

# 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 DRAMATIC CRITICS

Some time ago the dramatic critics were all agog over a revived play, *The Mob*. It may or may not be a good play, but the underlying theme was never more pertinent for treatment through the medium of drama than it is just now. For good and for ill we are doomed to think and speak and act in crowds. Crowds are potential mobs. They tend to press with tyrannical swiftness upon the individual mind. Not seldom they all but abolish the free will which we claim to possess; they often destroy, the initiative of the private soul. The peril and shame of allowing ourselves to be merged in the clamour of a mob has long been apprehended and feared. The Athenian crowd probably earned the caustic verdict of Socrates when he declared that it was a sort of wild animal that stood in need of vigilant care and control. Shakespeare knew his Elizabethan crowd. In *Coriolanus* and *Julius Caesar* he identifies it with the old Roman popular assembly that sometimes completely swamped the dictates of the Capitol. Nevertheless, when the psychology of the man in the street is fairly studied it turns out to be that of the individual intensified by numbers rather than a radically-changed temper.

### ITS RESULTS

Panic sometimes works terrible results; yet crowds in circumstances of tragic peril can be generous to a fault. Call to mind some of the famous revolutions of history; they all break away from the established order—sometimes justifiably, often with rash haste and loss of faith in the slow and sure arbitrament of time and justice. Every outworn tradition resists the trend of the reforming spirit. Threatened monopolies rise in wrath against those who would undermine them. The silvermines who made shrines for the temples in a famous city of Asia Minor stirred up the mob with the cry "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" and on the strength of it they expelled the Apostolic pioneers. How often the same thing has occurred in after ages, when fanaticism has swept calm faith into the background! The political arena furnishes numberless instances of artificially-heightened fury, directed against rivals who have set their hands to some difficult task of statesmanship. Most of these come under the head of factional distortion, and at times they reveal a strange power of self-deception like the "No Popery" riots in Lord George Gordon's day, the Bristol conflagrations when the Reform Bill was passing, and the Birmingham riots. There is no need to cross the ocean or to recall stormy revolutions which have agitated every European country in turn: even our cooler Canadian nature can work itself up to a truly Celtic heat in times of unrestrained zeal and threatened defeat. Mobs are ready to plunge into deadly conflict with singular blindness to the consequences.

### THE COMIC SIDE

Undoubtedly there is a comic side to these collective outbursts of public passion. Dickens hit it off in *Barnaby Rudge*, and again in his picture of Eatanswill during an election fever, he makes Pickwick say, in answer to his friend's inquiry as to what posture they should assume in the circumstances, "Shout with the Crowd!" "But," said one of them, "if there are two crowds?" "Then shout with the largest!" was the grim reply. There are, alas, towns and cities in the British Isles today where it is perilous to refuse to act in this time serving way. It is sometimes wise to take a humorous view of these ebullitions of frenzy and look forward hopefully to the better time that will surely come when, as the great Victorian poet wrote, "Crowds will grow sane and crowds be just." The awkward thing about present-day tendencies is that a sensational press and a despairing faction may coincide in a frantic attempt to over-

ride law and usurp even the highest prerogative. However, truth is mighty, and the foundations of justice are too deeply laid in the nature of man and the world's order to be permanently disturbed.

### THE WILD MOB

It used to be assumed, as though it were axiomatic, that mobs were casual collections of ignorant people, drawn together by envy and cupidity easily wrought upon by ambitious demagogues for coarse and selfish ends. With the influx of modern knowledge this view has been heavily discounted. Well known writers have shown that mobs were and are education and position into courses of violence when their privileges or interests have been threatened. We have lived to see ladies organizing personal attacks upon those who differed from them in political matters and resorting to the bombs and destructive tactics of the anarchists to force their convictions upon a reluctant public. The fact is that, when passion perverts judgment, no order is secure against the temptation to resort to violence in support of its claims.

