

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### MAGNIFICENT WORK

The Catholic Truth Society needs not our commendation. But we are glad to notice that its sphere of usefulness is increasing and that Catholics as a rule are not blind to its aims. It may inject in some minds a contempt for the negligence that suffers ignorance and move them to be participators in its rich treasures of Catholic life and doctrine.

Perhaps at no period of history are men more anxious for information. Many of them, seeking after the God Who seems to be alienated from them, follow dim lights which perchance may guide them to the eternal gates. We who have the steady light of truth may, on occasion, serve to turn the faces to the goal. The publications of the Catholic Truth Society are inexpensive, and are written in plain language. They expose Catholic truth, refute charges, and deal with current issues. In a word, they furnish the Catholic with material which benefits himself and can also be of signal service to enquirers or calculators. They may also serve as an antidote to the literature, mushy and worse than the literature, to households. We dare not hope to see the young men reading anything but the "sporting sheets," and some young women, out of elbows spiritually, reading anything but debilitating fiction; but we can save the children, the Catholic children from being cast out into the land where getting on is God, and whose liturgy is made of maxims culled from the speeches of millionaires. They should be not of the crowd, but apart from it, not indeed to the destruction of amity and good will, but to the furtherance of the best interests of the crowd. And to do this in any efficient manner they must be convinced from their impressionable years that eternity is the standard of life's values, and that their faith is not theirs but God's and must be gripped to their souls as the pearl beyond price. This can be done by family prayer. Family prayer lifts up the household into a higher world. It purifies the atmosphere of the home and unites each particular household to a whole blessed family of God. It can be done by interesting the children in devotional literature. It is too dry say some. It may be to those who have allowed their minds to be fed on trash; but it need not be so to the children who hear the rustling of angels' wings and are prepared for the reception of the true and pure. They will listen to stories of Christ, His Immaculate Mother and of His saints. And surely in the varied array of Catholic Truth Societies' publications parents can find nourishment, strength and inspiration for their children.

### STEADY

All around us are men and women who are hardly pressed by narrow means, uncertain employment, and limited opportunities, which, under the exceptional strain of the struggle in which the European world is engaged, afford slight hope of a bright future. For these there remains only the anodyne called Patience, prescribed by saints and sages of every clime and period: for when tonics have lost their power what else can suffering humanity look forward to but to ease after pain? We who are strong and healthy should count it our highest privilege to comfort the weak, cheer the downcast, help the despairing; to make the most of those small benefits which fall to the lot of even the most heavily burdened—smoothing the path which leads to the last sleep that awaits alike the happy and miserable. After all, neither the dull endurance of the stoic nor the abject submission of the fanatic reaches the noble standard. The greatest of time's chosen martyrs declined the offered potion that would have exchanged the agony of thorn and spear for insensibility. Cheerful endurance is the sign of human conquest.

Many small alleviations of the present distress will occur to every thoughtful person, and these need not be enumerated. How much the

poorest and saddest of mankind have to be thankful for! Even the uttermost woe of bereavement, the loss upon the battlefield of those whom we would have yielded up all we had to save, is not without compensation. Truly the altar sanctifies the gift! Can a man die more nobly than in defence of his country's imperilled liberties? Who can estimate the gains of heroic sacrifice in such a cause? We who must die ingloriously might almost envy those who cross the dark river, saluting Death with a cheer.

### UNTO THE END

The more prolonged this war promises to be, the more awful its losses, the more dubious any decisive outcome by sheer force of arms, the more pervasive is the feeling that the world must take steps to insure itself against another catastrophe so appalling. Militarism is now having its most gigantic and frightful display. But as it goes on piling up the corpses of its victims and spreading its miseries as wide as the earth, there is a dawning hope that it will expire of its own supreme efforts and supreme hideousness.

