The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917

WASTE AND GAIN

That war is waste, economically Germany is the spectacle of a nation and materially, no one will deny. are flung away with a prodigal hand like careless trifles. The material loss can never be made good. The world enormously poorer. How, tolerated?

something so precious that its defence away. It only satisfies a foolish is worth more than the immense habit of spending in a free and economic waste that must be incur- lordly way, and serves, no essential red in the defense.

From the point of view of the tyranny is not waste, but the heavy what essential labour consists of. price of an eternal gain. Viewed as a whole, it is the vastest example of industries and the great transit servwaste. Viewed as a condition of ices by sea and land are invaluable. defence against oppression it is a The makers and producers and those direful but necessary expenditure for who can organize their labours are

POINTS OF VIEW

The waste of time raises points of even greater difficulty. Outside of certain clearly defined limits, such as that every person should so use his time as to provide a living for himself, it is impossible for one man to be sure that another is wasting time. The most extraordinary mistakes have been made in this connection. Many of the best users of time have been regarded by nearly all the observers around them as great wasters of it. Probably half the inventions that have eased the life of mankind have been matured in hours that on-looking common-place people regarded as wasted. The masterpieces of literature-many of themwere mostly produced by men who must have seemed to the average bystander incorrigibly lazy. Milton lived a very lazy life through the years in which his poetic genius flowered, and Tennyson was a lifelong loiterer. It is but rarely that brawn understands the true use of time by brains. Still, though we are all liable to make mistakes as to when waste is really occurring—as, Wednesday, it was said in Washing-for example, when we view grudging-ton, and he will be probably desigly the pause and rest needed for resuperation-there are certain broad evidences of waste that cannot be misjudged, and they have been and are lamentably frequent; and ought to be pointed out for warning and protest, and ultimately for rebuke if persuasive reform should fail.

THE THRIFTLESS

Unquestionably the greatest of all wasters are the unthrifty poor, who waste through ignorance, and the showy rich who waste for vulgar ostentation. Waste is a natural accompaniment of low forms of civilization or intellectuality. The savage riots in waste when he gets the chance, because he has no comprehensive grasp of future needs and no orderly methods of saving. Many of the very poor act as if they were in the same stage of mentality as the savage. They waste what they cannot immediately use. The child's earlier impulses are towards destruction rather than preservation, and it does not seem satisfied till it has broken the toy that pleased it. A worker from the poorest home will invariably be the most wasteful, as if finding a joy in the opportunity for disregarding the value of things, much like the vulgar rich who squander freely to show that they can ard and Times. afford it. Thoughtfulness and civilisation are needed as foundations for thrift. It is the well-trained, really educated, who comparatively are not the half is never equal to the whole. wasteful, but realize that everything If you can, turn out the best work.

should be made to yield its full value, while duly reflecting on the duty of a well curbed expenditure.

A GOOD THING

One of the good things we owe to carefully conserving its food supply. Life, treasure, labor, comfort, security On that ground our own campaign against waste might well begin. The poor waste their slender means in buying innutritive foods. The wellwholesale destruction must leave the | to do eat far more, as a rule, than is good for them, and a large part of their then, can this dreadful waste be incidental expenditure is quite un-The answer is that there may be waste, as much as if it were thrown few of us would be short of capital, diabolical passions-ambition, greed, but the fight against the spending hatred-that bring war, all that is habit is not easy, for carefulness spent is waste, for the results even appears to most of us to border on of success in aggressive war must be the niggardliness which human to rouse more hatred, to breed more nature instinctively rejects. And, bitter war, and to dissipate greater again, we ought all to be learning bewealth in waste. But from the fore the evil days of still greater points of view of the defence of time can no longer be afforded and speech made by the hon, and learned and a waging of war on war, the ought not to be allowed. Loud are appalling wastage is far preferable to the calls for workers, but what of the a dread something that lurks threat. idlers who still keep up the talking (Dr. Dillon.) He knew privately and ening behind it, namely, the triumph but do no work at all? The War of evil. Morally, the cost of the has had the fine effect of showing triumph of right against aggressive clearly to everyone who will see

> All who can take part in the prime as precions as the country's brave defenders, and the rest are compar- with him if, purely from the English itively of no account.

