandate of the constitution.

I want to express my high appreciation of the firmness and stability of those who, deaf to insidious appeal and unterrified by threats, stood manfully for the performance of their constitutional duty. I also recognize the plausible and misleading arguments which were used to confuse the issue, and I have full confidence that as the matter is further discussed many of those who voted against these bills will see it more clearly and be convinced of the importance of correcting the mischiefs of the present law.

The final result cannot be in doubt, else we should have reason for grave concern. I believe that this issue will be satisfactorily disposed of at the extra session. If it is not, inevitably it will be an issue in the next campaign. Undoubtedly it will remain at the front. Parties will have to reckon with it; political leaders will have to reckon with it; representatives will have to reckon with it. You may say all you please of the cunning of political manoeuvring and of the resources of chicanery. All schemes will prove as child's play if the people set out to deal with a real issue of popular government and the supremacy of the constitution of this state over racetrack gamblers. It may be now or it may be later, but some day, and I believe soon, this wrong will be righted.

What a humiliation it is for a community, and what an abuse of leadership, when any man is able to say that he assumes responsibility for the vote of a Senator! If any man desires to assume the responsibility for a vote in the Legislature, let him take his place before the people and seek election to the office which he desires to control. Otherwise we should have men assuming responsibility for the action of Senators, of Assemblymen, of District Attorneys, of Sheriffs, and grasping in one strong hand all the functions of administration.

It is well that there should be organization to advance party principles; it is well that it should be effective; vigorous and skilful leadership is required. But it is the duty of an elected officer to serve the people and not any particular man, and no party leader has a right to assume the role of dictator, or so to violate the manhood of elected officials as to parade them before the people as subject to his domination.

And it is because of this sort of thing that I am desirous that our machinery of nomination shall be liberalized, so that every elected officer will feel his accountability to the people, and that no man will be in a position to say to him, "You owe your place to me, and you must obey my orders."

LOTTERIES ONCE ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

The history of the effort to prevent the evils of public gambling is most instructive. No one would now seek to legalize or regulate public lotteries, yet there was a time when they were established by law, and some of our leading educational institutions profited by their promotion. Private lotteries were condemned under severe penalties, but public lotteries were favored. When in the Constitutional Convention of 1821 it was proposed to prohibit them the attempt was vigorously resisted. It was said that such a time honored institution was too firmly established to be uprooted, that the evil could not be prevented, that action in this state could not prevent our sister states from selling lottery tickets to our citizens, and that hence we ought, under proper regulation, to avail ourselves of it as a source of revenue. Fortunately these arguments did not prevail, and a great source of demoralization has been destroyed.

The racetrack has taken the place which was once occupied by the public lottery as a favorite of discriminating legislation. In the Ives law of 1887 gambling at the racetracks during particular periods was legalized and taken out of the provisions of the Penal Code. Then the Constitutional Convention of 1894 took action. They aimed at this precise evil. They intended absolutely to prevent it. They debated the subject thoroughly, and by an overwhelming vote they recommended to the people the present constitutional provision, and the people adopted it. This is the provision, and let its plain words sink deep into our minds:

"Nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, poolselling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this state; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offences against any of the provisions of this section."

Forthwith the Legislature passed the Percy-Gray law. It is the finest specimen of legislative legerdemain. It pretends to condemn racetrack gambling. It pretends to prohibit bookmaking at racetracks. But while this offence is a felony elsewhere, on the racetracks, under certain conditions, it is not a felony. It is not even a crime. The Legislature has provided a penalty, but it is only a penalty of a civil suit for the money lost. We want to see the same offence visited with the same punishment, whether it is committed on the racetrack or outside of it; on one side of the fence or on the other. We want the Legislature to pass laws to prevent these offences which are now encouraged and which flourish because there is no adequate penalty.

How futile are the efforts to obscure this simple duty!

