

"ROMANISM--A MENACE TO THE NATION," by Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, for 21 years a Roman Catholic priest, is the greatest book The Menace ever offered its readers. The book has never sold in the regular way for less than \$1.50. The Menace has never offered premiums for subscriptions. For a limited time we are going to deviate from both rules. We have just received a carload of these books which we are going to give away to our friends. Every person sending us \$5.00 and a list of twenty subscribers, or an order for twenty subscription cards, at one time, will get "Romanism" absolutely free, postage prepaid. This is an offer you cannot afford to miss. These books will go like hot cakes--order early and avoid the rush.



Another Judge Who Fears to Antagonize Rome

MENACE readers will remember that on the 3rd of February, 1915, a body of men, all Knights of Columbus, entered the hotel Marshall at Marshall, Texas, and killed William Black in his room. That Clarence Hall, at that time a traveling associate of William Black, in turn killed one of the men, namely, John Rogers. Hall shot Rogers in his own room while repelling a murderous attack; and the grand jury of Harrison County, Texas, refused to indict him. The reader will also recall that this same judge, H. T. Lyttleton, tried repeatedly to force and coerce the grand jury into indicting Hall; and that they steadfastly refused to do so. The grand jury, however, did promptly return bills against several Knights of Columbus for the murder of William Black; the principals among whom are John Copeland, George Ryan and George Tier, all members of the Knights of Columbus, young men of Irish descent, and prominently connected in the city; none of whom, before this transaction, were supposed to be men of violent tendencies; and the current belief at the time by the people was to the effect that they must have been doing the bidding of the order to which they belonged. The trial of these cases has been postponed from time to time to enable the defendants to get ready for trial. Mr. Clarence Hall, of Deep Step, Georgia, has been present on every occasion, and the state has been ready for trial. At the time of the examining trial last February, a splendid array of counsel appeared for the defense, but very much to the surprise of everyone, however, when the district attorney attempted to set the case in October, only one of these attorneys ap-

peared and announced that two of the defendants had no lawyers at all; were too poor to hire counsel; were absolutely without friends to assist them in getting counsel; and that the Knights of Columbus and Catholic church had also refused to give any aid or assistance; and that the defendants would have to throw themselves upon the mercy of the court; and would have to ask him to furnish them with a lawyer without pay; but if the case should be postponed, it might be that they would be able to employ lawyers by the November term of court. These announcements were made by S. P. Jones. At the November term of court all of the lawyers who had first appeared at the examining trial came forth like a play of hide and seek and were again active for the defendants. In the meantime, a civil suit had been tried affecting an accident insurance policy upon the life of John Rogers, killed in the hotel tragedy. The verdict was for the insurance company and against Mrs. Rogers on the theory that it was not an accident in that Rogers went to the hotel seeking trouble, and there met death. On December 13th, 1915, after the witnesses had been summoned, and after six hundred veniremen had been drawn for the trial of these cases, the court announced that he had decided to change the venue of these cases to some other county in Texas in order that a fair and unbiased jury could be procured. This was highly proper and should have been done before. The local newspaper reporting the transaction says that counsel for the defense and prosecution were then called upon to agree upon some county. In this conference the defense

Judge Lyttleton Changes the Venue of the Cases of the Murderers of William Black, Sending Them Across the State to Galveston, a Roman Catholic Stronghold--People of Harrison County Are Indignant at the Bias of This Catholic Sympathizer on the Bench

offered only two points, El Paso and Dallas. The prosecution objected to El Paso because of its great distance, about 800 miles, and because of its Mexican population so largely Catholic. They objected to Dallas because of the prominent business connection that those championing the defendants held in Dallas; and, too, because of the active and powerful organization of the Knights of Columbus at that point. The prosecution then offered to agree upon any one of more than two hundred Texas counties, barring only the Rio Grande counties on the Mexican border and Galveston, Harris, Bexar and Dallas. This offer was refused and the matter put up to the judge. The prosecution then insisted that many of the nearby counties, like Hunt, Smith and Kaufman, were in no way disqualified to receive and try the cases. They then offered to agree on McLennan County, wherein is situated the thrifty and thriving city of Waco. They also offered Tarrant County which includes the city of Fort Worth. All efforts for an agreement having failed, the court then announced that he would send the case to Galveston County, Texas. Galveston is 305 miles from Marshall by rail. Its principal

