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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1919

THE WINNIPEG EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

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Though the newspapers have given more or less space to the Educational Congress now in session in Winnipeg it has strangely enough tive. But it is not this organization received nothing like the attention only which has such an the importance and scope of its far reaching object deserve. This object is avowedly to introduce into the degree the virtue it wants. The school systems of Canada the positive teaching of Christian ethics. There was from the beginning the deliberate and definite intention of devising ways and means of accomplishing this avowed object.

Long before the date of the meeting a large sum of money was collected to enable committees of experts to compile a series of graduated text. books of morality; and a National taught by this organization with Council of Education working at first outside of the Government was decided upon.

Those who might have been disposed to think that futile discussion and empty resolutions would be the outcome of the Congress have failed to grasp its importance and significance.

It is impossible not to sympathize with the object and effort of the earnest men who are behind the movement. It is a distinct and definite approval of the position the Catholic Church has consistently maintained in the matter of education ; though many advocates of "independent morality" may repudiate "theology" in any form. As there is no possibility of frankly denominational schools for all the Protestant sects they are driven into devising some scheme of "Christian Ethics" where they may hope to have common standing ground. The transcendent importance of the movement is at once evident ; its dangers are not lessened by the fact that its moving spirits are sincere Christians and patriotic Canadians impressed with the vital importance of the moral side of education.

We defer the discussion of the subject to make room for a paper read at the Congress by Mr. Michael O'Brien, Secretary of the Catholic Educational Council of Ontario. In this paper Mr. O'Brien, in courteous,

have a moralizing influence, apart from formal teaching. Shakespeare uses a true scale of moral values when he says : Who steals my purse steals

trash. "But he that filches from me my good name "Robs me of that which not enriches

him, "And makes me poor indeed."

But this is not the popular idea of relative guilt. The inducements to theft of money are usually greater than the inducements to scandalous talk about others ; but men generally find it easier to avoid the former than to avoid the latter. They feel disgraced forever when detected in theft, but only that they have done wrong when they injure the reputation of a neighbor. The reason is that it is the duty of the State to protect property rights, and many civil laws are directed against dishonesty. I take this illustration from a book

of History in the University of Cambridge, and he adds :

"The civil union, then, and posi tive laws, create a certain amount of practical morality. Certain principles of moral philosophy, through this organization, cease to be speculative and become powerfully operaeffect. Almost every organization which has an object calling for the exercise of any moral virtue creates in some effect of an army in creating moral virtue is most striking and manifest. It develops the virtues of manly courage and subordination, not in a few favorable cases merely, but with an almost irresistible power through its whole body. To face death, to obey one who has a right to com-mand, two of the most difficult lessons, lessons which assuredly philosophers have seldom been found able effectually to inculcate, are success almost uniform and absolute, even to people who bring with them no intellectual culture. Nor would the importance of this fact be at all diminished if it should be admitted that armies have at the same system, one based on the assumption ime, in other respects, a vicious influence.

"What States are to the moral virtues of justice and honesty, and us, or at least that the process of armies to the virtues of courage and moral education need not look subordination, that the Christian beyond this world. This new system Church is intended to be to all vir- is now officially prescribed for the tues alike. "

public schools of France, and is It is not by exhortation or any other taught in the educational departkind of formal teaching that an army ments or faculties of several Univerinculcates courage and / discipline. sities this side of the Atlantic. The It is the environment, the atmos- experiment has been too brief to phere, the ever present purpose of enable us to judge the system in genmilitary exercises, and the use and eral by results. One result of interpractice of authority-these are the estin pedagogy may be noted. We are things that influence men in an familiar with the phenomenon of army. A corresponding influence of religious sects. The new system of the Church, as an organized body, is moral teaching is giving rise to new to a Catholic an essential part of sects, each one advocating a particumoral formation. Hence he strives lar basis of moral duty. One party to bring that influence into the clings to Kant's categorical imperahome and school. The separation of tive. Another to social solidarity as morality from religion is to him a basis. Another to the innate practically unthinkable, and the worth of goodness. Another to the separation of either from the Church | dignity of man or of humanity. As

