

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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SANITY FIRST

While we safeguard our power of sympathy as a possession too valuable to be endangered, we ought also to conserve it within the bonds of justice and true humanity, bestowing our good will, in the main, on the man, the cause, and the nations that have deserved it during this great world-war.

There is a real need for thought on this point, for we may be quite sure as soon as the war ceases, or even before that period, a certain number of sentimental sillies, who pride themselves on the breadth of their sympathies, will feel called on to forget the sufferings which Germany and Austria have imposed on millions of innocent and unconcerned people in Belgium, in Poland, in France, in Serbia, and in the countries that were forced by honor to stem the Germanic tide of wanton aggression, and with an air of moral superciliousness, will lavish their inconstant interest on the enemy.

Signs of this moral flabbiness have already appeared. The most suitable punishment for the sentimentalist without "sanctified common sense" would be that he should be left to be dealt with by the dear enemy after that dear enemy's own peculiar fashion. In that case he would be speedily covered by extinction. At the end of this most outrageous war every spark of human pity will be needed, but not for those who had no pity. Pity that obscures all sense of wrong and mitigates the gravity of the punishment due to organized barbarism is a morbid growth. Let us keep our sympathy unspoiled, but be sure that it is well directed.

NO DEFENCE

Democracy is no sure defence against war. Accounts agree that a great part of the people of Germany on the one hand, and of Russia, on the other, were as ready to fight as their rulers. The most violent glorifications of the war have proceeded from unofficial persons, who must be presumed to voice the opinion of many others. If the diplomatic correspondence that preceded the war—with all its disclosures of fatuous statecraft riding for a fall—had been published when written, no considerable part of the public in each country would have urged the Government to fight rather than yield an inch. Men are naturally pugnacious enough. Let their national education foster pugnacity, teach that their nation is inherently superior to every other, preach suspicion, jealousy and hate of other nations, insist that war is a necessary incident of human society—and they will fight readily enough, whatever their form of government.

LONELINESS

To review the last novel of Monsignor Benson in the controversial spirit that his mannerisms arouse in persons neither docile nor uncritical is impossible to one who holds in admiration—and who does not?—the eminent ecclesiastic and fine-bred English gentleman who has so lately passed away. This novel "Loneliness," describes a young woman who starts her story with more than the usual advantages, she is about to become a great singer, and she is loved by a young man who is the son of a wealthy father—a father in opposition, but the prospective prima-donna's salary will smooth out many difficulties. The greatest difficulty of all is not of the father's making, and it is only borne in upon the girl after she has allowed herself to fall in love with the son, for she is a Catholic and Max is a Protestant. We leave readers to follow for themselves the course of Marion's ill-starred romance, and to discover the double edge to the meaning of the title, when in loneliness she discovers how little loneliness there is for a strayed child returned to the bosom of its parent faith. All this is written with vivacity and decision and interest, and we perceive with renewed regret how rare a personality has been lost by the untimely death of Rev. Robert Hugh Benson.

LEARNING

Eleven months after Great Britain declared war against Germany, the British public is just beginning to realize, what thoughtful observers have known for some time, that if the war is to be won by the Allies it is mainly England's business, not only on the sea, but on land. It is England whom Germany regards as her enemy from the beginning and it is England whom the facts of the war have now made the leader in the fight. She will now have to take over the heaviest part of the work, or surely as heavy a part as France. For as the situation is to-day among the Allies, the Russians have spent themselves for some time to come, the French have given pretty nearly to the limit of their powers, and from England must come the millions of troops to win the combat, if it is to be won at all.

Since the Marne there have been moments when the French and Russians did so well as to make England's task seem a comparatively simple one. To-day there is a return to that situation: not that the French have been reduced to helplessness, nor that the Russians are by any means to be counted out of it, but because the display of German energy has been such as to call for every ounce of effort that each one of the Allies can put forth. The English have been learning: slowly, after the traditional fashion, but learning nevertheless. Long ago they had learned not to underestimate the German resources. To-day England knows that there is such a thing as German resourcefulness, German wit, as one English writer puts it, and that it bulks mighty large.

