

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 ANGELS

We learn from the daily press that charlatans of every stripe are giving information, for a consideration of course, of the spirit-world.

This fact is an indication that the ancient tradition and belief of a real spirit world lie securely imbedded in the souls of men. The doctrines of the Church concerning the nature and existence of the spirit world are clearly defined. It is Catholic doctrine that God elevated the angels to that supernatural order of grace which was to introduce them into the splendors of the divinity after a trial of their free obedience. The duration of that trial is uncertain. According to St. Thomas it was very short, for the reason that as beings already perfect in the order of nature they could compass the end proposed to them by a single instantaneous act of charity.

As to the nature of the sin of the angels there is dispute. Some hold that it was envy; others, and they are the majority, agree with St. Thomas that it was the sin of pride, in presuming to be like God, not indeed in equality of nature, but in some resemblance that was impossible.

Be that as it may, it is a fact that the good angels obeyed and the wicked rebelled. The Church teaches that there is a great number of wicked spirits leagued in concerted action against truth and virtue, but restrained from exerting all their potent malignancy by the fatherly hand of God. They wage ceaseless war in their endeavors to destroy in man the image of God. Their hatred is ever springing from a humiliated but not humbled pride. The devil tempts man to sin and inflicts upon him other evils, yet always with the object of leading him into sin. He apes his Divine Master by false wonders and prophecies, by sorcery, witchcraft and demoniacal possession. The belief in preternatural diabolical influences is not superstition but sound faith.

WHAT WE ARE TAUGHT

The Masters of Theology assure us that it is a matter of interest to a Christian to determine the limits of their knowledge concerning himself. Can they, with certainty, know these future actions and events that depend on man's free will? The Church says No. Only in so far as these may be inferred from knowledge of past and present. Prophecy, according to Scripture and tradition, belongs to God alone.

Passing beyond the future actions of man and the secrets of hearts, it would be difficult to determine positively the limits of angelic cognition in the order of merely natural truths. Theologians, however, have generally admitted that in that concerns the material universe the only limit to their science would be the miraculous interference of God. How do they communicate their thoughts one to another? St. Thomas says that the angel needs only to will that the other should perceive his thought. Angelic speech would seem to consist simply in this, that the speaker allows the listener to read so much of his thought as he desires to communicate. Hence, angels can converse at any distance; the listener perceives the thought of the speaker and thus all possibility of error or deception is excluded.

Encouraging for each of us is the thought that his angel has charge over him to keep him in all his ways. The functions of the guardian angels have chiefly to do with the eternal salvation of their charges, but like Divine Providence and neighborly love, they extend also to assistance in matters temporal. In matters spiritual the guardian angels behave towards us as tender and conscientious parents toward their children. They protect us against our invisible enemies, either by preventing the attack or by helping us to resist. They pray for us and offer our prayers and good acts to God. Lastly, they conduct us to judgment and to eternal glory.

NEW FACTS

The economical convulsion that has shattered so many complacent nations concerning the unsuitability of this, that and the other employment for female hands and brains needs no further consideration. Its chief consequence has been to throw open afresh the whole question of future industry in the light of newly-observed facts.

A more exacting differentiation of temperamental fitness for finer and coarser kinds of work will be needed. Now, women whose nervous organization has proved to be equal to the strain of machine production at its highest power, whose quickness of eye and hand enable them to accomplish as much, if not more, than the men whose call to the Forges has given them their new opportunity, and whose entire sobriety makes them doubly efficient in the more delicate branches of commercial and manufacturing effort—these have certainly the promise of continued employment in the years of reconstruction that are to follow the feverish activities of this transitional time.

Whether it will further their higher interests and claims, or even pay them in the more material sense, is a very different thing, about which various considerations gather.

