

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### TO THE OBSERVANT

It is instructive as it certainly is amusing to watch a group of children, in the playground or elsewhere, imitating their elders in some customary occupation or ceremony. How observant the little ones must be. How much mock solemnity or shy humour they can infuse into their little game—be it a funeral or a wedding that has taken their vagrant fancy! Actors and actresses most children are until the world claims them and the magical radiance of youth fades into the sober grayness of the common day.

It is a commonplace of moral reflections that we are but children of a larger growth, that our errors and illusions are mainly due to inexperience, the false and the true, blending in a mirage which delights even while it deceives. The rapture with which eye and ear and other senses fasten on vanishing phases of earthly beauty is doomed to pass like a dream. Joy and melancholy succeed one another, as the transient sunlight makes a glory or a gloom of the landscape, whether it reveal the purity of the virgin morning, the pomp of noonday, or the solemn majesty of night. It is the province of philosophy in its least abstruse form to train out our inner faculties of imagination and sympathy so that the things seen and heard and felt may lure us on to the appreciation of the realities they symbolise. Then our own happiness will be seen only as our integral part of the general welfare. In the light of a purpose that embraces all our kind we cease to arrogate to ourselves the right to control our fellows for ends that are not sanctioned by what Tennyson called "The common sense of most."

### PLAYING PROVIDENCE

We are all in danger of "playing Providence" in our spheres of influence, smaller and greater. Some of us, being glib of tongue or facile in the use of the pen, find it incumbent upon us to prescribe exact rules of thought and conduct which have no sanction in the nature of things. Confident dogmatism—"puppyism grown up," as Jerrold once wittily said—is a power among the ignorant and over-busy. Therefore wield the scourge vigorously: assail statesmen who are burdened with imperial cares, criticise those in high places, affect infallible knowledge, essay the task of riding the whirlwind and directing the storm. In short, set up as the chosen instrument of Omniscience to correct error in a tremendous crisis; to deliver your fellows by prophecy, backed by public opinion lashed to frenzy and fortified by reckless zeal.

### HERE AND NOW

Humanism begets humility, which is grounded in self-respect. We are not "our brother's keeper" in a sense that relieves him from moral responsibility. Schemes for regimenting men and women are getting out of date, be they as scientific and utilitarian as forms and phrases can make them. Fortunately, systems carry in their tissues the germs of decay. Some break off into independent organisms. Mostly they breed rival authorities and come to grief by definition. Playing Providence proves to be a costly and disappointing, though possibly stimulating, game in that ample sphere which is the preordained arena of spiritual development for beings such as we mortals are.

Here and now we are invested with power for duty. No more sacred field of service and reward awaits loyal hearts and hands. Life is not merely a preparation for a postponed realm of spiritual order and beauty. Order and beauty appeal to us for recognition in every place and hour. We are out on a great quest: our life is a sublime opportunity, a thrilling adventure. Too much care may be a hindrance.

### AT OUR DOORS

There are good people who do a great deal of harm by fussy interference in the affairs of their poorer

neighbours. We can more easily put up with the fierce affection of people who are ready to lie and steal in defence of their own flesh and blood than accept at their face value the impertinent virtues of men and women who regard their social inferiors as raw material for experiment. It is true that we must take charge of the weak, the unthrifty, the stagers on Life's highway, but we must first make sure that experience and consciousness of our own feelings prompt us to care for our imperilled fellows. Too many would-be philanthropists waste time and energy in the attempt to be embodied reason and conscience to stumbling folk, when the discipline of pain and failure affords the only assured prospect or release. Weak pity is often a mask for sentimental shrinking from the sight of suffering. They who have welcomed the knife of the celestial surgeon best know the limits within which fallible man may be privileged to rescue erring mortals when they fall by the wayside. All around us are stricken souls and bodies. To bring healing and health to even one of these demands the consecration of every gift, the devotion of hours and days. Also we are beginning to realize that to prevent evil and misfortune by wise restraint and loving consideration is better than reformatory effort. If people would only school themselves in life-science, how much trouble they would avert, how much happiness they would help to diffuse.