is to him un-Christian, not merely the motives and sentiments inspired because he regards these three as by Christianity disappear in a counmutually helpful, but because he try like France, some of the bases thinks of them as a trinity forever here enumerated will also disappear united by Christ. This attitude is and give place to others. The influenced by the observed affects of teacher must be in a position to give the moral sense in man and by a a reason for right living if he underconsideration of what the Catechism | takes to be a guide in morals. A calls the chief end of men. As to government programme cannot the former Newman says an ultimate authority. That is but the reflection of changeable public The sense of right and wrong is so delicate, so fitful, so easily puzzled, opinion. Individual philosophers obscured, perverted, so subtle in its like Herbert Spencer, or even schools argumentative methods, so suble in its sionable by education, so biased by of philosophy, are but ephemeral influences, and appeal only to the pride and passion, so unsteady in its intellect. It was objected to Sir course, that in the struggle for exist ence, amid the various exercises and John Seeley's presentation of the This paper is an attempt to state riefly the attitude of a Catholic in subject that Christ has taught nothing really new in moral duty ers and the least luminous. . that the Greek and Roman

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the fact that social institutions may subject in school has little effect result is often disappointing. The without an environment and atmos most difficult part of it is, perhaps,

phere of religion, and without a the keeping of the thought of God background of authority which the steadily before the minds of the peopupil has learned to respect and ple. Multitudes of men live without reverence. The teacher as an indi- any aim beyond this visible scene. vidual has not the required author. They may go to church on Sunday as ity. The child readily accepts the a matter of expedience or of duty, but judgment of the teacher in grammar if there was any depth of sincerity in or arithmetic, in which he is a their profession of faith, the course recognized expert ; but not in the of the world's history would not run matter of moral duty. The teacher as it does. The daily newspaper is as representing the State or society, usually a true picture of the world of to the pupil may command respect, men. "Look down the columns of

but not reverence, and the growth advertisements," says Newman, "and of a sense of reverence is a neces. you will see the catalogue of pursary element in the education of suits, projects, aims, anxieties, amuseconscience. Rules of conduct are ments, indulgences, which occupy easilydrawn up. The great obstacle the mind of man. He plays many to moral progress is the difficulty of parts; here he has goods to sell, there making duty more attractive than he wants employment; there sgain passion or other form of selfishness. he seeks to borrow money, here he

offers you houses, great seats or small In a recent essay on moral progress tenements ; he has food for the milthe Principal of Manchester New lion and luxuries for the wealthy College, Oxford, remarks that civil and sovereign medicines for the cred government is not an end in itself; ulous, and books, new and cheap, for of the late Sir John Seeley, Professor that it is a device which man has set the inquisitive. Pass on to the news up to help him in attaining the true of the day, and you find what great end of his life; and that, therefore, men are doing at home and abroad ;

it is impossible to say how we ought to be governed unless we have previwars; of debates in the Legislature; ously made up our minds how we of rising men and old statesmen goought to live. What might be a ing off the scene ; of political contests good government for a people whose in this city or that county; of the end is industrial success might be a collision of rival interests." very bad one for a people who have had some other end in view. The in the restless, clamorous life there

question of the government of self is prior to any question of civil government, and can only be answered by reference to the prime object of human life. What is the purpose of our being? Wny did God make man ? The answer of the Catholic is that the chief end of man is to love and serve God here and be happy with Him forever hereafter. To serve God is to serve all the family of which He is the Fathe . The Fatherhood of God implies the brotherhood of man. This is the basis of the traditional system of moral teaching. There is today in process of experiment a different

that man has no vital interest in any world beyond the one we see about

> TWO FORMS OF IMPERIALISM The following Associated Press Despatch was published in Canadian newspapers on October 23:

you will read of wars and rumors of

There is nothing intrinsically wrong

Dablin, Oct. 22.-Father O'Donnell, the chaplain of the Australian forces, who was arrested Oct. 18, will, it is reported, be repatriated to Australia.

