

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

1937

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### COMING BACK

From all accounts the Church is honored in the French trenches. The priest is loved as a comrade and respected as spiritual guide, and the soldier not in contact with the cackling of the prejudiced press and politician is beginning to think for himself. He is seeing things in their true perspective; he is wondering why they who minister to him, share his privations and dangers and are loyal even unto death to the flag they both serve, should have been banished from France. Perhaps he may resolve that after having finished his part in the making of history he will find a solution to the problem that mystifies us—the problem of how a few men can be antagonistic to best traditions of France, to the faith that has inspired and uplifted her throughout the centuries, yet hold within their grasp the destinies of France. These men of the trenches, of the gallant charge, have thrown off the apathy and smashed the tin gods made by politicians. They are in touch with the realities of life. Clear visioned now they can see the tortuous path that pointed not to liberty but to servitude, not to arts and refinement that have always characterized the Gallic temperament, but to the infamous fashion degradation and sin; and they can also discern the highway on which their fathers walked in courtesy, honor, and faith.

### TO BE REMEMBERED

In these days it is well to remember the words of Burke: "We have consecrated the State, that no man should approach to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution; that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion; that he should approach to the faults of the State, as the wounds of a father with pious and trembling solicitude."

### VAIN RUMOUR

Our readers should pay no attention to the reports of His Holiness sending a letter to King Albert of Belgium to initiate steps toward peace. Not so long ago the Pope's merest word was regarded with suspicion by the world: now it beseeches him to express what is in his heart and promises him a respectful hearing. He was an old man unversed with the wisdom of the world, a reactionary, powerless amid the clash and tumult of life, but now he is the only one who can bind up the wounds of the nations and cause peace to brood over war-blacked lands. More, he is reviled because he speaks not. When the proper time comes that majestic voice that has so often guided a harassed humanity will be heard. When this blood-letting of the nations, which is the remedy for the fever of lust, of luxury, and of pride, is over all men may be disposed to hear him. When Europe is freed from the poison with which it has been inoculated by politicians and philosophers, it may hear, and gladly, the friend that fashioned her and gave into her keeping nearly everything of which she can boast.

### HOLLOW AS A DRUM

Sir Edward Carson advised England to break with Greece. He was of all men just the mentor needed. With his loyalty above reproach, and his military skill unquestioned, the doughty Knight was well qualified to give expert opinion as to the guidance of the Empire. We think that Edmund Burke must have had men of his type in mind when he wrote the following words: "The poorest being that crawls on earth, contending to save itself from injustice and oppression is an object respectable in the eyes of God and man. But I cannot conceive any existence under heaven (which in the depths of its wisdom tolerates all sorts of things,) that is more truly odious and disgusting than an impotent, helpless creature without civil wisdom or military skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, calling for battles which he is not to fight."

Carson, however, encumbers the ground. He may stimulate life, but so far as the moulding of public opinion is concerned he is as dead as Ramses II. He flung away his opportunities at the behest of a few purblind bigots who ministered to his vanity. If he had been even a pale reflection of John Redmond his maunderings might be viewed as signs of a mind hard-pressed by the turmoil of war. But living his petty self and ignoble plans more than his country he is mired in the contempt of democracy. "That man is as hollow as a drum and has made as much noise in the world with as little cause."

### FOR CIVILIZATION

This fight must be to a finish. There can be no halfway stoppage, no inconclusive issue. That is so because the stakes are the moral governance of the Old World, the continuance of liberty in France and England, and the freeing of Germany from a blighting servitude to utterly false ideals. That German ideal has been of slow but sure growth. It had its modern inception in Prussia under the fostering care of Bismarck. Beginning with the idea of German unity, it expanded into an ambition for German mastery. Some of us remember when the name of Germany covered a collection of States too numerous for the schoolboy to remember and bound together primarily by trade arrangements. Then Prussia set forth on the task of consolidating all around herself. She flashed her sword first upon little Denmark in a war monstrous in its injustice. Then, aided by her superior arm, the needle gun, she thrust Austria forth from the German confederation and so gained an unchallenged command of the situation. In order to consolidate the German States, some of whom had been allied with Austria, she forced war on France, but contrived to make the third Napoleon appear to be the aggressor, a device made possible by his trivial, restless ambition.

