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# THE TRUTH ABOUT CATHOLICS



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# APPEAL TO FAIR MINDEDNESS

Before you mislay this Booklet ask yourself the following questions:

## AM I RIGHT?

Four hundred years ago all English speaking people were Catholic. Many of the greatest minds of the age—scientists, philosophers, reformers, poets, critics, etc., have become convinced that the Catholic Church is the Living Representative of The Greatest Mind of all time, Jesus Christ, The Son of God. ARE THEY RIGHT OR AM I?

## AM I JUST?

As an American I do not deny, even to murderers, the hearing I refuse to the Catholic Church. I condemn her upon the evidence of her enemies only, and in doing so I forget that men once so condemned Jesus Christ Himself. IS THIS JUST?

## AM I PRUDENT?

Jesus founded a Church to teach all nations and to endure to the end of the world.

“Going therefore, teach ye all nations; baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.” (Matt. 28:19-20). To her teachers He said, “He that heareth you heareth Me and he that despiseth you despiseth Me.” Luke 10:16.” He that believeth not shall be condemned”, Mark 16:16.

History tells me that she is the only world wide church that has preserved her identity, authority and worship from Apostolic times (see pages 16, 17, 18, 19, 27) and that she is the only Church founded by the infallible Son of God.

AM I PRUDENT IN FAILING TO INVESTIGATE HER CLAIMS? Saint Paul tells us that Faith without good works is dead. WHAT HAVE I DONE TO MERIT A HAPPY ETERNITY?

**REV. JOSEPH B. WARD,**

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**Deacidified**

# CHURCH OR BIBLE?

**Which was appointed by Christ to teach mankind the true Religion?**

When our Divine Saviour sent His Apostles thruout the universe to preach the Gospel to every creature, He laid down the conditions of salvation thus: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned." Here then our Blessed Lord laid down two conditions—Faith and Baptism. (Mark 16:16.)

What is this Divine Faith which we must have in order to be saved? It is to believe, upon the authority of God, the truths that God has revealed. Now if a man is at liberty to believe any kind of religion provided he be a good man, then what use for Christ to send out His Apostles to teach all nations? Are men and nations at liberty to reject the teaching of the Apostles? Therefore if a man would be saved he must profess the true Religion.

Now if God commands me under pain of damnation to believe what He has taught He is bound to give me the means to know what He has taught. Has God given us such means? "Yes," say all Protestants, "He has." And so say the Catholics. What is the means God has given us whereby we shall learn what He has taught?

"The Bible," say our Protestant friends, "and nothing but the Bible."

But we Catholics say, "No; not the Bible but the Church of God." For if God had intended that man should learn his religion from the Bible surely God would have given that book to man. Did He do so? He did not. Christ sent his Apostles throughout the universe and said: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Matt. 28:19.

Christ did not say, sit down and write Bibles and let every man read and judge for himself. That injunction was reserved for the sixteenth century, and we have seen the result of it in the founding of about 500 religions by men, all quarreling with one another about the interpretation of the Bible.

Jesus never wrote a line of scripture nor did He command his Apostles to do so, except when He directed St. John to write the Apocalypse 1:11, but ordered them to "teach all nations," Matt. 28:19. In Matt. 18:17, He does not say, "He that will not read the scriptures," but "he that will not hear the Church" is to be considered a heathen and publican.

The Apostles never circulated a single volume of scripture, but going forth, preached everywhere, the Lord cooperating with them. Mark 16:20. 'Tis true our Lord said on one occasion. "Search the scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and the same are they that give testimony to me." This passage is quoted in favor of private interpretation but proves nothing of the kind. Our Saviour speaks

here only of the Old Testament because the New Testament was not yet written. He addressed, not the Apostles, but the Pharisees, and reproaches them for not admitting His Divinity. All Religions outside the Catholic Church teach that the Bible is their rule of faith, and that men cannot be saved without the Bible.

The Church established by Christ existed about 65 years before St. John wrote the book of Revelation. During these 65 years how did the people know what they had to do to save their souls? Was it from the Bible they learned it? No, because the Bible was not yet written. They knew it precisely as we know it, from the teaching of the Church of God.

Before the art of printing and papermaking was invented about the fifteenth century, everything had to be done with a pen upon parchment or sheepskin, and in those days a Bible would have cost about \$8,000.00. Not one in 50,000 had a Bible.

Would Our Divine Lord have left the world for 1500 years without that book if it were necessary to man's salvation? Most assuredly not. But suppose that all had Bibles. What good will that book be to one half of the people of the world who cannot read?

Now with regard to the King James edition, learned Protestant Preachers and Bishops have written volumes to point out the errors that are in it, and various denominations acknowledge it. Some years ago there was held in St. Louis a convention of ministers to which all denominations were invited, the object being to arrange for a new translation of the Bible. In that convention a very learned Presbyterian stood up and urging the necessity of a new translation said, that in the present Protestant Bible there were no less than thirty thousand errors.

Protestants say the man who reads the Bible prayerfully has truth. Let us suppose: here is an Episcopal minister; he reads the Bible in a prayerful spirit and he says it is clear and evident there must be bishops, for without bishops there can be no priests, without priests there can be no sacraments and without Sacraments no Church. The Presbyterian, a sincere and well meaning man, deduces from the Bible that there should be no bishops, only Presbyters. A number of sects hold that baptism by immersion is correct, while others approve of baptism by sprinkling.

Next comes the Unitarian who calls them a pack of Idolators worshipping a man for a God, and he quotes several texts from the Bible to prove it.

I have here brought together a number of denominations understanding the Bible in different ways. What then, if I brought together 500 denominations all differing? One says there is no hell. Another says there is a hell. One says Christ is God. Another says He is not, etc.

**IS ANYONE FOOLISH ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THAT THE CHANGELESS AND ETERNAL HOLY GHOST IS DIRECTING THOSE FIVE HUNDRED SECTS TELLING ONE YES AND ANOTHER NO; DECLARING A THING TO BE BLACK AND WHITE. FALSE AND TRUE, AT THE SAME TIME?**

If the Bible were intended as the guide and teacher of man, would St. Peter have declared that "In the scriptures are things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction?" 2 Peter, 3:16.

If salvation depends upon believing truths, can we suppose that God would have each individual determine what these truths are? Christ Himself set up that teaching organization called the Church to be His official Custodian and interpreter. To that Church alone, and not to any book or private individual, did He say "Teach ye . . . I will be with you." Matt. 28:19.

When George Washington and his associates wrote the Constitution they did not leave it to the people to interpret as they saw fit. They knew better than that. They set up a Supreme Court for that purpose. And do you think that the all-wise God would be less careful in a matter of so great importance where the salvation of millions of immortal souls is at stake? Most assuredly not; He too set up a Supreme Court, saying, "He who will not hear the Church, let him be to Thee as the heathen and the publican. Matt. 18:17. And the Son of the living God has pledged His word that His Supreme Court is infallible in matters of Faith and morals. John 16:13. Therefore, the private interpretation of the scriptures cannot be the guide or teacher of man.

Rev. Arnold Damien, S. J.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**1. Don't you Catholics adore relics and Saints?**

We don't. If we did we would be idolators. Now idolatry is worse than murder, for murder is directly against one's neighbor, idolatry is directly against God.

**2. Are you not narrow to believe that yours is the only true Church of Christ?**

We are not. Are you narrow for believing your God to be the only true God? Truth is one and can't be mixed with untruth. Since Christ set up but one Church, we refuse to believe more than one Church to be true.

**3. What about so many bad Catholics?**

What about the millions of saintly ones who attend Mass daily before going to work while the Protestant world is asleep? Our Lord told us not to be scandalized when we see "cockle and wheat in His Church." But why blame the Church for bad Catholics? All the bad Catholics of the world are not the Catholic

Church. They are bad because they forget their Catholic duties and disgrace their exalted condition, a matter of "fallen angels," not to be seized with much eagerness; so long as there is life there is hope for them. Is it not more profitable to speak about the unnumbered Catholic Martyrs and Saints?

#### **4. Your Church is intolerant.**

Yes: She hates untruth, vice, humbug and whatever Christ, her Bridegroom, hates. She therefore condemns books that contain false doctrines, or are calculated to injure the morals of peoples. Again, if men make use of politics to suppress or violate her rights or Christian Morality, then she exercises her rights from above, to protect her children and herself from evil.

#### **5. Why can't Catholics be Masons?**

One reason is that Masonry is a man-made religion with a doctrine and a ritual of its own; hence Catholics cannot belong to it any more than they can belong to Islam.

#### **6. You don't deny the oath of the Fourth Degree, K. of C.?**

We do emphatically. Since 1922 an oath of this kind has been invented and spread all over the country to poison America against Catholics generally and the Knights particularly. Our Courts have proved that oath to be the "invention of an impious and venomous mind." Numbers of fairminded 32nd and 33rd Degree Masons, past Grandmasters, such as Motley Hewes Flint, Dana Reid Waller, William Rhodes Hervey and Samuel E. Burke, of California, have investigated the alleged oath and declared it to be "scurilous, wicked and libelous." (Congressional Record, Vol. 52, P. 3017-3020-3021.)

#### **7. What is the use of Monks and Nuns?**

Their lives are lives of prayer as those of Angels in Heaven. Every Order has its own peculiar spirit and work. You find our Monks and Nuns spending themselves in the service of their neighbor, in schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, refuges of the unfortunate and neglected; the care of prisoners, orphans, lepers; the safeguarding of virtue among the unprotected. No lives are more benevolent to poor suffering humanity.

