

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### ABOUT CRITICS

A contemporary seems somewhat perturbed at his "pestilential critics." He should, however, be glad, because critics, pestilential or otherwise, are not wont to level attacks at things that are dead. So why be wrathful. If we cannot see eye to eye with critics we should go on our way serenely, not stopping to waste time on acrimonious and ineffective discussion. But intelligent criticism is a tonic. It wakes up the slumbering and injects vitality into the apathetic. It clears the brain and convinces us that our rut, sacrosanct though it be to us, is not the only way. Personally we have no enmity towards this type of critic. In battle array he is fearsome and if we cannot see the wisdom of his campaign his honesty of purpose compels our admiration. There are others who masquerade as critics. Their characteristic is garrulity. They talk much and say nothing. From premises born of ignorance they deduce conclusions which accord with their antipathies. Perchance our contemporary had these "critics" in mind. If so why wax wrathful over verbal deserts where never blooms a flower of direction or of intelligence and which exist as examples of empty verbosity.

### SPLENDID TESTIMONY

Canada is bearing splendid testimony to a spirit of calm and high patriotism. It is neither swayed by any wind of intolerance nor given to unrestrained jubilation. Each one is doing his share in his own place. Though we stand not with our soldiers in the stricken field yet we can render service to keep our flag unstained. This service may carry with it the merit of sacrifice; it may compel our generosity, but we are, as facts attest, willing to contribute our quota to the Empire. The manner with which the Patriotic Fund has been hailed by the country and the magnificent response that it has evoked are proof and to spare that Canada is on the firing line.

### YOUTHFUL DEGENERACY

Some men and women alarmed at the spread of youthful degeneracy are trying to arrest it by timely instruction in matters of health and sex. The cardinal point of their campaign is the imparting of knowledge which they deem necessary as a safeguard against sin. Knowledge of health and sex is oftentimes necessary. Through parental neglect the young may wander into dangerous ways. But adequate protection is not guaranteed to the youth by knowledge. Many who are versed in the matters of sex follow the line of least resistance and are not unacquainted with the divers phases of sensuality. Others, whose heads are crammed with knowledge, look out from prison-cells. Sex-hygiene, administered by trustworthy persons who can be depended upon not to encourage morbid curiosity by detailed information, has its uses. But no amount of sex hygiene can protect him whose will is not strengthened by the practices of religion. To act in accordance with the knowledge given he needs the disciplinary power of religion. Otherwise the young who are instructed only in matters of sex and health will crumble and fall in the storm and stress of temptation. It seems to us that some educators forget or do not advert to the essential needs of human nature. Put God on their programmes; saturate the atmosphere of their schools with prayer and hope and faith and they will have fewer occasions to mourn over youthful degeneracy. We hope that the teaching of sex hygiene will never be included in the public school curriculum of Canada. Individual instruction may benefit a child, but matters of sex, dealt with in public and before the many, cannot but be in our opinion a source of great danger. May we suggest to these educators to glance at the methods of the old school-masters. They lived when the world was Catholic and when faith inspired the works of genius they admire. They educated and mould-

ed the children of the world. They strengthened them by austerity and purity: and when these children went forth to work they had something better to learn upon than mere knowledge. They had faith to illumine their path and hope to sustain and charity to fill their hearts with sweetness. In a word they had sternity with which to measure life's values. As educators these old schoolmasters wrote their successes in golden letters in the pages of history. And their methods are in vogue to day in every Catholic institution.

### THE SOCIALIST

Mr. James Huneker, the critic and novelist, gave some time ago his impressions of a visit to the East Side of New York. The East Side has representatives from all the nations. He found that in some districts many books were studied and digested: books of solid worth, not "best sellers" or other flim flam alleged "literature." "I suppose," he said to a venerable patriarch, "the socialist and settlement works have improved the East Side." The old man roared and then explained his mirth. "Socialists! What are they? They have stirred up my people with fine words and empty phrases. Oh the dreamers! You Americans are smarter. When the dollars arrive you are satisfied: they are your heaven on earth; but for the poor who know nothing, have nothing, golden words fill them with hope. Better the vile tenements than the slimy deceptions of Socialism."

