The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917

ITS VALUE

Most of us faintly apprehend Time as a condition of universal existence, a mystery which has been conveniently divided into past and future, but is in itself an immense, unending, motionless Present, wherein our Yesterdays and Tomorrows are indistinguishably merged.

We may play the fool with the days and years of our brief pilgrimages, or wait on time and tide to it is indispensable to right judgment. embrace opportunity while we may; The critical faculty in art and litersome are tamed by its touch, others ature is almost identical with an seem heedless of its flight save when intuitive or an acquired appreciation the whips and scorns of failure hurt of proportionate effects in sound, their pride and beat them down.

of the mind's perplexities; and no Only in their brooding hours of selfdoubt they are to be envied who can scrutiny do even the most candid escape from despondency through men and women admit their frequent the gateway of brisk occupation. breach of this law of right thinking But work is not the end of existence; and just conduct, otherwise they the idle from choice or from necessity may be justifiably "loafing and judices to the extent that they do. bent upon providing a margin in our words before we uttered them; which they can disport their unused if we tried to do justice to our neighfaculties, taking full breaths of life bors from whom we differed in opinbefore their term here runs out. ion, to comprehend their mental The rewards of work, at all events attitude and allow for their inherited that which cannot be classified as standpoint—in a word, to treat them artistry, are mostly material and as we would be treated ourselves. transient; the best things spring, Politicians might not rise so high or like the lilies of the field, out of the fall so suddenly, and the circulation of virgin soil of that innermost nature | Party prints and financial ventures which has a higher origin than we would suffer. But how much sweeter can trace by mere laboratory methods. and more salubrious public life and As means to useful ends we cannot social intercourse would be. go far astray in praising work; but to make a sacrament of it is a mistake, for only boorish people who do not know what to do with hours of leisure fail to long for attainable of every day life, we may instance rest. The quality of that rest is the this very matter of food which is now important thing, as fixing the grade urgent—as urgent as any such questo which we belong, in the scale of real values. To live in the changeless world, communing with "the mighty living and the glorious dead"

OUR DUTY NOW The airs that blow on these serene

is to make peace with Time.

heights of contemplation are too Coming down to the plains of daily sign posts and milestones which record the directions and distances the common life. Here timeliness sumption in the fields of war, partial afternoon for catechism. counts for a virtue of the most prac- breakdown in the shipping trades, tical kind. We remember the neutral fears and suspicions-not to Ecclesiast's words and find echoes of be wondered at when the savagery of them in the vicissitudes of our daily the submarine piracy is considered. time to laugh; a time to get man food supply system, with its and a time to lose; a time to manifest unfairness and disproporplant and a time to pluck up that tionate cost in the shape of an enormwhich is planted." A certain fitness ous civil army-police for its enforceto the occasion is the mark of a culment, should make it clear to us that tivated nature; one does not expect self-denial remains the chief remedy to have one's feelings outraged by until a normal state of international speech and conduct that jars with commerce is attained. the appropriate mood of the hour. "To every thing there is a season;" even in the matter of dress and deportment. Time and event de. mand care from all who respect the laws of mutual consideration which prevent society from degenerating west," however, and climate has prointo a mere herd. A singular emphasis is given to this requirement by gard to eating and edrinking. What unwonted calamities, great crises changes followed the irruption of which test men's souls to the utmost. the northern tribes into Italy and Many there are who cannot grasp the adjacent lands! Cæsar and this special appeal to the deeper Tacitus record some of them, and faiths and sympathies; they speak indeed they stand out clearly enough and act, take their pleasure and hunt in all the literature of Rome's deafter profit as though all were in a cline. Luxury and riot were rife in conscientiously ordered world. They the high places of the Empire while surmise that days of conflict pass, the legions were being pressed back that old habits will resume their sway: easy going respectabilities in Goth and Vandal burst into the city social life, in politics, in morals retain their inertia as of yore. This tation of the former masters of the is not the spirit with which the terrible catastrophe that has befallen civilization should be encountered. No such call for measureless sacrifice, resistance even to blood in the service of elemental truth and justice, absolute devotion to a cause less tainted with selfish hunger has ever claimed the entire allegiance of lights. Truly the cellars and those who call themselves by the butteries and larders of those spamost sacred of names. How can any of us defend an attitude of indifference to the extraordinary claims of this tremendous epoch? In things great and small, in expenditure and fowl exercised the talents of cooks schools.

