

# The Catholic Record

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

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### THE NEW WORLD

The great world-upheaval, which has compelled a temporary truce, besides inaugurating important social and economical changes, is certain to alter the personal attitude of thinking people towards beliefs hitherto supposed to be fixed and final, traditional views which have been accepted as a matter of course from professional guides. The world that now is and that which is to come will be surveyed afresh, and we may be sure that the look of "wild surprise" in the faces of the latest explorers who stand on some "peak of Darien" will prelude far-reaching changes of conviction on the greater problems of life and death. Religion and ethics, law and government, international trade and intercourse are being regarded critically in the flashing lights of current events. Human relationships and conventions of use and wont are in the crucible; new values are taking the place of the old, the psychology of war discloses unsuspected traits of character in every one of us. As though Pandora's box had been again opened, things glorious and shameful have come forth to delight and shock our human sense in this exalted hour. Old ladies and shy maidens accustomed to rebuking schoolboys for killing flies and stoning cats have been heard to utter sanguinary threats of reprisals when the Allies turned the tables on the modern Huns; while tears have filled the eyes of plutocrats, long steeled against sentimental appeals, when wounded and broken men back from the trenches have crossed their line of vision. Love and hate, simplicity and mendacity, pride trying to bear the sight of its own image in the glass and raw courage rising into heroism under awful strain, these paradoxes of conduct have taken on new meanings, and the dull ordinariness of everyday life has been transformed for millions into a veritable revelation of spiritual possibility amid the fiery trial into which our generation has been plunged.

We are not a very demonstrative people, yet when the troops returning swing along so gaily, or when motor cars laden with crippled soldiers back from the War pass by, a pang of sorrow and a sob of sympathy shake our immobile habit; we visualise the horrors of the deadly strife in which these brave men were so lately involved; we send up a wordless prayer that this Armageddon may so have shocked the aroused human consciousness as to signalise the end of all wanton destruction on such a scale. Time and Nature indeed are great recruiters. We know that grass will wave and cornfield smile on the devastated regions over which storm and fire have so lately swept. But the wastage of young life and parental effort, the quenching of bright hopes in bath of proposed treachery and violence—more horrible by far than the accidents which we guard against so vigilantly in normal occupations—cannot be repaired. Love is flouted and nature is dishonored by such reversions to savagery. The weary Titan must needs long to fling off the fateful load, seeking the stable peace which alone can recruit the exhausted, repair the reckless waste, renew the drained fountain of those divine energies by which life rises to its full stature, reaching out a ter a nobler state in a regenerated world wherein justice shall reign securely.

### MADE OF MOONSHINE

It seems a long time ago that we heard that, with the advance of culture and of education universal good will would be created with the result that nations would dance hand in hand around the maypole of amity and individuals would prune away all ugly excrescences on the body politic. It was a pretty conceit that floated out of the studies of men who put away God and had men build a ladder out of books wherewith to reach happiness. They told us to love men and vouchsafed no reason to show why we should do so. It was sickly sentimentality, though some accepted it as a new revelation.

But why should we, if we do not accept Christ, love all men? Naturally we love beauty and harmony—the sheen of splendor, the color and music of life. Why should we, if there is no God, pity the unfortunate, the poor, the deformed, the wretched? Does not nature tell us that the strong survives? Is not the weak ground down mercilessly? What link binds us to those who roam the hinterland of the world? Does not contempt for man grow luxuriantly in the minds and practices of men who are deprived of the aid of supernatural religion?

When, however, the Heart of Jesus beat against the heart of humanity Love took up the harp of life, and smote on all the chords with might, smote the chord of Self, that trembling passed in music out of sight.

Men, taking Christ to their hearts, see Christ Himself in the poor and suffering.

This is supernatural love of our fellowmen, embracing all human beings without regard to their attractiveness or otherwise undeterred by either ingratitude or fickleness. Social and charitable work—we quote Father Plater, S. J.—forms a normal though secondary part of the work of the Catholic Church, a work which is particularly incumbent upon Catholics in these days.

