

The Catholic Record

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1923

"THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE"

The Church Unity Octave begins on January 18, the feast of the Chair of St. Peter at Rome, and ends January 25, the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul. This week of prayer for the reunion of Christendom was inaugurated by a group of earnest and fervent non-Catholic clergymen on whose souls weighed heavily the scandal of endless Christian divisions. Under the motto "That they all may be one," taken from the prayer of our Lord for the Unity of His Church, they published a little magazine, The Lamp, through which they earnestly sought to enlist others in their crusade of prayer for a reunited Christian Church. Eventually they became Catholics and priests, and now known as the Fathers of the Atonement they continue their publication and add to their prayers the ineffable mystery of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and still all their prayers, all their Masses and all their lives are devoted to the one object: "That they all may be one."

The various and insistent movements towards unity amongst our separated brethren, pitifully inadequate though they be, are yet consoling in the extreme, inasmuch as the necessary, first step towards unity is to recognize the evils of division. We have repeatedly referred to these movements as an evidence of the Spirit of God moving over the waters who in His own good time will bring order and beauty and unity where now is chaos and void.

We were struck, therefore, with the same thought expressed by Dr. Middleton, a non-Catholic clergyman, whose book, "Unity and Rome," we recently brought to the attention of our readers.

"Lovers of Unity," writes Dr. Middleton, "see in the movement now under way the finger of God. They think of the Spirit of God brooding over the waters at Creation—bringing order out of chaos. Another chaos has invaded the world—seeking to rend the Church against which Christ promised the gates of hell shall never prevail. Once more the Spirit of God—this time in His divine capacity as the spirit of Truth—is brooding over the waters, enlightening men's understanding, recalling to their minds the will of Christ, showing them the evil results of going contrary to that will, holding out before them the blessings that wait on Unity."

And what Catholic enjoying the blessings of Unity, secure in the apprehension and possession of Christ's divine plan of Unity, but will be moved to more fervent participation in the Unity Octave on reading these words of this sincere Anglican clergyman.

"Besides these official actions of bodies of Christians, there is another powerful agency at work, namely, prayer—the most potent of all because behind it is the faith that moves mountains. Thousands of individual souls throughout the world are praying for Unity. Bishops, clergy, inmates of religious houses, the Pope, are daily praying that the will of Christ regarding His Church may be fulfilled. Each year on the 25th of January—the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul—and during the Octave, the Holy Sacrifice and the prayers of the faithful are offered for this intention. God is not unmindful of the

prayers of His Saints. The great moving force—the work of the Holy Ghost—is gradually illuminating the hearts and minds of men, impelling them to definite action towards Unity. The Spirit of God is brooding over the waters."

We subjoin a page from the Ontario Ordo which supplies a beautiful and appropriate prayer for the Unity Octave and for the daily prayer of everyone:

At the meeting of the Bishops of Ontario in January, 1921, it was decided that henceforth the Church Unity Octave shall be celebrated from January 18th to 25th.

In the Diocese of Toronto, in all churches having a resident pastor, five decades of the Rosary will be recited for the intention of the Octave and then the following:

Antiphon: That they may all be one, as Thou, Father, in Me and I in Thee: that they may also be one in Us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me.

Verse: I say unto thee that thou art Peter. Response: And upon this rock I will build my Church.

Let us pray: O Lord Jesus Christ Who saidst unto Thine Apostles, peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you; regard not our sins, but the Faith of Thy Church, and grant unto her that peace and unity which are agreeable to Thy will; who liveth and reigneth God forever and ever. Amen.

O God of unity and peace, grant, we beseech Thee, in the holy name of Jesus, that we who are of many races and tongues, may be united in heart and mind in all that pertains to the advancement of religion and the best interests of our country, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH

There is going on at present at Bastrop, in the State of Louisiana, an investigation into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan which culminated in murders of unparalleled atrocity. What is now going on is not precisely a murder trial; but the presentation to the Grand Jury of the evidence on which the authorities will ask that indictments for murder be found. The evidence on which indictments are secured is the same as that on which convictions for murder will be sought later on.