### SAVE NOW

We must needs view the modern craving for novelty in dress and decorative effects with a large charity. How can a scantily educated populace discriminate between showiness and artistic excellence when the shops scintillate with glittering wares which appeal to them on their own level? Cheapness is a snare, not to the young only but to people of all ages. Women especially keep the wheels of trade moving. Money is plentiful among wives and sisters of the troops, and it is notorious that munition-workers and industrialists engaged in the transport services are receiving high wages—not to speak of traders who are reaping bountiful harvests out of the War which so heavily burdens others. Is it wise, even from their own point of view, to indulge the passion for needless luxuries and florid display when the future seems so uncertain? In the lean years that are coming on they who have thriftily stored up the surplus of their profits have a clear advantage over their spend-thrift fellows. This consideration should weigh with all of us. It will go hard with those who have to face the altered social and economical conditions with no savings, but with heavier charges for indispensable comforts.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS NOT IN FAVOR OF BONE DRY LAW

Baltimore, June 26.—"I do not believe in the National prohibition of light wines and beer, and am of the opinion that such a law could not be enforced."

This statement was made by Cardinal Gibbons when asked to comment on the bone dry amendment to the food control bill now before the Senate.

"I am opposed," the Cardinal continued, "to any State-wide or National prohibition measure. A law of this kind interferes with the personal liberty and rights of the people, and creates hypocrisy on the part of the public."

"If the people of any particular country district find conditions such that to have local option would mean the betterment of the community, then they should close the saloons in that district."

"But when it comes to having prohibition in large cities, it is a bad thing. Prohibition in any of the large cities is practically impossible of enforcement, however far reaching the attempts are to carry out the law, notwithstanding reports that the law has been carried out successfully in certain localities."

"The history of the world down to the present time demonstrates the fact that the people have and always will indulge in intoxicants, irrespective of any restraining power that it is attempted to saddle upon them."

The Cardinal is a firm believer, however, in the application of proper safeguards and restraints in carrying out the laws regulating the sale of intoxicants. He said that what he

would recommend for every city and community is a high license and regulations that would result in such laws being obeyed.—The Monitor.

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL

#### STATES CATHOLIC POSITION

DUTY, NOT EMOTION, MUST CONTROL MINDS AND HEARTS

His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell delivered a timely and eloquent address at the Boston Opera House on Thursday evening, June 21, on the occasion of the concert given for the benefit of the Ninth Regiment by John McCormack. His Eminence was presented by Col. Edward L. Logan, commander of the regiment, and was accorded a most enthusiastic ovation by the great throng of 3,000 people present.

Colonel Logan spoke eulogistically of the work of His Eminence, particularly of his zealous labors for the soldiers and the great interest he has ever manifested in their well-being.

Mr. McCormack sang as the opening number the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and also closed the program with it. In addition he rendered a number of Irish airs.

#### THE CARDINAL'S ADDRESS

His Eminence, the Cardinal said: "I beg your leave, ladies and gentlemen, to say a word concerning the great movements which are occupying the thoughts and stirring the emotions of all America in these days."

"I am constantly being invited to address all sorts of assemblies and meetings on these and similar matters but, unfortunately, I can accept only very few such invitations, especially at this season when my regular occupations, always assiduous enough, are more than doubled."

"So, if you will permit me, I should like to state once and for all, as clearly as I can what our position is in order that there may be no misunderstanding now or hereafter."

"That position may be summed up briefly as the only position possible today for every loyal American, either now when we stand in the face of grave difficulties or later when perhaps even greater difficulties may confront us. Our position is founded on duty and not on emotion. This is true of the stand which every true Catholic takes in the face of all the grave responsibilities of human life; and when, as history well demonstrates, the Catholic has assumed his position on the principle of duty, human and divine, nothing in the world can move him from it."

