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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1917

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT

In the daily press our readers have doubtless seen references to the unseemly conduct of certain Catholics in the parish of Our Lady of the Lake, at Ford, Ontario.

The late pastor, Father L. A. Beaudoin, who had been for some time in very bad health, died last week in Montreal, and was buried in his native parish of L'Assomption. Father F. X. Laurendeau, a French-Canadian born in London Diocese and educated at the French College of Ste. Therese, was appointed to succeed him.

During the Mass of Requiem in the Ford parish church at which the newly appointed parish priest and Vicar-General O'Connor were assisting, certain parishioners took possession of the Presbytery, thrusting outside the belongings of the visiting priests who were there to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of Father Beaudoin.

All this and much more has been reported in the press. Followed a meeting in the Church which is thus reported in the Detroit Free Press of August 29rd:

Almost 1,200 persons gathered in Our Lady of the Lake Church, Ford, Ont., Wednesday evening, to protest against the choice by Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, bishop of the London diocese, of Father Laurendeau, of London, as parish priest to succeed the late Father L. A. Beaudoin.

Mr. Victor Baillargeon, of Windsor, as president of L'Union St. Joseph, was elected as chairman and Mr. Stanislas Janisse, one of the founders of the church, acted as secretary. Several speakers addressed the gathering.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice: "Whereas, His Highness Bishop Fallon has appointed Father Laurendeau as parish priest of Our Lady of the Lake to succeed our beloved Father Beaudoin;

And whereas, the parish of Our Lady of the Lake is composed almost exclusively of French-Canadians, and since, to perpetuate the admirable work of Father Beaudoin, in whose death we have lost a father and a protector, we have the right not only to have a parish priest of our nationality, but who above all is French-Canadian at heart and of the same aspirations and ideals of the great majority of the congregation, for the greater temporal and spiritual welfare of those who will be entrusted to his charge, and to whom he will be called upon to teach the great truths of the Church;

the Retreat of the priests of that diocese, and to fulfil other long-standing engagements, sent the following reply:

London, Ont., Aug. 24th, 1917. Mr. Stanislas Janisse, Secretary ad hoc, Ford City, Ont.

Sir—Your extraordinary letter of yesterday, and the still more extraordinary resolution which accompanies it, detailing without apparent shame the scandalous proceedings of yourself and your associates around the church and presbytery of Our Lady of the Lake, Ford City, on the 22nd inst., reaches me on the eve of my departure from London—to meet an engagement long since arranged. Fortunately, however, the subject of your communication lends itself easily to an immediate, definite and final reply, and, as the news of your indefensible and un-Catholic action came to me through the columns of the daily press before I was favored with your letter, you will not find it amiss that I should make use of the same valuable avenue of publicity to set forth some fundamental facts and truths that have been publicly flouted.

I shall waste no time in analyzing the ill-advised Resolution which you have forwarded to me; a little sober counsel might have prevented its ever having come into existence; it has neither merit nor meaning, and it contains a disingenuous and conditional expression of submission to episcopal authority which deceives neither me nor those who made it.

The Reverend Francois Xavier Laurendeau has been named by competent ecclesiastical authority pastor of the parish of Our Lady of the Lake, Ford City; pastor of that parish he shall remain; on that point you and your associates may set your minds at ease. He is now occupied in winding up his affairs in the parish of which until recently he was officially in charge. When that task is accomplished he will proceed to Ford City. There, the management of the property of the Episcopal Corporation will devolve upon him, and in the discharge of that duty he will have the support of the provisions of the Civil Law. Mob Rule can meet with no support from either State or Church.

The spiritual interests of the people of the parish of Our Lady of the Lake will be confided, likewise, to the Reverend Father Laurendeau. Of his competence from every point of view to fulfil the onerous obligations of this portion of his charge, there can be no manner of doubt, and I bespeak for him as broad a measure of sympathy on the part of his parishioners as he is assured of support on the part of his Bishop.

I believe, Sir,—mainly perhaps because I wish to believe it—that the scandalous trouble which exists in Ford City, and which is so disedifying to Catholics and non-Catholics alike, is the result of the efforts of some local malcontents, aided and abetted by a few imported agitators. If, however, in this belief I am mistaken, and it should appear that any considerable portion of the parish prefers to follow rebellious leaders, then it shall be my duty to adopt such further measures as will effectively protect episcopal authority and emphatically establish Catholic principles of Church government.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully, (Signed) M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London.

These are the facts of a situation that will cause pain and scandal to Catholics. Since the matter is already in the public prints our readers have a right to know the facts. There is not a Catholic anywhere who will not recognize that the ill-advised conduct of the Ford parishioners is subversive of the very basic principle of Catholic church government. There is only one possible outcome.