### NOT SO VOGLEROUS

The advocates of culture as a substitute for religion are neither so numerous nor so dogmatic as a few years ago. The bloom is off the fad. Some writers talk about it, but their culture, as evidenced by their books, consists largely in depicting the adventures of folk who have not an elementary idea of morality. Men about town have a pitying condescension for those who frequent churches not because they are cultured but because the conduct of those who believe in God and His punishments is a rebuke to loose living. Messrs. Arnold and Emerson looked upon culture as a life purifier, but their beautiful moonlight does not help us who have to live in the sun. Left to itself culture breeds idleness, cynicism or corruption. This is the testimony of all history. Even Goethe, much quoted nowadays, is, when stripped of his rhetorical finery, a very tawdry specimen of a man.

### WHAT WE BELIEVE

We have read lately that the Church is opposed to temporal interests. The accusation is based on the assertion that Catholics are taught to so work for eternity as to come to undervalue the things of this present life. But our friends forget that the Church's teaching with regard to the paramount importance of salvation is no wise opposed to the legitimate interests of modern life. Otherwise the conquests of genius, the trophies of art and commerce would be as vanities. But such is by no means the mind of the Church. Catholics who have ennobled the world by the splendor of their achievements in every department of human activity did not believe that the Church was a barrier to progress. What the Church teaches is that exploits of discoverers, of statesmen, of artists, are in themselves of no real value unless by a right intention they are brought into connection with our spiritual life.

### SUPPORT IT

The Catholic Truth Societies are rendering invaluable service to the Church. Their booklets dealing with current issues and explaining Catholic doctrine should be in the hands of our people. They are well within the most modern means. It is pathetically futile to not complain and wax angry when anti-Catholic lecturers disturb our cities. But when we have facts and know our history we can show that our indignation is based on reasons which must appeal to the fair-minded. These purveyors of antiquated fable and calumny exercise an influence upon those who through environment and education are willing to believe anything that

is antagonistic to the Church. The intelligent Catholic layman can do much in lessening the power of these itinerant fire-brands. He can get a better hearing than the priest who in these matters is regarded as a special pleader. Take the resolution to patronize the Catholic Truth Society. Find out how she regards Socialism. Study what she has done in the past. Know her services to education, etc. Knowledge will quicken our pride in her and enable us to meet misrepresentations. Ignorance is shameful and culpable. Invigorate the home atmosphere with good literature.

### CARSON AND THE KAISER

The Ulster Guardian emphasises the responsibility of Sir Edward Carson and the Orangemen of Ulster for the inception of the present disastrous war. Carson repeatedly threatened to set up a Provisional Government in Ulster on the day the Home Rule Bill was enacted, and there is no use now in pleading or arguing that such action was regarded as compatible with loyalty to the Crown. The Northern Whig, a leading Belfast Unionist organ, said: "When the Home Rule Bill becomes an Act three-fourths of the people of Ulster must become either traitors to the Covenant or rebels to the Crown." The Guardian quotes the pronouncements reproduced in our columns recently in which Captain Craig, Mr. James Chambers, M. P., and other leading Unionists expressed their predilection for German rule. Most significant of all is the reminder that Sir Edward Carson just a year ago was invited to lunch with the Kaiser at Hamburg, and accepted that invitation at a time when Orange Ulster everywhere was threatening to transfer its allegiance from King George to Kaiser Wilhelm. Most significant of all is the statement that the Mauser rifles landed in Ulster in the early days of this year came from Germany, and were distributed throughout the province at a time when it was overrun with German correspondents, agents, and spies who, besides fomenting the spirit of rebellion, were actually giving drill instruction to the Carson Volunteers in Ulster. Since the war began two of these gentry have been arrested as enemies of Great Britain. There seems, unfortunately, no room for doubt that the Kaiser in heading for war against Great Britain counted on the certainty of civil conflict in Ireland. What Sir Edward Carson's responsibility is in that circumstance needs no accentuation.—Glasgow Observer.