> Let us understand that foundation fact thoroughly and see our own true place in the human economy. We are little more than so much human gratification that ran through this waste unless we can turn our time to some definite account. The idler has no place in the world except by leave of the great community of the way in which, owing to various workers by brain or band. While it misunderstandings into which it was is a duty to avoid waste and to give freely of stored wealth, it is equally a duty to contribute time and effort Dublin, with all the subsequent histosome positive method of productory attaching to them, and, finally, to some positive method of production, otherwise we are but paupers living on the bounty of the men who provide the vital energy of the ences, some ignorant, some mysterious, all tragic, they now saw the

ADMIRAL BENSON

BECOMES RANKING OFFICER

DEWEY'S SUCCESSOR A CONVERT AND FOURTH DEGREE K. OF C.

Admiral William Shepherd Benson, a convert and a fourth degree Knight of Columbus e the ranking officer of the United States navy on nated to succeed Admiral Dewey as president of the General Board, retaining also his duties as Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Benson was next in rank to the hero of Manila Bay.

The elevation of Admiral Benson will be a source of gratification to all true citizens of the City of Brotherly Love, and especially to Catholics, to many of whom he is well known. Twice recently he was a guest in this city. On October 12, at the celebration of the 424th anniversary of Dis. covery Day, he spoke in the Academy of Music, and on November 29 h addressed the members of the Philadelphia Council, No. 196, Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Philadelphia Council. Two of his sons are naval officers, having graduated from Annapolis.

For several years the Admiral was commandant of the local navy yard, and by his continuous advocacy of movements for the improvement of yard won the friendship and esteem o' leaders in the civic and commercial life of the city, and of the rank and file of the citizenship as heart of

While he was commandant here Benson was a consistent and enthusiastic, "booster" for the local yard, in fact, he has not ceased since his transfer to Washington as Chief of Operations to advance its claims to recognition. Philadelphians, learning of his automatic elevation in rank upon the death of Admiral Dewey, pleased, in the anticipation that Admiral Benson's zeal for the local yard may result in even greater benefits to it. Philadelphia Stand-

What is worth doing is worth doing well. Don't do things by half;

IRELAND'S CASE AN ENGLISH INTEREST

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES BY PROMINENT UNIONISTS

From Ireland The speeches made by Mr. Redmond (on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's first speech as 'Prime Minister' and by Mr. Dillon (concerning the Frongoch prisoners) evidently caused some searching of hearts. The first sign of this was when Mr. Wood (heir to Lord Halifax) and Lord Henry Bentinck (brother of the Duke of Portland,) both Unionists, intervened with speeches about Ireincidental expenditure is quite un-necessary, and being unnecessary is rarely heard from British Tories. Mr. Wood wants justice to Ireland because it will be good for the war, and Lord Henry because he thinks it the decent, honorable thing to do. long as only Ireland was hurt purpose. If we saved what we waste only Irish members were heard in Benches always assisted the Governthis sense. English interest is aroused by the realization that tyranby in Ireland is hurting England. Hence these two significant speeches.

Major the Hon. E. F. L. Wood (Unionist member for Ripon) said that hon. gentlemen below the Gangway would acquit him of discourtesy if he regretted on behalf of those wish well and he who do member for Waterford (Mr. J. E. Red. member for Waterford (Mr. J. E. Redmond) and the speech the previous there was no certainty; it might be night by the hon member for May 1. night by the hon, member for Mayo extensively what harm those speeches There is no need, the speaker said, to emphasize the importance of Ireland as a war problem. We were reminded of its international and Imperial bearing by the hon. and learned member for Waterford. When we are inclined to be most optimistic there is always the recolection of Ireland as a spectre at the

> He would ask the House to bear point of view, he recalled what he fancied to have been the process through which the English mind had passed. They all remembered-he remembered most vividly-the great House in the early days of the war at the attitude taken up by the official representatives of National Ireland in the House, and how they deplored unnecessary to enter, the tone of the picture gradually changed. After that came the more serious events in the abortive efforts at a settlement a few months ago. As a result of influspectacle in which a large section of Ireland was resolutely standing aloof and aside from the effort which the rest of the Empire was making, with the result that the question of recruit-ing for the Irish Divisions was one of the extremest gravity; and with the result that was more immediately felt in this country, that Irishmen were filling positions in England that Englishmen had been compelled to

> feast, for which so far statesmanship

has found no solution.