personal behaviour, by enlarged and officers of the household. generosity and pinching economy we Among the common folk quantity are bound to adapt our conduct to ruled rather than quality-incredible the unique needs of this day of amounts of fleshmeat, pastries, and decision. To stand aside now is to boiled or baked products of the garbetray the cause. Only they who den disappeared in the retainers' cast their all into the Treasury, giving halls, while 'prentices,' in city purthemselves first and last, can lift lieus fared better in some ways than over a righteous peace.

THE GOLDEN RULE

In every branch of knowledge the good. All sound education aims at color, and form. Style is better or Work has been lauded as a solvent worse as it answers to this test. could never indulge their foolish prepossessing their souls," as Walt Think what a changed world we Whitman avowed. Most toilers are should be living in if we all weighed

SELF DENIAL Descending to the commoner details

tion is ever likely to be. In its general aspect, as the shortage occasioned by the War affects the national table and cupboard, it is easy to see how a lack of due proportion vitiates much popular complaint respecting to "profiteering" and that the Government should undertake the direct rarefied for continuous breathing. distribution of all requisitioned stocks overlook certain plain facts. experience, we meet with abundant | The present situation is a result of combined causes—the harvest deficiency in some of the world's great that space out the social activities of exporting countries, the vast conto weep and a The conspicuous failure of the Ger-

FOOD

Gastronomy has been a leading branch of study since civilization began. "East is east, and West is foundly modified racial habits in reon the Rhine and the Elbe. When they learned to copy vices and ostenworld, and the note of "good living" has been echoed with every advance at home and abroad. Our own ancestors were famous trenchermen. We need only the evidence of Shakespeare in illustration of the importance attached to abundant feeding by many of the Elizabethan cious days in castle and mansion were replete with strong liquors and

rejoicing faces in the time of triumph our labouring class does today. Such extremes as we meet with now were unknown, for a rapidly growing population had not begun to press upon the natural resources of the country. We are all familiar with principle of due proportion holds extracts from the plays of the period concerning the huge appetites of making it a mental habit. In morals those unsophisticated times, as our modern chefs and gourmands deem them. No doubt we have gained in superficial refinement since thenwhether taste and waste are further apart is very questionable.

ILLUSTRIOUS EDITOR

FOUNDED THE SACRED HEART REVIEW-WAS PRIEST FOR ALMOST HALF A CENTURY

The Right Rev. Monsignor John O'Brien, known throughout almost all of Christendom as founder and editor of the Sacred Heart Review and for the last forty-four years rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, East Cambridge, died there on July 19. He was in his seventieth year and was a priest for more than forty-nine years. He was made a domestic prelate, with the rank of Monsignor, in April, 1909.

He celebrated on June 6, 1908, his triple anniversary, the fortieth of his ordination to the priesthood, the thirty-fifth as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church and the twentieth as founder of the Sacred Heart Review. The event brought an outpouring of congratulation and appreciation from every part of the country for the be-

loved editor-priest. Monsignor O'Brien was born on April 2, 1838, at Garranjames, parish of Imogeela, Diocese of Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland. He came to the United States with his parents in 1850 and settled in West Springfield, Mass. He was employed on a farm and later in a factory during the Know-Nothing days, when Catholics were rarely employed and the Church prices and supplies. People who tribulation in a strenuous period of in New England was undergoing hold the notion that scarcity is due to "profiteering" and that the Gov. manual labor, which often began at 5.30 o'clock a. m., he gave all his spare time to study and the defense of his religion. Seeing that the Catholic children around him were receiving little or no religious instruction, he obtained from the superintendent of the mill the use of hall where he gathered the children and young people every Sunday