It is such an aspiration that is keeping life and courage in the hearts of many of the titanic struggle itself, and of thousands who watch it breathlessly from afar. No one has given more poignant expression to this larger hope of civilization than Anatole France. A collection of his letters and other writings on the war has been issued in Paris, the work to be sold for the benefit of crippled French soldiers. In its pages it is interesting to note how all the habitual cynicisms and ironies of M. France fall away from him. He is simply the master of a great style pouring out his soul in sad sincerity. He is a Frenchman, first of all, and a man whose heart is filled with the love of all that is beautiful. And it is as a champion of mankind and one who, even in his old age, looks forward to securities for the future, that he expresses his deep longing for a peace that shall be strong, radiant and enduring. But for this very reason he sets his face like a flint against any talk of peace before the German armies are out of France and out of Belgium. With him, too, the great desire is not the crushing of Germany, but the extinction of the threat of militarism.

The conflict has been precipitated upon France, and she is making the most cruel sacrifices; but she must persist at whatever cost until the next generation is freed from the fear and the peril that have haunted this one. Till that is made sure, any Frenchman who speaks of peace is, according to M. France, a traitor at once to his country and to civilization.

### MEMORY PROVOKING

A halo of classical tradition overspreads the region in which the Allied forces are at present operating and some of the better read among the French and English must feel the romantic interest of their surroundings. Long before Constantinople, when as yet both Old Rome and the Tiber side and New Rome on the Bosphorus were hidden in the womb of the future, the Greek mainland and islands were storing up charmed memories concerning gods and heroes; bright phantoms who haunted the hills and glades of Hellas, giving names to constellations in the heavens above or ruling the winds and the waves beneath.

The Greeks absorbed the best that Egypt brought; revelled in the imports of India and Africa; blended fabrics which came from Syrian looms with their own austere beautiful patterns. Their architecture and sculpture are still the types of the ideal; while on their supremacy in philosophy and the drama there is surely no need to enlarge. There must be many of our officers and men who remember walking through Xenophon in their school-days.

The glamour of the gorgeous East still hangs about the shores of those territories which are bounded by the tideless Mediterranean; but it is the old age of our race that appeals to our inner sense. The pathos of failures and the tears of things human

touch us as with sudden reflections of our early childhood. Yet while the Orient with its wondrous tales of imperial splendour and conquest, its romance and squalor, its transformation scenes and tragic happenings, will always dazzle the mind of youth, the trained imagination will go in quest of the ideal—expecting epiphanies of power, springtimes of increased force and promise, records of more glorious attainment than any that earth has ever realized.

Never did the hand and heart of man make more sacred history than they are doing to-day. This very year seems big with great events and thrilling changes, which must surely portend an age of immeasurable advance for our ever hopeful though often disappointed race. Even as that River Oxus, which Matthew Arnold figured as following winding courses and breaking through many obstacles—a foiled circuitous wanderer—at last comes in sight of its goal, so for struggling mankind the hour of release may be nearer than we know.

### OUR OPINION

We do not believe with a subscriber that the Orange faction will force the Government to look upon the Home Rule Bill as a scrap of paper. We agree with him that it is not reassuring to see Sir Edward Carson the first law official of the government which he threatened to destroy.

In our opinion, however, the war has swept away prejudices and misunderstandings, and has given the people a clearer vision as to right and honour. Confronted by vast issues, by loss in material and life and heartened by the passion of loyalty that is continually spreading over the British Empire, they can have but contempt for the politicians who use the weapons of race and creed. We believe that the day of the unscrupulous politician is over. He may rant to the accompaniment of the plaudits of a few followers, but it will be nothing more than an object lesson of the slavery of prejudice and fanaticism. He may even threaten, but an Empire that lavished treasure and blood for high national ideals, for the safeguarding of the small nation will give him scant attention.

The democracy of the world is behind the Home Rule Bill. From the outposts of the far flung battle line it has recorded its belief that honour and right and justice must no longer be the playthings of demagogues, and that Ireland's cause is engrained in the affectionate hearts of millions. John Redmond can afford to be optimistic. He is one of the greatest assets of the British Empire. And he can see near at hand his reward for the unwearying labours, the unceasing devotion of years.

