

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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### REFINING INFLUENCES

North, East and West temples have risen in response to the human craving for intercourse with the higher powers. Mass and liturgy go sounding down the corridors of time. Gorgeous ceremonies and unadorned prayer and thanksgiving reflect the different tastes and moods of the ages and generations. At last, in the glare and furnace heat of this apocalyptic outburst, we begin to discern the unity of purpose that underlies these zones of experience. There are spiritual climates it seems; and souls thrive in congenial temperatures. What room is there for controversy about fashions in the trenches of Flanders and France, where the forces of right and wrong are locked in deadly conflict? Our brave boys are facing realities. Fictions wither in that air. Scorn for misguided folk melts into tenderness when the spirit of truth and goodness appears in radiant words and deeds, shedding an unearthly glory over ghastly scenes and sufferings. The quality of reverence bred in such a school is sure to be high and pure. When it returns, like the later rain, to fertilize and freshen our home fields of religious effort, who can tell its regenerating effects upon our common life? Then it may well be that Matthew Arnold's verses concerning progress will echo a widening faith and entail the fine accomplishment of reverence for all that is pure and good and true.

### REVERENCE ALWAYS

It is not easy to view with an impartial eye the amusements that fill so large a place in the lives of the toiling multitudes. The theatre and picture shows call for more supervision than should be necessary in these strenuous times. The drama in its higher flights cannot be expected to attract crowds, but, while it is natural for men and women to seek a respite from cares that weigh heavily on their spirits, it is neither natural nor expedient that the decent conventions of the stage should be swept aside to gratify a taste for wild display. Coarse jokes about husbands and wives, sweethearts and babies, are doubly objectionable when our bravest and best are suffering indescribably in the trenches. Reverence should extend to our lighter hours and occasions. Do some of the people behind and before the footlights imagine that charitable gifts can condone such excesses or ceremonial parade balance offences against morals? To stand in awe of the unseen realities of life and death is the mark of a nature attuned to the deeper chords of human feeling. All great artists have been reverent in presence of widespread sorrow.

### OUR ENEMY

There is no more insidious foe to fair dealing than the desire to conceal our real views and feelings beneath a compliant demeanor. "Trust thy deeper self" is a counsel of wisdom in all the affairs of life. Perhaps the best safeguard against serious error is to be found in the cultivation of reverence for the best and truest things of whom we have certain knowledge. Yet the golden rule between stolid immobility and rash will-worship is not to be reached without prolonged effort. "Honor to whom honor is due" is a good working hypothesis. "We needs must love the highest when we see it," owned the penitent Queen in Tennyson's poem. The day of mock dignities is passing. The fiery trial into which the civilized world is plunged will leave few conventional distinctions intact. The judgment of falsities goes on apace. Only real things will abide such questioning as is now decreed by the spirit that lives and works behind appearances. Yet, when all is said, there is ample room for this spirit to grow and blossom into the finer flower of spiritual courtesy. So much for generalities! The visionary sense may help us to a larger view of the spiritual evolution that is the counterpart of the material one. Here Goethe's summary of "The Three Reverences" may suggest

the line of advance. It is a far cry from the lonely Chaldean shepherd, spell-bound beneath the midnight sky on the Mesopotamian height, to the brooding poet of the Westmoreland lakes and fells; yet Wordsworth's lines express the same exaltation of soul in presence of Nature's grandeur and beauty, for behind the visible universe each felt the pulse of "a spirit that impels all thinking things, all objects of all thought, and rolls through all things."

### JUST DREAMS

The paint-box of dreams is a wonderful thing. Real artists it makes of us all. It helps us deprive this old life of its sting, its heartaches, its worries and gall. The disconcerting clouds in my sky may accrue through which not a ray of light gleams. I moisten my brush and I alter their hue by using my paint-box of dreams. I paint away troubles with touches of red—the red that means hope to my mind. Or maybe I use a bright orange instead, for it will work wonders, I find. And when I have painted my picture I rest, and marvel at what I have done. The paint-box of dreams has been put to the test, it's brought out the happiness sun. You may not believe that you own such a box, but listen, dear reader, you do. It's there in your heart, safely guarded by locks, the key belongs only to you. Don't let it be idle. Much comfort 'twill bring. Let's brighten the picture today. The paint-box of dreams is a wonderful thing. 'Twill color your troubles away.

