

# 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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LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918

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### FAMINE AND WAR

Famine has always stalked in the track of armies. What shocking memories arise when we think of ancient warfare! Not to go further back than the events of which Gibbon treats—the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire—the long agony of the struggle to withstand the incursions of the Northern and Eastern tribes drained away the resources of the Latin territories. The miseries endured by the peasant and the peaceful town-dwellers can but faintly be imagined. Later came the Crusades and terrible dynastic conflicts, which entailed privation and disease of indescribable intensity and extent. The religious wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries brought untold suffering in their train; and the Napoleonic invasions, culminating in the awful Russian campaign, evoked the dread spectres of pestilence and scarcity over wide European spaces. Plague, cholera and nameless forms of physical corruption have been the bequests of war even in these boasted ages of enlightenment. As it has been, so it will be; human improvidence, blasphemously aping divine Providence, plunges whole peoples into want and wretchedness at the bidding of despots and their parasites.

### HANDICAP OF APPETITE

Here and there in these sad records we meet suggestive illustrations of popular habits in the sphere of food and appetite which surely prove that the burden of the flesh has hampered some more than others. No rule of abstinence or sumptuary law has ever equalized the strain on natures of different fibre. Gluttony and epicurean fondness for tasty dishes were indeed common enough among the rich and powerful then—are they absent from the tables of the great now? Moreover, such vices filter through the various social strata; society banquets and charity dinners have been scenes of wasteful luxury in our own times; and if the proletariat have sometimes emulated such exploits, who can affect surprise? As for the gourmands of evil fame, do they not include the great and near-great—even English monarchs, beginning with Henry the First, whose fatal dish of lampreys schoolboys and girls remember when more important things are forgotten?

The Emperor Charles V., the great Frederick and many more have found abundance and opportunity into which they have fallen; and of our own statesmen and famous authors and artists how many have succumbed to coarse temptation! The goblet and the festal board have been the ruin of countless fine intellects, neither station, age, nor sex being immune from evils, which, if not wholly self-induced, still have their roots in unguarded natures prone to unrestrained indulgence. Periods of transition have usually been marked by excess and heedlessness. Thus the Royalist and Puritan conflict told upon the general population, and even a cursory acquaintance with the social phenomena of the Stuart period and the Commonwealth supplies manifold proof of "the falsehood of extremes" in affairs of the larder. Cup and platter have ruled oftentimes when the weightier matters of the law have lost their binding force. From St. John Chrysostom in Constantinople to Latimer at Paul's Cross every great preacher in turn inveighed against excess, whether gross or refined. Savonarola, the Florentine reformer, denounced the luxurious habits of the age; martyrdom was his reward.

### BIG EATERS

Skipping the Georgian period, we find much varied illustration of the very gradual improvement in table-manners during the life of Boswell's hero—so typical in many ways of the characteristics we associate with the burly national personage Punch has so long styled John Bull. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a notable trencherman. He was a big man and had a big appetite. He had a marked tendency to melancholia, to which many of his obiter dicta may

be ascribed—such as his remark to General Oglethorpe that "a man is never happy for the present but when he is drunk." Yet it hits off one phase of repletion—the insensibility to loss, trouble, or foreboding when the brain suspends its chief function. The worthy doctor represented a minority of his countrymen who are so constituted that they can satisfy inordinate physical wants without falling under the power of dangerous extremes. His performances at Mrs. Thrale's tea-table certainly mark the uttermost limit of safe indulgence—and this may remind us that temperance is not the sole concern of those who imbibe one class of liquor. Tea-drinking is not devoid of risk, as some of our fair readers should know full well.

### GOOD FOR US

What need is there to draw out the patent moral? In what department of human life is the grace of tolerance more directly called for? Temperamental traits play their part in our everyday habits and the social environment works in the complex result. It is terribly easy to condemn likings we do not share, and pharisaic judgment goes well with self-approval in the small details of daily conduct. Sins of the flesh are indeed sadly injurious, but spiritual presumption is even deadlier. Let us beware of rash criticism in these matters; when we come to review our own course we shall find serious ground for doubt as to our competency for magisterial rebuke. Simplicity serves us best in all these affairs. May not the immediate national requirement coincide with our own vital needs? The wise physician usually inquires first of all concerning food conditions and prescribes an altered regime. He knows that most of us eat and drink in excess of Nature's demands. Few of us are likely to suffer from abbreviated diet.

