

AMERICAN SAILORS UPHOLD LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

Their Evident Readiness to Fight for It in Marseilles Lately Cowed a Mob of Rowdies, Says ex-Attache.

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American sailors have never put forward any pretensions to canonization. They do not claim to be saints, and, speaking of them as a class, cannot be said to invite attention by their excessive piety. But this does not prevent them from resenting any interference with their liberty of conscience and their freedom of worship. They furnished a striking illustration thereof not long ago at Marseilles, of which, curiously enough, no mention has been made as yet in the American press. It occurred during the visit of a United States Squadron. About 150 of the sailors on board took advantage of their stay in port to attend mass at the famous Church of Notre Dame de La Garde. As they left the sacred edifice in a body they were jeered at and insulted by the riff-raff in the street, crowds of which had assembled, no attempt being made by the police or by the representatives of the municipality, which is wholly socialistic, to protect them. The sailors told what had happened to them to their comrades, who were much wrought up by the affront, and on the following morning all the men who could obtain shore leave marched to the church in a body, some twelve hundred of them. The great majority were Protestants, but they were determined to resent the insults to which their Catholic messmates had been subjected the day before. So determined and even truculent was their attitude, so plain to the naked eye was the chip on each sailor's shoulder, that the mob was filled with a wholesome respect, and not the slightest manifestation of any ill will or of ridicule was to be seen.

If I call attention to this little episode, it is because it furnishes a striking illustration of the decadence of religion in foreign countries as compared with its growth in the United States, where freedom of conscience is no mere figure of speech, but one of the fundamental principles of this great Republic. For this religious decadence, the States curiously enough, is mainly responsible. In the case of certain nations, especially France and Italy, it endeavors to foster materialism and atheism by the intolerance which it displays toward everything connected with the Church. In fact, people in America who have not lived abroad have no idea of the length to which this intolerance is carried by governments which are apparently blind to the fact that our entire modern civilization and our whole system of law and order are primarily based on religion. The destruction of the latter means the annihilation of the very foundation of the authority of the state.

CARRIED TO EXTREMES.

In France officers of the army are penalized for sending their children to Catholic schools, and even for attending mass; one of the most recent instances, which excited the indignation of even so ardent a Protestant as M. de Pressense, being the dismissal of Colonel Roquerolles from the command of his regiment, and the transfer of four of his officers, including the two lieutenant colonels, to other garrisons, for no other cause than that they had been present at a mass celebrated by the Bishop of Soissons in the Cathedral of Leon.

The recent disputes between the French government and its postal employees brought to light a number of cases of oppression of employees on account of their religious opinions, the Sous-Prefet, or Deputy Governor, of the Côtes du Nord obtaining, for instance, the removal of an old woman, Mme. Costy, from the place of postmistress at Collinée, because her son assisted the rector of the parish in the religious services; while another postmistress's removal was demanded, and obtained, for no other reason than that her son was a priest.

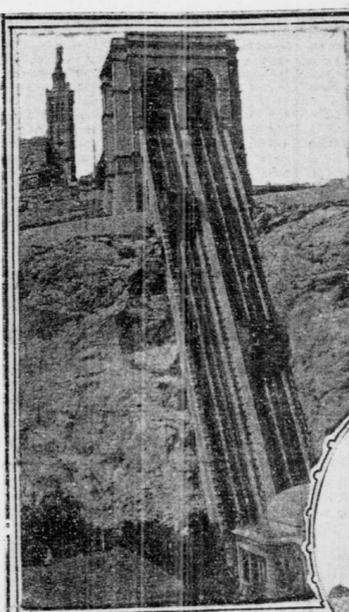
When Cardinal Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, the most liberal member of the French episcopacy, died, the army officers at Bordeaux received peremptory instructions forbidding them to attend the funeral in uniform, while the mounted soldiers stationed at various points for the purpose of maintaining order among the crowd were so placed as to turn the tails of their horses to the hearse—a practice invariably followed in the case of the execution of a criminal.

In South Africa, during the Boer war, the British military authorities sent a priest seven hundred miles by special train to hear the confession of a dying Irish soldier; and here in America, whenever any fatal accident happens, way is at once made even through the densest crowd for the priest, while every one, be he Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Mormon or agnostic, maintains an attitude of profound respect and even reverence while the last rites of the Church are being administered to the dying man. But in France, when a soldier or a sailor is stricken in the performance of his duty, the priest is barred from his side, and his relatives are subjected to the distress of feeling that he has passed away without receiving those religious ministrations which they consider so indispensable to eternal salvation. Time and again have cases of this kind been reported to parliament. In some of them the excuse has been given that if the priest was barred it was because the dying man had not asked for him. But in each of these cases it was shown that the injuries sustained were of such a nature as to deprive the dying man of the power of speech, while no such plea could be put forward with regard to the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the terrible explosions on board the Couronne and La Touche-Treville at Toulon, and who, as they lay dying, shockingly maimed, cried in vain for a priest, all of whom were prevented by armed force from responding to the call. Parents, too, are deprived of any voice in the education of their children, and are punished not only by fine but also by imprisonment if they offer objections to their youngsters having placed in their hands by the school authorities books approved by the latter, in which not merely the Church to which they belong but even Christianity is derided and condemned.

