

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXX.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918

2071

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918

ONCE UPON A TIME

We are living in a momentous time—so momentous that even leading minds, whose speech and writings influence the common judgment, are fain to disguise their uncertainty in vague utterances that leave the multitude unguarded. Like the muffled oracles of ancient days, our statesmen fall back upon impressive platitudes, for neither large discourse nor acute discernment can lift the veil from a future which seems to have no clear relation to the historical past. Once upon a time Europe owned a central direction; the Sovereign Pontiff held the keys of knowledge, and temporal powers bowed before his might. Even now, though multitudes have turned away from Peter, his influence is not only acknowledged but sought by the warring nations. Between the War victims the Pope has made no distinction—Protestants, Jews, pagans have begged and received his assistance. Were he invited to the Peace Conference he would, says Sessaro the Socialist, be the only representative of ideas and things supernatural—he would represent a principle of peace and fraternity superior to the prattle of the various belligerents who each pretend to have the monopoly of civilization and justice.

VAIN PROPHECY

It seems now as though a sweeping blast from the unseen had passed over the earth, obliterating landmarks and summoning our generation to a grand assize which should make an end of out-worn things and inaugurate an era of unimaginable progress. Prophecy has been construed too mechanically. There have been many hard and practical interpreters to whom sacred writings have been happy hunting-grounds for ingenious speculation as to future events. These fortune-tellers have thriven on the vulgar desire to pry into mysteries wisely hidden from human ken. The poetic imagery of the old seers and palmists have been taken literally. Obscure texts have been twisted to buttress daring theories of the world's course and end. The very day and hour of final overthrow and reconstruction have been predicted by presumptuous quoters of the letter to whom the spirit of prophecy spoke in vain.

Now at last many are discovering that we carry within us spiritual checks and potencies which speak in divers tones and manners to the evolving ages and generations. The present cataclysm bears little resemblance to the late Dr. Cumming's and similar accounts of the end of all things. The signs and portents which ushered in this conflict were only apparent to students of world-politics. Sun, moon, and stars moved calmly in their spheres. The gathering hosts of the invaders leaned on no supernatural powers, but rather trusted in their long and arduous preparation to overwhelm the peoples whose lands they coveted. Real prophecy loses nothing in the light of history.

THE CALL HEARD

More than a century ago a celebrated English statesman exclaimed, "I call in the New World to redress the balance of the Old." It has been a cherished tradition of American policy to stand aloof from the dynastic ambitions and quarrels of Europe; to fall back upon the Monroe doctrine, which claimed to preserve the separateness of American territory and the inviolate character of its coasts against exploitation by any of the European Powers.

Of late years this seclusion has been increasingly difficult to maintain. No wonder, for progress knits more closely the vital interests of mankind. It was James Russell Lowell who sang of the oneness of mankind and the "thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west;" the swift flash through the ocean—sundered fibres of Humanity's vast frame which told that "in the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim." The conclusion from

this great premise was irresistible. In the Strife of Truth with Falsehood every nation has to choose its path. We chose ours and have been paying the price of fidelity to the cause of Right. It was not so easy for our kinsmen to the south of us to face divided counsels and alien opposition; but at last the President's strategy has brought his great country into line with the Allies against the foul autocracy that has challenged the higher civilisation. Once more, but in a higher sense, the New World has been called in to redress the disturbed balance of the Old.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

APPEALS TO BISHOPS OF ITALY TO "KEEP UP THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE"

The Minister of Justice and Cults, Signor Sacchi, has sent a circular letter to all the Bishops of Italy asking for great patriotic action on the part of the clergy. He emphasizes their special moral influence, and asks them to use it to the utmost, firstly, in church solemnities such as Requiem for the fallen and thanksgivings for victories obtained; and, secondly, "in keeping up the heart of their people, their spirit of sacrifice . . . and in spreading the conviction that in defending their country they are safeguarding their future moral and material welfare."

