Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917

# VOLUME XXXVIX.

# The Catholic Record

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#### OUR DUTY

noisy leaders, that governments can self-denial. work marvels apart from unity and devotion in the ranks of citizenship. As the War can only be brought to a thoroughly successful issue by the subordination of private and political aims to the common welfare, so the in advance the spurious development after arrangements must comply of his own nation's life when he with the unchanging principles of traced the course of Rome's decline social justice if they are to prove through an iron system of centralizaworkable and promote harmony, tion-the result of insatiable extenbesides satisfying all reasonable re. sion of territory and subjugation of quirements among those who have neighboring peoples. Bad for the imperilled all in the country's ser. conquered, it was worse for the convice.

Here every one of us may find a duty which admits of no question and free man. The omnipotence of law, should entail compensations manifold. Not in the mass only, and by into a narrow circle of thought and way of public assessments, but as an individual obligation to be transmuted into a means of grace. We the Romans, was to keep his house have each to take up our due share in order and be the obedient servant of the burden laid upon the commun. of the State." ity by the War's after effects. The old cynical query, "Who is my neighbor?" must not be heard now; we must each go to the rescue of the fidelity. The "oil and twopence" will not be enough. More, much more, will be needed. Let us look round and select suitable objects of kindly care. To soothe and sympathize with the sufferers within our gates will be our first obligation. Thereafter we should cultivate a spirit of neighborliness that will reinforce the wider effort of the public authority. "Charity" must be interpreted largely; mere doles will not serve. Here all real gospels blend in a grand chorus. Old and new counsels unite in clearing up the divine requirement, made trebly important in these days of trial. Can we not pit of reckless moral suicide, when agree to join hands in self-denying work for the weak and the wounded, following the admirable rule that covers so wide a field of service-"In things essential, unity; in minor matters, liberty, . in all things, charity.'

### SEEING, DOING

We blame our neighbors to the south of us for a defect of sympathy, forgetting that until quite recently war has been a hearsay matter to them. They do not see crippled and warworn men hobbling about, nor catch glimpses of horrors that turn vast numbers of homes into hells of

of the ages. For now indeed in the general common weal. We can only heat of this furnace we discern the hope that the result of the awful One in the Many - "He who conflict so wantonly provoked and advances and yet advances-always ruthlessly carried on, may change advances and yet advances—always ruthlessly carried on, may change turned the discussion upon matters the Shadow in front, the reached the outlook of our enemies, opening of detail in practical adjustment, hand bringing up the laggards." So, up a new and better path to that It is still necessary to correct the then, not for tame enjoyments are we pacific and prosperous future which impression, so widely shared by living to day. All great lives and all true hearts everywhere ardently

various parties and encouraged by voices summon us to work and pray for and consciously labour to make possible !

> THE STATE OMNIPOTENT Little did Mommsen, the great historian, think that he was describing

querors. "The more distinguished a Roman became, the less was he a the despotism of the rule, drove him ction. The whole duty of man, with the humblest and greatest of

Each individual was but a link in the chain of Roman power. Never was such esprit de corps, such a intense patriotism, such subservience men who have paid the price of and sacrifice of the individual to the community. Spite of reactions-Greek culture, Stoic philosophy-the curse of Cæsarism struck down to the roots of the national life. In Tacitus we recognize "a prophet of death and judgment," to quote Bunsen, whose solemn forecasts his countrymen have too soon forgotten. The brutal contests in the Roman arena have their parallels in the sanguinary duels of German students : and the cruel treatment of captives in the galleys of old are outdone by the fiendish devices practiced in unhappy Belgium today. Thus do nations sink, as aforetime, into the they enter the path of unrestrained egotism and ambition.