#### OUR FAITH PRACTICAL

"Those who do not know us think that our religion is emotional—that, above all things, is precisely what it is not. Emotion is fitful, passing, evanescent. The Catholic once having espoused any cause upon the basis of duty as a divine principle, never lays it down until the cause is just and rightfully settled. If you want an example you have merely to look at Catholic Poland, for centuries oppressed, partitioned, persecuted, yet still upright and demanding justice, or at Catholic Ireland, for centuries wronged, abused, maligned, and still today unconquered. Look again, under our very eyes, at the glorious little Catholic nation, Belgium, overrun, despoiled, wrecked, yet absolutely unyielding; or at the Papacy, traduced, deceived, yet never flinching, never yielding."

"Surely there is more than an emotion here. It is the faith, the divine faith in a great cause, which never dies and never fails until the wrong is righted, until injustice yields to justice."

"When Napoleon at the height of his glory, stormed and fumed in the palace at Fontainebleau, before the weak, aged Pontiff whom he dragged from the Vatican to be made a tool for his selfish schemes, the unconquerable Pius VII, gazed at the strutting tyrant, calmly folded his thin, wasted arms, looked him coolly in the face, and for an answer, quietly replied: 'Non Possumus.'"

"No, this is one thing history makes clear, that whatever may be the personal or national temperament of a Catholic, once his duty is clear he is firm as steel and as immovable as a mountain. That is our position today."

OUR CONSCIENTIOUS DUTY

"The air is rent with a thousand strident voices, shouting hysterically a thousand different principles. All this is poor service to the nation. It is nothing but emotion pressed to the point of hysteria, and only serves to confuse still more the minds of the people. Nothing will be gained by that now; and in the years to come—when peace has returned to all the earth—many will not be proud to be confronted then with their own utterances of today."

Duty, not emotion, must control the minds and hearts of the people of America if they are to rise to the fulness of their strength in these trying times."

"Now, what is that duty? Let me put it as briefly as possible. The civil authority of our nation by a

perfectly legitimate act of authority declared us at war—that means that every citizen of America bowing to that sense of obligation which he assumes as a citizen, must do his fullest conscientious duty toward his country and for her defence.

The manner and place by which that duty is to be accomplished is for our legitimate government to decide. Our simple and sacred duty is obedience to that authority. That is not emotional, but it is clear duty; and let me say here that as events move forward it will be as more and more manifest that he who will fight the hardest and the longest in the sacred cause of our country's defence will not be the emotional militarist, but the peace-loving Catholic, fighting not for the love of war, but through the divine sense of duty toward his country."

"He will not be found waving flags nor blustering about patriotism. Perhaps when the call comes, even tears will bedim his eyes, but he will go out quietly from the lanes of peace with the marching millions. He will kneel for God's blessing as he goes. He may not go lightheartedly—the highest and most solemn duties need not always be joyful ones—but he will go nevertheless, grimly determined to do his full measure for America just because America has called him for his fullest service. It will be those quiet, determined men with God in their hearts upon whose courage America must most rely."

#### MUST RENDER FULLEST SERVICE

"Let us have done once for all with these bewildering orations, with these endless insinuations, for if they aim to fire men's courage, they only increase their confusion. The one thing now that is necessary and the only thing that will stand firmly through all the varying vicissitudes now before us will be this principle—our country is at war and we are bound before God to render it our fullest service. Hate no one, despise no one. The nation that enters war for hatred's sake has already lost even before she fights her first battle."

"That position once clear, our country may feel assured of the absolute loyalty of all her children. That is our position with regard to this war, with regard to every war, and our duty towards those who suffer by the effects of war is equally clear."

"If to-day our faith must be stronger than ever, so must our charity be wider and warmer than ever. Our brave young men will need a million consolations to-morrow which to-day we must supply. While they are performing nobly and loyally their duty we must see to it that we are not lacking in ours. All the consolations of our holy faith and everything that human ingenuity can devise for the lessening of pain and suffering must be provided by us generously and adequately."