Several Bishops have already answered to the call. His Eminence, Cardinal Maffei, Archbishop of Pisa, who with His Eminence Cardinal Ferrari, of Milan, ranks among the highest and best of the Hierarchy from every point of view, spiritual, intellectual, and national, has directed an admirable letter to the clergy of his diocese. "This appeal," he says, "is no small honour to you. To you, for whom it is a strict duty to give yourself completely to all, with all your strength in the name of God, your country turns, to ask you to say to her sons that word which enlightens and strengthens, which brings back and maintains calm after the storm, which makes them heroes in the face of the greatest sacrifices which strengthen their vigour into the soul of the citizen, strengthens the arm and the heart of the soldier in his extreme trial; and our country knows that you can only say this word in the name of God, because you know that you can only be sure of its effect in His Name."

In this honour which is rendered to you, therefore, honour is rendered to our God Who has sent us. Answer to it in the way you have done until now, and even better; as your country has already recognized and will record and publish better still your worth." And he concludes by urging each priest to multiply his works, consoling the afflicted, encouraging the doubtful, enheartening the depressed and loving the unfortunate, following then their Divine Master who to priests "more than to all others wishes to be the model and example in effective compassion for the sorrows of the country."

LEADING ANGLICANS PROTEST AGAINST "NO POPERY" CAMPAIGN

The following remarkable letter from twelve leading ministers and five of the laity of the Anglican Church was published in the Catholic London Tablet of May 18 as a protest against the "No Popery" cry raised in England by such firebrands as the Rev. R. J. Campbell. Without wishing to express here an opinion on the attitude of the Irish hierarchy towards conscription, regarded as a purely political act for which they must accept the full responsibility, the undersigned priests and laymen of the Church of England desire to repudiate in the strongest terms certain statements recently made to the press and pulpit of this country in connection with this attitude, and indignantly reject the attempt to excite odium against the Roman Catholic Church and its Head on the score of the Irish bishops' decision.

While repelling with horror the suggestions that have been made in the press as to the advisability of withdrawing toleration from the Roman Catholic Church in England, we desire particularly to dissociate ourselves from the allegations made in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, April 28, by the Rev. R. J. Campbell. It is not true that the Catholic Church even "appears," as the preacher said, "to be working against the Allies all over the world;" the English, French and Belgian bishops have distinguished themselves by their patriotic devotion.

It is not true that the Church "had not one word to say in denunciation of the rape of Belgium;" this crime was explicitly condemned by the Cardinal Secretary of State. It is not true that the Vatican "has never hampered Germany;" it protested against the air raids on Italian cities, and there is no evidence

against the Church that "her operations have always told against the Allies"—whatever particular groups of Catholics may have done or left undone.

We shall, therefore, be grateful if you will give publicity to this protest against an unauthorized campaign, which is dishonourable to the country in general and to the Church of England in particular.—The Monitor.

NOTED JESUIT

THRILLS IMMENSE AUDIENCE IN BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, delivered the following patriotic sermon to 15,000 sailors, marines and Grand Army veterans in the Brooklyn Navy Yards.

"In the midst of a world-wide war, when governments are hanging in the balance and tremendous issues are at stake, we pause for a moment to cast our eyes back over the past in grateful memory of those who in another day stood strongly in defense of our country and principle as to-day our khaki-clad soldiers do on the rent and riven fields of France.

"We are proud, beyond telling, of the men who today carry our name and our ideals across the sea, but we must not forget that the men we now commemorate did their share in making permanent of these self-same ideals. They, too, at the call of country, laid aside the bright and alluring ambitions of youth. They, too, left home and friends and kin and in for the sacrifices of war. They, too, fought and bled and laid down their lives on the altar of their patriotism.

"Nor is their memory dead. Patriotism does not wither or die on groaning battlefields, nor is it drowned in the unspoken depths of the sea. The body of martial men may go down to dust, but the spirit that animated the clay will survive. They live in the tender memories of wife and mother, in the noble sentiments of sons and daughters. They live on in the renewed vitality of the nation's principles, in the just laws and government of the land, in the desire to live more worthy of the men who died that we might live. They live on in the very beauty of the land that, sacrificed by their blood, has been kept free and unshackled. They live in every fold of our flag that challenges an envious world to dare invade our soil, for their sons are willing and glad to suffer and die for it as their fathers did of old.

