

WORDS

From Great Roman Journal
Are Worth Considering Well.

Public Opinion Rules World
But Journalism Is the Power.

Catholicism Decays Where the
Press Is Not Duly Supported.

SOME STATISTICS FROM BELGIUM

Maligners of the Catholic church from the time of Luther have asserted that the church founded by Our Lord and Saviour is opposed to progress; has asserted that our priests and spiritual advisors stick in the same old rut. History has refuted these statements for four centuries, but they continue to be made. The Civiltà Cattolica, a magazine published in Rome, and with the full approval of the church, takes up the gauge and gives facts and figures to show that the church encourages progress, encourages the press, and insists that the press is omnipotent if properly guided. The magazine says in part: In Catholic countries where Catholics have been alive to this truth the church and the cause of religion more than holds its own. The German Catholics have used the press to such good purpose that they have been able to form the great Kulturkampf, to put an end to the Kulturkampf, to send Bismarck to Canossa, to organize the people politically, socially, economically. "German Catholics," said Dr. Barth at the Catholic Congress of Ratisbon, "had with them a great gift from heaven as a harbinger of better days of firm and faithful unity, of unwavering constancy in the struggle, of unflinching devotion to the supreme interests of the people and of humanity. This gift is the Catholic press, robust, skillful, aggressive. Both as to quality and quantity it has developed until it has become a power in public life which can not be ignored. In the course of fifty years the number of newspapers resolutely Catholic has increased from five or six to nearly three hundred and thirty, and the subscribers who after 1850 were not more than fifty or sixty thousand, divided among a score of newspapers have since then increased to hundreds and thousands and millions. The result is that the public opinion of German Catholics is respected in Germany.

In Belgium a Catholic Government has been in power for twenty-three years without a break. Why? In little Belgium, the most progressive country in the world, and at the same time noted for its splendid Catholic spirit, the Catholic newspapers, Nation and Patriote, sell 170,000 copies every day between them; the Nieuws van den Dag sells 70,000 on week days and 80,000 on Sundays; the Gazet van Antwerpen, 70,000; the Pays Vallon, 25,000, and the weekly Vlaanderen, 50,000.

France affords an example of the opposite of this picture, and wherever the Catholic press has been neglected Catholicism has depreciated.

In reference to England and America the Civiltà says this, and it must be admitted that where the daily papers are concerned that it has not hit a lie amiss: The English press is almost unanimously anti-Catholic—of unalloyed prejudice. American press not infrequently shows a similar tendency—mainly through ignorance, and because its Catholic news from Europe comes to it mostly from tainted sources. In short, it may be affirmed that throughout the whole civilized world today the daily press which makes public opinion is useless, when it is not openly hostile, to the Catholic religion. It would be absurd to pin the blame on "the church," but it would be idle to deny that weak and influential Catholics have not considered the matter sufficiently. It is not necessary, perhaps it is not even possible, to have great Catholic dailies in the United States or in England, but even short of this a great deal might be done to reform the tone of the press in a Catholic sense. Whenever possible there should be some Catholic shareholders in great newspapers, and in great news agencies. Catholic readers should make themselves felt whenever their favorite newspaper shows a tendency to go wrong; Catholic advertisers should have nothing to do with journals that are ill disposed to the church.

WEEKLY DRILL

The two Uniform Rank companies of the Catholic Knights of America met together Wednesday night at St. Martin's Hall, the session being both enjoyable and profitable. Plans for recruiting the two companies were discussed, also the programme for outings and summer entertainments. Upon the recommendation of Capt. Gus Kane and Ben Hund the companies agreed to meet every week for the purpose of drilling together. It is thought this plan will enthrall the members and awaken interest among the young men of the many local branches of the Catholic Knights of America. Upon motion the two companies voted to turn out in dress uniform and visit the old-fashioned fair at Phoenix Hill on Friday night.

