# The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914

THE ABUSE OF SPEECH

Every great preacher from St. John Chrysostom to Newman has waxed eloquent on the topic of the tongue's abuse. But now we know more than our forbears knew about the machinery of talk, and should be more merciful than they in our judgments upon offenders. Not to mention heredity, with its strange possibilities and obscure tendencies, it is clear that the influences of our environment unconsciously sway our feelings and dictate tones and expressions which come to be characteristic. Hence arise those social barriers which divides men and women into classes, besides creating distinctions that result in much vain controversy concerning rights and duties. We sometimes hear of lifelong separations which have been brought about by the process commonly known as " having had a few words." It is pathetic when friends fall out over some matter which is trivial when compared with the mutual interests involved. Those good people who sacrifice so much for so little should reflect upon the wise silence that may be more eloquent than cutting speech. In one of Dr. Johnson's plays a garrulous talker elicits the shrewd comment: "This man might have been a counsellor of State had he kept his mouth shut; now we know he is only fit to be a beadle of the ward." All admit, but too many are

"That fools to talking ever prone, Are sure to make their folly known."

ant to forget :

THE GARRULOUS

There are gentle forms of self-deception which claim our tolerance even if our hearty sympathy be denied. Thus young parents tell long stories concerning the teeth and talents of their hopeful children, never doubting that our interest in the engaging narrative will correspond with their own. It would be pleas. ant to think that the accounts given of later doings at school and college bore some real proportion to the facts as they are known to their teachers ; but, alas, human nature is what it is, and the parent's vision is colored by the unique relationship which singles out the child of so much exclusive love and care! Certain juvenile callings are apt to give birth to erroneous expectations. We have all heard of the muttered growl of the old apple woman as the white-robed altar-boys issued through the sanctuary door of the cathedral in sight of the admiring party of tourists, "Ah, yes, they thinks you're angels, but I know ye!"

HOPE AND STRENGTH

The nation that is true to God can not go far astray; and the nation that is false to God can make of its greatest festivals nothing but sound ing brass. And if you would seek the philosophy of the fact, there is the secret of the Irish disposition. Ireland has gone through enough suffering to drive forever the smile from her face; yet in the midst of it all she has retained her light and joyous heart. There is but one way to explain it; it is the joy of religion. the consciousness that no matter what else has happened the greatest thing of which the greatest nation is capable-fidelity to God-has ever been as flourishing as the green of Erin. Idealist has the Irishman sometimes been called, and in a tone of reproach. But it is that idealism of his which is his best asset, an idealism which may better be called by its true name of trust in God.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT

In this age of religious unrest men are looking about for a creed to satisfy the religious aspirations of their souls: sooner or later they must turn their attention to the Catholic Church and it is only the conduct of her children which can give convincing proof of her truth and her worth. Weak-kneed, spineless, snobby Catholicity, which comes from an unnatural craving for so called social companionship and prestige, will only be an obstacle in the Church's way. Indifference and

superficiality in religious practices, oo frequently the result of the commercializing spirit of the age, will only make doubly difficult her task. Loyalty to Catholic principles, frank, whole souled profession of Catholic faith, without compromise or concession—here is the Catholic layman's power, here lies, with God's grace, the countiful source whence succes must come to crown the Church's

#### A GOOD POINT

A contemporary very neatly pillories a class of critics who think they can do things better than they are being done by those in charge. It says very aptly: "There are plenty of people who could teach a better school than those who teach, preach better sermon than those who preach, run a better business and publish a better paper than those who do their best." Yes, the woods are full of them, but they neither preach, teach, run a business nor publish a better paper.

KEEPING AT IT

The increasing strain upon the human organism is now felt so acutely that all kinds of short cuts to efficiency and royal roads to learning are advocated. Physical development and mind training; aids to memory and hygienic devices to outflank life's secret foes; summer schools for teachers and special courses for all those who would fain win prizes in the professional or mercantile arena these and other attractive allurements are held out to stimulate amoitious youth. As for the older ones who have found out their limitations, they cannot easily persuade themselves that fate has any better things n store for them. Yet so many intances of unsuspected reserve force breaking forth at the right moment not only in the lives of the great and distinguished, but in the ranks of the plodders at some lowly craft, are on record for our encouragement that none need despair of a reasonable success which will bring true happiness in its train. The mistake so many make is to fancy that the insignificance of their position and task implies inability to transcend its limits. Now the fact is that even the lowliest work demands that we should rise above it. Only those who bring to their day's toil more ability, more thinking power than ft seems to require ever develop the higher possibilities either of the task or their own nature.