### A MAN OF DIPLOMACY

AMASA THORNTON IMPRESSED BY NEW POPE'S PERSONALITY

A man of diplomacy, a cool, level-headed leader, a man of even temper who can face a tremendous emergency dispassionately, a man of the school of Cardinal Rampolla, with a keen reverence for all the traditions of the Vatican, loyal, a foe of everything that smacks of so called modernism in the Church, pious and utterly devoted to duty; that is the impression Pope Benedict XV. made upon an American who had a chance several years ago to meet and to know the man who is now the head of the Catholic Church.

It was in 1907, when he was then Msgr. Della Chiesa, holding a minor post in the Vatican, that the present Pontiff was in a position to meet men from foreign lands and to make his personality felt. One of these men was Amasa Thornton, a New York lawyer who went to Rome on a mission connected with the emigration of Italians to Cuba. Mr. Thornton had a number of interviews with Msgr. Chiesa and met him frequently in other ways.

"The present Pope is a man trained thoroughly in the Vatican," said Mr. Thornton. "His twenty five years of service there has thoroughly imbued him with all the traditions of the place he now holds. He belongs to the same school and is much like Cardinal Rampolla. He was the Cardinal's right hand man and was with him in all of his diplomatic endeavors. The training he received under Pope Leo XIII. has made him a firm upholder of the old etiquette, as was Leo.

"I was there at the time when Mr. Taft was at the Vatican in reference to the monastic orders in the Philippines. Msgr. Chiesa had been retained in the papal state department by Cardinal Merry del Val from the preceding papal household.

"He was a man after Pope Pius' own heart and was, I believe, very close to him. While not as aggressive as Pope Pius, I think he was his adviser in the reforms that Pontiff promulgated. He brought from his earliest training under Pope Leo and with Cardinal Rampolla during the latter's attempt to avoid a break between the Church and the French government a thorough schooling in diplomatic art.

"I found Msgr. Della Chiesa a man

of even temper, who never lost his head and was never angry. He was one of the kindest hearted men I ever met.

"I think that this present emergency brought about his election. He was chosen not because he was a builder or a constructive genius, but because he was recognized as a safe leader for the Church when all Europe was in arms.

"The new Pope as Archbishop of Bologna has had occasion to show his stand in matters of faith more than before. He is very much against modernism of any kind in the Church. He belongs to the old school on all religious and moral questions. He is very pious and scrupulously devoted to duty.

"The new Pope is pleasing to meet. He stands 5 feet 11 inches and is well built. His movements are quick and he has an engaging personality. He convinces one at once of his earnestness. He is familiar with important issues. He is quick to grasp and quick to act. He is courteous and at the same time guarded in his response. As far as relations between the Church and State go, I believe he will be a man who will preserve the status quo of the Church.

"And finally Americans will be interested to know that Pope Benedict is a strong believer in everything American. He believes in America and in the Catholic Church in America. He believes the Church here is in as good a religious condition as anywhere, and better than in most places."—N. Y. Sun.

### SOUTH AMERICAN SLANDERERS

THE CHURCH'S GREAT POWER IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. Hilliard Atteridge in the August Month concludes his highly interesting and useful series of articles on the Church in the South American Republics, and exposes the lying character of the attacks upon her by outlining the actual position of the Church in that Continent and the good work she is doing there. The condition of the Church all over the ten Republics is, he says, a "highly satisfactory one," the last sixty years having witnessed a great change. To begin with, "every Republic, except Brazil, proclaims in its constitution that the Catholic Faith is the religion of the nation," and even in Brazil there is a Papal Nuncio accredited to the Government, and the new President has just "given most satisfactory assurances to the Catholic leaders." Moreover, even there the Church "is perfectly free, religious Orders are allowed, and are prosperous, and all but 100,000 of the population are Catholics." ("Statesman's Year-Book," 1914.) On the list of the founders of the Blessed Sacrament Chapel in Westminster Cathedral, London—the gift mainly of South American Catholics—appear the names of the Presidents of six of the Republics.

