

WHO ARE THE LIARS

The Deadly Parallel Shows That The Roman Catholics of Kansas City, Kansas, Have no Grounds For Complaint.

The committees of the different Roman Catholic congregations of Kansas City, Kas., met last Sunday and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. As an answer to their complaint, we print side by side with their resolutions the sayings and teachings of the leaders of their church in reference to the public schools.

"Whereas, We, citizens of the United States, have been persecuted for the last two years in this city beyond endurance by the A. P. A.'s in every form and shape, they having brought to this place the vilest lecturers—male and female—for that purpose:

"Whereas, The A. P. A.'s by their horrible oath, have banished from this city all the former harmony, unity and neighborly love, setting one neighbor against the other, and making a laughing stock of the words 'Christian charity':

"Whereas, This fiendish persecution has been inflicted upon us for no wicked deed or treasonable act on our part, but simply and purely for the sake of our religion, though so sacredly guaranteed in the great constitution of the United States and of this state:

"Whereas, We, Catholic citizens, have especially and principally been denounced as vandals and destroyers of our public schools, when in truth not a single word or act of that nature can be placed at our doors; but, on the contrary, we find from the records of our county treasurer that we Catholics have during the past thirty years paid over \$200,000 in cash to uphold, help and foster them, and all this without any murmur or complaint—never demanding any service or equivalent for this enormous amount of our taxes, and never having been allowed, except once in thirty years, a representative on our school board;

"Whereas, This unbearable persecution—so un-American—is perpetrated against us, not by the common people, but by the officers of the city—principally by the school board and its leaders (servants of the public, supported by the taxes of all); therefore be it

"Resolved, That we claim, as citizens and taxpayers of this city, the right and privilege to turn in and demand room for all our Catholic children (over 1,000 in number) in spite of the present crowded condition and limited means and in spite of the fact that this, our right and privilege, will reduce the present school session to a session of five months for all public schools in the consolidated city; and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That we, Catholic citizens, having placed these facts openly before the public, shall look hereafter upon any man or woman—local or imported—who dares to represent Catholics as enemies and destroyers of the public school, as an infamous liar and knave—too ignorant and too vicious for any civilized Christian community; and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That we take steps to bring the action of our present school board to the notice of the county and leave our cause to the judgment of every just and righteous citizen.

"THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF CATHOLIC CITIZENS."

Education, outside of the control of the Catholic church, is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius, IX.

Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.—Catholic World.

Protestantism has not, and never can have any rights where Catholicity is triumphant.—Catholic Review.

The public schools have produced nothing but a Godless generation of thieves and blackguards.—Priest Schaur.

Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world.—Bishop O'Connor.

"We are purely and simply Catholics, and profess an unreserved allegiance to the church, which takes precedence of, and gives rule to, our allegiance to the state."—Catholic World.

"The state has no right to educate; and when the state undertakes the work of educating, it is usurping the power of the church."—Bishop McQuaid.

"Catholic votes should be cast solidly for the democracy at the next election. It is the only possible hope to break down the school system."—Toledo Catholic Review.

"It will be a glorious day for the Catholics of this country when under the blows of justice and morality our school system will be shattered to pieces. Until then modern paganism will triumph."—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

The time is not far away when the Roman Catholic church of the republic of the United States, at the order of the pope, will refuse to pay their school tax, and will send bullets to the breasts of government agents rather than pay it. It will come quickly as the click of a trigger, and will be obeyed, of course, as coming from God Almighty Himself.—Mgr. Capel.

We are Catholics first and citizens next.—Bishop Gilmore.

"The Roman Catholics of the United States owe no allegiance to any principle of the government, which is condemned by the church or pope."—Tablet.

I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to public schools.—Father Walker.

"I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before this country as the enemies of the public schools."—Father Phelan of St. Louis.

Rev. J. Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "That the sacraments are to be refused to Catholics unworthy of the name, who in the education of their children patronize the public schools."—Judges of Faith, page 103.

"Let the public school system go to where it came from—the Devil."—Freeman's Journal.

THE AMERICAN SALOON

Subversive of the Principles and Purty of the Social Autonomy.