"To-day from His altar the Soldier High Priest, Jesus Christ, lifts His sacrificial hands and gives unto His and our soldier brothers a greater life than the one laid down. While He sends forth a message of strength and hope to us in this hour of peril that as He stood by our brother's side in other days, so today He will stand by us, for our cause is just and God is Justice. His message is a message of loyalty and devotion to our land—a message of patriotism.

"Patriotism may be a mere emotional sentiment founded on love of one's native land, with its varied beauties of sea, of earth, of sky, or on a pride of the record of its achievements and greatness. This is very laudable patriotism and may sustain one in the day of peace. Patriotism is a wonderful and noble thing, but there must be behind our emotional patriotism an intellectual patriotism to back it up in this great crisis of our country.

"The principle back of the men whose memories we commemorate today was the principle of God in government, for after all presidents and kings are but the agents of God in the direction of His people.

"This is the principle back of the Catholics of America in the war we wage to-day. Though we Catholics honor our president and look upon him as one of God's anointed, and as his call roused eagerly to arms, still fundamentally the motive of Catholic patriotism is the voice of God speaking through the president.

"In the light of this principle a Catholic slacker is inconceivable, for to be a slacker would mean that he is disobedient to the voice of his Church and of his honor, and hence he would not be a practical Catholic. I have no sympathy for the general run of so-called conscientious objectors, for it is unfortunately a fact that in cases that are numberless professions of conscientious objection are merely used as a cloak to hide a cowardice that is real.

"Not only are we as Catholics bound to send our boys to war, but we are also bound to aid in every way we can our government in its prosecution of this War. Thousands of our boys will lie in unknown graves over there, but let us always keep in mind that those brave lads will not be unknown to our God.

"When war looms dark upon the horizon and calls for sacrifice of home, of kith, of kin, and even life itself then mere sentimentality is scarcely strong enough to uphold us. Patriotism must be something deeper. It must reach down into the consciousness of a nation. It must strike at the very roots of the soul and spirit of the people. It must be

founded on an intellectual conviction. "We contend the citizen holds to the State a co-relative relation to the position that a child does to the parent that in return for life, education and development of all its faculties the child is bound in conscience to love and obey and make every sacrifice, even life itself, for its parents.

"So the citizen is bound to love, respect and make every sacrifice, even life itself, that the State and its ideals may survive. The motive for such action is founded on the principle that all human authority is a participation in divine, that as the parent holds the place of God for the child, so the State holds the place of God for the citizen.

"We hold that all lawfully constituted authority comes from God. We hold that failure to obey the laws of the nation is direct disobedience of the law of God. As I have said many times before, when the president of the United States sent out his call to arms, to me a Catholic and a priest, it was as truly the voice of the Almighty as if God Himself stood five feet in front of me and said: 'I myself, call you to war.'

"President Wilson is the God-sent leader of the American people. He has been delegated by God to be the democracy, principles of Christian origin, to the governments of Europe.

"The president is a man of wonderful vision, a man of superb intellect of acumen, of unselfishness. He is a leader to be proud of, also to follow.

"May it not be in the design of Providence in this world crisis, when thrones are tottering and men are looking for the light, that under the leadership of our great president this nation has been appointed by God to spread through the rent and riven world across the sea the sublime doctrine of liberty and equality?

"It should be sufficient for him to have to deal with international complications, and he should not be hampered in the carrying out of this great mission by the banterings of mischief makers at home. If there ever was a time when America needed unity, that day is now.

"I believe every nation has been appointed by God for some peculiar end. Greece taught the mind to think, and developed it to an extent capable of appreciating the light of truth, so that when the Christ would come to earth the world would understand His teachings. Rome marshalled the world into an organized power capable of spreading truth through the world. When Christ came the foundations of His teachings were Liberty and Equality. He was the first democrat of the world. He it was who first challenged pagan autocracy with the principles of Christian democracy. He bade the slave hold up his head—he had a soul as well as Caesar. He struck the givers from off the wrists of the fettered. He comforted the weak and oppressed.

