

# The Catholic Record

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

VOLUME XXXIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1912

1757

I shall be satisfied  
Not here I not here I not where the  
Fades into morning sands as we draw  
near.  
Where in the wilderness each footstep  
falsely—  
"I shall be satisfied" but, oh! not  
here!  
Not here, where all the dreams of bliss  
deceive us,  
Where the worn spirit never gains its  
goal;  
Where, haunted ever by the thoughts  
that grieve us,  
Around us floods of bitter memory  
roll.  
There is a land where every pulse is  
thrilling  
With rapture earth's sojourners may  
not know,  
Where heaven's repose the weary heart  
is stilling,  
And peacefully life's time-tossed  
currents flow.  
Far out of sight, while sorrows still  
enfold us  
Lies the fair country where our hearts  
abide  
And of its bliss is naught more wondrous  
told us  
Than these few words, "I shall be  
satisfied."  
"I shall be satisfied!" The spirit's  
yearning  
For sweet companionship with kind-  
red minds,  
The silent love that here meets no re-  
turning,  
The inspiration which no language  
finds—  
Shall they be satisfied? The soul's  
regret  
The aching void which nothing  
earthly fills;  
Oh! what desires upon my heart are  
thriving  
As I look upward to the heavenly  
hills!  
Thither my weak and weary steps are  
tending,  
Savior and Lord! with Thy frail  
child abide,  
Guide me towards home, where all my  
wandering ending,  
I shall see Thee, and "shall be satis-  
fied."

## CATHOLIC VICTORY IN BELGIUM

### VOTERS UPHOLD GOVERNMENT THAT MADE NATION A MODEL FOR EUROPE

In the Parliamentary elections held in Belgium on June 2 the Catholic Government, which had been in office without interruption for twenty-eight years, and which has made Belgium the most prosperous and most progressive nation in Europe, scored a splendid victory. The new Chamber of Deputies will contain 101 Catholics, 44 Liberals, 39 Socialists and two Democrats, or a Catholic majority of sixteen over the Opposition coalition. The Catholic majority in the last Chamber was six. There are a number of new seats this year, of which the Socialists captured four, though most of them went to the Catholics.

The Catholics stand for equal treatment of free denominational schools and the so-called neutral schools. This has been fiercely opposed by the Liberals and Socialists, who would hamper and oppress denominational schools and Christianize the nation, and the campaign turned entirely on this question. It was one of intensity rarely seen in Belgium.

According to press dispatches from Brussels, the Socialists and Liberals, desperate in defeat, have fomented disorder in numerous cities, and "the country is on the verge of a civil war." In all probability the press reports exaggerate the disorder and the vast majority of the Belgians are rejoicing—as they have the best of reasons for doing.

### A MAGNIFICENT RECORD

What is the record of Belgium's Catholic Government?  
A German writer has published in one of the leading magazines, the "Rundschau," a study on the progress of Belgium during the past twenty-five years, says a correspondent of the London Catholic Times. Some important papers, English and others, have been saying that the Catholic Government, which has been in office without interruption for twenty-eight years, will be overthrown at the general elections in June. I doubt it much, and consider it more likely that the Catholic majority will be increased. The reason why I hold this opinion is because of the immense prosperity enjoyed by the people under the present Government, as the German publicist fully realizes.

AT THE HEAD OF ALL NATIONS  
1. Belgium possesses relatively the largest railway area in Europe—more than 16 kilometers of railway per 100 square kilometers of territory. England has 11.6 kilometers; Germany, 10.4 and France, 7.4.

2. No other country in the world affords such facilities for cheap traveling. The fares are very low for the working class, and five or fifteen days' tickets, at 11 francs 15c (9s. 5d.), or 23fr. 50c (18s. 8d.), enable excursionists to reach every populous quarter. No other government so far has been "lavish" enough to initiate this example.

3. Antwerp is at present the largest port of Continental Europe. This is not surprising, taking into account the fact that the latest figures show Belgium at the head of all the nations in import and export trade, 714 francs per head representing the part of each Belgian citizen in the general trade, as compared with 555 francs for the German and 230 for the Frenchman. (The writer quotes the figures of 1904. Had he had

the latest in his possession he would have given over 900 francs instead of 714.)

4. No other country that has increased its trade and industry can boast of the same prosperity. The State expenses are enormous, and yet what is called the "National Unproductive Debt" sank between the years 1894 (when the Catholics came into power) and 1909 from 6 francs 71 to 3 francs 79 per head. It has been reduced by half. It is only right to add that the national debt during the same period during the same period rose from 1,422,000 to 3,529,000 francs, but all this money is invested in railways, harbors, docks, canals, etc.

### THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

5. In no other country are the necessities of life so cheap as in Belgium, although there is at the moment an upward tendency in prices. Oil bought for 10 centimes in Belgium costs 50 in Paris; matches 1 centime in Brussels, 10 in France; coal, 20 francs in Belgium, 40 in France; coffee, 2 francs in Belgium, 6 francs in France; tobacco, 3 francs in Belgium, 12 francs in France. In Germany and in France duties have been put on most of the goods; in Belgium these duties, customs duties, have been done away with in the case of cocoa (1895), tea (1897), coffee, raw or unroasted (1903), and dimethyl ether (1905), and rice, sugar, vinegar and industrial alcohol.

6. As a general rule customs duties are very light, if any are imposed at all, on imported materials for goods needed in connection with the national industries. Very light, too, are the excise duties and the cost of transmission of goods. Hence it is that a population of nearly eight million inhabitants flourishes and are content in so limited a territory—only a third of Ireland in size.

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

7. In no other country, even by the mission of Protestant economists, is social legislation so complete as in Belgium; it would require a long paper merely to enumerate the main chapters of the new code.

8. Between 1884 and 1910 Belgium solved a problem which seemed impossible of solution to all other nations. Although the general expenses increased in all directions, no new duties were levied, with the sole exception of a heavy duty on drinkable alcohol (in order to limit its consumption).

9. Between 1880 and 1910 the number of illiterate people was reduced by more than half. We find in Belgium, without compulsory education, less illiterate men than in France. Practical and technical education is making headway. A new bill dealing with this question—a very liberal bill it is—will be laid before Parliament if the Government remain in power.

Making the words of an Italian anticlerical paper his own, the German writer concludes: "Belgium deserves to be taken as a model by all the countries of Europe." Of our anti-clerical papers keep on asserting, all the same, that the Catholic Government has brought the country to the verge of ruin, and that we are on the eve of our national death if the Catholics are returned on June 2, the date of the general elections!

## A PLEA FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM

St. Louis has a monthly publication called the *Glimet*. Mike Kinney, lecturer and editor, announces that he wears a clean shirt and a clean necktie, and that he is a great believer in clean journalism. In a recent issue he had a dissertation on the subject in which he intimated that newspaper men take an attitude about as follows:

"We give the people what they want. Sensational and original news sells our papers. Every paper that has made an effort to be clean has failed or has not made money. When the people become educated to better things we will be glad to conduct cleaner newspapers. We must print the news."

"Then the *Glimet* resumes thus: "We answer: In Europe there are great clean newspapers. They are supported by the people. Are we to believe that the people of Europe are cleaner-minded than our people?"

"In the establishment and use of libraries, in the greater call for clean, wholesome books, in the demand for more parks and playgrounds, better and cleaner streets and boulevards—do our people show they are morbid, criminal and decadent in their tastes and desires?"

"Would a newspaper man read all the polluted and criminal news to his innocent young daughter? If not, why does he send such news to the innocent children of other people? Will he maintain that the papers should only be read by adults?"

"If such news must be published why feature it with glowing headlines on front pages? Why not segregate original news as financial and sporting news is now placed, in separate sections. Those who do not care for such news could pass it over and destroy the criminal section before admitting the paper to their homes."

"Is the daily newspaper man right in his estimate of what the people want? Do you want original news in your home, for your children to read?"

"If you do not, then it's your duty to enter a strong, emphatic, clear, not be misunderstood, protest. Arrange 'clean journalism' meetings in your town. Write your daily paper in no uncertain tone. Do it at once. We Americans are the most passive, long-suffering people on earth. Express yourself."

The *Glimet's* suggestion as to stirring up an agitation against the dirty papers is good. The clean-minded people of Ireland, Catholic and Protestant, are doing that very thing to-day. They are

also using the "boycott" on papers that are unclean and unfit to enter a decent man's home. Catholics here in the United States are being constantly reminded by their own press of the inconsistency of passing resolutions against the "yellow" journals and then trooping out from their meetings to buy the very papers that they have just been condemning.