## IRISH OPINION AND THE CRISIS

Freeman's Journal, discussing the risis, said : " The stakes are far too great to have been put upon the merely over the question whether Austria should be allowed to punish Servia for her truculence. The Servian incident is obviously merely the excuse. We are in pres ence of the dreadful outbreak which the friends of peace vainly urged would be the inevitable result of the mad competition of armaments. At some stage the point was bound to be reached when, merely to escape from the nightmare, the Great Powers involved were certain to put all to the trial. With German credit breaking down, with Austria confronted by the rise of new forces in the Bal kans and the check to her ambitions owards the south east, with Russia threatened by the final defeat of her cole in the Turkish Empire, with naintain her frontiers intact, and with England confronted by the rise of a new naval Power whose master claimed to be 'Admiral of the Atlantic,' the restraining influences at last gave way, and we are confronted last gave way, and we are controlled by an Armageddon as the climax to all our boasted modern progress. It has often been the happy fate of Ire-land, however her sympathies may have been moved, to be the detached spectator of foreign wars, and even of wars within the Empire. But no nation that is free, or hopes to be free or to maintain its freedom, car escape the fortunes of this conflict. All our fates are about to be decided It is a moment to draw together an to realize the responsibilities of nationhood. There is but too much ground for the belief that the mad reaching of civil strife in Ireland was one of the influences determin ing the engineers of this monstrous out-reak." Next day the same jour-nal referred to Mr. Redmond's speech in Parliament as "a declaration as historic as any ever made by Grattan toric declaration was received with

sensational cheering from all parties

in the House of Commons. Mr. Red-mond deliberately abstained from in-troducing into his speech any con-troversial topic beyond expressing the hope that out of the situation there might come a result that would be good not merely for the Empire, but for the future welfare and integ-

### THIS TOOK PLACE IN ENGLAND

AND THE "BENIGHTED LATINS HAD BETTER SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE

The New York Evening Post, one of the oldest and most representa-tive newspapers in the metropolis has been running in its columns var-ious items of interest taken from its files of one hundred years ago. Among these we note that in the Evening Post of June 29, 1914, there appeared an account, taken from a London paper, of the sale by a man of his wife at public auction. The lady "went" for the handsome sum of 29 shillings. The account of the transaction reads as follows: "Another of these disgraceful trans actions took place in Smithfield on Saturday last, where a man, by trade a shoemaker, and who added to it the profession, though not what it preacher of the gospel, exposed his wife, a decent looking young woman, apparently about twenty fire apparently about twenty five years of age, to sale, at the public railing with a halter about the waist. She was purchased by a hay salesman for 29 shillings, and was delivered to him with all due form." him with all due form."

The wording of the article— another of these disgraceful transactions " shows that this custom of wife-selling was not at all uncom mon. And this in England, the de luxe of Protestantism and of the great Anglo Saxon race at the opening of the nineteenth century! The fact that the offender was a preacher of the Gospel " makes the nformation all the more enlighten-

The "benighted" inhabitants the Latin countries who, principally because of their Catholicity, are set down as vicious and degraded in so many of our modern chronicles, had better " sit up and take notice," sit up and take notice,' or they will lose their laurels.