It is said that the Court of Appeals has sustained the Percy-Gray law. But the Court of Appeals has not said that bookmaking does not exist at the racetracks; it has not said that bookmaking is not prohibited by the constitution; it has not said that it is not the duty of the Legislature to pass laws to prevent it; it has not said that the penalty provided by the Percy-Gray law is adequate or sufficient. On the contrary, it has said that bookmaking on the racetracks is in conflict with the spirit and purpose of the constitution. And the sum and substance of its decision is that it is not the province of the court to say whether penalties are adequate or sufficient; that it is not for the court to say whether one penalty will be less effective than another. That duty the constitution has imposed on the Legislature. The court could not pass a law for the Legislature, nor has it the power to compel the Legislature to pass an adequate law.

What is the duty of the Legislature? It is to make the constitutional provision effective and to pass a law providing a penalty which will not be a mockery. That is the plain mandate of the constitution. The Legislature has the power, and for the exercise of its power it is accountable to the people. They demand a just exercise of power, fair and impartial, according to the standards of democracy. They object to the abuse of this power by making racetrack gamblers a favored class; they object to this unnecessary public temptation and demoralization of youth; they object to this tricking of the Constitution by a penalty which in effect is no penalty at all.

Shall the constitution be obeyed? Suppose the Legislature undertook to repeal all the present penalties for gambling and to substitute simply a liability to a civil suit. Suppose in this way they threw open our state to lotteries and public gambling establishments and made New York the American Monaco. Would any one say because the Legislature had power to fix penalties that it had carried out the constitutional mandate when, by imposing a penalty ridiculously ineffective, it had permitted all sorts of gambling to flourish throughout the state? Could any eloquent advocate be hired to submit such a plea? And yet that is precisely what it has done with regard to racetracks. If this differs in any aspect it is the more reprehensible because it is a special privilege granted to an unscrupulous money power and maintained at its behest.

No! There can be no confusion with regard to the duty of the Legislature by any talk about its power to provide penalties. The people know what adequate penalties are, and they will insist that their representatives pass appropriate laws.

Then some one is heard to say that it is wiser to regulate the evil. That was the old argument as to lotteries. The constitution does not say you must regulate, but it says you must prevent. Every one knows you can put a stop to racetrack gambling if you will pass proper laws. If you think it better to regulate the evil then ask that the constitution be amended. Do not try to nullify it. That is dangerous work. Your property rights depend upon it. Maintain it in its integrity if you would be secure.

Again, some one says that he fears that there may be more poolrooms if the law does not discriminate in favor of racetrack gambling. Perhaps the desire to get something for nothing could be taken care of by lotteries or public gaming houses. But this is no reason for their establishment, either directly or indirectly, for want of suitable penalties. Now, in fact, the discrimination in favor of racetrack gambling, instead of being an aid, is an obstacle to the enforcement of the law against poolrooms. Read the records of the courts and note the paltry fines which have been imposed for bookmaking. If you are to deal adequately with the poolroom evil you must deal adequately with racetrack gambling. It is my desire that both should be dealt with by effective penalties.

NOT GUILTY OF COERCION.

When a clear issue like the present one is presented what a scurrying around there is to find some basis for collateral attack! So it is said that the executive has been guilty of coercion. I wonder that any one can say it with a straight face. Certainly it is amusing, coming from those who try to convert our politics into a feudal system with its petty tyrannies, and find their chief delight in exercising authority over elected officers. Is it coercion to state to the public the grounds of my recommendation? Is it coercion to write large before the people of the state the unequivocal demand of the constitution? I have treated the Legislature, and shall continue to treat it, with the high respect that is due to a co-ordinate branch of government. Therefore, I have not sought to bribe it; I have not threatened its members or endeavored to seduce them by promise of patronage. There is no coercion but the coercion of public opinion after discussion, and that is the safety of the state.

And then it is said that this issue causes political embarrassment. As if it ever should embarrass any party to insist upon compliance with the constitution! Whatever embarrassment there may be will follow upon opposition to the sentiment of the state that the constitution be obeyed.

The responsibility for the consequences of public indignation lie with those who have outraged the public conscience. I have simply presented the matter so that the public may understand it. It is not my personal affair. No personal interest of mine is bound up in it. I have endeavored to represent the people of the state, and if I have truly represented them they will take care of the reckoning.