Mr. Byrne-Are there no English-

nen in Ireland?

THE DANGER Major Wood-I think the hon. member, if he went to Liverpool, would find there is ample justification for what I have said. It was impossible to fail to recognize the dangers that were inherent from the point of view of this country, and from the point of view of Ireland. was impossible to exaggerate the bitterness that was being caused in many English homes by the situation today and the ordinary English-man was inclined either to say that the remedy was to apply the measure of compulsion to Ireland that they had already applied to England, Scotland and Wales; or he was inclined to wash his hands of Ireland, to set his teeth and say "With them or without them we will win the War." To his mind either of those answers in the situation amounted to a confession of failure and he did not suppose within the whole course of Irish history there had ever been a paradox and a tragedy more simple and more complete than this, namely, that this struggle here at home was breaking, and had broken down the barriers of class prejudice, yet, at the very heart of the Empire, that very struggle should be sowing seeds and laying the foundations of a disunion which was likely to be more permanent and more irreconcilable than it had ever been. That, in his judgment, was the inevitable outcome of present events, unless statesmanship could guide them into happier chan-

which England lost the fighting a better one towards England at the strength of Irish manhood at this present moment they should, first of juncture on the one hand, and in which, on the other, Ireland pursued troops now locked up in the country, a course which bade fair to be the undoing of all the friends of Ireland very fair chance of getting some of had been trying to do for generations seemed to him a situation into their army. which no patriotic person could con sorry to say, a certain section of template with equanimity. What opinion which thought that it was

House of Commons and the Govern Ireland by forcible means, and that nation has ever produced. He was ment to take at this parting of the ways? They could either, of course, follow along the old paths which he thought in the minds of many of them were very likely to lead them into unfruitful and barren controersy, or the Government could take its courage in both hands and advise Crown to make a generous departure upon new lines for which it would enlist the services, perhaps, not only of the representatives of Irish parties in the House, but enlist the services of all the representative Irishmen in whatever walk of life they were in Ireland, and would give Irish leaders an opportunity of proving the sincerity of all that they have often said. Let them appeal frankly and boldly and fearlessly to Ireland to take a stand along with them for all that they as well as Ireland were fighting for. He did not think speeches like those that had been made from the Irish ment in what was bound to be an extremely delicate matter. The question was one in which imagina tion, atmosphere, sentiment, all the intangible things of life played a predominant part. The only way in which British statesmen could hope to relieve it was by what he had that had brought their fellow-coundescribed as a frank and fearless appeal to imagination and senti-ment. It was perfectly true the political risk involved in that course said that even under so generous a scheme as he had outlined, they would not get the men they wanted He doubted very much whether if the information which reached him was correct the risk they should run by desired more at the present moment adopting such a course was any greater than the risk they ran by proceeding on their present course. The times today were not more unpropitious than were the times when the late Mr. George Wyndham first began to consider and outline his policy of a conference between landlords and tenants with regard to Irishland. He should unhesitatingly take that risk, and he should do it with this object, that he should consider that he had fair hope that under some such course of action as that he might well get half or threequarters of the available men out of Ireland that he was entitled to get, and, besides, he should get son thing of far greater value, and that wholeheartedly and stand together. was a public opinion which would compel all the rest of Ireland to do

