faith.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917

THE GREAT DRAMA

A well-known writer declared that the world was a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who

We will not pursue this familiar vein of reflection. It but serves to start us upon a line of thought which is peculiarly fitted to the circumstances in which we find ourselves today. Many stand in the full glare of the limelight just now. Our leaders in Parliament, in the Army and Navy, in numberless posts of heavy responsibility have to face critics of miscellaneous kinds, chiefly unauthorized and self-appointed. We rightly glory in our free press, but it has its drawbacks, in as much as it is largely controlled by financial interests. The undiscerning crowd support it even when it assumes a virtual dictatorship. Free speech is more easily curbed than licentious newspaper enterprise. Popular favorites strut the stage, pose in the limelight and declaim their parts with a vigor that captures the opinion of the public which is unable to think things out for itself. This evil can only be corrected by educational processes that are slow and gradual in their effects. We live in an age of unrestricted publicity. The wide diffusion of trade and manufacturing industry involves competitive advertising; indeed blazoning the merits of countless products has become a science and an art, one that gives scope to various types of ability. Advertisers and illustrators know the average man and woman well enough to hit them on their weaker side. Are they growing bald? A lurking hope that "there may be something in" a clever bluff will induce a percentage of readers to buy a "restorer." A prosaic setting forth of the facts would not achieve the desired result. Like the "well-graced actor" in the coloured rays, an air of authority must float about the inventor. A verbal pomp must give deeper significance to the sentences which commend the article to the purchaser. Clearly few of us dispense with the theatrical touch, the magical glow which enhances the common and familiar. How far it is justifiable or wise to heighten plain truth for personal reasons is another matter about which moralists are by no project in the callow years of their means agreed.

The excessive publicity which enwraps our words and actions in this advanced period of the world's history ought to impose upon it a severe temperance of speech and conduct.

PLAY OUR PART

Yet how few of us rate at its proper value the hasty applause or disapproval of the crowd! The art of thinking is still in its infancy as far is rising, like Thebes in the legend, as the mass of our neighbors is con- to the accompaniment of music. cerned. This is not to be wondered Fairy land is the concrete expression at when we recall the conditions of of the visionary life of ingenuous their birth and early training. How youth. few homes and schoolrooms nowadays even attempt to educate the dreams are made of:" and as our latent faculties of mind and heart dreams are so our lives are likely to for individual development! To turn out. In them we truly live, and drive in social traditions rather than their texture is the pattern to which to draw out the latent capacities for our actions conform. Character is fruitful exercise would seem to be built up silently out of the gossamer still the chief aim of most parents threads that the years lengthen into and some instructors. We find it strands of linked works and days. easy to condemn Teutonic drill for The great books of the ages are companies in Canada. "Possibly, ambitious ends. How is it that we records of the visionary hours and encourage so much artificiality in forecasts which genius has beour own dealings? There is much queathed to posterity. The actual is room for improvement in our the type, the ideal is reality spiritusystems of official distribution of ally apprehended. This is the secret honors and rewards. Hamlet's re- of childhood's charm; truth laughs flections under this head are as valid out of the eyes and bursts forth from now as they were in the Virgin the lips of an untainted child. To Queen's day. Our fair sisters must recapture some of that freshness, to bility for the prevalence of artifice in a world of trial will their regard triumph over decay? In the strength be to make certain that excessive for appearances match their profound which inspiration gives even Death

tendency to behave like excited is brighter than the sun gilds the spectators when the world-stage is being refitted and fresh actors are open to receive the happy warrior of food has already forced a lower comprises all of Kerry and part of dressing up for their parts. We our- who has fulfilled his trust.

selves are participators in the great drama, and cannot evade accountability for its outcome. The rogue of 'star" performers and "freak comedians" should be less as men and women take up their responsibilities intelligently. "Honor and shame," says the poet, "from no condition rise! Act well thy part—there all the honor lies.'