Throughout the Continent of South America there has come a great revival and deepening of Catholic life among the people. Seminaries, colleges, and schools have been multiplied. "In this connection the Salesian Fathers deserve special mention. The people are earnest and active in the practice of their religious duties; for example, in several Republics thousands of men of every class make retreats of eight days under more rigorous conditions than in England; and there are "active charitable brotherhoods of laymen in every great city and in many of the smaller towns." Only a few months ago Colombia made the Eucharistic Congress at its capital, Bogota, a national celebration, and commemorated it by a monument with an inscription to "Our Redeemer, Jesus Christ, in the august mystery of the Eucharist." Peru has lately reintroduced religious instruction into all the national schools. In Chili the Church is in "a most flourishing condition, and exercises an ever-growing influence." There is no lack of vocations, and the highly efficient seminaries send out a body of priests "with a high reputation for learning, zeal and discipline." There are many houses of Religious Orders, too; the Churches are "crowded at Mass after Mass every Sunday by congregations in which men often outnumber the women," and the retreat movement has assumed remarkable proportions, 300,000 men having made retreats in ten years. Economic progress and the social betterment of the workers has also been most marked. Nuns serve the hospitals. In Argentina a few years ago a petition of the Freemasons was rejected because it was hostile to the Catholic Church, which the Republic was bound to defend. The women of the Argentine are magnificent Catholics, and have purified the stage. "A number of Catholic politicians have placed themselves in the front rank of the social reform movement," and secured some excellent measures. Divorce in those Republics where it is permitted is merely a legal separation, and no marriage is possible during the lifetime of either party.

These are merely scraps of the evidence given by Mr. Atteridge to

show that "in the ten Republics Catholicity is a living power with a hold on the people that is ever becoming more and more widely effective." The one power that can do any good at all is the Catholic Church. "The only dangerous opponents of the Church's beneficent action are the groups of doctrinaire Liberals. The emissaries of such organizations as the Evangelical Union of South America are not a danger; they are only a nuisance." They make no headway among the Catholic peoples, and are wasting time and money in useless effort. The only result of their propaganda is to cause among the South American a feeling of outrage and insult at the stream of calumny poured forth in Europe and America in order to obtain a few thousand pounds from credulous subscribers. We may conclude by quoting a scathing passage from a recent issue of the Southern Cross, the great English paper published at Buenos Ayres:—"These men," says the editor, referring to the Protestant proselytizers, "are given a free hand here to preach in their churches and in the open streets. They are never molested by word or deed, although the offences against good taste to which they are guilty would bring a blush of shame to the cheek of a Paris apache. We have seen them distributing tracts and vilifying the religion of the country at the church doors and at the gates of the cemeteries on the Day of the Dead. . . . The truth of the case is that these canting hypocrites are a complete failure. The results of their proselytizing work in Latin America are practically nil, and the old women who finance the colporteurs are being deceived. Besides, these people are producing a very bad impression of the Protestant Church in Latin America. We do not object to these men asking money from their co-religionists, but we do object to the lies about Latin America which they disseminate over the world. And in the long run they do nothing except waste time and money and bring discredit on their own countries." Would that the hirelings of these societies and their subsidizers could see themselves as others see them!—Glasgow Observer.