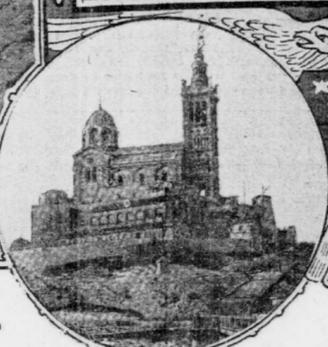
ST. PIERRE MIQUELON CASE.

As an illustration of what this means, I need merely recall the comparatively recent incidents at St. Pierre Miquelon, a tiny French possession on this side of the Atlantic, and where, in 1902, the Governor, in obedience to orders received from Paris, closed the college long maintained there by the clergy and established in its stead a purely secular school, to which the inhabitants, most of them of Breton origin, were forced by law to send their children, and from which religion was not only barred, but in which it was denounced and ridiculed. As the result of this, one-third of the population of the island emigrated. The remaining inhabitants, horrified by the character of the instruction received by their children, thereupon subscribed funds for the establishment of a free school. But as soon as the two teachers engaged for the purpose had entered upon their duties they were arrested, fined and expelled from the island, and the school was closed by the Governor. No wonder that under the circumstances the inhabitants broke out in revolt, clamored for annexation to the United States and marched in procession to the American Consulate, waving the American flag and cheering for "the United States and Liberty."

In Italy very much the same condition of af-



ONE WAY OF ASCENDING TO THE CATHEDRAL.
A cogwheel railroad which does a good business with sightseers and worshippers.



CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE AT MARSEILLES.
She is the patron saint of sailors.



VIEW OF MARSEILLES, FRANCE, FROM THE HARBOR.
The cathedral can be seen for many miles out at sea.

fairs prevails, and the government seems bent on completely de-Christianizing the peninsula. In the army not only has the compulsory attendance at divine service on Sunday been abandoned, but every conceivable obstacle is placed in the way of soldiers desirous of going to church. As the whole male population of Italy has to pass through the army, the effect is disastrous, and young peasants who arrive in barracks full of the ancient and simple faith of their parents return to their homes either indifferent to religion or avowedly free thinking. As an illustration of the attitude of the authorities it may be mentioned that although a detachment of four hundred soldiers is stationed in the former convent of St. Giorgio Maggiore at Venice, and although the church attached to that once glorious monastery is always open for public worship, not a single soldier has attended mass there in the last twenty-five years, nor is any soldier allowed to speak to the half dozen Benedictine monks who constitute the staff of the church. The antagonism of the government extends also to the schools, with the result that, according to Luigi Villari, in his interesting "Italy of To-day," and in numerous other equally authoritative works recently published, "you will find among the middle class of men of modern Italy thousands who can tell you all about Hercules or Mahomet, but who know absolutely nothing about Jesus Christ." It must not for a moment be imagined that King Victor Emmanuel approves this attitude of his government toward religion, but he is powerless to mend matters, and the self-same publications, such as the infamous "Asino" and the equally scurrilous "Avanti," are quite as free in their attacks upon the reigning house as in their shocking inde-

centies concerning the Church, and especially the Creator, the Founder of Christianity and the most notable figures of the Bible.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IMPUGNED.

It is not my purpose to discuss in this letter the complicated issues of the war in progress between Church and State in France and in Italy. What I merely wish to point out is the intolerance to which the people of these two countries are subjected by their respective governments in religious matters and the evils resulting therefrom. Whether the State has a right to confiscate the property of the Church, of the religious orders and of the philanthropic institutions endowed by one or the other is a question into which it is impossible to enter here. The government claims that the revenues of the ecclesiastical property concerned have been used for the purpose of attacking it and that it is therefore justified in seizing them. On the other hand, it is certain that the original owners of the estates donated and bequeathed them to the Church for specified purposes and not for the furtherance of the objects to which this wealth is now being put by the State. But what no government has a right to do in this twentieth century of Western civilization, enlightenment and progress is to prevent a man from exercising his religious duties as he sees them, to penalize him for the attendance at divine worship on Sundays, to deprive him by force of the ministrations of his faith and to compel him to submit his children to teachings calculated in his eyes to affect injuriously their mor-

als and their entire future in this world and the next.