"What nation has taken up those principles as its ideal and aim? Though there have been peoples who partially strove to spread them, our own United States is the first that ever inscribed upon its banner the immortal principles of democracy, liberty and equality."

THE CARDINAL OF RHEIMS

Paris, May 15.—Rheims has now been taken possession of by the military authorities. Not a civilian is left there. The last to depart were the Archbishop, Cardinal Luçon, and a little group of nursing Sisters, who were loath to leave the city where they labored for over three years under the shells with heroic constancy.

The Cardinal does not, however, desert his diocese. One of his flock, Comte Epernay, has placed a chateau near Epernay at his disposal and thither the venerable pastor has retired with his confidant, Mgr. Neveu. Another Bishop, Mgr. Villereuil, of Amiens, has had to leave his episcopal city for the neighboring town of Abbeville, where he is in touch with the portion of his diocese that has so far escaped invasion.

During the few days that he spent in Paris on leaving Rheims, Cardinal Luçon took part in the public prayers ordered by the Archbishop of Paris. He is wonderfully alert still, and in spite of his seventy-six years, and his venerable countenance, framed in snow-white hair, lights up when he speaks of Rheims: "For a Bishop," he says, "his diocese, his episcopal city, represents his family; his

flock are his children. He endures their sufferings, his own trials are multiplied by theirs."

He believes that his beautiful cathedral may yet be repaired, that Rheims may rise from its ruins, and he prays that, if God pleases, he may live to witness its resurrection and to assist his "children" when they return to their ruined homes. Meantime, his heart and his purse are open to them, and at Hautvillers, in his half-ruined house he keeps in touch with these sorely-ried people.

MILITARY POLICE RAID JESUIT NOVITIATE

FATHER BOURKE PROTESTS

Rev. Father Bourke, Rector of the Jesuit Novitiate at Guelph, in a letter to General Newburn, Minister of Militia, protests against an unseemly raid on the Jesuit institution at that place. Stating that he would be glad to furnish any information desired by the department about the novitiate and to have the military authorities visit the building, Father Bourke added:

"But I will not submit without protest to the wholesale indignity of having my house invaded at night, of having the gates closed and a guard set over them," he wrote. "I will not accept in silence the base imputation that this religious community is in league with deserters to evade the law, nor can I tolerate in the least degree that such an odious impression be made on the public mind as undoubtedly must be made by such a preposterous display of force."

GEN. NEWBURN APOLOGIZES

"Words can't express to you my deep regret of the action taken by the Deputy Provost Marshal, Capt. Macaulay, on the evening of the 7th. My attention was called to this matter on my arrival in Ottawa, and I find that my A. G. has taken immediate action for a most thorough investigation, and if the facts are as stated in your letter, which of course I do not doubt, I can assure you that the error in judgment committed by the officer will be dealt with in a proper way, as I will not tolerate any such action on the part of any military officer so far as the operation of the Military Service Act is concerned.

"As I have already stated, I deeply regret this occurrence, and I thank you for your frank letter. "The question of liability for military service of any of your students is a matter that is now being considered by the Department of Justice."

"The Protestant Ministerial Association persist in their charges and an investigation will naturally follow. "The official report is not yet known as we go to press."

CARDINAL BOURNE

SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PRESS

His Eminence Cardinal Bourne of London has recently sent the following communication to the American Press:

"The coming of the United States of America into the conflict that is dividing the nations has changed the whole outlook of the War. A year ago, to those at a distance at least, it seemed as if Russia might still possess some deciding voice in the final issue of the struggle. The colored lapse of that once great people would have had an irreparable effect to the detriment of the Allies had not the American people determined to take up the sword in the defence of true civilization, of justice, and of truth. The coming in of America has more than compensated the fatal and disloyal defection of Russia.

