The Catholic Record

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Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

ociate Editors { Rev. D. A. Casey.

and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

THE SYMBOLISM OF A LOVED NAME

There is something touching in the tender yet manly sympathy, manitested in repeated press references. for the clean and popular athlete, Gladstone Murphy, stricken down while, almost against his better judg. ment, he played his last game with his old comrades before going to do his bit in the great War-game where life and death greet each other at

Sympathy provoking as the tragic circumstances were, there was something more than unanimous and heartfelt sympathy in the press notices; heartfelt and unanimous also was the tribute to the unaffected piety, the clean living, and the unsullied purity of Glad Murphy's young manhood, "He lived a clean, pure life," as one paper puts it, "being a devout Roman Catholic and, of course, was always in condition."

His name indicates the Celtic near to the unsean yet deeply felt realities of the spiritual world. Even in the rush of a strengous footthe moment, with a faith childlikereligion was virile and he translated upright life.

wouth of Canada loved him whole. to the English language one of its tion. We have a whole lot of oblest terms, and to English sneak. ing peoples one of their noblest favor of the one and in opposition to ideals of life and conduct-fair-play, the other. And we feel that,

The name of Gladstons Murphy whether Bishop Fallon agrees with suggests another wholesome thought. us or not he will leave us free to That an Irish Catholic father pursue the even tenor of our way. should give to his son the Protestant | Bishop Fallon is like that. name of Gladstone is not surprising;

religion. But Emmet was an Irish spected exponents-Bishop Fallon. patriot; and Irish patriotism often testant leadership.

Young Murphy was born about the time that Gladstone used all his sought measure of justice for Ireland. Gladstone thereby inaugurated regard to Prohibition. that new era of sympathy and understanding between the peoples of the understanding has gone on deepening and has sweetened the too long embittered relations between them.

Planse God it will continue unto perfect fruition. Murphy's grandfather may have been a fenian-probably was, judging from the clean, red, Irish blood he transmitted to his grandchildren. But Gladstone Murphy whose name

part. In winning the respect as well as whose standards are not too easily in common with the Methodists.

satisfied, in the unobtrusive fidelity to his religion which made his moral worth as highly esteemed as perhaps this young man has accompto the lot of many full of years and honors.

THE CHURCH AND PROBIBITION

A Catholic contemporary is elaborately non-committal on the question of Prohibition. And with a layman's over scrupulous effort is vastly concerned with proving that the Catholic Church is not dogmatically opposed to the movement for entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in this province.

Why of course the Catholic Church does not pronounce on every question that fusses even her loyal sons. She has never pronounced on McKenzie and Mann's various projects though these may have a very important influence on the welfare of Ontario and of Canada. The prohibitionists and other fussy people may be hysterical and become sane again without ever attracting the Divine confidence. But there is a features of The CATHOLIC RECORD of notice of the Catholic Church. But individual Catholies, even individual priests or prelates, may consider such matters of sufficient importance to call for an expression of opinion There may even be a very pronounced and very Catholic view such as His Lordship, Bishop Fallon, recently expressed which would naturally cause a flutter in the dove cotes of complaisant Catholic opinion without really calling for any expression of alarmed neutrality on the part of the Catholic Church, or the Catholic press. We have a real sympathy for the Catholic editor who feels it incumnature which is even in this life so bent on him to explain away to his Protestant friends the inopportune and ill-informed pronouncement of a Catholic Bishop Bishop Fallon is ball game, the whole hearted duty of not only a free but a highly esteemed days it may be well to reproduce a citizen of Ontario. And being an despatch recently called for by such