There are some countries where certain forms of religion are discriminated against for the benefit of others. Thus, in Spain, Protestants are still prevented from maintaining any public place of worship; while in Russia, on the other hand, Roman Catholics are deprived of many of the advantages enjoyed by the members of the Orthodox Church. In England, until a hundred years ago, Catholics suffered many disabilities, and the celebration of mass was frowned upon by the authorities. But in no other country has any such attempt been made by the State to completely de-Christianize the people and to rob them of every vestige of religious belief as in France and in Italy.

Looking at the matter from a purely political point of view it is a great mistake. As I have pointed out above, religion is the basis of law, order and civilization. The Japanese government has realized this, and makes no secret of its great concern at the condition of affairs arising from the abandonment by its people of the faith of their fathers, and their failure to adopt any other religious belief in its stead. The subjects of the Mikado have found our Western civilization, which is founded on Christianity, incompatible with the teachings of the Buddhist creed and of the Shintoist doctrines. They have, therefore, to all intents and purposes, jettisoned them, but as a general rule have refused to accept Christianity in their place, regarding the latter as illogical. The consequence is that the educated classes are at the present moment virtually without any religious belief; and that this condition of affairs is most injurious not only to their own conduct and character, but also to those of the people who look to them for example and guidance, is demonstrated by the fact that the imperial government is busy devising a code of ethics, of morality and of behavior, for use pending the selection of some national belief. The latter is found to be Christianity, in one form or another, that is to say, if the newly adopted civilization of Dai Nippon is to prove of a permanent character. Actually it is only veneer, without any solid basis. Not until its foundation has been firmly established by the inauguration of Christianity can the new regime be regarded as lasting in the Land of the Rising Sun.

EX-ATTACHE.

But while Omaha and Fort Crook and Fort Omaha are headquarters for these experiments, they are not by any means restricted to these posts. Fort Des Moines, Fort Robinson, Nebraska; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Fort McKenna, at Sheridan, Wyo.; Fort D. A. Russell, at Cheyenne, and half a dozen other posts of this army division will share in the campaign to test the possibility of the elimination of typhoid fever from the army.

The fight against typhoid will be waged as well that against smallpox—that is, through vaccination. As the virus of smallpox was used against that disease, the soldiers will now, it is expected, be vaccinated with the virus of typhoid. At present these inoculations are to be restricted to the medical corps. Should they prove successful, the entire army, both officers and privates, will undergo vaccination.

Nine privates of the medical corps from Fort Omaha and Fort Crook responded to the call for volunteers, and these men will be inoculated. They will then be watched with the utmost care by the army surgeons, and their every change of condition and symptom reported. Upon their recovery, if they are found to have become immune to typhoid germs, the entire army will undergo the same treatment.

The eradication of typhoid from the army would, in time of war, increase the number of available men in the ranks 20 per cent, while the cost of maintenance would be decreased. This statement is based upon the reports of the medical department, which show that generally, when an army is in camp, about 20 per cent of the men are afflicted with typhoid fever. That does not mean that 20 per cent of the men who are sick have typhoid, but that one out of every five enlisted men in the camp has typhoid.

In some cases the proportion of typhoid victims is largely increased. In the Spanish-American War over 30 per cent of the members of Company G, 24 Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers, were down with typhoid. The death rate was very high, more of the men dying from typhoid than from bullets. "What would be the result of banishing typhoid from the army?" was asked of Colonel J. M. Bannister, chief surgeon of the Department of the Missouri.

"It would revolutionize camp and army life," was the reply. "With no typhoid hospital to care for, the army could move faster, for one thing. For another, with no typhoid, all those soldiers whom we now expect to send to the hospital would remain on the active fighting list, and would be an asset to the army, instead of a hindrance, a drawback and a liability. The death rate would be tremendously decreased and the great terror of camp life would be, in a great measure, destroyed."

Colonel Bannister, as chief surgeon, will have charge of all experiments performed in this department, and he is taking the most active and personal interest in the campaign against typhoid. The serum for these experiments will be taken from human patients in typhoid cases. This serum will, according to the army surgeons, cause no ill effects other than a slight illness, upon recovery from which the patient will be immune from typhoid fever.

At present, the volunteers who were accepted are housed by themselves. They are being put into the very best possible physical condition in preparation for vaccination, and their table compares favorably with the training table of a large university. The vaccinations will begin as soon as the men have become as robust as possible, which will be about the middle of June.

INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUSY MAN

Constant Reader Tells Him What He Missed in Last Week's Newspapers.

"Look here, now, you old walking encyclopedia," exclaimed Busy Man, as he was playing a game of billiards with Constant Reader last night. "For the last eleven weeks I have been asking you when the Senate will get done debating tariff schedules, and you keep putting me off with evasive replies. I'll lose my temper if you don't be more definite."

"I would not mind if you did," replied Constant Reader. "The most cheerful circumstance of the twelfth week of tariff debate, just closed, was the fact that the Senators showed unmistakable signs of irritation and loss of temper, which lends strength to the hope that the end is near. The cotton schedule was completed early in the week, the high duties proposed by the Finance Committee being adopted; and the various wool rates came next. They were voted on with similar results, no item being materially cut. The presentation by the Finance Committee of an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a tax of 2 per cent for a limited number of years on the dividends of corporations was practically determined upon, but whether this will be adopted will depend largely upon estimates of the probable revenue, which are now to be compiled with greater accuracy, it was announced, than ever before. The vote on an income tax was delayed. Mr. Taft was reported to favor a tax on the net profits of corporations. The Senate will be ready to send its bill to the conference committee about June 26, it is confidently expected by many. Exactly what will be done with the measure there, 'Heaven,' as John W. Gates said when he sailed for Europe last week, 'only knows.'"

not made public, but a sale of a seat on the Stock Exchange in the same week for \$87,000, the highest price paid in more than three years, seemed to show that no great apprehension was felt as to the committee's findings or recommendations. The Chicago Beef Trust was reported to be reaching out for new markets to conquer, the first step being the purchase of two big packing house concerns in Buenos Ayres, Argentina. Two of the biggest cut stone contractors in the country—the John Peirce Company and William Bradley & Son (Incorporated), under the same management—went into the hands of a receiver. The Public Service Commission reported that the number of subway passengers increased 21 per cent in Manhattan and The Bronx in the last year. William G. McAdoon promised that his new subway connecting the Grand Central Station with Sixth avenue, at 23d street, would be ready by January, 1911; and the American Sugar Refining Company settled out of court the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, by handing over \$750,000 in cash, cancelling a loan of \$1,250,000, and restoring to the plaintiff \$1,500,000 bonds and 25,000 shares of stock, it was announced. The charge against the defendant, commonly called the Sugar Trust, was conspiracy to close down the plaintiff's plant, in restraint of trade. It was reported that President Taft had asked Attorney General Wickersham to look into the case.

"I should hope he would," exclaimed Busy Man. "That is certainly a sweet trust! About two months ago it was detected in systematic grand larceny and made restitution in the sum of \$2,000,000 for having swindled the United States government by the use of false scales. It had previously been fined for obtaining rebates from railroads. Does society or the law recognize such a thing as an incorporated criminal? It would seem as though we had one. What has been going on in state and city politics?"

much rather be fined for their delinquencies, I have no doubt. They can always find money to pay a fine, without much trouble, but when 'fatigue drill' on their day off is visited upon them for their sins by our military Police Commissioner, they feel injured, do they, and seek to get rid of him? Well, some men are loved for the enemies they make, and the Commissioner seems to have made quite a number of enemies who will enhance his value in the eyes of our right thinking citizens considerably. It seems to me. Anybody of importance die last week?"

"Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, author of 'The Man Without a Country,' one of the most effective short stories in American literature, and other well known works, died at the age of eighty-seven in Boston. Colonel A. K. McClure, for many years editor of 'The Philadelphia Times,' died at the age of eighty-one in Wallingford, Penn. Professor Johann N. Sepp, Catholic historian, died at the age of ninety-three, in Munich. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., broker and polo player, died at his home in Cedarhurst, Long Island, from the effects of an accidental blow on the head with a mallet in the hands of an opposing player. Mary Agnes Ruiz, divorced wife of Antonio Ruiz, a former member of the Cuban Legation in Washington, a name that was mentioned in many newspapers in connection with the suit of Mrs. Vanderbilt against Alfred G. Vanderbilt for divorce, died in London, by suicide, it was reported. Jacob M. Gordin, Jewish author and playwright, died in Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, showed herself to reporters to confute a charge that she was dead, which had been made by a disgruntled follower, Mrs. Della M. Gilbert, of Brooklyn, who had publicly declared that 'Mother' Eddy was either dead or 'a helpless, mindless puppet in the hands of conscienceless men.'