#### **8. Can't you keep your religion to yourselves, leaving the non-Catholics alone?**

We can't. Ours is the Gospel of the Holy One who said, "Go ye and teach all nations . . . Ye are all brothers . . . Love each other as yourselves!"; and not the Gospel of Cain who said, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We are for truth, virtue, peace, Legitimate Authority, (everybody his due, tax to whom tax, honor to whom honor, in short, for all the cures needed by Society).

**RATHER THAN OBSTRUCT OUR MISSION, COME AND BE A TORCHBEARER OF TRUTH, A HEALER OF WOUNDED HEARTS, A WORKER FOR THE KINGDOM OF GOD, A SOLDIER OF CHRIST; IN ONE WORD, A CATHOLIC. GREAT WILL OUR REWARD BE HEREAFTER.**

**REV. A. COPPERSTONE, Malta.**

## **THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE**

Have Catholics been blind to scientific discovery and literary merit by reason of their Faith?

They have, if you rely on the enormous amount of defamatory literature sent out by the enemies of Christ's Holy Church. But a glance at a few names here given speaks louder; these are people known alike for their devotion to their Catholic Faith and for their contribution toward untold blessings enjoyed here, there, everywhere.

**Astronomy**—Algue, Copernicus, deVico, Gassendy, Laplace, Regiomontanus, Secchi, Torricelli.

**Biology**—Bernard, Carnoy, Fabre, Detussien, O'Dwyer, Windle, Abbot Mendel.

**Botany**—Cesalpinus, Charles and Louis Tulasne.

**Chemistry**—Becquerel, Chevreul, Despretz, La Volsier, Paracelsus, Van Helmont.

**Electricity**—Ampere, Carre, Caselli, Conbomb, Faucoult, Gramme, Marconi, Volta.

**Geology**—Collona, Delauny, Harey, Muller, Spada, Stensen.

**Mathematics**—Boscorvitch, Charles, Ferari, Planudes, Sestini, Vieta.

**Mechanics**—Boselli, Burke, Castelli, Charpentier, Jouffrey, Mariotte, Parsons, Pascal.

**Music**—Beethoven, Bellini, Elgar, Gounod, Haydn, Mascagni, Mozart, Palestrino, Perosi, Verdi.

**Medicine**—Avenbrugger, Columbus, De Chaulic, Fabricius, Morgagni, Muller, Murphy, Pasteur, Vesalius.

**Navigation**—Cabot, Columbus, Cortes, Magellan, Polo, Santa Cruz, Butler, Durer.

**Painting**—Angelico, Giotto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Reubens, Ferrati.

**Physics**—Babinet Biot, Fresnel, Grimaldi, Mollet, Plateau, Regnalt, Schwann, Zamboni.

**Printing**—Guttenberg, Mergenthaler, Horgan.

**War**—Barry, Castellan, Foche, Joffre, Petain, Sobieski. We might add innumerable writers, theologians and philosophers such as Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, James Harris Rogers, Claudel, etc., etc.

**CATHOLIC LITERATURE SOCIETY.**



# THE VISIBLE CHURCH?

The Church established by Christ is still on earth, "Like a city on the mountain top," despite the slanders and persecutions of 19 centuries, not changing with the whims of the ages, but teaching doctrines which are, in all respects, identical with those of the first teachers of the gospel. (See page 16.)

Amid the continual changes in human institutions she is the one institution that never changes. She is the greatest kingdom which men have established upon earth; and the only one of the old kingdoms which lives in the same city which saw the rise and fall of the proudest of all earthly kingdoms. To her alone was given the command, "Go teach all nations." (Matt. 28:19.)

Open the New Testament or read profane history and you will learn that Christ was visibly on earth but a very short time; that the term of His public teaching comprised only three years; which was occupied chiefly with the instruction of TWELVE men, who under a chief, were to constitute His first representative corporate Teaching Body; they would be commissioned by the Son of God to "go forth and teach all nations" in His name. They would have successors in office, since the Kingdom of Christ was not only to be world-wide, but would endure until the end of time; "of His Kingdom there shall be no end" (Luke I: 33). And though Jesus would return to Heaven, He would not be dissociated from His visible Teaching Body in the Church; "Behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." (Matt. 28:30.)

Well, then, does this Kingdom of God upon earth merit the appellation of St. Paul: "The Church of the living God" (1 Tim. 3:15); and how evident that it must be "the pillar and ground of truth (Ibid.)? How plain that the gates of hell will not prevail against it" (Matt. 16:18)? How reasonable: "if he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and publican" (Matt. 18-17). How logical: "He that heareth you heareth Me." (Luke 10:16). **IN VAIN DO THEY WORSHIP ME TEACHING DOCTRINES AND COMMANDMENTS OF MEN. MATT. 15:9.**

How could this "Church of the Living God" with Christ's identical mission have less authority to teach than Christ Himself? Less power to remove sin? "As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you" (John 20:21).

This sublime nature of the Church Christ founded, its divine origin, its supernatural character, preclude all possibility of one church being as good as another, of there being any more than one church. In fact, any religion but His own established 1900 years ago, is the invention of men and must be severely condemned by God. "He that despises you despises Me" (Luke 10:16). "He that is not with Me, is against Me" (Matt. 12:30). "And there shall be one fold and one shepherd" (John 10:16); "How shall they preach unless they be sent" (Rom. 10:15); "But though we,

or an angel from Heaven, preach a gospel to you beside that which we have preached to you, let him be accursed" (Gal. 1:8). How could any religious society not founded by God be as good as the one founded by Him? How could 500 contradictory sects founded by Henry VIII, Martin Luther, et al, be "the pillar and ground of truth" (I Tim. 3:15)? How can one Church be as good as another, if one teaches truth and the other falsehood?

With non-catholics the whole matter should resolve itself into a question of fact. Was Jesus Christ God? Yes, or no? If not, there is no use proceeding, as the whole Christian platform falls and all Christianity is an imposition. If he was God, He is divine Truth, and all that He says and promises are true. Did He establish a visible church? Yes, or no? If He did not, there is no use looking for it! If He did, then it is somewhere in the world today for He declared it was to last until the end of the world (Luke 1:33).

Did He guarantee His Church against error? Yes, or no? If not, we never know when it must be believed; it is not a true guide; it cannot represent Him. If He did guarantee it against error, then it never has erred (John 16:13). If men employ every means in their power for the perpetuation of their work, can we imagine that God left his great work to drift along unguided and unprotected? If the Bible teaches anything plainly it is the visibility of Christ's Church. It is composed of rulers and subjects (Acts 20:28); its members are admitted by a visible external rite; they must hear, and obey. Christ compares His Church only to things visible: a "flock," a "house," a "body," a "city seated on a mountain," a "kingdom." He calls it "My Church," "THE" Church.

If the Church is not a visible organization what can St. Luke mean by saying: "There were added (to the Church) 3,000 souls?" What does the clause in the Apostle's creed mean: "I believe in the holy Catholic Church?" What does St. Paul mean when he speaks of overseers appointed by the Holy Ghost "to rule the Church of God" (Acts 20:28)?

All history, Pagan, Jewish and Christian, informs us that Christ founded a Church on Peter some nineteen centuries ago, and that it was the only one having a right to call itself Catholic. Two Churches could not both be Catholic as both could not have come directly from Christ, and have existed throughout the centuries since Christ, yet we have the "Catholic Episcopal," "The Reformed Catholic," etc., all owing their origin to Luther.

The recorded words of Christ in laying the foundation of His Church are, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I build my Church."

That edifice was built to last until the sunset of the ages (Luke 1:38). Christ did not say to Luther"; "Thou are Martin, and on you I build my Church"; you shall establish a hierarchy and have your bishops, and be Episcopalian, notwithstanding the many absurdities in point of doctrine of which you will be guilty. (See Pages 9 and 10.)

"On you, Edward, I build my Church." You will have an altar whereon to offer sacrifice.

"On you, James, I build my Church." You shall have no altar in your Temple.

"On you, Henry, I build my Church." You shall perpetuate my last supper by means of bread and wine that are mere figures of the figurative expressions about My Body and Blood. "Feed my lambs, Feed my sheep."

Henry divorced his first wife groundlessly, killed his second, divorced his fourth, divorced (killed) his fifth.

Luther started German Protestantism, a new Religion, just as Mahomet started a new Religion. Now what authority had the one more than the other to do such a thing?

Was Luther, an apostate Monk and a breaker of vows, the right person to reform Christ's own Church? Then again to deny the Sacraments, to defy legitimate authority, throw parts of the Bible away, etc., etc. Was that a wise Reformation?

**IS IT POSSIBLE TO BELIEVE THAT JESUS FOUNDED A CHURCH TO MISLEAD THE WORLD, AND THEN AFTER 1500 YEARS APPROVED OF 500 CONTRADICTIONARY SECTS FOUNDED BY SUCH MEN AS THE ABOVE?**

But you may say, the Protestant Church is the Church of Christ, purified of error and only this purified form dates from Luther. I answer that you must choose between Luther and Christ. Jesus said His Church would never teach error (John 16:13); Luther says it did teach error. If Luther is right Christ is wrong; if Christ is right, Luther and all his followers are wrong.