WHY THE DISCRIMINATION?

"The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was heralded in Derry on Wednesday near midnight by shots fired at different points in the city, and by unruly bands of youths parading the principal thoroughfares. For over two hours, after twelve o'clock, several streets were in the possession of these disorderly mobs, who raised pandemonium by yelling execrations against the Pope and Papacy. The most offensive and vulgar epithets were shouted to the accompaniment of vigorous drumming on old tins and other noise-making instruments. These demonstrations were supported particularly in Waterside streets by the deafening reports created by the discharge of explosives, and the uproar, that made sleep impossible, was at times very great. No bands took part in the midnight parades, but hooliganism was very pronounced. One amusing incident in connection with the celebration is related. It is stated that when the firing commenced the crew of a vessel that had just arrived from an English port, who were not aware of the cause, and believing that the supposed bombardment was an aerial attack, at once got the anti-aircraft guns prepared for action. When the cause of the unusual commotion was explained to them they felt relieved. The rowdy element stoned a number of residences of Nationalists. Some windows were broken especially in shops. The premises of three fruiters, one at Waterside and two in John Street and Linenhall street re-

spectively, came in for special attention. The windows of these houses were not alone smashed, but all the stock within reach of the demonstrators was taken."

The foregoing is from the Derry Journal of July 13th. We note it for this reason. When some Sinn Fein youths parade in Dublin or Cork the fact is cabled to this side of the ocean and is duly chronicled in the press. If the said youths carry a Sinn Fein flag, or sing Sinn Fein songs, these portentous details are added. But we heard nothing of the equally important and not less significant doings in Derry. Now if the Sinn Feiners had been as demonstrative as the Prentice Boys every paper on this side of the Atlantic would have shouted the fact at us the next morning through its headlines and the text would have left the impression that lawless Ireland was on the eve of another rebellion. Why this discrimination?

EDUCATION WITHOUT MORALS

A quarter of a century ago Darwin, Huxley and Spencer were names to conjure with; they were the exponents of a new thought, the prophets of a new era. Our generation is ever looking for something new, something that will place us unquestionably in advance of anything ever conceived by the greatest sages of the past. We are getting over the notion that religion belongs to the superstitions of an unenlightened age. But in the last quarter of the nineteenth century materialists were delighted to find that "scientists" had explained creation without any reference to a Creator. "Evolution" was the magic word which explained everything. And Herbert Spencer was the philosopher of evolution. According to him religion is the evolution of ancestral ghost worship. He is, therefore, not a biased witness for the necessity of religion in education.

The publication of a recent biography of this forgotten idol of modern thinkers furnishes the occasion for Dr. Walsh, in the Catholic World, to point out the undisputed sway of this overrated writer during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though now there are none so poor as do him reverence. "Herbert Spencer is, indeed, of so little practical interest at the present time that the announcement of a new biography of him evoked no little surprise, and his most recent biographer almost apologizes for writing his life."

He was not long ago held in high esteem as one of the great writers on education; whether or not he still holds high rank in our normal schools we can not say. But whatever we may think of Spencer as a philosopher, during his long life—he died in 1903 aged eighty-three—he learned some practical wisdom, and Dr. Walsh in the article referred to quotes some passages from his works which are well worth laying before our readers.

In an essay in Facts and Comments the great agnostic wrote:

"Everywhere the cry is—educate, educate, educate! Everywhere the belief is that by such culture as schools furnish, children, and therefore adults, can be molded into the desired shapes. It is assumed that when men are taught what is right they will do what is right—that a proposition intellectually accepted will be morally operative. And yet this conviction, contradicted by every-day experience is at variance with an everyday axiom—the axiom that each faculty is strengthened by the exercise of it—intellectual power by intellectual action, and moral power by moral action."

Here we have the agnostic philosopher in entire agreement with the position of the Catholic Church in the matter of education. The Church holds that the training of the will by the exercise of self-denial and self-control is an essential element in true education. And in the atmosphere of religion she gives reason, motive and help in the development "of moral power by moral action."

Spencer pointed out that the faith—should we not rather say superstition—in purely intellectual education has grown so strong as not to be shaken even by facts:

"Though in presence of multitudinous schools, high and low, we have rowdies and hooligans, the savage disturbers of meetings, the adulterators of food, the givers of bribes, the receivers of corrupt commission, the fraudulent solicitors the bubble companies, yet the current belief continues unweakened; and recently in America an outcry respect-

ing the yearly increase of crime was joined with an avowed determination not to draw any inference adverse to their educational system."

