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FATHER FRASER'S MISSION

Our readers are familiar with the term-Father Fraser's Mission. Thousands of them have eagerly phasizes. This is an age of specialiseized the opportunity of sharing in zation. The Church must specialhis blessed work in far off China by contributing to the building of churches, chapels and schools, to the a vast, a practically unlimited field, of the Ontario Bishops when they demaintenance of Sisters and native Catechists. Glimpses of the glorious success which, under God's blessing, has crowned his missionary work in China have from time to time been future missionarics. It goes with a duty; a duty of patriotism, given to our readers, thus keeping alive their active interest and enabling them to realize more fully the significance of the glorious title of must be learned, and the most favor. And it is eminently fitting that the Catholic.

But Father Fraser's missionary zeal was not confined to the work of preparatory study for the public spirit and the sense of public with which we are more or less priesthood. But there is more duty sometimes leave much to be familiar. Seeing the fields white to to be learned than the landesired. The resolution of the the harvest he has again and again guage. One must know the geog Bishops should do much to arouse appealed for something far more raphy of the country and the public spirit on the matter in precious and far more necessary than history of its people. The Chinese question, and awaken the corresfinancial assistance—for laborers to have a literature and a civilization ponding sense of public duty. help gather the harvest. Nor was quite peculiarly their own, and of Catholic unity, God impressed this appeal unheeded. A little over which they are proud. Without a upon His Church, gives to Catholics six years ago Father Fraser kindled knowledge of Chinese literature and in the heart of a young Irish priest civilization, of Chinese philosophy the world, nor in the world's history, whom he met in New York the fire of life, of cherished beliefs and super- It is recognized and acknowledged of foreign missionary zeal, and this stitions, a missionary even speak when opponents eagerly fasten on the young priest set out with him for ing the language well will be re- Church the shortcomings of indivi-China. After four years he returned garded as an ignoramus; he must dual members no less than when to Ireland and there inaugurated the be educated according to the Chinese | Catholics feel a thrill of joy and great movement for the conversion conception of education if he would pride in the achievements of inof China which has culminated in avoid this reproach and, what is of dividuals of their faith. This very the establishment of an Irish Mis- greater importance, this enormous fact furnishes an additional motive sionary Seminary for this great disadvantage in his work. Already twenty-five priests have joined this institution, sixty or seventy seminarians are being prepared for the Chinese missions, and missionary spirit and zeal, must pro- private credit at the disposal of our applied for entrance into this semin-

In this way Father Galvin has done more, a thousand-fold more, for given his own life and work exclusthe Chinese.

It was, therefore, the most natural part in initiating this great Irish movement, should think of establishmanent and ever-broadening basis.

authorization which as Catholics we have the right to demand. With the Bishops of China he comes to us to project. further a project which has their warmest approbation.

On leaving China for Canada Father Fraser's own Bishop gave him this letter:

"I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Father Fraser, Missionary in China, who is leaving for Canad to establish a seminary for China. There is not a more necessary work considering the lack of missionaries caused by the War in Europe which endangers the very existence of the

J. DE GUEBRIANT. Vicar Apostelic of Canton.

And the Bishop of Hong Kong likewise not only approves but emphasizes the necessity of providing recruits to fill the depleted ranks of the missionaries if disaster is to be

which Rev. Father Fraser is setting to harassed Germany.

out to Canada, namely, to endeavor to establish a seminary for the training of missionaries for China. till now Europe was the source of missionaries; but the War besides taking away many missionaries has also prevented others from coming by emptying all the theological semi naries so that for years to come we have no hope of new subjects and are obliged to behold with anguish these missions being depleted of foreign priests and their very existence endargered. And also considering the thousands of Protestant missionaries from English-speaking countries working in China I consider his work of the utmost importance in order to counteract their influence.

D. POZZONI, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

To estimate the magnitude of the disaster which threatens the Chinese Missions we must bear in mind that there are already about two million there are a hundred thousand adult converts yearly being added to that number. There is one consideration which

Father Fraser very properly emize in foreign missions. Apart from the fact that China offers have been uppermost in the minds in the 400 millions of her population, cided to urge publicly on all Cathowith this definite field in view it lies to subscribe, as far as their is possible to specialize in the prep means will allow, to the coming Vicaration for the life work of the tory Loan. This in any case is out saying that it is an immense a duty of citizenship, a duty advantage to know the language demanded by public spirit and dicbefore arriving in the country. It tated by intelligent self-interest. able time for acquiring this necessary knowledge is during the years Amongst Catholics as amongst others

missionary is trained, therefore, be- forth-coming call of the government future field of labor especially demands.