"But there is a still higher and greater gain. The Allied powers in Europe are always exposed to the unjust suspicion and accusation that, under the pretence of noble aims and lofty motives, they are in reality seeking selfish ends in the shape of territorial aggrandizement or extended world power. The fact that the United States, against which such accusations cannot be so easily brought, and are almost self-refuted, have definitely made deliberate choice between the Central Powers and the Allied nations, and have done so after a close scrutiny of the methods and objects which are characteristic of these two contending forces, is a judgment of priceless value in favor of our Allies. It is a decision which none can gainsay or underestimate now or in the future.

"Lastly, the presence of the balanced outlook, of the detached and more distant vision of the United States will have an incalculable effect in the councils that will appraise and define the ultimate consequences of the War. It is well that these things should be weighed and measured, not only from the standpoint of the nations that for centuries have lived in close mutual contact, often resulting in misunderstandings and contentions, but also in the light coming from the peoples who have to look forward specially to a new and untried future without

the encumbrance of a too deeply committed past.

All will give thanks to God that, after many years of distrust, uncertainty, and hesitation, followed by a long period of growing confidence and trust, the earth should at last witness an intimate union of heart and mind and purpose among all those who use English as their mother tongue.

This union was certainly not in the intention of our enemies when in August, 1914, they threw themselves so ruthlessly upon the unoffending Belgian people. Out of their evil intents God has brought this great outstanding benefit. May His Providence bless and prosper, and make permanent for His honor and man's good this union of all the English-speaking world.

ANOTHER CALUMNY CONTRADICTED

In certain sections of the English press ugly recrudescences of the "No Popery" cry appear from time to time. One of the most recent is the repetition of the statement alleged to have been made, on the occasion of the capture of Jerusalem, by the Papal Secretary of State. The statement attributed to Cardinal Gasparri never had any foundation, but a letter signed "Civis Britannicus Sum," and printed in the London Times for April 23, again charging the Cardinal with having said: "While there should be legitimate thanksgiving that the Holy City has been rescued from the infidel, it is to be regretted that that rescue should have been accomplished by a Power not of the true faith." On May 4, the Times announced that it had received from Cardinal Bourne a telegram addressed to him from Rome by Cardinal Gasparri contradicting the statement attributed to him and ending as follows: "I most emphatically deny having ever said such words or similar on any occasion, protest against such assumption."

A few days later, the London Tablet published the following letter from Cardinal Gasparri, which puts the matter in its proper light. The letter, which is dated from the Vatican, May 2, 1918, is addressed to Cardinal Bourne, and reads:

"Most Eminent and Reverend Lord: I desire to follow up my telegram of protest, and to confirm it. Never have I uttered the words which have been attributed to me, or any resembling them, and I challenge the author of the letter published in the Times to produce even the shadow of proof of his calumny. Moreover, I wish to say in completion of my protest that not only have I never uttered the words attributed to me, but on several occasions I have stated that England, preferably to any other Power, would inspire absolute confidence by her perfect impartiality, her entire respect for vested rights, and her zeal for progress in the Holy Places. I remain, my Lord Cardinal, with distinguished consideration,

P. CARD. GASPARRI.

One more calumny has thus been laid to rest.—America.

THE GALLANTRY OF THE IRISH GUARDS

While certain anti-Irish propagandists are busily engaged striving to make newspaper readers believe the Irish people are not in sympathy with our side and our allies' side of the great War Irish soldiers are brilliantly and heroically living up to the traditions of their race on the battlefields of France. The gallantry of the Irish Guards during the fighting on the Lys, after the Portuguese line had been broken by the Germans in the recent offensive, is related by the well-known war correspondent, Philip Gibbs:

"The Irish Guards, who had come up to support the Grenadiers and Coldstreams, tried to make a defensive flank, but the enemy worked past their right and attacked them on two sides. The Irish Guards were gaining time. They knew that was all they could do—just drag out the hours by buying each minute with their blood. One man fell, and then another, but minutes were gained, and quarter hours, and hours. Small parties of them lowered their bayonets and went out among the ranks and killed a number of them until they also fell. First one party and then another of these Irish Guards made those bayonet charges against men with machine guns and volleys of rifle fire. They bought time at a high price, but they did not stint themselves nor stop their bidding because of its costliness. The Brigade of Guards here near Vieux Baguin held out for those forty-eight hours, some of them fighting still when the Australians arrived according to the time table."—N. Y. Catholic News.