### DAIL EIREANN

#### "THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND"

In the following article Padraic Colum, a well-known Sinn Feiner, explains with understanding and sympathy the objects, methods and hopes of the Sinn Fein Movement:

Whether the Irish Republic is or is not recognized immediately Ireland has advanced a long way toward political liberation. By the events of this week her leaders have made the idea of a free republic part of the mental make-up of her people. Now they will insist upon having a republic. They will insist upon it this year, they will insist upon it next year, they will insist upon it the decade after.

And the insistence of an educated and well-led democracy, as the Irish of today undoubtedly are, will win out. The Republic will be achieved as Catholic emancipation was achieved, as the abolition of landlordism was achieved. And the leaders of the Irish people have succeeded in making the achievement of the Irish Republic an international issue.

Neither America, France nor Italy—nor for that matter, the Powers that may rise in the future—will be able to abate their interest in the settlement of the Irish problem—a settlement now fixed upon as the establishment of an Irish Republic.

#### WHAT LEADERS HAVE DONE

By the events of this week, the leaders of the Irish people have done a great deal to realize the idea of a Republic. They have laid out a skeleton organization of a self-governing country. They have secured the appointment of a president and four ministers—a minister of finance, a minister of defence, a minister of home affairs and a minister of foreign affairs.

These ministers will proceed to build up their organization. They will "pitch out" the salients of the alien government in Ireland as Foch "pinched out" the salients of the German generals.

There will be no frontal attack on the British government. But we can now say the advance of that government into the minds and the businesses of the people of Ireland has been definitely stopped. And that organization which has entrenched itself so deeply and for so long will soon find itself retreating, retreating, retreating.

Soon there will be signals for an armistice and a conference. I should not be surprised to hear an English Conservative Minister speak of an unattached Ireland with a British prince for her ruler.

#### THE NEW DECLARATION

But in the meantime "Dail Eireann"—"The Assembly of the People of Ireland" is in existence. It is a constituent assembly, and its function is to draw up a constitution for the country.

"The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right; nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people."

"Standing on that fundamental right, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state. The Republic guarantees civil and religious liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past."

The constitution will be on the lines of the document drawn up by the standing committee of the Sinn Fein party for presentation at the Peace Conference—"Ireland's claim to the application of that principle (the principle of self-determination) is not based on any accidental situation arising out of the war. It is older than many, if not all, of the belligerents. It is based on our unbroken tradition of national unity on the unity is a national unity which has never been challenged; on our possession of a distinctive national culture and social order; on the moral courage and dignity of our people in the face of alien aggression; on the fact that in nearly every generation and five times within the past one hundred and twenty years our people have challenged in arms the right of England to rule the country."

"Dail Eireann," as it proceeds with its work as a Constituent Assembly, will find it necessary to take into account certain powerful political and economic factors. There is the particularism of the non-Catholic industrialists of the northeast of Ulster. There is the growing co-operative movement all through the countryside.

The recognition of these factors will make for the organization of the Republic on the Swiss rather than on the French model—that is to say, the government will be federal rather than centralized.

The Constituent Assembly will insist, of course, upon Irish unity. But it will probably leave the control of their education and of their commercial interests in the hands of the people of northeast Ulster. And to do away with the notion that the government of the country belongs only to the majority of the Irish Parliament may meet alternately in Dublin and Belfast. An ancient capital, Armagh, which happens to be in Ulster, may be made the seat of a Federal government.

#### THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC

The co-operative organizations, by taking over the whole economic life of their districts—by doing all the producing, selling, buying and distributing for their districts and then by federating into a national organization, may leave to the government only supervising and co-ordinating functions.

This is a consummation to be desired. Government of small localities by the natural leaders in these localities is particularly suitable to the Irish governing genius. It was on such lines that the Celtic polity was organized—and government by small localities federated would be democratic through and through.