A WORD TO ULSTER

He would say to his friends in

Uster at this juncture that, well as they had deserved of the Empire in the past, they would earn a nobler title to fame if, at this moment, they could freely accept the invitation to take the great venture of faith, with out which no such experiment would be possible. Let them, as a community, make the sacrifice that so many had been willing to make on the battlefield of France. He thought that the people of this country would forgive the taking of great risks and pardon failures, if the handling of this matter were to show a genuine inspiration. "To the new Government is given as great an oppor-tunity as has ever fallen to the lot of any Government. The Prime Minister has peculiarly valuable and quite exceptional qualities; the Chief ecretary is a person of broad sympathies, who, in spite of an extreme difficult position, has won the spect of men of all parties in and out of this House, and on this new Government are concentrated all the hopes, the high hopes of the people of the United Kingdom and of land, who see in them, or hope they see in them, men who realize the magnitude of the task to which they have set their hands, and who realize the importance of forging, if need be. new weapons with which to handle the task. I would implore them to grasp the opportunity that is before them boldly and fearlessly, and if they can enlist, as I believe they can, the general enthusiasm, self-denial self-sacrifice of all political parties in this question they will be able to succeed.

Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck (Unionist member for Nottingham South) said that he promised his hon. and gallant friend for Ripon (Major Wood) that he would support him in his plea for a better atmosphere and a better understanding with the people of Ireland. He was free to confess that for some time he had had considerable doubt in his mind as to whether some concession was not due to Nationalist feelings, and he was now at this present juncture quite convinced that Self-Govern-ment was an absolute necessity for Ireland in order to stop the great waste which was now being caused to their strength in fighting their

enemies. There was no doubt about And in his judgment a situation in it that if the feeling in Ireland were all, be able to spare a large body of the first fighting men in the world There was, he was

Irish people generally if they could, by forcible means, put the young men of Ireland into their army to fight against the Germans. Personally, the speaker declared, I dissent in the strongest possible manner from that point of view. It would throw Ireland into turmoil and lock up a still larger number of troops than we have got there at present. Besides that, there is no reason why because we are fighting the greatest tyranny the world had ever known that we should become tyrannical and domineering ourselves. In 1777 they had the right to domineer over the Americans. They had now the right to domineer over Irishmen. The question they had now to ask themselves was; whether it would be to their advantage to apply the amiable and considerate virtues of leniency and tenderness to the privileges of the Irish people. They had great allies in the War, but he was not sure that the greatest allies of all were not their ideals of liberty and freedom. It was those ideals which had sustained the country during two and a half years of unexampled trial, and it was the belief that they were honest in those ideals try-men rolling up from every part of the Empire, and it was because they unfortunately had not believed those ideals should be applied to Ireland that the Irish people were n turning their backs on them. the English people, he believed, fully realized the necessity for the appli-cation of their ideals to Ireland. He He believed that there was nothing that the English people wished for and than a better understanding with the Irish people. If he did not think so he should not be standing there and speaking as he was but the British people were thwarted and hindered in their desire by the unfortunate differences which existed in Ireland. He appreciated those differences, and respected them as much as any man in the House, but their came a time in the history of every country when smaller things must give way to greater They were fighting for their lives against the most powerful combinations of Powers in the world, and he thought they had a right to ask that the people in Ireland should put aside those differences and help them

A CONVERT ON EVE OF DEATH

BUFFALO BILL THE NOTED SCOUT WAS BAPTIZED AT HIS OWN REQUEST BY PRIEST OF DENVER

CATHEDRAL Denver, Jan. 11, 1917 — Buffalo Bill, Colonel William F. Cody, one of the most famous men America has ever known, died in Denver on Wednesday, January 10, at 12:05 p. m., and he died a member of the Catholic Church. He was baptized on Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock by the Rev. Christopher V. Walsh. a brave fight in the cause of Catholic assistant rector of the Denver Cathetruth. There is little remuneration the family.

The story of his conversion to Catholicity is interesting. Among a man of shrewd judgment. He his close Denver friends were Mr. knew men and had a singular faculty Harrington is vice-president of the Hibernia bank. When it was seen that Buffalo Bill was dying, Mrs. Harrington suggested to Mrs. Cody, field of Catholic literature. That he wife of the scout, that she get some minister to baptize him, as the famous man had never been idea at the time that anybody but a Protestant minister would be summoned. But Mrs. Cody, who has Catholic connections, declared: "If he is to be baptized, it must be done by a priest of your Church.'