### IRELAND AND MR. RED. MOND'S DECLARATION

Recently the Freeman's Journal

The deadly trial of strength between Great Britain and Germany for the mastery of the seas has, therefore, begun. It is a moment in which the fate and the fortunes of every citizen of the British Empire are at stake. Mr. Redmond has given Ire-land its lead in the fateful crisis, and has not merely sealed the solidarity of the nations of the Empire in the struggle, but brought the union of Irishmen themselves perceptibly nearer. His declaration has been endorsed by a united people. Our correspondence columns to day show how the action of the Irish leader has touched the heart of every Irish Unionist not poisoned by merely secrian rancour. The Earl of Bessbor ough calls upon his friends in the South to rally to the support of the Irish Volunteers. A Ponsonby, unless he was false to the traditions of his nouse, could do no other. The fic tion that Imperial patriotism and the national flame were irreconcilable has been finally and irrevocably shattered by the Irish leader's action There is no longer any ground for the creed of the Irishmen who used to say that they would be National ists if they were not loyal to the Em pire. Ireland is ready to defend her shores against foreign aggression What Emmet would have done agains France if she came as an aggressor in the last century, all Ireland is prepared to do to day against any enemy that comes in the same guise. The declarations of Protestant Unionists ike Mr. Donovan, of Camolin, who s few months ago presided over a meeting of Wexford Unionists against of Limerick; show how the Spirit of the hour is working. The Pro visional Committee of the Irish Volunteers has followed up Mr. Red mond's declaration by the fol-lowing resolution, which was unanimously adopted recently at a special meeting: The Standing Committee of the Irish Volunteers desires, on behalf of the Irish Volunteers, to express their complete readiness to take joint action with the Ulster Volunteer force for the defence of Ireland.' Every Nationalist Irishman is prepared to do his duty, and tens of thousands of Unionist Irishmen are prepared to stand with their country nen in the ranks of their country defenders. . . Meantime our vital concern is with the dreadf. tragedy of which the northern seas will now be the scene. The British First carries with it the destiny of these lands. Success there will not merely mean the security of these shores, but the immediate emancipa-tion of our trade and commerce from

half the disasters of the war. That

it should be swift and decisive is in the interests of all Europe and of

humanity at large. For a German Trafalgar will hasten the end of a conflict which, if Europe had been ope. A Tuetonic triumph means the disappearance of France as a firstclass Power, the permanent crippling if not the break up of the British Empire, the disappearance of Belgian independence, the German tutelage of Holland, the final enslavement of he rising Slav nations.

#### A CHANGE OF HEART IN PORTUGAL

It will surprise many to know, writes a correspondent of the Catholic Press Association, that on the occasion of the elevation of Monsig-Cardinal reserved "in petto" at the consistory of 1911, who has now joined the ranks of the Sacred College, His Eminence not only re-ceived thousands of congratulations from Catholics, but he actually received official congratulations from the Portuguese Republic. Amongst the many callers at the Patriarch's residence one of the first was Senor Machado, President of the Council, who requested an audience that he might present the congratulations of the Government. This action has created widespread surprise. Many people are indignant that such men should have the audacity to act as submissive sons of the Church which they are persecuting so bitterly at the instigation of the Masonic lodges Other persons, however, think the Republic is learning the error of it relations with Rome.—Philadelphia

### WHY ENGLAND FIGHTS

It is well for England that in this

day when she is bared for battle, she goes into the fight with the knowledge that she is striking for the noblest of all causes—for the sake of human faithfulness for the sanctity of treaties and of trust be tween nations. For one moment i seemed that there might be room for nesitations and doubt-for some diference of opinion as to whether, and now far, we were bound in duty and conor to come to the aid of France in this, the hour of her great need All perplexity was ended when Ger many without provocation invaded and brutally violated the neutrality of the little State she was pledged and sworn to respect. But first consider the international situation as t stood before this crowning crime many has been straining every nerve and borrowing huge sums to build up a great navy. For England the command of the sea, the power to keep open the great trade routes, along which her sea borne bread is carried, is the primary condition of national existence. We watched the growing strength of the German Navy, and saw the burden of our own taxation mount steadily up. Then came a time when we stood at the parting of the ways. It was essential that we should keep open the food track across the Atlantic, and also the way across the Mediterranean for the corn that came from India and Russia and Egypt. To do the thing single handed—to keep a fleet in the North Sea sufficient to guard against Germany and another fleet to meet all comers in the Mediter ranean-meant a burden of taxation that seemed too grievous to be borne common dread England and France came to an understanding. England should concentrate all her strength and face Germany in the North Sea, while France, abandoning the Chan-nel and the Atlantic, should station all her ships in the Middle Sea. That was the situation when the present crisis arose. When Germany forced war upon France, her northern and western coasts lay defenceless before the foe because her ships, for our sake, were held elsewhere. In these circumstances, Sir Edward Grey announced that England would guard the Channel, and to that ex-

tent hold France from harm.