### POPE RECEIVES HOLLAND'S MINISTER

Catholic Press Association Cable

Rome, August 23.—M. Reigout, the newly appointed minister of Holland to the Holy See, presented his credentials to Pope Benedict on Thursday last. The Holy Father expressed to him his gratification at the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and the Vatican, particularly at the present time, and under existing circumstances. This mission which the Dutch government has sent to Rome, he went on to say, has for its special object the co-operation of Holland with the Holy See when the opportune moment comes to take steps looking to the cessation of hostilities and the bringing about of peace between the warring nations.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF PIUS

On Friday last, the anniversary of the death of Pope Pius X., the Holy Father suspended all audiences as a mark of respect to the memory of his illustrious predecessor. From an early hour in the morning crowds of the faithful visited the tomb in the crypt of the Basilica of St. Peter. Cardinal Merry del Val pontificated at the first requiem Mass offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased Pontiff, whose two sisters and nieces were present at it. They and a large number of others who attended received Holy Communion from his hands. Other requiem Masses followed, among the celebrants being Monsignor Parolin, a nephew of Pope Pius, and Monsignor Bresnan and Monsignor Pescini, who were private chaplains to His Holiness. The tomb was covered with flowers and foliage early in the morning; but these had all disap-

peared by noon, every visitor taking a flower or a leaf to be kept as a souvenir of the beloved Pontiff.

### ROME

From The Tablet Correspondent, August 4.  
THE PRESS AND THE POPE'S LETTER  
On the whole the Holy Father's Letter has been well received by the Italian press. If the general tendency of comment may be summed up shortly, it would be: It is a noble appeal and an eloquent one, and the cry of the common father of all the faithful. It is impossible that it can have any immediate actual effect. But it will serve to remind the fighting world of the real awfulness of the struggle in which it is engaged, that there must be an end of it some time or other, and though it may not say so in many words, that the good offices of the Holy See are at the world's disposal. There are other obvious comments to which Italian papers have not been able to help giving utterance. Most strongly are they expressed because it is so stoutly pro Allies and because, unfortunately, it has no respect for the Holy See, by the Messaggero. The popular Roman paper says out openly that the Holy Father's appeal is magnificent—but it is addressed wrongly. It should be addressed to those who have the guilt of this evil war on their shoulders, not to the innocent as well as the guilty. And the other obvious thing it says that peace, if made now at this moment, would be all to the advantage of the guilty as against the innocent.

THE OBSERVERS EXPLAINS  
The Observatore Romano, of course, answers the Messaggero and the press of the world generally. Regarding some comments in English papers it points out the mistake of assuming that there was any connection between the Holy Father's message and the recent events in Poland. His Holiness put forward the appeal because his heart was stricken at the ruin and misery brought on the world, and he put it forward at that moment because it was the anniversary of the beginning of the struggle. The Papal organ takes its stand on the old ground. To whom, it asks, should or could the appeal be addressed? To all. Because in it the Holy Father does not set himself up as a judge of the responsibility for the outbreak of the war or of the possibility of one party more than another taking the initiative now towards putting an end to it. He is the common father of all who are suffering from it, the representative of a law and a religion of love and charity, who reminds the fighting nations that they are all children of the same family, and tries, if he be in any way in his power, to shorten the term of the universal suffering.

To the objection that it is doubtful if the appeal can have any immediate effect, the Observatore replies: "Even if that be so, should the Holy Father for that reason refrain from recalling to the people of the world and their Rulers their duty? And is it so certain that it can have no effect? For what the Holy Father asks is that the peoples put away from them the simple desire of destruction, take into consideration the just rights and aspirations—this, curiously enough, is Signor Salandra's original phrase—of the nations and initiate an exchange of views, direct or indirect. And it goes on to point out that the preliminaries for the Treaties of Portsmouth and of Bukarest were put in hand while war was still raging, as were also those for the Lausanne peace which concluded Italy's Libyan war—if it is concluded." "What, in fact, the Holy Father desires and invokes it concludes, 'is that thoughts and dreams of peace, which have remained unspoken for too long, should return to men's mind and hearts; that peoples and their Rulers should get rid of the desire for destruction and think of peace instead; that they should endeavor to begin to work for peace, should begin to talk about peace, in order that thus this bright ideal may the sooner become a reality. And it is for that reason that we greet with joy, as we greeted it yesterday in the message of Sir Edward Grey and the proclamation of William II, a reference to the possibility of peaceful agreements, a word which does not suggest hatred, vengeance and extermination, but in which it is given us to see the first far-off rays of that sun which all hope to see soon shining again on a horizon too long obscured.'"