Already, as we think we have men-Chinese Seminary with its prepara-

which we have grown to love, been hinder. We are apt to underesti- most shameless sort of shirking, undertaken lightly or without that mate the influence that each one of us may wield in the formation of Victory Loan? The lawfully constithat atmosphere of active sympathy tuted authorities of our country knowledge and approval of the which will secure the success of the chosen by ourselves carried out our

> cates the success of his mission de- won; they called on the young and pends in the final analysis on the vigorous manhood of Canada bishops of Canada. Visiting Rome to fight and die if need be in the Congregation of the Propaganda young manhood nobly responded the Canadian bishops desired to authorities call on all Canadians do for the foreign missions.

> It is our duty to pray and to work for the success of the great under. their country. They have a right to taking which Father Fraser has in hand. We believe that it is a time vious to the least intelligent that of grace, and a testing time as well, for the Catholics of Canada.

MUTATO NOMINE

The German newspaper Germania governing people. is deeply pained that in the darkest "It gives me great pleasure as Vicar Apostolic of a part of China to recommend to all to whom this demand (for independence) which and lend it at 5½% interest with the letter may be presented the work for clearly shows their hearts are cold best security in the world behind the

Prussianism is as completely devoid of the sense of humor as is Carsonism.

CATHOLICS AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Patriotism and public spirit in Catholics are essentially the same as these civic virtues in Protestants agnostics or Jews. As a sentiment patriotism will vary with the temperament of peoples. Oppression may tend to identify religion and love of country as with the Irish and the Poles, or may try as by fire the patriotism of Catholics as in England during the penal laws or in present day France.

In happier times and countries as in our own Canada to-day where Many of them have a vague appreequal rights and just laws obtain, and where occasional frothy waves native Catholics in China and that of bigotry break impotently on the rocks of impartial administration. good sense, and mutual understand ing, there should be united effort and cordial cooperation between Catholics and all other elements of the population in everything that makes for the welfare of Canada.

Some such considerations Bishops should emphasize that duty. a solidarity found nowhere else in for doing our duty whole-heartedly The institution in which the future and generously in the matter of the greatest need.

Let no one think for a moment that because the War is evidently tioned before, Father Fraser has a nearing its victorious conclusion that the Chinese Missions than if he had young Chinese boy and a Canadian the need of public funds is thereby boy studying together, for the time lessened. The need is imperativeively to missionary labors amongst being at Antigonish. When the Great problems have yet to be solved, great public expenditure must yet tory schools are established it will be incurred before Canada is rething in the world that Father be an inestimable advantage to have stored to normal peace conditions. Fraser, who had under God so large a many Chinese and many Canadian The very fact that glorious victory students preparing together for the has already been achieved makes work of the Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the more movement, should think of establishing in Canada a similar institution which would perpetuate his work, render it a hundred fold more fruit.

Work of the Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and established adjunct of Methodism. The Chinese missions. Not these post-war problems the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and promote as nothing else their way through the main German down now on this duty which rests which we have indicated as quite the more imperative. To fall down now on this duty which rests obstinate and vain, and it is to be feared that his reign will terminate the final pressing and the consequent expendition, and promote as nothing else their way through the main German could the entente cordiale, of which we have indicated as quite the balance with popular fancy. in the conversion of China on a per- equipment of the missionary. ing to his means is to be false to The desirability of such an institu- those ideals and disloyal to that about it? It was a suggestion that This is now Father Fraser's mis. tion as it is Father Fraser's present country for which our brothers and we have to offer them along this line its place in the German scheme of sion. Not a new mission but a de. mission to found is beyond question. sons suffered all things even to the that prompted us to introduce this war to the very end. With defeat, velopment, and a tremendously im- We bespeak for him everywhere the sacrifice of their lives. Greater love subject. We trust that our well crushing and irresistible, stalking portant development of the old one cordial sympathy and active interest than this no man hath; the lesser which it has been the privilege of the of all readers of the RECORD. To love which is expressed in placing CATHOLIC RECORD and its readers to laymen, to women, to priests, to our private means at our country's bishops, to boys and girls, his disposal is small in comparison. Nor is this new mission, or rather message and his mission extends. Selfish refusal to do so is the meanthis new development of the old one There is not one who can not help or est sort of ingratitude as well as the