There are those who think it is very chic for Americans to tittle. But *fin-de-siecle* Americans cannot consistently and safely patronize the saloon. Drinking habits tend downward. They are of the earth—earthly. They generate, foster and encourage lubricity and libidinousness. Saloon associates neither engender patriotic sentiment nor stimulate American ideas, albeit some good Americans occasionally enter saloons. American saloonkeepers, as a class have no patriotism; as a rule, they care nothing for simon-pure Americanism. Most saloonkeepers in America are alien and antagonistic in their ambitions, aims and purposes. They are foreigners; they are a mere excrecence upon the American body social. Some of the heaviest contributors to Roman Catholic funds are saloonkeepers. If all American Protestants and all American non-Romanists were to withdraw their support from saloons, a great step would be taken toward toppling over the vast edifice of ecclesiasticism which foreign and alien clerics have reared in the midst of us. We, as a nation, cannot successfully stem the tide of offensive foreignism unless the power of the saloon in politics and in society is broken. It is through the American saloon that aliens accomplish most of their drastic, despicable and dark designs. The American saloon in politics is one of the most momentous questions which can engage the attention of the thoughtful and the patriotic. No patriotic American ought to patronize saloons. It is the duty of every American to boycott the saloonkeeper. If each member of the American Protective Association would resolve that not one cent of his money

should ever be spent in any saloon, offensive foreignism would receive a setback from which it could not recover. If every A. P. A. man in America will practice total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, that organization will be a far more powerful engine of progression, patriotism, liberty and enlightenment than it is now. Liquor and lubricity cannot be the handmaids of liberty. The downfall of the saloon will precede the enthronement of perfect patriotism in this land.

It is impossible for saloonkeepers to be sovereign American citizens. Their interests and their intentions are subversive of the principles of purity and the integrity of the social autonomy. They cannot ally themselves with the ego-altruistic. Ego-altruism is the chief component of exalted patriotism. An ego-altruist is one who both loves self and others—upholds a society because he himself is a constituent element of it. To love his people is to love the ego. The American saloonkeeper is totally out of harmony with the doctrine and practice of both altruism and ego-altruism. The saloon is the foremost foe of liberty, law, patriotism and progression known to America. By voluntary total abstinence on the part of every A. P. A. man the order could be made a more formidable opponent of those powers which are aiming to destroy American institutions.

ADALBERT BEACH.

The Founder of the A. P. A. Lectures. BRISTOW, Ia., Aug. 25 1894.—As announced Col. H. F. Bowers of Clinton founded the A. P. A. and state president of Iowa, filled his engagement and lectured at the opera house at Bristow, Ia., on Thursday evening. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and many were compelled to stand in the aisles, and the hallway was filled to suffocation.

Mr. Bowers handled his subject "separation of church and state" in a masterly manner, and pointed out to his hearers the encroachments of this Roman political organization in a manner unknown to them before. The state president was honored (if it may be termed an honor) by the presence of Father McKeegan of Allison. It was thought by many his presence would intimidate the speaker, but it only gave greater force to the power of the truth and the manner of delivering it. Priest McKeegan left the hall long before the speaker finished his subject, as all of Rome's minions do when the unvarnished truth is being presented. This is the first A. P. A. speech that has ever been given in this community and it is the hope of all true Americans it will not be the last. FREEDOM.

REVIVAL OF KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Walter Sims Replies to Richard C. Kerens in the Columns of the Inter Ocean.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 24.—In your issue of today is published an Associated Press dispatch voicing the utterances of Richard C. Kerens, member of the republican national committee for Missouri, in which that gentleman attacks the American Protective Association. As that organization at the present moment can count its adherents in the seventh numerical column, it is, perhaps, both desirable and profitable that the honorable committeeman's utterances be reviewed and sifted in the light of the truth as to its aims and practices. It is not a difficult thing to make charges; but the proof, that is where the rub comes in.

Mr. Kerens says: "The A. P. A.'s are a lot of bushwhackers and political sandbaggers. They swing back and forth between parties, and corrupt the ward and city politics of both parties by the use of the organization."

Passing over the hard names, I shall endeavor to meet the charge of corrupting the ward and city politics of both parties. The adherents of the A. P. A. believe that partisan politics is undermining our constitution and the institutions of liberty that are built upon it. They recognize the fact that a foreign and un-American influence, or control power has entered the political field; that this power seeks to dominate all parties to such an extent that the leaders in them have for the last decade and more acknowledged it. The knowledge that this balance of power in American politics is a masterpiece of foreign ecclesiastical origin does not tend to allay the alarm which the true lovers of popular government cannot long suppress.