population is comprised of the inhabitants of the city of Galveston. It is perhaps the strongest Roman Catholic city in the State of Texas. Here the Roman Catholics have powerful churches, schools and hospitals, and the Knights of Columbus are strong and active; and it is but natural that every public officer in the county should desire the good will of these organizations. Drawing a radius from Marshall through Galveston, you include all the populous middle Texas cities and counties. Galveston has a voting strength of approximately 6,400 poll-tax payers, as shown by the report of a recent off year. Within this radius of three hundred miles is found Hunt County with 7,700 poll-tax payers; Collin County with 7,800 poll-tax payers; Bell County with 7,500 poll-tax payers; Hill County with 6,600 poll-tax payers; Lamar County with 6,600 poll-tax payers; Ellis County with 9,000 poll-tax payers, and Grayson County with 9,500 poll-tax payers. If the defense was looking for a populous county, then all of these were larger and possessed more qualified jurors than Galveston. Within this same area was Navarro County with 7,000; McLennan with 10,000, and Tarrant County with 15,000. There must have been some rea-

son why the court could pass over these populous counties and go to the city of Galveston, a port where people of all languages and tongues come and go. Another thing, in states like Texas most of the qualified jurors are found among the farmers. Galveston is located upon a sandy island and almost the entire population of the county is encompassed within the city limits. It is a known fact that most men of business experience manage to disqualify in the trial of criminal cases, particularly capital cases where the jury must be kept or locked up in the care of the sheriff. As a result, the defendants must be tried by a jury not composed of farmers, and not composed of business men. In criminal trials in the State of Texas, the people and society are supposed to be represented by the judge; and so thoroughly has the law reposed this trust in him that he might be called the "guardian of the people's rights and the protector and defender of society." If the judge should become partisan or biased against a defendant, he has an appeal to the higher courts. The State has no appeal. If the trial judge is not her protector, then she, like a sheep before shearers, is dumb. The city of Galveston was not

selected because it was larger than the others. It was not selected because it had more jurors than the others. It was not selected for economy's sake to protect the taxpayers of Texas--because it is 300 miles away. It was not selected because the state desired it. It may have been selected because the defendants approved, as they had a right to object but made no objection. It was surely not selected because the people of Galveston had had an opportunity to learn less of the Marshall tragedy; because after we leave the confines of Harrison and adjoining counties, the people necessarily learned of the Marshall tragedy through the newspapers. The Galveston News, the oldest and most powerful newspaper in the state, with its Dallas branch, is published in Galveston. The Houston Chronicle and the Houston Post circulate in Galveston. Certainly the people of Galveston have had a good opportunity to form an opinion, and in that way become disqualified in these cases, as any other Texas county outside of Harrison. Would the Galveston jurors have less opportunity to hear of the Marshall Hotel cases than the Hunt County farmer, or have less opportunity than the railway man at Fort Worth? Certainly not. Then it was not sent to Galveston because the people there knew less than the others about the hotel tragedy. On the contrary, the defendant, Copeland, one of the leading participants in the hotel tragedy, spent many weeks in Galveston convalescing from his wounds. There are plenty of Protestants who will acquit the defendants if they can show themselves inno-

cent. There are no Catholics, it is believed, who will convict them. Then, if we assume that forty per cent of the Galveston population is under the direct control and sympathy of the Roman Catholic church, forty per cent of its population are disqualified to try these cases. In the county of the court's selection, we have not only the Roman Catholic church with its unusual strength, but the secret organization of the Knights of Columbus of which all of the defendants are members. It does seem as a matter of fairness that the court would have selected a county free from Catholic and anti-Catholic activities. If this could not be had, then certainly it should not have been sent to a county where the activities are all on one side. The average man will probably conclude from these facts that these cases were not sent to Galveston County for the purpose of securing a fair trial, but for the purpose of bettering the chances of procuring an acquittal. If these men are guilty, they should have an impartial trial according to the law. An impartial trial can be had by an impartial people. If society is the ward of Judge Lyttleton, she must now feel herself outraged not like the blameless Lucrece before the lustful hand of Tarquin, but even worse, to be bound and gagged in the house of her friends and delivered to her enemy. If we mistake not, the manhood and patriotism of the voters of Harrison County, Texas, in bringing about a political housecleaning, and those who have trodden the law under foot, or have been instrumental in having it done, will be made to feel the vengeance of an outraged people.