### THE WAR ENGINE

Since that time more than forty years have passed, and all of them have been spent in prussianizing, as far as has been possible, the whole of the German States, so that they may present a solid front to the world when the time ripens for making Germany the greatest world power and the arbiter of European destinies. Outwardly and as a military organization the scheme has been perfected, although at heart the peoples of Southern and Eastern Germany are still utterly alien in feeling from the rigid, autocratic, domineering Prussian caste. So completely has the domination of Prussia seemed to have penetrated through the mass of German manhood, from the private soldier to the petty grand duke and scarcely less petty kings, that the Kaiser, the emperor and controller of the vast miscellany of people, can wage war without asking leave, and can drag in the train of his overweening ambition millions who have no idea of the objects of the strife or the cruel and limitless injustice it is forcing upon four-fifths of a continent.

### OUR DUTY

This carefully prepared war engine of a hectic and crazy ambition has now become the world's imminent danger and curse, and the task of breaking it up is one that appeals not only to the sense of self preservation of all nations, but to the noblest and saintliest aspirations of lovers of human concord. It is not the fear of tyrannous power bludgeoning the surrounding nations that has stirred the soul of Europe most deeply, but the openly avowed abrogation by Germany of all moral obligations. Never since the world began has the avowal of the complete supremacy of might over right been so cynically made. What wonder that a government so profoundly shameless and selfish does not hesitate, in pursuit of its sordid ambitions, to drench Europe with blood, to devastate the lands of friendly neighbours who only ask to be left alone, and to paralyze the beneficent labours by which the homes of two hundred million people are sustained?

### WHAT IS AT STAKE

But it is not only human integrity that is at stake in the war against Germany's unfaith and arrogance: it is freedom itself that is threatened. In Germany freedom has already disappeared. The very desire for it has almost been dragged out of the German people during the process of preparing for this long contemplated war. Victory by Germany would crush the very heart of France, the land of liberty and of ideas, and would place all the smaller States of Europe—Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland—under the heel of the Prussian, and it would in the end substitute German repression and exclusiveness for open-handed generous British rule over myriads of the human race. Such a catastrophe would becloud the world. With a cause like this to fight for the contest must be to a finish, in the name of all humanity.

### MASTERY SPEECH

BY JOHN REDMOND

Mr. John Redmond—I have not once intervened in any debate on the war since its inception, but that has not been because my colleagues and myself had not profound dissatisfaction with certain events which have taken place both in this country and abroad. It was due solely to the fact that we felt, rightly or wrongly, I think rightly, that the best service we could bring to the country in this terrible crisis was to extend to the Government of the day, and to the men who form the Government, who ever they may be, our fullest possible trust, and a loyal and, as far as possible, a silent support (hear, hear). That attitude was maintained by my colleagues and myself even after the formation of the Coalition Government. During the long and terrible months that have passed I think that Ireland has exhibited a remarkable spectacle. Ever since the war commenced the voice—of party controversy has disappeared in Ireland (hear, hear). Men who before that were divided by the bitterest party passions have since come together and worked together amicably and unselfishly side by side for the common cause. I myself, the other day, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin, sat in amicable consultation with the leaders of the Ulster Unionist Party. In addition to that, we have had in Ireland no labour unrest, no industrial strife, and our workmen and women, after getting the opportunity offered to them by the new Minister of Munitions, have gone with enthusiasm into the service of that department, and I am glad to be able to tell the House that to-day thousands of men and women, not only in Dublin and Belfast, but up and down the whole country are engaged working full time upon munitions work, and this is only the beginning. In a few weeks' time I believe this work will be going on without interruption all over Ireland. Wherever trouble and friction may come from, it will not come from these Irish workers (hear, hear). At the same time the work of recruiting, to which I will refer more particularly in a moment, has been and is to-day going steadily and satisfactorily forward. In a word, it is true to say that from the commencement of the war until this moment you have been faced by no trouble, by no danger, by no serious criticism, and by no lack of loyal support in Ireland (cheers). I again say that has not been due to the lack of grave causes of complaint on our side. It was due solely to the determination that no responsibility, or blame, or appearance of disunion in the face of the enemy should at the end of the war be laid to the account of Ireland or her people (cheers).