### BLACK POVERTY

Poverty is truly a light load to the young, but a heavy burden to the old. The poverty which is going to pass away, like an infantile disease, is a small thing, and may prove, like it, a means of immunity from further attack; but the poverty which is nipping like a frost and making for the aged "times most bad, without the hope of better to be had"—that is the poverty which crucifies and is a living death. When poverty comes, not to pinch young stomachs, but to "clem" the children, when it comes to make the necessary doctor's visit a grudging luxury, then poverty appears in its worst aspect, and all the poetry in the world—which tells you that it is a salutary lesson, that it is a blessing in disguise—is only a lie to the wrung heart. One of the worst features of this belated poverty is that penury does not make one feel humble, but often makes one envious of others. The want of rich victuals is a small thing, but that we are envious of the prosperity of others is a great evil, and the canker of poverty—for poverty is only a comparative term—is a very real misfortune. No measure exists for poverty, except in the heart's ledger. A millionaire complains of poverty if the income tax goes up a few dollars, and possibly suffers more in his pride than the poor widow does when sugar goes up three cents in the pound, although that is a trial which may mean some pinching in the teacup.

### THE SOUL UNHURT

But the truth is that poverty is an external circumstance which, although it may prove unward, cannot hurt the soul. The real pangs in life are those which injure your self-respect, which derogate from your consciousness of excellence—which is the wine of life, and stimulates us to exertion and floods us with happiness. But poverty is an incident which can be neglected by a stalwart soul. We know that virtue is not confined to the rich; courage is as common—indeed, more common—among the poor. We can look poverty in the face without a blush, but how can we face a disaster which tells us that we are failures, that we have missed the mark of life? Poverty or wealth is a chance, an accident, but to deprive one of merit strikes home.

Let little children also come far more frequently (than they generally do) to receive our Lord. Only two conditions are required; a right intention, and freedom from mortal sin,—and who more likely to fulfill these two conditions than little children?—Archbishop Bourne.

## VON HERTLING'S SPEECH

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR AGREES TO WILSON'S FOUR PRINCIPLES

Amsterdam, Feb. 28.—Following is a full report of Chancellor von Hertling's speech yesterday in the Reichstag: "The Reichstag has a right to receive an explanatory statement in regard to the foreign situation and the attitude of the Government concerning it. I will meet the obligation arising therefrom, even though I entertain certain doubts as to the utility and success of dialogues carried on by ministers and statesmen of belligerent countries. "Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons recently expressed the opinion that we would get much nearer peace if, instead of this, responsible representatives of the belligerent powers would come together in an intimate meeting for discussion. I can only agree with him that that would be the way to remove numerous intentional and unintentional misunderstandings and compel our enemies to take our words as they are meant, and on their part also to show their colors.

### WANTS COMPROMISE SETTLEMENTS

"I cannot at any rate discover that the words which I spoke here on two occasions were received in hostile countries objectively and without prejudice. Moreover, discussion in an intimate gathering alone could lead to understanding on many individual questions which can really be settled only by compromise. "It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object of the jump-giving ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example from the Government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding. "Meanwhile it does not appear as if Mr. Runciman's suggestion has a chance of assuming tangible shape, and I must adhere to the existing methods of dialogue across the Channel and ocean.

### REPLY ON WILSON PRINCIPLES

"Adopting this method, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of Feb. 11 represents, perhaps, a small step toward a mutual rapprochement. I therefore pass over the preliminary and excessively long declarations in order to address myself immediately to the principles which, in President Wilson's opinion, must be applied in a mutual exchange of views. "The first clause says that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent. "Who would contradict this? The phrase, coined by the great father of the Church, Augustine, 1,500 years ago—'justitia fundamentum regnorum'—is still valid to-day. Certain is it that only peace based in all its parts on the principles of justice has a prospect of endurance.

"The second clause expresses the desire that peoples and provinces shall not be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power.

"This clause, too, can be unconditionally assented to. Indeed, one wonders that the President of the United States considered it necessary to emphasize it anew. This clause contains a polemic against conditions long vanished, views against Cabinet politics and Cabinet wars, against mixing state territory and princely and private property, which belong to a past that is far behind us.

### SUGGESTS ILLUSION BY PRESIDENT

"I do not want to be discourteous but when one remembers the earlier utterances of President Wilson, one might think that he is laboring under the illusion that there exists in Germany an antagonism between an autocratic government and a mass of people without rights. "And yet President Wilson knows (as, at any rate, the German edition of his book on the State proves) German political literature, and he knows, therefore, that with us princes and Governments are the highest members of the nation as a whole, organized in the form of a State, the highest members with whom the final decision lies. But, seeing that they also, as the supreme organs, belong to the whole, the decision is of such a nature that only the welfare of the whole is the guiding line for a decision to be taken. It may be useful to point this out expressly to President Wilson's countrymen.