The American Protective Association aims to destroy this foreign control power by uniting American citizens in an effort to stay partisan politics from further corrupting our free institutions. The principle has so long prevailed among party leaders that the main thing in view is power regardless of how secured. This ambition, treasonable alike to the people's rights and to a republican form of government has not only corrupted the great parties but it has placed on sale to the Roman Catholic hierarchy the emoluments of the administration. It is folly to attempt to deny that the great party leaders have in both municipal, state, and national politics been compelled to recognize the Roman Catholic party in politics as the balance of power. This religious party, which has become as conspicuous in every political contest in this country as it has been and still is in many of the European nations, swings from party to party. The party that has the brightest outlook of success and which through its leaders makes its success by promise an object of profit and advantage to the Roman Catholic church gets the vote.

It is becoming more and more evident every day in both ward and city politics, as well as state and national, that while there are many parties, there are only two sides, the American and the foreign or Roman Catholic. The constitution permits the recognition of no state church. What, let me ask, is the acknowledgment by both parties of the Roman Catholic church as a power in politics if not the recognition of a state church?

Regardless of the fact that the chairmen of the republican and the democratic national committees were both Roman Catholics, Harrison owes his defeat to the Roman Catholic balance of power. When the influence of that party failed to encompass his defeat in convention at Minneapolis its efforts were turned to defeat him at the polls. Why was this? Simply because he had taken an American stand in connection with the Indian school question. He had endorsed the policy of General Morgan, his Indian commissioner.

Harrison was right in the stand he took on that question, but for thus beginning to draw the line against the churches' encroachments upon the constitutional limitations of congress he was defeated.

As to the A. P. A.'s corrupting ward and city politics, of which they are accused, it is only necessary to investigate the political condition of New York, Chicago, and other large cities under the municipal government controlled by the Roman Catholic balance of power. Have the A. P. A.'s corrupted the Tammany elected municipal and the Tammany appointed

police force of New York, whose revenue, from bribery, runs into millions annually? Has this organization of American citizens corrupted the ward politics of Chicago? What power is it that suffers gambling and every other iniquity calculated to corrupt politics and destroy good government to proceed in our large cities in open defiance of law?

The American Protective Association is not free from the trickery of the unprincipled politicians, but it aims to keep them in their place, and that is out of office, where they can neither rob nor betray the people.

Neither of the old parties need be at all troubled for fear of being identified with the A. P. A.'s. It will not be a very long time until there will be a great American party. The best people of all parties are waiting for it. WALTER SIMS.

HE HAS GOT ENOUGH.

Colonel Kerens Will Not Carry the A. P. A. Question Further.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Richard C. Kerens, member of the republican national committee of Missouri, and whose attempt to have the Missouri republican convention, recently held, place itself upon record as opposed to the A. P. A. failed, is in the city. To a newspaper reporter who interviewed him upon the matter, Mr. Kerens said that he had no intention of carrying the A. P. A. question before the national committee.

"The A. P. A.'s" he said "are a lot of bushwhackers—political sandbaggers. They swing back and forth between parties and corrupt ward and city politics of both parties. My fear is that the attempt of this element, foreign to the party with its pernicious doctrine, to fasten itself to the republican party, will drive away hundreds of thousands of honest votes. The movement is, in fact nothing more than a revival of the ancient 'Know-nothing' doctrine which, although short-lived, was not without its effect upon our politics. The republican party has ever been outspoken upon every public question and has always had the courage of its convictions. I do not think it will dodge this issue now."

"The republican party is less friendly than any other party to such doctrines and will not fail, in my judgment, to meet this issue, if it can be called such, manfully."

LOCKED OUT.

Chouteau Hall Closed by its Owners Against the A. P. A.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Council No. 46 of the American Protective Association which was the first lodge to have its records forcibly taken from its secretary, has been since its organization holding its meetings at Chouteau hall which is owned by the sisters McHale, who live on Page avenue, near Grand. It is claimed that until recently these ladies were unaware of the use that was being made of their hall. Several lodges met there, and the A. P. A. people somehow managed to get use of the hall without attracting the attention of the owners.

Last week the sisters McHale found out that lodge No. 46 was meeting at Chouteau hall. They made a visit to the neighborhood, and had no difficulty in verifying the information. There were plenty of Roman Catholics to enlighten them as to what went on in the Chouteau hall every Tuesday night the A. P. A. lodge's meeting night.

Having satisfied themselves, the ladies ordered the hall locked up, and left the keys with a neighboring groceryman, who belongs to one of the other lodges.