The other day some one suggested in bitterness that a stake might be erected in front of the Capitol at which opponents might be burned. The irony misses its mark. The fires of executive reprisal have not been lighted during this administration. But there is a fire which in a democratic community should always be replenished—the fire of public opinion, kindled and renewed by the intelligence and conscience of the community—a destructive fire, blasting the ambitions of those who are faithless to their trust, consuming the baseness and the treachery to our ideals which enter into our political life—a wholesome, purifying fire which throws off the dross and gives us the pure gold of honest representative government.

The resolutions adopted declared the sense of the meeting to be, first, in support of the Governor's position against racetrack gambling; second, urging the local representatives in the Legislature to support the anti-racetrack gambling bills; third, disapproving the action of Senator Grattan in voting against the bills and characterizing his attitude as a misrepresentation of the sentiment of his district; fourth, recognizing Governor Hughes as a foe of special privilege; fifth, protesting against the policy that a representative in the Legislature owes his allegiance to his political organization rather than to the people who elected him, and sixth, declaring that conscience must be the controlling element with legislators in the consideration of public questions.

Bishop Coadjutor R. H. Nelson, of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, and David A. Thompson also spoke.

After he had finished speaking here Governor Hughes was driven to Troy in an automobile, arriving there shortly before 5 o'clock. Long before the Governor's arrival the theatre where the meeting was held was crowded and it was necessary to close the doors, several hundred people being unable to gain admittance. The Governor was loudly cheered by the crowd outside and was forced to elbow his way through it. Mrs. Hughes accompanied him to both meetings.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT TROY.

Previous to the arrival of the Governor speeches were made by the Rev. John Walsh, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Troy, and Corporation Counsel George B. Wellington. They both commended the Governor on his attitude. Robert Cluett presided, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Governor's position and the action of the Assembly, and deploring the action of members of the Senate who opposed the anti-gambling bills and urging them to reconsider their action and support the Governor.

Governor Hughes was introduced by Mayor Elias P. Mann, of Troy. In his address the Governor repeated portions of his Albany speech. Among other things he said, in part:

We have an insatiable passion to get something for nothing, but speculators and men who would reap where they have not sown, and who would gather where they have not strewn, are abroad in the land. But this country is run by the honest toilers of America who work with hand or brain in humble position or with great opportunity for influence—men who ask nothing from the government but impartiality and opportunity, men who are not seeking to get something of the forms of republican government at the expense of their fellow-citizens.

We have here a great moral issue. You cannot make men good by law, but you can wipe out plague spots. You can't change a man's heart or alter the condition of his nature, but you can prevent sources of temptation through which our youth are corrupted from being maintained by tricky legislation.

Politicians may gather together, political leaders may exercise their usurping powers in endeavoring to control elected officers, unscrupulous wealth may make its solicitations and its demands, but it will all be as child's play when the people get hold of that issue of popular government.

I believe this is going to have a most wholesome effect on political conditions in this state.

BEGINNING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

CATHOLIC CLUB.

SCENE AT THE CATHEDRAL AFTER SOLEMN HIGH MASS.

FOR A HUGHES MEETING.

People's Institute Votes to Urge Legislature to Aid Governor.

The audience at Cooper Union last night decided unanimously to hold a large meeting before the opening of the special session of the Legislature and demand that the representatives at Albany support the recommendations of Governor Hughes. It was also decided to send a message to the Governor asking him to address that meeting. Charles Sprague Smith, the managing director of the People's Institute, declared that the Legislature had adjourned after having carried out practically none of the wishes of the people.

"I do not mean the anti-gambling bill so much as I mean ballot reform and nomination reform and laws affecting the problem of the unemployed," said Professor Smith. "The representatives of the people have not shown themselves such, but have been guided by other motives than the people's good. I propose that we get Governor Hughes to come down here and start a movement over the entire state to compel the members of the Legislature to pass those measures which he recommends."

The motion was made by a member of the audience, seconded by a number all over the house, and put to a viva voce vote. Two or three "noes" were heard after a roar of "ayes." Quick as a flash Professor Smith said:

"I wish those who are opposed to this would rise."

No one rose.