Such are a few of the problems that the "Assembly of the People of Ireland" will have to take into account. A consideration of them at this distance brings us to the conclusion that the Constitution will not be rigid and centralized, but elastic and federal—a Constitution on the Swiss model, colored by actual conditions and by a living Celtic tradition.

And this brings us to a political issue—an issue that affects not only Ireland, but affects Great Britain and America as well. The very best thought, the very best vision that belongs to the people of Ireland should go into the Constitution that is now being framed.

That is in Ireland's interest, but it is also in America's interest; it is also in Great Britain's interest. Many of the ablest of the Irish leaders are in prison, without trial and without any charge being made against them. They have been in prison, under such conditions for almost a year. It is necessary for them to be in their places in Ireland.

Several of the correspondents and editorial writers in the American newspapers profess to see something humorous in the imprisonment of these leaders. The correspondents and editorial writers refer to the fact that the men called upon by Ireland at a supreme hour are in jail as a joke that only Bernard Shaw could put over.

But it is a joke to make the judicial grievance, Arthur Griffiths, the man who outlined the Sinn Fein policy, and Professor de Valera, who was elected president of the Sinn Fein organization, are kept from the deliberations of the Assembly. Their detention is a serious and unjustifiable handicap. Liberals all over the world should insist that Ireland is entitled to their wisdom, experience and leadership.

These leaders, it cannot be too often pointed out, have no reason to want to injure Great Britain. They know that as long as the British fleet is in existence no alien Power could make any use of Ireland as against Great Britain. And if the British fleet went out of existence an alien Power would not need to use Ireland against Great Britain, for Great Britain as a power would be extinguished.

The existence of an unattached Irish Republic need be no menace to any country's safety. And the Irish people of today have no doubt that once the numbing pressure of the greater on the smaller country is removed there will be friendly relations between Ireland and Great Britain.

### UNIONISM DEFEATED IN ULSTER

The "Daily News" reports an account from its special correspondent in Belfast of a meeting with one of the recently elected Unionist members, Mr. Harry Burn, who probably is to "kick off" at a coming big debate. At any rate the correspondent declares Mr. Burn "will provide the House of Commons with a new sensation." Then there is given a sample of Mr. Burn's quality. "We believe that the Home Rule question is a religious question," was the first thing Mr. Burn said to me after shaking hands. "I see no hope at all," he went on, "of the religious barrier ever being got over. Nor do I see anything at all to choose between Nationalists and Sinn Feiners. We stand today exactly where we stood before the war, except for this—that we say that by our steadfastness to the Empire during the war we have doubly earned our right to the place we now hold within the Empire. If any attempt is made to put us under the heel of a Dublin Parliament—well you'll see what you'll see. The Ulster Provisional Government isn't dead nor the Ulster Volunteer Force either. Guns? Perhaps we'd better not talk about that." That in promotion of the "new Ulster policy" the welkin at Westminster will ring with "oratory," of which the foregoing passages may be regarded as characteristic samples may well be believed. But is not an awkward jolt given in this "argument" by Mr. Nicholls, who writes in the Conservative "Irish Times," and gives figures (the accuracy of which has not been challenged) showing that the whole Unionist vote cast in Ulster on 14th December last is 238,318, while the Ulster vote of the "other parties" who are Home Rulers totals up to 238,374—thus demonstrating, says Mr. Nicholls, the "defeat of Unionism in Ulster." More over, is not an awkward jolt given likewise to the Unionist "clean-out programme" by the independent Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland at the annual meeting of its Imperial Grand Lodge held in Ballynoney, after Xmas, and attended by delegates from Belfast, Derry, Ballymoney, and other centres? That Grand Lodge we read in the "Ulster Guardian" has passed a resolution declaring "unalterable opposition to the separation of Ulster or any section of it from the rest of Ireland, and protesting against 'Protestants' against a disgraceful and cowardly desertion of our fellow Protestants in other parts of Ireland."—Darry Journal.