"Then finally at the close of the second clause the game of the balance of power is declared to be forever discredited. We, too, can

only gladly applaud. As is well known, it was England which invented the principle of the maintenance of the balance of power in order especially to apply it when one of the States on the European Continent threatened to become too powerful for her. It was only another expression for England's domination.

"The third clause, according to which every territorial settlement involved in this War must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States, is the only application of the foregoing in a definite direction, or a deduction from it, and is therefore included in the assent given to that clause.

"Now, in the fourth clause he demands that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world. Here also, I can give assent in principle, and I declare, therefore, with President Wilson that a general peace on such a basis is discussable.

### WILSON "IN ADVANCE OF REALITIES"

"Only one reservation is to be made. These principles must not be proposed by the President of the United States alone, but they must also be recognized definitely by all States and nations. President Wilson, who reproaches the German Chancellor with a certain amount of backwardness, seems to me in his fight of ideas to have hurried far in advance of existing realities.

"Certainly a League of Nations, erected upon justice and mutual unselfish appreciation, a condition of humanity in which war, together with all that remains of the earliest barbarism, should have completely disappeared and in which there should be no bloody sacrifices, no self-mutilation of peoples, no destruction of laboriously acquired cultural values—that would be an aim devoutly to be desired.

"But that aim has not yet been reached. There does not yet exist a court of arbitration set up by all nations for the safeguarding of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German Chancellor is speaking to the court of the entire world, I must, as things stand to-day, in the name of the German Empire and her Allies, decline this court as prejudicial, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration existed and gladly as I would cooperate to realize such ideals.

"Unfortunately, however, there is no trace of a similar state of mind on the part of the leading powers in the Entente. England's War aims, as recently expressed in Lloyd George's speeches, are still thoroughly imperialistic and want to impose on the world a peace according to England's good pleasure. When England talks about peoples' right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt, or India.

### REJECTS CONQUEST AIM IN RUSSIA

Declaring that the new German operations against Russia were taken at the request of the population to restore order, and that they did not aim at conquest, the Chancellor continued:

"Our War aims from the beginning were the defense of the Fatherland, the maintenance of our territorial integrity, and the freedom of our economic development. Our warfare, even where it must be aggressive in action, is defensive in aim. I lay especial stress upon that just now in order that no misunderstandings shall arise about our operation in the East.

"After the breaking off of peace negotiations by the Russian delegates on Feb. 10 we had a free hand as against Russia. The sole aim of the advance of our troops, which was begun seven days after the rupture, was to safeguard the fruits of our peace with Ukraine. Aims of conquest were in no way a determining factor. We were strengthened in this by the Ukrainians' appeal for support in bringing about order in their young State against the disturbances carried out by the Bolsheviks.

"If further military operations in other regions have taken place, the same applies to them. They in no way aim at conquest. They are solely taking place at the urgent appeals and representations of the populations for protection against atrocities and devastation by red guards and other bands. They have, therefore, been undertaken in the name of humanity. They are measures of assistance, and have no other character. It is a question of creating peace and order in the interest of peaceable populations.

"We do not intend to establish ourselves, for example, in Esthonia or Livonia. In Courland and Lithuania our chief object is to create organs of self-determination and self-administration. Our military action, however, has produced a success far exceeding the original aim.

"News was received yesterday that Petrograd had accepted our conditions and had sent its representa-

tives to Brest-Litovsk for further negotiations. Accordingly, our delegates traveled thither last evening. It is possible that there will still be dispute about the details, but the main thing has been achieved. The will to peace has been expressly announced from the Russian side while the conditions have been accepted and the conclusion of peace must ensue within a very short time.

"To safeguard the fruits of our peace with Ukraine, our army command drew the sword. Peace with Russia will be the happy result.

"Peace negotiations with Rumania began at Bucharest yesterday. It appeared necessary that Secretary von Kuhlmann should be present there during the first days when the foundations were laid. Now, however, he will presumably soon go to Brest-Litovsk. It is to be remembered regarding negotiations with Rumania that we are not taking part in them alone, and are under obligation to champion the interests of our Allies, Austria Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and to see to it that a compromise is arranged there regarding any divergent desires that will possibly give rise to difficulties, but these difficulties will be overcome.

"With regard to Rumania, too, the guiding principle will be that we must, and desired to, convert into friends the States with which on the basis of the success of our army we now conclude peace.