#### CHARITY DEMANDS SACRIFICE

"We must send along with the brave hearts who go to fight under the standard of our nation another band of kindly generous hearts that go to serve under the holy banner of the Red Cross; and here let us solemnly charge those responsible to see that that banner of the Cross is kept holy. We to those who deserve it by pettiness or bigotry or shameful vanity or dissension. Let that standard be set up wherever there is danger or suffering and there let it represent all the tenderness, all the largeness, all the purity of the love of Christ for suffering humanity."

"To make that possible, let us all give and give generously so that from the very beginning the treasury of mercy will be full to overflowing. It is the time for the rich to be precisely in their generosity, but I know that even the poorest among us will not be satisfied unless they have given something out of his poverty. Somehow it is the blessed pennies of the poor which God most bountifully blesses."

"Let us do our duty to the Red Cross now, and when next Sunday comes we shall go before our altars, and kneeling, say: 'Lord, what I could do, that I have done,' and 'Lord, dear Lord, grant to the tired world soon, very soon, Thy blessed gift of peace.'—Boston Pilot."

### PAPAL MEDALS

STRUCK OFF ON FRASE OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL (By Catholic Press Association Cable)

Rome, June 28.—On Tuesday, the feast of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, presented to the Pope specimens of the gold, silver and bronze medals which are annually struck on the occasion of the feast. They bear on the face a likeness of the reigning Pontiff, and on the reverse side a representation of the completion of the monumental work of codifying the Canon Law. On the latter side of the medal Pope Benedict is represented as standing erect, holding the big volume and directing to it the attention of the religious and lay representatives of the Church, among whom is especially indicated Cardinal Gasparri himself, the principal worker on the codification.

### ARMY CHAPLAINS

With the Catholic young men enlisting daily by the hundreds throughout the country, and thousands soon to be conscripted into the army, the question of the allotment of chaplains to look after their spiritual welfare still remains undecided. The original plan, which provided that to Catholic soldiers there should be allotted only sixteen out of every sixty-seven chaplains, a proportion of 25%, has thus far not been adopted, owing to numerous protests received at the War Department in Washington.

The Catholics of the United States are not asking any special favor of the War Department in the matter of the appointment of chaplains. Catholics are not even asking that any definite number or percentage of the chaplains appointed be Catholics. The demand from all parts of the country is simply that the Catholic chaplains be appointed on the same basis of proportion on which the chaplains of other denominations are chosen. This basis, which seems to be the only one founded upon absolute justice, would give to the Catholic Church between 30% and 40% of the chaplains in the new army.

Before such a just method of choosing the chaplains for the big army is adopted it will be necessary that Washington officialdom be freed of the belief that the 65,000 people in this country who profess a belief in no particular creed are Protestants. This idea is a gross injustice to the Catholic people of the country. The religious census shows that Catholics form 40% of the total number of people in this country who profess a preference for any faith. This census is made by Protestants, and is made always with a deduction of 15% from the Catholic total, on the ground that the Catholic Church counts children as members, while the sects count as members only those who are "communicants." Counting his non-churchgoers as Protestants is simply another outcropping of the deep-rooted and false idea that the United States is a Protestant country.—The Monitor.

### BIRTHDAY HONORS OF ENGLISH KING GIVEN CATHOLICS

London, June 7, 1917.—In the King's birthday honors the names of more than one prominent Catholic appear. Sir William Dunn, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a baronet in recognition of his useful work on war funds and for many philanthropic works. Unhappily he has no son to succeed him, so unless the title descends to his daughter, who is married to an Irish judge, it is a somewhat empty honor. Col. Sir Ivor Herbert becomes a baron, and will take the title of his grandfather, which belonged to his grandfather and lapsed with his death. He is a Catholic member of parliament of some note as well as a soldier who has seen service with the troops in Egypt and on the Nile and has several times held important colonial commands. He married a daughter of Lord Londsbrough and is identified with a number of Catholic works. His home is in Wales, not far from that of the Vaughans, who have given so many sons to the Church.

