## The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915 THE BEST TONIC Some of us have the habit of brooding over our own failures. Bad luck has attended us, we think, all along. We seem to have lost zest early, not meeting with success where we expected to find it waiting for us. It has been uphill walking all the way. The confidence with which we set out has evaporated under the stress of frequent disappointment. In the clear morning air, how near the summit appeared of what the Catholic doctrine and to be! But that hill-top proved to religion really are. When the Cathbe only the successive mounts that olic Church is beheld as it really is, had to be scaled. Fcotsore and weary, we are tempted to give up hope of realized satisfaction and only crave the negative solace of rest. We have lost stone, and stand to live, to build up and embody pure in need of a moral stimulant. What finer tonic can be prescribed than the one which has roused countless souls from spathy, ordering their lives afresh, revealing hidden capabilities of action and endurance, of resource and achievement? To grasp the nettle firmly is to render it stingless ; and the old gospel of Mr. Smiles and his energetic tribe is by no means devoid of virtue. Yet there is a more potent tonic, which awakens deeper and more occult forces. latent in the soul of the most despairing. The prophets and poets who have led humanity in the darkest days of its long pilgrimage have labelled it Faith. It works among the affections and thoughts, reinspiring them to confirm life's problem anew. It may employ this formula or that: this symbolic worship or that. It speaks through various

THE SEEDS OF DEATH

trust and gladness, starts afresh on

the upward climb, ceases to be a drag

upon the social advance, and tastes

the joy of renewed life as a helper in

the holy cause of human progress.

and hearts diseased can be confident-

ly recommended as being efficacious

even in the worst cases. Its record

is unique in every clime and age.

· This powerful medicine for minds

and the graceful arts was when she God by simply growing. Pine trees had few arrogant captains to drive her into dangerous courses. The their stateliness and strength. At House of the Hohenzellerns turned its back upon the ideals of Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, and the whole circle of thinkers who were introduced to us as pioneers of the new thought that sprang out of the revolutionary ferment in Rousseau's and Byron's

In after years the way of thinking and writing, which came into vogue as a result of the broad mindedness and expansive sympathy generated in those eventful years, had a new label given to it. Matthew Arnold rang the changes on that term. He preached the gospel of culture in and out of season. He had a keen sense of the short-comings of his own education, and his duties as a school inspector filled him with a sense of the urgent national need. He was sent to France and Germany to inquire into and report upon the methods there prevailing. His book still has value for those who have not had any opportunity of viewing continental gymnasiums, lyceums, and primary schools in their actual working. The process of bending the whole energies of the rising youth of these rival civilizations into grooves of mechanical and technical efficiency has produced the results we see. When Germany, led by Bismarck and von Moltke, took advantage of the weakness and misguidance of her neighbour in 1870 she planted a thorn in her own side and sowed the seed of the harvest of fear and hate which has sprung up to trouble Europe to-

THE BEST ARGUMENT

The most efficacious means of refuting calumnies against the Church is the exhibition of that virtue which she requires in the lives of her members. Religion is estimated from the examples of it which are under observation. Protestants do not, as a rule, read Catholic books but they read Catholic men, and are more influenced by his actions than they would be by any exposition of Catholic doctrine. When they see the truth and love which he claims to possess moulding his life they are disposed to give no credence to calumny, and they get a right view One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, it is its own witness and proves itself. The only way to attract the multitude who are without is to preach. and genuine Catholicism.

STRAIGHT AND TRUE

"It is useless," said a Catholic writer, "to contrive some way of thing to his own advantage. Go bringing it down to their level, to invent a policy or system conformed to their particular traditions and custome by tankering with hierarchical try what you can do for men rather and liturgical forms and order. It than what you can make them do for is not strict ecclesiastical discipline you : and you will know what it is with which the Church clothes herself which are repulsive. The public service of the Church will not be made more attractive by a puritan reformation that scandalizes right. thinking people in insubordination and disrespect towards bishops, divisions and disputes of the clergy, resort to the newspaper methods of partisan warfare, sloveliness about churches and their precincts and everything else which shows a disretongues and uses many agents to engard of ecclesiastical discipline. Of force its laws. We see it at work tocourse, serious moral delinquency of day in stricken fields, hospitals and ecclesiastics and the scandals of the refuges, shadowed homes which the hangers-on and camp followers of Angel of Death has visited, leaving the Catholic community, the saloon an aching void behind. Faith is no keepers and the saloon frequenters. verbal confession; it grips the man are still worse. In short, just so or woman behind the masks of cirfar as Catholic ideal is carried out cumstance, drawing strength from wells of salvation that lie waiting in practice, the religion is honored even in parched and desolate places. and respected in the world, and all deviations from it have the contrary When there seems no help on earth or sky the soul discovers sources of

