The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919 FRIENDSHIP How many matters of social and intellectual interest modern life presents to observant and thoughtful people! When Addison and the other pioneers of periodical literature wrote letters to ladies in the Spectator and Rambler they seem to have taken for granted that covices were ingrained in the feminine nature. Mental feebleness and merely imitative morals were The events and educational developments of the last century have riddled these notions, and it is quite time that both men and women ceased to regard their higher interests as distinct; as a matter of fact they are largely identical. Where they appear to be opposed or to overlap and so come into conflict a happy solution can only be found in a mutual consideration of one another's claims. This cannot be promoted by vain jangling on rival platforms or by controversial pamphlets and satirical articles in party newspapers. As a rule people are not ethically reformed in masses. It is by the slow and gradual participation defrauded of stamp revenue by the in common tasks and the easy com-panionship which insensibly leads accorded Ministers and members of both to view things from the same standpoint that a common ground is attained. We need only instance stood to be the Parliamentary franks certain typical professions in proof of Mr. Herbert Mowat and Mr. John this. Artists of most kinds learn to adjust their affairs on a common basis, while religious and philanthropic workers speak and act to gether for ends which tend to throw sectional interest into the shade. Now and again indeed the unworthy motive will come into play with disastrous effect. This only shows how impossible real comradeship is to men and women who cannot cut flattery, and jealousy of others in tion of the leader of the Union the same field of toil; the bond that

themselves adrift from pretence, links those who claim to live far from the storm and fret of selfish passion must take account of spiritpassion must take account of spirit-ual needs which alone can round off to the charges so specifically made the daily life and bring it into harmony with the noblest ideals and hopes. But how great is the reward of those who have clear glimpses of a world that has outgrown the coarse hungers of turbul- that Mr. Murphy would be the first ent times-who have renounced the apish and tigerish tempers which debase mind and heart, giving ready to be in his seat when the House met response to all refined and generous after 8. But he had received some inkling of what was coming, and while he was in the precincts of the House of Commons on the evenand dissipates clouds of prejudice ing in question he could not pluck up that mar the best friendships! A courage enough to enter the chamber well-known writer truly and suggestively remarks that "one can Murphy, nor would one of Rowell' always judge what sort of men a woman has about her almost before the small tribute of moving the adjournment woman has about her almost before she speaks — just as you can never easiest way out was the best, they regard as a gentleman a man who has thrown in his lot with a bad feminine type when young." Only seat and spent some time reading through equal intercourse on the Hansard. He could then have risen lines of mental and moral aspiration on a question of privilege and made can both work out their redemption any defence that he was able to from vices that ruin and errors that hinder their upward progress. The his seat, and again he could have hinder their upward progress. The his seat, and again to world has known many great friend risen and made his defence, but ships, not all between the sons and daughters of genius, who, it must be considered beyond the property of the owned, have not seldom failed to that his colleagues (who were rejoin maintain the high pitch of their ing over his political extinction) did early experience. Perhaps as Jean not think it was necessary for him to make a reply to the Murphy charges nearness wears away the bloom of affection. The gross requisitions and that, as he was sick, he was going away to the South for a rest. His journey South did not take him and trifling incidents of bodily pres-ence gather as lamp smoke around Niagara Falls. After enjoying the the pure white flame of love. As returned to the House of Commons the echo is always of more syllables and, although twice challenged by the farther off our call starts, so must the soul from which we desire reply to Mr. Murphy, he remained a fairer echo not be too near ours."

faint at last."

of the Tory members, who are known to be anything but friendly to the cult of Rowellism, are incensed at the methods resorted to by the President of the Council in order to achieve his ends. They have discovered what they regard as a flagrant abuse of the privilege of the quetry, extravagance, and the lighter of the three tailors of Tooley Street who make up the Rowell party. It is not unlikely that the matter may be brought to the notice of the merely imitative morals were assumed as their natural heritage. House. It certainly is the duty of the Opposition to take immediate steps to bring the Government to account for abuse of the franking system by some of its supporters.