German discipline, German thoroughness and preparation were feebly admitted, but always the point was stressed that the German army was stale, complicated, lacking in flexibility. If in case of war things went well the Kaiser might win. If a hitch occurred, the machine would break down, for the simple reason that a machine cannot think. That the German military leaders can think has been shown before this, and very clearly, cleverly and completely demonstrated. For what Germany is doing to-day is precisely the opposite of what she set out to do at the beginning of the war. Then the aim was to settle France swiftly and deal with Russia at leisure. To-day the purpose is to settle Russia swiftly and deal with the Western Allies at leisure. Germany began by attacking in the west and standing on the defensive in the east. She is now hitting out in the east and "standing pat" in the west. Virtually, to quote the man in the street, Germany has swapped horses while crossing the stream, a feat that argues brains as well as will and preparation.

CLEAR VISION

There is no more important piece of wisdom than that of looking at the good in things rather than at the evil. Nine persons out of ten have the eye of a vulture for carrion, but look without looking—to use a Greek idiom—at that which is healthy and alive. But it is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule, or to be conscious that what we have in us that is noble and delicate is not ridiculous to any but fools, and that if fools will laugh wise men will do well to let them.

DO IT NOW

Too much advice is usually given. It is not only the word in season that can be of any avail, and the word in season seldom or never comes to those whose minds are constantly harrowed up and irritated by words out of season. It is a great thing to have a talent for appreciation. He can do much good in the world who recognizes the good other people are doing and tells them of it. More folks than we can imagine are growing fonder and faint-hearted because the cheering and strengthening word in season is withheld.

The effort of the soul must be to fill the mind so full of healthy thoughts that there is room for others—trying not so much to think of what is evil as to think of what is good.—Father Maturin.

ORANGE CREDULITY

GOD PITY THE POOR DUPES

The Detroit Journal, July 5.

Who started the dreadful war? The Orangemen of Detroit and Windsor found out all about it Sunday afternoon in All Saints' church, Windsor.

The cat was let out of the bag by Rev. Canon William Walsh of Brampton, Ont., grand master of the Grand Orange Chapter, Ontario west, Loyal Orange League.

The reverend canon assured his auditors that the full responsibility rested on the terrible Catholic Church, which purposed by this means to check the advance of Protestantism.

He deduced the lesson that Orangemen must cease being quiet, peaceful.

To prove that it was the Catholics who had taken this means of converting Europe instead of stealing out of bed some night, arming themselves with the rifles stored in the church basements and slaughtering their Protestant neighbors, Canon Walsh produced figures to show that the church had suffered a loss of 80,000,000 adherents in the past seventy years. The inroads on its numbers, he said, had prompted the powers at Rome to inspire the Germans and Austrians to attack Great Britain and the countries now fighting with her, the majority of the Catholics, Rome hoped for a check on the advance of Protestantism in the event of a defeat of the allies, he argued.

"What was the cause of the dallying on the part of the Italians in their plans to enter the war?" the canon demanded. "It was the powers at Rome, but all honor to the Italians, they could not be influenced."

He advised the Orangemen to be on their guard. He had heard Orangemen say: "Now, don't let us be all the time agitating against the Romans; let us go along in a quiet, peaceful way and keep out of trouble."

"Now I want to warn you against just that sort of talk," he said to them. "We want to see to it that we keep on agitating, else we shall find ourselves worse off than we are to-day."

"You Orangemen have principles to live up to and you should not forget that. If you are only Orangemen for one day a year, you are nothing but a crowd of hoodlums, and you should take off your regalia and go home. But I am sure you are not that kind of Orangemen; I believe that you are true to your colors, and that you will strive to promote the cause you represent."

"It is all very well for some to tell us that the Romans are not wide awake and pursuing a policy for their own good; we have reason to know that they are active in their own interests, and we are on their trail. I know that the Romans in this country are in possession of all the secrets of the legislatures of the different provinces, and they are making good use of your information, you may be sure of that."

He advised the Orangemen to steer clear of politics, to shun the candidate who rode the Orange horse once a year for political effect.