### ON GUARD

Fanaticism is not merely a theological vice; persecution has taken innumerable forms in all ages. The excesses of party zeal are notorious. The day has gone by when strong tyrants, bureaucrats or superior persons can vote themselves into the seats of power by a plebiscite from the mass. Parliaments are no doubt fallible instruments of government, but no better form of ascertaining the people's will has yet been discovered. Politicians group themselves according to their sympathies. Combined action is both inevitable and wholesome, so long as it does not degenerate into contagious hysteria—a condition which is no more estimable on a large scale than on a small one. An awful responsibility rests upon the orator or popular leader who ignores the proper limits within which collective action is legitimate. To play upon the prejudices of the crowd in order to terrorize constituted authority is a dangerous device that is sure to redound to the confusion of those who practice it. There is a sad lack of proportion in the contagious enthusiasm which displays itself when the crowd is moved to action. The individual who boasts great things usually cuts a poor figure; the "many-headed monster" is capable of acts which involve incalculable damage. It is to be feared that no grade of culture is immune from the disease which makes the logic of the hour regnant over the will. As Dryden put it long ago:

"Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;  
When monarch Reason sleeps, this mimic wakes,  
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,  
A court of cobblers and a mob of kings."

### KEEPING COOL

After all, mobs are like seismic upheavals; they come and go, gather and melt away, with unaccountable celerity. Aristophanes depicted their gullibility and turbulent zeal in the *Athenians* of long ago; it seems but yesterday that similar scenes were witnessed nearer home under modern conditions. Dean Swift and many later satirists have hit off their characteristics shrewdly. The ironic Muse delights in the incongruities which mark the outbursts of the awakened multitude; they illustrate the free-play of balancing forces. The crowd quite honestly applauds a Wilkes one day and the "First Gentleman in Europe" another. They will cheer a Tsar as heartily as a Republican leader. There is usually a method in the madness of the wildest crowd. More than one hundred and twenty years ago wigs suddenly went out of fashion. The wig-makers, in terrible distress, went in procession with a petition to the King, requesting him to take measures whereby the gentlemen might be induced to continue wearing wigs. As they went through the streets toward St. James, it struck somebody in the crowd that while they were wanted to compel other people to wear wigs, they were no-

wigs themselves. The idea excited the mob; they seized the wig-makers and cut off all their hair, and the unlucky petition never reached His Majesty. The moral is as timely as it is obvious. Wisdom, says the proverb, dwells with prudence—so does humor. These three, like the three Graces, have an abiding power in the lives of men and States. But, we are inclined to think that when passions are deeply stirred, humor, kindly humor, can best combine the parted elements in a new synthesis—the mob vanishing, and the man standing forth in all his dignity as the organ of truth and right.

### METHODIST CABAL

#### LIEUT.-COL. MACHIN SCORES RAID ON NOVITIATE AT GUELPH

#### SPIFFLE STRIFE-STIRRERS WORSE THAN HUNS

Canadian Press Dispatch  
Montreal, June 24.—"There is evidence that a powerful cabal exists at Ottawa against the Minister of Justice, which showed its hand last week in the disgraceful and brutal raid on the Jesuit College at Guelph. The greatest menace to the Province of Ontario is the Methodist Church, which seems to make us in Ontario the most hypocritical body or class of people in the Dominion of Canada."

This was the declaration made this afternoon by Lt.-Col. H. A. Machin, Director of the Military Service Act branch of the Ministry of Justice and member of the Ontario Legislature for Kenora, in an interview given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Lt. Col. Machin said he realized that he would probably lose his job over the declaration, but he felt bound to express his opinion in view of what had recently been taking place.

Col. Machin went overseas as a Colonel in command of the 94th Battalion, having refused a judgeship in order to do so, and his present position, which he says he does not expect to hold, is worth \$6,000 a year.