Thousands of copies of a pamphlet been circulated broadcast through the mails by the Rowell party of three. The pamphlet is printed on expensive paper and has an expensive cover. It is entitled, One Year of Union Government; Address of Hon. N. W. Rowell of Bowmanville, December 17th, 1918. This phamphlet has found its way chiefly to women voters. It is a crafty and disingenuous speech made in reply to the attacks upon the author in the House by Hon. Charles Murphy. These thousands of copies of Mr. Rowell's speech have been sent through the mails free of Parliament? The franks used in this case are "H. M., M. P.," and "J. H These initials are under Harold, who constitute Mr. Rowell's

entire Parliamentary following. The title given to the speech apparently is intended to convey the impression that the pamphlet Government publication, but it is nothing of the kind. It is merely belated attempt to escape from the deadly effects of the exposure made in the House last Session by Hon. Charles Murphy, and to which Hon. N. W. Rowell made no reply in Parliament, where his accuser was armed with further ammunition which would have completed the humilia brigade that betrayed Laurier and Liberalism.

The pretence that there was some rule or procedure to prevent Mr. against him is pure fiction. On March, 19th, 1918, when Mr. Murphy rose at 6 o'clock and caught the Speaker's eye, just before the adjournment for dinner, Mr. Rowell was in his seat. Therefore he knew speaker when the House resumed its sitting after 8 o'clock the same the House of Commons on the even-

The next day, Wednesday, March 20th, 1918, Mr. Rowell was in his

silent as the Sphinx. These facts have to be borne in One solemn thought should hallow every friendship. Walter Savage

Newton Wesley's Bowmanville speech. Newton Wesley's Bowmanville speech. Landor has expressed it in words of almost unequalled pathos. He makes Æsop warn his fellow thus—"There for use when they move for parare no fields of amaranth on this ticulars about the defrauding of the tion in Parliament may have them side of the grave; there are no voices, the Bowmanville Speech by means revenue through the circulation of O Rhodepe, that are not soon mute, of the Parliamentary franks of the two members of the Rowell party. however tuneful; there is no name, with whatever passionate love re- into this matter the question might peated, of which the echo is inot also be asked whether the printing of this speech and the paper were

STATE OWNERSHIP

RELIEVES CAPITALISTS OF RISK RESPONSIBILITY AND WORRY

Now that capitalistic and great financial interests have come out as ardent advocates of State ownership of railways it may interest reflective readers to think over what one who has deeply studied these questions has said on the subject. It may lessen the sympathy for those despoiled railway magnates, and lessen also our pride in the great democratic progress we have made in guaranteeing the multi - millionaires security for their capital while relieving them of all risk and trouble. There are many investments in other businesses great and small that the constraint of the prussia. 3. They are Catholice, and know that their liberties would dis-Government would be welcome to take over on the same terms. Hilaire Belloc writes :

Modern public enterprise boasts that it tends towards municipal ownership and State ownership. It does nothing of the kind. It tends and now actually exercises not State and municipal ownership but State and municipal profit gathering for capitalists! capitalists! A town proposes to own' its tramways. Desiring to 'own' its tramways, what does it do? Does it confiscate them to its use? God forbid! That would be Socialism. Does it put a tax upon the rich and with that tax gradually purchase the tramways? Good heavens, no! It borrows the tram-ways at so much per cent; in other vords it guarantees the owners of the rails, the vehicles, etc., a fixed toll to be levied from the commonwealth free of their old risk and trouble. It solemply consents to a tax upon the community and makes itself the gatherer of that tax. But the town does so (a critic may say) under a sinking fund, which will at available for reinvestment : in other words, the system leaves the original owners and capitalism in general a little stronger than they and it were

Secondly, that the rate of new borrowing for new experiments is carefully arranged to be very much more rapid than any chance of repay ment can be. The few rich capital ists have found that they can trick the community by so simple a trick as 'municipal enterprise,' back it for all it is worth—while it pays them-and now after some seventy years of such experiments, States and towns are far, far more strictly tied to the few owners of the means of production than they were at the beginning. It was intended that beginning. It was in they should be so tied."