### THE RECORD OF IRELAND

I think that to-day, especially after the speech the right hon. gentleman has made, I am fully entitled to express my views in this debate, and I think the record of Ireland entitles me to be heard. We have been in Ireland profoundly disturbed by many things that have taken place in this country during the last few months. The spectacle of industrial unrest, the determined and unceasing attacks in certain sections of the Press upon the Government, upon individual members of the Government, and in a special way upon the Prime Minister, have aroused the gravest concern and the deepest indignation in Ireland, and I would like to say to the right hon. gentleman, whose moving speech we all listened to with such respect and with such deep satisfaction—I would like to say to him that the attacks made upon him by sections of the Press in this country have found no echo whatever in the length and breadth of Ireland, and that he stands to-day, as he stood before the war, high in the confidence of the Irish people.

(Cheers.) The persistent pessimism which has been so long preached in certain quarters with reference to the war has had no effect in discouraging the Irish people. The only effect it has had in Ireland has been this—it has, to some small extent, brought aid and help to that little fringe which exists there, as in England, of men who would, if they could, interfere with the success of recruiting. I, for my part, listened to the speech of the right hon. gentleman with pleasure, for two reasons mainly. Although that speech put before the country, indeed, in serious colours the gravity of the problem with which we are faced at the same time I think, taking that speech as a whole, and taking the proper perspective of the whole problem, that the speech will do much to counteract that pessimism which is taking the heart out of so many of our people in every part of the Empire at this moment, and which, undoubtedly, is bringing hope, help, and comfort to the enemies of the Empire.

### THE CABINET PROPOSAL

Secondly, I listened with pleasure to the speech, because the proposal he has made with reference to the Cabinet is one which—and it is not saying very much for it—will, in my opinion, for the time being at any rate, I will not say more, silence the wreckers. I am not in favour of the idea of a Cabinet within the Cabinet. If this Committee were to be a Cabinet within the Cabinet it would be utterly unconstitutional, it would be scrappy. In the whole English Constitution it would be without any precedent, and the position of every member of the Cabinet who is on the outside would be humiliating and absolutely impossible. If, on the other hand, the Committee is to be merely a small body of men who are to carry out in detail the decisions already come to by the Cabinet as a whole, then I am inclined to agree with the right hon. gentleman who last sat down, that, after all, it does not mean very much at any rate in principle, and the most that can, apparently, be said for it, is that, instead of this fractious War Council, it was called, which met periodically and which was not always the same in its component parts, you would have sitting from day to day a small body of men whose names would be known to the country and who would have the conduct of every matter of detail. So far, it is good; but I must say to the House of Commons and to the Prime Minister, in my judgment, the whole of the present position is wrong, fundamentally wrong.

I never believed in the wisdom of the creation of the Coalition Government. I did not hear at the time, and I have really not heard since, of any reason to show that that creation was either desirable or necessary. The Government at that time was united. It had the confidence of the House of Commons; it had the open and enthusiastic support of every party and every section in this House; and, in addition to that, it had the advantage, and the country had the advantage, of a responsible, and I will add a patriotic, Opposition. A great deal of nonsense has been talked in the past few months about the desirability of having no criticism on the Government. Criticism of a War Government, in my opinion, is essential. Yes, but it must be reasoned, measured, patriotic criticism, controlled and directed by a responsible Opposition (hear, hear). The idea that the new Coalition Government was to be a stronger Government than its predecessor because it was to be made up by the selection of men who represented various sections and various parts, not on account of their personal efficiency and fitness, seemed to me then, and seems to me now, an absurd idea. How has it resulted? Is there any candid man who will say to-day that the present Government is any stronger than the Government it has succeeded? And as for criticism, proper and necessary criticism, in this House, will anyone deny that the kind of criticism we have had in the main was what I may call a kind of guerrilla criticism by irresponsible men? (Hon. Members—"No, no.") I hope no hon. member will put the cap on (laughter).