ENJOYING LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Edward McNally, for several years Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's Southern dining room service, is in Louisville recuperating from injuries received in a wreck down South. He has been granted indefinite leave of absence and may rest several months before resuming his former duties. Meanwhile Mr. McNally will go to Pensacola, Fla., where he will assume the duties of the Osceola Club organization is composed of the wealthiest men in Florida and is conducted after the manner of the Penderdine Club in this city. Mr. McNally's friends here hope for his speedy and complete restoration to good health. The Osceola Club will make strong effort to retain him permanently.

GOOD ENOUGH.

Platform Laid Down in the
County Louth Suits
Patriots.

Declares For Self Government
First and All the
Time.

Insists on Irish People Pat-
ronizing Home Indus-
tries.

REDMOND STILL THE LEADER

Resolutions adopted by a mass meeting at Dunleer, County Louth, last week are being generally taken up and endorsed by the Irish people in all the counties in Ireland. The resolutions are patriotic in spirit throughout and should have the support of all loyal sons of Erin. The resolutions are as follows: That speaking for the people of this country we repeat our claim for self-government, and declare that we will never cease to struggle for it night and day both at home and through our representatives in Parliament until we obtain the full control of our country's affairs. That we express our confidence in the earnestness and ability of our Irish pledge-bound Parliamentary party and in Mr. Redmond's leadership, and we ask all Nationalists who stand aloof from it to join us in supporting a Parliamentary party policy and the party on the principles of the necessity of which we are all agreed. We ask the people of Ireland to co-operate seriously in the work of restoring the Irish language in order to protect our national character and individuality from decay, and especially ask the school managers, teachers and parents to make Irish an essential part of all children's education. We urge on all Irishmen to make employment for their fellow countrymen at home and help build up Irish prosperity by using Irish made goods as exclusively as possible; and we further ask the people not to take the non-residential untenanted lands of the country in eleven months lettings, but to allow the Estates Commissioners to acquire it and divide it into small tillage farms for new occupiers. That as England is directly robbing us of \$15,000,000 a year by the present system of taxation and expenditure at home and help build up the Parliamentary party to press for its reform and ask the Irish people of all political opinions to unite in agitation against the injustice that oppresses all. We also ask the Irish Parliamentary party to take steps in this session of Parliament to procure a reform in our poor law system and an extension of the town tenancy act, and to obtain for Ireland the full share of the benefits of the old age pension scheme promised by the present Government.

MOLLY BRADY.

Tretty Connemara Girl is
Envy of Pailld New
York Beauties.

Irishmen, the world over, know that Irish girls are the prettiest on earth, but a New York newspaper man has evidently just discovered it. So stated is he, upon his discovery that he wants everybody else to know it and dilates on the subject as follows: Molly Brady, the Connemara lass with laughter in her eyes and roses in her cheeks, who has out-Gibsoned all the Broadway show girls with her beauty and vivacity, and who is the center of admiration at the Irish Exposition in Madison Square Garden, affords a striking example of the evolution of the modern up-to-date Irish girl. Although fresh from the shores of Connemara, with the breath of the Irish seas about her, her new environment has done wonders in developing the latent love of pretty things inborn in all women. Her feet are hardly on American soil, and she is already being courted by the fishing village—living the simple life of early to bed and early to rise and wearing the simple red jacket and plain blue skirt of the typical fisherwoman. New York and its environs up-to-date was a world she read about but hardly dreamed of seeing.

Presto! she packs her little valise and crosses the sea. She lands a simple fisherwoman, but her daintiness is hardly on American soil before she lays her simple red jacket aside and dons the tailor-mades of the metropolis. Miss Brady appears at the Garden in her simple fisherwoman costume, the most striking feature is the brilliancy of her complexion. She says the moist atmosphere of Ireland and her regular life and simple fare of fish and cereal are responsible for it. Her beauty has been the sensation of the Irish Exposition.

VANDALS ROB CHURCHES.