Topics in Tabloid

BY C. VON KIDEN
"Catholics are making great efforts to reclaim fallen-away Catholics, especially those who have become inmates of our penal institutions." A fertile field for that particular activity, surely.
The Roman Catholic church is credited with having abolished cannibalism and paganism in Mexico. There are a lot of other things that should be abolished--the Roman Catholic church refuses to extend mercy, however.
"Improve the Catechism; Improve its Teaching" is a headline in a prominent Catholic weekly. We thought Catholicism was as old as the Christian Era and unchangeable. Is evolution getting a grip on the pope's prescience?
The Catholic Advance, Wichita, Kans., has voted Tumulty into the Ananias Club; The Morning Star, New Orleans, La., says he is "either a liar or a trickster." THE MENACE rather suspects that he has been "caught with the goods" and "gave up" as a matter of safety.
"It is apparent that considerable numbers of Catholics have drifted and are drifting away from the church." They are finding their way out of Roman darkness and the sunlight of truth will purge them of papal poison. The Catholic press admits much truth sometimes.
The story about the Catholic Liberty Bell is back again. It went the rounds when the REAL Liberty Bell was about to begin its trip west, and is going again. Will some one who knows give us the real story of the "Kassie Bell"? Where is it now?
"Make Shoes" Chicago's School Head says THE MENACE (Nov. 27) in a cross-column head. Does the candidate enjoy the endorsement? So says the Catholic Citizen, December 11, 1915. We might remind the Citizen that our nomination was headed--SHOOP IS NOW HEAD OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS.
"Tom Watson, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, has had his lucky escapes by errors in the pleadings and mistrials, but he has had no vindication. The records in his case is substantially a moral condemnation" says the Catholic Citizen. The Citizen's conclusion is no better than its grammar.
"We have schools to train teachers how to teach children efficiently the sciences they learn in the common schools, and we should have like schools to train teachers to teach religion, the most important of all sciences." Since when has religion been classed among the sciences? Catholics are so reckless in speaking of faith and facts.
The Missionary says the Roman Catholic church "made Mexico a center of

missionary effort for Western North America." That church also provides material for missionaries to work on by its despotic rule. Illiteracy, immorality and oppression have indeed made Mexico a fertile field for missionary effort--and the Roman Catholic church is largely responsible for the deplorable conditions existing there.
Theodore Roosevelt has referred to President Wilson as a "Byzantine logothete" and a retired professor of Johns Hopkins University is quoted by the Catholic Citizen as defining the expression as "one of profound contempt," a logothete being a scrivener who draws up papers. "It is the name of a subordinate who does the work of a secretary and holds purely a minor position." Are we to infer, then, that Joseph Patrick Tumulty is the real president and that Wilson is merely his under secretary?
The Catholic Citizen unblushingly admits that the Catholic parochial schools cannot teach--even instruction in the catechism is said to be a dismal failure. Get the following from a proponent of papal pedagogy: "With all the drilling on questions and answers, with the simple lessons of the little catechism and the more detailed instructions of the larger catechism, the adult Catholic, ten or fifteen years later, has forgotten most of it. He can't even define the sacraments. There has been too much dependence on the memory; the pupil's interest has not been developed nor his reasoning powers cultivated." If Rome can not teach her own children her own catechism in a manner that will cause it to be retained in the mind how can she hope to be recognized as a fit instructor in the sciences? Isn't the above a just condemnation of parochial school?
Here is a sample of the instruction our children will receive when we allow our schoolrooms to be overrun with "the old maids in black," and their bosses, the priests. This, from St. Chrysostom is as follows: "Robbery and murder are the extreme kinds of wickedness, yet a penitent thief arrives straight at the summit of excellence, and passes into paradise itself not needing days or half a day, but one little moment!" Nice lesson to instill Romanish morals, isn't it?
Strange that so much work is required to preserve an infallible religion? One would think an infallible concern would require no safeguarding but that its own infallibility would be sufficient safeguard to its preservation. The popes claimed to be infallible by reason of their union with the holy ghost; that all hell could not prevail against them; yet during many centuries the fagot and rack were in constant use to defend this claim. Today millions of children are taught to believe in the infallibility of the pope, and guarded against thinking people and books containing facts. The dwarfing of child minds, the most rigorous of press censorship, and the systematic drilling of its constituents is all that props the pope upon his pedestal.

SHALL WE HAVE A FREE PRESS?

The following article from The Herald of Gospel Liberty, while printed last June, is so fair, and so well states the position and only contention of The Menace that we give it space. It points out just what this government can expect if it fails to give The Menace a square deal at Joplin week after next.

