

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

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OUR DUTY

It is still necessary to correct the impression, so widely shared by various parties and encouraged by noisy leaders, that governments can work marvels apart from unity and devotion in the ranks of citizenship.

Here every one of us may find a duty which admits of no question and should entail compensations manifold. Not in the mass only, and by way of public assessments, but as an individual obligation to be transmitted into a means of grace.

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.

With St. Paul, we need more than ever to acclaim Love as fairest and best, not in itself alone, but as being the cause of all that is best in other things.

of the ages. For now indeed in the heat of this furnace we discern the One in the Many—"He who advances and yet advances—always the Shadow in front, the reached hand bringing up the laggards."

THE STATE OMNIPOTENT

Little did Mommsen, the great historian, think that he was describing in advance the spurious development of his own nation's life when he traced the course of Rome's decline through an iron system of centralization—the result of insatiable extension of territory and subjugation of neighboring peoples.

Each individual was but a link in the chain of Roman power. Never was such esprit de corps, such an intense patriotism, such subservience and sacrifice of the individual to the community. Spite of reactions—Greek culture, Stoic philosophy—the curse of Caesarism struck down to the roots of the national life.

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.

It is not a grateful task thus to point a moral from ancient and modern history in the interest of the

general common weal. We can only hope that the result of the awful conflict so wantonly provoked and ruthlessly carried on, may change the outlook of our enemies, opening up a new and better path to that pacific and prosperous future which all true hearts everywhere ardently pray for and consciously labour to make possible!

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 outlook and gentleminded peacemaker.

These ideas are in keeping with those that Mr. Wilson had proclaimed 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 under rules of law, to be duly enforced.

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 address of the pontifical peace address issued by the Vatican.

The irritated criticism of the Allied press has either disparaged and dismissed the Vaticancript as "made in Germany," or else has turned the discussion upon matters of detail in practical adjustment, such as the nature and extent of Belgium indemnification or the future of Alsace-Lorraine.

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.

When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to 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.

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DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT

Compared with these great outlines of world harmony and control by rules of reason and law, the mere settlement of particular questions becomes of slight moment. Yet in the Paris, London and New York discussion of the Vatican document, almost no attention has been given to the important things, while innumerable columns have been given written upon the minor issues.

As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question 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.

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 the 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 possible as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and, if occasions arises, adjusting private

interests to the general good of the 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 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 judgment of a peace conference. The longer the war goes on, the more true it is that questions of monetary indemnity lose importance.

The Washington financial authorities tell us that as a mere starter the United States must raise in the first 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.

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SOME MISTAKEN PRESUMPTIONS

It must not be supposed for a moment that the world is going to tolerate the principle that "finding is keeping" when it comes to settling the results of the War. Merely because some belligerent rather than another happened to seize and occupy certain territories, it does not follow presumably that the old time practices of conquest are going to be respected by all the nations.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S LETTER ON ARMY CHAPLAINS

Writing to the Knights of Columbus, Colonel Roosevelt cordially agrees with them upon "the urgent need for additional chaplains." He furthermore makes the statement that had his services been accepted he would have chosen a Catholic priest as his chaplain at Headquarters:

"If I had been allowed to raise the division of volunteers which Congress authorized me to raise, and had I been given a brigade as I requested, I should have appointed as Headquarters Chaplain, Monsignor Vattmann, 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 in this country."

BOUNDARY ISSUES

Over against all the Pope's wise and noble suggestions for world 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.

hearts as well as in treaties. Furthermore the adjustment must have the express sanction of other nations. The world cannot tolerate the continuance of feuds that endanger the general peace.

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. The interests of the plain people who live in these European countries are not served by their ruling classes.

GERMANY STILL OBDURATE

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.

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UPON ADVICE FROM THE NAVY AND ARMY DEPARTMENT, CREIGHTON MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF OMAHA, NEB., IS PREPARING FOR THE IMMEDIATE GRADUATION 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 released at once for service in the army and navy medical corps.

Spanish Catholics are taking special interest in the forthcoming beatification of Mother Patrocinio Quiroga, abbess of the Carmelite convent in Guadaluajara, a celebrated Spanish religious. The "Nun of the Wounds" as she was called, owing to her great devotion to the Five Sacred Wounds, was a high favorite with Isabella II, grandmother of King Alfonso, who takes a deep interest in the cause of the venerable religious. Should the last stage of her canonization be reached next month, there will be great rejoicing throughout 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 Thien, 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, S. J., 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, is typically Protestant in his point of view and yet we are informed by a writer in a recent number of the Congressionalist 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 religious people who were unselfish in their devotion."

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Capuchin order is to arrange soon for a building at the Catholic University of America. Father Venantius, Superior General, is to select a site for the building.

To succeed the late Dr. Charles C. Hohmann, 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 soldiers. All indulgences are attached and the Benediction may be given in the simplest form possible under the ritual.

The Rev. Herbert Hillenmeyer, chancellor of the Covington Diocese and secretary to the Right Rev. Bishop Brossart, has been appointed 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 anniversary of the first Mass said in Hangebow. 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 Whitefield and Damariscotta.

A so-called anti-sectarian amendment, which, if it becomes a part of the Massachusetts State Constitution, will prohibit the expenditure of public 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 hospitals and homes.

His Grace the Most Rev. George W. 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 ceremony marked a notable step towards its completion.

Upon advice from the Navy and Army Department, Creighton Medical College, of Omaha, Neb., is preparing for the immediate graduation 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 released at once for service in the army and navy medical corps.

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