The speaker of the meeting was Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago. His address was on the subject of "Impersonal Immortality." A belief in this does not deny or affirm personal immortality, he said. Impersonal immortality means, he said, that every infinitesimal thing a man does counts and goes down through the ages as an influence; the more a man effaces himself and works for the good of his race the greater will be his influence. Churches, he declared, in many instances pay attention to little things, to personal immortality, but are afraid to touch the lasting, more farreaching subjects.

"And one particular church I have in mind," he continued, "harbors in its midst a college president who is doing more than anything else to bring religion into disrepute by defending a number of wealthy men who are throttling the life blood out of thousands of people."

FASSETT HAS OPERATOR EXAMINED.

Ready to Drop Inquiry if Telegrapher Will Admit Who Told Him to Click "Not."

Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, at the Manhattan Hotel last night, made it plain that he intended to find out all about how the word "not" came to be inserted in the telegraph dispatch he sent to Senator Cassidy on the anti-racetrack gambling measure. "I have had the operator who sent the message, George H. Sherrons, examined all afternoon," said Mr. Fassett, "and I have assured him that I will let the whole affair drop, as far as he is concerned, if he will only tell me who got him to put in that word 'not.' What I want to know, and am going to find out if it can be found out, is who was behind this strange affair."

"Did the operator give you any clew as to who, if anybody, prompted the insertion of the word?" was asked.

"He did not."

Congressman Fassett said he could not understand why Senator Cassidy had not moved to reconsider the vote on the measure after the receipt of his telegraph dispatch. He added that he had written to Mr. Cassidy before the measure came up for vote advising him to support it.

"The people up in my district," said he, "are all for Governor Hughes, and all for his anti-gambling bill. I have not talked with Senator Cassidy about his position on the measure when it comes up again, but I think he will vote for it this time."

In speaking of the national political situation Mr. Fassett said he thought Secretary Taft would be nominated, although the delegation from this state would stick by Hughes.

"Anyhow," said he, "the Democrats handed us the state on a silver platter by their action at their state convention. The Republicans will have an easy time of it here now."

WORD "NOT" DOOMS BETTORS, HE SAYS.

Since Senator Cassidy and Congressman Fassett have told how they were victims of a changed telegram, Governor Hughes and his racetrack gambling bills will win, said the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur yesterday to his "current events" class at Calvary Baptist Church. He said:

The devil's a little too smart. He'll get caught. You will remember that telegram Congressman Fassett sent to Senator Cassidy, who cast the deciding vote against Governor Hughes's anti-racetrack gambling bills. The word "not" was inserted, so that the telegram might read "do not support the bills." The young man in Washington who put in that word was discharged, but the company will probably have to pay a round sum. The question is, How did the gamblers obtain their influence over the telegrapher?

Now, I know Mr. Fassett well. I went to the same college with him, and I say that his reputation is of sidy to vote against the bills. The word "not" was put in by a scoundrel, and now the gamblers have been caught. The devil was too smart. You see how it is all coming out. The Governor is busying himself, and indignation meetings are being held all over the state. God will triumph, and the gamblers will be eventually overthrown. Governor Hughes has been thrown off the track but not conquered.

RALLY AROUND HUGHES

THOUSANDS CHEER NAME.

Demand That Legislature Pass Anti-Gambling and Other Bills.

Ringing tributes were paid to Governor Hughes at a big mass meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to protest against the action of the State Senate in failing to pass the Agnew-Hart anti-gambling bill and to demand that the Legislature at its special session not only pass the anti-gambling measure, but also any other important measure which the Governor desires to have enacted into law. The floor of the rink was crowded by two thousand or three thousand men and women of all religious and political persuasions, who applauded every mention of the Governor's name.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, threatened that if the politicians continued to oppose the Governor and his reform measures the people would get together and run an independent ticket next fall. His words were applauded for half a minute.

William McCarroll, one of the Public Service Commissioners and ex-president of the Manufacturers' Association, who presided, said:

This question touches the honor, the conscience and the patriotism of every citizen of this state. You men should make your influence felt between now and the special session. Our state motto is "Excelsior," upward and onward. Other states have wiped out gambling. It continues in this state. Now we are called upward and onward to a higher plane with a righteous Governor in the lead.