> And what is asked of us in the clearly expressed will in bearing our But as Father Fraser himself indi- full share of the War now gloriously before undertaking his present mis- great cause to which we comsion he was assured that the Sacred mitted ourselves; and Canada's would entirely approve of whatever to the call of duty. Now the same young and old, vigorous and infirm, to lend their individual credit to take what they ask; it is surely obconscription of wealth is less, far and away less, than the conscription of girl thinks of you, a simple child of man power; and the one is as vitally necessary as the other to carry out the mandate freely given by a self-

But the Government does not ask

Other considerations of vital moment must await another time. We shall continue the discussion of this all-important duty of the hour with has given him a heart of gold to love our readers; for never did a great his companions and to shower favors duty that is at the same time a great upon them. My dear parents have privilege so imperatively demand conscientious fulfilment.

FRENCH SAVOIR FAIRE

The news that so many of our soldiers are choosing wives for themselves from the young women of the Allied countries overseas has caused no little trepidation among the marriageable daughters of Canada. Nor are those who are engaged experience one day the joy of know wholly free from all uneasiness. hension lest the affection of their soldier sweetheart be alienated by the ocean and the far distance that the charms of some foreign beauty. That distance lends enchantment to the view does not quite reassure them; for it is a well known attribute of affection that it desires to have its object near at hand. It is English speaking young ladies with true that "the heart that has truly one who can write like that? Imloved never forgets, but as truly loves on to the close" and that the person will have over one who pertruly loved is ever close to the lover, haps has heard it bluntly stated by though leagues of ocean separate the girls at home that there were no them. But all affection is not of this eligible young men in their parish. ideal sort.

room for divergence of opinion as to parents approve of her marriage. sides being infused with the foreign to place our private means and in their street attire, they do not closely linked. know enough about housekeeping to one hundred and eighty more have vide that special training which his country at this time of our country's keep their own faces clean. We earnestly hope that no Canadian Catholic will choose for himself a bride in either London or Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow. We would much

> But what are our girls going themselves if they have not been too sion to the esteem in which they lives on the altar of patriotism.

We happened on a letter recently written by a French girl to the sister of an American soldier to whom she had become engaged. We may quote it without any fear of betraying confidence, and we do so because it illustrates the point we wish to make. Needless to say, it loses much of its charm by translation. Here it is:

My Dear Mary :-Please excuse me for taking the liberty of writing to you without knowing you.

Across the ocean a little French

the kingdom chosen by the Virgin Mary It has been the hazard of war that our neighborhood. A sweet elan of joy has seized upon my heart since I have had the happiness of making his acquaintance. I have learned

him all the virtues, wisdom and cathedrals of Rheims and Laon beintelligence, and a pure soul whose lustre has never been tarnished by ignoble thought. learned like me to appraise him at his true worth, and they love him as their own son.

He must soon set out for the de fence of our native land which has been sacrilegiously invaded. We shall have in him a valiant and noble thoughts shall follow him and we shall beseech God every day to preserve him to your affection and to We shall always retain of him ours. the most happy remembrance.

ing you. In the meantime I love you; for I doubt not that your rother's qualities are also yours. Permit me to embrace you across

separates us. Long live America! Long live France! Sister Republics.

Your little friend. PHILOMENE COUTURE.

What chance have many of our agine the influence that such a Mark the tactful manner in which she While the young women will no reveals to her intended sister-in-law doubt consider these foreign mar. the fact of her engagement, that she riages an unmixed evil, there is is a plous Catholic and that her

their effect upon Canadian life. Of course we know that objection Hasty marriages with persons whose will be made to the rather exaggerantecedents, or whose family ante- ated expression of sentiment concedents, are not known will as a rule tained in this letter. Our girls will prove unhappy. Of course, a young say that their young men understand man whose own record will not stand them and that they do not believe in scrutiny cannot be expected to be wearing their hearts upon their very particular about the record of sleeves for daws to peck at. We his consort. But it is not at all readily concede that neither the probable that the better class of genius of our language nor the people in Europe, who are more con- temperament of our people lends servative in their views of life than itself to that effusiveness that is either Americans or Canadians, and natural to the French character and with whom family traditions count for which the French tongue affords for much, will be quick to give their such a happy medium of expression consent to their daughter's engage. But are we not as a people too cold ment to an absolute stranger. The and matter of fact, too miserly in our conclusion forced upon us is that the praise of native virtue? Any man of majority of these war brides are spirit will resent flattery; but there attractive shop or factory girls, who, is no young soldier who will not be though they may be of irreproachable pleased if told how much his manly character, which however is not qualities are appreciated by the one always the case, are by reason of he loves. And should there be a their upbringing absolutely incap- little exaggeration of them, it will able of managing a home. We have but spur him on to realize that ideal met some of them and our experience | that is in the mind of her with whose is that, while they are quite stunning future happiness his own is so

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Canadian Methodists, loath to lag behind their Anglican brethren, also prefer to see our Irish Catholic boys have adopted the "not yet" policy.