Mr. Hogge—Like Irish criticism. Mr. John Redmond—I hope no hon. member will believe I meant so (laughter). I said the kind of criticism we have had has certainly not afforded the Government or the country that considered, restrained, responsible criticism which would have been found if there were sitting on that bench a responsible Opposition.

### THE OFFER TO MR. REDMOND

I had the great honour of being offered a seat in the Coalition Cabinet by the Prime Minister, and amongst many other reasons which I had for declining that offer almost probably the most powerful was this: I felt convinced then, and I am more convinced than ever by what has happened since, that my power of doing good work in this matter, and of helping the country, would have been lessened, and not increased, if I accepted it. I urged on the right hon. gentleman that it was unwise for him to bring into the Coalition

Government any Irish Party. He did not take my advice. I am still of that opinion. I do not know what his opinion is now. Therefore, I do not believe that the present proposal of this small Committee will remedy the difficulties and the evils of the situation which I recognize exist. A homogeneous Government and a responsible Opposition are, in my view, the only satisfactory solution (cheers). But, though these are my views and the views of my colleagues I would like to say to the Prime Minister they will not in the smallest degree affect our attitude towards the Government, and I promise the Prime Minister, on behalf of my colleagues and on behalf of Ireland, that any Government of which he is the head will in the conduct of the war, receive our constant and loyal support.

(Cheers.) I do not think it would be prudent for me—I do not think it would be wise for me—to follow the right hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Sir E. Carson) into a discussion of the reasons which induced him to leave the Cabinet. He commenced by telling the House that he did not see the value of thrashing out and discussing past difficulties and past mistakes, but he dealt rather fully with some of them. What I would say is that with the imperfect information which I have, and not speaking of inner knowledge of what has happened in the Cabinet, I believe it would be wrong for me to attempt to apportion the blame for any of the mistakes which undoubtedly have been made both in our war-like operations and in our diplomacy. The time will come when those things will have to be discussed and a strict reckoning taken, but with the imperfect information which would be in the possession of persons like myself, I should be doing more harm than good.

### "WE WANT SOME GUARANTEE"

All I say is that we want some guarantee that mistakes of this kind will not be repeated. We want to make very plain to the Government the view that the mistakes which have been made in the Dardanelles should be remedied, and that an adequate force should be sent to the rescue of Serbia (cheers). I remember the intense feeling that existed in Ireland when Belgium was first victimised, and I say the same feeling exists with reference to Serbia (cheers). We enthusiastically support the action of this country in the war, among other reasons because we believe it is a war in favour of the independence of small nations. Therefore whatever our advice may be worth we urge most strongly upon the Government that they should go, in the most effective way, to the rescue of Serbia (cheers). The right hon. gentleman (the Prime Minister) spoke about recruiting and about possible compulsion. I like the Prime Minister, an against compulsion (cheers). I believe that to impose compulsion on this country unless, as he said, the country were practically unanimous in favour of it, would be a folly and a crime (hear, hear). I am quite convinced, on my own part, that the necessity will never be pressed upon anyone. I do not believe the voluntary system has ever had fair play in this country (cheers). I, of course, cannot speak with intimate knowledge of what has happened in England, but I know what has happened in Ireland, and most undoubtedly up to the other day the voluntary system never had fair play in Ireland (cheers). I am not sure that hon. members fully realize the task which was before us in Ireland when the war commenced.

### RECRUITING IN IRELAND

On this question of recruiting, it is a fact which has its origin in history and which I need not refer to more closely—it is a fact that, in the past, recruiting for the British army was not popular with the mass of the Irish people, but, when the war broke out, my colleagues and I, quite regardless, let me say, of the political risks which stared us in the face, instantly made an appeal to those whom we represented in Ireland, and told them that this was Ireland's war as well as England's war, that it was a just war, and that the recent attitude of Great Britain to Ireland had thrown upon us a great grave duty of honour to the British Empire (cheers). We then went back from this country, and we went all through Ireland. I myself within the space of about a month after that made every one of the four Provinces of Ireland. We set ourselves to the task of creating in Ireland—creating, mind you—an atmosphere favourable to recruiting, and to create a sentiment in Ireland favourable to recruiting.