What gives the proceedings unprecedented importance is the fact that in the eyes of a continent the Klan itself is on trial. Louisiana papers state that Morehouse Parish, the scene of the murders and their investigation, is about equally divided between Klan and anti-Klan sentiment, and that both sides are armed and at fever heat. Neighbor is arrayed against neighbor, brother against brother and in some instances father against son. Hatreds have been engendered and feuds have arisen, we are told, that probably will last for generations. Newspapers of the State which did not support Governor Parker give him unstinted credit for his fearless efforts to restore the majesty of the law in this welter of savage passions. The New Orleans States, though opposed to the Governor politically, says that "no act of his administration reflects more credit on him than that of despatching the State militia to Morehouse Parish." Yet the same paper in one of its numerous editorials on the subject, says:

"Judge Coco ought to insist, if he is correct in saying that the State can get a change of venue, that the trials of the miserable wretches who slew in cold blood and with the very refinement of cruelty a hero of the War and an estimable citizen—because they dared to oppose the villainies of a secret organization—shall be held in some other parish."

"Far be it from The States to impugn the integrity of the people of Morehouse. But if these trials are held in Bastrop (the County or Parish seat) there is the risk that innocent men, under the pressure of an aroused public sentiment, will be convicted, or guilty men, under the same conditions, go free. "In other words, the local conditions are such that no twelve citizens of Morehouse should be shouldered with the responsibility of rendering a verdict in these cases. Only a disinterested jury should sit upon them."

Under such conditions the investigation was carried on by officials of the Federal Department of Justice,

and under the same conditions men and women are now giving their evidence.

The leading American newspapers have staff correspondents on the spot; and the prominence and space given to the daily reports are evidence of the deep and widespread interest taken in this duel to the death between law and anarchy.

One would think that from many points of view the proceedings these days at Bastrop are of vital interest and of exceptional news value; but as our own newspapers give the matter little space or none at all, we subjoin here a summary of the medical testimony. The doctors are eminent in their profession, one having performed over 6,000 autopsies, the other over 800.

Dr. Charles W. Duvall and Dr. John Lansford, State pathologists, who made autopsies on the bodies of Daniel and Richards, were among the first witnesses called at the morning session. Dr. Duvall stated his positive conviction that the murdered men were tortured by some especially prepared mechanical device before they were finally put to death and that this instrument must have been a device that fitted a human body, with auxiliary devices, after the fashion of manglers, that pressed down and crushed the shoulders, arms and legs of the victim in vital spots. In this manner, the pathologist testified, the murderers inflicted a slow torture on their victims. He was unwilling to offer an opinion as to how long the torture lasted before death finally came to free Daniel and Richards of their agony.

"Both Dr. Duvall and Dr. Lansford stated positively that the explosion of dynamite in Lake La Fourche which brought the bodies to the surface could not have dismembered them and that the absence of heads, arms and feet was due to atrocities for which medico-legal history, according to Dr. Duvall, held no parallel."

Dr. Duvall during his examination used the word "tortured."

"Tortured," exclaimed the Attorney-General. "What is your opinion on that?"

"I believe the men were most inhumanly tortured." And Dr. Lansford was asked: "Do you think it was possible to have inflicted these tortures without a specially constructed device for inflicting human torture and suffering?"

"I do not," said Dr. Lansford. "I cannot conceive of this thing having been done by anything other than an instrument specially constructed."

Witness after witness have positively identified members of the raiding party that kidnapped the unfortunate men as well known officers of the Klan.

J. S. Norsworthy, a giant weighing three hundred pounds, and a prosperous planter, told of his connection with the Klan and why he left it. He testified to the general conditions of chaos and terrorism obtaining. In answer to the query, "Have the legal authorities been superseded by this order (the Klan)?" he replied, "Yes, sir, that's true. I've been told that the District Attorney and two-thirds of the Grand Jury are Klansmen and that no convictions against the Klan can be obtained."

Though threatened with assassination Norsworthy expresses contempt for the "skulkers" who are afraid to face a man openly.

Robert L. Dade, Mayor of Mer Rouge, an ex-Klansman, was an exception to the sullen, reluctant witnesses who "didn't know" and "couldn't remember" anything. Mayor Dade in the witness box testified that "before the advent of the Klan in Morehouse Parish, Mer Rouge was a quiet, peaceful and contented village, a village that was safe to live in and upon which there was the blood of no citizen."