THE FERN AND ITS LESSON

A forest has many suggestions of a cathedral—there are alsles carpeted with pine needles or with mosses, stealing all noises from the foot," leafy domes, giant pillars, clerestory windows, shadowy cloisters, subdued lights, russet-coated choristers, all suggestive of worship.

ship of the forest is in silence. In Germany's golden age of literature that living Cathedral things honour and firs, beeches and oaks, add to their feet are the ferns, unable to compete with the trees, experiencing difficulty in living near those con querors, monopolizers of the bounties of heaven. Yet they do livethese children of the shade and scanty fortune, like Wordsworth's happy warrior turning their loss to glorious gain, and in necessity finding a secret of beauty and fragrance.

The explanation of the fern, we are told, is in the law of adaptation. In the struggle for existence the fern is a conqueror. Yet our scientific explanations scarcely penetrate the surface of the ultimate mysteries. No man knows the secret of the fern. There is no one who can deeply explain for us the "mind" or "instinct "or "power" making for adaptation that produces those nets of fronds for taking captive each straying sunbeam, each golden opportunity of a fern's life. Thoreau was not far wrong in saying simply that when God wished to make the flowerless plants He made ferns just to

show what He could do." Low in the scale of evolution, these beautiful flowerless things are rich in suggestion for living. In the shade of the forest there is wealth of inspiration. Like the ferns many of us also must often accept the conditions of our lives. They may not be our choice, but they are our opportunity. We also have only as we conquer. And the conquest is to flourish where others would starveto turn our poverty into wealth. How change of international Catholic fragrant and full the life that thus

is the example of those who like R. L. Stevenson, thus conquer! "For fourteen years," he wrote, "I have not had a day's real health. I have wakened sick and gone to bed weary, yet I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in hemorrhages, in sickness, when my head swam for weakness. And the battle goes on, ill or well is a trifle, so it goes. I was made for a contest, and the Powers have so willed that my battlefield should be the dingy, unglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle." But he yet hoped and believed, saw the good in the inch and clung to it. He played the man, and industry abounded with cheerfulness. He found treasure in

grown in the shade! How inspiring

worship of such heroic living.

No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everyforth into the busy world and interest yourself in its life : mingle kindly with its joys and sorrows; to have men yours, better than if you were their master.

DO IT NOW

Do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative towards those we love until they or we are stricken down by illness or threatened with death. Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the dark journey with us. Be swift to love, make haste to be kind.

"THE BRAVE LITTLE PRIEST"

The Rev. John Gwynn, S. J., chaplain to the Irish Guards whose death occurred on October 12 of wounds which he received while in a dug out with the colonel. The following ount of his heroic devotion to duty during the fighting round Hill

70 is given by an Irish Guardeman : Father Gwynn was known among the boys as "the brave little priest." Early in the war he was seriously England. During the terrible fight. ing recently Father Gwynn was again at his post. I saw him just be-fore he died. Shrapnel and bullets were being showered upon us in all

Hundreds of our lads dropped. Father Gwynn was undismayed. seemed to be all over the place trying to give the Last Sacrament to the next moment I saw nothing but a great heap of earth. The plight of the wounded concealed beneath was harrowing. Out of the ground came cries of "Father, Father, Father," from those who were in their death agonies. Then as if by a miracle Father Gwynn was seen to fight his way through the earth. He must have been severely injured, but he went on blessing the wounded and hearing their confessions. The last I saw of him was kneeling by the side of a German soldier. It was a scene to make you cry. The shells continued to explode about the rounded, but they could not stop a little English priest from doing his duty even to a dying German.—London Times.