To the initiated it tells a tale. The Irish censor may not have wished the tale to be told; or the Associated Press agent may not have found the story." To the kindness of a former Canadian army chaplain we are able to give to our readers the story of an Imperialist's experience of Empirevrecking Imperialism.

is Australian by birth and education. He is a parish priest in Tasmania. In politics he was an Australian, an Imperialist and a moderate Irish Nationalist of Redmond's type. When early as 1790, when the Catholics of Australia entered the War, he encour. the United States were a mere handaged recruiting. Later when Premier ful in themselves or as compared Hughes and Archbishop Mannix clashed on the conscription question, Father O'Donnell ardently supported through successfully so great an Mr. Hughes. During both conscription campaigns he toured the country in favor of conscription, having ad. thought. The achievement becomes stood. We see three outstanding fac dressed a meeting in favor of con. all the greater when it is rememscription even in Archbishop Man. bered that to produce the only nix's cathedral city. In Irish matters Protestant one then extant it was he used to say that he believed in found necessary to seek the protec-Home Rule for and from Ireland. By tion and aid of Congress, and that the latter preposition he meant that the New England Protestant clergy

NOTES AND COMMENTS THE BAPTIST Convention has given its cordial approval to Sir William Hearst. That ought to settle the matter to the late Premier's satisfaction. But, some may ask, was not Sir William's load heavy enough

already ?

WHILE, IN the judgment of Lord er's revision of the Rheims and Fisher, Britain's famous sea-king, worked with me." It is that disposi-

THE DEATH of Dr. Daniel, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, severs a link with the great Victorian and Catholic poet, Coventry Patmore. Dr. Daniel was the founder of the Oxford press which bore his name, and which produced many bocks which, from the beauty of their typography, are cherished by the collector. Among them were the poems of Henry, son of Coventry Patmore, whose poetical genius is still known only to the few. Of him his father, himself one of the great poets of the last century, said : "At twenty years of age Henry's spiritual and imaginative insight were far beyond those of any man I ever met; and he instructed me much better than I could instruct him in matters which I had contemplated and studied all my life." In the estima-

tion of other competent critics the early death of Henry Patmore robbed England of a post of the first rank.

"W. H. K." IN THE London Tablet by Bishop Fell, and which has a and his hopes that the university but was persuaded by the Dutch to of the latest mode, but which was in this communication that the Holy reality of some twenty or thirty years standing. Disappointed in their laid it by, and it so remained until Dr. Daniel unearthed it some thirty five or forty years ago, when it became what it is now, the pride of Supreme Pontiff, as the common the Clarendon Press. "And so," father of Catholics on both sides in the Bishop, it came to pass that the poems of Henry Patmore, for one. were first printed in a type very like, though rather better than that of the first collected edition of Shakespeare's ' Poems,' dated 1640.'

OUR NOTES of last week on early editions of our Catholic Bible, naturally suggest a few further thoughts on the subject. That so

that, as Dr. Shea remarks, "the much less to defend the nation, and house which he founded and which for a time furnished Catholics with pendent Irish republic. But why, it many useful works is no longer even neutral."

CAREY'S BIBLE of 1793 was a quarto of 494 pages. It is, so far as regards the text, a reprint of Bishop Challon-

Douay version issued in 1763. That Mr. Schwab should be made a Duke Carey's enterprise was rewarded by Mr. Schwab should be made a Duke Carey's enterprise was rewarded by country, and no country in history, and no country in history, not even modern Japan, ever made Allied cause in the War, his name is evident from the fact that he issued such rapid progress in materia now being put forward prominently a second edition in 1805, and that as a Presidential possibility in his thereafter at intervals, other editions own country. The Steel King is be-fore all things an apostle of work Geographic Country independence and the force discurrence in the forced insurrection which was to fore all things an apostle of work. Georgetown, D. C., for example, W. To his ship-building gangs he was Duffy, in 1817, published a New Testafond of saying : "No man has ever ment bearing the authorization of worked for me, but thousands have Archbishop Neale, and also, from the same type, struck off a few copies of tion that has made his name a power the Four Gospels, with a separate with the toilers, and which may title, the latter being apparently unmake it possible for him to become known to either O'Callaghan, Shea the first Catholic President of the or Finotti. Other Bibles of note in the condition of defeaceless helots,