In his paper on State Education Spencer suggests the grave consequences that may result from instruction unaccompanied by a moral discipline directing the right use of knowledge. He tells of a friend who had been a great advocate of State education, but whose experience later as a magistrate, had changed his opinion:—"Many years later my friend confessed that his experience as a magistrate in Gloucestershire had changed his opinion. It had shown him that education artificially pressed forward, raising in the laboring and artisan classes ambitions to enter on high careers, led to frequent disappointments to bad courses and sometimes to crime. The general belief he had reached was that mischief results when intellectualization goes in advance of moralization—a belief which expressed by him in other and less definite words, at first startled me, though it soon became clear that it was congruous with the views I had often urged."

"When intellectualization goes in advance of moralization," is only the turgid Spencerian phrasing of a truth that the Catholic Church in season and out of season, through good repute and evil repute has never faltered in insisting upon. Catholic education explains the whole meaning of life, trains the will as well as the intellect and provides in religion, by example and practice as well as by precept, a sufficient motive for self-denial and self-control.

At this time when many parents are again face to face with the choice of schools for their children it may be well to ponder the words of an agnostic whose life experience led him to endorse the principle which is the reason for existence of Catholic schools.

THE LATE REV. DR. GRANT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEMINARY

By the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Grant, which occurred the 19th inst. at the home of his cousin, Duncan Grant, Martintown, Ont., St. Augustine's Seminary loses a versatile and scholarly professor, and the archdiocese of Toronto a beloved and well-informed churchman. The Rev. John Grant was born in Napanea, Ont., 1872. His father, John Grant, was of Highland stock and his mother, Bridget Whelan, was of Irish descent. The deceased began and completed his primary and high school education in his native town. Afterwards when the family moved to Toronto he became a student of St. Michael's College where he won the gold medal for Classics and otherwise distinguished himself. Having finished his philosophical course at St. Michael's he entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, 1898, to make his theological studies. After a three and a half year's course he was ordained by the late Archbishop O'Connor in St. Michael's Cathedral, 1901.

After his ordination he labored as curate in the Northern part of the Diocese till his appointment to the pastorate of Thornhill. During one year of his term at Thornhill he taught philosophy at St. Michael's College. In anticipation for his work at St. Augustine's Seminary he made a post-graduate course in philosophy at Rome and received the Ph. D., 1913.

From the first he chose the high road and the hard task of the student and accordingly burned himself out by the toil and turgidity of research work long before the time. The extent of his reading was enormous, but it never diminished the depth of his thinking, for he was as much a student as he was a reader. His was a generous dedication of self to the cause of ecclesiastical education. It was only death that could quench his thirst for knowledge. Not only was he schooled in the literature of the Church but his knowledge of philosophy and theology was both accurate and extensive.

In his sudden passing a prominent career has been terminated and a regrettable vacancy left in the ranks of the professors of St. Augustine's Seminary. To be rudely plucked from the tree of life before it blossomed or ripened into fullness adds tragedy to mystery. To be overtaken by death at the top of our intellectual speed and while our fame is in the making gives to death a forbidding aspect inseparable from the black mystery that it is called. In the case of Dr.

Grant he was carried away without warning or ceremony at the hour of prime while full day was yet his. The hopes and promises of a quarter of a century were thus blasted by one fell stroke and a career of great expectation forfeited forever.

But though fate denied him the gift of a long life and refused to spare him to see the harvest of his labors, he nevertheless had lived long enough to see the keel of his complete life fully laid and to rejoice in the promise of success afforded him by his strenuous four years at St. Augustine's Seminary. We are soothed by the thought that he died in the act of reciting the Divine Office, respected, honored and beloved by his fellow-professors, his diocesan conferees, the students past and present who venerated him with the intimacy of family affection, and by the laity who were fortunate enough to know him.

Dr. Grant was a noble-minded and generous-hearted man if ever man was. By nature he was remote and distant in manner. He lacked temperament as his speech lacked noise. He knew few, if any, of the arts of popularity and personal advertising, and positively disliked spectacle and outer circumstance. As professor as well as curate he was equally free from the airs of magnitude or any assumption of superiority to the degree of backwardness. Yet his humility and simple kindness lent a grace to all his manners that brought him into prominence and esteem.