NOTED SPANISH PRIEST

BROTHER OF LATE SPANISH PREMIES DIES BEFORE GREAT PLAN IS

CARRIED TO COMPLETION Madrid, Oct. 20, 1915,-The island of Mallorca mourns the death of Father Miguel Maura, the brother of the late Premier of Spain He had been for twenty years the life and soul of the island, where he was rector of the Seminary of Palma di Mallorca, whose priests are famous throughout Spain for their learning and piety. He also founded the Eacharistic Centre, which supplies poor churches with the necessaries of worship. As a writer and journal ist he was well known, and was a warm upholder of the Catholic press, to which he contributed with pen and money. Amongst his devotional works the best known perhaps out-side Spain is the "Eucharistic Har-monies." His loss makes one wooder when, if ever, his fine project will be realized-namely, to introduce Catholics to an international library of Catholic writers, selected from each country, whose works would be trans lated into the various European

QUEBEC AND THE WAR

PLAIN SPEECH AND CLEAR DISTINCTION

It is curious that The Globe and other Liberal newspapers should be so peremptory in their demands for a greater Canadian army and so tolwould expect the attention of the press to be directed to communities from which there is no response and those districts and Provinces where the answer is prompt and generous. A common obligation lies upon all the Canadian Provinces. Qaebec is bound by a double loyalty to the Old World. From Great Britain she derives her free institutions. By British power and prestige these institutions are maintained. With France she has racial kinship and the shadows, and, like the ferns, his life breathes fragrance and whispers ties of language. In time of peace she professes devotion to France and hope to all who sojourn there, in the her statesmen who cross the sea shade. And life has, perhaps, not never fail to receive recognition at more beautiful scenes than the silent the French capital. Way, then, should the burden of a great war, which threatens the existence of France, Great Britain and Canada fall almost exclusively upon the English speaking people in so far as the contribution of Canada goes? The Globe deplores "the effect pro-

duced in the Province of Quebec by recent intemperate and uninformed Ontario press." It quotes from an Quebec Conservative leader of Cabinet rank," who probably was born only a few days ago for this particular purpose, a protest against the false and slanderous statements made by a certain class of bigots throughout the Dominion, but particularly in the Province of Ontario. He is reported as saying that he is "sick and tired" of hearing the question, "why are the French Canadians and Catholics not enlisting?' This newborn Quebec Conservative leader declares: "When I see respectable papers like the Toronto Daily News almost daily trumping up some charge against our people and continually nagging at them I feel dis-heartened and discouraged." He estimates that 8,500 French Cana dians are under arms for Overses service and that among the Canadian born who have enlisted the French Canadians have an equal

May we say that we have not "nagged" at Quebec. For twelve months, although we knew that there was practically no recruiting in Quebec, the Daily News, like other newspapers in Ontario, said nothing. We believed that later Quebec would respond and that French-Canadians, like English-speaking Canadians, would do their duty by Canada and the Empire. The mythical correspondent of The Globe declares that 8,500 French Canadians are under arms for oversea service. We greatly fear that half this num ber would be an extravagant estimate. Moreover, the total desertions from those who were induced to enlist has been distressing. As tion goes that the priests are pre-yet, indeed, the French people of venting recruiting, this is a lie. The the Last Sacrament to the Quebec are not in the war. Unless pastoral letter of the Bishops is being Once I thought he was buried they do their duty Canada must be lived up to by the clergy, and almost Yet though the birds keep matins dying. Once I thought he was buried and vespers in song, the deepest wor. alive, for a shell exploded within a live, for a shell exploded within a live of lived up to by the cliergy, and the exposed to invidious comparison as every day the newspaper L'Action against Australia and New Z saland. Catholique, published in Quebec our people only a beggarly few thousands of soldiers are obtained the dispropration must be ba an el elsewhere. It has also to be re-membered that we have nearly a million Germans, Austrians and other elements who will send few men to the front. Thus a heavy load will fall upon English-speaking Canada if, out of 7 500,000 or 8,000, 000 people, more than 3 000,000 are practically unrepresented in battle. We cannot believe that Quebec will continue to be unresponsive, and no newspaper can be more ready than applaud the French people of Canada when they begin to do their manifest duty. We make no charge of cowardice against the French Canadians. So far as we can learn any such insinuation against the few French Canadians who are serving in France and Flanders would be