WHAT THEY CAN DO WELL

Byron spoke for more than his own class when he declared that love was an incident in man's life, while it was "a woman's whole existence." To ignore this, to strain after large pay, which involves a violent breach with the past in all domestic senses, may bring new capacities into play while suppressing more spontaneous ones. Amid all the bustle and clamor of outside activity those gentler attributes which have ever appealed to the stronger sex and curbed its temperamental excesses may give place to imitative roughness unless a studied moderation of tone and demeanor go along with a punctual discharge of the duties undertaken. We know all that can be urged by the extreme section of feminine theorists; but in such matters these are often swayed by a desire to wield power rather than to develop the natural talent and home-keeping traits which constitute woman's unquestioned claim to the devotion of those whose peace and progress she above all others can make or mar.

The subject is a wide one, and we admit that women themselves have the right to speak the final word upon it. Let but the heart have its dues; let the appeal to those deep instincts and affections which constitute her chief endowment be clear and full; and who can entertain real doubt as to her power to pass through the ordeal appointed for her?

Strengthened by unwonted toil and ennobled by trial as by fire, she will rise to new heights of attainment. Matched with men who have faced the horrors of war and come back to found more secure dwelling-places in a reconstructed State, they will mightily help to heal the wounds that remain. They will soften the acerbities of the time and gently guide the generation that puts its hand to the plough, so as to ensure such a harvest of thought and deed as only a bountiful sky can pour into the lap of the weary but expectant earth.

CATHOLIC PATRIOTISM

The great American dreadnought, New Mexico, recently launched at New York, was christened by a Catholic, Miss Margaret De Baca, daughter of the late Governor De Baca, of New Mexico. The Governor, according to the Denver Catholic Register, had been a devout Catholic. The same paper also calls attention to the graduation of Daniel Neece from West Point Military Academy. He is the son of a local Catholic family, who ranked seventh in a class of one hundred and thirty-nine at West Point. There were about thirty Catholics among the graduates, showing the generous response Catholics are giving to the call of patriotism. No doubt it will be found that among the privates who have volunteered the number of Catholics will be no less remarkable. It is foolish, however, to think that this will put more than a temporary quietus upon the noble Guardians of Liberty.—America.

FRENCH ABBE ARRIVES

THE REV. P. FLYNN ON VACATION AFTER TWO YEARS AT THE FRONT

The Rev. P. Flynn, Abbe of Surannes, near Paris, has arrived from France to remain three months in the United States for a rest after first line trenches at the front as Chaplain. Six months of that time were spent at Verdun, seven months at Arras, and the remainder in Champagne. He was born in Paris, but speaks English very clearly.

In speaking of a chaplain duty in modern battle, the Rev. Mr. Flynn said: "Verdun was very dangerous for all. Two chaplains were appointed to each division of four regiments, and they had to do their duties in the first line trenches as well as at the base hospital. I have seen a number of my fellow-priests killed near me, but I was fortunate in escaping without a wound. This war has brought out the love for humanity that has lain dormant in men's hearts. I have seen Protestant chaplains, Jewish rabbis, and Catholic priests working together on the battlefield in peace and harmony which was delightful to witness."

"It is a mistake to think that the Frenchmen are not religious. They have always had religion in their hearts, but before the War there was too much frivolity. But the War has made all men view things in a serious light. Officers and soldiers in the last moments never turned away from the priests, but on the contrary expressed a wish for them to be near to administer the last rights and sent for them to come to the hospitals."

"I have always wanted to see America," the Abbe said, "and when the doctor said that I must rest the Archbishop of Paris gave me permission to come here and said that I could observe and learn many things during my stay."

The Rev. Mr. Flynn has the rank of Captain in the French Army and was awarded the War Cross for ministering to the wounded and dying under fire. He will visit Washington and other cities in the East before returning to France.—N. Y. Times.