YOUTH

The dreams of the young man are a compound of subconscious suggestion and hasty reading of facts in his daily life. Leaving behind him boyish fancies-such as the desire to be a sailor, or engineer-he usually cherishes fond imaginations of quick, worldly success, though he has very imperfect ideas concerning the means of attaining the goal. Least of all does he apprehend the price the world exacts-the weary days and broken nights, the loss of innocence, the self-contempt experienced in brooding hours. "Getting on" is often a synonym for breaking loose from salutary restraints. Then disillusionment intervenes. Habit becomes a chain instead of a safeguard. A lost youth, mourned when valued too late, becomes a tormenting memory, a smart that recurs whenever the successful man goes by. Yet the visions of young men are so radically sound in the main, work to create an artificial scarcity, they can and play may be so healthily balanced, a life without leisure well spent soon reveals its insufficiency but so does life devoted to pleasure. Brain and muscle must be co-ordinated if the latent powers are to be evolved in to show, first, that the larger the the harmonious efficiency. True culture is the training of the conscience and affections through in- are greater on those products which tellectual enlightenment : stupid and | are most nearly monopolized by cold self-opinioned adherence to tradition is one of the great hindrances to real growth. The bread-winning in its tolls, but, on the contrary, by problem cannot be disjoined from the an increase; and fourth, that the moral and social obligation which rate of profit has been steadily rising rests on every one of us; every question roused by politics, religion, the ethics of individual action in society should be freely and intelligently examined—things taken for granted are the bane of every department of knowledge. Man is not a god, not even an angel: he has to master "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a Whole nations are somelittle." times misled by false signals in high places, as ships have been cast on the

rocks by wreckers' devices. What airy fairy castles the young novitiate. Like the silky threads or the iridescent tints that adorn the evening sky, those filmy dreams that sciousness in life's springtime are problem of controlling prices. but faint shadows of coming events the reality generally bears little resemblance to the symbolic outline.

ALWAYS YOUNG

"The central metropolis of self

Youth is the very "stuff that

bear their full share of responsi- behold the nearer and farther horizons of life with open vision and to in manners; only when women rise be faithful to our early enthusiasms to the height of their vocation as amid the gloom and discouragement sold in London to the Imperial authmoulders and exemplars of character of declining powers—is not this to orities in open competition with the is transfigured, new airs blow from We are all bound to counteract the celestial fields and a bright light that tendency to behave like excited is brighter than the sun gilds the of the business profits tax. In the

THE COLD-STORAGE REPORT

PRACTICAL MONOPOLY IN CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD

Commissioner, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, on cold-storage operations in Canada has come with the force of a revelation, due to the fact that only in the third year of the War has the Government begun seriously to take stock of the food situation.

The report shows that the scope cold-storage and the extent to which it has thrust itself between producers and consumers of staple foodstuffs are even greater than the public suspected. Perhaps no interest of such magnitude in Canada is so concentrated. Virtually all the cold-storage business is handled by a dozen companies. The stimulus given it by the War has been such that the receipts from sales of butter, eggs, cheese, beef, pork, bacon, ham mutton, and lamb increased from \$35,900,000 in 1913 to \$93,595,640 in 1916. The growth of cold storage storage performs a useful function by conserving perishable commodities when the supply exceeds the demand and by marketing them in the season of lowest production. At least, these are the services which it can render producers and consumers, with advantage to both, but the process can be greatly abused if it can be manipulated by a few men intent only on the maximum of profit. For in stance, if they can lay in such stocks as raise market prices by the power of withholding supplies. Commissioner O'Connor points out some features of the business in Canada that make it advisable that the investigation should proceed. He produces figures share of the trade secured by any one company the higher its charges storage operations; third, that the growth of a company's facilities has not been accompanied by a reduction during the War. The commissioner is prompted to make this caustic comment: "The food consumer has suffered as a result of war conditions. The food purveyor has not. He has seen to it that he has been well and sufficiently paid."