but far from childish-he invoked immediate subject of his we feel news items. the aid of angels and saints. Yet his rather proud of his common sense and rational views on his virile religion into virile and public questions. We have never sportsmanlike conduct, made it the felt any particular desire or inspiration of a clean, manly and necessity to dissent from his views, unless as some think, local option is At a time when many are too fond included in the stride of his proof reading the signs of decadence nouncement on prohibition. Perand degeneracy it is wholesome to sonally we think that while he is reflect that not in spite of but pre- uncompromisingly opposed to the cisely because of Murphy's fidelity to attempt to attain the virtue of his ideals of conduct the athletic temperance by legislation he holds very large views with regard to local heartedly. The benefit game be option and other restrictive legislatween the Argonauts and Tigers tion. He would, we think, judge which netted \$5,000 was, of course, each measure on its merits. a generous tribute to the stricken in any case he has not in athlete; but it was much more, it the last three years or more interwas a striking evidence of the spirit | fered with the CATHOLIC RECORD in and the ideals of the lovers of clean the premises. And the CATHOLIC sport in Toronto. And it is well, for RECORD is in favor of local option

We shall continue to advocate during the last century thousands of what we consider to be to the best Irish Catholics have been proud to welfare of our native province with bear the name of the Protestant little or no fear that we shall be Robert Emmet. Left to themselves taken to task as speaking in the Irishmen have never made the mis- name of the Catholic Church, or even take of confounding nationality and in the name of one of its most re-

reasons which we can addres in

Perhaps we shall incur our Bishop's found trusted and trustworthy Pro- displeasure, but we cannot refrain from saying that he has received the congratulations of some of the foremost men in the public and intelpowerful influence to secure a long- lectual life of Canada on his timely and courageous pronouncement with

Convince the CATHOLIC RECORD convince Bishop Fallon that any pro sister islands. That apmpathetic posed legislation is really in the interests of Temperance and the sup port of both the RECORD and the Bishop is assured for that legislation.

But while there is room for difference of opinion, count on neither the RECORD nor the Bishop to be carried away by ill informed popular opinion or popular sentiment.

If or when any Bishop or Archbishop cares to put himself in symbolizes the new relationship be- opposition to Bishop Fallon we shall tween the people of Ireland and the feel ourselves obliged to respect his people of Britain would gladly have opinions. In the meantime our colgiven his life for the sake of the Em. | leagues of the Catholic press may pire of which Ireland now forms a possess their souls in patience and self-respecting and self-governing not get too much fussed up (we acknowledge using the term too often) in reconciling Episcopal views the love of sport loving Canadians with what they may legitimately hold advert unfavorably on his contri-

NOT A RELIGIOUS WAR

Very much in the secular press recently has the letter of the Belgian his physical prowess, in his prompt Bishops been commented uponresponse to the call of patriotism, in There is, however, one paragraph his life, in his helpless suffering that has not been emphasized or borne with Christian fortitude, in even called attention to. The what seems to us his untimely death, Bishops of Belgium invited the Bishops of Germany and Austrialished a life work greater than falls Hungary to unite with them and form a tribunal under the presidency of a neutral bishop to investigate the charges of atrocities and outrages, no matter whence preferred, that have been alleged to have taken place in Belgium. It will be remembered that the Kaiser charged Belgian priests and people with violation of the usages of civilized warfare and with having provoked the reprisals which shocked the civilized world. In that letter of the Belgian Bishops there is a paragraph which

> assent : "Another subject for scandal for honest people, whether believers or not, is the mania for emphasizing the probable advantages or disadvantages which would accrue to Catholic in Alliance or the Quadruple Entente. Professor Schrors, of the University these cold blooded calculations. The religious results of the War are God's secret, and no one of us is in the question which dominates that one, a question of morality, of right, of honor. 'Seek ye first,' says Our Lord in His holy gospel, 'the kingdom of God and Bis justice, and all these things shall be added unto you.'

Surely the great War is terrible adding to it the horrors of a religious War. Yet there are those who would make it so.

Religion has softened the horrors of War; let not self styled Christians assume the hideous responsibility of injecting into the strife the element of religious rancor.

IRISH EMIGRATION

Though there is very little anti-Irish slanders in the papers nowa-

London, Feb. 23rd .- According to statistics just issued 10 985 Irish emigrated in 1915, approximately half the number of the previous year. Only 25 per cent. were of military ege. The great majority were women and children.