Col. Machin's interview follows: "I have been sent to Montreal to devise a means whereby the Militia Department will be able to handle more recruits than they have been able to do. At the present time they are over 1,000 eligible for call in this district; they have not been called because the Militia Department has not been able to take them. In the meantime, only those who have been requested to be called by the G. O. C. of Montreal and Quebec districts have been taken. This has resulted in only 8,000 under the Military Service Act being called in the Province of Quebec. The fact that Ontario has called 28,000 against 8,000 in Quebec was given out by the Militia Department last week. Immediately the Government became concerned and on Friday last I was plainly told by Messrs. Sifton and Meuburn that unless I produced the proper quota from Quebec I could look for another job. I reminded these gentlemen that recruits had been called in the Province of Quebec as fast as the Militia Department could take care of them. I now propose to try to arrange with the G. O. C. of the Montreal district to take care of the 11,000 at present in this district if he can do so."

### DEFENDS DOHERTY

"I do not care anything about retaining my job, but the important business is to carry on this War for humanity. The Minister of Justice has rigidly enforced the Military Service Act ever since I have had the honor of serving him. There has been no favoritism, no one could have administered the act any better than the Minister of Justice had done, because the act itself invited exemption rather than conscription. "There is a strong desire on the part of the Militia Department to take over the work of the Military Service Act and the officers who have heretofore been connected with it as a part of that department. It has been openly stated, and I have been informed from private sources, that it would be accomplished before July 1. The only reason that I can ascribe for any such desire is the personal ambition of the entourage of the new Minister of Militia. And as a Canadian citizen with eight months' experience in the Government department, I would suggest to the Militia Department that they clean their own house before tackling anything new."

"There is evidence that a powerful cabal exists at Ottawa against the Minister of Justice, which showed its hand last week in the disgraceful and brutal raid on the Jesuit College at Guelph. The fact that the Minister's son was at the College points rather to personal spite than public necessity. "Having already obtained control of the

Dominion Police, the entourage now purposed controlling the operation of the Military Service Act and its officials."

### QUOTA HAS BEEN RAISED

"Let me say that the quota of men authorized by Parliament has practically been raised. The Militia Department have granted some ten thousand men leave of absence after they had been enrolled, and this they do not propose to count. But, nevertheless, they have been raised under the Military Service Act by the operation of the Department of Justice."

"If I am allowed, which I very much doubt, to continue my work, there is no question that before the end of August the Province of Quebec will have produced 25,000 men under the Military Service Act."

As an Anglican I desire to protest emphatically as I know how against the brutal treatment meted out to the Jesuit College at Guelph and to say that the men who are responsible for that action ought to be made to realize that when they are indulging in such spite they are encouraging strife between religious denominations, and if prepared to accept the responsibility of such a grave condition simply to fulfil personal vanity, then they are worse than the Huns.

"Speaking offhand, the greatest percentage of recruits according to denominations in Canada is as follows: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Methodist, in the order named. One would think that the Methodists of Ontario had done more than any other denomination. I say it advisedly, knowing full well my responsibility in my official capacity and as a member of the Ontario Legislature, that the greatest menace to the Province of Ontario is the Methodist Church, which seems to make us in Ontario the most hypocritical body or class of people in the Dominion of Canada."

### MINISTERS SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY

#### GENERAL FEELING NOVITIATE OFFICIALS NOT BREAKING MILITARY SERVICE LAW

Special Dispatch to the Globe

Guelph, June 24.—The agitation which has resulted from the raid made on the night of June 7 at the Jesuit Novitiate is beginning to quiet down here, and it is not thought there may be much more doing until an official report is forthcoming from the Government. The feeling is general that the officials at the Novitiate have not been guilty of any infractions of the clauses of the Military Service Act, and the Protestant ministers are now turning their attention to attacking the act itself. Your correspondent had an interview this afternoon with Rev. Father Bourque, rector of the Novitiate, and Very Rev. Father Power, Superior General of the Jesuit Order in Canada, and several of the most important points over which there was some contention were cleared up. Father Bourque stated the Jesuit Novitiate courts the fullest inquiry into its records as to the members in the institution, the date of their admission, age, etc. "We are not keeping anything secret; and our books and archives are open for the fullest inspection," he declared.

Very Rev. Father Power, Superior General of the Jesuit Order in Canada, stated he was prepared to give out any information which would have a tendency to clear up the calumnious charge leveled against Novitiate and the Jesuit Order.