That declaration, which, so long as the nation hugged to itself any rage of common honor, was inevitable, need not necessarily have involved any act of war. Indeed, Germany actually offered to pledged herself not to use her fleet against France if England would promise an unconditional neutrality. The instinct of self-preservation made such a promise impossible—the future holds in calculable perils, and it was essential that England, however reluctant to wage war, should at least keep he iberty of action. It was then that Germany, throwing pretence to the winds, and challenging the censures of the civilized world, decided to throwher armies against the little kingdom of whose neutrality she was he sworn protector. The object of this outrage upon the law of nations is clear. The French frontier against Germany is strongly guarded with a prepared line of fortresses and en-trenched camps. An attack from German territory would take time, and involve a heavy loss of life.

But the frontier opposite Belgium is comparatively unguarded—and for this reason—that France has trusted for her defence on that side to the fact that Belgium is a neutral State, and that her neutrality is guaranteed and that her neutrality is guaranteed by a treaty to which both England and Germany are parties. The Ger-mans now, by forcing their way through Belgium, hope to take in the rear the line fortified against their own part of the frontier. By invading Belgium, and so entering France upon a broad front, they ex pect also to get the utmost advan-tage out of their superiority of num-bers, and even with a million men in the field to have ample room for a vast outflanking movement in their advance towards Paris. But to ap preciate the true character of this act of treachery we must bear in mind that when in 1870 the German Government, in reply to a Note from England, pledged itself in writing to observe the original treaty of 1839, Prince Bismarck went out of his way to explain that such an assurance was quite superfluous, in view of the fact that the treaty was in existence That is the treaty which Germany has violated to day. And the out-rage is the more gross because the treaty was made, not for the benefit of Belgium, but of the Powers that guaranteed it. Upon Belgium it imposed hampering disabilities — for-bidding her, for instance, to enter into any alliance, even with Holland. Happily, the gallant little kingdom, though taken hopelessly by surprise had sprung to arms, and may be trusted to strike hard and deep be fore it allows itself to be robbed of its freedom and status as an inde-

That the invasion of Belgium had been carefully planned seems certain. Days before the outbreak of war, Sir Edward Grey, following the precedent set by Lord Granville in 1870, dent set by Lord Granville in 1870, invited both France and Germany to give assurances that they would abide by their treaty obligations and respect the neutrality of Belgium. The answer of France was immediate and unequivocal. The reply of Germany was ominous — she pre-ferred to avoid the question on the ground that any statement would have "the undesirable effect of disclosing to a certain extent part of their plan of campaign." Then came perhaps the most dastardly offer that was ever made by one civilized Power to another. If England would onnive at the violation of Belgium, neutrality, Germany would under-take to restore the integrity and in dependence of the little kingdom when the war was over. Think what that meant. England, the avowed friend of France, was asked to look the other way, while Germany, trampling upon the independence of Belgium, was creeping behind the French line of fortresses between Luxemburg and Belfort, and so should be in a position to stab France in the back. That was the offer which, in this twentieth century, s civilized Power has ventured make to Great Britain. England's answer is the declaration of war Happily the megalomaniac who rules the destinies of Germany seems to have made a miserable miscalculation as to the temper of the people he thought to frighten. He calculated that England was too fat to fight, and that therefore he could walk over Belgium. He knows etter now. Whatever chances here after, Belgium has rendered an in stimable service to the freedom Europe by the delay and the confusion which her resistance has caused. She has hampered and checked the advance of the invader at a moment when time was vital For the sake of this little people fighting for its freedom against des perate odds, England will go out by land and by sea. So she will vindi cate the honor of her sacred world and there is no nobler cause for which any man may die.