"Now lifelong friends have become enemies, whole families have been separated and a bitterness hitherto unknown has come into existence. Since the Klan came into the parish there have been disorders, disturbances and atrocious murders."

"He pictured the little town as being in a state of chaos and terrorism."

"That is what the Ku Klux Klan has done for us."

All this and much more was known when the Klan organ, Dalton's Weekly, came out assailing the officials, condoning the murders, and defying all efforts to pre-

vent the recurrence of such things in the future. For instance, the Klan organ after bitterly attacking Attorney-General Coco as a one time Mason now a Catholic (whether or not he is a Catholic we don't know) the writer asks: "Is his record such that he can investigate and prosecute Masons and Protestants of Morehouse Parish and State of Louisiana? Shall he decide the use of sword and bayonet and machine guns in a Protestant's country?"

Such are the conditions in Morehouse Parish, where Louisiana's Governor is "battling for the honor of Louisiana and also for the honor of the United States."

It is a duel to the death between the forces of law and order and civilization life on the one side, and the rule of the mob inflamed by the basest passions of which fallen human nature is capable on the other.

While it is saddening to find Christian clergymen defending the Klan, its purpose and its methods, the article from the Methodist Bulletin, which we reprint elsewhere in this issue, is a welcome sign of a wholesome reaction.

FRANCETAKE A MOMENTOUS STEP

During the past week France has taken the momentous step of advancing into the Ruhr valley and taking over the huge industrial plants of Germany there situated. This step is disapproved of by the British Government and by the vast majority of the British newspapers. The United States, in so far as official opinion is expressed by the American "unofficial" observer and otherwise, also disapproves; and the American press generally comments quite unfavorably. However, American opinion is rapidly coming to the point where the United States will have to decide definitely to get into the European game or get out.

The complete break between England and her European Allies on this question, though ominous, may not lead to the rupture of the entente on other matters. Indeed Bonar Law's last words to Poincaré at Paris were to the effect that he did not think the French plan would work, but that if it did no one would be more pleased than he. Secretary of State Hughes, though suggesting other means, said in his recent speech:

"We have no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the War or of her just obligations to make reparation for the injuries due to her aggression. There is not the slightest desire that France should lose any part of her just claims."

Wise or unwise, fruitful or futile, just such means as France is now taking were provided for in just such eventualities as has come to pass. In that part of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with reparations is found this clause:

"The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such Government measures as may be necessary in the circumstances."

The Reparations Commission decided that Germany was in voluntary default in the deliveries of coal and timber; the British representative, agreeing to the fact of the default but claiming, in effect, that Germany had done the best she could and should therefore not be adjudged to be in "voluntary default." But he stood alone except for the unofficial American observer who criticized the terms of the Treaty itself as being too severe.

France acted promptly on the decision of the Reparations Commission. Why France is taking this step and what she hopes to gain is made clear from the secret report of Mr. Dariae who was commissioned by Mr. Poincaré to investigate the industry and economics of the Rhine provinces. It was published in the Manchester Guardian on November 2nd; there has been no repudiation of the report nor denial of its accuracy on the part of the French government.

Some extracts from this confidential report throw light on the reasons for the French advance into the Ruhr industrial region and indicate that it is far from the insane project some would have us believe.

In any case, it is worth while knowing something of an issue that at present is engaging the attention and dividing the opinion of the whole world.

Mr. Dariae's report thus describes that part of Germany of which France now assumes control:

"The feature of this region of occupation is its very accentuated industrial character, which makes of it a pledge in our hands of quite the first importance for the recovery of the sums which Germany has undertaken to pay us."

"In existing circumstances, indeed, the Ruhr, and in particular the region of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Ruhrort, which we are occupying, and which forms its head, constitutes the principal element of German wealth, which is based entirely on iron and coal, their transformations and their derivatives. The majority of the great German consortiums have been formed there, and the ten or twelve industrialists who direct them rule, directly or indirectly, but absolutely, the economic destinies of Germany. (Metallurgy, coal, coal derivatives, dyestuffs, manures, shipping companies, import and export of raw materials or manufactured goods.)"