When we remember that 100,000 Irishmen of Ireland enlisted over and above the number in the Army and Army Reserves, and that only 51 per cent. were found physically fit, it may be presumed that even those of military age were largely of those who were rejected.

Canon Hannay, in a recent number of the Ninetsenth Century, in an article, Recruiting in Ireland To-day, said :

"An unfortunate incident marred the opening of the new campaign. and jeered at in Liverpool while tryfor America. The stokers themselves, any Christian country. presumably of military age and eligible for enlistment, went on strike and refused to shovel coal if the emigrants were allowed to be on board. The newspapers had a bad fit of hysterics over the incident, and the Irish people were called nasty names. We were treated with less than justice. The crime of these peasants from Connaught was not cowardice, but a simple failure to realize that the War had altered the normal course of life. They were still liv ing under the delusion that it is possible to conduct business as usual, which for them meant emigration as usual."

And none of these people worried an awful lot about Irish emigration before the War. For the first time in half a century the natural increase of Ireland in 1913 exceeded emigration which has now practically

COLUMBA'S PROMOTION

The Rev. D. A. Casey is Irish born and Canadian bred. Born and educated to a considerable extent in the Motherland, he came to Canada for part of his studies, and has spent in Canada all the years of his fruitful ministry. He is an Irish-Canadian (pace the anti-hyphenates) in the best sense of the word. His own experience and memory carries him back to the old loved land and his work and life has been for many years in Canada. Quick in his warm-hearted resentment of anything that reflected unmeritedly on the land of his birth he was keenly sensitive to the view-

point of the land of his adoption. In the years of his work as a contributing editor of the RECORD we have had little intercourse because we have never had occasion to anim-

RECORD. The article signed "Columba" will appear no more. Father Casey gave himself for the work of our native diccese and was recently appointed pastor of our native parish. Now with the approval of the generous hearted Bishop of Peterborough and the eager acceptation of the Archbishop of Kingston he transfers himself to the diocese of Kingston and devotes his whole time and

effort to Catholic journalism. As responsible editor of the Kingston Freeman we may expect, in his enlarged field of usefulness, much that will raise the standard of Canadian Catholic journalism.

The CATHOLIC RECORD which without presumption may consider itself the foremost Catholic weekly in Canada is proud to graduate from its staff the editor in chief of the Kingshould everywhere find unanimous ston Freeman.

> The Catholic Register has this to say of Father Casey :

"We learn with pleasure, that the Ray, D. A. Casey, of the Diocese of Peterborough, whose transfer from terests from the success of the Triple | the pastorate of Bracebridge to that of Norwood was lately announced, has accepted the editorship of the Canadian Freeman of Kingston. we know, to devote his leisure to Father Casey's contributions, in prose and verse (the former under the pen name of "Columba") have been among the most interesting London. The new editor of the Freeman, we understand, enters upon his duties in two weeks. His doing so will be a distinct gain to the cause of Catholic journalism in Ontario."

To our old-time colleague, whose duties and responsibilities are now enough and hideous enough, without very much enlarged, we say with all ourheart : Intende, prospers procede, et regna.

> PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons his views on Prohibition and local option.

These views, first expressed for pub lication on May 5th, 1914, have been recently authorized for republication as we learn from a recent issue dom of worship to foreigners. of the New York Times:

"My attitude toward the liquor question has not changed, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. I was quoted last week as having said that I favored the abolition of salcons. That statement is only partly true. I am too old now to change my attitude on a subject as important as this, and what I said last week applied only to Charles County, Mary. land, where the salcons are not concounty would be abolished, and I

still hope so. "While I am a strong advocate of temperance, I am certain that prohibition can never be enforced, and if it should be, it will make hypocrites and violators of the law. It will also cause the manufacture of illicit whiskey, which is not a good thing, since 10 will replace a good product, of its kind, with a bad product. It will also A few Irish emigrants were hooted rob the Government of a legitimate tax, and a very considerable one. clean sport, after religion, has given and opposed to provincial prohibi- ing to get onboard a steamer bound Prohibition cannot be enforced in

"I do believe in local option, and ished. That is why I advocate the abolishment of the saloons in Charles County. But I would not advocate the same idea for the entire country. I think it would be detrimental rather than a help to the temperance cause."