### THE TRUE CONQUEROR We need not be afraid that these methods of barbarism thinly veneered by professions of regard for the world's progress will ever commend themselves to right thinking people at home or abroad. A more real and tonism, naked and unashamed, is the slipshod habit of accepting cynical

THE POPE AND PEACE

EDITOR OF AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS MAKES WIDE AND IMPARTIAL SURVEY OF SITUATION Those who are now engaged to the full absorption of all their

thought and energy in these vast military preparations, having been given their war tasks at the mandate of the nation, cannot be expected to be thinking in terms of the onlook

ing and gentleminded peacemaker. remembered that last winter there were only two possible sources of influential peace activity, one being the American Presidency and the other the Roman Catholic Papacy. For the past five months we have been numbered among the fighting powers; and the Pope is the only personage in the world now remaining who has sufficient influence from the standpoint of neutrality and the higher interests of humanity, to make a fresh appeal for peace and to

lay down the principles upon which lasting reconciliation may be accomplished. . . . And organs of pub-lic opinion ought to take their part courageously and without flinching in all such discussions with a view to shortening the duration of war if possible. When, therefore, peace is discussed in the German Reichstag, is labored for by Euro-pean Socialists, or is urged by so eminent a neutral as the Pope, the discussion cannot be wholly sidetracked and might as well be taken up in a straightforward way by the press, even though the governments may not find the conditions ripe for successful negotiation of an official character. . . . It is true enough that Germany's struggle for an imperial place in the world brought on this war. But it is only less true that the imperial conquests, ambitions, rivalries, and selfish aims of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy

and France had very much to do with creating Germany's false and belated imperial programs. . . . Americans should not for a moment fail to see that if the larger aims of this war are accomplished the lesser details can be worked out along

lines of sound principle. The Allies are now in some danger of vielding to the guidance of the same false principles that dominated Germany and Austria at the start. insidious poison than that of Teu- The United States regards the cause of the Entente Allies as incompar ably more just and righteous than

slipshod habit of accepting cynical the cause of Germany. Our country became belligerent in order to help faithless men and women. The end the War on sound and lasting evils we need to dread are the sel- principles. President Wilson has stated those principles repeatedly, and they must not be waived. The

and dismissed the Vatican rescript as "made in Germany," or else has such as the nature and extent of indemnification or the Belgium future of Alsace-Lorraine. These discussions have been unworthy in view of the horrors of the War and the great moral value of the Pope's attempt at peace making.

THE POPE'S LARGER PROPOSALS The opening observations of Pope

Benedict express in a general way a yearning desire for the welfare of the nations, deplore the cruelty and destruction of the war, and appeal to Europe to save itself from suicide. The address then proceeds to make practical suggestions. The important and permanent proposals are as follows (this rather awkward translation having been given out by the State Department at Washington August 16)

'First the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right, whence shall proceed a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of arma-ments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the nec essary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitrators or to accept its awards.

When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by insuring through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which, on the one hand, would eliminate any causes of conflict, and on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress." These ideas are in keeping with

those that Mr. Wilson had pro-claimed on behalf of the United States. The Vatican follows our Government in demanding general disarmament and the abolition of militarism as an international menace. It accepts the American demand for world organization for the sake of settling differences between nations occupation. under rules of law, to be duly en-forced. The references to the free ment use of the seas and the protection of legitimate commerce are in accord

with all sound and modern views. The full acceptance of these ideas would insure a permanent peace. The world would thus be made safe for democracy." The objects for which the United States went to war would be fully attained if these prin-ciples as laid down by the Vatican were adopted and put into practical effect.

#### DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT

Compared with these great outlines of world harmony and control by rules of reason and law, the mere take at the outset of a world war. settlement of particular questions The presumption that these colonies by humane motives and as untouched becomes of slight moment. Yet in the Paris, London and New York dis-Yet in must therefore remain permanently ork dis- in British hands is quite too crude cussion of the Vatican document, alost no attention has been given to the important things, while innum erable columns have been given written upon the minor issues. If the principles of disarmament and of the equitable adjustment of disputes can be agreed upon, the detailed applications lost vital importance. As against the clamor of those who oppose the Vatican's suggestions for territorial and pecuniary settlements, we merely place before our readers the calm and moderate language of the Papal document itself. These suggestions, in the version of our State Department, are as follows: "As for the damages to be repaid and other interests should be guaranand the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question of South Africa. England has now than by setting up the general principle of entire and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament ; all the more as one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. If certain particuof Egypt and the Sudan. lar reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed

plication. The irritated criticism of interests to the general good of the hearts as well as in treaties. the Allied press has either disparaged great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old kingdom of Poland, for which, in as to those of Austria-Hungary and particular, its noble historical traditions and suffering, particularly undergone in the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations."

RELATIVE COSTS OF WAR AND PEACE

It should be borne in mind that Pope Benedict is offering general suggestions, and is not attempting to anticipate the necessary judgments of a peace conference. longer the war goes on, the more true it is that questions of mone-tary indemnity lose importance. The Washington financial authorities tell us that as a mere starter the United States must raise in the first war year by loans and taxes twenty billions of dollars. England in three years of the war has spent only 25% more than we are to raise before we have begun to be fairly on a war footing. What we spent in the entire four years of our colossal civil war would now carry us through only three or four weeks of our preliminary effort to help our European friends in a war in which we are not as yet directly engaged. The second year of the war will be much more costly for us. The British and German rates of war expenditure have steadily increased m the start. In comparison with all this destruction of resources, the restoration of Belgium would be the merest financial trifle. It would be like comparing the cost of a street car ticket to the price of a luxurous limousine. Everybody knows that Belgium must be restored and helped. It would probably make for the best future relations if the entire world should join in reconstructing all the regions most damaged by the war. Poles and Armenians have been the chief sufferers. The cost of the war for a single week would probably pay in full for restoring the towns and cities of Belgium and France. A careful inquiry would doubtless show that much of the physical damage to Belgium has already been

Furthermore the adjustment must have the express sanction of other nations. The world cannot tolerate the continuance of feuds that endanger the general peace. Italy's ambitions are somewhat antagonistic as to those of Austria Hungary and Turkey. It will be extremely diffi-cult to settle affairs in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, if indulgence must be shown to the claims of various nations. France

The These games tax the people sively that demand great armies and navies, and slaughter their sons. After all

Official bravado in Germany is kept up, and the press in great part takes orders and joins in helping to blind the German people to the realities. Nevertheless, as we pointed out last month, there was in the Reichstag peace resolutions some gleam of intelligent perception. The German nation likes order and sys-tem, and it dreads the weakness of divided councils and of revolution. The best Germans do not yet see how to transform Germany into a liberal country without losing some of Germany's unity and strength. There is no such potent mechanism in the world as the German Empire : but its mistakes of policy and method are now draining the vitality of the German people and will have to be atoned for through much future suffering. Peace would come at once if German civilians and soldiers could do as Russia has done, and overthrow their masters and leaders. remedied during the three years No people in the world are more since the German armies came into capable of carrying on a great re-Serbia and Roumania will be entitled to generous treatpublic than the Germans ; and their cepudiation of autocracy would give them almost at once the intellectual SOME MISTAKEN PRESUMPTIONS and social leadership of Europe, if hospitals and homes. It must not be supposed for a not of the world. The liberal revo-lution that failed in '48 may be remoment that the world is going to tolerate the principle that "finding is

vived and may succeed seventy later. But it must be confessed that keeping" when it comes to settling the results of the War. Merely because one belligerent rather than the signs as yet are unpromising. The new Chancellor, Michaelis, has another happened to seize and occupy proposed no fresh policies and the certain territories, it does not follow German political reform seems to be presumably that the old time pracindefinitely postponed. It is said that the leaders of the Centrist or tices of conquest are going to be re-Catholic party, working through Austria, had some relation to the The Gercolonies were seized by the British because that happened to be issuance of the Pope's appeal for a very easy step for the British to peace. But we must regard the Vatican movement as inspired solely

by diplomatic intrigue.