It is time we all woke up to the immense harm that is being done our people young and old, but particularly the young, by a vile and vicious press which panders to the lowest elements of human nature in its every department—not only in its news of crime, but its coarse, vulgar and suggestive "comic sections."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

## DANIEL O'CONNELL AND LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George was born of what "the classes" would call "humble" or "obscure" origin, while Mr. Keok, the Unionist historian, adduces in condemnation of O'Connell's attacks on "the classes" that O'Connell himself was of the old Irish gentry. Lloyd George's rise is, therefore, not only a humbler than that of O'Connell, but while O'Connell was born to some estate, and a higher education was for him a matter of course, whereas Lloyd George's tradesman-uncle had to make sacrifices that his nephew might receive a schooling, on O'Connell, on the other hand, had to encounter greater religious prejudice, on account of being a Catholic, in illustration of which it is only necessary to point out that, like other young Irishmen of the day, he had to be sent to the Continent for a higher education. Catholics being excluded from such privileges at home. To his education in St. Germain, at the time of the French revolution, is to be attributed the aversion to irreligion, blood-letting, and revolution in its form which always remained a characteristic of O'Connell. But within these limitations he was a radical of radicals, and, like Lloyd George, when occasion demanded, he hated and fought "the classes."

Both O'Connell and Lloyd George were born in Celtic civilization, so to speak; of Celtic stock and speaking Celtic languages, both belonging to churches enjoying various degrees of outlawry, and compelled to pay tribute to a "State" church to which they did not belong. Both carried with them into public life a keen sense of their own disabilities from which their peoples suffered, and not only a burning desire but an abiding determination to end them. Both brought with them also the Celtic temperament, a dynamic personal force, alertness of mind which made them powerful in debate and death-dealing in repartee, practical and complete in their statesmanship, and yet of poetic temper and imagination which preserved their human sympathies and gave them an understanding and a vision altogether beyond that of the mere architects of forms of government or of classical orators. Grattan, a greater master of pure rhetoric than O'Connell, could not move an audience by the core like O'Connell; nor could Gladstone, a great statesman and scholar and Liberal, touch their deepest feelings like Lloyd George. The Celts may not have been great nation-builders, but they have always had sympathy with their people, and were always individualists, and great lovers of personal liberty.

## A CHALLENGE NOT ACCEPTED

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S REPLY TO INDEFINITE CHARGES AGAINST CATHOLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA. ACCUSERS SILENT UNDER EXCORIATION

Misstatements by Dr. W. F. Rice and Bishop Frank M. Bristol, made at the Methodist conference in Minneapolis regarding religious conditions in South America, roused Archbishop Ireland to reply through the daily press to the indefinite charges put forward. The Archbishop challenged the men who made the charges to specify and to substantiate them. Needless to say, no attempt was made to meet the challenge.

In the course of his letter the Archbishop said:

"In writing as I now do I have this regret that I may seem to be at war with all members of the Quadrennial Conference. I know that inside the walls of the conference there are the many that love peace, that love truth, that faint would bridge the wild tongues and intemperance of the speakers, but the faint talk of beating down the 'infidel,' the battlements of the Catholic Church, whose fury, however, they are powerless to mitigate. To the friends of peace in the conference I proffer apology, and trust they will pardon what, were it not for me a duty, I myself should have considered an unwarranted intrusion into their affairs."

### THE CHURCH EVERYWHERE THE SAME

"I have more on my hands than the defence of the Catholic Church in South America. It is the defence of the Catholic Church in the United States. The Catholic Church in its doctrines and mandates is the same the world over. Its unity in its widespread Catholicity is its legitimate boast; everywhere it teaches the same doctrines and principles; everywhere it moves and works under the guiding hand of the same Christ, the Pontiff of Rome. To say that in teaching and mandate the Catholic Church is wrong anywhere, is to say that it is wrong wherever it is. It is nothing short of an insult to the Catholic Church to suggest that it is wrong in any part of the world. It is not, as Mr. Rice dares to tell them, as Mr. Rice dares to tell them, that the religion is 'Protestantized Roman Catholicism,' that from them Methodist and others will not understand what Catholicism, 'in its true form,' means. Catholics of the United States indignantly repel the insinuation that they are 'Protestantized Catholics.' To pass it by silent were on their part an admission of sloth and heresy. God help the Catholics of the United States if Catholicism cannot be learned from them 'in its true form.' Their Catholicism, God be thanked, is indeed, Catholicism 'in its true form'; and their Catholicism is exactly that which is preached by the Catholic Church in South America, as it is in every other land under the sun. And right here let me say to non-Catholics of Minneapolis and St. Paul. We are among you; every Sunday our doctrines are spoken from the pulpits of fifty or more temples; our works are in the open; our schools, colleges, institutions of charity and religion, willingly swing apart their portals to visit from you. Do you wish to know the Catholic Church 'in its true form'? See us, question us, judge us, and as you judge us, judge the Catholic Church as it is in South America, as it is in every quarter of the globe."