# K. OF C. SCHOLARSHIPS

Forty one candidates were success ul in the examination for the Inights of Columbus Graduate Schol arships at the Catholic University These Scholarships were made pos-sible by the gift of \$500,000 to Car Gibbons in January of this year, for the purpose of training in graduate work a large number of promising young students. The examinations were held in twenty-five State centers and in each case were presided over by an official of the Order. The suc cessful students are free to pursue course of three years' research worl at the University leading to the de gree Doctor of Philosophy. If they like to stay a shorter time, they may obtain the Master's degree in Arts, Letters, Science, Philosophy or Law. Each Scholarship is worth \$400 and carries with it room, living and tuition at the University during the allotted period. In anticipation of this considerable increase of research students, a fine commodious building has been projected and partly fin-ished. It has rooms for torsy five students and contains a noble dining hall, capable of accommodating four hundred, also a large and convenient library. The entire building is now in use by the teaching Sisters of the Summer School. The successful

candidates represent twenty-three States and are quite evenly distribu-ted over the different sections of the Union. All are college graduates, some of them of several years' standing and it is expected that these pioneer benedicaries of the splendid educational generosity of the Knights of Columbus will in due time shed great credit on the Order.

SHALL NATIONS CONDONE INTERNATIONAL PERFIDY

In the absence of any indisputable controlling power in big international controversies the general public press is looked to for authorative ethical judgments. At times its conclusions have been justified as moral: at other times they have proved to be based on empirical and specious postulates. As regards the international laws at the international laws at the international laws at the state of th national law as to treaties there can be no two views. A compact be-tween sovereign states is as sacred a covenant as human desire for inter-national equity can devise. The press that dares preach laxity or contempt of such solemn bonds for international fidelity is playing the part of the treacherous domestic leaves the door open for the burglar's entrance into the home when the wner's household is unsuspectingly

slumbering.
The Kaiser has pleaded "absolute necessity" for the breach of international ethics perpetrated by his orders when his army advanced into Belgian territory to prevent an advance toward German territory by a French army. It was for the very purpose of preventing the offering of he acceptance of any such plea by any one of the Powers who subscribe to the compact guaranteeing Bel-gium's integrity, that the agreement was drawn up. To proffer such a plea and submit that when the object for which the treaty was violated has been accomplished the injured coun try may be placated by the retire ment of the invading force, is equiva lent to an assumption that aggres sion is certain of condonation if it be successful at the first on rush There is no doubt that the facts of There is no doubt that the facts of history largely justified the belief in such an astounding theory of international procedure—a law of makeshift jurisprudence, based, like our own theory of "the unwritten law" as to murder, on the violation of written law. The success of Frederick's invasion and occupation of Silesia while Maria Theresa's armies were coping with

Theresa's armies were coping with adversaries in other fields of strife : the successful partition of Poland by three of the great Powers now battl ing in Europe; the successive in vasions of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hol-land, Prussia, Wurtemburg and other minor States by Bonaparte—all these showed that the popular maxim. Nothing succeeds like success, was fast being accepted as an in evitable international condition, if not a doctrine, until the defeat of Bonaparte, first at Moscow and next at Waterloo, made the outside naions take courage and once more revert to the rule of sanctity for in ternational treaties and the law of nations as to war and other concerns.

APPEALS FOR REFUGEE PRIESTS

The Southern Messenger publishes an appeal for help on behalf of some fifty four refugee priests from the diocese of San Luis Potosi, Mexico These priests, with the exception of hree or four, are all Mexicans; all have been laboring in Mexico in the exercise of the sacred ministry, and they have been expelled from that country by the infamous decree of the "Constitutionalist" authorities. Robbed of all belongings, persecuted and maltreated during their enforced journey into exile, solely on account of their sacred calling, they have taken refuge in this country and are now domiciled at San Agustin rectory in Laredo, where Father Coma received them with Christian charity and fraternal, sympathetic welcome

# NO EXCUSE

The existing condition as to Christianity in England is thus noted by the Catholic Times in a good article The Catholic Future

Here in England the Christian religion is decaying with a rapidity none the less switt that it is so silent. Men are not opposing Christianity loudly. They are denying it that compliment. They are dropping it quietly. Year by year England becomes more indifferent to religion, more materialistic, more secular. And it will be in a world of secularism that Catholics will have to fight for the faith that is in

The times recommends obviously the right policy for the Catholic body, namely, Catholic unity, which there can be nothing to prevent when the question of Home Rule for Ireland will, as it soon will, be removed from the field of controversy. There will then be no excuse for the English Catholics refusing to join in with their Irish coreligionists in the good "fight for the faith that is in them."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

Mrs. Susan Devin, of New York, as given the Sisters of Mercy \$200, 000 for a hotel for Catholic working girls in that city. This hotel like home was opened some time ago.