Prohibition, in the Cardinal's opinion, and in the opinion of many others is a different thing from local option.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE ASSERTION was recently made in one of the big Canadian dailies. that while the Latin American republics are nominally Catholic, the pervading spirit of their people is anything but loyal to the Church, and that their public life, like that of modern France or Portugal, is in reality far removed from the Catho. lic ideal. No exception was made to this sweeping assertion, nor was it qualified by any admission of defective information on the part of the writer. Some itinerant tract vendor in South America had said so and that was sufficient. No further testimony was sought or desired.

IT MAY be readily admitted that in some parts of South America the worst phases of anti-clericalism have from time to time been in evidence, and having secured the reins of political power, have striven even to root out the Faith root and branch. The heroic struggle of Garcia Moreno against this element in Ecuador, and his death at their hands as a martyr, is one of the outstanding arch miscreant Villa. Many of them, suffering by far the heavier losses in between a man when his eyes are

will disappear from the CATHOLIC But that those against whom he country, and when the reign of were but a clique using the power be done all over again. which the secret conclaves of Freemasonry placed in their hands for came known.

> VAGUE GENERALITIES, like sweep-We can, for example, derive a far South American life, by looking into State. By the latest complete census lics 976 789, giving a total Catholic there are but 33,775 who do not profees the Catholic religion.

FURTHER, THE Argentine Republic by its Federal constitution supports the Catholic Apostolic religion. The Catholic spirit which animated the framers of newspaper basis, he would be comthis Constitution is forcibly illus. pelled to believe that all Mexicans trated by Article 76, which requires are but semi civilized, and all Mexias a condition of eligibility for the can rulers brigands. He would not presidency or vice-presidency that imagine that Mexico has a literature the candidate "belong to the Roman of her own, or that art and science Catholic Apostolic religion," and by has there any devotees; but that the gress to "promote the conversion of and to admit into the territory of the Republic for this purpose other religious Orders additional to those let loose, tens of thousands of happy has authorized the republication of now in existence. And, as evidence and refined homes, and that real inimical to freedom of conscience, but, on the contrary, safeguards it. there is another article in the Argentine constitution granting full free-

FROM THIS IT can be seen that there is harmonious union of Church and State in this progressive South American republic. The Holy See is represented at Buenos Ayres by an Apostolic Internuncio, who ranks as the dean of the diplomatic corps, and the Republic has a charge d'affaires at the Vatican. The ducted in a satisfactory manner. I hierarchy consists of an Archbishop declared I hoped the salcons of that of Buenos Ayres, and six suffragans. In the choice of a bishop, when a see falls vacant, the Government has the right of nomination, and three names of its selection are sent to the Holy See. From these the Holy Father selects one, if he is satisfied; otherwise all are rejected and a new list has then to be provided. The high character of the selection. And, it should be added. where the saloons are a menace to the fidelity of the people to the sacrif the community they should be aboliteaching of their clergy may be seen men, throughout the Republic.

> THE DISTURBED state of Mexico for terror exercised over its peaceable inhabitants by a gang of brigands subsidized from abroad has led many unreflecting people to regard all This, of course, is a grievous mistake. The country has been torn asunder by the one element of rain silence. Those who have travelled the country in peaceable times know the truth; those who base their judgments solely upon current newspaper comment have a grotes. quely false idea of its character. Someday, when all the facts are known, the world will feel like mak. ing reparation to the real Mexican people for their long years of misconception.