Was Luther a man to be depended upon in the great concern of religion? Was he divinely inspired or called in an extraordinary manner? What star pointed to his birthplace? On what mountain was he transfigured? Why did God permit him to fall into so many absurdities in point of doctrine, a few of which are given here.

1. "Thou shalt not covet" is a commandment which proves us all to be sinners; since it is not in any man's power not to covet, and the same is the drift of all the commandments, for they are all equally impossible to us." De Lib. Chris. tom. 4:2.

Here is God represented as a merciless tyrant commanding things which we have it not in our power to perform and punishing the non-performer with eternal torments.

2. "A person who is baptised cannot, though he would, lose his salvation by any sins how grievous soever, unless he refuses to believe. For no sins can damn him but unbelief alone." Capt. Bob. tom. 2 fol. 74:1. (See James 2, 17, 20.)

3. "Sin boldly but believe more boldly. Let your faith be greater than your sin. It is enough for us, through the riches of the glory of God, to have known the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. Sin will not destroy in us the reign of the Lamb, although we were to commit fornication or

**murder a thousand times in one day," Luther; letter to Melancthon, Aug. 1, 1521. Audin p. 178.**

4. "The papists teach that faith in Christ justifies, indeed, but that God's commandments are to be kept." Now this is directly to deny Christ and abolish faith. Ep. Ad. Gal. tom. 5, fol. 311:2.

5. "A prince may gain heaven by bloodshed better than by prayer." Weimer Ed. Vol. 18, p. 358.

6. "It is not in opposition to the holy scriptures for a man to have several wives." De-Wette, Vol. 2, p. 459.

Such are the teachings of the first so-called reformer of Christ's Church, as may be verified by calling at any first class library.

But, you may say, was not the Church in a deplorable condition in the sixteenth century; were not the lives of some of its high clergy scandalous? I reply, yes; it is only too true, but Christ did not guarantee His Church from scandal, but against error (John 16:13). There were scandals in the Church even while Jesus was with it. Judas was a thief, a traitor and a suicide; Peter, the head, swore to a falsehood; James and John quarreled over supremacy; St. Peter and St. Paul were at variance over circumcision, and St. Paul excommunicated one of the faithful for unspeakable lust.

The Church is made up of men, not angels. The Triumph of the Church is not in being composed of sinless mortals, but in supplying sinful men with means to carry on the struggle against their vicious tendencies. For that reason the Catholic Church has always been the friend of sinners, although hating sin. But Jesus by His Divine power granted that His Church, even if composed of weak and sinful men, would never teach error. The Church may have needed house cleaning in the sixteenth century, but the way to clean house is not to dynamite it.

A child may have a very dirty face and yet be absolutely pure and healthy of skin. A doctor may be a bad man but a very good doctor. And the Church may have been scandalous in the lives of some of its higher dignitaries in the sixteenth century, but nevertheless it was absolutely free from error.—Rev. Arnold Damiens, S. J.

## THE ROSARY EXPLAINED

The Rosary helps Catholics to learn the Sacred Scriptures with the right spirit and enables them to know God better. Prayers in the Rosary, as in the Mass, are taken from the Bible, and are therefore a more perfect expression of our minds to the mind of God.

Rosary beads have been used from the earliest times to count prayers. According to a tradition the Blessed Virgin appeared to St. Dominic in the Thirteenth Century and asked him to spread the devotion of the Rosary as an antidote against the heresies of the times.

The Rosary is comprised of fifteen decades, each consisting of one Our Father and ten Hail Mary's. During the recitation of each decade, one mystery from the life of our Lord or His Mother is contemplated upon.

It is customary to divide the Rosary into three parts, each part consisting of five decades or mysteries, namely, the joyful, the sorrowful, and the glorious.

## CONFESSION

Confession was instituted by Christ on the day of His resurrection when He said to the first pastors of His Church: "As the Father hath sent Me I also send you." John 20:21. And then as if to clear up all doubt as to his power He immediately adds, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins ye shall forgive they are forgiven them." John 20:23.

Even in the old law we see that confession was made to man as the restitution of the principal and 5th part must have been made to man. Num. 5:6, 7.

"If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." I John 1:9. In other words, God who is faithful and just will keep the promise He made to His first pastors when He said: "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven." John 20:23.

Do you consider that a murderer makes a real confession by merely confessing his sins in his own mind to God? No. Almost every execution proves that he does not. From experience we know that it is much easier to tell God our sins in secret, than to go to a fellow man. But it is just this faith and humility that God asks.

In James 5:16 we are told to confess our sins to one another and pray for one another that we may be saved. This, however, does not mean public or general confession to a friend or neighbor, who has no power to absolve and may destroy one's character, but it does mean public or private confession to pastors of the church to whom God has given the power to absolve. John 20:23.

"And many that believed came, confessing their sins and showing their deeds and many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them before all men and they counted the price of them at 50,000 pieces of silver." Acts 19:18, 19.

Why should they confess their sins, show their deeds and burn their books unless they were compelled to do so? Here we have contrition, confession and satisfaction, which clearly shows that St. Paul and the converts of Ephesus did exactly as the pastors of the Catholic Church and their people do at the present day.

# PURGATORY

Catholics believe that the generality of mankind are neither so obstinately wicked as to deserve everlasting punishment, nor so good as to merit being admitted into the Society of God and His blessed Spirits; and therefore that God is graciously pleased to allow of a middle state where they may be purified by a certain degree of suffering. Is there anything unreasonable in this?

The following passages of scripture should be intensely interesting to sincere non-Catholics.

“Whoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come.” Matt. 12:32. Does this not show that some sins may be forgiven in the world to come? Otherwise this passage of scripture would be nonsensical.

“But I say unto you that every idle word that men speak, they shall give an account thereof, in the day of judgment.” Matt. 12:36.

This shows there must be a place of temporal punishment hereafter where slighter faults shall be punished. Surely God will not consign men to hell for unrepented idle words.

Would a human judge order a man to be hanged for a slight infraction of law?

“If any man’s works burn he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved yet so as by fire.” I Cor. 3:15.

“I tell thee thou shalt not depart hence, till thou hast paid the very last mite.” Luke 12:59; Matt. 5:26.

Could the apostles have expressed more clearly their belief in PURGATORY than they have done here?

The doctrine of praying for the dead is plainly contained in the Old Testament, and piously practiced to this day by the Hebrew people and three hundred and fifty million Catholics.

“And making a gathering he sent 12,000 drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection.

“It is, therefore, a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.” II Mach. 12:43-46.

Finding they could not, by evasion, weaken the force of this text, the reformers threw overboard the books of Machabees like a man who assassinates a hostile witness.—OUR SUNDAY VISITOR.

## ADORATION OF MARY?

It is false to assert that Catholics give the Supreme honor to Mary which is due to God alone. 'Tis true Catholics retain pictures and statues of the Virgin

and Saints as a loving mother the pictures of her dear departed ones. 'Tis also true that Catholics honor the blessed Virgin and invoke her intercessions, believing she has the power to hear their prayers and help them. If the angels and saints can hear our prayers, and help us, why not she who is justly styled Queen of Angels and Saints? Gen. 48:15; Tobias 12:12; Luke 15:10; Zach. 1:12-13; I. Cor. 6:3.

In 2 Peter 1:15, we read: "Moreover I will endeavor you may be able after my decease to have these things always in remembrance." This shows that St. Peter believed in praying for his friends after his death.

St. John saw four and twenty ancients "who fell down before the Lamb and all had harps and golden vials full of odors which are the prayers of the saints." This proves that the saints in Heaven pray for us.

Mary was in God's mind from all eternity, when He decreed that His Divine Son should become incarnate through her. She was referred to by God when He cursed the tempter of Eve.

"I shall place enmities between thee and the woman, thy seed and her seed." Gen. 3:15.

She was referred to by Isaiah: "A virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and His name shall be called Emmanuel."—Isaiah 7:14.

Thirty-three verses of St. Luke's gospel are devoted to her. An angel is sent from God to honor her in the name of God, to pronounce her "blessed among women," to acquaint her with the lofty dignity to which God had deigned to elevate her.

Mary is not deserving of adoration, despite her dignity, but think you she deserves to be almost despised? Will Jesus count as His friends those who neglect or insult His mother?

"Behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." Luke 1:48. The Catholic is the only Church whose children, generation after generation, have pronounced her blessed. While some ministers of the gospel are loud in their praises of Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, etc., they not only ignore Mary's exalted virtues, but parade her alleged imperfections and sinfulness.

Father Faber answers the objections of those who misconstrue Catholic devotion to Mary, which is by no means an adoration, in these stanzas:

"But scornful men have coldly said  
Thy love was leading me from God;  
And yet in this I did but tread  
The very path my Saviour trod.  
They know but little of thy worth,  
Who speak these heartless words to me.  
For what did Jesus love on earth  
One-half so tenderly as Thee?"

—OUR SUNDAY VISITOR.

# CATHOLIC COUNTRIES UNPROGRESSIVE

This is another common charge against Catholics, who say in reply: "Look at poor Lazarus and look at rich Dives. Were the early Christians, who were flung into the jaws of the lions, doomed to hell, while Nero and his crew were carried up to Heaven? Did Jesus come in purple and fine linen? Did He say to the poor, "Blessed are the rich for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven?" Did He say, "The rich have the gospel preached to them? Did He say it is easier for a camel to crush through the eye of the needle than for a poor man to enter the kingdom of Heaven?"—Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J.