I say most solemnly that in that task we were absolutely entitled to the sympathy and the assistance of the Government and the War Office (cheers). I am sorry to say we got neither. THWARTING AND EMBARRASSING In what I have to say I wish in the most emphatic way to exclude any idea that I am referring to the Prime Minister himself. No one could have been more kind and sympathetic than he was in all our communications with him, and the same thing

applies to the right hon. gentleman the Under Secretary of State for War, to whom I have more than once conveyed our sense of our deep obligation for his unswerving courtesy and desire to assist us in our work (hear, hear). But the fact remains that when we were faced with that difficult and formidable task practically every suggestion that we made, based on the strength of our knowledge of what was suitable for Ireland and the conditions there, was put upon one side. The gentlemen who were responsible for that evidently believed that they knew what was suited to the necessities of Ireland far better than we did. A score of times at least I put upon paper, and sent to the Government, the War Office, and various members of the War Office, my suggestions and my remonstrances, but all in vain. Often in despair I was tempted to rise in this House and publicly tell the House of Commons the way in which we were hampered and thwarted in our work in Ireland. I refrained from doing so from fear of doing mischief and from fear of doing harm (cheers). To-day I am very glad that I so refrained because, in spite of these discouragements, in spite of this thwarting and embarrassing, and in spite of the utterly faulty and ridiculous system of recruiting that was set on foot, we have succeeded, and have raised in Ireland a body of men whose numbers Lord Kitchener, in his letter to the Irish conference, declared was "magnificent" (cheers). There is no harm in my repeating figures. I cannot say they are War Office figures except that they were quoted by the General Officer Commanding in Ireland. I think they were prepared in Ireland. There were raised in the last few months three Irish divisions, which is equal to an entire army corps of the new army. In addition to that we have sent to the regiments of the old army many thousands of men.

### IRELAND'S PROUD RECORD

Three months ago the General Officer commanding in Ireland, General Friend, made a public speech, in which he said that 25,000 recruits had gone to the front to our regiments. Many thousands have gone since. Many thousands are probably on their way to the East at this moment with the old regiments. In addition to that, about 80,000 Reservists were called up from Ireland. If you tot these figures up, and add to them Irish soldiers who were in the army when the war commenced, you will find that at this moment we have little short of 150,000 men with the Colours (cheers). If you want to see what the Irish race is doing you must add that 115,000 men of Irish birth in Great Britain, Scotland, England, and Wales, who have joined regiments here.

And if you take the proportion of Irishmen who are serving gallantly in the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand forces you will find that the Irish race, unlike anything that ever existed in history before, unlike anything that the most sanguine of your statesmen ever dreamed of—Ireland has put a body of 300,000 or 400,000 men in the army (cheers).

I say nothing of the Navy, although the presence of the noble Lord on the Front Opposition Bench (Lord Charles Beresford) reminds me of the fact that the Navy, too, owes something to Ireland, and that some of her most gallant and successful admirals are Irishmen, and that no inconsiderable number of Irishmen are among the men in the battleships (cheers). That is, I think, a record of which we have some reason to be proud, and I am glad to think that the War Office has not been able, by its policy of thwarting and embarrassment, to prevent us from achieving that result. I am glad to say that at last, after long waiting, recruiting in Ireland has now been put upon a business basis, and just as I am certain that the voluntary system will triumph under the recruiting campaign of Lord Derby, so I am certain that in Ireland you will find recruiting for the necessary reserves for our new divisions and the old regiments will be ample (cheers). I have only alluded to these matters because there are still two outstanding questions which are gravely affecting recruiting in Ireland at this moment and which we have utterly failed to get removed out of our path.