LOVE FOR SOULS AND BOOKS

He subsequently acted as bookagent and canvasser for the Boston Pilot and he read every work that came within his reach from Milner's End of Controversy, and Pope and Maguire's Oral Controversy to Bible. About that time a Father Powers, on a visit from Ireland, noticed his passionate love for books and for souls and proposed his becoming a priest, an idea that finally took shape. He was sent to Miss Stebbins' school in Springfield, Mass., then to St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md., later making his theo-logical studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 6, He was pastor at Concord and Lexington, Mass, in 1871, and in 1873 he went to the church of the Sacred Heart, East Cambridge, where he erected the church in 1874 and built the school and convent in 1888. In 1888 he founded the Sacred Heart a small Catholic weekly, mainly for the use of his advanced class in Christian doctrine. Under his splendid editorship the magazine grew until it reached a high rank among similar publications of the country.—Philadelphia Standard and

\$100,000 AID TO CATHOLIC WORK

Atlantic City, July 19.-An endow ment fund of \$100,000 was given to Catholic Church Extension Society today by the National Convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.

The convention has also under of science in Trinity College, Wash ington, D. C. which is affiliated with finds before and at the the Catholic University in that city and is noted as a training school for professional women.

There was great enthusiasm at the the earth. 'Tis true he is a cardinal close of the address of the Rev. W. D. O'Brien, of Chicago, secretary of and might in time have worn the the Catholic Church Extension triple crown, but Herr Nietzsche, ask Society. Father O'Brien made an from the cardinal himself to tell you earnest appeal for help for missionwere replete with strong liquors and rich fare of various kinds. Haunches of venison, barons of beef, fish and of providing parishes, missions and the replies in the repli

CARDINAL MERCIER

AN EPISCOPALIAN BISHOP EULOGIZES CATHOLIC CARDINAL

Right Rev. Joseph Johnson, Episcopal Bishop of Southern California, at the banquet tendered to the Belgian delegates in Los Angeles, on July 14, responded to the toast "Cardinal Mercier." The response of Bishop Johnson was considered so eloquent and remarkable that it is herewith reproduced for the benefit of our readers. He spoke of his indebtedness to Belgium for their three experiences, the first that she had taught him art; the second, the glory of the past civilization which she revealed to him, and the third but we will give his own words:

I did say two experiences. But if I did, frankly I did so that I might with greater emphasis say that I owed to Belgium a third experience and that before the third, the others pale. I was, as some of you are aware, in Marienbad at the outset of the War, and through all those weeks Europe was seething with excitement. The ultimatum had been given to Servia which was not, as you and I speak of distance, very far away. The parry and thrust of Germany and Russia was being made almost within our sight. And when we reached England we found that the greatest Roman of them all, Cardinal Mercier, was at the Vatican pleading with all of the fire of his intense nature for the intervention of forces that would bring justice and peace to his people. Do you realize who this great man was? He was the scholar who had gathered for himself honors that made him the peer of the scholars of the world. Fancy what it must have meant to him, a great teacher in the University of Louvain, who knew it as only one could know, who had lived within its sacred precincts and had absorbed its ancestral spirit, incarnated in stones and walls of unexcelled beauty, in a country which proudly boasts its architectural wealth. Fancy what it must have meant for him to know that an invading army had pillaged and destroyed those honored walls, and driven its scholars to the winds. That, however, was a scholar's protest that we heard from Rome. But civilization. For the Church was at the clarion voice that soon rang around the earth was the voice of a prophet, a man commissioned by God to speak for Him to man for man, and "no threat, and there were legions of these, could still that of ancient wisdom which is deserved-His whole nature seemed voice." afire with the message that the in mitigating them, and after corworld must stop the crime that a land.

Rome had been a comfortable place from which to formulate his maledictions had he cared to deal in such things, and a weak man would have remained on upon that safe times rostrum offered him as the place Ho from which to speak, but the Cardinal was a patriot. And he knew the necessities of men, it that then his place was in his home.