"I will say a word regarding Poland, on behalf of which the Entente and President Wilson have recently appeared specially to interest themselves, as a well-known country liberated from oppressive dependence on Czarist Russia by the united forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary, for the purpose of establishing an independent State, which, in unrestricted development of its national culture shall at the same time become a pillar of peace in Europe.

"The constitutional problem—in the narrower sense the question what constitution the new State shall receive—could not, as is easily understood, be immediately decided, and is still in the stage of exhaustive discussions between the three countries concerned. A fresh difficulty has been added to the many difficulties which have in this connection to be overcome, difficulties especially in the economic domain in consequence of the collapse of old Russia. This difficulty results from the delimitation of the frontier between the new State and adjacent Russian territory. For this reason the news of peace with the Ukraine at first evoked great uneasiness in Poland. I hope, however, that with good will and proper regard to the ethnographical conditions a compromise on the claims will be reached. The announced intention to make a serious attempt in this direction has greatly calmed Polish circles.

"In the regulation of the frontier question only what is indispensable on military grounds will be demanded on Germany's part.

"The Entente are fighting for the acquisition of portions of Austro-Hungarian territory by Italy and for the severance of Palestine, Syria, and Arabia from the Turkish Empire. England hopes by the creation of a dependent protectorate to annex new portions of territory to the British Empire and to increase and round off its British possessions, especially in Africa.

"In the face of this policy Entente statesmen dare to represent Germany as the disturber of peace, who, in the interest of world peace, must be confined within the narrowest bounds. By a system of lies and calumny they endeavor to instigate their own people and neutral countries against the Central Powers and to disturb neutral countries with the spectre of the violation of neutrality by Germany.

"Regarding the intrigues recently carried on in Switzerland we never thought, nor will we think, of assailing Swiss neutrality. We are much indebted to Switzerland. We express gratitude to her, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Spain, which by her geographical position is exposed to special difficulties, and no less to the extra-European countries which have not entered the war, for their manly attitude in that, despite all temptations and oppressions, they preserve their neutrality.

"The world is longing for peace, but the Governments of the enemy countries are again inflaming the passion for war. There are however other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped that these voices will multiply.

"The world yearns for peace and desires nothing more than that the sufferings of war under which it groans should come to an end. But the Governments of the enemy States contrive ever anew to stir the war fury among their peoples. A continuation of the War to the utmost, so far as has transpired, the most recent watchword issued by the conference of Versailles, and in the English Premier's speeches it again finds loud echo. There are, however, other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped that these voices will multiply.

"Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the

agonies of the mutilated and the distress and sufferings of the peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity.—N. Y. Times.

## WILSON'S FOUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PEACE

(From the President's Address of Feb. 11 Before Congress)

First—That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

Third—Every territorial settlement involved in this War must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States; and,

Fourth—That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world.

## FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

We have already referred to the big movement launched in our country to take care of French War Orphans. At first blush this would certainly appear to be a most charitable work, but an analysis of the concrete movement betrays that it is anything but that. The government of France will not permit any of its war orphans to be educated in religious institutions. They are to be educated solely in laical schools, where text-books will be used from which the very name of God and Christ have been sedulously eliminated. Our information is based on unquestionable authority. The latest authority from whom we have heard is the wife of the grand-son of Lafayette, who was over here with the French Commission, a few months ago.

We were greatly surprised, therefore, when we read in the "Modern Woodman" that the Order of Woodmen of America will interest itself as a body in educating French orphans. If the intention were to bring these orphans to America and adopt them as children to be raised in the home, it would not be so bad. However, it is not the intention of the French government to send these orphans over here. There seems to be no good reason for educating them in institutions even in France. For a long time the cry has been that there are too many orphan families in France. Hence of all countries, the fathers and mothers of France would best be able to adopt a child. The natural way of raising a child is in the home, and orphan asylums, even when they are under religious management, must be regarded as only the next best way. Even poverty stricken Belgium is unwilling to send her children over here unless they have close relatives in this country. Hence, to adopt French orphan children means merely to assume the burden of support of a child in an institution (in France) from which religion will be debarred.—Our Sunday Visitor.

## ARCHBISHOP PRENDERGAST DEAD

Archbishop Edmond Francis Prendergast of Philadelphia, who had been confined to his bed since December 15th, died of diabetes on Tuesday Feb. 26. The deceased prelate was in his seventy-fifth year.

Archbishop Prendergast was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on May 5, 1843, and came of a family that has given many prominent members to the Catholic Church. He came to the United States in 1859, studied at St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia, and was ordained at the cathedral in Philadelphia in November, 1865.