a cruel and malicious slander. When "a Quebec Conservative leader of Cabinet rank" complains that newspapers of Ontario allege that "French-Canadians and Catholics are not enlisting," he deliberate ly attempts to create a new issue and to excite religious as well as racial feeling. So far as English-speaking Catholics are concerned hey have responded freely to the call of Canada and the Empire. No one in this Province thinks of attacking the Catholic Church in this connection. But it is the habit of French agitators to treat every French question as a Catholic ques tion, to insist that only those who speak the French language can be loyal to the Church, and to argue that any criticism of the French-speaking majority in Quebec is necessarily a criticism of the Eng-lish-speaking Catholic minority in the other Provinces.—The Toronto Daily News.

Friendship should never be over-

QUEBEC RECRUITING HITS RIGHT AND LEFT

The malign elements that seek to se the war as a means of arousing antagonism between the people of Ontario and Quebec are producing results. Here the publication of Lavergue's wild words and Bourassa's false philosophy is made the occasion for reflections on the loyalty of the French Canadian people in the mistaken belief that the Nationalist firebrands speak for a large proportion of the population of Quebec. In the eastern Province the fantastic pretence of those who take up collections for "the wounded of Ontario"—that is to say, for the promotion of French teaching in the schools of this Province in a manner and to a degree contrary to the school law—leads the habitants to

believe that their compatriots in Eastern and Northern Ontario are

denied rights guaranteed by law, and

privileges to which they have a moral if not a strictly legal claim.

The exploitation of imaginary grievances when the nation should be united as one man is evil work, Good citizens will take no part in stirring up domestic strife, and will seek to diminish rather than augfrom the carrying on of government at this critical time. The effect produced in the Province of Quebec by recent intemperate and uninformed criticism by a certain section of the Ontario Press is well illustrated by the following extracts from a letter written by a Quebec Conservative leader of Cabinet rank to a friend

say, of hearing the question put to you: 'Why are the French Canadians and Catholics not enlisting?' I was, and just as the New England am absolutely disgasted at the false Puritans were. If they are able to and slanderous statements made by a certain class of bigots throughout the Dominion, but particularly in the Province of Ontario. One would think that under present circumstances everybody would work for unity of purpose and bury as deeply as possible any antagonism between the different races. On the contrary, certain people, in Ontario especially, are bent upon finding the French Canadians at fault, and are sowing the seeds of discord and disunion which will some day mature into such a harvest that I pity those who will have to reap it. If this were left to a certain class of fanatics it would not be so bad, but when I see respectable papers like the Toronto News almost daily trumping up some charge against our people and continually nagging at them I feel dis-heartened and discouraged.

'It looks as if a certain class of extremists in the country, to carry out some purpose which I do not see, is determined to create a feeling against the Province of Quebec and the French Canadians which will make the position of the latter intolerable in the Confederation. Let me tell you that as far as the asserthe official organ of Cardinal Beginis encouraging our people to do their duty toward the country and the Empire. As for enlistment amongs French Canadians, I took the trouble the other day to telephone the Militia Department and was assured that up to now, as far as could be ascertained, 8 500 French Canadians were under arms for overseas service Upon the whole, out of the total number of Canadian born enlisted men, the French Canadians have an equal proportion of recruits, and probably more."

The Globe publishes this statement with pleasure. It shows that the public men of Quebec see their duty and are seeking to do it. The number of recruits of French-Cana dian birth does not seem large in proportion to the total population but it must be remembered that out side of Montreal and Quebec there are few urban centres of importance The bulk of the people are still tillers of the soil, and we must not forget that there are rural sections of Ontario, where the daily paper is far more frequently taken than in Quebec, that would not show up at all well were recruiting figures published. This is no time for a dis cussion as to whether recruiting is less brisk in the townships than in the towns, in Quebec than in Ontario. The urgent duty of all good citizens is to encourage recruiting everywhere by every legitimate Quebec and Ontario would be equally under the harrow were Prussian militarism to become dominant throughout the world. They are equally concerned in making that impossible.—The Toronto Globe.