In the course of his address, he rapped the Dominion Alliance, which was active in the cause of temperance during the last Ontario elections. He charged that the Alliance turned over \$85,000 collected from Conservatives and Liberals alike to the Liberals, who were agitating for the abolition of the bar. This, he said, showed political preference.

LATAPIE'S MOTIVE

We might well forget. For in the light of the Cardinal Secretary of State's message the Liberté interview ceased to matter, almost to exist. His Eminence said: "M. Latapie has not reproduced exactly the thought of the Holy Father in any single point, and in many he has utterly and shamefully misrepresented it." As direct a denial, and condemnation, as could well be given. To which the Liberté replies: "We note, with all deference due to its origin, that this interview comes from the Secretary of State of the Vatican, that is the Foreign Minister of the Holy See. It is an affair, then, of foreign policy, which, as differentiated from dogma, has nothing in it of absolute or immutable. We have already said—and it is an undeniable fact—that German influence, exercised in every way and without anyone to oppose it, has misinformed the Pontifical Court about the State of affairs. We shall be happy if, as the statements in the Corriere d'Italia seem to indicate, the interview, reported perfectly correctly by Louis Latapie, has this excellent result. Such was the object of our representative—to induce the political office of the Vatican to approach, in the matter of German atrocities and their necessary sanctions, the sentiments of humanity and the civilized world."

The Liberté and its representative can be left to be the judges of their own perfect correctness. The simple facts about this latest journalist audience which, as His Eminence

the Cardinal Secretary of State emphatically says, is also to be the last, are that His Holiness consented to receive M. Latapie and spoke with him at some length. M. Latapie seems to have wanted enlightening as to the reasons for and the nature of the neutrality of the Holy See in this war, with special reference to two matters: protest against certain methods of warfare, and the relations between the Holy See and Italy now that the latter has joined in the conflict. His account of the audience not only did not represent but misrepresented what the Holy Father said.

The reason of this seeming aberration is, perhaps, best expressed in the words of an experienced and learned religious in the Sottiglia: "M. Latapie seems to have desired, not to report an interview, but to put forward a thesis. As the Liberté itself confesses, he wished to show that the Pope gets his information only from German diplomats because there is no French Ambassador at the Vatican. The political group to which the Liberté belongs desire to force the French Government to re-establish relations with the Vatican." A worthy object but, surely, not to be effected by such means. Nor is the argument correct. Austria has an Ambassador, Prussia and Bavaria Ministers to the Holy See, and, though they have left Rome for Switzerland, these have still the freest communication with the Vatican. But, also, Belgium, Russia and the British Empire have Ministers in Rome. And as regards France Cardinals and numerous Bishops have been to Rome and have been received in audience since the war began. The Holy Father has been glad to receive them; he has spoken to them fully, he has listened to them gladly, especially as to the deep religious feeling that this war has brought out in the country he has lately spoken of as 'still the Eldest Daughter of the Church.' And the words that the Bishops have addressed to their people on their return—some of which have been reproduced in Rome—show fully how they have understood the neutrality of the Holy See and sympathized with the Father of all in his great sorrow. His Holiness is fully informed of everything.

His Eminence's statement has been well received by the Italian press which had been seriously disturbed by the words attributed to the Holy Father in the interview—especially those referring to Italy—and not entirely reassured by the Osservatore's preliminary warning. Certain partisan organs have fastened upon one phrase in it, out of which they endeavour to make political anti-clerical capital, but their cry finds no echo either in the fair press or in the country which desires least of all things to split itself up into factions just now. More than once during the week the Osservatore, in drawing attention to and protesting against these partisan attempts to sow dissension, has borne witness to the just wisdom of those in authority in Italy in not being led astray by them.—Rome.

THE POPE'S PLAN A SUCCESS

20,000 PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO SWITZERLAND TO REGAIN HEALTH

Rome, July 12.—The Pope has been informed that 3,000 wounded or sick British and French prisoners of war in Germany are to be sent to Switzerland, where they will be placed in hospitals until their recovery. It is learned at the same time that an equal number of wounded German soldiers, now prisoners of war in France, will likewise be sent to Switzerland.