He then read the following dispatch from the Governor:

I greatly regret that I cannot be present at the mass meeting this afternoon. I hope that the sentiment of Brooklyn will have emphatic expression. This is the people's fight, and if the intelligence and conscience of the state find voice there can be no doubt as to the result.

He also read a letter from the Rev. Father John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, and one of the most influential priests of Brooklyn, denouncing racetrack gambling as one of the "fundamental evils" and probably responsible for the development of "more thieves than any other form of temptation."

R. Fulton Cutting, the Citizens Union leader, of Manhattan, struck the keynote of the meeting when he said:

More than in the racing question, I am interested in the man. Our courageous, single minded public servant is bigger than the gambling issue. We have a hero, a real one, a kind not seen before, in our Governor. Are we going to let the upper House of the Legislature put the manacles upon his capacity? What is democracy? Is it not the freedom to serve our brother man? The function of the political parties is to frame issues, but it is also to back great public servants. When the parties would shackle our great men, what are we going to do with them?"

Register William A. Prendergast aroused great enthusiasm by asking permission to take his place as one of the leaders in the fight to sustain the Governor. He said:

In the words of Grant, we are going to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. If necessary, we are going to carry this fight right up to the next election. Let us make it understood that the attempt to sidetrack a great leader will not be allowed in the year of our Lord 1908. He was elected to carry out the ideas of the people. If any of his plans are left unfinished he is the man to elect next fall to continue the work.

He added that the cry that the poolrooms would flourish even if the gambling at the tracks was stopped was not necessarily true. Arthur J. O'Keeffe was put out of the Deputy Police Commissionership because he attacked the poolrooms, he said, but the officials of New York could shut the places up if Tom Johnson could shut them up in Cleveland.

"Let us say to the Governor: 'Godspeed in your good work!' The conscience of the state is with you,'" he ended.

Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, of Temple Israel, began with the remark that he was glad that the Governor had received a setback, because it served to bring out the underlying public conscience and showed the people who were their friends and who their enemies among the legislators. He said:

A saint is one who goes back at the devil every time he appears. Hughes is a saint and a hero. He has gone back again to fight the devil. All that he asks of us is to uphold his hands.

He said that we had such a man in Washington and in Lincoln and that he believed that the future would give Hughes his place with them as a leader of the forces of decency against evil. He ended by saying:

We have only ourselves to blame for the present conditions, because we have allowed ourselves to be led by political bosses and corruptionists. Our prayers and our meetings will be unavailing, unless we use the polls to assure our rights and elect sincere men, like Hughes, who will respect their oaths after taking office.

Dr. Cadman began by assailing the political machines as soon as he got on his feet. He said:

In the last week we were chilled by discovering that the "federal crowd" was not manifesting the same enthusiasm about racing as it did about the Presidential nomination. Not in my time has there been as great a man in the Governor's chair at Albany as is sitting there this afternoon. I ask nothing of the Democrats, and blessed be he who does ask nothing of them, for he will not be disappointed. The only thing that I would have asked of them has been forestalled by the action of Senator Grady in retiring. The Republican party passed the Percy-Gray law, and it is for them to withdraw it.

There is a possibility of an unholy alliance between the two machines. Let us watch their actions for the next few weeks. Part of their money supply has been cut off; let us discover where they replenish it. If we find that there is a combination between them, we'll take this matter up ourselves and carry it to the last ditch. The constitution was adopted by a majority of 135,000 votes, and then came the perfidy of the Percy-Gray law. You've got no right to tamper with the constitution for any set of men. We ask no favors of the legislators, merely the observance of their oaths.

The people are sick and weary of both political machines. We have our opinion of the men who boo-hooed the Governor, and we will attend to them later. Word has reached us from Albany that the Governor is worst hated by the politicians of any man who ever sat at Albany. He is the best loved of the people. We take issue with the whole crowd. They are no more than a pine shingle in Niagara to the people. The trouble with you people is that you do not rise up in your power often enough. Another statesman said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. You cannot afford to lose the victory in this fight to the gamblers. I ask the Jews, the Catholics, the Protestants, the men of no religion who wish to keep our state pure and clean to rise up and tell those who would drive a coach and six through our constitution a thousand times "No!"