Earthly loves are sometimes true and sweet, only to give us a faint idea of the fullness and completeness of the favor which the Heavenly Father holds for us, His exiled children.

CATHOLIC NOTES

In the center of Honolulu is the great College of St. Louis, in charge of the Brothers of Mary, from Dayton, Ohio. The college has 900 students.

The Most Reverend Juan Gonzales, D. D., Archbishop of Santiago, Chile, departed this life June 10, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Rev. W. A. P. Wayne, late Anglican Vicar of Dunstable, England, authorizes the statement that he has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Wayne has been the incumbent of Dunstable for three years.

The oldest member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the United States is John T. Gibbons, of New Orleans, who is a brother of Cardinal Gibbons. He joined about the year 1857.

The Rev. Charles Francis Truett, M. A., late Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall, was received into the Church on March 7th at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, by Father Francis Dobson, S. J.

The War Department has announced that the camp for training selective draft men of Porto Rico at San Juan has been designated Camp Las Casas, in honor of Bartolome De Las Casas, the Spanish Dominican, famous as a defender of the Indians against their Spanish conquerors.

The Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, D. D., D. C., LL. D., chancellor of the Buffalo diocese, who has been appointed Bishop of Trenton by the Holy Father, will be consecrated in the new St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., on July 25, the feast of St. James the Greater, Apostle.

Among the officers decorated by the English king at the recent investiture was Father Henry Day, S. J., the well known preacher and writer, who has been awarded the Military Cross in recognition of his bravery whilst discharging his duties as chaplain with the forces in the field.

Rev. Graham D. L. Reynolds, of Pasadena, Cal., has been appointed an instructor in the Department of Greek and Latin in the Catholic University, Washington. Father Reynolds is a convert, and was ordained less than a year ago. He served as curate at Saint Anthony's Church, Long Beach, five months, and since then has been laboring at Camp Kearney.

Those who heard the wonderful music of the Paulist Chorists will be interested to learn that Charles Schwab, the steel millionaire, recently gone into government service, is to build a beautiful chapel in New York for Father Finn and his singers. Mr. Schwab will give the financial backing necessary, and the wonderful choir of male voices will be added to New York's musical organizations. The present home of the choir is the Paulist Church, Chicago.

Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, has tendered his resignation to the State Department, owing to ill health. Mr. Egan has been Minister to Denmark since June, 1907. It is pointed out that during the period of the War, Mr. Egan's duties at Copenhagen have been most arduous in connection with the interests of the United States and of Americans coming out of Germany. Mr. Egan is a noted Catholic writer and lecturer.

Rev. T. P. McGinn, one of the post chaplains at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was a visitor at the K. of C. headquarters in Washington the other day and gave some facts about the number of Catholic boys in that camp that are vitally interesting. Father McGinn pointed out that of the regiments stationed at Camp Devens, the 301st Infantry is 91% Catholic, the 304th Regiment 90%; while the lowest per cent. would probably be found in the 301st Engineers, which runs about one-half Catholic.

A recent number of America contains news of the appointment of the Rev. Mark J. McNeal, S. J., a graduate of Georgetown University, Washington, as lecturer in English literature in the Imperial University at Tokyo. He is the first American so honored by the Japanese. Father McNeal is thus offered an excellent opportunity of constant association with the professors of the University and of close familiarity with its students. He will doubtless be able incidentally to remove many false notions regarding Christianity now existing in Japan.

Ten thousand soldiers and visitors attended a military field Mass at the cantonment at Camp Meade, Md., on Sunday, June 9, under the auspices of the Holy Name Society. Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction and briefly addressed the congregation. He said: "As David, before his battle with Goliath, invoked the power of God, so you who here consecrate yourselves to the battle ahead. The duty of the soldier is obedience and discipline. When you are all disciplined you are invincible. Keep a clean spirit with a clean body and God will bless you."