### INDICATES JESUIT ORDER

He declared that "such was our love of quiet and freedom and peace here that we remained silent for several days, at the request of the Government, and had not the Protestant ministers of Guelph taken the matter up nothing would have been said. But now we are ready and willing to prove, and have proven, that we have done nothing wrong." We have heard that Rev. Mr. Spence stated in his sermon that a Jesuit priest could lie at his will as long as it was in the interest of the Church. That is the highest possible slander on the Jesuit Order and the Catholic Church, and I want to state most emphatically that if our order were composed of men of that stamp we could not possibly exist, and the whole Roman Catholic Church would go down. We Jesuits have been on the firing line for the last 450 years, and we are still fighting strong. If men of other creeds and religions would exercise a little more brotherly charity the world would be the better. It is only the very lowest class of agitators who would say such things against us."

"We are getting tired of them trying to shift the responsibility," continued the Superior General. "First they were after the Novitiate, and when they find they are disproven they shift the responsibility and talk about getting after the law-makers."

### NOT SHIELDING ANYONE

Father Bourque declared most emphatically that the Novitiate was

not shielding anyone from military service, and also stated that only one novice had left the institution since 1916, because of ill-health. Upon recovery he had enlisted. In reply to a question, the rector declared that there had been no change in the probationary period of the Novitiate from what had been exacted of the order for the past 250 years, and in connection with the vows and obligations taken by a novice when he enters the institution turned to the following clause taken from the Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. xi, page 145, edition of 1911: "By the fact of his entrance into an approved congregation, the novice becomes an ecclesiastical person. If he is a novice in a religious order he becomes a regular in the widest sense of the word; as such he is not bound by any vow, but he is protected by the ecclesiastical immunities, and shares in the indulgences and privileges of his order, gaining a plenary indulgence on the day of his admission, at least into an order properly called; novices benefit also by any exemption attached to the order to which they belong."

### SAYS TRYING TO EVADE

"What is your reply to the argument that there is one law for the Roman Catholic and another for the Protestant with regard to military service; the conscription being met by the Protestant colleges as depleted of men, while the men at such institutions as this Novitiate escape?"

In answer to this Rev. Father Power pointed out that their accusers were now trying to evade the charges they had first made.

### CALL FOR RETRACTION

"The whole question is whether or not we are breaking the law in having men here who should be in military service, and until that statement is retracted by our accusers I absolutely decline to discuss the question of the law. We have been accused of being law-breakers, which has been proven false. The merits of the law we refuse to discuss, and we call upon them as honorable men to retract their statements regarding this place and the men at the head of it, against the whole Jesuit Order and the Catholic Church, and these are the men who will go into their pulpits next Sunday and preach charity toward their brethren. Why can't men agree to disagree and let it go at that?"

### IRELAND TO REMAIN FACTIONS' PAWN

#### COERCION PREDICTED AS NEXT "CURE"

SCOT DECLARES EVIDENCE OF PLOT A FARCE; CARSON FOLLOWERS STORING ARMS; GO UNSCATHED

By James M. Tooby in Detroit Free Press. (Special Cable Dispatch)

London, June 27.—The general opinion expressed in the lobbies of the House of Commons is that the Irish chief secretary's and the premier's statements leave the Irish situation and the Irish policy of the government as obscure as ever. It now appears from the premier's speech with Home Rule, was adopted by the War cabinet before Lord French and Chief Secretary Shortt had studied the situation on the spot.

When they went over Ireland they advised a change of policy, which, as far as can be gathered, means the holding of conscription in suspense until Ireland has had the same opportunity as England had, of sending her fair quota to war voluntarily, and holding Home Rule in suspense likewise, for a still more indefinite period.

### HOME RULE VITAL

The premier modified Lord Curzon's summary abandonment of both Home Rule and conscription to the extent that he acknowledged Home Rule was still a war problem of the first magnitude, the solution of which seemingly depends on the willingness of Sir Edward Carson, who had just delivered one of his most implacably anti-Home Rule speeches, to aid in bringing his Orange followers to reason in the interests of the Empire.