### POPE'S MOTHER RECEIVES GLAD TIDINGS

MARCHESA EDWIGA DELLA CHIESA WEEPS WHEN SHE LEARNS OF ELECTION OF HER SON TO PAPACY

A telegram from Pogli, the home of Benedict XV. to Rome, gives an account of the reception there of the information of the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa to the Papacy. The family of the newly elected Pope reside at Pogli. The message was received at their villa during the mid-day meal. The mother of the Pope, Marchesa Edwiga Della Chiesa, was seated at the table when a rush telegram was received announcing the election of her son Giacomo as the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. The venerable lady, now an octogenarian, was overcome by tears and almost swooned away. The family weeping for joy, pressed around the Marchesa congratulating her, and telling her how happy she should be. The scene was too overpowering for description. Calming her intense emotion almost immediately she thought herself that her first concern should be to turn to God who had so singularly crowned her declining years with such a wonderful blessing, she went immediately to the cathedral to offer there her sincere thanks. All Pogli followed her to the church, literally dancing with joy. After giving thanks to God, the thoughts of this devout woman was for the poor. She bestowed on them 5,000 lire. Notwithstanding her advanced age the Marchesa set out at once for Rome. She was joined on the next day by her sons.—Chicago New World.

### PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE

MR. BALFOUR HOWLED DOWN

In the House of Commons recently the Prime Minister submitted a statement regarding the prospective proceedings of Parliament. When Parliament last adjourned on account of the war and political controversy was suspended, it had been the avowed intention of the Government to place the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill on the Statute Book before the session closed. "That intention," it is hardly necessary to say, remains unchanged," added Mr. Asquith. Negotiation was still proceeding, and it was still hoped that something in the nature of a settlement might be reached by agreement. Mr. Bonar Law, who followed the Prime Minister, expressed the hope that some method would be found of avoiding the raising again of controversial matters during the present session. Mr. Redmond in his speech, said that neither he nor his colleagues nor he desired to introduce controversial topics, but they did claim that the circumstance of the war should not be allowed to damnify the Home Rule position.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

It is officially announced that Cardinal Dominic Ferrata has been appointed Papal Secretary of State. At least 5,000 Catholics recently marched through the streets of South London in honor of the London martyrs of Henry VIII.'s time. Father Delahaye, S. J., the learned Bollandist, has been awarded the Sainclair prize by the Academy of Belles Lettres in Paris for his essay on the early martyrs. Two English Jesuits, Father Cortis and Father O'Connor, the world-famed astronomers, are being sent out by leading astronomical societies in England to observe the solar eclipse. Every year 30,000 Protestants in the United States join the Catholic Church. This is not a vague estimate. It is taken from figures supplied by the bishops, who, at almost every confirmation service, have converts to confirm. It is the average from a number of recent years' harvests. It is reported that all the monks of the austere Carthusian Order, who were expelled from France, who are of military age, have returned to Grenoble, where is their mother-house and exchanged their white habit for the uniform of the French soldier. The other day, says a Times telegram from Brussels, a distinguished Jesuit was walking in Brussels when he saw a man coming toward him dressed also in the garb of the order. He greeted him in Latin, but the other made no reply. Thereupon the Jesuit went up to the other and pulled at his beard, which came off in his hand. The man was shot a few hours later. Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—Six nuns in the convent of St. Charles at Nancy are mentioned in army orders for the splendid devotion they displayed in nursing over 1,000 wounded soldiers in their establishment, despite the incessant and murderous bombardment which has continued since August 24. The Sisters stuck to their post while the civil population completely abandoned the town. Those mentioned are Sisters Rigarel, Collet, Remy, Milliard, Rickler and Gartner. Seven members of the Society of Jesus have offered their services to the War Office as chaplains, and have been accepted. Most of the seven have offered themselves to the Military Arm, but one, Rev. Sir Wm. Heathcote, will be appointed to the Navy. It is open to the War Office to send their new chaplains out with the expeditionary forces or retain them in garrisons. At the moment the reverend gentlemen concerned are awaiting orders, and prepared to carry out any duties assigned them either at the seat of war or at home. Pope Benedict XV. held his first consistory Sept. 8 and signaled by conferring the red hat on Cardinals Anthony Mendes Bello, patriarch of Lisbon; Guiselay Menendez of Toledo (Spain); Archbishop Piff of Vienna, all of whom were elevated by the late Pope Pius, and on Archbishop Johann Czernoch, primate of Hungary, the last being a new appointment of the cardinalate. The Pope delivered an allocution in which he urged the necessity of fervent prayers by the faithful of the world for the end of the war in Europe. Religious feeling throughout the world, he said, must be strengthened and elevated as the only remedy for the evils of to-day. Monsignor Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, received a cable recently from Rome, in which Pope Benedict XV. extended the Apostolic benediction to the delegation, the clergy and the laity of the United States. The dispatch was in reply to a message sent to the Vatican by Monsignor Bonzano, which said: "I pray Your Holiness to accept the respectful congratulation and homage of filial obedience and reverence, with the wish of long and happy pontificate, in the name of the delegation, the clergy and the faithful of the United States, who implore your Apostolic benediction." The cable reply is signed by Cardinal Ferrata, the newly selected Papal Secretary of State, and says: "The Holy Father, Benedict XV. welcomes the homage and expressions of filial piety sent by Your Excellency, in the name of the delegation, the clergy and the faithful of the United States. He heartily thanks and blesses them, and in particular Your Excellency." The Rev. Theophile Van Dyke, a Protestant missionary, who has just returned to his home in Waterbury, Conn., from Africa, tells what he considers the most significant religious enterprise he encountered in a three years' experience. An earnest Catholic missionary priest, Rev. Pierre Cathabome, stationed at Sonkara, North Africa, where the fight for church existence is active, said, Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, rather than give up his station resorted to capturing and raising for exhibition purposes young lions. He takes the cubs from the mothers at the peril of his life and pets them and finally gets fancy prices for them for exhibition purposes. Besides his church, which the lions keep going, the zealous clergyman keeps a pharmacy in operation, which is a real godsend there.