In may even happen that an enforced temperance will avert attacks of disease which are brought on by a too generous supply of rich food. At all events we know that among all classes unrestrained appetite works grave mischief. If all conspire to join in this needful effort untold good must ensue. Robert Browning verifies a story of Pope Sixtus V. strolling through the slums in disguise one day, he dropped in upon a poor family who were partaking of their frugal supper. He joined them and ate heartily. When they began to wonder at the stranger's condescension, he threw his hood back and told them who he was. Then, by way of grace, he looked up and thanked the Giver of all good, rejoicing that while man's mind was strengthened, his body was not scantied of its comfort—

"That I, whom kings and queens  
Crouch to pick crumbs from off my  
table, relish beans!"  
The thunders I but seem to launch,  
There plain Thy hand all see,  
That I have appetite, digest, and  
thrive—that boon's for me."

### THE POPE AND POLAND

It is gratifying to note the reply of the people of Poland to the Holy Father's peace proposals is no less enthusiastic than that of that other Catholic martyred country, heroic Belgium. The Polish note addressed by the Bishop of Gresna and Pomasnia to the Cardinal Secretary of State is in part as follows:

"We Poles, attached by all the stormings of the heart to the Holy Apostolic See, full of the deepest gratitude towards our August Pontiff can now more than ever, in these times of trouble and horror, appreciate the kindness and paternal goodness shown to us so bountifully by the common Father of all. As long as a Polish heart beats we shall not forget the sublime words in our regard contained in the exhortation to the heads at the belligerent States. The Supreme Pontiff urged them to examine in the spirit of equity and justice the questions relating to the countries forming the ancient Kingdom of Poland, whose noble historical traditions and the sufferings endured by its people, especially during the present War, ought to win for it the sympathy of all the nations."

These words, it is true, owing to the fact that Poland has not a recognized place among the independent and sovereign nations of the world, lack the official character possessed by the replies sent by regularly constituted Governments; but they express the clear fact that the heart of that great people now, as ever, is loyal to the Holy See.—America.

## CATHOLIC CLAIM IS VINDICATED

The following excerpt from The Literary Digest for March 30, 1918, comments on an article first published in the Northwestern Christian Advocate (of Chicago):

"In the Annual Church Census the two leading denominations are always the Catholics and Methodists, and it is natural perhaps that rivalry between these two bodies would extend itself to the question of the numbers of their respective flocks in the National Army. The Methodists of the Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago) finally have set out to investigate the claims made sometimes by the other body that from thirty to forty per cent. of the camp populations are Catholics. In a recent issue the Chicago paper gives figures for sixteen camps, not, it claims, 'in any spirit of antagonism, but with a desire to get at the actual truth in the case.'"

"The Methodist paper calls attention to the fact that the personnel of the camp is constantly changing as well as the figures of the total population, but it is felt that 'these facts do not materially lessen the effectiveness of the statistics.' The tables here presented estimate the Catholic proportion as twenty-two per cent. of the total enrollment and the Methodists as eighteen plus.

Camp Cody, N. M.—Population, 23,614; Catholic, 4,968; per cent. 21 plus; Methodist, 6,282; per cent. 22 plus.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Population, 24,869; Catholic, 7,678; per cent. 30 plus; Methodist, 3,943; per cent. 14 plus.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Population, 24,869; Catholic, 7,678; per cent. 34 plus; Methodist, 2,909; per cent. 14 plus.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Population, 12,015; Catholic, 1,578; per cent. 13 plus; Methodist, 2,793; per cent. 23 plus.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Population, 16,800; Catholic, 804; per cent. 5; Methodist, 5,738; per cent. 34.

Camp Travis, Texas.—Population, 9,734; Catholic, 889; per cent. 9; Methodist, 2,150; per cent. 22.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Population, —; Catholic, per cent. 40; Methodist, per cent. 10.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—Population, —; Catholic, per cent. 27; Methodist, not given.

Camp Zachary, Taylor, Ky.—Population, 21,739; Catholic, 4,112; per cent. 19 plus; Methodist, 4,861; per cent. 23 plus.

Camp Sherman, O.—Population, 20,469; Catholic, 4,717; per cent. 23 plus; Methodist, 1,743; per cent. 8 plus.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Population, 30,000; Catholic, 7,393; per cent. 24 plus; Methodist, 4,483; per cent. 15.