The desirability of satisfying American sentiment on Irish self-government he dwelt upon in impressive language, but there is no mistaking the strength of hostility to any settlement evoked by Carson's appeals to old-time Unionist feeling in the House. In fact, though ex-Premier Asquith suggested that the question be submitted to the imperial conference now sitting in London, there is no reason to suppose any recommendation by that conference would be accepted by the Unionist party led by Carson in both houses of parliament.

### NO EVIDENCE PRODUCED

As to Chief Secretary Shortt's "evidence" of a German plot, nothing fresh was forthcoming. Mr. Pringle, a Scottish Radical member, indeed declared without any signs of dissent that "No man in this House has ever heard anywhere, not even in course of a farcical comedy, such evidence as

the chief secretary has offered of the existence of this plot. He has not produced the slightest scintilla of evidence that any plot existed in Ireland in justification of the government's change of policy." There may be a plot, and Asquith did not question it, but proof of it there is none.

Sir Mark Sykes, English Tory, put his finger on the real explanation of Ireland's disgruntled condition when he said that the first essential to producing proper feeling there was the vindication of the law whether in Ulster or in the south.

### ARMS STILL STORED

Sir Edward Carson, to whom he appealed, didn't deny that arms are still stored in Ulster for the use against Home Rule, nor did he assent when Sykes demanded of the government in emphatic language that the keeping of arms should be treated as criminal in Ulster as well as in Munster, Leinster and Connaught. Equality of treatment before the law was the first requisite to convincing Ireland of the sincerity of ministerial professions and unless and until that demonstration is made no good can be done there.

But the premier's reply to Sykes's challenge was quite evasive and unsatisfactory.

Thus the Irish situation is to be permitted to drift, and in the hands of the purely Orange administration now installed in Dublin castle the drift will inevitably be in direction of coercion applied strictly outside Ulster.

### CHALLENGE TO MR. SPENCE

COWARDLY CALUMNIATOR ASKED TO PROVE CHARGE

To the Editor of The Globe: The following letter has been addressed to Rev. W. D. Spence, Guelph, Ont.:

"Dear Sir,—On page seven of the Globe of this morning you are reported as saying: 'That any lie that a Jesuit tells in defence of his Church or his Order is to him the virtue of the highest truth.' I can hardly conceive of any intelligent man making a statement of this sort. At first glance I was inclined to excuse you on the grounds of ignorance. On reading further, however, I found that you made the claim that you had made a study of Catholicism and knew all the vows a Catholic priest is obliged to take. I acquitted you then on the charge of ignorance, only to charge you with a deliberate falsehood. With your encyclopedic knowledge of Catholic teachings it should not be hard for you to prove this statement: 'That any lie that a Jesuit tells in defence of his Church or his Order is to him the virtue of the highest truth.' I am going to ask you to prove it, not to my satisfaction, because you would probably consider me impossible to convince, but to a board composed of three prominent citizens of the Province. You shall nominate one judge; I shall nominate the other; the third one can be chosen by our nominees. What is more, Mr. Spence, I am not going to ask you to give your valuable time without compensation to this work. Therefore, I have deposited \$500 in bonds in the Home Bank. That amount will be yours if you satisfy the board of judges you can prove 'That any lie that a Jesuit tells in defence of his Church or his Order is to him the virtue of the highest truth.'"

JAS. P. MURRAY, N.  
Toronto, June 24.

### THE POLECAT OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM IS SQUELCHED IN DETROIT

CITY COUNCIL PASSES ORDINANCE BARRING MENACE FROM THE STREETS OF THIS CITY

At an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening, at which many prominent members of Detroit Catholic laity were present, the city council of Detroit passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of the vile *Menace* on the streets of this city. For several months back The Michigan Catholic, aided by several well-known pastors and militant laymen, has been actively campaigning against this obscene sheet. Through this we were enabled to get several local societies and non-Catholics interested, and at the meeting of the Holy Name Diocesan Union Sunday the delegates decided to take the matter up with the City Fathers with the above excellent result. But our Catholic laity must not get back contented that all danger is over. The enemy beaten at this point, will seek to recover lost ground, and it behooves Catholics to keep alert and advise their non-Catholic friends against signing petitions inimical to Catholic interests. Also, there are many Catholics being asked to sign papers at this period which require careful supervision before adding their signatures. In the factory districts petitions have been passed around the past month re the school amendment and bigots eagerly signed up.—Michigan Catholic.