A WAR MEASURE

LORD CURZON TELLS OF SPECTRE OF IRELAND CROSSING ENGLAND'S PATH

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency)

London, May 22.—In a most impressive speech in the House of Lords yesterday on behalf of the Irish convention, Lord Curzon emphasized that the Government's proposals were as much a war measure as any emergency act passed. He said that at each stage of the war, while he was a member of the Government, it had been brought home to all of them that conditions in Ireland had been a source, not of strength, but of weakness to the common cause. There was no month but the figure of Ireland had arisen like a spectre across their path. Ireland, indeed, presented two faces—one turned toward the battlefield, with all the chivalrous ardor and personal courage for which the race has always been conspicuous and which never shone with brighter lustre than during this war; the other face was averted from the struggle, exhibiting discontent and even an angry mien, still playing on the ancient wrongs, still suspicious of British Government, still declining to join wholeheartedly in the supreme effort of the united Anglo-Saxon race.

A CALAMITOUS DISUNION

They had seen the unhappy, he might almost say, the calamitous effects of this disunion in every field of action—at home, where it had not been without a considerable effect on the attitude of trade unions and great labor communities, whose cooperation was such a potent factor in our strength; in Ireland, where such deplorable events had occurred which none could think of except with a sense of shame. It affected our armies in the field, which would have been at the stronger in numbers but for this fatal joint in our armor. It had not been without effect upon our allies, who wondered at our failure to do for ourselves what we succeeded in doing for others, what even in this war we are endeavoring to do for other peoples. It had given the enemy abundant opportunity to blaspheme and to practice the arts of propaganda and intrigue, wherein he excelled.

But the effects had spread to even a wider field. None who attempted to follow the recent course of events especially in Canada and Australia, could fail to see that their splendid efforts were tinged with some sense of disappointment and that their efforts would have been greater still had not the shadow of discontented Ireland fallen across our path. Nobody in touch with American thought could doubt that an im-

mense impetus would be given to the zeal with which America would prosecute the war if only she knew that this rift in the lute was closed and the Anglo-Saxon race bending its undivided energies to the pursuance of the common end.

FIRST HOPEFUL BEGINNING

London, May 22.—(C. P. Dispatch)—Sir Horace Plunkett, the Irish publicist, who without identifying himself with either of the political parties, has been a constant worker for Irish betterment, expressed to the Associated Press today his opinion that the convention proposed by the Government for the settlement of the Irish problem will be accepted by Irishmen as the first really hopeful beginning of the end of that question.

"It has taken many generations to convince the English people that they cannot govern Ireland," said Sir Horace, "but only a few months to learn that they cannot form a system of self-government for that country. Now that these lessons have been learned I do not think it will take many weeks or even days for Irishmen to realize the great opportunity which has fallen to them or the responsibility which it involves, and as far as I can gauge the spirit underlying the somewhat confused state of Irish thought caused by the kaleidoscopic changes in British policy, the convention will be accepted as the first really hopeful beginning of the end of the Irish question. There will be an overwhelming desire to make it succeed."

"It must, however, be remembered that the more earnest the desire the more thorough will be the work of the convention, and the longer it sits behind its closed doors the better will be the prospect of the final solution of what perhaps has been the most baffling problem in the world's politics. Mr. Lloyd George may already be congratulated."

MARSHAL JOFFRE AS SABBATH BREAKER

Toronto Saturday Night

We sincerely trust that the Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal was not at pains to send to Marshal Joffre its resolution condemning himself and those who received him in that city on Sunday, May 13, for breaking the Sabbath day. Apparently the victor of the Marne left our frontiers feeling that he had made a very good impression in Canada. Should the resolution meet his eye, he might be inclined to form an opposite opinion. He might also, in his darkness, come to the conclusion that Canada was in part populated by lunatics. We do not think that it would seriously hurt Marshal Joffre's feelings, for he would probably recall other occasions when he has broken the Sabbath day. One of these was in September of 1914, on a certain Sunday, he was busily engaged in thrusting the German hordes back from the Marne to Aisne. He would have to confess that to generals in the field, Sabbath breaking is apt to become an unconscious habit.