Buffalo Bill was consulted and as he desired baptism, Father Christopher V. Walsh was sent for. He made arrangements to baptize the scout at 2:30 on Tuesday afternoon When he arrived, the doctors had just administered morphine to make the patient sleep. The unconscious patient, it was known, had expressed the wish to be baptized, but, as there was no immediate danger of death, the priest preferred to wait until the effects of the drug should be gone, so that the usual questions could be put to Colonel Cody, and it could be shown that, of his own free will, he wished to affiliate with the Catholic Church.

The priest left for the parochial residence, and the members of the family kept him informed every 30 minutes about the famous tient's condition. About 5 o'clock word came that he had awakened, and that the effects of the drug were over. When Father Walsh arrived at the house, seven doctors were with Colonel Cody

Baptism was administered as soon as the doctors had finished their Buffalo Bill was fully conscious at the time.

most typical American living. path then, if that be so, was the possible to obtain a better feeling in differed from anything any other Bulletin.

it would be of great benefit to the the last of the truly great American

Buffalo Bill's home was in Wyo ming. He died here at the home of a sister, Mrs. May Cody Decker. His wife and a number of other relatives survive. The family are not Catho-Yet, no Catholic household in Denver that ever sent for a priest treated him with more respect than Buffalo Bill's relatives did Father Walsh. After the baptism, they asked him to translate the ritual into English, that they might all hear it. And the business household was suspended while they gathered around and respectfully listened to the clergyman. To every one, he was "Father," Walsh.—Chicago New World.

So has Buffalo Bill, idol of American citizenship, living portrait of its earlier and more virile nationhood. reached the end of the trail and passed through the gates of the Catholic Church into the Beyond. The child of Nature became a child of Grace, at the brink of the Great Divide, and the testimony of Buffalo Bill, the plainsman, was added to the testimony of Melancthon the savant: "Mother, the Catholic Church is the best Church to die in." God grant eternal rest to his soul .-The Catholic Vigil.

A BATTLEFIELD INCIDENT

From the Catholic Times, London. comes the following: In a hot corner of "la Somme" the ground was literally strewn with the and dying, and this man, a Red Cross stretcher bearer, was busy removing the wounded, both French and German. He was attracted by the appealing look in the eyes of a very young German, who was visibly past all human help, and he bent down over the lad, who seemed anxious to

In broken French and in a low whisper, the German said: "Will you kill me?" "Certainly not," was the answer. His scared look passed away and he continued: "Then say prayers." The Frenchman knelt down and slowly recited in Latin, "Our Father" and "Hail Mary." The dying lad smiled. "Now join my hands," he murmured. The Frenchman took the hands and gently clasped them together in an attitude of prayer. He was rewarded by the peace that overspread the dying boy's countenance; he spoke once more, "Go," he said, "now and attend to the French wounded; thank you."

Our soldier went back to his work. but he returned at intervals to watch the lad, whom he dared not remove, for fear of hastening his end. The German lay quite still, his lips moving, his hands clasped, till at last, to the French soldier's relief, his eyes gently closed and, without a struggle, his soul passed away to the land of peace.—Providence Visitor.

AN ABLE EDITOR GONE

William Hughes, the veteraneditor

of The Michigan Catholic, is dead. dral, who has long been a friend of and much sacrifice in a Catholic journalistic career, Mr. pesides being a brilliant writer, was and Mrs. M. C. Harrington, Mr. of holding their esteem. In other walks of life, less arduous and much more profitable, he would have been no less successful than he was in the chose the latter as his life's work and gave all that he had in its service is the most convincing testimony to his baptized. Mrs. Barrington had no worth. He was a Catholic gentleman in the finest sense of the word could have enlisted the courage and talents of any man. Now that he is gone, Catholic Michigan will review with grateful appreciation his long years of service and will, with full heart, grant him the meed of a soldier of Christ whose work is done. He fought the good fight. God grant eternal rest to his soul .- The Catho-

BROAD-MINDED PROTESTANT

By his will, which has just been probated in Clearfield, Pa., the late Hon. Thomas H. Murray of that place the most prominent lay member of the Methodist church in Central Pennsylvania, has made a bequest of to a priest in the following words:

To my personal friend, Rev. Father M. A. Ryan, to be used for the benefit of the St. Francis Roman Catholic Church of this place, as a token of my high appreciation of what that church has done for humanity and order and well being of this community during nearly a half century that it has been under my eye; and more particularly as an expression of my appreciation of the daily devotion and duty of his people, according to alumni submitted plans to him they their ideal of true worship, as re- found Father Mulry a hearty advo vealed to them by the light given cate of preparedness. The camp will them. In this respect I have always Colonel William F. Cody was the felt and have not hesitated to say to university is to assign 20 acres to the He my own people they are an example

CATHOLIC NOTES

In San Jose, Cal., the Portuguese Catholics are building a church costing \$25,000.