### SOME FACTS

A recent number of Truth (New York) contained some interesting facts about education in the Middle Ages. It gives the names (and date of founding) of Catholic universities—seventy-one in all—that existed before the so-called Reformation; and also the names of forty-six Catholic universities founded since the Reformation. To prove that elementary schools were not lacking, Truth gives figures from various sources, Protestant and Catholic. In regard to England he cites a Protestant writer who asserts:

The fact is that the whole theory about the dearth of grammar schools and other schools still more elementary (before the time of Edward VI.) is a mere delusion. The immense prestige that Edward VI. has acquired as a patron of education is simply due to the fact that he refounded out of confiscated church property some small percentage of schools which he and his rapacious father had destroyed. The probability is that England was far better provided with grammar schools before the Reformation than it has ever been since.—Sacred Heart Review.

### FRANCE AND THE WAR

The war, already known as the Great War, and which will fully deserve the title in history, were it only for the terrific number of its soldiers and its slain, burst like a thunderbolt over sleeping France. For France not only did not wish war; she did not expect it. She had closed her ears to every warning. She was not prepared. Military authorities and diplomats pointed in vain to the gathering storm in the east. The government and the people would not see; they believed obstinately and blindly in peace.

Only a few weeks before war was declared, the government, aroused at last, but too late, to the impending danger, succeeded in having the Chamber of Deputies revive the three years' military service. Yet even after the vote was taken, the measure was discussed and attacked as useless and injurious to the economic development of the country; so surely did war seem a chimera, an incredible thing! Up to the very last minute, one may say until the first shot was fired, the French were confident of peace. Consequently when Germany, after invading Belgium, threw herself suddenly upon France, the shock was terrible. Feeling intensified when the French army failed to arrest the invasion at the frontier, and the formidable and apparently irresistible tide surged on towards Paris. The force of the blow, the presence of a peril sudden, pressing, unavoidable, permitting neither hesitation nor delay, facing an issue upon which hung the life or death of a nation, produced a reaction as instantaneous as its cause, a reaction that shook to its depths the soul of the French. All the forces of the race awoke and lived again, among them that Catholic Faith which for centuries upon centuries had impregnated the soul of the people, from which, in spite of appearances, it had never been eradicated.

Christian faith had been planted in French souls, but two causes tended to kill it in some, to arrest its development in others; two weeds choked the good seed—anti-clericalism and materialism. The war has rooted out these two weeds and cast them into the flames. Thanks to the war, millions of Frenchmen have seen the priests at close range, and anti-clericalism has died a natural death. Millions of Frenchmen have lived in the presence of death; death hangs over them, touches them at every instant. Their sight is opened to the life beyond; they have learned to value less the pleasures of this world.

The war has united the French. When the President of the Republic went in person to express to the bombarded city of Arras the affectionate sympathy of the country, he was seen walking in the street between the bishop and the prefect. May we not see in this a symbol of reconciliation? May we not say with reason of Catholic France the words which come to the lips when, after the winter, one sees the buds appearing on the tips of the branches bursting with sap: "The spring is at hand."—Charles Baussan, in September Catholic World.

### IMPORTANT DECISION

CANONICAL PROCESS PRESCRIBED BY THE "MAXIMA CURA" DOES NOT APPLY TO "RECTORS" IN THE UNITED STATES

A most important decision has been rendered by the Sacred Consistorial Congregation in reference to priests holding the position of removable rectors in the United States. In replying to a question which had been laid before the Cardinals composing this congregation—whether the canonical process provided for "and laid down in the decree 'Maxima Cura,' which was issued in the year 1911, is necessary in the case of 'rectors' defined by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore as 'removable'—it says: "The answer is in the negative." "Removable rectors" are still removable at the pleasure of the Bishop; but the Consistorial Congregation recommends a strict adherence to the admonition of the Third Council of Baltimore on the subject, and advises Bishops not to exercise this power unless for grave reasons.