The resolution of these Protestant brethren protested strongly against "the violation of the Sabbath rest and the infringement of the rights and privileges of the Protestant minority of Montreal." Since the day was selected by Marshal Joffre himself, he is clearly the chief culprit. But our ministerial friends should throw the mantle of charity over the sins of this benighted old man. He knew not his iniquity. He came from France, from a land where the Sabbath is not officially a day of gloom, but one of healthy recreation, with due provision for religious devotion by those who wish to indulge therein. He had either to come to Canada on a Sunday or cut out Canada altogether, and, at the cost of physical fatigue he cut short his Boston visit, rushed to Montreal, to pay his homage to Canada's services in the War, and receive Canada's homage to his own achievements. Then he rushed away to Baltimore, as tired as though he had fought a battle. Now we are quite sure that Marshal Joffre, if he had consulted his own comfort, would have quietly rested in Boston, but he imagined, no doubt, that he was paying Canada a compliment which it had earned.

The Protestant Ministerial Association should be doubly charitable to the old soldier, because he was unquestionably the victim of fate. How could he know that his train was to arrive shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning, at the very hour when in Protestant conventicles divine service was commencing? How could he know that by coming at that hour he was tempting churchgoers away from the enjoyment of pulpit eloquence, more nourishing to the spirit than anything he might say? We fear that congregations in all churches which did not hold services earlier than eleven o'clock were exceedingly light—that the members of the Protestant Ministerial Association had to preach to empty benches. "Hinc illae lacrimae!" Hence, also, the porten-

ous charge of an "infringement of the rights and privilege of the Protestant minority of Montreal." But if Marshal Joffre had known that he was going to infringe on anybody or anything, he would probably have stayed away, and Canada as a whole would have felt rather snubbed.

It has been whispered that the feeling of which this resolution was born, was engendered of the fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Anglican Bishop of Montreal were guests of distinction at the official luncheon, and enjoyed the caresses thereof; whereas, in deference, perhaps, to their rigid professions, members of the Protestant Ministerial Association were not asked to break bread with the victor of the Marne. Perish such an ignoble thought! Let us believe that these gentlemen are for the good old-fashioned, cheerless, soul-depressing Sabbath, and will defend it against all earthly princes and potentates, no matter what their services, no matter what their fame! But it makes some of us who do not like to see the word "Protestant" made the synonym of every variety of tom-foolery, or Canada cast into ridicule, rather warm.

CHURCH SCHEDULES RE ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS

The Christian Guardian

How shall the desire of the Army and Navy Board to obtain the full number who have enlisted on each circuit and mission since the beginning of the War be granted? A question easier asked than answered. Dr. Moore refers to church honor rolls. To fill out the space assigned on the schedules from church honor rolls would result in grave inaccuracies, inasmuch as these honor rolls in many cases contain names recorded elsewhere. And not only that, but names of soldiers who have no connection whatever with our Church. I saw an honor roll in one of our village churches containing several hundred names. I found there the names of all the soldiers for miles around, both Protestants and Roman Catholic. Names are left off that ought to be on, and other names on more than one honor roll. The Army and Navy Board ask for a complete list of persons in the individual congregation or circuit, whether members of the church or adherents. I would suggest that each district chairman require from the superintendents of the fields on his district a list, secured from honor rolls or otherwise, of all soldiers claiming to be Methodists, either as members or adherents. And that a small committee be appointed at district meeting to revise these lists and take note of any duplications, and arrange for Conference a list as nearly correct as possible. And that a representative from each district committee form a Conference committee to still further revise the lists. While this would not guarantee absolute correctness, we would be much nearer to it than we are now. Judging from the number of Methodists killed and wounded, we are certainly well represented at the front.

JOHN WEBSTER,

Kemptville, Ont., May 4th.

BELGIAN WAR JOKE

Have, May 4. (correspondence of The Associated Press).—The work of the Belgian Flying Corps all through the war has gone far beyond co-operation with other Belgian military forces.

Belgian aviators participated in the defense of Liege, Namur, Antwerp, the Yser and Ypres. They effected reconnoitering flights of 300 miles to watch the advance of German troops toward the Marne. Belgian aviators announced to the allied staffs the intervention of deep masses of fresh German forces, advancing toward the Yser, and on the road to Calais. All through the siege operations along the Yser front Belgian aviators were the watchful eyes of the artillery, enabling effective replies to heavy German bombardments.