In forty-four hours, James Berry, pilot of the balloon University City, of St. Louis, won the distance prize, covering 382 miles before coming to earth again. President Taft presented to the Wright brothers at the White House the gold medal of the Aero Club of America, in recognition of their aeronautic achievements and in honor of their daring in the cause of science.

"That's proper," exclaimed the Busy Man. "They deserve it, but one medal more or less can't make much difference to those boys now. I hope they get the \$25,000 which the government purposes to pay for their aeroplane when they demonstrate its efficiency at Fort Myer. Anything else happen last week that I ought to remember, even if I won't?"

"John D. Archbold gave \$375,000 to Syracuse University. Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State, accepted the Ambassadorship to France. The Spanish steamship Antonio Lopez ran aground near Fire Island beach, but her passengers, more than five hundred of them, were brought safely ashore in small boats. The Breakers Hotel, at Spring Lake, N. J., was burned at night. The guests escaped in their night clothes. Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, professor of experimental physics at Columbia University, was elected president of Dartmouth College, to succeed Dr. William Tucker, resigned. The significant announcement was made that the Health Department of the state is now ready to provide physicians with supplies of tetanus antitoxin for use on the coming Fourth of July and the days immediately following. The arrest of a gang of Black Hand suspects at Marion, Ohio, caused United States Secret Service men to believe they had at last caught the real leaders of the Black Hand society in this country. A justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court decided that a man has a right to hang out underclothing on a clothes-line in front of his house, even if his neighbors feel scandalized thereby. J. F. Haines, a federal meat inspector in East St. Louis, Ill., resigned his place in the packing houses there and wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington asking for an investigation of his charges that federal meat inspectors were neglecting their sworn duty to an outrageous extent by passing diseased meat as good. The transatlantic liner Mauretania made a new record of 673 miles for one day's run. A new anaesthetic, composed of strychnine and stearine, was reported by the American Consul at Bucharest to have been discovered there by an experimenting physician. The drug is injected, and causes loss of sensation but not loss of consciousness. The Cunard Line steamer Slavonia, from New York, with over four hundred passengers, was wrecked upon one of the Azores Islands. All were saved. The Board of Estimate resolved to test in court the power of the Public Service Commission to refuse approval of a railway franchise granted by the board. Booker T. Washington caused some surprise by publicly advising his colored brethren throughout the land to get wealth if they would make themselves respected by the whites. 'Cultivate the religion of saving,' he told them.

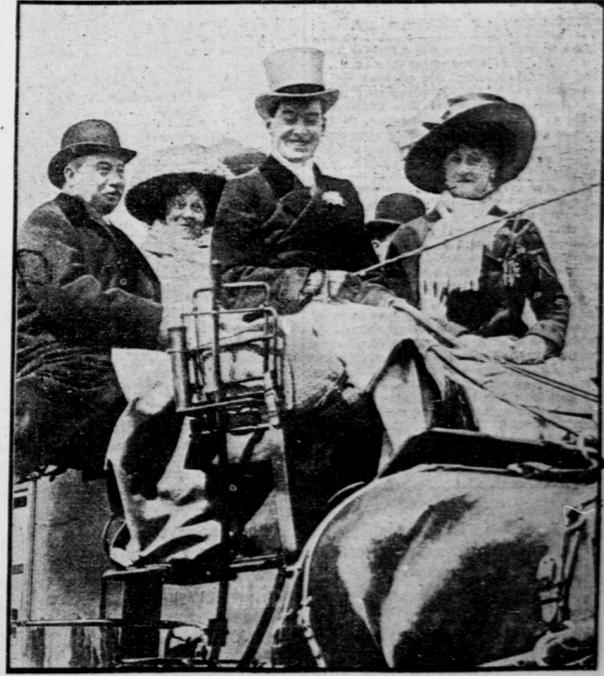
"Perhaps he's right," chuckled Busy Man. "They certainly have tried nearly every other kind of religion, it seems to me, except that."

HOPE TO QUELL TYPHOID.

Vaccination May Rid Army of Pest—Experiments Begun.

Omaha, June 12.—The United States army is to be rendered immune from typhoid fever—the scourge which has been known to kill more soldiers in wartime than the bullets of the enemy—if experiments just begun at a number of Western army posts should prove successful. The centre from which these experiments are being carried on is Omaha, the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, and the two large army posts in the suburbs of this city, Fort Crook and Fort Omaha.

At present, the volunteers who were accepted are housed by themselves. They are being put into the very best possible physical condition in preparation for vaccination, and their table compares favorably with the training table of a large university. The vaccinations will begin as soon as the men have become as robust as possible, which will be about the middle of June.



ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT DRIVING A COACHING PARTY TO SEE THE DERBY RUN. —The Eystades.