States were Cummiskey's octavo and quarto of 1824, and his sumptuous folio Haydock of 1825.

octavo in 1837, while in 1833, at New York, John Doyle also published an octavo edition. Of New Testaments and other portions of Scripture published in the United States before 1850 there is quite an array. So that it is evident on the face of things that so far from the Church discouraging the circulation of the Sacred Books, as her enemies never tire of asserting, she has ever fostered them and blessed their devout reading and study. The whole subject is one of surpassing interest and which will repay study. the two kingdoms. We shall have something further to say in regard to it from time to time.

POPE EXPRESSES LOVE FOR LOUVAIN

A Papal letter has been addressed recalls the fact that Dr Daniel was one of the radisoverars of the Fall type brought from Holland in 1660 expresses his warmest sympathy, rather romantic history. Dr. Fell was will arise once more in its former sent abroad to buy type for Oxford, glory and with all its rights restored. The senate of the university had offered to the Pontiff its respectful take a font which he thought to be homage, and it is in his reply to feelings on the subject of Louvain bargain the University authorities tried by all sorts of devices to separate the university from Pope. The Papal letter has in it an echo of that misunderstood and misconcludes "W. H. K.," "thanks to the War, was obliged to adopt. But even so, the Pope repeats once again his special care for Belgium: "We have interceded for Belgium con-We have tinually, that before all else she must be restored to her former condition." The Pope points out that the University of Louvain, as the glory and honor of Belgium, must be restored to its former magnificence.

ULSTER DIFFICULTY

THE CROWN, THE COMMONS, AND THE CATHOLICS II.

NOVEMBER 8 1919

may be asked, did they seek separa-tion from England, if the Crown was the sole link that bound the two countries together? The Crown meant control not merely of the army, the militis, the secmanry, and the navy; it meant also the whole executive civil power, including the power of state rewards and appointments. The parliament could do much for the material welfare of the prosperity as Ireland made in the fifteen years between the establishment of provide the pretext for the ment's destruction. But the whole power of executive government, down to the smallest detail, belonged as completely to the Crown in Ireland before the Union as it belonged in Russia to the Czardom. And this power was all the greater, because the Protestant Ascendancy had rethose early years in the United and continued to oppress them in a manner that can be partly under-stood from such writings as the "Tour in Ireland" by the English agriculturist, Arthur Young."

In Ireland, the Ministers of the AT BALTIMORE also, Fielding Lucas issued a quarto Bible in 1832, and an enterso in 1837, while in 1832 at Name over them was the refusal of sup plies. This would have meant the suspension of all disbursement on the civil and military establishments, and the Executive had no reason to fear that such a course would be taken under any circumstances by the representatives of a minority whose ascendancy was still based on military force and whose members battened on the public service. Consequently, the action of the Executive was under no Irish control whatso And here we can appreciate ever. the fact, that despite the legislative independence of the Irish Parliament, the Crown was no mere link between The Crown appointed the Executive without regard to parliamentary confidence or approval; and in the appointment and direction of the Executive, the Crown meant the English Prime Minister. Legislative independence

did not at all carry with it governmental independence. "Grattan's Parliament" might make many excellent laws and vote revenue for many beneficial purposes, but while reforme and improvements went ahead, the chief power was in the hands of a British Minister, who only awaited the opportunity to put an end to the independent legislative and financial powers of the Parliament; rather, who from the cutset used every means at his disposal to bring opportunity to ripeness. And for this