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#### CATHOLIC NOTES

The Capuchin order is to arrange on for a building at the Catholic University of America. Father Ven-atius, Superior General, is to select a site for the building.

To succeed the late Dr. Charles C. Hebermann, Stephen Farrelly has been elected in New York to the presidency of the United States Catholic Historical Society. His Eminence John Cardinal Farley is honorary president of the society.

Pope Benedict XV., on the petition of Cardinal von Rossum, has authorized all war chaplains to bestow the Apostolic Benediction on dying sol diers. All indulgences are attached and the Benediction may be given in

The Rev. Herbert Hillenmeyer, chancellor of the Covington Diccese and secretary to the Right Rev. Bishop Brossart, has been appointed an aid to National Food Administrator Herbert Hoover. He will work among pastors and heads of religious houses

From Bishop Faveau, C. M., comes news of the great event which has just been celebrated in his diocese, namely, the three hundredth anni versary of the first Mass said in Hangchow. It hardly seems possible that the faith had a foothold in Che Kiang so long ago, but such is the fact.

The Rev. David W. Hearn, president of St. Francis Xavier College, New York, from 1900 to 1907, died Saturday, Sept. 15, in Newton, Mass., after a year's illness. He was born in Boston, studied at Boston College and later was its vice president. He was vice-president of St.? Francis Xavier College two years before being named president.

May 30 of this year was the hundredth anniversary of the ordination of the first priest to receive the sacrament of Holy Orders in New England. He was the Rev. Denis Ryan, who spent a good portion of his priestly life on the Catholic missions in Maine, especially at White field and Damariscotta.

A so called anti-sectarian amendment, which, if it becomes a part of the Massachusetts State Constitution, will prohibit the expenditure public of money for any private educational or charitable institution, was passed by the constitutional convention in Boston by a roll call of 275 to 25. The amendment is aimed principally against Catholic

His Grace the Most Rev. George Mundelein, D. D., officiated at one of the most memorable events in the annals of the Archdiocese of Chicago when he laid the corner-stone of the new Quigley Preparatory Seminary. The magnificent structure, the project of building which was launched little more than a year ago, is already well under way, and Sunday's cere mony marked a notable step towards its completion.

Upon advice from the Navy and Army Department, Creighton Medi cal College, of Omaha, Neb., is premmediate gr paring for of highly proficient seniors of the class and hastening the graduation of the entire class by running the school right through the summer months. This enables graduation of present juniors in January instead of June. These men would be reous, Colonel Roosevelt cordially leased at once for service in the army He Spanish Catholics are taking special interest in the forthcoming beatification of Mother Patrocinio Quiroga, abbess of the Carmelite convent in Guadalajara, a celebrated Spanish religious. The "Nun of the Wounds" as she was called, owing to her great devotion to the Five Sa red Wounds, was a high favorite with Isabella II., grandmother of King Alfonso, who takes a deep interest in the cause of the venerable relig-Should the last stage of her ious. canonization be reached next month there will be great rejoicing through out Spain. Press despatches from Washington state that word has been sent out from the Apostolic Delegation that two of the five episcopal sees in the United States, made vacant by the deaths of members of the hierarchy, have been filled. The Right Rev. J Henry Tihen, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed Bishop of Denver, &Col., succeeding the late Right Rev. Nicholas C. Matz, D. D. and the Very Rev. John J. Cantwell. of San Francisco, has been appointed Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, succeeding the late Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D. The Presbyterian and Westminster has the following: "Raymond Robins, the well known and honored leader in religious and social work. Though in his is typically Protestant in his point of view and yet we are informed by a writer in a recent number of the Congregationalist that his interest in religion dates from his contact with members of a Jesuit mission during his sojourn in the Arctic regions; before that he had been an agnostic, but these men convinced him that there were at least a few found that will be accepted by French chose him as Headquarters Chaplain. religious people who were unselfish in their devotion,'

and Italy must subordinate particular aims to general principles.