The Commissioner's figures give the "margin" of cold-storage profit—the difference between the price at which commodities were laid down in coldstorage warehouses and the price at which they were sold. This margin is, therefore, gross profit, not net. It includes interest on investment, operating expenses, and all the varous items in the companies' costs. The next step will be to ascertain the net profits, and this investigation is now under way. It is necessary that full information be oblegislation demanded by the exigencies of the food crisis. Mr. O'Connor points out that the fact that the busflit athwart the budding self-con- iness is in a few hands simplifies the sumers will be surprised to hear that one-fifth of the butter, one-third of the cheese, one-fifth of the eggs, two-thirds of the beef, one-half of the mutton and lamb, and nearly all the pork they purchase pass through cold-storage. In the large cities coldstorage plants handle a large proporof the cheese, one-half of the large proportion of the eggs. These conditions make public regulation imperative as an assurance to people that the cost of food will not unduly enhanced by middlemen's profits.

> The O'Connor report says that coldstorage profits tend to be normal except in respect to some commodities, chiefly bacon and eggs, in which the is highly concentrated. control In one line concentration has been carried so far that two companies sold 140,000,000 pounds of bacon last year out of a total of 151,000,000 pounds sold by all the cold storage says the Commissioner, "no more striking example of monopoly in any one commodity can be cited from th records of any country supplying the Allies with food." Virtually all coldstorage bacon was exported. One of the two firms cited as having a near monopoly, the William Davies Company, exported 95,000,000 pounds at a margin over cost of 5.05 cents a pound. totalling nearly \$5,000,000 gross pro fits. Sir Joseph Flavelle, the head of the firm protesting against the assumption that net profits were inprofits made by the sale of any commodities shall in large part return to the public Treasury. This is the aim standard of living on many thous-

ands of wage earners, and it has become essential that the Government shall, through the Food Controller or some other agency, regulate all the processes through which foodstuffs pass from the primary producer to the ultimate consumer. Chief of these links in the chain of distribu-The report of the Cost of Living ommissioner, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, n cold-storage operations in Canada exists, and while the companies may be able to prove that they are taking no unfair advantage of the public, it is inexpedient to leave them an absolutely free hand. The urgency of the situation is emphasized by Mr. O'Connor's complaint that this year there is an apparent disposition on the part of a few companies to demand excessive margins and that the tendency toward monopoly conexcessive margins and that tinues.-The Globe.

FLAWS IN THE CONVENTION

That The Times is usually well-in-

formed on political matters may be

admitted, just as it may be conceded

that this once bitterly anti-Irish

organ has in recent years been writ-

ing with what seems an honest desire to "get at the truth" of the political situation in this country. The observations made in that newspaper recently with reference to the proposed Convention of Irishmen, cannot, however, be accepted as correct. "The allocation of representatives to the different interests is complete," says the London news and seems to have met with paper. general agreement." The letter we published recently from the Bishop of Derry pointing out grave defic iencies in the representation, and strongly objecting to the official methods by which delegates are selected directly contradicts the statement in The Times as to "general agreement" with the Convention procedure and its nominated person-Moreover, we notice that in the Ulster Guardian, the organ of Ulster Liberalism, another protest is ecorded. The Guardian enunciates its desire for the success of the Convention, and says it speaks not in any spirit of petulant criticism, yet it deems it a bounden duty to state its opinion "that the constitution of the Convention fails in some respects in one of the fundamental conditions which were laid down as an absolute pre-requisite, viz., that it should be representative fairly and fully of all parties in Ireland." This condition has not been fulfilled, adds the Guardian, and it continues "in pointing out what we believe to be serious omissions in the Prime Minister's list of organizations and interests entitled to send delegates we are content to abide by the judgment, on the merits of any reason able man. In our opinion, (1) the to at least fifty dollars a year for labor representation is utterly inadequate, and (2) power to send delegates should have been given direct and unbought: (b) educational interests-primary, secondary and Uni-: (c) the Home Rule minority that fly loosely in the garden walks | tained as the basis for regulation and | in Ulster, and (d) Irish Liberals. We certainly have not the scintilla of an objection to the special representation which the Unionists of the South and West are receiving at the stopped." These astonishing figures has been made in the body of Irish Unionists as such and the Unionist minority in the South and West given the power of sending a special delegation, the claim for repres tion on behalf of the Home Rule here puts its finger upon the very butter, and, from October to April, serious flaw in the Convention representation to which we have already called attention, namely, the complete absence of any arrangement whereby the 430,000 Catholics of the six counties threatened by exclusion will be represented at the Assembly by efficient delegates capable of meeting opponents' arguments, and of otherwise guarding the interests of this very large body of Home Rulers now left at the Convention without any special repre sentation whatever .- The Derry