### METHODIST PSYCHOLOGY

"One need not read very long the addresses of the two Methodist missionaries before coming to understand the peculiar psychology from which these addresses are born. First, there is here the intense pre-existing hatred of Catholicism, and because of this the readiness to seize upon every stray fact and quickly develop into a weighty accusation. Next there is the absolute blindness, the determination to see only

what is black, the inability to discern in men and conditions a color of what ever other kind, however much this color be bright and shining. And then owing to the over-measuring society to condemn what is hated, there is the utter absence of logic, of power to connect cause with effect, to free conclusions from incidents and circumstances that give to them no support whatever. This is the Bristol-Rice process of reasoning. Catholicism predominates in South America; therefore nothing there is good; therefore there is no good in the direct result of Catholicism. Thus conclusions are formed—conclusions all the more solidly formed, that it is foreseen they are such as will win applause at Methodist Quadrennial Conferences, and draw from Methodist treasuries the silver and gold wherewith to replenish the local missionary departments.

"Bishop Bristol and Dr. Rice deal in generalities; no detailed answer is called for, or indeed, it is possible, until they provide us with their bill of specifications."

"Dr. Rice's resolutions, presented to and later approved by the conference, charges Catholicism in South America with depriving the people of the Bible, perverting many of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and fostering superstitions. On another occasion I have dealt with the accusation that the Catholic Church deprives the people of the Bible. As to superstitions fostered, and fundamental doctrines of Christianity perverted—I call for specifications being coming I simply scorn the accusation. Amazing, however, it is, to hear Methodist leaders, the old Church to task for perverting 'the fundamental doctrines of Christianity,' when we remember the recent declarations of a Methodist minister, Rev. Ernest Thompson, during a suit questioning the teachings of the Wesleyan University of Canada, to the following effect: 'that for Methodists the meaning of the Virgin Birth of Christ is a purely literary question; that the physical resurrection of Christ on Easter day is far from being clear; that the Bible does not prove Christ to be God, etc., etc. Will the conference before its adjournment do us the favor to enlighten us in a unanimous profession of faith as to what Wesleyan Methodism calls the fundamental doctrines of Christianity?'"

"Equally vague and general, equally unproved, are the statements of Bishop Bristol. He affirms: 'I deny; until his charges are somewhat substantiated, my denial is sufficient rebuttal. One of his charges is rather specific: 'I give a specific reply. He says: 'Methodism is in favor to enlighten us in a unanimous profession of faith as to what Wesleyan Methodism calls the fundamental doctrines of Christianity?'"

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### A WARNING TO SOME TORONTO PREACHERS

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The specific charge against him is that the article which he published in his *Jeffersonian* on the three American Cardinals was a violation of that section of the postal laws which makes it a crime to send scandalous and scurrilous matter, concerning any religious body, through the mails.

Ordinarily it is entirely wrong to prosecute a defendant in *Watson's* case, there seems to be no chance for any discussion of the affair which does not regard his conviction and punishment as a foregone conclusion. He wrote and circulated the infamous article; it undoubtedly is both scandalous and scurrilous. It would seem that Mr. Watson therefore is securely bound to the just consequences of his crime.

The *Watson* type of anti-Catholic agitator, and the *Menace* type of paper, do no real harm to the Church, for they only prey upon the ignorant. They never appeal to the intelligent.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

### The largest diocese in the Church is the Archdiocese of Breslau. Its Archbishop is a Cardinal. It has 3,675,300 Catholics. It has 1,025 parish priests, 365 assistant priests and 145 priests of religious orders—in all 1,533 priests.

Rev. Father L. Enaut (retired) has given \$50,000 to endow a sanitarium in Monroe, La. The sanitarium will cost \$65,000 without furnishings, will be built of brick and granite and will be the largest and handsomest building in Monroe. Four wards, two for whites and two for negroes, will be absolutely free.

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About one hundred thousand little children of France have signed their names to an address to the Holy Father, thanking him for the privilege of early First Communion.

### The last survivors of the band of young men who accompanied Florence Nightingale as nurses to the Crimea during the Crimean War, are Mother Mary Joseph Stankiewicz, of the St. John's Wood Convent, England, who is eighty-nine years old, and Mother St. George, of the Convent of the Faithful Virgin, who is a few years younger.

The Paulist Choristers Society of America, with a personnel of 150 men and boys, in charge of the Paulist Fathers, Messrs. William Finn and Peter O'Callaghan of Chicago, carried off the first diploma of honor and a magnificent silver vase and medal in the great International Fete of Music at Paris. Father Finn, director of the chorists, has been decorated with the Palmes Academiques. From Paris the choir went to Rome, where the members sang before the Holy Father recently.