It is the impression in Rome that a like decision of the Consistorial Congregation in regard to a similar question respecting priests in England and Scotland and in Australia will soon be rendered.

### URGES LAWYERS TO AVOID DIVORCE

STOP THEM IN THE LAWYER'S OFFICE, SAYS FREDERICK MANSFIELD

One of the most notable addresses at the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies held recently at Toledo was the discourse on "Divorce and Kindred Evils" delivered by Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Mansfield is a leader in the movement to unite the Catholic lawyers of Massachusetts against divorce, which he declares in common with the authorities of the Church and the best writers on sociological topics, to be one of the forces which will ultimately contribute to the decay of the American nation.

### WHAT A CATHOLIC LAWYER MAY DO

Mr. Mansfield spoke in particular of the work that Catholic lawyers may accomplish in the matter, saying: "Catholic laymen could do much to help the Church to eradicate the divorce evil. The time is not yet ripe to advocate legislation which would abolish divorce entirely, but at least, much might be done to check its spread and to lessen its evil influence. In Massachusetts a Catholic Lawyers' League has been organized its object being the extirpation of divorce. Its constitution has just been approved by His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, and much good is expected of its work.

"We earnestly urge upon every Catholic lawyer in every State in this Union the importance and even the necessity of joining such an organization. The lawyers have more opportunities to combat the divorce evil than any other class of citizens—even than priests and ministers, because every divorce case is started in some lawyer's office.

### NIP THEM IN THE BUD—IN THE LAWYER'S OFFICE

"That is the time when divorce cases ought to be nipped in the bud. The client with a weak case ought not to be encouraged or helped and every Catholic lawyer ought to exhaust every effort to reconcile the parties—and this observation applies to Protestant lawyers as well. "As for the Catholic lawyer, he has absolutely no right to take a divorce case. He has that right, of course, if he argues from the worldly standpoint. Many Catholic lawyers say that since State governments allow divorces and have divorce laws, any lawyer, even though a Catholic, is justified in taking divorce business. Because the law permits a thing to be done may make it legally right, but it does not always make it morally right.

"What Catholic lawyer who has stepped long enough to consider this subject carefully can ever really justify such a false position? If he has any reverence for his ancient faith, or any love for his holy Church, if he really hears God's voice in his bosom and is possessed of a conscience, what course is there for him to pursue but to follow in the narrow way pointed out by his religion?

### STRONG AND OUTSPOKEN LAYMEN NEEDED

"One of the needs of the present day is strong and outspoken Catholic laymen, especially laymen who have been educated in professions. The task that confronts the Church is a tremendous one and as the Church is gaining in power, in numbers and in prestige her responsibilities are increasing in proportion. The Catholic priest cannot do all of the work required by modern circumstances alone. He must have assistance and it must come from the laymen.

"Unfortunately there are many of us, many lawyers and many not lawyers, who prefer to allow things to drift—who would rather not enter into discussions; who prefer to remain silent when their Church or their ancient faith are assailed, and who will not raise a finger or a voice in her defense even when bigots attack that which is most precious in the Catholic—her priests and her sisters.

### TIME FOR CATHOLICS TO STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

"The time has come when every Catholic man and woman must stand up and be counted either for the faith or against it. It is time for Catholic manhood to stand erect, square its shoulders, look the whole world in the eye and say: 'I am a Roman Catholic citizen: what about it? We do not invite religious contests or conflict. God knows that if there are any people on the face of the earth who ought to be tolerant to varying political views, it is the Roman Catholic people, for they have been persecuted, as no other people ever were; but we demand for ourselves what we concede to others—Religious toleration.'—Brooklyn Tablet.

Willingly inquire after, and hear with silence, the words of the saints, and be pleased with the parables of the ancients; for they are not spoken without cause.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

A Headquarters building costing \$50,000 is projected by the Knights of Columbus councils of New York City. It is the intention to make the building a Catholic center in downtown New York.