Camp Logan, Tex.—Population, 30,214; Catholic, 10,786; per cent. 35 plus; Methodist, 5,824; per cent. 19.

Camp Dodge, Ia.—Population, 12,000; Catholic, 2,588; per cent. 20 plus; Methodist, 2,346; per cent. 19 plus.

Camp Bowie, Tex.—Population, 24,557; Catholic, 2,190; per cent. 9; Methodist, 4,928; per cent. 22 plus.

Camp Funston, Kan.—Population, 25,464; Catholic, per cent. 17 plus; Methodist, per cent. 21 plus.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Population, 19,331; Catholic, 6,661; per cent. 34 plus; Methodist, 3,372; per cent. 17 plus.

It is true that statistics from these sixteen Camps represent only 22 per cent. Catholic, but if the editor of The Northwestern Christian Advocate had added to them statistics which were given out just as early, from some other Camps, the percentage would be greatly enhanced. For instance, Camp Gordon (Ga.) reported 14,159 Catholics, or 41 per cent. of the total enrollment; Camp Hancock (Ga.) reports 40 per cent.; Camp Greene (Charlotte, N. C.) at least 40 per cent.; and Camp Upton (Yaphank, N. Y.) has more than 50 per cent.; and Camp Devens (Ayer, Mass.) more than 60 per cent.; Camp McClellan (Waco, Tex.) reports about 45 per cent.

The Rev. T. P. McGinn, one of the Chaplains at Camp Devens, says that the 301st Infantry is 91 per cent. Catholic; the 304th Regiment, 90 per cent.; and that the smallest percentage in any regiment at Camp Devens is at least 50 per cent. Catholic. The Editor of the Advocate then singles out two Camps which have the very smallest percentage of Catholics as an argument against the great Catholic strength which Catholics have boasted of. We would only remind the Editor that in some States in the South, Catholics do not number one-half of one per cent. of the total population. Where the soldiers from these States are, how could there be any great Catholic strength?

Then, after all, there is no great merit in being drafted into service. The Volunteer Army of the United States is away in excess of 80 per cent. Catholic.

If the Editor of the Advocate had added those Camps to his list, which we have here reported, not only would the Catholic percentage rise considerably, but that of the Methodists would decline in about an equal proportion; for the Methodist are almost a negligible quantity

at Camp Devens and Camp Upton, for instance.

We feel confident that when the complete government statistics are made public, our contention about the percentage of the Catholic enrollment will be found to be very conservative. It was Secretary Baker who first declared that Catholics constitute about 95 per cent. of the Army; hence, from the beginning it was not an empty boast on the part of Catholics themselves.

## LATEST SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

Day by day the world is appalled by some new development of devilry more atrocious than any of the long list of sickening barbarities perpetrated by the admirer and imitator of Attila. A cry of anguish has arisen all over the earth at the frightful sacrilege perpetrated in Paris by the artillerists of the German War Lord, who seems to take a fiendish delight in pulverizing the temples of the Most High, clothed in the most exquisite drapery of art. The feeling of outrage is intensified a million-fold when one reflects that the perpetrators boast of a "superman" style of action which they term "Kultur"—the transaesthetic refinement of genius at its highest stage of development—above human feeling, above God's immutable laws, terrible as the Fates, inexorable as the gods. The feeling aroused among the people of the United States by the new Herodian massacres is forcibly set forth by Cardinal Farley, in the terms of a message which His Eminence had forwarded Archbishop Amette, of Paris. They are these:

"Shocked by the brutal killing of innocent victims gathered at religious services to commemorate the Passion of Our Blessed Saviour on Good Friday, the Catholics of New York join your noble protest against this outrage of sanctuary on such a day and at such an hour, and expressing their sympathy to the bereaved relatives of the dead and injured, pledge their unflinching allegiance in support of the common cause that unites our two great Republics. May God bless the brave officers and men of the allied armies in their splendid defence of liberty and justice."

The records of ancient Paganism may be searched in vain to afford evidence of inhumanity and sacrilege as appalling as the horrors of the German invasions since the madness of an Imperial policy of conquest and domination took possession of the ruling dynasty. Some of the blackest pages in all history are found in a book named "German War Practices," just issued at the Government Printing Office by the Committee on Public Information. It is edited by Prof. D. C. Munro, of Princeton, and other scholars. The evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources, and includes official proclamations and utterances of the responsible heads of the Imperial German Government, letters and diaries of German soldiers, quotations from German newspapers and material drawn from the archives of the State Department.—Catholic Standard and Times.