A dispatch was returned to the Governor assuring him of the support of the people at the meeting and resolutions were passed by a standing vote, indorsing the Governor and calling upon the Legislature to pass the Agnew-Hart bill at the special session, and also any other reform measures which the Governor deemed necessary.

ST. PATRICK'S THRONGED

Continued from first page.

received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed. . . . And may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity."

From that hour until now it is beyond the power of even the most malevolent to point a finger at an act or a motive that would mar the clear record of love of country registered by Catholics in the annals of American history. This eminent reputation of Catholics as patriotic citizens is not the work of accident, but springs from the lofty, sublime principles that animate every true son of the Church. That these principles might be perpetuated in the land, that they might take deep root in the soil most suited for their cultivation, in the hearts and souls of the young, the Church, the moment she was at liberty to do so, used every effort and made every sacrifice to establish Catholic free schools. And perhaps it may not be uninteresting to many here—it may be a matter of great surprise—to learn that the first free school established in this state was St. Peter's School, in Barclay street, which was started in 1800, six years in advance of any public school.

DUTIES OF CATHOLICS TO CHURCH.

He then set forth the duties imposed by the Church upon parents and children, and declared that the Catholic Church taught that devotion to the state was secondary only to the worship of Almighty God. After that he touched on the tendency of the age, saying:

You all know, my brethren, as I know, that the tendency of the age is materialistic; that even some of our own brethren at times have not been proof against this materialistic tendency; many have been ready to adopt the world's way, if only they might get the world's smile, and have remained indifferent to or forgetful of that tender mother who bore them—that mother to whom we look to-day with so much pride and gratitude and love.

Ah! is it not true to-day that money, even among many who profess belief in Christianity, is the law? Is it not confirmed by the daily chronicle, sad and shameful as it is, that wealth turns to stone the hearts of fathers and mothers, and by crushing out Christian principles it tends to annihilate the love of children for parents and the love of parents for their offspring, whose future is utterly disregarded, and who not infrequently are left a prey to the caprice of chance, while the parents think only of the gratification of the lowest and worst passions? This is the crying crime of the age.

Be loyal, then, my brethren, to the church; loyal to the lofty principles, as she has ever inculcated for the good of humanity; loyal to the memory and to the goodly inheritance transmitted by our forefathers; loyal to the country under whose free institution we have flourished. Our fellow citizens look to us to be the standard bearers of all that the truest and noblest citizenship implies, and they have a right to expect it, because we have always claimed that the Church is the true standard bearer of the highest civilization.

CARDINAL LOGUE AT DINNER.

At the close of the services Cardinal Logue imparted a blessing to the assemblage. In the evening the Cardinal was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Archbishop Farley, at his house in Madison avenue. Clergymen were the only ones present, among them being Monsignors Lavelle, W. G. Murphy, McCready, Hayes, Burtsell, McKenna, McGean, and Vicars General Mooney and Edwards. To-night Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Farley, Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal; Monsignor Falconio and all the members of the American hierarchy who will have reached the city will attend a dinner at Countess Leary's home in Fifth avenue.

This morning all the Catholic children in the archdiocese will attend a mass of thanksgiving in their respective parishes. The rectors will speak to them of the importance of the occasion and they will sing during the services. In some of the larger parishes, especially at St. Francis Xavier's, in 16th street; the Immaculate Conception, in East 14th street; the Holy Name, the Holy Cross and old St. Patrick's, in Mott street, the children will march in procession over the district embraced by the parish.

POLICE GUARD AT CATHEDRAL.

The Police Department has detailed one hundred and fifty police to keep order at the cathedral to-morrow. It is expected there will be an unusual attendance. As already announced, Cardinal Logue will be the celebrant of the mass. By virtue of his priority in the Sacred College of Cardinals, the American Cardinal would have precedence in solemn functions of this nature, but Cardinal Gibbons has graciously yielded the honor to the distinguished visitor, and Cardinal Logue, invested with the insignia of a prince of the Church, will have the first place of honor in the procession to-morrow morning, which, in all Catholic ceremonies, is the very last.