WHY THE WAR MUST GO ON The trouble is that the great governments of Europe do not really want or believe in disarmament, arbitration, freedom of seas and the wise devolution of menacing empires. and the simplest form possible under the ritual. The interests of the plain people who live in these European countries are not served by their ruling classes. Statesmanship in Europe thinks and acts in certain grooves. The military and political castes have their professional games to play, and these are deadly to the common people. oppres for foolish schemes of empire

the world cannot be made "safe for democracy" until democracy comes into its own in the leading nations.

GERMANY STILL OBDURATE

endurance and vain remorse. They had their own Armageddon once, but in their train. Private and personal sluggish. We see and hear, and should feel the pangs of the maimed and broken. The tragedy of it all should melt our hearts. Shall we affect sorrow over ancient martyr. doms and turn away from the insistent appeals at our doors ?

Flag-days and well-advertised war funds open our purses and chequebooks: but we are rather lacking, some of us, in the quick sympathy that goes out to meet and relieve for the interplay of these ordinary commonplace trouble. It is to be forces on the stage of affairs, we hoped that allour social relationships will be purified and quickened by the knights who have vowed themselves fiery trial through which we are to the service of humanity. These passing, not the least the community of suffering which is the very essence of the charity that crowns all other virtues. Many of us shrink from vicarious participation in severe forms of pain and loss. We have to overcome this tendency-to catch some of the mingled fortitude and tenderness which the perfect nurse and surgeon show in the hospitals and clearing-stations. The rich have to learn something from the poor; the leisured who revel in cherished refinements that have cost no selfsacrifice to put themselves imaginatively in the place of the mutilated soldier or bereaved family upon whom the greater burdens of warfare have fallen.

With St. Paul, we need more than ever to acclaim Love as fairest and With vulture beak ; yet the high best, not in itself alone, but as being the cause of all that is best in other things. With the seers and singers who have made the dull world glorious as the scene of human growth into angelic form we reaffirm

fish pursuit of gain and pleasure. which bear along certain disabilities good, if it is to prove real and lasting, ciates for the very opposite of the is closely bound up with communal reason that induced her to go to war. welfare. Happiness is not "our being's end and aim," although a have seized. The French say that great poet said it was. There is a joy in suffering, a solace in sacrificial endurance for noble ends. Pagan courage may nerve men to

daring deeds, and the expectation of earthly honors and rewards will with Austria, and which they began always reconcile the virile to pains and dangers; but, while allowing must give the palm to the stainless are they who sit on spiritual thrones. who judge the course of human events and motives. History embalms their words and achievements. They are the true and final aristocracy. We bow before them without of empires dominate the world more shame. Sword and fire cannot destroy their primacy, nor can time and change subvert their beneficent influence. At length all rule, authority and power shall reflect their serener confidence in eternal right. So from age to age the Promethean fire glows and spreads. The cross-bearer is victor in the long

struggle with ill : "Each nath his lonely peak, and on each heart

Envy or scorn or hatred tears life. long

soul is left

And faith, which is but love grown wise, and love And patience, which at last shall

overcome.'

It is not a grateful task thus to point a moral from ancient and in principle and do not purport to be

danger is that America's assistance will be used by her European asso-The British say they will up the German colonies that they Alsace-Lorraine must be taken away from Germany by force. The Ital ians say that they must have con siderable portions of Austria which they had not pretended to claim during the long period of their Alliance to claim only after Austria was involved in war and was apparently approaching defeat at Russia's hands. This war, as we have so often stated, is the climax of the mad imperial rivalries of the Eur opean powers. It would be a shocking thing if America's enormous sad rifices in entering the War were to be used chiefly in assisting several of these European empires to enlarge their holdings and consolidate their positions. The thing that is wrong is the system itself. America did not go into the War to help one set securely by crushing their rivals.