## RHEIMS ARCHBISHOP IN EXILE

CARDINAL LUCON WISHED TO STAY AS PROTEST AGAINST BOMBARDMENT

Special to the New York Times  
Paris, April 15.—Cardinal Lucon, the aged Archbishop of Rheims, is now occupying a Benedictine cell in Paris, having been forced by the military authorities to depart from his beloved cathedral city with the last remaining civilian inhabitants.

Interviewed in his cell, the Cardinal said:

"I do not want to be a refugee. I did everything I could to remain in our beloved city, on several occasions the resisting instructions issued by the civilian and military authorities. I am only here because I was forced to come away."

When the interviewer pointed out that his removal was necessitated by the daily increasing danger, the white-haired prelate exclaimed, his eyes flashing:

"That did not matter to me. I wanted to remain there forever as a witness for the cathedral. I wanted to remain there so that at the last minute, the last second, there should be in massed Rheims one authorized civilian to cry out:

"It is untrue that there was ever a wireless telegraph station on the cathedral. There was never an optical observatory nor a machine gun nor a cannon on my bastion."

"Our officers have already testified to this, but it was necessary that the enemy should be unable to suggest that military denials were interested and that officers could not give evidence in their own cause. They could not urge the same reasons for doubting my word, the word of a Cardinal, and my mere protest against their crime."

"The cathedral," said Cardinal Lucon, later, "is gravely mutilated, but it can still be repaired."

## ANTI-CATHOLIC LITERATURE

It is refreshing to find a secular daily with the courage and decency to protest against the unclean and unpatriotic campaign of slander and abuse carried on against Catholics and the Catholic Church. We commend the following article from The Toronto Daily Star to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. Self-respecting Catholics who are not readers of The Star and who regard a daily newspaper as one of the necessities of life will thank us for calling their attention to this editorial:

There has been in recent times an increase in the circulation of papers and pamphlets intended to foster anti-Catholic prejudice. A good many of these come from the United States. If literature denouncing Great Britain or its Allies comes from that source, it is either stopped by the censors or vigorously attacked by our own press. It probably tends, by arousing opposition, to strengthen rather than to weaken British sentiment. But charges against Roman Catholics are by too many people greedily devoured and accepted without enquiry. Such readers seem to prefer to believe what they see in print, no matter how tainted the source, to the evidence of their own eyes, and to their personal knowledge of the character of their own good Catholic neighbors. Some years ago there was published a blood-curdling oath supposed to be taken by members of the Knights of Columbus, binding them to boil, roast, and otherwise torture and annihilate their Protestant fellow-citizens. It was amazing to see a man swallowing this stuff, while himself numbering his friends and business associates.

It would be a deplorable thing if this prejudice should grow in a country which above all things needs unity. The country is in no danger from the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church. It is not even true that the numerical strength of the Catholic Church is increasing. It is in fact relatively declining, owing to the immigration of recent years. The statistics show that the Anglican Church has made more gains than any other. But there is no reason why we should view an increase in our Catholic population with any more uneasiness than an increase of Methodists, Presbyterians, or Anglicans.

The conception of the Roman Catholic Church as a powerful, mysterious organization plotting against the freedom and independence of States is a tradition that has come down to us from past times, and has no basis in modern conditions. The evil that Germany has produced is due, not to church-worship, but to State-worship. The hard materialism of the Prussian is as far removed from the spirit of religion, Protestant or Catholic, as anything could be. The sentiment that mingles with his materialism is State-worship. If he is superstitious, it is not in religion, but in a crack-brained devotion to the Kaiser and the war lords. He is idolatrous. "The heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone." The Prussian in his blindness bows down to gold and steel.