Monsignor Edwards will be the assistant priest, Monsignors McGean and McCready deacons of honor, the Rev. John A. Kellner deacon of the mass and the Rev. R. O. Hughes subdeacon. Monsignor Falconio will be celebrant of pontifical vespers in the evening, at 8 o'clock, and Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, will preach. Bishop Burke, of Albany, will be celebrant of the children's mass on Wednesday morning. Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, will be celebrant of the mass on Thursday for the deceased clergy of the diocese, and Auxiliary Bishop Cusack will be the preacher. On Friday morning Bishop Colton, of Buffalo, will be celebrant of the votive mass of the Sacred Heart and the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow will preach.

After the celebration at the cathedral to-morrow there will be a dinner for the two cardinals and the visiting clergy given by the priests of the archdiocese in the Cathedral College. Monsignor McCready, Monsignor Mooney and others will speak. The arrangements for the other functions, the meeting at Carnegie Hall, the reception at the Catholic Club and the procession on Saturday afternoon have been completed.

OPPOSITION TO COCKRAN.

Although it is not generally known, an effort was made to prevent W. Bourke Cockran from speaking on Wednesday night at Carnegie Music Hall, but it was not successful. The moment it was made known that the Congressman had been invited to speak a number of politicians, who undoubtedly were instrumental in driving Cockran out of Tammany Hall, made overtures to certain priests and several members of the general committee looking to an arrangement that would make it impossible for the former grand sachem of the Tammany Society to speak on Wednesday night. Some of the more timid are said to have placed the matter before Cockran in such a light that he understood his enemies would create a disturbance.

Although there is no disposition to talk of the matter, it is known that it was brought before Archbishop Farley, and that prelate is said to have quietly remarked that he would take "a chance." Mr. Cockran's wife has been ill for some weeks, but he assured friends last night that he would be at the meeting on Wednesday night and that he did not fear his enemies. Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, who has been relieved from duty in Cuba to be grand marshal of the procession on Saturday, has finished the preliminary arrangements. He announced yesterday that there would be probably forty thousand men in line, and that the procession would start promptly at 10 o'clock from Washington Square.

SERVICES IN OLD CHURCHES.

Catholics Flock to St Peter's, in Barclay Street, and St. Patrick's, in Mott Street.

Of all the Catholic churches in this diocese, the two most closely identified with the progress of that denomination are old St. Peter's, in Barclay street, and the first cathedral church, St. Patrick's, in Mott street, now popularly known as "Old St. Patrick's." In each of these the services were no different yesterday and the thanksgiving no more fervent than in other churches, but because of their early history Catholics from all parts of the city visited them.

Monsignor Kearney celebrated mass at Old St. Patrick's and Monsignor McGean at St. Peter's. The latter was the first Catholic church established in this city. Monsignor McGean referred to that fact in his sermon. He said:

This one hundredth year of the Diocese of New York helps to bring to our minds here to-day that, more than a century ago, on this very spot, within the sacred space covered by these very walls, was erected the first sacred altar within a Catholic temple. On the spot, in the absence of a bishop, the cornerstone of the predecessor of this edifice was laid by Don Jardoqui, Spain's representative in this country, in 1785.

It was some fifteen years after this event that the Catholics who worshipped in this church decided, under their pastor, Father Coleman, to erect another church in the outskirts of the city, which should be the cathedral church, inasmuch as word came from home that New York would be made a see city. And so they built and opened Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Mott and Prince streets, whose place has been taken by the magnificent edifice at Fifth avenue and 50th street. This church in which we worship to-day, built in 1836, the successor of the first St. Peter's, is known as the cradle of Catholicism in the Archdiocese of New York, and it has in every regard a right to the name.

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TELL OF CATHOLICS LEAVING CHURCH.

Dr. MacArthur and Missionary Say They Have Received Many of Them.