## Why Priests Do Not Marry

Because Christ, the great exemplar of the clergy, Whose ambassadors they are, was not married; St. John, the Baptist, the immediate forerunner of Christ, eulogized by Jesus, as "the greatest man born of woman," was not married.

St. John, the Apostle, the "disciple whom Jesus loved," is known as "the virgin apostle." The only apostle who was married, as far as can be learned, was St. Peter, and if he had a wife at the time he was called to the ministry, he left her, because he declared: "We have left all things and followed Thee." Matt. 19:27.

St. Paul distinctly tells us that he was not married (I. Cor. 7:8), and he gives an excellent reason why the clergy should not marry. He says: "He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided." (I. Cor. 7:32-33.)

Now if any person should be solicitous for the things of the Lord, the minister of Christ should be. He has taken the Lord as "The portion of his inheritance" and should know no other love. Again Paul tells us: "Every high priest taken from among men, is ordained for men in the things that appertain to God." (Heb. 5:1). He is ordained for men; his time, his talents, his life, belong to the people committed to his care; he must be a father to all his parishioners, and no family ties may stand in the way of efficient service.

But does not St. Paul authorize the marriage of the clergy when he says: "Have we not power to carry about a woman, a sister, as well as the rest of the Apostles?" The King James edition mis-translates this passage by substituting the word "WIFE" for "woman." It is evident that St. Paul does not speak here of his wife, since he had none (I. Cor. 7:8), but he alludes to those pious women who voluntarily waited on the Apostles, and ministered to them in their missionary journeys. (SEE PHILIPPIANS 4:3.)



It is also objected that the Apostles seem to require that a Bishop be "the husband of one wife" (I. Tim. 3: 2). The context certainly cannot mean that a Bishop must be a married man, for the reason already given, that St. Paul himself was never married. The sense of the text, as all tradition testifies, is that no candidate should be elected to the office of Bishop who has been married more than once. It was not possible in those days always to select single men for the Episcopal office. Hence, the Church was often compelled to choose married persons, but always with this restriction, that they had never contracted nuptials a second time. They were obliged, moreover, if not widowers, to live separated from their wives.—**OUR SUNDAY VISITOR.**



The heart is the seat of love in every language. The heart of Jesus beat with love for every one of us. Its last beat on the Cross was a beat of love for us asking the Father to forgive men for they knew not what they did. That is why Catholics adore the Sacred Heart of Jesus that their hearts may beat for love of Him in perfect appreciation; what could be more beautiful?

Is this false Adoration?  
May God bless you,  
dear friend.

**"There shall be one fold  
and one shepherd."—  
John 10:16.**



## **THE BIBLE AN AUTHORITY ONLY IN CATHOLIC HANDS. Part 1.**

**It Is Necessary to Prove Reliability of the Book**

A logical discussion between a Catholic and a Protestant on the thesis: "Which is the true Religion?" could not get beyond the starting point. The Protestant admits his church's fallibility as well as his own, therefore what does his interpretation of Scripture amount to? If he admits the infallibility of the Catholic Church, no arguments against her teachings can hold. If he rejects the infallibility of the Catholic Church, he kicks the ground from under his own feet because without such infallibility he could not prove that the Bible contains God's revelation at all. Yet he pretends to base his belief on that book.

*(Continued on Page 21)*

## DEPARTURE OF NON-CATHOLIC BODIES FROM APOSTOLIC TEACHING. FROM "THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS"

The following parallel lines show the departure of Protestant bodies from the primitive teachings of Christianity, and the adhesion of the Catholic Church to them.

### APOSTOLIC CHURCH

1. Our Saviour gives pre-eminence to Peter over the other Apostles: "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 16:19. "Confirm thy brethren." Luke 22:32. "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep." John 21: 15-16.

2. The Apostolic Church claimed to be infallible in her teachings. Hence the Apostles spoke with unerring authority, and their words were received not as human opinions, but as Divine Truths.

"When you have received from us the word of God, you have received it not as the word of men, but (as it is indeed) the word of God." I. Thess. 2:13.

"It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us," say the assembled Apostles, "to lay no further burden upon you than these necessary things." Acts 15:28.

"Though an angel from heaven preach a gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let them be anathema." Gal. 1:8.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church gives the primacy of honor and jurisdiction to Peter and to his successors, the popes.

The Catholic Church alone, of all the Christian communions, claims to exercise the prerogative of infallibility in her teaching. Her ministers always speak from the pulpit as having authority and the faithful receive with implicit confidence what the Church teaches, without once questioning her veracity.

the primitive teach-

### PROTESTANT CHURCH

All other Christian communions practically deny Peter's supremacy over the other Apostles.

All Protestant Churches repudiate the claim of infallibility. They deny that such a gift is possessed by any teachers of religion. The ministers pronounce no authoritative doctrines but advance opinions as everybody interpreting the private interpretation of the Scripture. And their hearers are never required to believe them, but are to draw their own conclusions from the Bible.

## APOSTOLIC CHURCH

3. Our Saviour enjoins and prescribes rules for fasting: "When thou fastest, annoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast \* \* \* and thy Father who seest in secret, will repay thee." Matt 6:17-18.

The Apostles fasted before engaging in sacred functions. "They ministered to the Lord and fasted." Acts 13:2. "And when they had ordained priests in every city, they prayed with fasting." Acts 14:23.

"And the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them and then they shall fast," Luke 5:35.

"And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, afterwards He was hungry." Matt. 4:2.

4. "Let women," says the Apostle, "keep silence in the churches. For, it is not permitted them to speak \* \* \* It is a shame for a woman to speak in church." I. Cor. 14:34, 35.

## CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Church always prescribes fasting to the faithful at stated seasons, particularly during Lent.

A Catholic priest is always fasting when he officiates at the altar.

He breaks his fast only after he says Mass.

When Bishops ordain priests they are always fasting as well as the candidates for ordination.

The Catholic Church never permits women to preach in the house of God.

## PROTESTANT CHURCH

Protestants have no law prescribing fasts, though some may fast from private devotion. They even try to cast ridicule on fasting as a work of supererogation, detracting from the merits of Christ.

Neither candidates for ordination, nor the ministers, who ordain them, ever fast on such occasions.

Women, especially in this country publicly preach in Methodist and other churches.

## APOSTOLIC CHURCH

5. St. Peter and St. John confirmed the newly baptized in Samaria. "They laid their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost." Acts 3:17.

6. The Saviour and His Apostles taught that the Eucharist contains the body and blood of Christ. "Take ye and eat; this is my body. Drink ye of this for this is my blood." Matt. 26:26, 28.

"He that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." I. Cor. 11:29.

(If it were only bread and wine, how can a man be damned for partaking unworthily?)

"Unless ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye shall not have life in you." When our Saviour, on repeating the above, beheld Jews and many of His disciples abandoning Him, did he apologize or explain?

On the contrary, turning to the chosen twelve, He said: "Will you also go away?"

## CATHOLIC CHURCH

Every Catholic Bishop, as a successor of the Apostles, imposes hands on baptized persons in the sacrament of Confirmation, by which they receive the Holy Ghost.

The Catholic Church teaches, with our Lord and His Apostles, that the Eucharist contains really and indeed the body and blood of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

(If God has given us the functions to change bread and wine into our body and blood can we question His Word when He says "This is my Body, This is my Blood?")

## PROTESTANT CHURCH

No denomination performs the ceremony of imposing hands in this country except a number of Episcopalians and Lutherans.

Christ says, "Unless you eat My Flesh and drink My Blood you shall not have life in you." Protestants except perhaps a few ritualists condemn this doctrine of our Lord as idolatrous, notwithstanding the fact that they cannot show any text of Scripture which declares the Eucharist to be mere bread and wine. Christ says: "This is my body."—

## APOSTOLIC CHURCH

And Simon Peter answered Him: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." John 6:68, 69.

(You, my dear reader, must take your choice. Will you abandon Him or reply with Peter?)

7. The Apostles were empowered by our Saviour to forgive sins: "Whose sins ye shall forgive they are forgiven." John 20:23.

"God," says Paul, "hath given us the ministry of reconciliation." II. Cor. 5:18.

"And many that believed came, and confessed and shewed their deeds." Acts 19:18. (Why did they confess their sins and show their deeds unless they were bound to do so?) This shows that the Apostles heard confessions and forgave sins in accordance with the power conferred upon them.

8. Of marriage our Saviour says: "Whoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her. And if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery." Mark 10:11, 12. I. Cor. 7:10, 11.

## CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are 14 passages of Scripture to prove the real presence in the following texts: Matt. 26:28, Mark 14:22, 24; Luke 22:19, 20; I. Cor. 11:23, 25, 27, 29; John 6:51, 60, 66; I. Cor. 10:16.

The Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church, as the inheritors of Apostolic prerogatives, profess to exercise the ministry of reconciliation, and to forgive sins, in the name of Christ. John 20:23.

Following the Apostolic injunction the Catholic Church forbids husband and wife to separate; and if they separate, neither can marry again during the life of the other.

## PROTESTANT CHURCH

With the exception of some Episcopalian and Lutheran denominations, Protestants say "It is not His Body."

Protestants, on the contrary, affirm that God delegates to no man the power of pardoning sin.