Thieves continue to loot the poor boxes in Catholic churches of this city and it seems about time for the police to get busy. Within the last two weeks five such robberies have taken place. On the same day poor boxes at St. Boniface's and St. Philip Neri's were robbed. Later similar offenses occurred at St. Cecilia's and St. Joseph's. Last Tuesday the vandals entered St. John's church. One box was filled from its fastenings and two others were prized from the wall. The miscreants then took the boxes to another part of the church and broke them open. It is estimated that the boxes at St. John's church contained about \$30.

CHARITY OF BISHOP SPALDING.

The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, during his long career at the head of that diocese, has supported the orphans of his various asylums solely by his literary labors. Surely there can be no charity greater than this. He has been unable to write much during the past year owing to his prolonged illness. This year he announced a collection for the orphans and his people responded generously.

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Here.

Numerous Celtic Crosses Found
in So-Called Indian
Mounds.

The Norsemen Had Colonies,
Churches and Convents
in America.

LETTERS FROM TWO PONTIFFS

The people of Denmark, always a hardy and seafaring race, undertook a few years ago to prove that their ancestors, instead of Christopher Columbus, discovered America. History was searched through and ancient tomes were greedily devoured in an effort to gain minute and exact knowledge of the Western hemisphere prior to 1492. These Norsemen have succeeded beyond their hopes and are now testifying before the world that Irish priests had been in America more than 1,000 years before Columbus visited these shores. There are few Irish boys or girls who have not read the story of St. Brendan, a Kerry man, but there are many who set down that story as a legend or myth. The Danes have succeeded in bringing to light many things that were either hazily or buried in oblivion. To quote one of them: "There were two Celtic missionaries, St. Macion and St. Brendan, who had sailed across the Atlantic at different times and separately during the sixth century, reaching in safety some part of the American coast." Another Norse writer says: "But before Iceland was colonized from Norway had been there whom the North men called 'Papae.' They were Christians and left behind them Irish books, bells and croziers. They had come from the West over the sea." Iceland was colonized by Ingolf, a Norwegian, in 874 A. D. It had been previously visited by Gardar, a Dane, in 860. The Irish missionaries had visited the island sixty-five years before the arrival of Gardar. It also develops from a study of Norse history that as early as the year 1,000 A. D. there was a Catholic Archbishop in America with jurisdiction from Greenland to Vineland, now Massachusetts. A mass of interesting information on the early settlement of America has been gathered together by these indefatigable Norsemen. Much of it comes from the Vatican library. It contains indisputable evidence that the Irish preceded both the Danes and the Norsemen in their visit to the coast of America. A bulk of this information has been gathered together and published in one book under the title of "Antiquities Americana." Copies of this work are in the libraries of several large cities. In fact there is one in the Louisville free library. It is printed in Latin and has a Norse translation. Old copies of the American Archaeologist also show that Celtic crosses of gold and silver have been taken out of the so-called Indian mounds in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Another interesting fact in connection with the early history of America is the recent discovery of several letters from Pope Innocent III, written to the Bishops of Norway. One bears date of February 13, and makes mention of Greenland, which shows conclusively that the Norsemen had colonies in America prior to the time of Columbus. From this letter of Pope Innocent III, the information is gained that Leif Ericson was the first Catholic missionary sent to America by Olaf, the Norse King. Gudrid, sister of King Olaf, also came to America, and her son Snorri was the first Norse child born in America. His mother later visited Rome and was received in audience by the Pope. Later Gudrid returned to America, and her husband having died, she entered a convent and became a nun. From this it would seem that there were even convents inhabited by holy women in America even in those early days.

MANY MATTERS

Considered by Members of
Mackin Council at
Meeting.

Mackin Council held one of its old time business meetings Tuesday night and President Robert Burke wielded the gavel with the skill of an aged master of parliamentary law. A variety of matters were considered and at the same time none of the orators were disappointed. Clarence Zook, Ben Brand, M. H. Hartlage and Vigil Bohm were reported on the sick list. One new member was elected and another was reported on favorably. John Hancock, one of Mackin's able young orators, made a splendid talk in favor of organizing a debating club within the council. He explained the benefits derived from such a club and the fact that many otherwise backward young men developed talent that might have lain dormant. The suggestion met with favor and the council decided to hold at least one debate a month hereafter. A committee was appointed to arrange for the first debate. The Joint Committee sent a communication announcing that it had organ-

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MISERY.