I have just been reading a resume of the philosophy of Nietzsche. The ficent speed, Indeed, in the passing German Nietzsche takes a long time of centuries a great many laws were and a good many books in which to | issued, some of which were abrogated tell us that a religion is to be judged by the supreme authority of the by the kind of men it produces. Church or fell Well, that is good. Herr Nietzsche Others it was too d discredits with disdain the man of or they appeared, where there was the beatitudes: perhaps he is right, question of but Herr Nietzsche, how about results? Here in Cardinal Mercier we times. Along with these objections have the kind of man that the beatitudes has actually given to the world. But I would ask Herr separated and scattered, that many Nietzsche where throughout engenic age is the marvellous infant to the people, but to the most that gives the assurance that at any learned. time he is to become your superman. Herr Nietzsche, is Cardinal Mercier sor of happy memory at the begingift of Christianity to the race? Your superman may have courage and boldness when he appears, but tical discipline and in remedying the Cardinal Mercier is here, and we know him. He is, and did Von Bissing and Von Huene regard him of little account when, if not in their down to our own day, removing all presence, in the presence of their representatives, he, in his cathedral gated or obsolete, adapting others to church, repudiated their right to rule in Belgium as servants of a for- making new ones according as need eign king. Was he a weakling, when not in Rome, but in Malines, and surrounded by his nation's foes, he called his countrymen to arms to fight | liberation, he deemed it necessary to for Albert and the Fatherland? Herr Nietzsche, do you seek a strong man, a man who conquers not only the realm of letters and of art, but a brave bold patriot? The man who leads not so much by authority conferred by others as by the authority expressive of inborn strength? The man who knows no fear of man? Is that the man who, in derision, consideration the erection of a hall you ask to see? I will show him to I bring you to the priest who finds before and at the altar his strength in God. Yes, I know he bears honors archiepiscopal and outranks all others of his grade upon and wears the purple and the red

of his grade, and there will flash

world, and the world has little need Felice Cavagnis, who, in pursuance

the guns, but am I not correct in

TEXT OF PAPAL BULL

PROMULGATING NEW CODE OF CANON LAW

IN EFFECT PENTECOST, 1918

Rome, June 29, 1917.—The follow ing is a translation of the Bull of Pope Benedict XV., promulgating the new Code of Canon Law:

To Our Venerable Brothers and Beloved Sonsthe Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries, and also to the Profes. sors and Students of the Catholic Universities and Seminaries.

BENEDICT, BISHOP, Servant of the Servants of God,

For a perpetual remembrance of the Matter.

The most provident of mothers, the Church, enriched by her Divine Founder with all those things that go towards constituting a perfect society from the very beginning of her existence, when she commenced to direct and govern all nations, was assiduous in regulating and safeguarding the discipline of the clergy and the Christian people by definite laws. As time passed, particularly when she asserted her freedom and grew greater daily, she never ceased develop and prove her title to send forth laws, as is her right—a right which belongs to her from her very constitution. This she did by the promulgation of numerous decrees emanating from the Roman Pontiffs and the Ecumenical Councils, and of such a kind as events and times suggested. By means of these laws she not only made wise provision for the government of the clergy and people, but, as history bears witness, promoted in a most pains not only to abrogate the laws of barbarous nations and reduce to some civilized form their rude customs, but, with God's help, Roman law itself, that wonderful monument ly called "written wisdom," succeeded recting and perfecting them in merciless foe was committing in his | Christian manner up to the point of gradually preparing (according as the ways of public and private life were laws for the Middle Ages and recent

However, owing to the changes in the circumstances of the times and clear, as Pius X. declared in the Motu Now stop for a moment and think. Proprio "Arduum Sane," Canon Law into desuetude. Others it was too difficult to enforce, the common neither useful nor opportune for the we must add that the laws had so them were unknown not only

Led by these reasons, our predecesthe weakling that you tell us is the ning of his Pontificate, thinking over what should prove most useful in restoring and strengthening ecclesias objections mentioned above, decided gated or obsolete, adapting others to the necessities of the times and and opportunity should direct.