PRUSSIANISM EAST AND WEST

The Rev. J. J. O'Gorman, D. C. L., C. F., sends us the following notes on the question of the German frontier, which is one of great importance for Catholics, as regards both the East and the West.

'We went to war not to dismember Germany, but to destroy militarism and Prussianism. German militarism we have destroyed, for it is clear that the peace terms will be such that it will be nigh impossible for it to revive. Unless we are careful, however, we shall leave Prussianism en-trenched in both East and West.

First of all there is Danzig. a pity that the Allies did not carry out what was said to have been the intention, and insert in the original armistice terms the military occupation of Danzig. Over four months have passed and newspaper correspondents gravely inform us that the Allies have not yet decided to make
Poland independent of Prussia by giving her the banks of the Vistula with the necessary port of Danzig. Why this real or elleged consideration for to the sea rather than separate East Prussia from the rest of Germany? East Prussia is already separated from Brandenburg-it is separated by Polish speaking and formerly Polish-owned territory. By recognizing this geographical and ethnographic

any man.
"The other obvious instance of

ROWELL'S BIG BERTHA

own private funds. In other words, was the pamphlet printed as a Government publication at the expense of the country? And is this what Rowell means when he talks of propose of Mr. Rowell's well-known ambition to the leadership of the state distinct from Germany and under French military, political and economic control. This surely is preparing for another war or another Bolshevist revolution, and is in disaccord with our just war aims. Even this Chauvinistic solution would became members of said board of trustees the plaintiffs have been more and more unfaithful to the duties imposed upon them by the decd, and have managed said business with great waste and extrava-gance, and upon a basis the reverse of Christian, and have shown a tyrannous disposition toward all accord with our just war aims. Even this Chauvinistic solution would leave the right bank of the Rhine and Westphalia—both non Prussian lands—under the rule of Prussia. "A much simpler, surer, and juster solution is at hand; constitute the German Rhinelands with Westphalia into a Rhenish Westphalia Republic, which would be an autonomous constituent State of the German Commonwealth, similar to Bavaria or Austria. The vast majority of the people of the Rhineland want this. The Koelnische Volksvalten. Koelnische Volkszeitung and other Rhenish newspapers of March 11 contain signatures of leading Rhinelanders supporting this very programme, and asking for a plebis under the principle of national self-determination. Their motives are these three: 1. They are Ger-mans, and wish to remain in the German Reich. 2. They are not They are not Prussians, and wish to be free from

> appear under a Socialist Prussia or a Socialist centralised German State. "The greatest danger in Germany today is that the Socialists may wipe out all small German States and create one centralised unified German Reich, which will be Jacobian or Bolshevist. In either case it force its kultur ideas first on its own people and then on neighboring States, and will be a more dangerous neighbour than ever was the old German Empire. For, though it has dropped eighteenth century militarism, it has a more radical and proselytising kultur programme than

had Imperial Germany at its worst. "The obvious duty of the Allies is to avail themselves of their present opportunities and favor the formaion of a Rhenish Westphalian Re public in the German Reich, which like Austria and Bavaria, will form a more important German State than the new Prussia. When the present near Bolshevist unrest, due chiefly to despair on account of the uselessness of Germany's war sacrifice, the hopelessness of her economic situation. last make it full owner. To this there are two replies: First, that the sinking fund simply means that much more than the toll they would these three States may be counted ordinarily have got is yearly paid to the original owners, so that there is an exactly proportionate surplus but also to prevent the formation of a dangerously centralised German Socialist kultur State. The Rhineland Westphalia in the west, Danzig and its Vistula approach on the east, are then two areas where Prussianism must be uprooted now.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUR SLIPPERY ANTI-CATHOLIC FRIEND IN TROUBLE AGAIN