## TWO MEMORABLE GOOD FRIDAYS

The German army in France has made a distinct bid for everlasting fame. By means of a big new Long Tom cannon they were able to send a shell into Paris that at one explosion knocked a hole in a Cathedral and killed about a hundred worshippers, including many women and young people. The gun that did the glorious business is about 100 feet long and sends a shell that weighs about 800 pounds a distance of seventy-five miles. It was on Good Friday, of all days in the year, that this wonderful feat of gunnery was scored by the Kaiser. It is not generally remembered that on another Good Friday many centuries ago a great victory was won by the Irish army under the leadership of King Brian Boru (Boru) when they defeated the Danish army and pirate fleet on the shores of Dublin Bay, at Clontarf, and drove them to their ships, with tremendous slaughter. The great old warrior King, who was then past his eightieth year, was murdered by some of the skulking sea robbers as he was kneeling in prayer of thanks giving to the God of Battles—a fine ending for a noble soldier of Heaven and chivalry.

Our Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Sharpe, says that Germany's bombardment of Paris will only serve to strengthen the resolve of the French to resist to the last man, if necessary, the Teutonic invasion. The Ambassador had completed a visit to the church. His description of the destruction included the statement that it probably was not equaled by any single discharge of any hostile gun in the horror of its results. The

tragedy the Ambassador said, has aroused the indignation of Paris toward "an enemy who seeks to destroy human life without regard to the immunities prescribed by the laws of civilization and humanity." That description can hardly be regarded as an exaggeration.—Catholic Standard and Times.

## TRIBUTE TO FATHER MADDEN

The following tribute to Rev. Father Ambrose Madden, O. M. I., appeared in "Canada," the well-known illustrated weekly published in London, England. As "Canada" is not usually favorable to Catholics, the testimony is all the more noteworthy. It appeared in the issue of March 23:

Major (Rev.) Ambrose Madden M. C., Chaplain Services (wounded), is a Winnipeg Roman Catholic priest, who is idolized by the soldiers to whom he administers near the firing line. Major Madden was awarded the Military Cross in August, 1916, for his bravery under fire: "He assisted to dress wounds, and conducted men, who had been blinded, to dressing stations. He did much to cheer up the men, and undoubtedly saved lives by digging men out of buried trenches." (Official report.)

Major Madden recently accompanied a party of Canadian soldiers on a visit to the Vatican. "To the above paragraph from "Canada," an overseas chaplain adds that Father Madden, who was wounded in the right thigh, is rapidly recovering. The piece of shrapnel missed the bone and was removed the day he was wounded. Father Madden, who is now in a hospital in England, expects to get back to his Brigade in a month or two. He has had two years' continual service with a Brigade at the Front, and all the Canadian chaplains are proud of him. Father Madden, though justly claimed as a Winnipegger on account of early residence there, was born in Ottawa, and educated in Ottawa University. He said his first Mass in Falloufield where his nearest relatives then lived. Most of his life as a priest was spent in the Oblate missions of British Columbia.

## THE GREATEST OF BATTLES

For the fourth time the solemnities of Holy Week and Easter find the world in the grip of the most terrible of all the wars of history, and in the most appalling phase of that War, which we can but trust may be the last. The utterly unparalleled magnitude of the struggle on the Western Front can be to a slight degree realized when we remember that the opposing forces at Waterloo numbered some 217,000, at Borodino 257,000, and at Napoleon's battles—809,000; while little, if at all, under six million soldiers must be facing each other today on the fifty-mile front in France and Flanders. In other words, the troops engaged could, so far as numbers go, provide twenty-two fields on the scene of Waterloo; and still have men to spare. And all this reckless waste of human life and destruction of all that makes for the world's well-being is, as has been said a thousand times, the fruit of the glorification of mere brute strength and tyranny. The suppression of the people by a military or other caste is a vice that has perhaps spared no nation, but never united Frederick the Great of Prussia and his successors has it been worked up into a system as strong as it is hateful. If the world—if the German peoples themselves—can be once and for all delivered from this nightmare of horror, even the incalculable cost of these years of slaughter will not have been too high a price to pay.—The Edinburgh Catholic Herald.

## JAPAN MAY SEND AN ENVOY TO HOLY SEE

(C. F. A. Service)  
London, March 14.—Latest news from Japan says that the establishment of a diplomatic mission at the Vatican is occupying the government of Tokyo. It is believed that in the first instance it will take the temporary form of those sent by England and Holland during the War. It is also said that Portugal is shortly to reestablish diplomatic relations with Rome. His Holiness has recently received a telegram from the Regents of Poland, affirming their loyalty to the Holy See; and that ancient kingdom will certainly demand representation at the Pontifical court the moment it is actually established. All this points to a large increase in the near future in the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican. Moreover, in France even the non-Catholics are beginning to demand that an ambassador be dispatched to the Holy See. L'Action Libérale has made a protest to the minister for foreign affairs regarding Clause 15 of the secret treaty of London, and, having heard the minister's response to it, has unambiguously affirmed that the time has come to send a representative of France to the Papal court.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The Anglican Society known as the League of the Standard of the Cross, has up to the beginning of this year sent over 10,000 crucifixes to Protestant soldiers.