Mgr. Schinner, Bishop of the new diocese of Spokane, will build a Cathe-dral in the very near future, and for the present has made the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, the Pro-Cathe-

Dom Aelred will be installed as Abbot of Caldey by Right Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, O. S. B., D. D., Bishop of Menevia, on August 10. He will receive the Abbatial Benediction from Bishop Hedley on Oct. 18. Rev. Alfred Collingwood Southern,

son of Rev. T. J. Southern, The Vicarage, Foston on the Wolds, and late of Kidderminster, has quite recently een received into the Church by Rev. Vincent Calvert Bridlington.

Lord John Ross, who has accepted the chief responsibility for the recent Dublin massacre is a descendant of the Lord Ross who burned the White House, the Capitol and the Congessional Library in Washington one nundred years ago.

Advices from Rome indicate that the hearing of the Castellane-Gould very slowly owing to the difficulty of obtaining the testimony of import-ant witnesses in this country. A decision is not expected before May of next year.

Based on investigation, Mr. McNab of the Botanical Society of Edinburg leclares that lightning never strikes a beech or a birch-tree. This observation has been made in Great Britain and likewise in North America. A eech tree in a forest region is the safest place in a thunder storm.

Marooned Americans in the European war zone include thirty or more Archbishops and Bishops and hunireds of priests. This is the year when American Bishops made their ad limina visit to Rome. The majorleft Italy, it is believed, and are scat-tered through Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

Sister Mary de Sales Magennis, B. .., who passed the examination for Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of Dublin, is the first lady in Ireland to qualify as dentist, and the first in the United Kingdom to take a degree in dentistry. A daughter of Dr. Magennis, J. P., she is a rmer pupil of the Loretto College. Dublin.

In Russia there are about as many Catholics as are at present in the United States. They number approximately 13.000,000. There are 2,900 parishes, 3,800 churches, 2,000 chapels, 4,600 secular priests. The reguar or religious clergy number only 150 priests and 550 Sisters of Charity. It may be said that there is an aver-

Plans for the erection of a Cathoic Settlement House were discussed recently in Chicago at a meeting at which Archbishop Quigley, Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison spoke. This Settlement House will have kind of department. Besides educational advantages, there will be plenty of arrangements for recreaymnasium work, h ining room, dormitories and other eatures.

According to the report submitted at he executive committee's meeting at he convention of the Catholic Educaional Association, the Catholic parochial schools throughout the country number 1,700, with an enrollment of 700,000. The cost of maintenance for each pupil is placed at from \$12 o \$17, as against \$25 to \$45 in the The difference in Public schools. expenditure is due to the fact that nstructors in the parochial schools practically give their service gratis, receiving only from \$11 to \$25 per

Mr. John George Kenyon, K. S. G., a convertand sometime Papal Zouave is an English Catholic layman who has special interest for Americans when we remember that he is a grandson of the Lord Kenyon for whom Kenyon College, (Episcopalian ) Gambier, Onio, was named. Mr. Kenyon built at his Gillingham eat the noble Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor. His wife is a daughter of Lord Henry Kerr, of the Lothian family, famous for the large number of converts it has given to

The distinguished rector of the Catholic University of America, Thomas J. Shahan, has been chosen Bishop by the Holy Father. A most proper appointment. To the world of letters, Bishop Shahan is known as an historian of original research and well-balanced judgment, and as the master of a powerful and graphic literary style. In the educational world he is distinguished for his success in the rectorship of our foremost Catholic seat of learning. To his closer acquaintances he is the type of all affection and gentleness and disinterestedness. His zeal and energy are united to a kindness of heart which is the bond of union, as well as the living pattern, of the professors and students of the Univers-