Tuesday night the members of lodge No. 46 commenced gathering at the door of Chouteau hall. After a goodly number had collected in front of the hall, somebody thought it was time to go in. The somebody tried the door. It was locked. Everybody was amazed for such a thing had never occurred before. Then amazement gave place to anger, it was then suggested that the door be broken in, but cooler heads prevented this and it was finally decided that the lodge would select a place of meeting elsewhere.

ROMAN BURGLARS.

Another A. P. A. Secretary's Home Robbed and Records Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—The home of the secretary of A. P. A. council No. 12 was broken into and the records of the lodge stolen, the police were notified, but so far no arrests have been made. This is the second case of this character which has taken place in St. Louis this month. Prior to this the secretaries of two councils were slugged on the streets at night and the records forcibly taken from them. It is very evident that the Roman Catholics are resorting to every means to obtain a list of the membership of the A. P. A. in St. Louis, so that the same may be published in *The Watchman* the Roman Catholic paper published by Father D. S. Phelan, for the purpose of instituting a boycott against them.

The St. Charles A. P. A. council is also without its records as a result of a visit made by unknown parties to its lodge room in the Odd Fellow's hall, several nights ago.

Entrance was first effected by means of the keys which the marauder had

secured by some means from the janitor of the building it is said; what is claimed to be a complete list of the membership is being freely circulated.

The second entrance was made by means of a crow-bar. The door was forced open and the records and paraphernalia of the Masonic lodge, which meets in the same room, were ransacked.

The A. P. A. members say they will make every effort to discover who the marauders are, and bring them to justice.

INVITED TO ROME.

Cardinal Gibbons Called by the Pope to Discuss Affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 28.—The pope has sent Cardinal Gibbons an autograph letter cordially inviting him to visit Rome. Pope Leo is particularly anxious to consult upon matters of interest to Catholics in America. The letter of invitation is couched in very affectionate terms and testifies to the high esteem in which the cardinal is held at the vatican. Within the past few weeks the pope has had many important American questions, both personal and general to consider, among them certain proposals for the assistance of Roman Catholic universities in this country, and more particularly of the University at Washington. Bishop Keane, Dr. O'Gorman and the other distinguished men connected with that institution have been consulted by the pope. But it is not supposed that he would have invited the cardinal to Rome merely in order to discuss university issues with him. In connection with the cardinal's projected voyage there has been, as was expected, a revival of interest in the rumor that Mgr. Satolli's power as apostolic delegate was to be widened and "that he was to be transferred from control of the propaganda to that of the vatican."

On the face of it, this rumor was inaccurate, and to those familiar with the circumstances under which Mgr. Satolli received his appointment, even absurd. Satolli's powers were not conferred upon him by the propaganda, but by the vatican direct. It is to the pope and Cardinal Rampolla direct that the apostolic delegate reports, and it is from them he receives such instructions as may be thought indispensable to the complete dignified fulfillment of his mission. Until very lately his powers had been regarded as sufficient. The pope has more than once, however, offered to increase them if necessary. As a matter of delicacy and administrative courtesy, the appointment of Satolli to the apostolic delegatship was unquestionably notified to the prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski, and as a matter of form it is equally unquestionable that the propaganda acquiesced—more or less cheerfully—in the decision of the vatican.

In the gossip which was current in Rome when the delegation was founded, some little soreness was caused at the propaganda by the appointment. It was quite understood that by investing Mgr. Satolli with authority after (if not before) the department which rules the so-called "missionary country" had been consulted, a great, though quiet change had been accomplished in the relations of the church in the United States with Rome. Having, as he evidently had, the power of settling, ex-cathedra, various points formerly reserved for decision of the propaganda, Mgr. Satolli had prepared the way for the transferral of the whole church in the United States from that department to that of the vatican, or, to be precise again, of the papal secretary of state.

As Cardinal Rampolla invariably acts under the supreme and immediate direction of the pope himself, a change of this sort would place the Roman Catholic clergy in this country in a position somewhat though not very closely analogous to that enjoyed by the clergy in the Roman Catholic states of Europe or South America. It might, with justice, be interpreted as a compliment to the vitality of Roman Catholicism in the United States, and that it implied that, in the view of Rome, the young church in the great west had now outgrown the need of tutelage. The change, moreover, might be regarded as a step towards the simplification of the system under which the Roman Catholic clergy and the church at large in the United States have long been governed. As, since the advent of Mgr. Satolli, the propaganda has largely been relieved of its responsibility as far as American Roman Catholicism is concerned, a proclamation of some nature, or a message from the pope to the American hierarchy, may ere long be held necessary. The present state of things is doubtless satisfactory, and it is certainly anomalous.