To all the interned war prisoners in Switzerland, the Holy Father has sent a souvenir medal.

As a result of the establishment of the 23rd Regiment of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the border, at Pharr, Tex., a Cath-olic Church has been erected and dedicated there.

The Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J. President of Boston College, announced, Jan. 15, that Mr. Daniel H. Coakley had presented the College with \$10,000 in memory of his broth er, Timothy W. Coakley.

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, recently blessed a new altar in his cathedral donated by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McBride. The cost of the altar was nearly \$100,000, and it is considered one of the most beautiful of its kind in America.

I. L. Gamewell, for more than twenty five years a Presbyterian minister holding important pastorates in Texas, has joined the Catholic faith and will join the editorial staff of Antidote, a Catholic paper staff of Antidote, a published in Hereford, Tex.

At the present time there are 825 schools in the United States teaching Irish history. There were 45 schools schools in the city of Chicago up to Sept. (st, in which Irish history is being taught and 5 more have been added thus far this month.

Ground was broken recently for he first of the splendid group of buildings destined to house Vincent College, Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of the Jesuit Fathers. The new structure will be known as the Administration Building, and work upon it will begin at once.

Canon Peter O'Leary has finished his translation of the Old Testament. thus completing the first Catholic translation into Irish of the whole Bible. The task of seeing the work through the press, owing to Canon O'Leary's advanced age (he is in his seventy-fourth year) is to be undertaken by Rev. Gerald O'Nolan.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Right Rev. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church here, will be consecrated Bishop of Charleston, S. C., in the cathedral at Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons on March 15, and will celebrate his first Pontific al Mass in this city on St. Patrick's Day.

At the annual meeting of the Pioneer Catholic Total Abstinence Association, Dublin, Ireland, the Rev. A. Cullen, S. J., said that the organization now enlisted about 325,000 members; one-third of the Irish priesthood were total abstainers and their colleges, ecclesiastical and lay, were filled with students who practised total abstinence.

The report of Monsignor John E. Burke, Director General of the Work for Colored Catholics in the United States, shows that much progress has been made in the last twelve months. New communities entered the field, new publications advocating the cause have appeared, and the Bishops have redoubled their efforts for the conversion of the Colored people.

At Arundel Castle, recently, the eight-year-old Earl of Arundel son of the Duke of Norfolk, made his First Communion in the private chapel of the castle. The parents and sisters of the little heir received Holy Communion. On the same day there were many First Communions in the London churches many little Belgian exiles being among the number.

On the feast of the Epiphany, says the Sacred Heart Review, Benedict XV. consecrated Monsignor Nicotra - nuncio to Chili - titular Archbishop of Heraclea. The ceremony took place in the Sistine Chapel where the present Pope was consecrated Archbishop of Bologna by Pope Pius X., in 1907. The minister for Chili, in Rome, presented Archbishop Nicotra with a magnifi-cent pectoral cross, on behalf of the Chilian government.

Archbishop G. W. Mundelein of Chicago has made an appointment, said to be the first of its kind in America, by which Herr Hans Merx will become superintendent of church music in the Archdiocese of Chicago, He will devote his attention to elevating the standard of music in the arch diocese and especially in developing the music of the Holy Name Cathe dral. He has been connected with the Conservatories of Cologne, Brussels and the College of Music at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fordham University, New York City, is to establish a summer military training camp patterned on the Plattsburg idea if Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., president of the univer sity, can obtain the consent of his trustees. When a committee of the most typical American living. He my own people they are an example camp and to give the soldier students to every church in town."—Catholic the use of the remaining 80 acres of the campus.