The Protestant Churches, as is well known, have so far relaxed this rigorous law of the gospel, as to allow divorced persons to remarry.

# HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SECTS

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	FOUNDER	YEAR
CATHOLIC CHURCH.....	Jerusalem.....	JESUS CHRIST.....	33.....
<b>SECTS</b>			
Anabaptists.....	Germany.....	Nicholas Stork.....	1521.....
Baptists.....	Rhode Isld.	Roger Williams.....	1639.....
Free-Will Baptists.....	New Hamp.....	Benj. Randall.....	1780.....
Seventh-Day Baptists.....	U. States.....	General Conference	1833.....
Campbellites or Christian	Virginia.....	Alex. Campbell.....	1813.....
Methodist Episcopal.....	England.....	John Wesley.....	1739.....
Reformed Methodist.....	Vermont.....	Branch of the Meth.	1814.....
Methodist Society.....	New York.....	Episcopal Church.....	1820.....
Methodist Protestant.....	Baltimore.....	Do .....	1830.....
True Wesleyan Methodist..	New York.....	Do .....	1843.....
Presbyterian (Old School)	Scotland.....	Delegates of Meth-	1560.....
Presbyterian (New School)	Phila.....	odist denom.....	1840.....
Episcopalian.....	England.....	General Assembly.....	1534.....
Lutheran.....	Germany.....	Henry VIII.....	1524.....
Congregationalists.....	England.....	Martin Luther.....	1583.....
Quakers.....	England.....	Robert Browne.....	1647.....
Do .....	America.....	George Fox.....	1681.....
		William Penn.....	

New Testament.

**PROTESTANT AUTHORITY QUOTED**  
 Vincent L. Millner, "Religious Denominations."  
 "The Book of Religions," by John Hayward.

Ibid.  
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 Ibid.

Rev. W. M. Stilwell.  
 J. R. Williams.  
 J. Timberman.

J. M. Krebs.  
 Joel Parker, D.D.  
 Macauley and other English Historians.  
 S. S. Schmucker in History of all Denominations  
 E. W. Andrews.  
 English Historians.  
 American Historians.

# THE BIBLE AN AUTHORITY ONLY IN CATHOLIC HANDS

(Continued from Page 15)

Let us suppose an oral debate were to take place. To be logical, it would start something like this:

**Catholic:** Before launching into this discussion, it seems to me that we must first determine what will be the authority mutually recognized whereby we shall each endeavor to prove our claims.

**Protestant:** Agreed; and, it goes without saying, that this authority will be the Bible.

**Cath.:** But the Bible can be reliable authority only for me.

**Prot.:** What impertinence; Every Protestant recognizes the Bible as authority, in fact the only authority in religious matters.

**Cath.:** But most inconsistently; and surely it cannot be so regarded by these judges, who are to decide the merits of our arguments in this debate.

**Prot.:** Why, I do not understand you; and I doubt whether the judges, or any one else here present, understands you.

**Cath.:** Then I will explain: Neither you nor the judges are sure that the Bible contains God's revelation, pure and unadulterated, whilst I am. If you are not sure of this, how can you appeal to it as decisive authority?

**Prot.:** But I am sure of it.

**Cath.:** I would be pleased to hear your proofs. And you surely will concede that the reliability of the Bible, as undisputed authority, must be settled before we can presume to prove anything from it.

**Prot.:** Why, where is there a Protestant Christian who hesitates to accept the Bible as a book containing God's revelation? And since the judges are not unbelievers, why try to prove what is accepted as a fact?

**Cath.:** Our audience will probably comprise some unbelievers; and even if it did not, since our arguments are to be supported by the Bible, the solidity of this foundation is the first point to prove.

**Prot.:** It is a recognized fact both by yourself and me, and that should be sufficient.

**Cath.:** It is a fact accepted solely on my Church's word, which you claim may err, and, therefore, might have erred when she declared the Bible's authenticity and inspiration. Moreover, there are many in this audience, possibly some of our judges, who are not sure that the Holy Bible is what we claim for it.

**Prot.:** Any one familiar with the Bible must be convinced that it was written at the instigation of God.

**Cath.:** Some parts of the Old Testament bear contrary earmarks. The Mohammedans say about the Koran, and the Mormons about Joe Smith's Revelations, what you say about the Bible; yet you and I and millions of others, fail to see it that way. No book or written document proves its own authenti-

city. A last will or other important document is accepted as genuine only when proved to be so by credible living witnesses. Moreover, none of the Apostolic writings, unless it be Revelation, whose authenticity many Protestants deny, assert their own inspiration. St. Paul tells us that "all scripture divinely inspired is profitable," but he nowhere tells us what portion or books are inspired. The present Bible omits many writings which were long reputed to be inspired.

**Prot.:** There were such witnesses as you demand.

**Cath.:** Do you know this from the Bible?

**Prot.:** No.

**Cath.:** Then even your first act of faith is not based on the Bible, is not supported by the Bible: yet you say the Bible is the sole foundation of the faith which you profess. If you cannot prove the first fundamental of your creed by the Bible, how can you say that the Bible is your only rule of faith? Moreover, consistency is the first requisite which judges must require of a disputant. If the "Bible and Bible only" theory and the "Private Judgment" theory are the boasts of Protestants, people must needs expect that they are provable.

**Prot.:** I have said that we have witnesses to prove the genuineness of the Bible, but you do not admit them.

**Cath.:** Because that is tantamount to an admission of Tradition as a "Rule of Faith," which you reject. However, tell me who those witnesses are.

**Prot.:** The early Christian writers.

**Cath.:** Not very early, because the New Testament writings were not gathered together and declared to be divinely inspired, until the fourth century. Moreover, these witnesses were Catholics, and accepted the Scriptures as divinely inspired, because their Church declared them to be so. Was their Church infallible then?

**Prot.:** I am not prepared to grant that it was.

**Cath.:** Then how can you hold as an infallible truth that the writings, known as the Sacred Scriptures, for whose reliability you have the Catholic Church's word alone, are inspired? It is, as I foreknew; you simply take for granted, and most inconsistently, (because you say you accept nothing in religion, unless it is supported by the Bible) that the Bible contains God's revelation. You take more than this for granted, viz.: that followers of the Catholic Church transcribed and translated the original writings without marking any errors, that they never altered a line, that they preserved them until the sixteenth century in their original purity and sameness. Unless you grant all this, while believing that the Catholic Church fell into gross errors otherwise, you cannot appeal to the Scriptures, as they now exist, as divine authority.

**Prot.:**————— (silent).

Readers who wish to continue this logical discussion may receive it by mailing 10c to "OUR SUNDAY VISITOR", Huntington, Ind., for the booklet.



# THE REASON FOR A PERSONAL GOD

The world everywhere gives evidence of design. Just as a watch must have a designer, so also the universe.

Any being who can design is a person. A person who designs must first think about it, then wish it, and finally accomplish it. No one but a person can design anything, and as the universe had a designer, that designer must therefore, be a Person, whom we call God.

The designer of the universe is a Person for the additional reason that He has created man, and man is a person. Since God has produced man, God cannot be a mere impersonal being, or a blind force.

No effect can be greater than its cause, and as man is a person, his Creator must be a Person.

The existence of a Personal God is certain even though we cannot discover God by any physical means. The telescope cannot find God in the heavens, just as the microscope cannot find the Soul in man on earth.

We see only the house, as it were, and not the tenant within, and yet the existence of each is most certain.

Since God is a Person, He must have a free will; that is, He is a free force, since no merely natural force is free. Natural forces are fixed, chained, unalterable, since they always and everywhere act according to the same rigid and inflexible laws.

(From "INSIDE FACTS ABOUT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH" by Thomas J. Coakley, D. D.)

## MAN IS MORE THAN MATTER

Man thinks. Mere matter cannot, so man is more than matter. Man commands and controls matter, so he is superior to it. Man invents and composes, something neither matter nor animals can do. Man looks into the future and plans for what may happen; he calculates possibilities and probabilities, foresees contingencies and makes conditional or absolute arrangements. After making plans he may change them or discard them. Animals do everything by fixed laws called instinct. Plants follow the laws of vegetable life. Except by man's interference, animals and plants are dominated by nature's fixed laws.

But man dominates himself, he is superior to environment, the lure of the senses and his own inclinations. And above all it is in the realm of the immaterial that he shows he is more than matter.

Man has ideas of things which the senses do not reach, as for instance, eternity, infinitude, futurity, honor, etc. etc. There is, therefore, in man something more than sense-perception such as animals have. Animals act by instinct which never varies,

whereas man acts as he wills. Of his own accord he may do what pains him and cease doing what pleases him. There is therefore, in man, a power superior to matter, which thinks, invents, and also dominates matter. Hence man is more than matter.

(From "Christ or Chaos" by Martin J. Scott, S. J.)

## WHERE DOES MAN COME FROM?

From reason itself, if we use it aright, we know that man is composed of body and soul, that he is made up of body and spirit.

Sound metaphysical psychology teaches us that while we have a body that is in many ways like to the bodies of brute animals around us, we have a soul that is not matter, but is spiritual. Reason itself teaches us that this soul being spiritual could not by any means, under any circumstances have come from an animal soul, and that therefore, the evolution of a human soul from an animal soul is sheer impossibility. To speak of "the mind in the making" is to talk nonsense.