RUTHLESSNESS, evidently, is to hold meant advice will not call down close upon their retreating armies, upon our head the wrath of any of the world is to pay the price in an the fair sex. Over many of the avalanche of ruin and devastation causes that conduce to these oversea which will transform one of the marriages our girls can exercise no fairest portions of the earth's surface, control. But they might well ask and some of the most impressive scenes of human industry into a prosaic and too slow to give expres- desert which even the jackal and the vulture will shun. It is difficult to hold the young men who have fathom the philosophy behind it all, pledged their love to them and who, for upon Germany herself will the in obedience to their country's call, dismal consequences ultimately fall. have offered the sacrifice of their To quote the saying of a French publicist, "Germany shall not emerge from the Hell she has created until she has paid the last farthing.' "France can never forget nor for give this;" he continued, "the enemy comes offering us peace with a flam ing torch in his hand."

THE CANADIAN people are by this time familiar with the story of the entrance of their own sons into Cambrai. To the Canadian forces it fell to take possession of that much burned into the conscience of humanity. The city was a smoking has brought your dear brother into ruin, and, as it has been well said. even the Germans have never perpetrated a more ruthless nor more premeditated act of vandalism than this his acquaintance. I have learned since that time to appreciate his qualities which seem to me truly perfect. God has been pleased to give meditated act of vandatism than this destruction of one of the fairest cities of northern France. Catholics, especially, with the ruins of the largest compelled the hostile Min-

fore them will remember Cambrai.

WHEN THE Canadians entered the city, it is related, the great public square known as Place d'Armes was virtually intact. In a few hours it was a mass of smoking ruins. Explosions of incendiary bombs with time fuses attached, continued without intermittence, followed in each Wherever he shall be our case by outbursts of fire, until practically nothing was left. The Town Hall, the Bishop's Palace, and other buildings were blown to pieces, and of the stately Cathedral only the Dear Mademoiselle perhaps I shall ruined chancel remains. Thus to Rheims, and to Laon, and to other monuments of the faith and piety of the Middle Ages must now be added the beautiful cathedral of Cambrai. The Hun doctrine, frightfulness, has left an indelible stamp upon the history of the ages.

> IF WE MAY judge by the temper of the Allied peoples as voiced by Presi- the Scheldt has become in some dent Wilson, the first step in the places a disorderly rout. In the long march of retribution is likely to concern the person of the Kaiser and the future of his house. The President, speaking in the name of humanity, has made it clear that no peace bargaining can be had with the present ruling powers of Germany. It becomes then a question for the into action again when they needed and had been promised a rest after ever portion of responsibility may to the Keiser personally it. attach to the Kaiser personally, it will to resist. remains for history to decide. A saying of the great Napoleon, how- time on the line of the Scheldt. ever, has direct application here. From Amsterdam come reports that That he had a prophetic insight into the residents in the low-lying counthe implications of the Hohenzollern character is clear when he said: "I once, as the Germans intend to flood made the mistake of my career, when the land and interpose a water bar-I had the opportunity, that I did not rier between them and the Allied remove the Hohenzollerns from the throne of Prussia. As long as this house reigns, and until the red cap flowing through wide marshes which of liberty is erected in Germany, can speedily be flooded. A withdrawthere will be no peace in Europe."

qualities which in the past made the Hohenzollerns distrusted and feared battlefront will be very little short seem to have centered. Ambassador ened, however, for the Scheldt is a Gerard, in his story of his four years stream of many windings, and will in Germany, testifies that the example of the court of William II. bred a regime of prætorian inso- Flanders has been so shaken that it lence whose sanction rested with an is by no means certain the line of the autocrat bent on impressing the Scheldt will be stubbornly defended. world with his importance, his If it should be pierced the Germans world with his importance, his omniscience and his omnipotence. His flatterers confirmed him in the and most of the important towns of belief that he was establishing on an Brabant. The test of the Scheldt imperishable foundation the Hohenzollern tradition, and with the process went something closely resembling his own deification. In reality, says Gerard, he was engaged all the time in destroying the same soul of marry into the better class of French | Debating the question of women | the German people and preparing peasants; for as Dr. Drummond has preachers at Hamilton last week the the way for the dominance of elequaintly put it: "Not offen dat stock | good people, in conference assembled, | ments that have hastened Germany's go togedder, but she's fine combina. decided to gauge the wind before descent into the abyss. A like French flag without material damtion ma frien'." We have always committing themselves finally to a testimony comes from Pope Leo felt that if more of our young men of decision. This notwithstanding the XIII., surely a discerning judge of teen miles due east of Lille, and the Ontario would secure brides for fact that women preachers and men beyond the ordinary. Follow- city is therefore out of range of any themselves in Quebec, it would make women evangelists have long been ing upon a personal interview with of in disaster."