TWO BISHOPS IN IRELAND CALLED TO THEIR REWARD

Journal.

Heads of the respective dioceses in which they were born, two Irish prel-ates, the Most Rev. James Browne, D. D., Bishop of Ferns, and the Most Rev. John Magnan, D. D., Bishop of Kerry, have been called to their reward, according Catholic Press Association cablegram from Rome.

in 1842. He was elevated to the epis-Warren, and was consecrated on September 14, 1884. The Diocese of Fern includes all of Wexford and part of

Bishop Magnan prior to being consecrated on September 18, 1904, was pastor of Kenmare and vicar general

THE FOOD CRISIS

GOSPEL OF THE CLEAN PLATE APPROVED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS

Cardinal Gibbons gives his approval to the Gospel of the Clean Plate as recommended by Herbert Hoover for the national conservation of food in the following letter addressed to his clergy :

After a careful survey of the field, the Government of the United States has appealed to its citizens to exercise the strictest economy in the use of foodstuffs.

The immediate reasons for this appeal are that the enforced entrance of the Nation into war contemplates a definite end, and that, unless econ omy be universally practiced, the realization of that end becomes impossible.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES PROTECTION

Forestalling the unworthy sugges assure us that the Government has embarked upon this enterprise for the sole purpose of insuring the recognition and the application of the principles of justice and of peace in all future relations of the nations of the world among themselves.

We have ever been known as a Christian Commonwealth. Were proof of this proposition required, it ginning of its end. is found in the unalterable devotion thus set for them by our Chief Magistrate and his able advisers. To act in a spirit of justice and of charity towards all men and thus to establish the reign of that peace which is the sole guarantee of happiness in this world and is of the very essence of Christianity.

Surely the cause is a noble one. As such it should engage not only the loyalty, but also the enthusiastic co-operation of all who glory in the double title of American and Chris-

Now the officials of our Government seriously warn us that, unless self-restraint in the consumption of food to be generally exercised, this glorious ideal must fail of accomplishment. The duty to which we must at once address ourselves is set | justice. - N. Y. Times. forth in the following sententious language: "To meet the needs of the war and of the world, we must produce generously, give freely to our Allies, ourselves eat as much as we

SIMPLE LIFE NECESSARY

The necessity of returning, as not less clearly expressed in the succeeding paragraph of this important communication. The text is as fol-"The waste in food amounts lows: every family in America. The waste of a single ounce of food each day in every home means a yearly waste to—(a) the tenant farmers—bought of nearly five hundred million pounds of food. The waste of a single slice of bread each day in every home graced East St. Louis. means the daily waste of a million loaves of bread. The thousand million dollars of needless waste which thus takes place yearly in the housee to the oft saying that a French or a German workingmen been native family could be supported upon the

throws away Reason and Revelation supply the minority in Ulster cannot surely be challenged." The Ulster Guardian of the law which God has stamped upon the face of nature, matter may change its condition and energy may be tranformed, but we know that no particle of matter, as no unit of energy, is ever lost. In the example upon a quicksand. No other counof our Blessed Lord, there is, for every one of us, a peculiar appeal. time, He might have changed stones Yet, after having fed the and savagery. five thousand on the mountain side commanded His Apostles to gather up the fragments lest they be lost.

In the light of these illustrations, what more reasonable than the request of the authorities that we meet their wishes "by purchasing wisely, by losing nothing for lack of proper care, by serving no more than hunger demands, by serving again the months ahead."