Two more Catholics, Corporals Angus and Dwyer, have just received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in action. Two English priests have also been singled out for military decorations.

Right Rev. Mgr. Nelson H. Baker, LL. D., superintendent of the Infants' Home, Lackawanna, N. Y., laid the corner stone for a "twin" building of that asylum on Sunday, August 15. The structure is to cost \$175,000.

By the will of the late, E. J. Byrne of Dublin, youngest son of M. J. Byrne of Baye Walls, County Kilkenny, the Church in Ireland and abroad benefits considerably. The estate, valued at \$201,000, is divided amongst Catholic charities.

Judge O'Neill Ryan has withdrawn as Dean of the Law School of St. Louis University, of which he was one of the founders. Judge Ryan has been associated with the law school as Dean since its opening in the fall of 1908.

Rev. Thomas Gavan Duffy, of Pondichery, India, will join the staff of the mission seminary at Maryknoll, Ossining, N. Y., next year. He is a son of the late Charles Gavan Duffy, the Irish patriot who became Premier of Australia. Father Duffy has been in India for the past four years. He is an alumnus of the Paris Seminary for foreign Missions.

The lives of 300 colored orphans, inmates of St. Elizabeth's Home in Baltimore, and of 800 patients at the Mercy Hospital were endangered in a recent fire which destroyed the furniture factory of Goldstrom Brothers Company, which adjoined these institutions. That no lives were lost is due to the heroism of Mother Superior Mary Mildred and the Sisters in charge.

Sunday, July 25, was a great day in Ireland, for the wonderful pilgrimage to the summit of Croagh Patrick was made to ask God's blessing for Ireland and her sons and to plead for a speedy peace. The Archbishop of Armagh ordered special prayers for the occasion, and the three day's fast, enjoined by the Holy Father, was observed. From every part of Ireland parish priests brought delegations of their flocks in special trains.

On the recommendation of Dr. John G. Coyle, chairman of the committee on scholarships, the New York State Council, Knights of Columbus, voted in June to establish nine additional scholarships in the Catholic colleges of New York State, open to Knights of Columbus, or the sons or brothers of living or deceased members of the order. Each scholarship begins with the freshman class in the college and continues for four years.

Pope Benedict XV. has authorized the Most Reverend Field Ordinary in Italy to give permission for the reservation of the Blessed Sacrament both in stationary field hospitals and on warships on which there is a chaplain for the fleet. Some of the conditions imposed require that a fitting altar be provided that Mass be celebrated there at least once a week, and the key of the tabernacle be carefully guarded.

The treasurer of the Circolo San Pietro, a charitable organization in Rome, recently made an offering of Peter's Pence, some 10,000 lire, from the Circolo. The Holy Father bade him keep it. No one, he said, can make better use of it than you, young man. The Holy Father has shown this noble spirit on many occasions refusing the offerings of Peter's Pence though the times are terribly hard, and the gifts of the faithful are sadly lessened by the war.

The Rev. Samuel P. McPherson, rector of Regina Coeli Church, of Hyde Park, N. Y., died August 16, on a train which he had boarded at Savannah to return to New York. He had been in ill health for some time. Father McPherson, who was fifty-seven years old, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country when a youth. He was a professor at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, Nashorah, Virginia, which he left to enter the Catholic Church in 1908. In 1908 he was ordained to the priesthood, and until three years ago he was an assistant at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, New York, when he was appointed pastor of Regina Coeli Church, Hyde Park.

A unique scene was enacted at the Panama-Pacific Exposition recently when Mass was celebrated in the Argentine Republic building by the Rev. Esteban Robledo, the chaplain of the training ship President Sarmiteno. The warship, which is perhaps the only foreign man-of-war that will visit the exposition, called later for South American waters. Near the main entrance to the handsome Argentine building an altar was erected and there the chaplain celebrated Mass, the special object being the blessing of the building, which is the official headquarters for the great South American republic and the home of the Argentine commission-ers.