

PRECIPITATE A RIOT.

Rome Attempts to Abridge Free Speech in California.

Her Minions Disturb a Patriotic Meeting at Vallejo Which State President Huddelson Was Addressing.

Romish love of fair play and free speech was very much in evidence at Vallejo on the evening of September 28th. Said the *News* next morning: "Last evening B. F. Huddelson, state president of the American Protective Association, appeared at Eureka Hall intending to show the aims and objects of the organization. Admission to the hall was by ticket. Long before the doors opened there was a large attendance of persons on the outside who, not having cards of admission, appeared to be in a state of mind to create trouble. There was no mistaking the fact that the meeting would not be allowed to proceed without interruption, and it was not."

A bowling mob of Catholic hoodlums, led by Bill Heggarty, broke down a side door and burst into the hall, breathing out threatnings and slaughter in the most obscene language imaginable. There were hundreds of ladies present, but that made no difference to the papist thugs. The rioters were all well primed with whiskey and nearly every one carried a knife or a pistol. As they swarmed over the seats and up through the crowded aisles toward the speakers' stand, women and children were shoved aside and trampled upon. The shrieks of the terrified females were mingled with threats of murder and the most frightful profanity. Paroxysms of rage reigned in the hall. President Huddelson was forced to quit the platform, and the meeting broke up in wild disorder. In its editorial comments upon this deplorable occurrence, the *Vallejo Chronicle* said:

"Seldom does public condemnation go so far in its width and scope as in the disgraceful affair which occurred in Eureka Hall last Monday night. The driving of a man by threats of violence and low and vile insults from the lecture platform, the stulting and muzzling of free speech are not in line with the growth and development or the dignity of a Christian city. That the local branch of the American Protective Association should see fit to have Mr. Huddelson come here, after the reports that freely circulated to the effect that prejudice against him was very strong, is considered ill advised. Another speaker of the association, it is believed, could have come and gone without opposition, insult or trouble of any kind. It is certainly wrong that the man, after he came to Vallejo, should not have been allowed to deliver his lecture in peace and quietness, and depart unobscured. Those that did not want to hear him did not need to go to the hall. Many ladies who went to listen had not the least idea that burning insults were to be thrown at the lecturer that would scorch and singe their own ears, or that they would find themselves hemmed in by excitable people, who were ready to start a riot at a moment's notice. It was apparent from the moment the speaker stepped to the front of the platform that he was to stand a fusillade of vile words too dirty for utterance from decent mouths. These interruptions did not come from one place but from every corner, side and aisle. And the meeting was broken up and Huddelson sought a place of safety. There is little doubt but had he fallen into the hands of the excitable hoodlum element surging at the hall that he would have suffered many indignities if he had not in the melee lost his life. It must not be thought for one moment that the respectable element, the law-abiding and God-fearing people of Vallejo, who regard free speech and the love of liberty as part of the rights of every American citizen, countenance for one instant this brutal exhibition of force, violence and nauseating display of billingsgate. The dignity of the city has been offended, and its residents and citizens look upon the events of Monday night as a black page in the history of Vallejo, one of the brightest and most prosperous of the cities of California."

The pope's Irish who perpetrated the outrage had no excuse whatever for their riotous conduct. The Y. M. I. editor of the *News* admits as much. He says:

"When the lecturer was in the midst of oratory the noisy element again broke out and disorder reigned supreme. It was out of the question to proceed and the meeting adjourned. "Whatever may have been the inten-

BRYAN AND THE ROMANS.

In 1895 W. J. Bryan suggested to C. J. Smyth that Priest Murphy, of Tecumseh, Nebraska, be nominated by the Democratic convention as a member of the board of regents for the State University of Nebraska, to which C. J. Smyth replied as follows:

HON. W. J. BRYAN---(Dear Sir)---In reference to your suggestion to nominate Father Murphy as regent of the State University, I wish to inform you that I have consulted with the leading Catholics among the Democrats of Nebraska and Douglas County. You know that we have a fight on hand with the A. P. A., and to nominate a priest at this time would be unwise and unfortunate, and would greatly embarrass us in our fight with the A. P. A. We all agree that there is nothing too good for Father Murphy, but for the reasons given, we must pass him over now.

Yours, etc., C. J. SMYTH.

