

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919

THE BURDEN OF DUTY AND ITS JOY

In a masterly essay on Emerson, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, has this illuminating flash of criticism— "He bade men not to crush their souls out under the burden of duty."

That it is not always an easy matter we must realise when we feel how the same task which becomes a delight as it progresses is often a drudgery at the beginning.

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and sustaining. We can feel it when gusts of generous feeling are sweeping over a nation. We know it individually when we are whirled on by our inmost thoughts to undertake some worthy task.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WORLD PEACE

By Rev. John J. O'Gorman, D. C. L. C. F., in the United States

Wonderful as was the success of President Wilson in having fourteen Allied States accept the draft Covenant of the League of Nations, he was not successful in introducing the name of God into the document.

It may be argued that the delegates at Quai D'Orsay were practical men with one clearly defined business-like object—the prevention of war. Yet to prevent war they find it necessary to establish international peace, law and justice, as is expressly stated in the preamble of the Covenant.

It is noteworthy that the only mention of religion in this draft Covenant of the League of Nations occurs with reference to the savages of Central Africa.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandate must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order or morals.

The President: "Judge Goff, you should not ask me that question. I represent not one Government, and I can only speak for that Government. I cannot undertake to deal with matters that do not come up from one of the Governments represented."

League of Nations guarantees religious freedom for Central Africa is a proof that religious freedom generally is the concern of the League. Were there any doubt on this point, the following statement by President Wilson when he read the draft Covenant, is decisive:

"This body has unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of anything that falls within the field of international relationships—and it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstanding or anything that may lead to friction and trouble shall be every body's business, because it may affect the peace of the world."

made. All we sought to do was to arrange with Mr. Tumulty the time when you would receive the committee. PRESIDENT IN ENTIRE SYMPATHY Justice Goff then repeated his further remarks to the President on the subject of Ireland and a statement on the same question by Frank P. Walsh.

WILSON'S INTERVIEW

JUDGE GOFF SAYS PRESIDENT RESENTED DIRECT QUESTION

WOULD MAKE NO PROMISES BUT IS IN ENTIRE SYMPATHY N. Y. Times, March 19

Ex-Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, Chairman of the Committee of Irish Organizations, which discussed the Irish question with President Wilson at the Metropolitan Opera House after night, gave what purported to be a verbatim account of that interview in an address to more than 5,000 persons at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where the 14th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was held last night by the Clan-na-Gael of Long Island.

Justice Goff revealed the fact that he had asked the President directly if he would advocate self-determination for Ireland, and that the President had sharply resented the question. It was disclosed by Justice Goff also that Secretary Tumulty had pronounced Justice Daniel F. Cohalan unacceptable to the President when the committee first solicited an interview in Washington.

The first part of Justice Goff's address was a statement of the efforts which had been made by the committee to reach the President and the manner in which Justice Cohalan induced them at the Metropolitan Opera House to proceed with the interview, though the other members of the committee were manifestly anxious for canceling the engagement because of the President's objection to their fellow member.

Describing the interview itself Justice Goff said that as Chairman he first explained to the President the societies represented on the committee, and then quoted the President and himself as saying:

"Justice Goff:—Since the Peace Conference commenced its sessions Ireland has waited long and anxiously to hear its name mentioned. In the discussions there have been mentioned twenty distinct autonomous nationalities to which Mr. Taft in your presence referred tonight. Of all those nationalities so mentioned, not one of them has as great a moral press or as strong a national life as Ireland has."

The President: "The President: 'Judge Goff, you should not ask me that question. I represent not one Government, and I can only speak for that Government. I cannot undertake to deal with matters that do not come up from one of the Governments represented.'" "These nationalities of which you speak have dropped into our lap, as it were because of results of the war. It was arranged, was it not, that I should not be asked any questions?"

Justice Goff: "The committee made no such arrangement, nor authorized any such to be made." "The President: 'How is that arrangement made?' (Major Kincaid and Governor Dunne were the sub-committees that had visited the White House.) Major Kincaid: 'No, Mr. President, such an arrangement was not

made. All we sought to do was to arrange with Mr. Tumulty the time when you would receive the committee.

Justice Goff then repeated his further remarks to the President on the subject of Ireland and a statement on the same question by Frank P. Walsh.

Bishop Muldoon then made a speech, said Justice Goff, after which the petition of the committee was presented to the President and the members of the committee thanked the President for listening to them and wished him a safe voyage.