The funeral Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop McNeil on the 22nd inst. in St. Augustine's Seminary in presence of the priests of the Diocese assembled for the annual retreat. Drs. O'Leary and O'Reilly were deacon and subdeacon; Mgr. Whelan was Archpriest; Dean Hand and Dean O'Malley were deacons of honor. Father Kehoe of the Seminary preached the funeral oration in words of eloquent pathos and appreciation. The funeral gathered additional interest from the presence of His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, Fathers D. S. Campbell, John Foley, Albert McRae, Duncan McDonald from the ancestral home Glengarry, also Fathers Carr, Murray, Hayes, Player, Olivier, McCorkell of St. Michael's College and representatives of the different religious orders in the City of Toronto. Mr. Justice Kelly was also present.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

GROWERS GENERALLY in Canada and especially the innumerable novices at the game whom War conditions have lured into activity this summer have had their ingenuity and their industry taxed in devising ways and means of counteracting the ravages of the caterpillar. As if subsidized by the Teuton marauder, his ubiquitous lepidopterous larva, his multifarious hues and forms, has come down upon us in this lean war year like the hosts of Sennacherib, to ravage and destroy. Or, possibly, (and to many this will seem the more reasonable solution) the cold-storage biped has, on the hypothesis that competition is the life of trade, had something to do with the wider-open gate this year for the entrance of this, one of his most formidable rivals. Be that as it may, the caterpillar is certainly in clover this summer.

BUT IF we in Canada have reason to remember the 1917 sojourn of the hawk-moth and the larva fasciata amongst us, our English brother has a still greater. According to a press despatch unprecedented swarms of white butterflies have infested the southern counties, especially Kent and Essex, this summer. They have been so numerous that when flying through the air they have resembled a snowstorm. These pests have alighted on everything green and edible, and deposited millions upon millions of eggs which, quickly germinating, have brought forth still more innumerable caterpillars, whose depredations have been unprecedented, and have caused much concern. A pest these insects undoubtedly are, but the over-burdened householder might very well exclaim, why should the cold-storage maguate and the war-profitteer have it all?

THAT GRATITUDE for little kindnesses rendered without thought of fee or reward, but out of pure compassion, are, in the Scriptural metaphor, like bread cast upon the waters, is evidenced once more by a will case which has just been heard in the Supreme Court of Indiana. Marshall McMurrin, of Evansville, who

died in 1913, left a will made twenty-nine years ago which reads as follows:

"I do on this 7th day of September, 1888, will to Mattie Drain, that poor servant girl who gave me a good bite to eat and a hot cup of coffee when I was weak and feverish from hunger and near ready to drop and the said man she worked for was cursing her for giving it to me and ordering me out of the yard, and I do will that all I have at my death, all the money or property that I have shall be hers.

MARSHALL McMURRIN. Witness: Mrs. Emma Grant, Cora Norton.

MR. McMURRIN, who in his youth was a wanderer, and in the eyes of his family, a ne'er-do-well, never forgot the kind act related in his will. Overcoming his wandering propensity he later settled down, and in the course of years accumulated considerable property. The bequest to his youthful benefactress was, however, contested by half-brothers and sisters but has been declared valid by the Supreme Court of the State, and the entire estate consisting of \$21,000 in U. S. Government bonds, and \$6,000 in cash has been turned over to Mattie Drain, who is now Mrs. Hannum of Vincennes.

ONE OF the recent statements attributed to the new German Chancellor in his initial address to the Reichstag, is that the economic future of Germany—the economic conditions growing out of the War, particularly in respect to foreign trade—were of more importance than the retention of conquered or overrun territory. The statement is, in the judgment of close observers of events as they have developed in the last two years, unquestionably true, but the fact that it is now made, and the source from which it is reported to have come give it a striking significance. If Germany's leaders, asks a leading New York daily, recognize that the importance of the national economic future is greater than territorial success in the War why should they ever have entered upon the struggle? The remarkable and almost unprecedented economic success which Germany had achieved since 1870 has by the destruction of her credit with other Powers, the loss of her colonies, and the heritage of distrust which she has bequeathed to future generations, already gone by the boards, and cannot easily be regained. The statement attributed to Dr. Michaelis deserves special study because of its intimate bearing upon the whole War situation.

A WELL-KNOWN writer has recently said that there has not in the course of centuries been much change in the Hohenzollern. "He is the same to-day, yesterday, and to-morrow—the hog in armor. He was objectionable in his insignificance as is the Kaiser in his electro-plated glory."

WE GET a few glimpses of the Hohenzollerns and their sixteenth century habits in Mr. Christopher Hare's recent work, "A Great Emperor," which deals with Charles V., who is described as "the greatest and best of the Hapsburgs." He held by descent a great part of Europe, and yet he was no tyrant. He would have been an outstanding figure among the sovereigns of any period not excluding our own.