THE VATICAN ADDRESS These remarks, if somewhat rudely frank, are made from a sense of duty

in view of the tone in which many newspapers in Allied countries and not a few in the United States made haste last month to assail, as if with nervous alarm, the noble and benelcent peace address issued from the Vatic Pope Benedict's outline of a peace basis consists of two parts namely, that which is fundamental, permanent, and of immeasurable im

ortance to all the people of the world; and second that which has to do with specific adjustments. The spirit of the Pope's address is lofty. impartial and sincere. The propos-als, as respects essential things, are precisely those that President Wilson has more than once laid down. The suggestions concerning matters of

in justice and equity.

"But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them, are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restored. Therefore, on the part of Germany, there should be the total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory ; on the part of the other belligerents, a similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards territorial questions, as for instance, those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is room to hope that, in consideration of immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine them in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account, as far as is just and sible as we have said formerly, the the call of the hour and the travail modern history in the interest of the other than tentative in concrete ap- if occasions arises, adjusting private

for times like these. It follow, on the other hand, that they ought to be given back to Germany These outlying regions of Africa and these undeveloped islands of the southern seas ought not to be regard ed as the private plunder either of England or of Germany. They should be administered for the public good, under public auspices. Self. governing South Africa should take her place at once as a full member of the family of nations. German Southwest Africa should in due time become an equal member of the

spected by all the nations.

South African Confederation. Geran and English commercial, mining annexed Egypt, precisely as Austria a few years ago annexed Bosnia. And England should certainly continue to administer Egypt, with a view to the protection of all interests

BOUNDARY ISSUES

Over against all the Pope's wise peace, the press of Paris reiterates only one phrase: "We must have Alsace Lorraine." Pope Benedict suggests that the Alsace Lorraine question be settled upon its merits. It is no longer a French question. The peace of the world is involved in having this matter determined permanently. It will soon be fifty years since France relinquished her claims upon Alsace-Lorraine. A vastly larger thing-the final defeat of Germany's schemes of military dominance the issue in the present War. How- him to this position. Alsace - Lorraine restored to France, we cannot afford to have the return accomplished as a result of military thing to be gained is that Alsace. Lorraine shall cease to be a bone of and Germans alike in their inmost

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S LETTER ON ARMY CHAPLAINS

Writing to the Knights of Columagrees with them upon "the urgent and navy medical corps. need for additional chaplains." furthermore makes the statement that had his services been accepted he would have chosen a Catholic priest as his chaplain at Head. quarters

"If I had been allowed to raise the division of volunteers which Con-gress authorized me to raise, and had been given a brigade as I requested, should have appointed as Headquarters Chaplain, Monsignor Vatt nann, a retired chaplain of the Regular Army, and a member of your Church. He is by birth a German, but he is as straight an American and as good a citizen as is to be found and with the object of building up, slowly but surely, the native peoples of the admirable work done by various Catholic chaplains last year on the Mexican border, including my friend Father Joyce, of the Regula

Army. I am absolutely certain that and noble suggestions for world over in Europe the Catholic chap-peace, the press of Paris reiterates lains will do the same kind of admirable work that they have done in Mexico. One of the two or three greatest and most heroic figures of this war, is that of the great Catholic ecclesiastic, Cardinal Mercier of Belgium.'

Mgr. Vattmann, to whom Colonel Roosevelt refers, was the first chap lain of any denomination to be made a major in the United States Army. A special vote of Congress and Senate was at the time required to raise ever much we might like to see seventy-seventh year he is at present engaged as military chaplain of one of the largest forts in the country conquest, apart from assurances of forty years age and has seen service of every kind in our various wars, including our conflicts with Indian tribes. Colonel Roosevelt contention. An adjustment must be had notified him of the intention to --- America.