After giving some figures as to coal and coal derivatives Mr. Dariae continues: "This tar, distilled and redistilled, in turn produced the benzols, phenols, and the multitude of by-products which supplied the monster dyestuff factories, the factories making the pharmaceutical products with which the Germans inundated the world, the factories for the synthetic perfumes which they mixed with the French products of natural origin, etc."

"Perfumes, medicaments, dyestuffs, tars and tar derivatives, ammonium sulphate, the foster-father of Germany's agriculture, metallurgical coke indispensable for her blast furnaces and for the French blast furnaces—all this is obtained only from coal. But after the loss of the Saar (18 million tons) and of the Polish section of Upper Silesia (28 million tons) practically all the production of German coal is concentrated in the Ruhr basin (115 million tons out of a theoretical total of 145 million tons, of which 20 millions have to be reserved for deliveries to the Allies.)"

The report then goes into detailed statistics of production and values showing how completely the whole prosperity of Germany is bound up with the Ruhr industries. Even the intensive German agriculture is dependent on the fertilizers here produced, a fact which is illustrated by the quotation from Vogler, Stinnes' chief lieutenant: "In Germany the potato is a coal by-product."

"We occupy, indeed, the greater part of the basin, [and this was before the recent advance] in which there have been established the blast furnaces which produce the cast-iron, as well as the ports of the Ruhr and the Rhine through which these blast furnaces are supplied with ores. Thus we cut in two the metallurgical establishments; we can, when we wish, separate from their coal, their ore, their cast-iron and steel production, the connected and complementary establishments which only complete their products in unoccupied Germany; we can utterly disorganize the industry of the potentates of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort."

"At the moment the German state is unable to pay us from its normal resources. . . . But there are in Germany coal syndicates, iron, steel, dyestuffs syndicates, etc. If any Germany is to pay us it will be that of the Stinnes and Thyssens and Krupp and of the great syndicates, the true holders of German capital; the Germany of the great consortiums will find abroad all the credits it desires. We must therefore retain at all costs our means of eventual action against this producing Germany, which has succeeded in organizing itself. . . ."

Here is revealed what France has in mind. The German Government is weak at home and has no credit abroad; the German industrialists are all powerful at home and command practically unlimited foreign credits. The weak German Government menaced as it is by reactionary monarchism and communistic socialism is powerless to reach the wealth of the industrialists by any effective taxation or levy on capital. The French are now in such a posi-

tion as to have these billionaires at their mercy, and to take effective means of making them pay. Dariae's report says so in so many words:

"One of these means, which we might suggest to the German Government if it took too long over thinking of it, should be to impose a participation of the State in the profits of the exploitation of the capital represented by the great industries; the compulsory creation of shares representing for each enterprise one-fourth or one-fifth of its capital, and their assignment to the German Government, under the control of our Committee of Guarantees, would, for example, constitute an easy levy on the capital of these industries, of which we should then have every interest in facilitating the development. Another conceivable method would be for these securities to serve as the basis of an international loan, which would at once relieve the finances of the Germans. It is clear how the possession of the pledge which we hold in the Ruhr invests our action of persuasion or constraint, is it not possible to imagine a utilization of the Ruhr by a collaboration, a friendly entente between France and the Allies on the one part and Germany on the other, with permanent control of its means of production."

The last paragraph suggests mutual and profitable agreement between French and German capitalists of industry. The following elaborates this point: "The ironmasters of the Ruhr have available (in times of normal production) indefinite quantities of coal, but quite insufficient quantities of ore. . . . The iron-masters of the Lorraine group have available twice as much ore as they can work. . . . Hackneyed conclusion, a hundred times repeated: the French metal industry cannot live without German coke, the German metal industry can only reach half its full development if it is deprived of French ore."

Out of this situation may develop, as the New York Times puts it, "a supernatural combination of iron, steel and coal interests which would be all powerful on the Continent," which, this paper considers, "would be the beginning of worse troubles than we have yet seen."

It is impossible to forecast the outcome. The breach in the entente may be disastrous for France and for the world. It is certainly dangerous in the extreme. But from the foregoing considerations it is possible to understand the motive behind France's latest step which has given an electric shock to an already unstable world.