Reason further teaches us that this soul being spiritual is, therefore, immortal. When a tree or an animal dies its principle of life, i.e., its soul just ceases to be. Like the light of a lamp it does not go anywhere; it just goes out. When man dies it is the separation of his soul from his body, and the soul persists in existence.

Moreover, we hold as reasonable men that, since the soul is spiritual, it cannot come from matter, cannot come from the parents, but is, in each and every individual case, created by God.

(From "What Is a Catholic Attitude" by Frances B. LeBuffe, S. J.)

## DOES MAN NEED RELIGION?

Religion is not and can not be ruled out of man's concern. Man by nature turns to religion. No race or tribe known to mankind is without religion of some sort. Whatever is part of man, wherever man exists is natural to him. And what is natural to man cannot be in itself false, since it is attributable to the author of human nature. A particular form of religion may be false, but not religion as such, which is a relationship between man and his maker. A particular religion may or may not be true, but religion in itself is as true as God.

Religion presupposes an intelligent superior power and an intelligent dependent being, man, between whom there can be rational communication. Man's power of choice and his ability to deal with intangibles prove that he is an intelligent being. We have therefore, the intelligent power above and the intelligent power below. It is only rational that communication should exist between these two intelligences, just as a child may hold communication with a person of mature intellect.

(From "Religious Certainty" by Martin J. Scott S. J.)

# WHAT RELIGION DOES MAN NEED?

Does man need one or all of the contradictory religions founded by men during the past 400 years, . . . or does he need the Visible Church founded by Christ which is still on earth like a city on the Mountain top in every part of the world, despite the persecutions, slanders and armed attacks from all nations for 1900 years?

Many people are of opinion that it makes no difference what one believes; but only that one lives a sober and upright life.

Now some religions teach polygamy; some encourage concubinage; some have indecent acts among their so-called sacred rites; and some worship false Gods. Of the 500 religions founded during the past 400 years there are no two that agree in teaching and practice; what one holds as true the other rejects as false; what one reckons as holy the other condemns as insulting to God.

As a matter of fact since all those 500 sects teach contradictory doctrines it is evident that some teach falsehood. Well then, if we hold that these churches are all equally good, do we not say implicitly, that falsehood is as good as truth?

It is a historical fact that Jesus Christ established a Church, not merely for those who lived in His day, but for all mankind to the end of the world, to be His living Voice and to administer the Sacraments of His ordaining.

Unless therefore, there is a church in the world from the days of Our Lord, which declares unmistakably what Christ was, and what He taught, Christ might just as well have revealed nothing, for without a means of infallible interpretation of His Doctrine, it would have perished and become distorted.

In these words Our Lord gave the Apostles their commission to teach His Doctrine and promised His abiding presence with them.

"All power is given to me in Heaven and on earth, going therefore, teach ye all nations; baptizing Them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." Matt. 28:18, 20.

By these words it is clear that Our Lord was speaking to His Apostles in their official capacity, for as individuals they would pass away in a few years.

This propagation of His Doctrine Christ committed to His Apostles as an official body which He declared to be His teaching Church, and which the Apostles declared (in "The Apostles Creed") to be "The Holy Catholic Church." which is functioning from that

moment to the present, and is still Catholic (universal) in every part of the world.

Our Lord gives pre-eminence to St. Peter over the other Apostles in these words: "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven." Matt. 16:19. "Confirm Thy Brethern", Luke 22:32, "Feed my lambs, Feed my sheep." John 21:15-16-17.

See list of Peter's successors page 29.

Copied from Catholic Authors.

## THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST

For 4000 years a chain of prophets came one after another, with constancy and without variation, predicting the coming of Christ and His Divinity, regarding both time and manner.

Perhaps the most convincing proof that Christ claimed to be God was when He was put on His solemn oath to testify truly. The high priest said: "I adjure Thee by the living God, that thou tell us if thou be the Christ the Son of God. . . . and Jesus said to him: I am. And you shall see the Son of man sitting at the right hand of the Power of God, and coming in the clouds of Heaven." Matt. 26:63, 64. Mark 14:62.

The High priest and people understood Jesus to mean that He was God in the true sense, for immediately they adjudged Him guilty of blasphemy and deserving of death.

For gain or to escape calamity, a man may swear to what is false; but no man will lie if it is going to condemn him to a painful death.

Our Lord also says: "I and my Father are one", John 10:30. "Before Abraham was I am"; "All power is given me in Heaven and in earth." Matt. 28:18.

The gospels which have never been successfully refuted, tell us of the miracles wrought by Christ, such as the sudden cures of deaf, dumb, blind, lepers, the interruption of storms, changing water into wine, His walking on the waves, etc.

He foretold His denial by Peter, His betrayal by Judas, and every circumstance of His Passion and death, the mocking, the scourging, the crowning with thorns, the crucifixion: The trials, persecution and martyrdom which would come to his Apostles and the survival of His Church through the centuries.

But the sign that Christ Himself offered as absolute proof of His Divinity was the crowning miracle of His Resurrection from the dead.

"Destroy this Temple and in three days I shall raise it up again," and "No other sign shall be given this evil and adulterous generation than the sign of Jonas the prophet" . . . He did arise from the dead as only God could do, and hence it is that the Church says, with St. Paul "If Christ be not risen from the dead, then is your faith in vain."—**FROM OUR SUNDAY VISITOR AND CATHOLIC AUTHORS.**

# CATHOLIC CHURCH ABSTRACT OF TITLE FROM ST. PETER TO PRESENT POPE

As recorded in History and in the Registers of the Catholic Church.

Every believer in the Divinity of Christ confesses that He was the TRUTH; therefore, any departure from His doctrine must have been away from the TRUTH, and any reformation of His Church or moral standard would change the TRUTH into a falsehood. The word of the Lord endureth for ever. Rom. 1:25. Therefore in the matter of which Church there should be no room for opinion. What the Son of God taught is all fact.

HERE IS THE ABSTRACT OF TITLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH without a single break, brought down from ST. PETER to the present Pontiff.

## ABSTRACT—SUPREME PONTIFFS

NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death	NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death
St. Peter . . . .	33	65-67	St. Julius . . . .	337	352
St. Linus . . . .	67	79	St. Liberus . . . .	352	366
St. Cletus . . . .	79	91	St. Damasus . . . .	366	384
St. Clement I. . . .	91	100	St. Siricius . . . .	384	398
St. Evaristus . . . .	100	109	St. Anastasius		
St. Alexander . . . .	109	119	I . . . . .	398	401-2
St. Sixtus . . . .	119	126	St. Innocent I. . . .	402	417
St. Telesphorus . . . .	128	137	St. Zosimus . . . .	417	418
St. Hyginus . . . .	138	142	St. Boniface I. . . .	418	422
St. Pius . . . . .	142	156	St. Celestine I. . . .	422	432
St. Anicentus . . . .	157	167	St. Sixtus III. . . .	432	440
St. Soter . . . . .	168	176	St. Léo I. . . . .	440	461
St. Eleutherus . . . .	177	189	St. Hilary . . . . .	461	468
St. Victor I. . . . .	190	202	St. Simplicius . . . .	468	483
St. Zephyrinus . . . .	202	217	St. Felix III. . . . .	483	492
St. Calixtus I. . . . .	218	222	St. Gelasius . . . . .	492	496
St. Urban I . . . . .	222	230	St. Anastasius		
St. Pontianus . . . . .	230	235	II . . . . .	496	498
St. Anterus . . . . .	235	236	St. Symmachus . . . .	498	514
St. Fabian . . . . .	236	250	St. Hormisdas . . . .	514	523
St. Cornelius . . . . .	251	253	St. John I . . . . .	523	526
St. Lucius . . . . .	253	254	St. Felix IV. . . . .	526	530
St. Stephen I. . . . .	254	257	Boniface II . . . . .	530	532
St. Sixtus II. . . . .	257	258	John II . . . . .	532	535
St. Dionysius . . . . .	259	268	St. Agapetus I . . . .	535	536
St. Felix . . . . .	269	274	St. Silverius . . . . .	536	538
St. Eutychianus . . . .	275	283	Vigilius . . . . .	537	555
St. Gaius . . . . .	283	296	Pelagius I. . . . .	555	560
St. Marcellinus . . . .	296	304	John III . . . . .	560	573
St. Marcellus . . . . .	307	309	Benedict I . . . . .	574	578
St. Eusebius . . . . .	309	309	Pelagius II . . . . .	578	590
St. Melchiades . . . . .	310	314	St. Gregory I. . . . .	590	604
St. Sylvester . . . . .	314	335	Sabinianus . . . . .	604	606
St. Mark . . . . .	336	336	Boniface III . . . . .	607	607