Under existing conditions the Catholic hierarchy in the United States are normally responsible to the propaganda, while affectively they are required to defer to the rulings of Apostolic Delegate Mgr. Satolli, whose high prerogatives have been bestowed on him by the vatican. In the winter of 1892 it was openly stated in well-informed Roman circles that there had been differences between Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Ledochowski of a serious nature, touching the general tendency and drift of the papal policy. The pope himself, it was also

said, had intervened to heal the dissensions. Since then the propaganda and the secretary of state are understood to have looked rather coldly on each other. Cardinal Rampolla is probably much nearer to the pope a present than Cardinal Ledochowski in questions affecting American Roman Catholicism. He reflects, and interprets the pope's will, and latterly the pontiff has regarded the church in the United States as his own especial charge and interest.

The prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski, was famous long before his appointment to his present office as the most resolute, active and heroic adversary of the "Laws of May." For his devotion to his cause he suffered imprisonment, was removed from his archbishopric in Posen, and after his release from jail was exiled. For some years he was the trusted friend and guest of the pope at the vatican. His sojourn in that palace was distasteful to the German court. It was, perhaps, to the prudence which inclines the pope to keep out of unnecessary quarrels that he owed his transfer to the propaganda. Since that event took place it is said that he has largely modified his attitude toward the German empire.

TRYING TO RELEASE A NUN.

Parents of a Buffalo Girl Claim She is Restrained Against Her Will.

BUFFALO, August 25.—Sister Mary Benedict left the Convent of the Good Shepherd Friday, for the first time in six years. The mother superior of the order brought her into the superior court upon a writ of habeas corpus made on the affidavit of Mrs. Louise Hupphen, who alleges that her daughter, who is known as Sister Mary Benedict, is restrained there against her will. The girl entered the order in 1888. It is one of the close convents of the Roman Catholic church and the inmates are not permitted to see their relatives or to have any communication with the outside world. Sister Mary showed no desire in court Friday to rejoin her parents. No testimony was taken, as the nun was not represented by counsel, and the case was put over until September 4. In the meantime the girl will remain in the convent.

The application for her release is made on the ground that her parents are poor and very old and are entitled to the assistance of their child and the comfort of her society. It is charged that the nuns have exercised a moral restraint over her by representing to her that she will be forever damned if she violates the vows taken when she entered the society. Her mother avers that she has not been able to communicate with her daughter because of the restrictions of the order, but feels positive that she is not satisfied with her condition and wants to be liberated by the court. She says that since the action was begun the nuns have influenced the girl so that she will now represent that she desires to remain with them. Great interest is taken in the case. The counsel for the petitioner is ex-Assemblyman Leroy Andrus.

A Grand Success.

The open meeting held by council No. 265 in Star lodge hall Wednesday last was a remarkable success. Attracted by the splendid programme for which eminent speakers and the choicest musical and elocutional talent had been secured, a large, fine looking crowd had assembled in the pretty hall and had taken up every available spot long before commencement. The guests were royally entertained, and held in the best of spirits up to the midnight hour. A fine lunch with icecream and cake was served in the dining room, where everybody was presented with a souvenir—a napkin in the shape and color of the American flag. Everything was free of charge, liberal members having footed the bills. Many new candidates were secured from the audience during the evening.

Trouble Ahead for Rome.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Interviews with several of the leading saloon keepers of this city who are members of the Roman Catholic societies indicate a disposition to ignore the recent anti-liquor pronouncements of Bishop Watterson. The bishop declared against the violation of Sunday laws, and prohibited the election of any saloonkeepers to office in Roman Catholic societies. Many of the Roman Catholic saloon-keepers of Columbus were emphatic in their denunciation of the bishops action, while others, though less outspoken, were quite as earnest in their criticism of what they call the bishop's interference in private business. Almost all express an intention to act as they please regardless of the bishop or their church. The situation indicates the possibility of a serious schism in the church.

Refuses to Be Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate, has decided to maintain silence as to the latest statement regarding him that the pope will soon make the ablegate's authority absolute and sovereign and unanswerable only to the pope. Mgr. Satolli has given instructions to those at his residence not to admit reporters or permit any cards of newspaper men to be taken to him or to Dr. Papi, his private secretary.