CO-OPERATION FOR FARMERS

By THE OBSERVER

Herbert W. Little has a most interesting account in a recent article in The Daily American Tribune on agricultural co-operation in the State of Wisconsin. The farmers in that State are solving their marketing problems through one of the largest systems of co-operative associations in the United States. The middleman is beginning to take the count. Co-operatives are operating successfully in fourteen branches of farm activities. A business of sixty-six million dollars a year is being done. The organizations have been evolved through a long period of development and with some State aid and supervision. The success of the movement in the State of Wisconsin is due in part to the fact that there are a great many Scandinavian farmers there; and these have behind them the experience of the people of their native lands where co-operation is an old story. In the Scandinavian countries the governments have long taken a great interest in agricultural co-operation.

Wisconsin produces three quarters of the supply of cheese for the United States; and of the 2,000 cheese factories, about 800 are co-operative. There are 600 co-operative associations for the shipping of live stock. It was in Wisconsin that the first of such associations in the United States was established in the year 1908. Of the 835 creameries, 380 are co-operative. Of 57 co-operative shops started, 40 are in operation.

There are 98 feed, elevator and produce companies; 27 potato shipping associations; 123 community breeders' associations; 214 mutual insurance companies; about 480 mutual telephone companies; 6 tobacco marketing associations and

6 fruit exchanges. Most of the co-operatives in Wisconsin started out as small concerns, dealing only in essentials, and have been developed under careful handling.

These particulars may be of some interest to Ontario people for purposes of comparison with the progress of the co-operative movement in this province. Ontario holds its own well by comparison; but the movement is capable of very great extension. The direction in which it has made the smallest advance, at least comparatively, is in the matter of the buying and selling of ordinary household supplies in the ordinary shop, and by the average family. There is room there for a very great extension of the co-operative system.

Recent discussions in this province show that there is a tendency here as elsewhere to organize the retail business and to enter into general agreements to keep up prices. Of course, a movement of that sort may get by for a while; but in the end it will defeat itself by impelling the public to take steps to protect themselves; and one of the ways in which they can protect themselves is, the formation of co-operative societies.

A correspondent of America recently gave some time to looking up some of the retail prices in New York and the wholesale prices of the same goods paid by the same retailers. Names, dates, and business addresses were given in all cases. Profits ranging from sixty to one thousand per cent. were shown. And New York is not in this respect different from any other city or town. The other day, a shop was pricing goods; and a certain article was to be priced. It had cost a hundred dollars wholesale. A hundred and fifty dollars was added to the price. And the shopkeeper got it. That's not legitimate business; it is just piracy. It is not, however, as manly as piracy, for the pirate takes some chances; and if you can hit harder or shoot quicker than he can, you get clear; but in the business piracy of the present day, the pirate gives you no chance, and he takes no risk himself. He robs his victims without the slightest chance for them to hit back at him.

Well, the fact I am stating is coming home slowly to the minds of many people; and so it is that so many are beginning to think of the system of co-operative shopping, so that they may be relieved of the necessity of making fortunes for a lot of people in the course of making both ends meet, sometimes with insufficient means. The more the facts become known the more will people turn to the idea of co-operative shops. That's why I return every now and then to this subject.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE WORLD has been so long used to regarding the Scandinavian peoples as irrevocably Protestant that news of conversions to the Catholic Faith among them is apt to come to many as a surprise. And yet there have been many such conversions, and that of men of note, within the past few years. Indeed, in that way as well as by natural increase and conservation of resources in other ways, the Church has been making steady progress in all of the three countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark, embraced in the general term, Scandinavia.

A QUITE recent conversion of this character is that of a well-known Lutheran minister of Copenhagen, Pastor Clausen, whose path to the Church had been beset by many difficulties. Appalled by the disintegrating processes which have characterized Lutheranism, no less than Protestantism generally in the past two or three generations, study and contemplation led him to look towards Rome as the one immovable centre of Christendom. This tendency—for he was frank and outspoken about it—led to his being accused of disloyalty to the national church, and he was summoned to stand trial before the Council of Lutheran Bishops. In their presence he courageously avowed his belief in the doctrines and principles of the Catholic Church, and was accordingly without further ado, deprived of his ministerial status.

At this juncture Pastor Clausen had recourse to the Jesuits at Ordrup, by whose advice he entered into retreat, made his profession of