DISLOYALTY, MISCONDUCT, MISMAN

Charges of gross extravagance through mismanagement of the affairs of the Christian Science Publishing Society, misrepresentation of the circulation figures of the Movie of the Christian Science Publishing Society, misrepresentation of the circulation figures of the Movie of th the circulation figures of the Monitor, misconduct and inefficiency, are made against the trustees of the publishing society by John V. Dittemore in of answer to the proceedings The answer was filed

yesterday. The filing of the proceedings disthe parties to this litigation, but through litigation which was subsequently brought by a church and individuals in Nashville Dittemore asserts that the trustees of the publishing house have sought to withdraw the publishing society from the legitimate control of the board of directors of the church, thus introducing a division in the

Further answering he says :

CHARGES GROSS WASTE "This defendant denies that since Prussia, which would deprive Poland of its natural and necessary outlet ments as trustees under the deed the plaintiffs have at all times zealously conscientiously, and faithfully dis-charged the duties imposed upon them by the trust and confidence of Mrs. Eddy; and denies that they have held and managed the property and property rights we cripple Prussianism in its them under the deed of trust exvery cradle—and yet do no harm to clusively for the purposes declared and defined therein, and solely for the promotion and extension of the Prussianism (i. e., of Prussian hegeraligion of Christian Science as mony) which, it seems, may be left taught by Mrs. Eddy; and denies

tyrannous disposition toward their inferiors, servants and employees, and an arrogant disposition toward the Christian Science board of directors, and toward the members of the church at large, and that their predominating motive in the discharge of their duty has been a desire to aggrandize themselves by increasing their power and authority, and propagating their own personal views inconsistent with the prin-ciples of Mrs. Eddy and her design in said organization, and that they have sought to pervert and undermine all the larger and more fundamental purposes of their trust and to destroy the unity of the organization known as the Mother Church.

HOW PROFITS WERE DERIVED "This defendant avers that the plaintiffs paid over to the Mother Church as earnings and profits from their conduct of the trust for the period of six months ending Oct. 1 1918, the sum of \$287,103.11, and that they paid over to this defendant and others as trustees for the promotion of Christian Science under the terms of the trust created in Mrs. Eddy's will, for the same six months period the sum of \$175,199.45. but he says that the amount so paid to the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will did not represent profits and earnings from the plantiffs' conduct of their trust, but represented royalties paid to the trustees under said will; and so far as the income of the plaintiffs herein has increased, such increase has been due to the fact that the prices of the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society have been advanced in some instances 50 per cent., and in other instances 100 per cent., while the quality of the material used in said publication has been cheapened, all of which has been a burden upon the members of the Mother Church, the Beneficiaries under said trust, who compose almost all the subscri bers to said publications. The advances in the subscription prices of said publications, which went into effect July 1, 1917, according to the circulation at that time, should have increased the annual income of the Publishing Society approximately \$780,000, but a large portion of the revenue derived from said advances has been used by the plantiffs to make up a deficit brought about by waste and extravagance in their management of the Christian Science Monitor

SAYS TRUSTEES DISLOYAL

"The plaintiffs are not and for a long time have not been loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker G. Eddy in her book entitled 'Science and Health with Key to the Scrip. tures,' and long before the filing of this bill the plaintiffs had ceased for that reason to be eligible to hold the office of trustees under the deed.

"The plantiffs during a long period prior to the filing of the bill

and selling advertising space therein by suppression of facts as to the amount said circulation: by discharging brought in the Supreme Court by the publishing society trustees against the directors of the First Church of tiffs who were wholly inexperienced old, faithful, experienced and effici-Christ, Scientist, of Boston, to have determined the authority of the quality of the mechanical work of the publications in their charge to deteriorate; by persistent incivility. arrogance, and abuse of power to-ward their employees; by spreading closed friction in the faith for a period of years, not only between and agents by acting toward them, and especially in the discharging or employing of their servants and agents, with caprice and prejudice; by gross extravagance in the man-agement and conduct of the business entrusted to them; by the loss of large amounts of trust funds through mismanagement; by permitting the can do it. I know how you'll come London bureau of the Christian Science Monitor to maintain an or say that fits 'em all: You never can ganization entirely out of proportion, both in size and expense, to the other bureaus of the paper; by permitting the squandering of large when a proposition is put to him, till other bureaus of the paper; by permitting the squandering of large next time he'll do something different. sums of money on cable news from much as \$21,000 in one month; for any of the rest. You can classify transmitting matter which was largely rewritten from the London daily papers; by using the various publications in their charge as a won't pay any attention to 'em. He means for the promotion of views acts just the way he happens to feel. and tenets inconsistent with and antagonistic to the doctrines of said