The Rev. W. Scott Hill, late curate of St. Matthew Anglican Church, Burnley, England, was received into the Catholic Church on Thursday, May 16th, by the Very Rev. Dr. Poole, the pastor of St. Bede College, and was confirmed the following day by the Bishop of Salford, Right Rev. Dr. Casartelli, in the chapel of the college.

Father Murphy, of Banisoorby, Ireland, believes that the time is ripe for the Church in his native country to reach out after the non-Catholics, who certainly need enlightenment, if we are to judge from the utterances of the Ulster patriots. There is no good reason why a nation which has done so much excellent missionary work, the world over, should not convert the stranger within her gates.

## A BELATED AND INCOMPLETE APOLOGY

"Better late than never" is the most suitable comment to make over the Independent's tardy admission of its very grave mistake in being too ready to accept that old story of the "bogus Encyclical" addressed to "the Cardinal Archbishop of Chile" on the alleged laxity of the clergy in his archdiocese and its results as portrayed by the hand of a wicked forger, as it now turns out. The spurious Encyclical was the work of a cynical joker, who, knowing the gullibility of the Freemason and Athletic section of the South American press, fooled it to the top of its bent by reason of his familiarity with ecclesiastical nomenclature, papal and professional procedure. He wrote for "yellow" paper called *La Le*, and it was from his concoction therein published that the French paper—the *Figaro* as well as we can recall—reproduced it as a bait, that was most eagerly snapped at by The Independent. It is about fourteen years, we think, since the scandal was dredged at the general public, and we jogged the memory of The Independent several times over the matter; but it was not until its issue of May 30 last that any satisfactory response was elicited. Then it was published this "amende," such as it is:

### Presbyterian "Parochial" School

Down in Atlanta, Ga., the Presbyterians have opened a parochial school and have fallen in line with the Catholics, Jews and Lutherans in a determination to have their children instructed in religion, as they cannot be in our public schools. The promoters of this new school are of the wealthier families in Atlanta, men and women whose daily contact with the world tells them that irreligion leads to infidelity and crime. The parochial school idea in Presbyterian circles is a good one, and when the promoters spend one year in watching the success of their venture they will feel satisfied that their double taxation is money well spent.—*Catholic Messenger*.

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With rapture earth's sojourners may not know,  
Where heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling,  
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Shall they be satisfied? The soul's regret  
The aching void which nothing earthly fills;  
Oh! what desires upon my heart are thriving  
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"Better late than never" is the most suitable comment to make over the Independent's tardy admission of its very grave mistake in being too ready to accept that old story of the "bogus Encyclical" addressed to "the Cardinal Archbishop of Chile" on the alleged laxity of the clergy in his archdiocese and its results as portrayed by the hand of a wicked forger, as it now turns out. The spurious Encyclical was the work of a cynical joker, who, knowing the gullibility of the Freemason and Athletic section of the South American press, fooled it to the top of its bent by reason of his familiarity with ecclesiastical nomenclature, papal and professional procedure. He wrote for "yellow" paper called *La Le*, and it was from his concoction therein published that the French paper—the *Figaro* as well as we can recall—reproduced it as a bait, that was most eagerly snapped at by The Independent. It is about fourteen years, we think, since the scandal was dredged at the general public, and we jogged the memory of The Independent several times over the matter; but it was not until its issue of May 30 last that any satisfactory response was elicited. Then it was published this "amende," such as it is:

### Presbyterian "Parochial" School

Down in Atlanta, Ga., the Presbyterians have opened a parochial school and have fallen in line with the Catholics, Jews and Lutherans in a determination to have their children instructed in religion, as they cannot be in our public schools. The promoters of this new school are of the wealthier families in Atlanta, men and women whose daily contact with the world tells them that irreligion leads to infidelity and crime. The parochial school idea in Presbyterian circles is a good one, and when the promoters spend one year in watching the success of their venture they will feel satisfied that their double taxation is money well spent.—*Catholic Messenger*.

## THE CASE OF TOM WATSON

### A WARNING TO SOME TORONTO PREACHERS

At last the Federal government has made a move in the matter of putting a stop to the use of the mails by such anti-Catholic papers as *the Canadian Catholic* and *the Catholic* by such means as the use of indecent and insulting in their attacks. This first step comes in the shape of the arrest of Tom Watson, of Georgia, on a charge of improper use of the mails.