-*The powers of the Crown are thus described by Brougham (The British Constitution, 2nd ed., p. 261): - The whole Executive Power is lodged in the Sovereign; all the appointments to offices in the army and navy ; all movements and dispositions of those forces; all negotiation and treaty ; the power of making war and restoring peace ; the power to form or break alliances ; all offices, whether held for life or during pleasure ; all superintendence the administration of the civil and the criminal law; all confirmation or remission of sentences; all disbursements of the sums voted by Parlia ment; all are in the absolute and ex olusive possession of the Crown." Nevertheless, Brougham proceeds to Such are qualify the last clause the powers and prerogatives of the Crown ; but they are necessarily sub-ject to important limitations in their exercise.' As a matter of fact, the personal action of the British Sovereign in the affairs of State is confined.

depicted. It is the absorbing tend ency to materialistic views of life in all that concerns the moral teacher, and the teacher of morals is alone well nigh powerless in presence of it. To remedy it, God entered into the world visibly in Jesus Christ and placed Himself among human things and interests, so that, as they attract and tend to absorb our attention, He might at least enter into competition with them on their own ground. And He placed His Church in the world

to do for succeeding generations what he began visibly for one generation,to bring the knowledge of God in Christ home to the thoughts and the hearts of men.

> Such is the plan, as a Catholic conceives it, of moralizing mankind.

WILL BE REPATRIATED

Associated Press Despatch

Captain the Rev. Thomas O'Donnell

expository terms gives the Catholic position ; showing clearly why we regard as worthless any system of morality or ethics which is not rooted in religion.

Mr. O'Brien's paper follows:

THE BASIS OF MORAL TRAINING

briefly the attitude of a Catholic in the matter of moral teaching.

In the Roman Empire, before the coming of Christ, the formal teaching this state of feebleness is a very long of morals was a function of the philprocess for masses of men, extending osopher, and the control of public through many generations. Two principles of morality and putting religious worship was a function of thousand years of Christian influence the State. An effect of Christianity may be regarded as a beginning. A was to supersede both the Philosopher to expect quick and permanent reand the State, in this respect, by making moral teaching and public sults. The great War revealed us to worship the united function of a ourselves as morally in a primitive society founded by Christ and called stage of progress. The fitful light of the Church. In the New Testament conscience needs illumination from the moralities taught there; but he above, the light of revelations, and there is no line of demarkation between moral and religious teaching. this light can be brought to bear It is there assumed that the Chrispractically upon the sense of right tian religion includes all the duties of the moral man. But when we say that moral action is thus aided and ing that, in the Christian religion there are supernatural graces which strengthen the will against tempta-

The redemption of conscience from philosophers had taught it all. He replied :

"The difference between stating produce its own priests and bishops, and abandoned it. men in condition to practice them between introducing new truths to the lecture room of the philosopher mistake of many moral reformers is and introducing them to the markets, the councils, and the homes of men -this difference seems to the writer vast and all important. He knew something of what is in Seneca yields all blessing to the name of Him that made them current coin."

The teaching of the moral princielaborated into systems, the undue basis of all conduct, and to surround tion. There is still to be considered teaching of moral duty as a class so many and so persistent, that the which wrecks empires.