UP TO the time of the present revolution there was growing up in Mexico a new class of small propertyaccumulated some money and had wisely invested it in lands and of good government and progressive political institutions. The work of this class has been largely undone

waged unceasing warfare did not peace comes once more to the disrepresent the people as a whole, but tracted land, the work will have to

THEN THERE is another class, not the destruction of law and morality the great landed proprietors, but is proved by their rejection by the composed of well-to-do, educated people when their real objects be. people, who delight in the higher things of life. These people have, according to the Mexican Herald, developed a standard of refined living assertions, are never reliable. ing comparable to the best known in Europe or America. In the homes of better idea of the real complexion of this class, adds a well-informed observer, are to be found the best books the constitution of a single given in three or four languages, the high-State than by casting a random est domestic refinements, a social glance at all. The Argentine Republ code in which are blended the best lic, which contains one of the largest usages of old Mexico and Europe, cities in the Western Hemisphere and an ardent attachment to the and one of the most beautiful in Catholic religion. Acquaintance the whole world, is both by con- with all that illustrates intellectual stitution and in reality a Catholic progress abroad, unaffected courtesy, warm-hearted hospitality, and genit is shown that out of a total popul uinely patriotic sentiment are characlation of 3 954 911, native Catholics teristic of this class, which has been number 2 944 397, and foreign Catho- the backbone of Mexican good government and progress in the past. population of 3,921,136. So that in a Malignant and rudely ignorant total population of nearly 4,000,000 foreign critics of Mexico are quite unaware of the existence of these two classes; yet, we are assured, they are typically Mexican.

IF ONE were to accept the verdict of the ordinary man of the streat who is fond of philosophizing on a other clauses which empower Con. nation is wholly made up of slaveholding lords of the soil and of brutthe Indians to the Catholic Faith," alized serfs. Yet, as those who really know the country testify, it contains -or, did contain, until anarchy was that the Catholic Church is not social progress was everywhere observable. Defects in its social and economic condition it certainly had, German atrocities. but they were being steadily remedied, and if the country had been permitted to work out its destiny, unhampered by interested interference from beyond its borders, the world would not have had to marvel over the Hun-like atrocities which have been perpetrated upon her.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

TREMENDOUS GERMAN DRIVE The German drive toward Verdun proceeds, especially along the river road from Consenvoye. The French midnight official statement says that to the east of the Meuse the battle and evidently helped to make the continues "with undiminished ferocity. Several German attacks on Pepper Hill, carried out with heavy welcome. The first notable event effectives and with unheard-of violence, have remained unsuccessful, so moving, so vigorous that many Another attack on our positions in La Vauche Wood was likewise

Church is in no way hampered in its a point just south of the Consenvoye sible to proceed wit selection. And, it should be added, bridge, 15,000 yards northwest of the businesslike sittings. sacrifice of immense numbers of have advanced southward in the crowded state of the churches slightly over 8,000 yards, and are now us a warm welcome. Later there only four miles from the city. The onter forts of Verdun are barely within the French defensive line. One of the most important of the the past few years and the reign of northern group, Douaumont, com-La Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill) and uated during the night of Thursday. Mexicans as of that turbulent class. At the northern end of Pepper Hill is the hamlet of Louvemont, which appears still to remain in the hands of the French. If the Germans today storm Pepper Hill they will come pine and disorder, while the real into grips with the forts, batteries, people of Mexico have had to suffer | and earthworks that constitute what French engineers regard as impregnable barriers to the capture of Verdun by storm.

The probability is that, despite

their immense 15-irch mortars, and

their army of 300,000 men crowded into an 8-mile front, so that as thousands fall hourly other thousands will be immediately available to take their places in the carnival of death, the Germans will not be able to win their way by shock tactics much nearer to Verdun than they are at Pepper Hill. If they really mean to capture the city at all costs, they will have to entrench and bring up their siege artillery. It is assumed in Paris that the battle may continue for a fortowners, composed mainly of men night. If it does the losses on both who by industry and frugality had sides will run up into hundreds of thousands. Already Paris estimates the German killed and wounded at 150 000 men. The bulletins from houses. These men had a stake in Berlin assert that "the losses of the the country, and were the mainstay enemy were extraordinarily heavy," while those of the Germans were normal. The capture of 10,000 French soldiers is claimed, and is not denied in the reports from Paris. Competent French observers insist, by the reign of anarchy ushered in, Competent French observers insist, of course, but it did not look half so first by Carranza, and later by the however, that the Germans are dead. It suggested the difference killed and wounded. A French sur. wide open and he has become conbutions. A feature level by many facts in South American history. having lost their all, have left the geon, who was on the field of battle scious of beginning a new day, and a

and has just returned to Paris, states that on Tuesday he saw an entire German brigade advancing in close order caught by the concentrated fire of the French batteries and

annibilated in a few minutes.