The gentleman who furnished us the above letter copied it from memory about a month after it was written, but vouches for its truthfulness. We published this letter first September 13, 1895, but to this day it has not been denied.

tion of President Huddelson; whatever may have been the objects of the American Protective Association, the disturbance last night was a disgrace and uncalled for, and certainly should not have been tolerated. Vallejo can gain nothing by such demonstrations.

"The fact that many ladies were present and language made use of that would hardly be uttered in the lowest of resorts, makes the matter all the worse."

The Catholic writer cannot get away from the fact that:

"There was no occasion for any such demonstration, and as a consequence the town is once more brought into disrepute of a character unequalled for."

The *Vallejo Chronicle* also is somewhat in favor of Catholics, yet on referring again to that paper we find that no objection could be taken to anything that President Huddelson said. "It was a very common place lecture."

"There was nothing fiery or wild about it. The uneasiness with which his audience acted was evidently disturbing. The speaker was exceedingly modest. He put on no airs. He told of the history of the order and how it was founded in Clinton, Ia. He said he did not want to discuss religion, but desired to dwell upon the political situation."

"As he neared the matter of state appropriations for sectarian charitable institutions the feeling against the speaker, which had been apparent from time to time, suddenly increased. When loud voices were heard at the hall door seeking admission the prejudice against the lecturer became a violent spasm. There was a large crowd outside and there was no telling but a tragedy would be enacted. It looked as if the speaker would be mobbed."

And mobbed he would have been, maybe murdered, if the papist horde could have laid their hands upon him. No thanks to the Catholic toughs that there was no bloodshed.

No one doubts but what this damnable outrage was committed at the instigation of priests. The Catholic pulp has not offered one word of apology; the Romish press dare not even make mention of it. Hitherto the *Monitor* and its minions have been content to defame Huddelson's character, but when they saw that their calamities were without effect, they did not hesitate to resort to more desperate measures. The attempted assassination of the A. P. A. leader in Kansas City and the doings of the Y. M. I. mob at Vallejo, are typical of the purpose of the Catholic church.

And now a word about Bill Heggarty: We are told that this infamous leader of the rabid mob is employed as a rigger in the United States navy yard at Mare Island. Is such a man fit to hold a government position? Why shouldn't he and every mother's son of an Irish Catholic who aided and abetted in this dastardly deed be sent to jail? We pause for Father Yorke's reply.—*Light*.

THE funeral of Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager who died last week, occurred October 20, in New York, from the church of the Paulist Fathers. Edward Lauterbach was one of the pallbearers. So, Abbey was a Romanist.

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON

The Capital Patriotic Press Bureau Looks Up His Record,

We Give It to You as we Received It, and Utter no Word of Censure or Endorsement at This Time.

Owing to the fact that the issue in which Mr. Bryan's Washington record appeared has been exhausted, and because we are receiving requests daily for copies of that paper, we have concluded to republish the article. It follows:

CAPITAL PATRIOTIC PRESS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.

Now that Hon. W. J. Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," is the presidential standard-bearer of the "New Democracy," it may interest the readers of the patriotic press of the country to know how he conducted himself as to the issues in which the American patriots were specially interested in during his congressional career, and particularly how he voted upon the American measures which were introduced during the Fifty-third, of which Mr. Bryan was a member from Nebraska.

It will be remembered that it was during that session of congress when Hon. W. S. Linton lunged into the congressional arena the first fire-brand of opposition to the appropriation of government funds to sectarian institutions, delivering his famous speech against the long-continued outrage on the 7th of June, 1894, during the debate upon the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. It will also be recalled that the *Satellians* were in control of the house, and that during the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole house, John H. O'Neill was in the speaker's chair. After Mr. Linton delivered his speech, Mr. Gear (now in the senate) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, whereupon the question of order was raised, Mr. Cannon urging that the motion to recommit was in order, but O'Neill decided it was out of order. An appeal from the decision of the chair was made. "Papal Zouave" Tracy of New York (since retired by the American vote), Crain of Texas (since deceased), Springer of Illinois (also retired), and other papist and jack-papist members, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon this question the vote stood, yeas 158, nays 58, not voting, 135, Mr. Bryan voting yeas.