When putting his hand to this weighty enterprise after mature deknow the minds of the Bishops, whom the Holy Ghost had chosen to rule the Church of God. Accordingly, by letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State, all the Archbishops of the Catholic world were invited to interrogate their Suffragans and those prelates who had a right to be present at the Provincial Councils and to carefully refer to this Holy See such modifications as they might consider necessary to be introduced into the regulations of Canon Law.

Then, after having called to collaborate numerous experts in Canon Law residing in Rome and other places, he gave to our beloved son Cardinal Gasparri, then Archbishop of Cesarea, the task of directing, per fecting, and, as far as necessary completing the work of the consult ors. He also constituted a Commission of Cardinals and nominated on it Cardinals Domenico Ferrata, Casimiro Gennari, Benjamino Cavichis gift of the beatitudes to the chioni, Giuseppe Vives y Tuto, and

for your superman which has a few such priests as he. Gasparri, should diligently examine Honored sirs, you have many, in the proposed canons, and change your land, of whom you are justly correct and perfect them as their proud, and men are brave who face judgment directed. When these saying that no man has more truly won for himself the love and affection of your people than the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines.—The personages passed away one after dinals Vincenzo Vannutelli, Gaetano De Lai, Sebastino Martinelli, Basilio Pompili. Wilhelm Van Rossum, Filippo Giustin, and Michele Lega, who have in an admirable manner completed the work confided to

> Finally, after again consulting the prudence and authority of his venerable brothers in the episcopacy, directed that to them and superiors of religious orders who are accustomed to be summoned to an Occumenical Council there should be sent a copy of the new code finished and corrected before being promulgated, so that they might freely manifest their opinions on the canons.

But since, meanwhile, to the sorrow of the whole Catholic world, our predecessor of immortal memory passed away from life, it became our duty, as soon as the secret will of Providence we began our pontificate, to receive with due honor the wishes of the Church, teaching with us, collected in this way from every quarter. And then we acknowledged in all its parts, approved of and sanctioned the Code of the whole of Canon Law, which at the Vatican Council has been asked for by many bishops and which had been begun more

than twelve years previously. Therefore having invoked the help of Divine grace, and relying upon the authority of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, of our own accord and with accurate knowledge, and in the fulness of the Apostolic power with which we are invested, by this our constitution, which we wish to be valid "in perpetuum," we promulgate, decree and order that the present Code, just as it is compiled, shall have from this time forth the power of law for the Universal Church, and we confide it to your custody and vigilance. But so that all may be enabled to have a knowledge of the regulations of the code before they begin to be binding, we ordain that they do not come into effect until Pentecost Day next year, i. e., May 19, 1918. Every privilege, constitution and custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

For no one, therefore, is it lawful to contradict or contravene in any way these our wishes. If anyone should dare to do so, let him know he will incur the wrath of God and the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given at Rome from St. Peter's on the Feast of Pentecost of the year 1917, the third year of our pontifi-

THE "FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH"

MARCHES TO CATHEDRAL FOR MASS 2,000 STRONG N. Y. Herald, July 30

The "Fighting Sixty-ninth" Regiment, New York National guard, attended Mass yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Thousands of persons ned Fifth Avenue to see the crack troopers parade. Nearly 2,000 strong the infantry made a splendid show From the first of the column to the last file the men looked "fit and

Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Regiment, delivered the sermon. He said in part :

The Sixty ninth has never hesitated to do its duty when the call came, and it is ready now as ever. The Sixty-ninth is an Irish regiment. It is a Catholic regiment. Ninetyfive per cent of its members are Cath-

Not alone the members of the Sixty ninth but the members of the Irish race all over this State and in the other States have been loyal and patriotic Americans whenever the call to service of this their adopted country came, and they are now ready to make any sacrifice for this great Republic. They are going into the War as Americans, as patriotic, loval Americans, fighting for America and American ideals

"Loyal to the ideals of liberty, they are willing and anxious to fight for the United States, which they believe is engaged in a war to preserve the rights of small nations. Ve all cherish the hope that Ireland, one of the small nations, will be represented at the peace council after the War by America. We after trust that America will see to it that the rights of Ireland and of other small nations are safeguarded.