He was first assigned as assistant pastor at St. Paul's, Philadelphia. He served subsequently as rector of St. Mark's, Bristol, Pa.; then at Allentown, Pa., until 1874; from 1874-97, rector of St. Malachi's; Vicar-General of Diocese, 1895-97; consecrated, February 24, 1897, Titular Bishop of Scillio. In May, 1911, he became Archbishop of Philadelphia, being the third Archbishop of the Archdiocese and the seventh Bishop since the establishment of Philadelphia as a diocese by Pius VII. in 1808.—Buffalo Echo.

"If, in order to communicate daily, we had to wait until we were perfect," wrote Fénelon, the famous Archbishop of Cambrai, "we should go on waiting forever."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Through the direct intervention of the Pope with the Emperor of Austria over five hundred Italian prisoners suffering from tuberculosis have been released and have arrived in Italy.

Rome, January 16.—The Acta Apostolicae Sedis contains the following: The elevation of the feast of St. Joseph, March 19, and St. Michael the Archangel, September 29, to the rank of doubles of first class.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. D. M. Gorman, LL. D., president of Dubuque College Dubuque, Iowa, has been named to succeed the late Rt. Rev. A. J. Gloroux as Bishop of Boise, Idaho. Msgr. Gorman was born in Iowa and educated at the college of which he became the head.

At the request of Cardinal Dubois the Pope has also been pleased to give the pallium by personal right to the Bishop of St. Die, in the invaded regions, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his consecration. Bishop Foucault has played a conspicuous part in the troubled times of the last three years, remaining always at the disposition of his people, whom he has considerably sustained.

At the recent meeting of the New York chapter, K. of C. the pleasing announcement was made that Rodman Wanamaker, of New York, had donated six valuable pianos to the K. of C. War relief committee, these superb instruments to be distributed among the K. of C. recreation clubs at the different training camps and cantonments.

At the Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary in Brooklyn, Rev. Adolph Charles Misch, a former Lutheran minister, was received into the Church. The pastor, Rev. John Vogel, officiated at the ceremony. The convert was born in Canada and was for many years pastor of a Lutheran church in the State of New York.

Sir Douglas Haig is not a Catholic, but a Presbyterian. The misleading statement to the contrary, which was copied into this column Feb. 16th, arose probably from the following Catholic note which appeared in the CATHOLIC RECORD May 12, 1917: Rev. Father Haig, C. S. S. R., the Superior of the Redemptorist House at Perth, Scotland, is a brother of Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British army in France and a convert.

In the presence of eight Bishops and many priests, Msgr. Gannon was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Erie, Pa. Diocese, Wednesday Feb. 6. The ceremonies took place in St. Peter's Cathedral at Erie. Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban of Scranton was consecrator with Bishop McCort of Philadelphia and Bishop McDevitt of Harrisburg as assistant Bishops. The sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, President of the Catholic University of Washington, D. C. His discourse dealt with powers, privileges and responsibilities of the Episcopacy. The speaker contrasted unity in the Church with the discord and strife in the world.

The Rev. Filippo Caterini, O. P., who has been elected Procurator General of the Dominicans, belongs to a family well known in the religious world. He was born in 1881 and is consequently young for so responsible a position. He joined the Dominicans at Rome while still very young; he studied at the College of St. Thomas Aquinas and took there his degree as doctor of canon law. In 1910 he was elected prior of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, and in 1914 of the Minerva, Rome. His cousin, Father Caterini, S. J., was until last year rector of the Gregorian University here, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Scotland's loss is caused by the death, in his eighty-first year, of Right Rev. Dr. Aeneas Chisholm, Bishop of Aberdeen. He was an alumnus of Blair's College and the Gregorian University, Rome. He came of the Chisholms of Knockfinn, an ancient Scottish family. Ordained in 1860, he spent thirty years on the mission in various parts of Scotland before he became rector of his old alma mater, and it was during the eight years he spent at Blair that the magnificent new buildings were added to the college. In 1898 he was appointed a domestic prelate by Leo XIII, and a year afterwards was elevated to the episcopate.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was recently the scene of a remarkable ceremony where for the first time in the history of the Church since the re-establishment of the Scottish hierarchy an auxiliary bishop was consecrated for the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The ceremony took place in the presence of an immense congregation, which represented Catholics of all classes from every part of Scotland, as well as a good laity—who claimed kinship and comradeship with the new Bishop. For the first time in the annals of Scottish Catholicity, a son of the masses and a former minister of the Established Church of Scotland, in the person of Rev. Henry Gray Graham, was called to episcopal rank and dignity.