It is understood that preparations are being made to dispose of 14,000 more prisoners in the same way. The foregoing refers to the first fruits of the Holy Father's initiative on behalf of sick and wounded prisoners of war, 20,000 of whom are to be sent to Switzerland to enable them to regain health. One of the Pope's chief instruments in effecting this admirable plan was Count Carlo Santucci, who was sent to Switzerland to make such arrangements as might be possible.

The answer of the Swiss Government was entirely satisfactory. It declared that the Government of the Swiss Confederation was deeply touched by the desire of the Holy Father to take such a beneficent initiative on behalf of the sick and wounded prisoners, all the more since the Government had itself conceived a similar idea, and it stated that Switzerland was willing to put the Pope's plan into effect. The consent of the belligerent governments having been obtained, the humane plan upon which Benedict XV. had set his heart is now in operation.

The population of Switzerland is only about two-fifths Catholic, but there are many reasons to link it very closely to the Vatican these days, although it has no official representative at the Holy See. The Pope has millions of children in the belligerent nations—the people of Switzerland are by speech and descent Italian, French and German, and they are divided in their sympathies; Switzer-

land is geographically almost in the centre of belligerent Europe, the Vatican in the moral centre of the world. Even in the matter of its neutrality there is a close resemblance between the position of Switzerland and that of the Holy See.—Standard and Times.

SOME ANTI-CLERICAL SPUTTERINGS IN ITALY

The Presidency of the Society for the defence of the clergy 'at Bologna has issued the following: "The Presidency of this Society has received protests and complaints from various parts of the diocese on account of insinuations that are being noised abroad, and echoed by certain newspapers, against our clergy, making them out to be guilty of words, behaviour, even of acts, which would place them in the odious position of opposition to the sentiment of the country and the national aspirations of the moment. Without referring to what has occurred elsewhere it suffices to bring to light some of the things that have been said in one or other part of the diocese, though as a matter of fact they are so absurd and contradictory that it would seem superfluous to refute them. One parish priest was absent from his parish for a week and it was noticed that other neighbouring parish priests were absent too. As a matter of fact these good priests had come to the city to take part in a course of spiritual exercises given by the Archbishop. But was it possible to believe that? Of course not. So—these priests had come to Bologna to sign a petition to the ministry praying—that was might come. No more, no less than that. And in consequence of course, all the tears and sorrows of the women who saw their dear ones depart for the front must be put to their charge."

"In other places the tactics were in the opposite sense. Such and such a parish priest, it was said, had openly inveighed against the war from the altar and had said offensive things against our troops, praying for victory for the enemy. The day and hour were specified, and consequently everyone was talking about it. Again, as a matter of fact, on that day the parish priest never said a word from the altar. In another village things were even worse. The story was told, most mysteriously, of a light seen on the bell tower: the archpriest had lit it: on a deserted villa a long way off it was answered by another light: German spies evidently. And so on, in one way or another, exploiting ignorance, exciting passion, inventing insinuations against the clergy, trying to arouse hatred which may paralyze their work. We do not say anything in defence of the clergy because there is no need. Since the day war was declared the clergy have not said a word regarding it except the word 'Duty.' Follows a vigorous protest against the campaign of calumny against the clergy.

But surely such insinuations as those complained of are snowed under by the avalanche of good things that one reads daily on the other side. The Cittadino di Brescia recounts, for instance, how the Colonel commanding the 12th Bersaglieri wrote to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan expressing the pleasure and honor he felt in being able to tell His Eminence of the heroism and devotion of the regimental Chaplain Edoardo Girardi, a priest of his archdiocese, during the late fierce fighting. The young priest had already been decorated with the silver medal for valour. Then one reads of His Eminence's visit to General de Rossi who was lying sick in a hospital just outside Milan, and the General had the opportunity of telling the story of the young priest's heroism to the Cardinal *in voce*. His Eminence then went on to visit the sick and wounded troops in the general hospital in the city. The Duchess of Aosta, on a visit of charity to the wounded in the hospital at Bologna, met there the archbishop of the city on the same merciful errand. And so on, and so on.