I want to note here that while Joe Cannon voted against tabling the appeal, and so seemingly supported the minority in the house, who opposed the pending measure to continue these Catholic appropriations, and which in a measure saved him from defeat at the subsequent elections—when Holman and Woodcock, and O'Neill and Springer, and McEtrick and Lynch, and McGana and Tim Campbell, and Bryan himself, and dozens of other Romanists and Roman sympathizers were left at home—his conduct in the

present congress more than undoes all he ever did heretofore, and he is deserving of defeat hereafter.

OPPOSED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On the 28th of June following, the New Mexico admission bill was considered in the house. Mr. Smith of Illinois moved to amend by inserting: "And in all of which public schools the English language shall be taught."

This was opposed by the Catholics and their sympathizers, because Spanish is the prevailing language and in this tongue the Catholic priests of New Mexico could best manipulate the schools to the advantage of their religion. Mr. Smith, in presenting the amendment, made a brilliant argument in its favor, closing by asking: "Where is the American citizen who will object to this reasonable provision?" [Turning to Mr. Antonio Joseph, the papist delegate from New Mexico.] Do you decline to accept this amendment?

"I decline to accept it," promptly replied Mr. Joseph.

I copy from the Record: Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Does the gentleman, upon reflection, still insist upon his objection?

Mr. Joseph—I do, most emphatically. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—Well, I trust there is patriotism enough in this house to decline to admit New Mexico into the Union as a state unless so just and proper an amendment as this be adopted.

Mr. Gear—It is a well-known fact that 70 per cent of the population of New Mexico are either Spanish or of Indian descent. * * * It is only a proper precaution when these people come here and ask for statehood in the American Union to require that their children shall be taught the language of the United States—the language that we have been taught.

Mr. Smith—if we admit New Mexico I hope it will be with the understanding that, although you may now teach the English language, hereafter you must teach it as well as any other language which you may care to teach. I have great respect for Spanish, German, French, and all other languages, but above them all I have a greater and higher respect for the English language—the language of the American people and of all our country. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Birgham—The sections which appeal to me are the paragraphs directing the beneficiaries or gifts of the general government to the territory coming into the statehood for educational purposes. This vast acreage is the gift of the people to the new state. I assert it is the function of congress in donating this vast amount of land to incorporate in this bill a direction that the language of the United States, of our people, our nation, shall be a part of the instruction of all the young men who in the future are to dominate and control that state. Therefore I say to the gentlemen, the great future all hope for his people can be best aided and secured by an early instruction of the youth in the language of our republic.

Mr. Burrows—I call for the yeas and nays. The amendment was again read. The question was taken, and there were yeas 84, nays 119, answered "present" 3, not voting 148. So the amendment was rejected.

Upon this roll appears the name of Mr. Bryan as voting against the introduction of the English language in our public schools.

Subsequently, Mr. Wilson of Ohio offered an amendment providing for the teaching of the English language, as a branch of study, in the schools of

New Mexico, but not to the exclusion of other languages; and even this most reasonable and conservative proposition was defeated by this Romanized congress by a vote of 115 to 81 (152 not voting). Mr. Bryan again voting with the Catholic majority against it, although many of the Democrats and all the Populists voted for it.

Viewed from the standpoint of the present congress and the advanced Americanism of to-day, it hardly seems possible that there could have been found, two short years ago, a body of American legislators who would legislate against the introduction of the English language—the language of the people of the United States—into the public schools of the country, and yet such is a fact, and with them voted the now Democratic candidate for president of the Republic, A. J. B.

Satellite Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Cardinal Satellito sailed for Genoa to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The demonstration attending his departure was the culmination of the honors which have been shown him during the last days of his stay in America.

The cardinal spent the night at the residence of Major John D. Kelley in Brooklyn, and this morning celebrated an early mass in Major Kelley's private chapel. At 8:30 o'clock he was driven to the pier in Hoboken and immediately went to his stateroom.

To escort the cardinal down the bay the steamer Valley Girl had been chartered. Several archbishops and bishops were present, among them Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Gabriels of Odgersburg, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Bishop McGolrick of Duluth, and in addition, Father Pambianca, secretary of the cardinal; Rev. John M. Kiely, Rev. Henry Brann, Dr. McGovern, Sheriff Eamson, H. Baladno, Spanish consul; General O'Brien, president of the dock board; General Michael Kerwin, General James R. O'Brien, General La-Grange, Justice Daly, Judges O'Brien and Fitzgerald and John D. Crammins.