TWO SIGNS

To take a Catholic paper is an evidence of interest in Catholic views as well as Catholic news. To stop a Catholic paper is evidence of a loss of interest in things Catholic. -Catholic Citizen.

"FULL SPEED AHEAD!"

We are living in abnormal times, and abnormal times beget reformers.
And unless all signs fail, we are going to be reformed before this War is over in more ways than we now dream of. We have reformed the Johnson-Willard fight pictures off the boards in spite of the fact that the Previous Government had the Provincial Government had given its consent to their production for patriotic purposes. We have reformed the bars to a half time sched ule. In many places we have put the men in uniform on the Indian list : and now the W. C. T. U. would cut off our smokes, including those of the men doing our fighting for us in

The reformers, in these times of strife and action, have tasted blood and will not be satisfied until they have drained the last drop. They are on the trail like so many bloodhounds. And from their point of view they are right. There never was a more opportune time to reform everybody and everything. The mind just now is open to reforms and the W. C. T. U. the Ministerial Associations, Committees of Forty, Lord's Day Alliance, and other or ganizations are alive to the fact. All one has to do is to purpose some reform, such, for instance, as shutting off your wife's face powder, to have

it carried unanimously.

A year ago the action of the Ontario Government in closing the salcons at 8 p. m. would have been met with yells of delight by these reformers. And now they profess to be not satisfied. If the Government had made the hour 7, 6 or 5 o'clock, leader of Cabinet rank to a friend protesting against the conduct of a Conservative paper in this Province:
"If you are sick and tired, as you like the excellent politicians they are you bearing the question put to the conduct of a conservative paper in this province:

"If you are sick and tired, as you like the excellent politicians they are you bearing the question put to the conduct of the are. They are out for reform all around the clock, just as Cromwell enact a law whereby you are obliged to don a silk hat on a Sunday morning and walk to church, or else go to jail, they will do it, mark my words. Cromwell did it, the New England Puritans did it, why not they?

The W. C. T. U., in convention at Ottawa, recently, charged the Red.

Ottawa recently, charged the Red Cross and other patriotic societies with misappropriating funds when they sent cigarettes to the front. "We believe that all who sent cigarettes to soldiers at the front are partizans in this national crime, for we know not how many are responsible for many of the casualties which tion. Just where the partisanship responsible for casualties. I am unable to state. Perhaps the cigarette smoke got into the men's eyes, or perhaps they set a trench on fire with a cigar butt.

War is a great c'eanser, for the time being—a species of mental chloride, and like chloride, an overdose will in time become obnoxious. There is where our danger lies. It will be remembered that the old gossip Pepys, commenting on the reign of Charles II., wondered how much of the unenviable notoriety of that period was due to the reaction from artificial Puritanism, and how much from Charles' cynical selfish.

LIEUT. O'LEARY, V. C.

TRANSFERRED TO 1ST BATTALION CONNAUGHT RANGERS

At last Sergeant Michael O'Leary has got the well-deserved commission which was long ago predicted for him. The gallant Irish V. C. man, who arrived on Monday back from the fighting line, has been given a lieutenancy in the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. He left the same night for Ireland, where he spend a few days visiting his home in the South. Lieut. O'Leary ex-pects on resuming duty in his new rank to participate in the fighting in the Near East. In addition to the ribbon of the Victoria Cross, he was wearing the ribbon of the Cross of St. George, a distinction conferred on him by the Czar of Russia.—Edin-

CLERGYMAN AND CLERGYMAN'S SON CONVERTED

A London journal (says" H. G. G." that is always up to date in regard to the ever increasing conversions from Anglicanism recorded recently yet another conversion from the ranks of the Church of England clergy. This was Rev. James Cormack, late curate of the Eton Mission, Hackney Wick, and St. Clement's, Notting Hill He was received into the Church by Father John Eskrigge, of the Oblates of St. Charles, at St. Francis' Church Notting Hill; and has since gone to Friburg in Switzerland, where the Oblates have a Novice House, with a view to entering on the priesthood. This makes the eleventh Anglican clergy convert reported in the last five months. There is also announced the conversion of Lieut. L. Barrow, son of the rector of All Saints,' Hastings, who was received by Mgr. Cocks, years ago.—Catholic Herald.