IT HAS been a strange career, that of William II. from whatever point their steady progress northward on it may be viewed, but its most nota- the Meuse that fresh troops that can ble characteristic today is its success in provoking the indignant reprobation and abhorrence of mankind. Whatever detail, then, may be worked out in the negotiations for peace, the survival of the Hohenzollerns is difficult to conceive, Whether the Kaiser abdicate, or is forcibly removed by internal revo- and took the road ce lution or the act of the Allied nations,

FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

The French Catholics are rejoicing over the result of an agitation in favour of the rights of parents in the education of their children and drawing from it the sound moral that it is wise to cry aloud for justice. Early in the War France determined to see to the rearing and training of of fact, the evacuation is an enforced the French orphans of the War as a national duty. The Government displayed a lively interest in the matter, but there was reason to fear that rearguards. The french are on the men in Ministerial quarters wished beleagured city, and the spectacle which met their gaze should be religious training. M. Viviani was Morava, and have reached Ponor, northeast of Nish, and only forty-religious training. M. Viviani was anxious to exclude religion altogether from their education and, in own borders on the Bosnian frontier speaking on the subject, referred to within a week. Down on the shores the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris as M. Amette. The French Catholics became alarmed and strongly insisted in public utterances that the or-

isters to give way. The other day, M. Viviani, in touching on the work, acknowledged the power of religion as represented by Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris, and an offical declaration has been issued to the French people assuring them that in the education of the wards of the nation the wishes of the parents re-garding their faith will be scrupulgarding their faith will ously respected. The families will be allowed to choose for the child-ren the schools which they think will suit them best. This is a victory on behalf of religious liberty full of encouragement for the Catholics of France. - Catholic Times.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

BELGIAN COAST CLEAR

The German retirement to the line of the Scheldt continues all along the front between the Dutch border and the Canadian lines in front of Valen ciennes. Yesterday the King and Queen of the Belgians entered the King and Bruges, and Zeebrugge, the last post held by the enemy on the Belgian coast, was evacuated. The retreat to region north of Courtrai entire regiments refused to chey the commands of their officers to fight, and although threatened with severe punishment retired in a body. Officer prisoners belonging to famous cavalry regi ments which fought dismounted say the spirit of their men was broken partly because they had been sent

THE RETREAT will cease for a try in the river valley troops similar to that which separated the combatants along the Yser The Scheldt is a sluggish stream, al to the east of the river will involve the abandonment of Ghent which is on the west bank at the junction of the Lys and the Scheldt, and of all that part of the country between the two rivers. The enemy have to be guarded far more closely than was the Belgian coast. The morale of the German troops in defenses will come next week when the Allies try to cross the river about Tournai and Ghent.

MEANWHILE EFFECTIVE occupation of the Lille industrial district has been completed. The enemy officially announces the evacuation both and Turcoing without fighting. Thus the homes of over four hundred thousand people have been brought once more under the age. The enemy is retiring in the the ordinary heavy

thousand additional prisoners and have so alarmed the Germans ill be spared from other parts of the have been thrown in against them. There are now twenty German divisions on the active front on both sides of the Meuse. Despite this concentration the enemy cannot hold his ground. Yesterday, without any artillery preparation, the American infantry west of the Meuse pushed forward ville, which is north of Romagne on the end of the dynasty may without rashness be said to be fairly in sight. and the Gap of Stenay. The Americans now hold two-thirds of the road. Its possession will enable them to move their heavy guns more freely than heretofore.

THE ENEMY awakes from his dream of domination in the Balkans. Vienna announces that the evacuation of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania by the forces of the Central Powers has been begun. As a matter enemy and taking heavy toll of his Austrians will be back within their of the Asgean Sea the Greeks have occupied all of Grecian Macedonia which the Bulgars have sullenly after doing all the damage