### MIRACLE BY JESUS A CRIME TO "DRYS"

Monsignor Evers, showing "INS-NITY" OF PROHIBITION, PRAISES EDITORIAL IN THE WORLD

"This is the second Sunday after Epiphany, and the gospel for the day is the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee, when Jesus changed water into wine," said Mgr. Luke J. Evers at the printers' Mass in St. Andrew's Church in Duane Street at 2:30 a. m. "Under present conditions, Jesus would not have been permitted to perform that miracle, and from that you can see the insanity of the Prohibition Law that has become a part of the Constitution. 'I would advise every one here to read the editorial 'Moral Forces That Are Immoral,' which I have just read in The World this morning, for it contains the essence of the theological reasons against Prohibition. It answers the case so exactly that it might have been written by a theologian. The Church teaches four cardinal virtues—prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. They are called cardinal virtues because the word cardinal comes from the Latin word meaning hinges. 'As a door swings on its hinges, so the Christian life swings on four cardinal or hinge virtues, and the fourth of these cardinal virtues is temperance, not total abstinence nor Prohibition.' Therefore, no Christian can sustain the condemnation of the temperate use of wine and liquors. Only the abuse of them is to be condemned."

"In passing the Prohibition laws in many States no provision was made for the legitimate use of wine for sacramental and Mass purposes, though many fought to have this inhibition laws, and it would seem the intent simply to kill the Mass. This was an infringement on the rights of citizens to use anything not condemned by the law of God."

"I read the editorial early this morning," said Father Evers afterward to a reporter for The World, "and it seemed to me to fit in so exactly with the theological and civil rights of the matter and with the gospel for the day that I urged my people to read it. Father Daly, who spoke at all the other Masses, advised his hearers likewise."—N. Y. World.

### ENGLISH CONDITIONS

#### AFTER WAR UNREST CAUSING GENERAL APPREHENSION

T. P. O'Connor  
London, Sunday.—I was startled to find the following passage in the Morning Post, the chief reactionary London organ:

"If a soldier only knew it he is far better off in the army. He is certainly far more comfortable and better fed than most of the civilians he is inclined to envy. If a soldier in France could return in spirit to London or any other great town he would go thankfully back to his billet. He would find every street and every place crowded, all traffic disorganized, not too much food in store and but little drink."

Unconsciously this journal gives expression to an apprehension which is universal, and is mainly due to the triumph of its own party and its own ideas in the recent election. It is not the discomforts of life in London, though they are great, especially in transportation—taxi are so rare that even wealthy persons have to choose between an omnibus, the underground or walking—not because food is scarce, and with the exception of whisky everybody can find good liquor by paying for it. It is the special conditions and the special temper which the close of the war brought which account for the bad tempers and haunting apprehensions of everybody, all classes, and especially the wealthier, are filled with forebodings of coming embarrassments, if not active troubles. Unrest everywhere haunts the European mind and many people are even more anxious than during the black moments of the late war.

#### BACILLUS OF BOLSHIEVISM EVERYWHERE

Bolshevism has not taken possession of all the bodies in all the European countries, but the bacillus of Bolshevism is in the air everywhere, including even Ireland, where the bad trades union, called the transport workers, has extended from the ill paid, ill-housed workers in Dublin to the scattered agricultural laborers throughout the country districts. Bolshevism takes on the sober, self-restrained forms that are characteristic of the English character and race, therefore this peaceful, practical, constitutional, yet even English Bolshevism shows itself in a universal peremptory demand for a great shortening of hours, a great and immediate increase in wages and in innumerable strikes.

Psychologists are still puzzled over what will be the soul of the returning soldier: whether he will be a factor for industrial peace or war. The universal impression is that he will be an addition to the elements of labor's demands and perils to the turmoil. His years of hardship, his risks, his small wage compared with that of American, or even Australian and Canadian soldiers, the inevitable delays and disappointments confronting such a gigantic problem as the transportation of 7,000,000 men in the army and navy into paths of peace, all produce in him a disgruntled temper. Add to these the sight of stay-at-homes in all the good jobs another disturbing element, the vast numbers of munition and other war workers, many of them women and their necessary return to less paid and less free service in home work, which must contribute to the vast series of most difficult problems any administration must face. The men who alone have the authority to face such problems, especially the Prime Minister, with his adroitness, energy and popular sympathies, will be compulsorily absent in Paris, compulsorily absorbed in the terrific difficulties of the great European settlement of great world problems.