### THE RED CROSS AND THE NUNS

It will be a source of pleasure to Catholics in this country to learn that the American Red Cross does not intend, as has been widely reported, to exclude members of the nursing Catholic Sisterhoods from Red Cross work in our present War. According to the widely printed statement furnished to the Catholic press from an apparently well-informed person, the regulations of the Medical Board of the Red Cross were said to make it impossible for any religious orders to become Red Cross nurses for the reason that every detail of a Red Cross nurse's costume was minutely decreed; and, of course, the inference was drawn that as the nuns could not discard their habits for this prescribed costume it was impossible for them to act as Red Cross nurses.

The publication of these articles in the Catholic press has had the good effect of bringing from the highest officials in the American Red Cross statements that make it plain that there will be no discrimination against our nuns as Red Cross nurses. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, declared emphatically that "no regulations which would exclude the splendid women of the orders of the Roman Catholic Church have been proposed or considered in the Red Cross Council, nor would they be considered." Eliot Wadsworth, as acting chairman of the Red Cross War Council, wrote to Cardinal Gibbons, saying:

"It seems advisable to state unequivocally to you at this time that members of the nursing Sisterhood may wear their official dress while serving as nurses under the Red Cross, and that the Red Cross has no

desire in any way to debar the Sisters on account of their dress, or on any other account, from serving their country as all other nurses will desire to do."

Cardinal Gibbons had publicly expressed his confidence in the fairness of the Red Cross authorities and his approval of their plans. In a letter to Mr. Davison, dated June 18, His Eminence says:

"I am in hearty accord with the vast work of the Red Cross War Council, as outlined by you in your recent visit, and towards accomplishing which you and your faithful corps of co-laborers have set their minds and hearts so unselfishly. I have confident hope that these world-wide plans of charity and mercy will be largely realized, bringing the grateful appreciation of suffering millions as a partial recompense, and as a greater reward the richest blessings of God."

The Red Cross War Council is supreme in all matters regarding Red Cross work, rules and regulations. If any minor officials by their actions gave seeming justification for the charges of discrimination that have been made, Mr. Davison and the other high officials have certainly by their clear-cut statements removed every cause for suspicion on the part of Catholics.—N. Y. Catholic News.

### PONTIFF ADDRESSES LETTER TO BISHOPS OF WORLD ON THE SUBJECT OF PREACHING

Rome, June 26, 1917.—Pope Benedict has issued an Encyclical Letter to the Bishops of the Catholic world on the subject of preaching. In the course of it he suggests that imperfections in this very important department of the sacred ministry may, in some respects, be responsible for the evils that are affecting society at the present day. He recalls to their minds the declaration of the Council of Trent that the duty and practice of preaching belong primarily to the Bishops, who must, as a consequence, exercise the greatest care in the selection of those to whom they entrust this office, and also supervise the manner of their sermons and their manner of preaching them. In the first place, the preachers must themselves be worthy of being the expounders of the Word of God; in the second, they must abstain from the delivery of discourses on political and on other worldly subjects; in the third, their methods should be solely those of God's commissioned preachers, and not those of mundane orators.

His Holiness quotes, exemplifies and emphasizes St. Paul's summary admonition to preach nothing but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

### "THE MAN ON THE ROCK"

A venerable priest, Father Laurence Mulder, O. P., passed by his reward lately on one of the smallest Islands of the West Indies. He was known as "The Man on the Rock." For more than twenty-five years he labored on his little Island, which was hardly more than a huge boulder. Every Sunday morning he said Mass and preached a sermon in the Church on the top of the rock, and then made a seven-hour's journey down the steep cliff to perform the same duties in the chapel on the beach. During his forty-five years in the West Indies Father Mulder never returned to his own country, Holland. His mother, a woman of simple faith, resigned herself generously to his absence, saying, "If I felt that a single soul would be lost through his return I would not wish to see him."—The Tablet.

### MONASTERIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

The spiritual cares of the inmates of religious houses did not prevent their providing for the material wants of the country in seasons of distress. We have an instance in the life of St. Bernard which will illustrate this. A long drought, followed by a terrible famine, had long desolated Burgundy; and this scourge now falling heavily upon the rest of France, the populace, always cruel when pressed by hunger, broke out into unrestrained murmur and threats. In this sad condition God seemed to renew at Clairvaux the miracle which he formerly wrought in Egypt. This desert, thanks to the provident care of St. Bernard, became a very granary to all Burgundy; and we read that St. Bernard adopted as many as three thousand poor men, whom he marked with a particular sign ("acceptis sub signaculo") pledging himself to support them as long as the famine should last. This example was followed by the neighboring monasteries and brought extraordinary supplies to the province. Such was the frugality of the religious and the piety of the faithful caused to abound in monasteries.—Truth.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Rev. Francis Finn, S. J., who has written so many popular juvenile stories, has gone to British Honduras where no doubt he will collect more literary material.

Right Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, Ky., has tendered to the U. S. Government for use for two years as an army site, a tract of land containing about one hundred acres.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the Knights of Columbus erected a large pavilion for Catholic soldiers for a social centre. It was formally opened with a military Mass. This is the first of the buildings for which the Knights are raising a million dollar fund.

Cardinal Gibbons and Mr. Herbert C. Hoover held a consultation on the food question, in Baltimore, recently. As a result, says a Washington despatch, the Cardinal will issue a circular urging upon Catholic homemakers the need of practicing strict economy in their kitchens.

Worcester, Mass., June 20.—The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon John McCormack, noted Irish tenor, at the Holy Cross College commencement exercises today. He is the first distinguished singer to be thus honored by a college in the United States.

On the Holy Father's writing table is a statue of the Queen of Peace, presented to the Pope last December. On a photograph of this statue His Holiness has written a prayer that "the people may hear the sweet invitation of the Mother and the Son to seek refuge with the Prince of Peace."

Bishop Russell, of Charleston, S. C., recently celebrated solemn pontifical Mass in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, where he was baptized, confirmed, received First Mass, and offered his first Mass. Cardinal Gibbons presided. The parish is one hundred and twenty-five years old.

Nearly 120 students at Fordham University leave for France this month. They will form a unit in the ambulance corps. Two members of the Fordham Alumni Association have volunteered to equip two ambulances for the Fordham contingent in the battlefields of France.

The Catholic Order of Forsters, through the High Chief Ranger, Thos. Cannon, announced that the society purchased \$100,000 worth of Liberty bonds before the close of the campaign. It is believed that this is the largest block of the bonds held by any fraternal association in America.

Word has just been received of the death of Very Rev. Wm. Fortune, who was for many years President of All Hallows' College, Ireland. He was connected with the College for about sixty years. His goodness and influence were deeply felt by many generations of priests who studied under him, and who are now found scattered throughout the United States and Australia, as well as in Ireland.

"Guy Thorne" is the pen-name of the author of "When It Was Dark" (now in its five hundred thousandth printing), and a dozen other novels. His real name is Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger Gull, eldest son of the Rev. J. E. Gull, rector of Rushall. Mr. Gull is an Oxford graduate, and lives in the Island of Guernsey. His conversion to the Church adds still another eminent novelist to the long list of Rome's recruits from the ranks of men of letters.

Eight hundred men and women who had, by the grace of God, seen the light of truth and entered the Church founded by the Saviour of mankind, had the happiness of receiving the sacrament of confirmation in the Boston cathedral on Memorial Day at the hands of His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell. This number was about two hundred more than the class which His Eminence confirmed in the cathedral a year previous.

Rev. Louis J. O'Hern, C. S. Sp., of St. Paul's college, Catholic university, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the appointment of chaplains. He is the representative of the hierarchy. Any priest desiring a position as chaplain must communicate with Father O'Hern. Father O'Hern is the only one authorized to present applications for Catholic chaplains. Every applicant must present ten letters of recommendation, including one letter from the ordinary. The age limit in the army is forty years; and in the navy, thirty-one and a half.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., the alma mater of thousands of Catholic priests in this country, was struck by lightning recently, and two of the four imposing towers above the central entrance were demolished. The main structure was not damaged. The building was abandoned as a theological seminary in 1896 in favor of one Mother House of the eastern province of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The 100 Sisters in the house escaped uninjured. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.