IN THOSE days "annexations" were made mostly through royal marriages, and when indemnities were levied they were taken with little ceremony. But Charles V., the great emperor, was a gentleman, and a chivalrous ruler. Fate gave him Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, the Tyrol, Bohemia, Hungary, Naples, (which was half Italy) Sardinia, Sicily and certain possessions in Africa. He spent his life in journeying from one to the other in the interests of order, and then retired to the cloister to prepare for the end.

CONTEMPORARY of Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, he was "up against" what the writer calls "two of the biggest blackguards in history." There can be no doubt about the latter whatever may be said of the former. That Francis was false to his engagements with the Emperor there can be no doubt, for he even leagued with the Turk against him, and the Turk was then what he would be still had he the power, a menace to Christendom.

ONE OF the early Brandenburgs (and here we get on the trail of the Hohenzollerns) was Albert Alcebrudes and he was both traitor to Charles

and a fairly good specimen of the brigand. He ravaged the country (Champagne and Lorraine—now making a new chapter of glory for French arms) on his own account, irrespective of the side he was on, until he became a danger alike to friend and foe and was put under the ban. In the picturesque language of a reviewer, Charles accepted this accomplished brigand as an ally, and lived to be sorry for it—just as the Austrian Emperor of to-day must regret his alliance with the upstart Brandenburg of Potsdam. Mr. Hare quotes Armstrong to the effect that Albert Alcebrudes was a typical Hohenzollern, and the most unscrupulous robber that German history had known. Ultimately, he died in exile. His fate in that respect may well be recalled with fear and trembling by his lineal descendant, the chief brigand of Europe to-day.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

BRITISH ADVANCED troops were driven back from the positions taken on the Ypres-Menin road on Wednesday, mased German assaults by fresh troops being continued throughout the day. In the same area hard fighting is proceeding in the Glencorse Wood and the Inverness Copse. Southeast of St. Julien the British line has been slightly advanced. The struggle around Ypres bids fair to rank with the earlier engagements that have made this area famous. Elsewhere on the British front the day was marked by aerial fighting, artillery activity and a number of raids, in which Portuguese troops were again mentioned.

BITTER FIGHTING continues around Lens, where the foe still maintains a most stubborn resistance. For a moment desperate actions are being waged for the possession of Green Cressier, from which it would appear that the Canadians were compelled to fall back a short distance, though retaining their hold on the trenches northwest of the position.

THERE IS NO confirmation of the reported evacuation of Riga by the Russians and its occupation by the Germans. The best news regarding Russia comes from Washington to the effect that the United States has made a loan of another \$100,000,000 to Russia. Announcement of the loan was accompanied by a statement by Secretary of State Lansing that, in his opinion, Russia is stronger to-day, both in political and military points of view, than it has been for a month. The advance upon Riga, which is under way, is not regarded with any great concern by Mr. Lansing, who pointed out that the place had been evacuated several times during the war. The despatches from the fighting fronts show that the Russo-Romanians are still offering stubborn resistance to the Teutons.

THE VICTORY of the French on the Verdun front is complete. The predicted pause in the operations around the famous fortress did not materialize. The French by a swift and vigorous attack, captured the famous Hill 304, which was strongly fortified, and carried the foe positions between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. Beyond the latter the French have also pushed forward to a considerable depth. On the average, the depth attained in the French gains reported yesterday is about one mile and a half. The importance of the victory won by our allies in the fighting of the last few days in this sector may be better understood by the statement contained in an Associated Press despatch, that Hill 304 was the last remaining stronghold of the Huns fronting Verdun.

SINCE APRIL 9, when the 1917 campaign of the Allies was opened, the British, French, Italians and Russians have captured 167,780 war prisoners, according to an official statement issued in London. That is not a particularly heavy bag compared with some of the captures in the campaigns on the Russian and Galician fronts prior to this year, but it is not to be despised. Some of these days battles will be fought in which the total of prisoners taken on a single front will exceed that total, and then we shall begin to understand that the "attrition" campaign has ended and the days of battles that are to decide the issue has begun.—Globe, Aug. 25.

TO APPOINT AN IRISH MILITARY BISHOP FOR ARMY

London, Aug. 26, 1917.—An important appointment has just been announced in connection with Catholic chaplains for the army. Hitherto the whole of the chaplains of the British army on all fronts have been under the control of Cardinal Bourne, who added the office of chaplain-general to his many other occupations. Owing to the protests of Irish Bishops, it has now been decided to appoint an Irish Military Bishop, who will have jurisdiction over all chaplains attached to Irish regiments or divisions throughout the army. As these constitute a very large percentage of the appointment is an important one. The name of the new Bishop has not yet been made public. His efforts will be directed to seeing that adequate provision is made for the spiritual needs of his unique diocese, which embraces camps, barracks, bases, tents, dugouts