There is war in Europe, such as the world never saw before, but let us not forget that a great battle is raging in the United States, such as this country has never witnessed. In Europe it is a battle for the supremacy of militarism, while in the United States it is a battle for the supremacy of the principles of freedom. At this time the storm center of the conflict in the United States is in THE MENACE office at Aurora, Mo. That paper has been making war on the evils of Catholicism since its birth, now more than four years ago. Its fight has been incessant, seeking, as it says, not to interfere with the religious life and work of the Roman Catholic church, but with its irreligious side, in which it has become a sort of political machine, with a purpose to dominate the political life of this nation in the interest of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. In doing this sort of work, THE MENACE has fought with a bold hand, declaring many dreadful things which it says come as the result of the political work of that body. The Catholic people have been greatly exasperated by the charges THE MENACE has made, till at last they have brought suit against that paper, which was to have been tried June 14, but because of the sickness of one of THE MENACE owners, the suit has been put off till January, 1916. That will give time for both sides to do their best to gain a victory. If THE MENACE has done the Catholic hierarchy an injustice, intentionally, then upon proof of the same, that paper will have to pay the penalty and abide by the consequences, but it is a high duty of every lover of freedom to see that THE MENACE should be allowed to sit in judgment on the case. Let not the trial be a matter of favor, but of fact. If THE MENACE has good grounds for what has been charged against the Catholic church, that fact ought to be made known and well established for the benefit of the public. If THE MENACE has been unjust in its fight, then that fact should be shown and established, and for the reason that the freedom of this country is at stake. A desperate effort is making to destroy THE MENACE as the most dreaded foe of Romanism in the United States. If it can be destroyed that paper, it will pave the way to do as they please, and without fear of opposition. Indeed,

THE MENACE is a Roman Catholic paper, is quoted as saying if the suit against THE MENACE is won, then forty other papers which are unfriendly to the Catholic church in the United States will be indicted in order to force their silence in their opposition to the Catholic church, as such, but their opposition to its efforts to dominate the United States Government for the advancement of its own politico-ecclesiastical purposes. To seek to muzzle the press of this country as a means of covering up its real aim and giving it the full liberty it desires, to have its own sweet will and way--well, that is more than the people of the United States will stand for. If THE MENACE deserves punishment, it must stand in its place and take it, but if that paper has only done its duty by the people of this country in seeking to show the dangers confronting us through the overmuch political activity of the Roman Catholic church, then it will be indeed a black day for the institutions of this country, to say nothing of the hampering of the individual life of our people through the intrusion of a politico-ecclesiastical machine, operated and controlled by the Pope of Rome. Whenever the fortunes of the United States must be dominated by a single man who lives in Rome, then a dark day will hover over our destiny as a nation. As we understand it, it is to prevent such a calamity that THE MENACE has spoken so boldly and so fearlessly. If this is true, then THE MENACE should be sustained both by the courts and by the people.
Why are our Catholic friends so anxious to silence THE MENACE? If it has spoken falsely, then make it pay the penalty, but if it has only told the truth of the evils of the Roman hierarchy, then of all papers in this country, it is perhaps the most needed.
If the Catholic hierarchy is dealing fairly and for the good of all the people, why should they fear criticism? As a Protestant, we do not hesitate to say, we have no objection to the freedom of the press, both secular and religious, and our Church is faithful to God and His people, she has no cause to fear criticism of her policy and work. We say by all means let the press be free to expose evil in the Protestant churches, if such evil exists. If the press should be

come over bold and do the said churches a wrong, then the law of the land will punish the press. The church has nothing to fear from just criticism. It is just as true of the Roman Catholic church. If her practices are right, not the forty newspapers she is now so anxious to silence can do her harm, and therefore there is no occasion to muzzle the press, except as individual cases may appear. For one, we should be very sorry to see the press of the United States muzzled as to what it might wish to say of the Protestant churches of the United States and their practices. If there is wrong in any church, let it be shown. We can never drive darkness away by keeping the light obscured. Turn on the light and let both the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant churches be liable to censure, if any paper or individual can show cause for such censure. We cannot and must not muzzle the press in its relation to criticize its practices, then most assuredly might we expect recklessness to run riot in such instances.
Our institutions must remain free. Our press, secular and religious, must not be muzzled through any fear of criticism. There is but one legitimate limit to criticism, and that is the limit of truth. If any man shall dare go beyond that limit, the laws of the land will surely afford protection. THE MENACE is a great friend to our country, if its criticisms are just, and so long as said criticisms cannot be shown to be unjust, no hand should be allowed to throttle its expressions of what is right. If THE MENACE is unjustly dealt with in the coming suit, and is silenced unjustly, it will be a great misfortune to both the Roman Catholic church and the people of the United States. By all means, we insist that THE MENACE shall have a fair and impartial trial, an honest and upright judge, and an honest and God-fearing jury, for if THE MENACE is dealt unjustly with in the coming suit, then other papers may expect the same treatment, and soon the United States will have no one to stand for the truth without fear or favor.