#### RESPECT FOR PARLIAMENT DECREASING

Will the Parliament recently created be the best instrument especially in the absence of its chief leaders, to confront such problems. It is growing more doubtful daily. Daily the respect for that parliament is being lessened, and Lloyd George's creation of a new Ministry, with its reproduction of the same man in the same jobs, with the same

old class of prejudices, has helped toward this distrust. Already the absence of all moral authority in a Parliament created in such conditions and elected by only fifty per cent. of the voters, often with a minority of Tory members on account of the split between the liberal and labor candidates, has become a commonplace, with all political speakers and writers on the side of the opposition. Conviction that there will be another election soon and an even earlier break-up in the present unnatural coalition between Lloyd George and the reaction becomes more general.

What will Lloyd George then do? There is a growing feeling that he may rush back to the old liberal ranks. In spite of the crushing defeat of Mr. Asquith and the Aquithian liberals, there are still 164 self-styled liberals in the present House of Commons. Many of the so-called Tories are distinguished from the average liberal only by being more inclined to state socialism. These facts account for a curious movement which is proceeding steadily underground toward hailing Lloyd George as the new liberal leader.

The first step has been taken by proposing his attendance on the first night of the meeting of the new Parliament, at a dinner at which only liberal members will be present. This may be followed by an attempt to hold a liberal meeting at the Reform Club, where liberal leaders have been chosen on all occasions in modern times, and the bold seizure of the liberal leadership machine and funds by the Lloyd George liberals. Even such a somersault is not beyond Lloyd George's nimbleness and lack of all respect for old traditions. Such a move would be helped by the discrediting of Mr. Asquith by his recent defeat the lack of bold leaders in the recent elections but made difficult the universal personal distrust of Lloyd George himself and, perhaps, the most formidable obstacle by Ireland.

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL

#### EXPRESSES SYMPATHY FOR THE JEWS AND TRUST IN PEACE CONFERENCE

A letter from Cardinal O'Connell expressing sympathy with the Jews in their aspirations for liberty was read at the convention held about a month ago in New York of the Jewish Ministers' Association and the Federation of Orthodox Congregations. The meeting was held at the Young Men's Hebrew Society, Lexington Avenue, and Ninety-sixth Street. The Cardinal had been asked to speak, but Christmas exercises held him in Boston. In his letter he said:

"It is indeed only natural that all peoples who have been suffering from tyranny and persecution should look to the Peace Conference as a beacon of hope for the support of justice and the progress of the world. All fair-minded men understand that ardent longing to throw off the yoke of oppression and cannot but sympathize with all legitimate aspirations.

"I am especially in sympathy with the efforts of your association to eradicate Bolshevism from all the nations struggling toward the right. Bolshevism is a destructive element and will only retard the right. What is needed now is construction, not destruction. I hope most earnestly that the convention which stands for real progress and true liberty of all peoples of the earth, will be a splendid success."

Seaker Champ Clark, of the House of Representatives, sent a letter which read:

"The best I can say is, I think the persecution of the Jews is the most idiotic and malicious performance known in the history of the human race. The Conference at Versailles ought to see to it that they get fair deal in the world. Personally, I am exceedingly fond of the Jews."

#### JEWS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Other letters of sympathy in their endeavors were received from M'yron Hyman, Senator Hiram Johnson, Justice Louis Brandeis and Governor-elect Smith.

Resolutions of loyalty, which also condemned the persecution of the Jews in Poland and Galicia, were passed. They will be sent to President Wilson. The session will end today.

Arthur Brisbane will address the convention at noon on "The Peace Conference and Jewish Rights." Tonight the six hundred delegates, who come from all parts of the country, will hold a banquet in the Broadway Central Hotel.