Belgian aviators have participated in many bombing expeditions of the allied flying corps, and have specialized in night bombardments. Yet few of the individual exploits of members have come to public notice. A correspondent of the Associated Press has just learned of one of these.

A Belgian airplane, piloted by Adjutant Jenatny, brother of the automobile racer, with Lieutenant Rolin as observer, took the air above the German lines. Rolin was looking for comrades, when he spied passing under him in a ray of moonlight a machine that he recognized as a German. It was followed by a second and a third.

"There are the Germans," he said to Jenatny. "Let us follow them." The Belgian machine followed the German fottilla until it arrived above the aviation camp of Ghisteltes. The German machine began to descend in long spirals. Jenatny and

Rolin followed them. They saw the German pilots making luminous signals, to which a searchlight from the aviation camp responded. Then the whole camp was lighted up by sheds, landing ground, guiding searchlights were well in view.

One German machine landed, when the field again was plunged into obscurity, to be lighted up again an instant later, to darken again after each landing. The three German machines had reached the ground. In their turn Jenatny and Rolin cut off the gasoline in their motor and decided to take the risk. Lieutenant Rolin repeated with an electric lamp the signals that he had just seen the Germans give. The searchlights below responded.

Jenatny and Rolin saw below a crowd of helpers and soldiers surrounding the machines that had already landed. Diving down into the glare of the lights that had been provided for them in the supposition that they were Germans, they plunged over the sheds at a low height, releasing the four bombs they had aboard. Four explosions shook their machine as if it were buffeted by mighty waves, and four immense flames shot into the air, followed by a thick white smoke, under cover of which the Belgians turned about, opening with their machine guns upon the dismayed soldiers and mechanics as they passed over the field.

The lights went out, the anti-aircraft guns struck up, machine guns searched the air, but the Belgians were already out of range, laughing heartily at their "swanage"—the name that is given in Brussels to a first-rate joke.

HOW IT MIGHT BE DONE

[The following letter is reproduced here not precisely because of its subject or argument, but as a refreshing example of how a political issue, political opponents, and even the Province of Quebec may be discussed without violating the amenities of civilized life.—Ed. C. R.]

LET US HAVE CONSCRIPTION

To the Editor of The Globe: It is to be regretted that some politicians and some newspapers continue to try to stir up party strife during the War. I am a Conservative, but I am sorry to say that I think my own party more to blame than the other party for this condition. I have a high esteem for Dr. Edwards, M. P., but I have no sympathy with him in his attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he blames him for the recruiting disturbances in Quebec.

The leading men of both parties have earned the gratitude of truly patriotic Canadians by their addresses throughout the Dominion in favor of service for the Empire and for freedom. I do not wish to make comparisons, but all unprejudiced men must admit that the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George Graham, Hon. Frank Oliver and Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., have been as patriotic and as inspiring as the speeches of any other four men in the House of Commons. In Ontario Sir Wilfrid Hearst set a very high standard for any man to reach, but Mr. Rowell has proved himself to be his worthy mate as an earnest, eloquent and patriotic Canadian. No veteran politician in Canada deserves higher honor than Sir William Mulock for his splendid patriotic work. Both parties have done well. Let us be decent and work together to win the War.

It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to act on the Registration Committee. Most people respect him more because he did so. Too much has been said about Quebec. The reason Quebec has not done better is that we have not had selective conscription from the start of the War. There is only one truly democratic system for raising an army, only one system that is just to all the people and to the country, and that is selective conscription. Conscription is the only decent system even for the young men who decline to enlist. Our country commits a crime against the hundreds of thousands of such young men still in Canada by allowing them to grow up as degenerates, unconscious of their duty to God and to man.

I do not believe the people of Quebec would have objected seriously to conscription when war began, nor do I think they would do so now. Even if a few misguided youths did cause local disturbances, they could do little harm. The loyal people of their own communities would deal speedily with any such young men.