The plain grass remains when the rose is rotten.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Most Rev. Juan Gonzalez, D. D., Archbishop of Santiago, has been called to his reward.

Isaac Taylor, a prominent Protestant of St. Louis, lately deceased, bequeathed \$8,000 to St. Louis University and \$5,000 to Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, in behalf of the colored race have assumed charge of the Negro Catholic schools at Beaumont, Texas, at Montgomery, Ala., at Biloxi, Miss., and in the parish of Corpus Christi, New Orleans.

The Catholic "Big Brothers' League," of the Bronx, New York, is conducting a campaign to increase its membership 25,000. It will also erect at a cost of \$350,000 a centrally located club house for boys on ground recently donated, worth \$40,000.

Twenty-seven Catholic priests have become pastors of migratory churches within the training area of the American army in France. Their congregations consist of the Catholic soldiers from the United States, quartered in many French towns and villages.

The War Service Club, opened by the Catholic women of Washington for the purpose of housing young girls who come to the city to accept Government positions, was opened to the public last week when the building was blessed by the Right Rev. Thos. J. Shanah, rector of the Catholic University.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Father Secchi, S. J., the great Jesuit astronomer, who was born at Reggio Emilia, Italy, on June 29, 1818. Father Secchi died in Rome exactly forty years ago, after having filled with signal success the position of director of the observatory of the Roman College.

An ancient Sea has been restored in Portugal by special bull of the Holy Father. It is that of Lieria, founded by Pope Paul V. in 1541 and suppressed in 1881. It has now been provisionally confided to the administration of the Archbishop of Lisbon, who will govern it as Apostolic Administrator until the appointment of a Bishop.

Rev. Timothy Dempsey, of St. Louis, Mo., requested that the city rent to him a building owned by the city at Fourteenth and O'Fallon at a nominal rental, to be altered for use as a hotel for working girls. Mayor Kiel and Comptroller Nolte completed arrangements with which the Holy Father, recently, by which the city is to receive \$12 a year rental and Father Dempsey is to stand the expense of improvements.

In the "Acta Apostolicae Sedis" appears a letter from the Holy Father to Mother Angele de Notre Dame, Superior-General of the Roman Union of the Ursulines, on the occasion of the third centenary of the elevation of that institute to the rank of a religious order. To the members of the order and all who unite with them in a tridium or other religious solemnity, His Holiness grants a plenary indulgence on the usual conditions.

Sir George S. M. Thomas, Sixth Bart., was received into the Church upon his deathbed at Putney, England, by the Rev. Joseph Livezey, rector of the mission. On his father's side he was descended from the same stock as St. Francis de Sales, whose signature and relics he possessed. It is not surprising, therefore, that seven members of the family have returned to the true Church.

The Bishop of Soissons, who is now in Paris, in an address delivered recently, described the havoc wrought by the Germans in his diocese during the recent battles. He said they had razed one hundred churches and pillaged and partially demolished at least one hundred others. The famous Cathedral was severely damaged. He declared they were carrying away everything they possibly could.

To the list of officers of the Army and Navy who are converts to the Faith should be added the name of Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. General McKinstry entered West Point at the age of seventeen and graduated in 1888, at the age of twenty-one, as adjutant of his class. His father, Hon. Elisha McKinstry, LL. D., was also a convert. General McKinstry is now with his command "somewhere in France."

What is believed to be a record in sugar conservation was announced to the state food administration when the Sisters of St. Joseph, comprising the province of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, reported that no sugar has been used in any of their schools, colleges or home since November 1, 1917. The province consists of 100 pupils, 35 nuns and 30 maids, all of whom have dispensed with sugar in every form since conservation was first urged by the government. In addition to dispensing with sugar it was also announced meat has been eaten only once a day since November 1.