The housewives of the land are the high and responsible agents of the these plans. In their willing service alone can the Government find strength and comfort. We are sure that they will recognize the dignity and responsibility of the office with which they are charged, and that, their earnest efforts, they will copacy, succeeding the late Bishop hearten the nation in its hour of stress.

> To the Catholic the practice of self-denial will not be a new experience. The Church teaches her children the necessity of mortification at all times, and she believes in the special efficacy of abstinence, fasting and prayer at stated seasons, notably during Advent and Lent, and on all the Fridays of the year. These are the arms with which she

equips the faithful for the spiritual combat of life. These, too, are the weapons with which our beloved country would now furnish us in order that we may successfully contend for the salvation of its most cherished institutions.

I confidently call upon all the Cath olics of this archdiocese to lend their fullest co-operation to the officers of our Government in their laudable endeavors to conserve the resources of the country, remem-bering "that there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God."-The Monitor.

FLAG

Every American heart must be touched by the fact that orphaned children reverently knelt in the Paris streets as the flag of our nation borne

The case for the beatification of Oliver Plunket, the Irish Archbishop children reverently knelt in the Paris tion that our action is prompted by streets as the flag of our nation borne mercenary motives, our civil rulers in the battalion of American troops passed them. The brief description of the incident in yesterday's newspapers must have brought tears to many American eyes. For its pathetic significance is irresistible. These children have had their own experience of the horrors of war. They have been taught to look forward to the coming of our troops as the be-

That hope, so widely spread in the of our people to the exalted standard thus set for them by our Chief Magreason to hold in esteem, that our aid will quickly give them relief, may not be altogether realized. can only do our best. But that one illustration of the common French faith in the will and the power of the United States to help France should inspire us to strengthen our efforts to make our weight felt as soon as possible. There is no misgiving in to the Holy Father after he has made the hearts of the orphaned French children. The flag of the free Republic now floating side by side with the Tri-color, symbolizes for them the near approach of peace with victory. It is a new flag to them. But it means in their simple minds what it means to every loval Ameri-

ARE WE CIVILIZED?

Before war came, we were wont to need, but no more, and especially preen ourselves upon our civiliza-tion. We had a high opinion of our culture, our financial ability, and of The necessity of returning, as a nation, to a frugal mode of living is harbor any doubt as to the power not less deadly expressed in them. that had mede us a paragon among nations. It was education. War has made us humble, which is only another way of saying that war has shown us the necessity of looking at things as they really are. We have begun to question how much of our civilization is real, and how much is veneer. Point is given this research by the riots that have recently dis-There is some consolation, but not

much, in the reflection that this reversal to barbarism was occasioned by a difficult labor problem, rather than by race hatred. In all probahave been enacted, had the imported Americans instead of southern food which an American family negroes. The outstanding and de pressing feature of the whole affair is, that a typical American city has precedents upon which the action of our Government is based. In virtue revenge to which only the raids of an African tribe on an unprotected village can furnish an adequate parallel. Clearly, if we have based our civ-

try in the world spends so much upon its schools and colleges, and no was His power, that, at any other country in the world is the stage of an equal amount of strife Education alone is an insufficient barrier against paswith five loaves and two fishes, He sion, and the education upon which we have poured out millions is essentially false. "For nearly ten writes a Protestant prodecades," fessor, Dr. Carl Holliday, in the current School and Society, "the new education has toiled with unsparing pains and colossal confidence, and has produced—a cultured pagan! Dr. Holliday is overly optimistic. unused portion, and by saving in The pagan is only too obvious, but plenty against the lean the culture is not in evidence. Trained intellects and weak wills make for violence, crime and disorder, leaving small place for even Government in the furtherance of the lesser natural graces. The plain moral is, that the community which closes the door of the school against Almighty God has only itself thank, if clever rascals instead of sober citizens are its heritage to posterity.—America.