CATHOLIC NOTES

In London there has been opened house of studies for convert clergy.

The Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Dublin, Ireland, is about 429,000. There are nearly 600 priests in that diocess.

General Castelnau, the French commander, has just lost a third son in the war. The General is a Catho-

"John Ayscough" is senior chap-lain of the British forces in France. His real name is Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bick-

The mosaic of the Crucifixion of St. Peter in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, required ten years for two

artists to finish. Rev. John Danihy, S. J., of St. Louis, Mo, has been appointed dir-ector of the School of Journalism of Marquette University, succeeding the

late Rev. John Edwin Copus, S. J. The famous theological seminary at the University of Innebruck, in the Tyrol, has been closed on account of the war. The seminary (Konvikt) has been converted into a Red Cross Hospital.

On his last birthday, King George of England decorated Mother Ste. Lucie, provincial of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, with the Imperial Medal of Honor.

Among the soldiers who have fallen at the front during the past few days, says a Rome dispatch, is Count della Volpe, nephew of Cardinal della Volpe, who holds the office of Camerengo at the Vatican.

Word has been received from the war zone that the Rev. E. D. Croisier, O. M. I., who, at the opening of hostilities, was stationed at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Duluth, Minn., was recently killed by a hand grenade in the first line of trenches

The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, prints an authorized denial that Prince von Bulow, the former German Chancellor, and Monsignor Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, have met in

The yourgest soldier of the British army to receive the Victoria Cross is Lance Corporal Dwyer, who is only nineteen years old. He won the V. C. for holding, single handed, a trench against the Germans during the fighting around the famous Hill

Several halls in the Quirinal palace have been converted into wards for wounded Italian soldiers, and the Pauline Chapel, in which the conclaves were formerly held and in which Pius IX., was elected Pope in 1846, is to be used as a chapel for soldiers.

The Most Rev. Thomas O'Shea, S. M., Coadjutor Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, now visiting this country, is authority for the statement that the Church in New Zealand is very strong and is grow-ing rapidly. In 1840, there were only 500 Catholics. Now they num-ber one in seven out of a population of over 1.000,000.

The tower of the Cathedral of Milan is ascended by 494 steps. On the outside of the Cathedral are 1 923 marble statues : in the inside are 680 statues. The Cathedral has 135 spires or pinnacles. Its length is 500 feet; its width 186 feet. It is the most glorious marble edifice in the world.

A Verona priest has solved the problem of the scarcity of wool, which will be abundantly needed by the Alpine troops during the forthcoming winter campaign. He has discovered a substitute consisting of pressed feathers, the advantage being that they make lighter, warmer and cheaper clothing than

An International News special announces that Sister Rosina, of Kempton, as a heroine, lately decorated with the iron and the Bavarian military crosses. In one of the battlefields near St. Mihiel this gentle disciple of the gentle Christ carried no fewer than seven maimed soldiers from the firing line and staunched the wounds of an officer bleeding to death.

Ireland is again wrapped in sor row, for close on the loss of the Bishop of Dromore comes that of Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, whose illness was chronicled recently. He passed away in the seventieth year

of his age. He was within three years of celebrating his sacredotal golden jubilee and his episcopal silver jubiles. He was a native of Cork and an alumnus of Maynooth and was one of the most ardent temperance reformers in Ireland, being a pioneer of the League of the

In spite of its reputation as a land but a short time ago given over to cannibalism, Fiji has a native sisterhood numbering now about fifty members. These women follow the rnle of the European Sisters in the mission. Their dress is blue and simply made to suit the country. It is conspicuous only by the absence of stockings, shoes and head-dress. The native Sisters help the nuns in of St. Peter's, Hove, one of the The native Sisters help the nuns in Brighton converts of two or three all branches of work, and take almost all the care of children.