**ABSTRACT—CONTINUED**

NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death	NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death
St. Boniface IV	608	615	Romanus	897	897
St. Deusdedit..	615	618	Theodore II <sup>a</sup>	897	
Boniface V ...	619	625	John IX	898	900
Honorius	625	638	Benedict IV	900	903
Severinus	640	640	Leo V	903	903
John IV	640	642	Christopher	903	904
Theodore I....	642	649	Sergius III....	904	911
St. Martin	649	655	Anastasius	911	913
St. Eugenius I.	654	657	Lando	913	914
St. Vitalianus.	657	672	John X	914	929
Adeodatus	672	676	Leo VI	928	929
Donus	676	678	Stephen VIII	929	931
St. Agatho	678	681	John XI	931	936
St. Leo II....	682	683	Leo VI (VII).	936	939
St. Benedict II	684	685	Stephen IX	939	942
John V	685	686	Marinus II	942	946
Conon	686	687	Agapetus II	946	955
St. Sergius I	687	701	John XII	955	964
John VI	701	705	Leo VIII	963	965
John VII	705	707	Benedict V	964	965
Sisinnius	708	708	John XIII	965	972
Constantine I.	708	715	Benedict VI	973	974
St. Gregory II.	715	731	Benedict VII	974	983
St. Gregory III	731	741	John XIV	983	984
St. Zacharias ..	741	752	Boniface VII..	984	985
Stephen II	752	752	John XV	985	996
Stephen III...	752	757	Gregory V	996	999
St. Paul I	757	767	Sylvester II	999	1003
Constantine II <sup>1</sup>	767	768	John XVII	1003	1003
Stephen IV	768	772	John XVIII	1003	1009
Hadrian I	772	795	Sergius IV	1009	1012
St. Leo III....	795	816	Benedict VIII.	1012	1024
Stephen V	816	817	John XIX	1024	1033
St. Paschal I..	817	824	Benedict IX...	1033	1045
Eugenius II...	824	827	Gregory VI	1045	1046
Valentinus	827	827	Clement II	1046	1047
Gregory IV	827	844	Damascus II..	1048	1048
Sergius II	844	847	St. Leo IX....	1049	1054
St. Leo IV	847	855	Victor II	1055	1057
Benedict III...	855	858	Stephen X	1057	1058
St. Nicholas I.	858	867	Benedict X	1058	1059
Hadrian II	867	872	Nicholas II....	1059	1061
John VIII	872	882	Alexander II..	1061	1073
Marinus I	882	884	St. Gregory VII	1073	1085
Hadrian III	884	885	Victor III	1086	1087
Stephen VI	885	891	Urban II	1088	1099
Formosus	891	896	Paschal II	1099	1118
Boniface VI	896	896	Gelasius II	1118	1119
Stephen VI			Calixtus II	1119	1124
(VII)	896	897	Honorius II	1124	1130

<sup>1</sup> Antipope.

<sup>2</sup> Pope Theodore II's pontificate lasted only twenty days.

**ABSTRACT—CONTINUED**

NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death	NAME	Date of Election or Consecration	Date of Death
Innocent II	..1130	1143	Paul II	.....1464	1471
Celestine II	...1143	1144	Sixtus IV	....1471	1484
Lucius II	.....1144	1145	Innocent VIII	.1484	1492
Eugenius III	..1145	1153	Alexander VI	..1492	1503
Anastasius IV	1153	1154	Pius III	.....1503	1503
Hadrian IV	..1154	1159	Julius II	.....1503	1513
Alexander III	.1159	1181	Leo X	.....1513	1521
Lucius III	....1181	1185	Hadrian VI	...1522	1523
Urban III	....1185	1187	Clement VII	..1523	1534
Gregory VIII	..1187	1187	Paul III	.....1534	1549
Clement III	..1187	1191	Julius III	....1550	1555
Celestine III	..1191	1198	Marcellus II	...1555	1555
Innocent III	...1198	1216	Paul IV	.....1555	1559
Honorius III	..1216	1227	Pius IV	.....1559	1565
Gregory IX	...1227	1241	St. Pius V	....1566	1572
Celestine IV	...1241	1241	Gregory XIII	..1572	1585
Innocent IV	...1243	1254	Sixtus V	.....1585	1590
Alexander IV	.1254	1261	Urban VII	....1590	1590
Urban IV	....1261	1264	Gregory XIV	..1590	1591
Clement IV	...1265	1268	Innocent IX	...1591	1591
Gregory X	...1271	1276	Clement VIII	..1592	1605
Innocent V	...1276	1276	Leo XI	.....1605	1605
Hadrian V	....1276	1276	Paul V	.....1605	1621
John XXI	....1276	1277	Gregory XV	..1621	1623
Nicholas III	..1277	1280	Urban VIII	...1623	1644
Martin IV	....1281	1285	Innocent X	...1644	1655
Honorius IV	..1285	1287	Alexander VII	.1655	1667
Nicholas IV	...1288	1292	Clement IX	..1667	1669
St. Celestine V	1294	1294	Clement X	...1670	1676
Boniface VIII	.1294	1303	Innocent XI	..1676	1689
Benedict XI	..1303	1304	Alexander VIII	1689	1691
Clement V	...1305	1314	Innocent XII	..1691	1700
John XXII	...1316	1334	Clement XI	...1700	1721
Benedict XII	..1334	1342	Innocent XIII	.1721	1724
Clement VI	...1342	1352	Benedict XIII	.1724	1730
Innocent VI	...1352	1362	Clement XII	..1730	1740
Urban V	.....1362	1370	Benedict XIV	.1740	1758
Gregory XI	..1370	1378	Clement XIII	..1758	1769
Urban VI	....1378	1389	Clement XIV	..1769	1774
Clement VII <sup>1</sup>	..1378	1394	Pius VI	.....1775	1799
Benedict XIII <sup>2</sup>	.1394	1423	Pius VII	.....1800	1823
Boniface IX	...1389	1404	Leo XII	.....1823	1829
Innocent VII	..1404	1406	Pius VIII	....1829	1830
Gregory XII	...1406	1415	Gregory XVI	..1831	1846
Alexander V	..1409	1410	Pius IX	.....1846	1877
John XXIII	...1410	1415	Leo XIII	....1877	1903
Martin V	....1417	1431	Pius X	.....1903	1914
Eugenius IV	..1431	1447	Benedict XV	..1914	1922
Nicholas V	....1447	1455	Pius XI	.....1922	1939
Calixtus III	...1455	1458	Pius XII	.....1939	
Pius II	.....1458	1464			

<sup>1</sup> Anti Pope (Count Robert of Geneva.)

<sup>2</sup> Anti Pope deposed by counsels of Pisa and Constance

# IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THE CHURCH OF THE IGNORANT?

Well, maybe. But note this only partial list of the many brilliant minds in the literary field alone, who in recent memory, have come into the Catholic Church in adult life with eyes wide open:

Sheila Kay-Smith, Sigrid Undset, Paul Claudel, G. K. Chesterton, Compton Mackenzie, Alfred Noyes, Joyce Kilmer, F. Marion Crawford, Giovanni Papini, Johannes Jorgensen, Maurice Baring, Theodore Maynard, Ronald Knox, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, Shane Leslie, "Richard Dehan," Max Pemberton, John L. Stoddard, Aubrey de Vere, Robert Hugh Benson, Coventry Patmore, "Artemus Ward," Joel Chandler Harris, Michael Williams, Rose Hawthorne, "John Ayscough," Henry Harland, C. C. Martindale, Richard Lynn Edsal, Robert H. Lord, Lucas Malet, Mary Angela Dickens, Cecil Chesterton, Frank H. Spearman, Selden P. Delany, Charles Warren Stoddard, Isabel Clarke, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Wilfred Meynell, Enid Dennis, George Parsons Lathrop, Katherine E. Conway, C. Kegan Paul, "Guy Thorne," John William Conybear, Anita Bartle, Edwin Harrison Barker, Olive Constance, Dom Bede Camm, John Swinnerton, Norman Wise, John Moody, Founder Moody's Magazine, Haywood Broun, etc., etc.

Of 3,000 American converts 372 were Protestant clergymen, 115 doctors, 126 lawyers, 45 former members of Congress, 12 governors of states, 180 Army and Navy officers, and 206 authors, musicians and persons of cultural prominence. These figures were gleaned from an issue of "OUR SUNDAY VISITOR."

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**"LORD THAT I MAY SEE." SUCH WAS THE CRY OF THE MAN OF THE GOSPEL. SUCH IS THE CRY OF MANY TODAY EARNESTLY SEARCHING FOR THE TRUTH. IT HAS BEEN THE PURPOSE OF THIS LITTLE BOOKLET TO DISPEL ALL DOUBT AND CONFUSION. IT IS ATTENDED WITH THE PRAYER THAT YOU DEAR READER, MAY EXPERIENCE THE HAPPINESS THAT COMES FROM A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH. WRITE TO,**

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**AND A COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS  
WILL BE SENT TO YOU WITHOUT ANY COST OR  
OBLIGATION.**

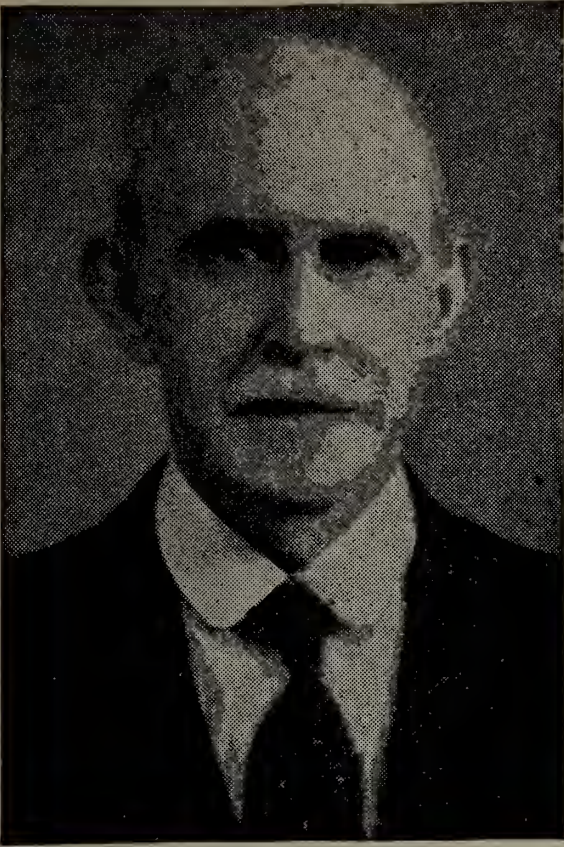
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## PRAYER FOR TRUTH

If I am right Thy Grace impart  
Still in that right to stay,  
If I am wrong then guide my heart  
To find a better way.



## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOKLET



The author of this booklet, Sergeant Peter O'Donnell was born in County Mayo, Ireland, died at Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A., December 4th, 1939, aged 74. He was not only "a hearer," but a "doer of the word," a man of few words but of many actions. Mr. O'Donnell was a determined character and capable business man. He desired wealth, not to satisfy the vanities of this world but, to be able to help the poor and unfortunate who sought the light of

faith in Christ. The many charities of Mr. O'Donnell were unknown except to a few intimates. Archbishop John J. Cantwell of Los Angeles who spoke at the funeral mass for Mr. O'Donnell truly said "Mr. O'Donnell was a dutiful son who walked constantly in the presence of God." The will of God was the compass which guided him through a happy life of great accomplishment. He was co-founder of "The Missionary Catechists." God alone knows how many souls gained salvation only because of Peter O'Donnell and his blessed works.

Long Beach, California, is the mecca for many elderly retired people. Men congregate daily at the pier end in downtown Long Beach. An open forum results. There one can hear arguments pro and con on almost any subject. Not infrequently these meetings are used by those who desire to villify and condemn the Catholic Church and its works. This is what gave Mr. O'Donnell the inspiration to compile this book.

Attacks against the Church at public meetings in Long Beach, California, gave Mr. O'Donnell the desire to correct such falsehoods. This booklet is the result. There is no doubt but what many a soul has been started along the road to salvation through this little booklet. At this writing, more than two million copies have been printed and circulated throughout the world. **May the work of Peter O'Donnell inspire others to do likewise.**

## JUDAISM FULL-BLOSSOMED IS CATHOLICITY

Christian indebtedness to the Jews is infinitely great. Without the revelations of God to His chosen children, without the Old Testament writings, without Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, David, Isaiah, Daniel and the rest of the prophets, there would not have been such a thing as the Christian religion. That is why Cardinal Manning said to the Jews who came to do him honor—"I would not be true to my faith did I not venerate yours".

The belief of the holy Jews, those who lived and worshipped according to the Torah (Pentateuch), centered in the coming of the Anointed One, for Whom they prayed morning, noon and night. The Messiah He was called in Hebrew, the Christ is His designation in Greek. The primary difference between the Torah Jews (the Orthodox) and Christians is that Jews pray for the coming of the Christ whereas Christians believe that He came in the time, place and manner that the Old Testament said the Messiah would come, and that His name is Jesus.

The Messiah was to be born of the house of David, as foretold in the Second Book of Kings (chap. VII, Verse 12). Jesus was born of Mary who belonged to the house of David, as did Joseph the foster father of Jesus.

The Messiah was to be born of a virgin, as Isaiah foretold (C. VII, 14). By a miracle of God, Mary, the Virgin, gave birth to Jesus, just as by a miracle Sarah, the barren wife of Abraham, gave birth to Isaac in her old age, from whom all Jews descended.

The Messiah was to be born in Bethlehem, the City of David, as Michaeas (V.2) foretold. Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

The Messiah was to be born 483 years after the decree of Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem, as foretold by Daniel (C. IX). In the fullness of that time Jesus was born.

Jesus, the Jewish Messiah, came, as He said, to "fulfil" and not to "destroy" the Old Law of the Jews. With Jesus came the New Covenant predicted by Jeremias (XXXI, 31). That is why the Old Testament combined with the New Testament make up the Christian Bible. One contains the agreement God made with the chosen people, while the other contains the fulfilment, extention and elevation of the Old Law.

Judaism was based upon a revelation given to an exclusive people, the children of Israel, and was to be binding upon the Jews until the fuller revelation came with the Messiah. It would extend the priesthood, temple and sacrifice to all nations in place of one favored nation. In other words, the religion of the Jewish nation was to blossom out into a universal religion, a religion of all nations. That is why the Church of the Messiah is called the Catholic Church, the word Catholic meaning universal.

The Temple of the Jews, the "one central place" (Deut. XII), where the Old Law commanded the Jews to offer sacrifice, was destroyed by the soldiers of Titus in the Year 70 A.D. Its destruction was foretold by Daniel (C. IX). The Temple is no more. With

the exile of the Jews from land to land, with the temple non-existent for 1900 years, with no longer a Sanhedrin (religious authoritative court), and the loss of genealogical tables, the priesthood of Aaron ceased to exist. Jews have rabbis (teachers) today but not priests (men ordained to offer sacrifice). Hence pathetic indeed is the praying at the Wailing Wall and elsewhere for the impossible, the rebuilding of the temple and the reinstatement of the sacrifice of old, for they came to an end by the will of God 1900 years ago, and not by mere accident.

In place of the one temple with a single altar for the exclusive use of the Jews; in place of the genealogical priesthood of Aaron, the Messiah instituted a new priesthood, one without genealogy, as David foretold, according to the Order of Melchisedech (Ps. XIX). Instead of the bloody sacrifice of the Jews, the Messiah instituted the "clean oblation" predicted by Malachias (C. 1; v. 11). In place of one temple and altar, the Messiah caused altars to be erected in all lands. Thus was fulfilled the prophecy that the "clean oblation" would be offered to God "from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof".

All this goes to show that when a Jew enters the Catholic Church he does not deny the faith of his fathers of old in Israel. On the contrary, he becomes a Catholic because he believes in the Old as well as the New Testaments; he believes that the old Jewish faith he honors is full-blossomed in Christianity.

When a Jew enters the Catholic Church he begins for the first time to get a proper appreciation of the great personages in Israel. He joins with Catholics throughout the world in paying divine homage to Jesus, the Messianic Son of David, within whose veins flowed the blood of Israel's kings; in honoring Mary, the mother of Jesus, as the Lily of Israel, the holiest of all holy women; in honoring Joseph the most just man; in honoring the twelve apostles; St. Paul the greatest theologian of Christendom; and the thousands of members of the Church of the Jewish Messiah in its primitive days, all of them Jews. All that was great and glorious in ancient Judaism he finds in elevated form in the Catholic Church that was commissioned to teach ALL nations, and infinitely more. In addition to his admiration for Moses he has the privilege of loving Jesus whom Isaiah foretold as "the Emanuel, the God with us", the "Wonderful, Counsellor, God the Mighty, Father of the world to come, the Prince of Peace" (IX). Dr. Joseph Klausner of the Hebrew University got a glimpse of Jesus when he wrote ("Jesus Of Nazareth") that "in the ethical code of Jesus there is sublimity, distinctiveness and originality in form unparalleled in any other Hebrew code". Jesus hangs on the Cross today with outstretched arms appealingly awaiting the coming of His kinsmen into their inheritance.

**BY DAVID GOLDSTEIN  
BOSTON, MASS.**

**AUTHOR OF "JEWISH PANORAMA"  
IMPRIMATUR, MOST REV. JOHN J. CANTWELL, D. D.  
ARCHBISHOP OF LOS ANGELES**

## Catholics Do Not Believe:

That the Pope has temporal rights in the United States. That the Pope is God and can do no wrong. That the Pope can claim political allegiance.

That the Pope can nullify laws, oaths or contracts.

That Protestant husbands and wives are living in sin. That marriages of Protestants are invalid.

That the children of Protestants are illegitimate.

That contracts with Protestants may be broken.

That Protestants may be hated or persecuted.

That Protestants will all be damned.

That public schools are an evil.

That they ought to be abolished or destroyed.

That education ought not to be universal and free.

That they can buy forgiveness of sin.

That they can purchase freedom from Purgatory.

That they can get indulgence to commit sin.

That sin can be forgiven without repentance.

That images may be worshipped.

That anybody or thing may be worshipped or adored but the One True God.

That the Blessed Virgin Mary is equal to God.

That divorce should be countenanced or allowed.

That Baptism is not necessary to Salvation.

## Catholics Do Believe:

That truth is one, therefore there can be but one true religion.

That unity of doctrine is essential; and only one religion has this unity of doctrine.

Clothes do not make the man.

That trust in God and His mercy without faith and good works is presumption.

That philanthropy is not God-like charity.

That mysteries and doctrines of the Church are not against reason, but may be above reason.

That Baptism is necessary for salvation.

That there must be an infallible authority to interpret the Bible; man's reason is not infallible.—

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, Huntington, Ind.

## What Protestant Historians Say:

DEAN STANLEY—"Life and Lett. of Dean Stanley," Vol. 1, p. 151: "I am convinced that Protestantism in general treats Catholics with shameful ignorance and unfairness."

DR. SCHAFF—"Polit. Ecel. Cond. U. S.," p. 239: "The Roman Catholic Church is bemired from day to day with all possible calumnies."

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