And indeed the strange stories about priests do not last for more than a day or two. There was the story of the parish priest of Caporetto, a town which was in Austria, and is now in Italy, who, it was said, was sending messages by a private telephone hidden underneath the altar, and was promptly shot. That story is now authoritatively denied. Also another about the arrest of a number of Franciscans. Also the Cittadino di Brescia is in a position to state that the absolute innocence of the Dominican Friars arrested at Bari will very shortly be authoritatively established. Here in Rome that will cause no surprise for ever since the news of the arrest became known there has always been perfect confidence that the competent authority would find that, beyond, perhaps a certain thoughtfulness, there was nothing that could be laid to their charge.

And Rome? Rome goes on the quiet tenour of its way: it reads its

daily official bulletin recording its 'armies' progress—not enormous when marked off daily on an ordinary scale map but still distinctly visible: 'piano, piano,' it says and goes about its business cheerfully; and it goes to church. Soldiers, especially if they are new to Rome, to St. Peter's; many to kneel at the cross in the pavement above where Pius X. is lying, many in pilgrimage to the now simply beautiful tomb below; parishioners to their parish churches, especially numerous at the Novena functions for the coming feast of their patron saints; thousands of the young to Sant' Ignazio last Monday for the Feast of St. Aloysius of Gonzaga, Patron of the Youth; all to the Gesù tomorrow for the propitiary function, to pray for those at the front; all, more than all, to St. Peter's on Tuesday. Rome is in very truth going to church these days.—Rome.

HOLLAND AND THE VATICAN

The First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted without discussion the Bill authorizing the sending of a special mission to the Holy See: the Second Chamber passed it by 83 votes to 10. The opposition arguments were based on 3 grounds: that of the departure from Rome of some of the diplomats accredited to the Holy See; that it was not certain that it would be through the mediation of the Holy Father that peace would come; that other countries were still unrepresented at Rome. The Foreign Minister, while declaring that the Mission would be of a temporary character, maintained that the only means for working in conjunction with the Holy See for ultimate peace, an object which was to send a representative to Rome. The Minister for the Interior declared that the Protestant character of the nation would not be harmed, and it contained, moreover, a large number of Catholics. No one could deny that the Pope represented a great international power, and Holland was enormously interested in the future peace. The Catholic members took no part in the debate.—Rome.

POPE DISAVOWS LATAPIE ARTICLE

WRITES CARDINAL AMETTE IT REPRESENTS NEITHER HIS WORDS OR IDEAS

Paris, July 20.—An autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, contains the following: "We absolutely disavow Latapie's article, which represents neither our ideas nor words, and was published without our revision or permission." The Pope repeats his previous declaration that his views are to be found in public official statements, and not in accounts of private conversations. To make his attitude still clearer, the Pope enclosed a copy of an interview given by Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, to the Corriere d'Italia, of Rome, and letters of the Cardinal to the Belgian and British ministers to the Vatican, the former condemning the invasion of Belgium and treatment of the clergy, and the latter affirming that the Pope never pronounced against the legality of the blockade of Germany.

Pope Benedict's letter was in reply to a letter from Cardinal Amette, who said that the Latapie interview had produced a painful impression in France.

THE KIKUYU DISPUTE POSTPONED TWO YEARS

The disputants in the Kikuyu controversy are looking forward for the settlement of the difficulties that have arisen to the Lambeth Conference which meets in two years' time. A carefully prepared statement setting forth the causes of the quarrel is, it seems, to be laid before the Conference. Meanwhile the opponents appear to rejoice that they have before them a long period during which the warfare may be kept up, says Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion of Liverpool.

It must be admitted that when the Archbishop of Canterbury undertook to lessen the ardor of the conflict he entered on a task beyond his powers, and his position has become anything but enviable. If he were a curate instead of an Archbishop, he could not be more distrusted as a doctrinal guide. Not only do the leaders of the English Church Union express dissatisfaction with his attempt to solve his statement, but steps are being taken to defeat the policy to which he has given his sanction.