WILL OF DR. EMMET

GRANDDAUGHTER GETS BULK OF WEALTH—RARE BOOKS AND CURIOUS DISTRIBUTED

The will of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, grand-nephew of Robert Emmet the Irish patriot, disposes of an estate of more than \$1,000,000 and contains a prophecy that England will some day be a province of Ireland.

Dr. Emmet, who died in his ninety-second year, on March 1 at his home, on the top floor of the Emmet Building, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, left the bulk of his estate to his granddaughter, Miss Margaret Harris, who lived with him; his sons, John Dances Emmet of 4241 Broadway and Robert Emmet of London, and his daughter, Kathleen Erin Emmet of Oxford, England.

Dr. Emmet gave his valuable collection of Irish books to the American Irish Historical Society, and to his son Robert Emmet he left his collection of antique and curious objects more or less related to Ireland.

The Confederate Museum, at Richmond, Va. gets the seal of the Confederate Treasury Department. Gifts of \$5,000 went to William M. Ford of 15 West Fifty-fourth Street and \$1,000 to Thomas P. Tinte of 372 West Twentieth Street.

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tively, England is in the decrepitude of old age, and living on the wealth of other peoples, while Ireland after her regeneration will have yet to gain the vigor of youth, and in justice England must some day become an Irish province.

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GROSSLY UNFAIR

INDEFENSIBLE EXHIBITION OF SECTARIAN PREJUDICE

The Globe To the Editor of The Globe: The city grant to the Catholic Army Huts has at last been definitely refused, after a practical demonstration of the absolutely non-sectarian character of the work being carried on for our returned heroes at the former Arlington Hotel.

Is this kind of intolerable meanness The Globe's idea of that 'great, broad, all-embracing attitude of British tolerance and fair play' to which the 'loyal' members of Toronto's Council and Board of Education so frequently and noisily pay their respects?

The civic fathers make it almost a matter of conscience to turn out each 12th of July and enthusiastically denounce the accused 'intolerance' of the 'Church of Rome.' Isn't their own 'intolerance' clearly shown right here, or what does The Globe think?

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CATHOLIC NOTES

England sends two Catholics as delegates to the peace conference. They are Sir Esme Howard, minister to Sweden, and Sir William George Tyrrell of the foreign office—and an Irishman.

London, Feb. 1.—Rev. Herbert Cooper, M. A., recently Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, has been received into the Church by Abbot Cummins at Knaresborough.

Joseph Scott formally received the Lecturers Medal awarded by Notre Dame University from the Very Rev. President John Cavanaugh at a reception in Los Angeles, Feb. 20.

Dublin, Mar. 8.—Cardinal Logue issued a Lenten pastoral wherein he denounces Socialism, which he describes as 'a species of bolshevism, the blood stained career of which has abridged the sensibilities of Christendom, reviving in the twentieth century in an exaggerated form the worst horrors of the French revolution, a nice alliance, truly, for the sons of Holy Ireland.'

His Excellency Most Rev. Bonaventura Cerretti, D. D., who came to this country as the personal representative of the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee, sailed from the port of New York for Liverpool on Saturday, March 1, on board the Aquatica.

The Holy Father has inaugurated in a palace in the Piazza Scovazzi, near St. Peter's, Rome, a course of study for priests in the Oriental lands. The institution is known as the Pontifical Oriental Institute, with the Abbot Arsenio as librarian.

Necessity, created by the war, sent four Fathers of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus to the Bombay Mission, India, two years ago.

The Anti Saloon League will introduce a bill at the present session of the New York State legislature for the strict enforcement of the bonedry law.

On February 11 he visited the House of Representatives. In the midst of a debate on the navy bill, Republican Leader Mann asked unanimous consent for Representative McFadden to speak two minutes out of order.

The introductions over, General Pau kindly spoke to the two Oblate Fathers present, expressing how he had been pleased to see the work done by the French missionaries in Eastern Australia, New Zealand and the Islands of the Pacific.

General Pau, veteran of the Franco-Prussian and the great War, with the six members of the commission he heads, was accorded an enthusiastic reception in Vancouver, B. C. recently.

On one of the Fathers happened to say: "General Pau, in a few patriotic sermons, during the War, I mentioned your name and the name of Marshal Foch, General Pétain, General de Castelnau, as staunch Catholics."

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