At the afternoon service yesterday in Christ's Misston, No. 331 West 57th street, the Rev. James A. O'Connor, the founder and director of the mission, in his address said that the centenary of the Roman Catholic Church was a notable event. The Church's increase was due to the large immigration from Catholic countries. But in the last hundred years there were great losses from that Church. The Rev. Mr. O'Connor quoted Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., as saying that if all the immigrants from Catholic countries and their descendants had continued faithful to the Roman Church half the population of the United States would be Roman Catholic, whereas it was only one-sixth.

In the twenty-nine years that the Rev. Mr. O'Connor has been a missionary worker in New York he has received over one hundred priests out of the Roman Catholic Church, all of whom have become Protestants.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, followed Mr. O'Connor, and said it was true that Catholics were leaving the Roman Church in large numbers. Every Protestant church in the city had former Catholics among its members. In his own church during his pastorate of thirty-eight years, he had received hundreds of former Catholics into membership. At a recent communion service, when he received twelve members, ten of them had been Roman Catholics, and on Easter, among a large class, was a young professor who had been a member of the Passionist Order of West Hoboken, N. J.

PRIEST AGAINST RACETRACK BILLS.

Father McGoldrick Says He Would Not Threaten Livelihood of Thousands.

The Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick, of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, in an interview yesterday afternoon, spoke against the bills for the suppression of racetrack gambling. He was at Loughlin Oval, surrounded by fifteen hundred of his people, who had gathered to witness a game of baseball between the Loughlin Lyceum team, connected with his parish, and the Manhattans.

"This," said Father McGoldrick, "is my idea of how people should spend Sunday, after they have fulfilled the duties imposed upon them by their religion. Those gathered here are indulging in innocent and healthful amusement in God's open sunlight."

"What do you think of the attempt to stop betting on races in New York?" he was asked.

"I believe that it is entirely beyond the province of a legislature to try to legislate morals into the people," he replied. "It belongs to the Church and the home to make men better. There are, of course, incidental evils in connection with racing, but are there not evils connected with every sport? Men can even degrade the serious occupations of life. Betting is not an evil in itself. Life is a speculation; so is business.

"I do not believe in any legislation which is of so drastic a nature that the livelihood of upward of one hundred thousand persons and capital representing more than $100,000,000 should be threatened; and this, I understand and firmly believe, would be the result of the passage of the Agnew-Hart bills. I notice that the Governor wants, among other things, a committee to investigate the condition of the unemployed. Why does he want to add to the number of unemployed?"

BAPTIZED IN PASSAIC RIVER.

Thousands of Curious Persons Line Shore of Stream to See Ceremony.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Paterson, April 26.—In the presence of several thousand persons grouped on the slopes of West Side Park and surrounded by a flotilla of a hundred or more pleasure craft, the Rev. Adolph Resa, pastor of the Methodist Apostolic Church, to-day baptized five persons by immersion in the Passaic River. The five persons embracing the new faith were Miss May Wood, Miss Louise Harvey, Mrs. Jane Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. B. Hennion, active in this city in settlement work.

The Rev. Mr. Resa, who is a Portuguese minister, wore a black close fitting bathing suit and white vestment; the women wore loose fitting white smocks. The immersions were individual. The bank is low where the ceremony was performed, and those to embrace the new faith had to walk thirty feet before they reached a point deep enough to permit the immersion, which was witnessed by at least five thousand persons.

PATROLMAN FIGHTS BROTHER OFFICER.

Charged with striking a brother officer, Patrolman William F. Sullivan, of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, was arrested and locked up in the Grand avenue station house last night by Patrolman John J. Evers. Sullivan jumped off a Flatbush avenue trolley and bumped into Evers, who was standing at Flatbush avenue and Plaza street, with the evident intention of giving him a beating. Evers was the better man of the two, and he soon had Sullivan on the way to the lockup. Police Surgeon Terry said that Sullivan was drunk. He will be arraigned in the Flatbush avenue court to-day.

DELAY IN HAVANA SEWERING WORK.

Havana, April 26.—Despite the City Council's approval of Governor Magoon's proposition for the payment of the Havana sewering works the plans need so much overhauling to meet the changed conditions since 1901, when the contract was awarded, that the provisional officials here think it probably will be five months before the work will begin.

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