A Bourges, for aviators and automobilists, who are placed

tion, as ancient as and not less solid than Christianity, and incorporated into the constitution of the Church. the cult of Mary has nothing to fear from the closest investigation, and far from paling under this increase of light, it shines with even greater splendor. We do not believe it is vet at its zenith.-The Rev. J Baptist Petitlatot.

CATHOLIC NOTES

He also has the privilege of pos-essing the Cardinal's watch, which he treasures very highly.

Sir Alfred Keogh, chief of the recommendations of our Government British medical service, is a native of seen to be directly in line with the Roscommon and was a student in principles and practices of our holy Dublin University. He is a Cath-

> The Wide World tells of an ancient convent near Cintra, Portugal, called the Cork Convent, because all the cells and other apartments are lined with cork to keep out the damp. The Capuchins occupied this convent

from 1560 to 1834. The Archdiocesan Holy Name Union, Cincinnati, Ohio, has entered on a movement to stop profanity and WAR ORPHANS KNEEL TO OUR obscene language among passengers on the platforms of street cars. A committee has been appointed to take up the matter with the car authori-

> who was put to death by the English on account of his religion, has just been advanced an important stage by the holding of a preparatory meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites to discuss the question of his martyr-

John Ayscough has dedicated his "French Windows," Lady Henry Austin Lee, wife of Sir Henry Austin Lee, Counsellor to the British Embassy at Paris. She is a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Smith of New York, and a convert to the Church.

dom

Rome, July 5.—Most Rev. Dr. Szeptycki, Greek Ruthenian Cath olic Archbishop of Lemberg, who has been released from imprisonment by the Russian government as the result of an appeal of Pope Benedict, has been advised to pay a visit a short sojourn in his diocese.

The appointment is announced of Jonkheer Charles Ruys de Berren droeck, as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, to succeed Herbert Hoover. He is a Catholic deputy for a Lemburg constituency and a member of the Queen's com mission for that province. He is an expert social worker and has given much assistance to Belgian refugees.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 2. - The Right Rev. Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien, pastor of St. Augustine Church, has received from the administrator of His Eminence the late Cardinal Falconio the breviary which the late Pope Pius X. gave him, and which he used until the end of his life. It is a precious keepsake which

will be ever treasured. Thomas Tang is one of the most popular students at Dubuque College. He is a Chinese young man who came to this country about a year ago, on the invitation of Archbishop Keane. The purpose of this invitation was to help provide the Catholic body in China with representatives of our faith, who as laymen, educated in this country, could render signal service to the new Republic of the Orient and to the Church

On the shore of Ostia, the ancient commercial port of imperial Rome, His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo lege and Bishop of Ostia, has decided to erect a votive church to Queen of Peace." The Holy Father has promised 100,000 lire as his con tribution to the fund. The church will stand upon the spot where St. Augustine closed the eyes of St. Monica on November 13, 387.

Pope Benedict through the Secre tary of State has written to Cardinal Farley gratefully acknowledging the work done by the Archdiocese of New York in contributions to the Foreign Missions. The sum of \$222,000 was raised for the struggling missions the largest amount ever contributed a single diocese for the purpose New York has led in offerings to the missions for the last seven years. each year marking an increase in the amount. In fourteen years New York has donated \$1.750,000.

Anxiety for the safety of the famous Cathedral of Laon, France, is professed by German correspondents commenting on the fact that French shells are now reaching sections of the city. They point out that the cathedral is now under repair and is surrounded by scaffolding which single shell might set afire as in the case of the Cathedral of Rheims. diocese of Laon, dating from St. Remi in 497, is now merged into that of Soissons in the province of Rheims. The Cathedral ranks with the finest in the world.

A new confraternity has been under the protection of St. Christo-pher. Two Masses a week are said for associates, and the laudable motive of the confraternity is to assure during the War an increase of prayers for the numerous and brave military aviators and automobilists who risk their lives every moment. After the War it is proposed to erect in the Diocese of Bourges a sanctuary worthy of St. Christopher where the confraternity will continue its work for all aviators and automobilists.