Naturally expressions of confidence in the result come from both Paris and Berlin. The French comment. ators are firmly convinced that the Germans cannot afford to pay the price in the blood of their troops that must be paid for the possession of Verdun. The Germans point to the average gain of a mile a day during the past four days over a field of action upon which the French have been constructing defences for the past eighteen months, and declare that the alvance will be continued till success crowns the efforts of the

Crown Prince's army. General Joffre has begun a diversion in Champagne which may prove important. It is announced that yesterday forenoon an attack was made upon a German salient south of Ste. Maria a Py. The French carried the position and took 300 prisoners. Similar partial offensive movements may be undertaken at other points along the front in the endeavor to force a withdrawal of some part of the German reserves now gathered around Verdun .- Globe, Feb

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

WAR TIME MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ONE

Special Cable to THE CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916, Central News) London, Feb. 26 - Never in my long political career have I spent a week so interesting, instructive and moving as the week of the visit of the

British section of the Franco-British Parliamentary Association to Paris. The composition of the mission it-self, with British Liberals, British Labor men, British Toriez, and Irish Nationalists; all working together in perfect harmony, and on terms of intimate, private social friendship, was a striking symbol of the abso lute extinction of all party feeling, and the absolute solidarity of all races of the British Empire, produced by the common apprehension of German

domination and common hatred of

It was a strange sign of strange times to see John Dillon seated be side Evelyn Cecil, a nephew of the great Lord Salisbury who, two decades ago was Ireland's most formidable enemy and who sent Dillon several times to prison, and Hugh Law, Nationalist, and sonof the former Whig Lord Chancellor, walking arm in arm with Lord Balfour Burleigh good old Scotch Tory peer, who was often a member of Tory Cabinets, Mr. Wardle, the new leader of the Labor Party, with Mr. Gladstone another Labor member, were very welcome. Finally there was Lord Bryce, whose eminent position, though a lifelong Liberal, mended him to the universal and delighted acceptance of all parties, mission popular and influential In Paris it found a boundless was the speech of M. Clemenceau, pronounced it the greatest of his life. The French Parliamentarians, all men grown and self controlled in This report indicates that since politics, wept openly, and the British Argentine episcopate under this the drive began on Tuesday morning, representatives shared their emorepresentatives shared their smoproceed with any formal

> We came to a reception by the Senate when the President, surrounded by half of the senators, gave was a similar reception tendered to us by the President and members of the Chamber of Deputies

Stuart Wortley, the English Tory and myself made two responses amid mands the velley which lies between a scene of great excitement. We were given a similar interview and the Wood of Vauche. The French accorded equal conductive by Presi-positions on Beaumont were evac dent Poincare and Premier Briand. In short, all official France joined in the demonstrations.

The committee's sittings were strictly private but I can reveal the fact that all who went to France were immensely struck with the brilliant ability of the French members and above all their intimate knowledge, not only of the details of their work on land and sea in muni tions and diplomacy, but also every detail of ours.

All idea that any one in France does not realize, or underrates in the slightest, Britain's contribution to the war, was at once dispelled.

The chief conclusion that I drew from these sittings, which we held in Paris, was the intensity and the closeness of spirit and purpose of the Parliaments of the two nations.

We take in Bordeau on this visit. The visit which the committee is to make to Lyons will have to be de

ferred until later. In summing up the results of the journey we have made we all appreciate the fact that in going to France we have added a new strong link to the chain that binds the Entente.

France, if it be possible, is more self confident than is England of final victory. Somehow or other Paris did not

appear to me quite so gloomy when I paid my second visit since the war as it did on the first. It was still empty,