### IRELAND TO-BAY

People who visit Ireland to-day see little of the dullness and apathy which was so dishearteningly to be observed among the young men in the towns and villages, a short time ago, says the Sacred Heart Review. One of the best of the indirect results of the Volunteer movement is that it has given the young men something more interesting to do than lounging idly about on Sundays. Now in all parts of Ireland the young men meet twice every Sunday for drills and practise marches. This is good for them physically and morally. It means a healthier and a cleaner manhood.

### CARDINAL BOURNE

ON "CONSCIENCE IN WAR"

Cardinal Bourne, in an article on "Conscience in War," which appeared in the London Standard, said: "War cannot in itself be a sin, since God Himself has actually commanded war on many occasions, and even aided His own people to obtain the victory by miraculous means. It is quite certain that God cannot at any time, have done or commanded anything sinful. Moreover, in the New Testament the profession of arms is treated as a perfectly legitimate one; special favor was shown to officers of the Roman army (Luke vii. 2-10; Acts x). St. John the Baptist, far from advising soldiers to abandon their calling, urged them to be careful to observe military discipline (Luke iii. 14); and our Lord not only foretold the coming of war in the future (Matt. xii. 36); but declared that He came 'not to bring peace, but a sword,' and we are told in the Apocalypse (xii. 7) that there was war even in heaven. . . . It follows that a nation does wrong in making war only when its cause is a manifestly unjust one and on the other hand a nation which refused to go to war for a just cause would certainly be acting against Christian principles.

"It should be observed also that the question of the justice of any particular cause of war and the consequent legitimacy of the appeal to arms is not one that can be decided offhand, or which private individuals are, as a rule, in a position to determine. Let us suppose the extreme case of a nation which believes itself to have a divine mission to conquer the world. Such a nation would be bound in conscience, on its own principles, to make aggressive war on all other nations, and would be right in doing so, as long as it held its mistaken belief. Other nations would naturally desire to convince it of its error; but their only effective way of doing so would be to overcome it by force of arms, and so demonstrate the falsity of the principle responsible for the aggression. Neither side could then be fairly accused of making war unjustly, though, of course, abstract right could only be on one side; the aggressive party would be acting with a false conscience, but not against its conscience; it might be in some ways to blame for its mistaken belief, but its conscience once being formed it would be bound to act as its conscience required, and could not be blamed for doing so."