He volunteered as an army chaplain, graphical account of Catholic Bibles, and served gallantly with an Australian Brigade at the front in France- United States," (a very rara pamphlet) over all the rest? He is now demobilized and conval- says : "The first Catholic Bible escing in Ireland. On the eighteenth printed in the United States is due to instant, he was arrested as the King's the zeal and energy of one whose enemy in Ireland. Why? The cable name will ever be remembered among enemy in Ireland. Why? The caple induces the set of the Protester despatch does not say. Perhaps American publishers; that is Matthew powerless. The first of the Protestation of the Prot and wrong by an educative process ples taught by Christ is but the be- Father O'Donnell considered that Carey, of Philadelphia." It was he strong enough to withstand the ginning of what the Catholic Church Prussianism in Dublin was as hateful who led the way in the project, purthat moral teaching is united with powerful forces of passion, self-in- seeks to do in education. She seeks as Prussianism in Brussels, and in- chased the type, and saw the book religious worship in the Church, we terest, unregulated self-esteem, the to enlighten and train the conscience, cautiously said so. Perhaps he was safely through the press. The amount grounds, but did not understand that imprudent in expressing sympathy of capital involved must have been it was a necessity for the preservation strengthened by religious motives. Importance attached to wide interests the pupil with an atmosphere and an The really significant thing is that an Courage that he parliamentary patrices, it must be confessed, fell short of statesmanship, and the authority which are capable of in- ardent Australian patriot and British should have. largely on his own restrengthened by religious motives. Importance attached to while interests the pupil with an atmosphere and atmosphere and atmosphere and atmosphere and atmosphere and atmosphere and atmosphere attached as attac or disturb the true scale of moral does not always succeed in this work, an enemy of Imperialism. This is to completion a project from which, as school of brilliant oratory, rejoicing values. Moral progress on a wide even when conditions are favorable. another proof of General Smuts' con- we have seen, others more favorably scale is like that of a sail boat beat. Of course not. The task is so diffi-ing against wind and tide. The cult the obstacles to be overcome are which is applied to Ireland is the two descendents of Mathematical Contraction, no less joyant in its dark-ness. Men like Wolfe Tone despaired, ing against wind and tide. The cult, the obstacles to be overcome are teaching of moral duty as a class so many and so persistent, that the which wrecks empires. Carey are no longer Catholic, and longer Catholic, and of such an institution to defend itself, by large majorities in the Communication of the canadity of such an institution to defend itself, by large majorities in the Communication of the canadity of such an institution to defend itself, by large majorities in the Communication of the canadity of such an institution to defend itself, by large majorities in the Communication of the canadity of such an institution to defend itself.

with the total population, they should have projected and carried BY PROFESSOR EOIN MACNEILL National University of Ireland The political condition of Ireland in the latter part of the eighteenth century is not generally well undertors: (i.) an independent parliament, linked apparently to Great Britain by the acknowledgment of the same

and led by Protestant patriots ; (ii.) a revolutionary and republican party, the latter preposition he meant that Australia was now sufficiently ad-vanced from the colonial stage to produce its own priests and bishops, and need no longer look to Ireland for both as during the nineteenth century. He was ever an ardent supporter of John Bedmond

> The principal reason was the pro-scription of the Catholics. Had these been able to throw their weight into politics, the English official section course of government. Wolf Tone. Others, like Grattan and in its brilliancy, and a den of dark corruption no less joyant in its dark the Whigs, and he was selected by the

to the appointment of the Prime Min ister, and even here the Sovereign no longer exerts an arbitrary choice. All other important acts of the Sovereign.

are done upon the advice of the Prime Minister, all those powers of the Sov ereign which Brougham has recount-ed are, in fach, exercised by the Prime Minister, who must have the co rence of the Cabinet. Nor will the Cabinet in England any longer ven Nor will the Crown and by that alone, supported ture to act in any matter of public by the Established Church interest, importance unless it is confident of obtaining the support of the House of existent. How did it happen that the pleases, and appoint whom he pleases executive government and its sup-porters, standing altogether in the Houses of Parliament refuse their English interest, was able to triumph over all the rest? so removed, the Sovereign cannot doubted power of stopping the whole

> When Brougham wrote in 1860, the powers of the Crown-i.e., of the Prime Minister and Cabinet-were much greater than they are Sixty or eighty years earlier, they were much greater still. In 1783 the year in which, by the Renunciation Act, the British Parliament recognized and guaranteed for ever the pendence of the Irish Parliament, Pitt, at the age of twenty five, was ndent Irish parliament twofold aspect of a Minister of England. At this time, Prime King in opposition to a Whig and t up office, he was defeated again and again

undertaking as the printing of the Bible certainly furnishes food for

Dr. John Gilmary Shen in his "Biblio-Testaments, etc., published in the