We do not always realize when we are helping another. Perhaps just at that time when we feel sorry and discouraged, because we can do so little, our influence is making some one kinder or braver or more pure in heart. If we are trying our best to do right ourselves, we are helping somebody somewhere, even though we know nothing about it.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Poland lost 2,500,000 of its population through the war.

One of the largest fleets of motor trucks ever assembled in Paris, left there last week, loaded to capacity with Knights of Columbus supplies.

The Quigley Seminary, Chicago, now in course of building, is providing an open lunch room to furnish 500 students with meals at about 16 cents cost.

The Anglican Bishop of Exeter, England, said the other day that in his opinion the man that best used the war was Cardinal Mercier, who took it with its devastating effects and turned it into a great engine for Christianity.

Rev. George J. Krim, S. J., former President of Canisius College, Buffalo, has been appointed President of Brooklyn College. Fr. Krim succeeds Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S. J., who last summer was appointed Provincial for the Maryland-New York province of the Society of Jesus.

William F. Danehy, proprietor of the "Irish Catholic," Dublin, is dead—a decided loss to Catholic journalism and to the Church. His most recent good work, a work done in failing health and under many discouragements and set backs, was his campaign for enough Catholic Chaplains in the Army and Navy.

Major General Joseph Theodore Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, is said to be a Catholic and a nephew of the late Rev. Bernard Dickman, C. P. S. General Dickman has had a long and brilliant career in the army. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1857, and graduated from West Point in 1881.

James A. Rooney, LL. D., formerly supervisor of complaints in the office of borough president of Brooklyn and an old-time newspaper man, died Jan. 18th at Bellevue Hospital as he was about to undergo an operation. He was seventy-six years old. He was the last survivor of the class of 1860, Niagara University, the first graduated from the university. A few years ago he received the LL. D. degree from Niagara, in recognition of his services to the Church and to Catholic journalism.

Two Mexican Bishops have died recently, Mgr. Paganza of Vera Cruz and Mgr. Dominguez of Tepic. At the time of his death the latter was a street sweeper. That such a thing should have been possible seems incredible to a Catholic "up North," but the report of the Bishop's humiliation is well authenticated. To take a Bishop in his seventieth year and degrade him and his office to such an extent is—well worthy of Caranza, the Hell Dog.—Catholic Sun.

Officials of Georgetown University are preparing the courses which will be offered in the university's new school for foreign service, which is to open February 17. Some of the languages will be Russian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Japanese. Extra library and class room facilities are being installed. Experts from the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce and other government agencies will be retained as lecturers. Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., has been named regent of the School of Foreign Service.

Concern as to whether Rev. Major Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the old 69th, is in a hospital was set at rest by the receipt by a reporter for the New York World of a letter from him, dated Wershofen, Germany, Dec. 9. "How do you like that date line?" he says. "We are proud, no end of it. You ought to have seen us the day we crossed the frontier with the old band playing. The Yanks Are Coming and 'Garryowen.' We are having a good time in Germany, except for the long hikes. Now that the fuss is over, the best news we want is the order to go home. The more places we see the more we feel that New York is a fine town."

Announcement is made in Lockport that Helen Carol, 14 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carol of 114 Transit street, who has been blind since August 15th, had her sight miraculously restored after a private novena to St. Rita, at St. Joseph's Church. Her case has baffled specialists, who were unable to help her. After receiving Communion on Monday morning she exclaimed, "Mamma I can see!" She then walked into St. Joseph's rectory and read a newspaper and was able to walk to her home unassisted. Helen began the novena to St. Rita December 29th.—Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

An announcement of great interest has just been made by the Oxford, Sir Basil Zaharoff, K. B. E., has indicated to the Vice-Chancellor his desire to offer to the University the sum of \$125,000 for the establishment of a Chair of French, to be called the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature, and for other purposes connected with the promotion of French studies. A decree will be brought forward by which the University will gratefully accept this magnificent benefaction and will ask the Vice-Chancellor to take the necessary steps for carrying the founder's wishes into effect.