When an inventory was taken in France of all the property owners by the Romish church, the list of holy relics was as follows: "Five bodies, six heads, and seventeen arms, legs and hands of St. Andrew; three bodies and two heads of St. Barbara; four bodies and five heads of St. Basil; thirty bodies of St. George; twenty bodies and twenty-six heads of St. Julia; thirty bodies of St. Paucrace; etc." The most interesting relic of all was the finger of the Holy Ghost, which was formerly owned by a monastery in Jerusalem. Is it any wonder the priests have to quote St. Vincent de Paul who says, "We should not examine articles of faith with a curious and subtle spirit. It is sufficient for us to know that the church possesses them. We can never be deceived in believing them." So you see this Romish rubbish is kept just to stimulate and to stretch the faith of dupes so they will stand for having their pockets picked by the church!
Much doleful croaking is heard from the Romish press over the adoption of a child to the Gould millions. They say, "The child simply fell into the wrong groove and his prospective wealth will never compensate him for the loss of a Catholic training." The claim that the child had a Catholic name and that it was left on the steps of a Catholic church proves that it was the child of a Catholic mother. It looks like the boasted Catholic moral training was ineffective in the case of this mother, nor was her priest confessor much good; hence the consequences. A priest writing in the Tablet says, "It is not unusual to permit a non-Catholic woman to take into her care a child from this institution (Angel Guardian Home) but caution is always displayed to remove the child when it becomes a year and a half old and to have it adopted into some Catholic family." A Protestant woman isn't in it, she isn't even human according to Rome!
A writer in the Truth Seeker of Oct. 23, says: "We must accord to presidents Taft and Roosevelt and to Pres. Wilson great powers of mind and mental acumen and extensive information; yet we don't find them indulging in any narrow or vindictive criticisms or making assaults on any particular denomination or sharing any petty denominational prejudices, etc." Space forbids mention of the number of times the ex-presidents were on their knees to the pope. And one betrays treachery when he tells but half a truth. To repeat ancient history, Taft humiliated the U. S. in the eyes of the other nations by his agreement to pay the Vatican seven million dollars for the friar lands in the Philippines. Rome claimed over two million dollars for property in Cuba, and though the Cubans considered it a downright steal, Roosevelt and Taft ordered the Cubans to pay Rome a million and a half dollars which Spain had taken from the church seventy years ago! They had no time to indulge in "vindicative criticisms against any denomination" they were too busy toadying to Rome!
Berach a Jesuit and you will find a traitor.

Prisons For God

The recent attempt of a New York mother to reclaim from a convent by process of law a daughter who begged to be released from the life of a nun, brings to mind Ingersoll's exhortation of the convent system in his lecture, "What Must We Do to Be Saved?" Said Ingersoll: "The Roman Catholic church is the only one that keeps up a constant communication with Heaven through the instrumentality of a large number of decayed saints. That church is an agent of God on earth. It has a person who stands in the place of deity; and that church is infallible. That church has persuaded to the extent of her power--and always will. In Spain that church stands erect and is arrogant. In the United States that church crawls; but the object in both countries is the same, and that is the destruction of intellectual liberty. It teaches us that we can make God happy by being miserable ourselves; that a nun is holier in the sight of God than a loving mother with a child in her thrills and thrilling arms; that a priest is better than a father; that celibacy is better than that passion of love that has made everything of beauty in this world. That church tells the girl of sixteen or eighteen years of age, with eyes like dew and light--that girl with the red of health in the white of her beautiful cheeks--tells that girl: 'Put on the veil wanes of death and night, kneel upon stones, and you will please God.' I tell you that by law, no girl should be allowed to take the veil and renounce the joys and beauties of this life. I am opposed to allowing these spider-like priests to weave webs to catch the loving maidens of the world. There ought to be a law appointing commissioners to visit such places twice a year and release every person who expresses a desire to be released. I don't believe in keeping penitentiaries for God."
The nun who sought liberation from the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city was Angelina Buccellato, aged twenty years. She appeared in court with her jailers, two older nuns, in whose presence she stated that she had concluded she ought to remain in the convent, and it was so ordered by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, who told the girl's attorney that her mother ought to "feel proud to have her daughter enter the convent and give herself to God." The circumstances of the hearing were such as to admit of the suspicion that the convent authorities and not the girl and her mother got what they wanted, with the aid of the Catholic judge.
The Holy Name Society seems to be flourishing in the Missouri Penitentiary. The Federation of Catholic Societies of Missouri is supposed to support a chaplain there, and he reports a membership of 400. Quite a representation of papal parochial school pupils enjoying the benefits of discipline at the expense of the state. Four hundred profane law breakers being penance is a record for Romanism to be proud of. (1)