At a meeting of Anglican clergymen in the Grosvenor Hall, Westminster, all present pledged themselves to resist the practice of admitting members of the Nonconformist bodies to communion or allowing them to preach in Anglican pulpits. Will the Lambeth Conference succeed where Dr. Davidson has failed? Is there a single Anglican who is so sanguine as to suppose it will?

CATHOLIC NOTES

There are now 87 Catholic members of Parliament in the British House of Commons.

In the cloister of the Lateran, Rome, is the chair of Pope Sylvester, who died in 335.

James M. Wilson, a non-Catholic, bequeathed \$5,000 to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Denver.

The late General Edward L. Molinieux, of Brooklyn, a non-Catholic, left a sum of \$200 to the Star of the Sea Church in memory of his wife.

The University of Notre Dame has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the former Mayor of Boston, Mr. John F. Fitzgerald.

Mr. William F. Kelly, a prominent lawyer of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Nicholas Brady, of New York, has bestowed upon the Sisters' College at Washington, D. C., \$25,000 for the erection of an administration building.

Rev. Anthony J. Schuler, S. J., pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Denver, Colo., has been appointed Bishop of the new Diocese of El Paso, Texas.

The Catholic Church in the United States now has 85 ecclesiastical seminaries with an enrolled membership of about 7,000 young men studying for the priesthood.

According to the latest statistics that have been compiled it is figured out that there are no less than one hundred and fifteen million Catholics resident in the countries already drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict.

Catholic missionaries in the Arctic regions are suffering in consequence of the war. Furs sold two years ago for \$30, are now worth only \$2. A sack of flour costs \$25, and sugar 60 cents a pound. Coal costs \$40 a ton.

Lady Dorothy Fielding, daughter of the Catholic Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, has been decorated by the King of Belgium with the Royal Order of Leopold, in recognition of her devoted service to the wounded in Belgium.

Rev. Sigourney Fay has accepted the Directorship of Newman School in Hackensack, N. J. Father Fay is to replace Dr. Jesse Locke, who was the founder of this high grade Catholic school for boys. Both are converts and former ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Franz Schneeweis was ordained to the priesthood in Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons and said his first Mass in St. Patrick's Church in Philadelphia. He had been in the ministry of the Episcopal Church for seventeen years.

Miss Van den Heuvel, daughter of the Belgian Minister to the Vatican, who escaped from Belgium in the disguise of a laborer, and joined her father in Rome, was presented by Benedict XV. with a richly chased gold palm, annually given in recognition of work done for the Church by distinguished personages.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward has been asked by the surviving relations of the late Father Maturin to edit for publication a selection from his letters and papers, and will be grateful if any who possess letters suitable for such a book will send them to him at 37 Belgrave Road, S. W. London, England, where they will be copied and then returned.

A press cable dispatch from Rome, dated July 10, says: "The Pope has appointed the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, D. D., auxiliary Bishop of New York, to be Bishop of Albany; the Right Rev. Paul F. Rhode, auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, to be Bishop of Green Bay, Wis., and Vicar General Michael J. Gallagher, of Grand Rapids, to be Coadjutor to Bishop Henry Joseph Richter, with the right to succession as Bishop.

A large party of British women were brought out of Belgium on May 5, where they had been detained since the beginning of hostilities. The American authorities in Belgium arranged for their departure and accompanied them to the frontier, where they were handed over to a member of the British legation staff. The party comprised 33 nuns and 43 women and infants, besides 15 children under sixteen years of age and 1 elderly man. All of them belong to the better classes.

Sir Percy Girouard, R. E., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., of London, England, who has been appointed Controller of the new Munitions Department, is a Catholic and the son of an eminent Canadian judge and an Irish mother. Gazetted at the age of twenty to a commission in the Royal Engineers, he has since had a remarkably successful career. He was railway traffic manager at Woolwich Arsenal, Director of Railways during the Dongola Khartoum expeditions, Director of the Egyptian Railway Board, and Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.