Won't pay any attention to em. He means for the promotion of views acts just the way he happens to feel. All the way he happens to feel. The work the way he happens to feel. The work the what they are. church, and by attempting to coerce two members of the Rowell party. When the Opposition is enquiring into this matter the question might also be asked whether the printing of this speech and the paper were paid for by Mr. Rowell out of his matter the Rowell out of his as in Bavaria or Austria. It they have energetically and judiciously managed the business of the columns of the Unrisuan Science that they have energetically and judiciously managed the business of the publishing society on a strictly Christian basis; and avers, on the contrary, that since they severally ments of the Christian Science Mon-

plaintiff trustees in all the foregoing and other particulars hereinbefore and other particulars hereinbefore set forth have lovg been well known to and fully understood by the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt and Rathvon, as well as this defendant, but said defendants, Dickey, Neal, Merritt and Rathvon, have declined to deal with the situation firmly and effectively because they have stand effectively because they have stood in fear of and been largely under the influence of the plaintiff, Eustace. While all three of the plaintiffs have participated in said disloyalty, misconduct, mismanagement and inefficiency, the plaintiff, Eustace, has been is the dominating member of said board of trustees; and in com-bination and co operation with the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, one Frederick Dixon, said Eustace has dominated, influenced and intimidated a majority of the Christian Science board of directors to such an extent as to subvert many of the bylaws established by Mrs. Eddy and undermine the characteristic doctrines discovered and prom ulgated by her, and has sought to withdraw the Christian Science Publishing Society from the legiti-mate control of the board of directors and to set said society up as an independent body of at least equal rank, power and influence with said directors, and has thus introduced division in the Christian Science movement and in the Mother Church, in direct contravention of the expressed

views and purposes of Mrs. Eddy. This defendant, while admitting at the trustees have recently that worked harmoniously with each other, denies that they have always done so; and avers that until recently there has been in their busi-ness association friction and disagreement between themselves. This defendant denies that the plaintiffs have all worked loyally, earnestly and faithfully as Christian Scientists and believers in its tenets and doctrines, for the best interests of the Christian Science Church and the spread of Christian Science throughout the world.'

CARDINAL LOGUE DENIES STATEMENT

RECEIVED NO LETTER FROM CARDINAL MERCIER

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, in a letter to the Press, says—Though I am not in the habit of contradicting misrepresentations in newspapers of which I am made the subject—it would be a useless and thankless task—I notice, however, an assertion in to-day's papers which I think should not go without contradiction. It purports to be a message from New York to the Daily News, and is to the following effect:

"Numerous, Irish ecclesiastics, including Cardinal Logue . . are cabling Hearst Press in outspoker, but hardly constructive terms."

I have never in my life cabled a message to America bearing directly or indirectly on politics. I know nothing of the Hearst Press, and have never had any communication of the United States will be held at

American paper and has gone the rounds of the Press in this country. It purports to be an extract from a letter written by His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, and expressing a strong opinion of Ireland's right to self-determination.

I have no recollection of having

ever received such a letter from Cardinal Mercier, and am positively sure that I never have.