Only the chief delegates went on the Hamburg line pier and to the Kaiser Wilhelm II. They were received by the cardinal, who had a pleasant word for each of them. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. swung out of her pier with a general tooting of whistles and cheering. Salutations were passed between the larger steamship and the Valley Girl all the way down the bay.

School Question Is Settled.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Information has been received here from Ottawa to the effect that the Manitoba school question, which caused the defeat of the Conservative government, with Sir Charles Tupper as premier, after it had been in power eighteen years, has been finally settled by the Laurier Liberal administration.

The basis of settlement by the Liberals has not yet been announced, but it is known that it is acceptable to the Manitoba government.

It will provide for national undenominational schools in Manitoba and will make provisions for allowing clergymen of any recognized Christian church visiting the schools, after school hours, to instruct and give such religious instruction to the pupils as is approved by their parents.

THREATENED TO LYNCH.

Romanist Toughs Try to Bluff Sutton at Mission, Washington.

He Is Equal to the Occasion and in Spite of Threats, Stones and Other Missiles, Organizes a Large Council.

At Mission, Wash., an attempt was recently made to lynch E. B. Sutton, an A. P. A. lecturer. The hall where he was to speak was well filled, when word was sent to Sutton that somebody wanted to speak to him. Going down stairs he met a crowd. A burly Irishman, the foreman on the section, constituting himself spokesman for the crowd, said:

"Is your name Sutton?"

"Yes, sir; that was my maiden name before I was married," was the reply.

"Well, sor, there is some of us gentlemen that don't want you to speak here this evening."

"Is that so? Well, gentlemen, do you know this is a country of free speech?"

"I suppose it is, sor."

"Then I suppose I shall speak, sor. I have rented the hall and shall hold my meeting. If you do not want to come you are at liberty to stay away. I am either too young to know enough to be scared, or else I am too old to be scared. At all events I shall hold my meeting."

With oaths and horrible obscenity, he cursed and raved and called Sutton foul names, finally saying, "----- you; I'll do you now."

Looking him square in the eyes, Sutton said: "I am fixed for just such fellows as you if you ever attempt to lay a hand on me."

Having forgotten his revolver Sutton hurried to his hotel to get it, when the gang rushed after him. They had a long rope and were cursing and yelling like so many devils: "We'll hang you now; we'll fix you now, you ----. You'll never get out of this town alive. Now we've got you."

The air was full of rocks, but as the gang was on the run failed to hit him, although the full moon made it as light as day. When they had gotten within three rods from Sutton he faced them and, putting his hand in his hip pocket, said:

"Now don't you fellows throw another stone nor come a step nearer or I will not be answerable for the number of sudden deaths that may occur. You may murder me finally, but I'll kill three or four of you first. I fought for free speech in the army, and I can fight for it again. I give you fair warning to follow me no further."

This dampened their ardor. Sutton returned to the hall, and by the aid of the Roman argument which kept peeping on the roof and sides of the hall, he was enabled to organize a fine council of the very best leading men in the community. Many of them would not have joined if Rome's poor dupes had not so clearly shown the hoof of the critter.—*Wisconsin Patriot*.

Rome and the Bible.

The Catholic church in Bavaria is not only militant, it is rampant. The Archbishop of Munich has issued a decree prohibiting his faithful bishops and clergy from giving any encouragement to the circulation of the Scriptures among the people, and denouncing all those who purchase a Bible or New Testament without having first obtained the permission of their priests. In Mitterteich a Protestant church was recently consecrated, and numerous members of Catholic associations were invited to and attended the ceremony. Thereupon the bishop issued a manifesto stating that those who had taken part in this ceremony had committed a deadly sin, for which they must do a hard penance. In the Catholic schools the children were informed, previous to the consecration, that any of them found in the neighborhood of the church on the day of the ceremony would be guilty of a deadly sin, and that should their presence there be unavoidable they were to turn away their eyes from the procession of Protestants. Rather medieval this for the end of the nineteenth century.—*Protestant Observer*.

German Priests for Silver.

Of the twenty-six German Catholic priests in Chicago, twenty-three are pronounced for Bryan, free silver and humanity. About the same proportion exists in the German churches. This is a result of an actual canvass and is a refutation of the charge that the Germans are for the gold standard.