Before the War, in some sections, Catholics were accused of not being patriotic. The Sixty ninth and regiments like it, and the response of Catholics all over the country to the call to service prove this is not true. The very voices raised against us to one who is tireless in his efforts are the ones now shown to be the to alleviate the horrors of the War. least patriotic."

The essential thing is to preserve our souls in peace, and this can only in communication with their families be done when we act from supernatural motives. St. Vincent says that those are most perfect who accept all from the hand of God, joys or sorrows, happiness or misfortune. the War.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Australia has prohibited the importation of any preparation purporting to be a cure for drunkenness or the tobacco or any drug habit.

In Arizona a two hundred pound Spanish bell brought over two hun dred years ago, was found several feet beneath the earth's surface.

In the Uganda, Africa, last year more than two million Communions were given to neophytes, and 14,515 Baptisms registered. Rome, July 18.-Through the in-

tervention of Pope Benedict a large number of Polish children who were interned in Germany have been re-leased and sent to Switzerland.

The Grande Chartreuse, the famous Carthusian Abbey of France, after nine hundred years, has become an internment camp. One by one the jewels of France degenerate.

A Paris message of recent date says the church bells of Perrone were taken away by the German army, but subsequently returned to the town through the interposition of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV.

Brooklyn's lead in establishing a Knights of Columbus Speakers' Bureau for the training of young Catholic orators, first followed by New York, is now initiated also in Chicago, where a similar bureau is

being established. Father Dudley, a newly ordained priest from the Beda College, Rome, who was only three years ago, an American curate, had the happiness of receiving both his mother and father into the Church as one of the first acts of his priesthood, at Redhill, near London, (Eng.)

What of Catholicity in Europe after the War? is a question now often propounded says the Church Pro-gress A partial answer is found in the more than 2,000 who have been killed under a French law which compels them to service in the trenches as soldiers.

At Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial plates. It gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moons and tides and considerable other information.

When the War began 24 British censors were appointed. Now there are nearly 2,000. Four hundred are engaged in censoring cablegrams only; private correspondence, to the extent of nearly a ton a week, requires a small army of workers, and from 30,000 to 50,000 telegrams a day keep other staffs busy.

English Catholic exchanges report the death in action at Messines of Major the Rev. James Mecmename the Senior Catholic Chaplain with the New Zealand forces. Father Macmenamen was a native of New Zealand, and belonged to the Diocese of Wellington. He had been with the troops in Egypt, Gallipoli and France, and was greatly esteemed by both officers and men.

A few weeks ago a Catholic lady wrote an article in a Leicester, Engnewspaper on retreats as an aid to the solution of some of the probems of boy and girl welfare. Catholic social workers of the town met together to discuss the question and they decided to ask Rev. McNabb, O. P., to give a retreat for non-Catholic men on the week end beginning July. Father McNabh consented

The number of Catholics in China is rising rapidly toward the two-million mark. In a late report in the Catholic Bulletin of Peking, the number given is 1,729,223, an increase of more than 100,000 in the past year. Twelve congregations of priests are now engaged in the work of evangelizing China. At work in the field are 1,430 European priests, but as yet the number from America is not so large. There are now over 800 Chinese priests among the Christian missionaries.

Washington, D. C., July 18.-The appointment of John D. Ryan, as director general of military has been announced by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Committee. Mr. Ryan succeeds Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, who has been recalled by the War Department from Red Cross service, and will be placed in command of the 160 army ambulance section in France. Mr. Ryan is a well-known Catholic of New York City, and one of the first of the faith to occupy so prominent an office in the Red Cross.

Every day brings to the Vatican from all quarters of Italy grateful letters from ex-prisoners who have returned to their homes, from parents, wives and little ones anxious to manifest their feelings of thanks In the Lost Soldiers' Bureau at the Vatican, Benedict XV. has co-operators who search every corner of Europe for men who have not been for one, two or three years. Quite recently have been discovered whereabouts of soldiers who have been missing since the beginning of