### CENSOR'S CRASS STUPIDITY

A good deal of denunciation has gone on of the Censor in this country. I will not enter into that general discussion at all except to say this, that it does seem to me that in one particular the Censor has been guilty of the most crass stupidity. The right hon. gentleman used a phrase in a speech in which he said that in giving particulars of the war the only overriding condition was that the disclosure should not be such as to bring help to the enemy. I want to know how it can bring help to the enemy to let the people of Ireland know, and to let the people of England and Wales know, what their own regiments and divisions are doing (cheers). I argue this from

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### CATHOLIC NOTES

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Trotti Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, and Monsignor Cherubini Apostolic Delegate and envoy extraordinary to Haiti.

This year, the Holy Father is deprived of the annual Peter's Pence offering of Austria, Italy, Poland, Germany, France, Belgium, and perhaps Ireland and England. Spain has started a campaign to make this deficit good.

An interesting ceremony took place recently at the war refugees camp at Earl's Court, London, when Bishop De Waascher blessed an Angelus Bell presented by Sir Horace Munro, K. C. B. After the war the bell will be taken to Belgium as a memorial of these historic days.

The Irish College in Rome expects to have a larger body of students this year than last. The once flourishing French College has been almost wholly sacrificed on the battlefields of France. What France will do for priests in the next generation is a problem her Bishops are thinking about.

Writing from Paris, a correspondent says: "Every day brings news of the death of two or three at least of our priests at the front, whether serving as chaplains, stretcher-bearers, or soldiers. Thus at one college alone in Paris (St. Aloysius) in one week thirty-nine dead were commemorated."

The annual retreat for actors in the Church of St. Malachy, New York city, was a grand success over four hundred actors participating in the exercises. The retreat was conducted by Rev. Joseph A. Delaney, D. D., the chaplain of the Guild and the sermons were preached by Rev. John Talbot Smith. The Guild now has a membership of four hundred and fifty.

The Sisters of St. Chretienne will soon establish their first community in the United States, the house to be erected in Salem. Work on the structure has already begun. It is expected to have it completed by next summer. The community will include a number of the nuns who have been serving as nurses on the battlefields in France.

The Reverend Doctor Alexis M. Lepicier, General of the Servites, is visiting the houses of the order in the United States and Canada. Father Lepicier succeeded Cardinal Stoll as professor of Dogmatic Theology at the Propaganda college in Rome and is author of a learned and voluminous work on theology. He will return to Rome after his work is finished in this country.

The Right Reverend James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., refused a legacy of \$11,000, because to take it would be an injustice to the children of the man who left it. The estate will be divided among the four children, whom the father cut off with \$5 each, saying they had not treated him right in his old age.

The Polish Catholic church, on South Broadway, Baltimore, Md., has sent a request to Cardinal Gibbons asking for admission to the Catholic Church, to which it formerly belonged. The Cardinal has taken under consideration the necessary steps to reunite the congregation with the parent body. There are some legal knots to be untangled, particularly canonical difficulties about the transfer of endowments and bequests to the present church.

Notre Dame University and the Catholic Church in America suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Edward Lee Greene, Ph. D., LL. D., who passed away on Wednesday, November 10, in Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C. Dr. Greene was America's greatest botanist. He joined the faculty of Notre Dame last year after having been connected with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for a number of years. He was a convert to the Catholic Church, having been for a number of years an Episcopal minister.

The Knights of Columbus of New York are planning a large central building, and so also are the Knights of Columbus of Boston. Through the kindness and generosity of His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, 45,000 feet of land facing Boylston Road and extending through to Ipswich street, has been secured by them at a minimum price. His Eminence has also headed the subscription list with \$1,000. The Knights of Columbus Building Association will erect in this lot a beautiful building to be devoted to all Catholic activities.

Deep regret has been caused among the English-speaking people in Rome by the news of the death of Bishop Hedney of Newport, England, the veteran and distinguished Benedictine whose writings are known on both sides of the Atlantic, and of Father David Fleming, the well known Irish Franciscan. The latter held the offices of Provincial, Definitor-General and Vicar-General of his order, successively, and was a member of the commission appointed in Rome in 1895 to examine the validity of Anglican orders, a consultant of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, and a member of the Pontifical Commission on Biblical Studies. He was born in Killarney in 1851.