Reliable American Newspaper
Paints Another Sad
Picture.

Tells of Littleness of Lord Chan-
ricarde, Absentee Irish
Landlord.

Tenants Were Driven From
Shelter Afforded by the
Parish Priest.

VERY SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

Heart-rending in the extreme is the picture of desolation in Galway as painted by Robert Crozier Long, the American newspaper correspondent, in his latest letter. He pays particular attention to the estate of Lord Clanricarde and to the absentee landlord himself. His lordship lives in bachelor's quarters in London, lives on \$5,000 a year and invests \$145,000 a year in American and English securities. Mr. Long says the owner of the famous Clanricarde estate, which stretches from Woodford over 50,000 acres of the broad Shannonside, is a little, antique, crabbed simulacrum of humanity, who spent twelve hours in Ireland thirty-four years ago, and has never been there since. From his letter we take the following: The evicted tenants list provided that the Government Estates Commissioners should buy compulsorily every unoccupied farm from which the tenant had been evicted and resettle on it the former occupants or their heirs. But if the farm was already being tilled by a new tenant the act did not apply. Determined that his victims should never get back to their homes, Clanricarde made provision in advance. He had destroyed his old tenants' homes. He now built new ones and put into each a "planter," generally some poor wretch quite ignorant of farming, who was given the land to side with landlordism. The farms "occupied," according to the law, the evicted tenants could not get back. The whole countryside brought moral pressure to bear on the "planters," and, much to Clanricarde's disgust, they agreed to surrender the land for liberal compensation. But Clanricarde is not "satisfied." He now denies that the farms are "occupied" in the meaning of the act of Parliament, and he is preparing to bring the point in every court in Ireland and to sue every man that he rebel tenants back to their homes. Fifty-one families of victims of this fight for land reform are living on the roadside near Woodford, and most of them have been there for over twenty years. I reached Woodford this morning after a twelve-mile drive, during which I had the usual object lesson in landlordism. Wherever the land was good there was no people, wherever it was bad there was a crowded rural slum. During the twelve miles' drive through excellent green country I saw not one village, and indeed only two human beings. One of them was a policeman. But the barren, tree-trunked plateau above Woodford was a picture of misery. Here as everywhere else in Ireland the bullock has the land and the peasant the rocks. Three miles beyond Woodford is "evicted" a cluster of huts by the roadside, with a background of the eternal Connought bog. A whole generation of Clanricarde's victims has been reared in these huts. The huts are miserably small, built chiefly of wood, some have stone side walls, and mostly without even a cabbage patch. But the moment you enter these you can tell that the inmates have not always lived by the roadside. Miserable outside, inside each cabin is as clean as a Dutch farmhouse. And there, in close huddled miserable farms, here as everywhere else in Ireland the bullock has the land and the peasant the rocks. There is no demand for labor near Woodford. Most of the evicted, by cutting turf in the bog behind them and selling it at seventy cents a donkey load. They get monetary help from the Irish Parliamentary party, and several have relatives in America. I talked to Stanislaus Burke, who had lived eleven years in Cincinnati, and he told me a story characteristic of Clanricardism. When he returned to Woodford prepared to become an excellent tenant, with American money and American ideas, he applied for his old farm. But he heard that he had evicted him twenty years before, Clanricarde refused to take him. He preferred to let his farm lie idle, and idle it remained until Burke got through a famous arrangement made without Clanricarde's consent. John Roche, M. P., who plays a part of earthly Providence to the evicted families, told me a story even worse. When the Clanricarde tenants were thrown out on the roadside the parish priest allowed them to build them some twenty huts in church land. The knowledge of his victims had found such a church land was the cause of the law instances, won the case and drove the people from the premises in enclosure to the road.

KEEP ONE EYE OPEN

When a cinder flies into immediately close the other eye with your finger to it to keep it closed keep injured eye open as far as possible. Don't give in but keep