If selective conscription, as recommended by Mr. John L. Godfrey long ago, were put in force today, everyone would be glad in a month, because they would see the absolute justice of the system.

The suggestion that has been made that Quebec should be left out if conscription were adopted is simply a gross insult to French-Canadians. England, France and the United States all have adopted conscription. Canada should get in line, and do it now.

JAMES L. HUGHES.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Rev. T. F. Regan, of the Catholic university, has been appointed navy chaplain.

The sixty-second annual convention of the Central-Verein will be held in St. Louis, August 19-23. The Most Rev. John Bozano, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and a large number of Archbishops and Bishops will attend.

At the Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary, Minneapolis, every morning since war was declared by this country, several hundred men receive Holy Communion in a body and recite special prayers asking a speedy and honorable peace to the United States.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Gerald Egan, son of Marquis Francis Egan, United States minister to Denmark, who has served for four years with the coast artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., has been appointed a first lieutenant in the officers' reserve corps at Fort Myer training camp.

Rome, May 15.—Official statistics just issued by the Government show that the present population of Italy is 36,500,000, of whom only 123,000 are Protestants of all denominations—about three in every thousand, most of them being Americans and Britishers.

Paschal Sherman, full-blooded young Indian of the Okanogan tribe, has the distinction of being the only aboriginal American to enter the Catholic University of America through the scholarship donated by the Knights of Columbus. This talented young Indian won his scholarship at St. Martin's College, Lacey, Washington, where at the commencement exercises last June he was valedictorian and sole winner of the B. A. degree.

Mrs. Nicholas Brady, of New York, who built the Anthony Brady Memorial Hall of the Catholic Sisters College, Brookland, D. C., has shown her appreciation of the work of the 5,000 teaching Sisters in the schools of the United States, by presenting \$50,000 as the beginning of a fund that will enable the college authorities to give free board and free tuition to the Sisters attending the college.

Contest over the will of the late Ann McIntyre, of Grand Rapids, Mich., ended when Judge Perkins in the Circuit Court issued an order confirming the original will. The matter was referred to Probate Court, where the instrument will go through the usual process of probate. The estate is valued at \$300,000, all but \$20,000 of which is to be equally divided between the St. John's Orphan Asylum and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

An example in practical patriotism has been set to the farmers of Indiana and the nation by Hon. Patrick H. O'Donnell, the well-known Indiana Irish-American who has long been a leader at the Chicago bar, and who is well known to men of Irish blood and to all Catholic societies of the United States. Mr. O'Donnell owns one of the finest farms in Indiana. He has offered it, rent free, to the government for the period of the War, and furthermore offers all the tractors and implements to work it.

The Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll has received a report of Catholic activities in China for the past year, and remarks a smaller increase of Christians than usual. For several years past, the annual gain has been about one hundred thousand (100,000) souls, but this past year it was only sixty thousand (60,000), and the cause is traceable to the War in Europe which has withdrawn missionaries, kept others in the home-lands, and diminished the propaganda offerings. The number of Chinese native priests has increased, however. They number 828 as against 803 a year ago.

On Monday, March 19, General Judson Wade Bishop, noted veteran of the Civil War and well-known railroad contractor and manager, died at his home in St. Paul. He was eighty-five years old. After an early life filled with adventure and the most thrilling experience he spent the past few years in retirement and quiet. He was a man of remarkable strength of character and the highest determination. Six months ago after, as he said, "three years of preparation and reading," he became a Catholic. He embraced the Faith as a matter of sincere and intimate conviction and was not only devoted but a very devout Catholic.

The Holy Father has conferred the title of Doctor of Philosophy upon Alfred Herbert, a layman, who since 1904 has held the responsible position of prefect of studies in St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, which is the diocesan seminary of Westminster, England. Mr. Herbert belongs to a Protestant family and was originally destined for the Anglican ministry. He became a Catholic in 1873 and devoted himself to teaching. The duties to which he has given his life have never allowed him time for literary avocations. The honor conferred upon him is as unusual as the post he holds at St. Edmund's.