The Secretaries of the K. of C. buildings at the various camps are being encouraged to have the men learn and sing at all the devotional gatherings, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name." The purpose is to make it the Catholic soldiers' battle hymn.

In the Catholic churches of San Juan, Porto Rico, special services were held recently in commemoration of the 405th anniversary of the creation of the first Catholic diocese in the New World. The diocese was created only 20 years after the discovery of the island by Columbus.

D. J. Callahan, Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Columbus, informed Secretary McAdoo that the Supreme Board of Directors of the Order had authorized him to subscribe for \$500,000 worth of Third Liberty Loan bonds. This is the largest authorized subscription to the third loan that has been reported by any organization.

Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, in a letter acknowledging a fresh report by the Bishop of Padua, on the bombardment of that city, says that the Pope does not cease to pray for the martyred town and its inhabitants, whom he exhorts to have faith and courage and to whom he gives his special blessing.

A sum of \$10,000 has been bequeathed to the Maryland Historical Society for the erection of a monument to Charles Carroll, the Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is to be erected in Carroll Park, Baltimore. The donor is the late Miss Florence MacKubin, a well-known artist who died recently in Baltimore.

In the recent air raids on Venice, bombs narrowly missed the Rialto Bridge and the Bridge of St. Mark. The oratory in the Church of St. Giustina was destroyed; in San Simeone Piccola Church two marble columns were shattered; St. John Chrysostom's Church was damaged; 30 houses were destroyed and 60 damaged.

According to the Annuario Pontificio, the Papal year book for 1918, issued in Rome, there have been established since the commencement of the pontificate of Benedict XV., up to the close of 1917, four new archiepiscopal and twelve episcopal sees, as well as eight vicariates and three prefectures apostolic. Of the sixty-six Cardinals living at the end of the year, fourteen were created by Leo XIII., thirty-five by Pius X., and the remainder by the present Pope.

An Irish nun, Sister Marguerite, of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who in the world was Miss Emily Wagram— the most colossal of the late Napoleonic battles—809,000; while little, if at all, under six million soldiers must be facing each other today on the fifty-mile front in France and Flanders. In other words, the troops engaged could, so far as numbers go, provide twenty-two fields on the scene of Waterloo; and still have men to spare. And all this reckless waste of human life and destruction of all that makes for the world's well-being is, as has been said a thousand times, the fruit of the glorification of mere brute strength and tyranny. The suppression of the people by a military or other caste is a vice that has perhaps spared no nation, but never united Frederick the Great of Prussia and his successors has it been worked up into a system as strong as it is hateful. If the world—if the German peoples themselves—can be once and for all delivered from this nightmare of horror, even the incalculable cost of these years of slaughter will not have been too high a price to pay.—The Edinburgh Catholic Herald.

Mr. William F. Denehy, editor of The Irish Catholic, of Dublin, Ireland, for thirty years past, and its sole proprietor for the last six years of his life, died in that city on Saturday, March 2, after a long illness. He was a prominent figure in Dublin. His father had been an alderman and Justice of the Peace and a personal friend of O'Connell. The deceased was secretary to the late T. D. Sullivan when Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1886-7 and was chosen secretary of the Citizens' Committee on the occasion of the reception in Dublin of both the present and the late Sovereign.

"I am here this evening," James K. Hackett declared at a gathering at one of the camps recently, "as the representative of the Knights of Columbus. I am come to address not only the Catholic, but also the Protestant and Jewish boys. The work that I want you to do is one in which you all can unite. You can readily understand this if you consider my unique position. I regard it, and you also must regard it, as particularly significant of the breadth of the Knights of Columbus that they have appointed me, who am not a Catholic, to the directorship of a work wholly different in character from any up to this time attempted, yet containing in itself untold possibilities. Although I am now not a Catholic, I have my suspicion as to where I shall land before this affair is over."