JUST IRISH

You can't describe an Irishman by saying he's Irish. You can't describe him at all. Am I right? can answer that question myself:
Sure I'm right! Try it and see.
What is an Irishman? You just try
to answer that, now, and see if you tell what one of 'em is going to when a proposition is put to him, till

It isn't that way with the Dutch, the London bureau, amounting to as or the Dagos, or the Johnny Bulls, or was them. They've got what you call adon characteristics, and they act of 'em. That's the very thing that has scatinto an adoption of said views tered the Irish all over the face of shrine of San Joe, at Orizaba. persons applying for recognition as practitioners of Christian Science, and desiring to place their cards in ditch to setting up a new kingdom, you'll be bound to find an Irishman or two sitting in the game. Take away the Irish and some of the sport would be pretty poor.—William R. Lightov, in Popular Magazine.

In the sport would be pretty poor.—William R. Lightov, in Popular Magazine.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Ursulines were established at New Orleans in 1727, the city and state of Louisiana at that time belonging to France

Col. P. H. Callahan of Louisville Ky., has established a fortnightly paper, entitled The Good of the Order. It is devoted to the interests of the Knights of Columbus.

In the library of the University of

Wuerzburg, Bavaris, is preserved a missal of the Irish saint, St. Kilian, who was martyred more than a thousand years ago.

The Right Reverend Joseph Schrembs, D. D., Bistop of Toledo, has succeeded the late Bishop of Covington, Mgr. Maes, as Protector of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States. There are 40,000 Catholic Kaffirs

in South Africa cared for by the Trappist Fathers. They have thirty out missions from Durban. The Trappist Fathers number seventy

A votive chapel of imposing di-mensions is to be built on the battlefield of the Marne, and a committee of prominent French Catholics has been formed to carry through the

The Archbishop of San Francisco as formed a new organization. called "The Boys' Welfare Society of California," with the co-operation of influential laymen of San Francisco, and for the welfare of boys and young men.

A committee of Danish notables has proposed that, as a world memorial of peace, the Cathedral of Rheims should be constructed. The project has been placed before the French Government, and the committee is waiting a reply from Paris through the French Minister in Denmark.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Dougherty, of Philadelphia, has announced appointments of two vicars-general. They are Right Rev. Mon-signor Nevin F. Fisher, P. R., of St. John the Evangelist's, and the Right Rev. Michael J. Crane, rector of the Church of St. Francis de Sales

Seventeen thousand Catholic priests served as soldiers in the Italian army. The priests not killed are retained in the army "as the wounded and sick soldiers still have need of their religious and mora assistance," says the Italian Minister of War. Their gans have been laid aside for the weapons of religion.

The Catholic school system is a monument to the power of voluntary service in a great and noble cause At the present time more than fifty thousand men and women consecrated to the cause of Catholic edu-cation are directing schools and instructing one million five hundred thousand Catholic children.

The Library of Congress has put on exhibition a document, signed by Ferdinand and Isabel six years before the discovery of America. It is framed with some old portrait prints of Columbus. Near it is the Columbus Codex—a copy of his commission as admiral and vicercy. This is a beautiful specimen of Spanish handwriting of the style used in the year 1502.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association I may take this occasion to correct Most Rev. John J. Glennon. The paragraph which appeared in an sessions will be held on June 23 to June 26, 1919. The officers of the departments and sections are preparing their programs, and a successful meeting is anticipated. The ation was organized at St. Louis in 1904.

The Westminister Catholic Federation of London has determined on an ambitious project which has been in the full approval of Cardinal Bourne. It is nothing less than to take a tendency of the large pieces of vacant land adjoining the Cathe dral and to erect thereon a building which shall serve to house all the Catholic organizations, social, charitable, etc., of the metropolis.

The Holy Father has inaugurated in a palace in the Piazza Scossa Cavalli, near St. Peter's, Rome, a course of study for priests in the Oriental lands. The institution is known as the Pontifical Orienta Institute, with the Abbot Arsenio as librarian. The languages taught in it are: The Coptic, the Russian and Paleo-Slova, the literary Syriac, the literary Arabic, the Coplic language, the literary Armenian, the Ethi opian language, and the Georgian language.

Recent dispatches from Vera Cruz state that the Church buildings, which had been confiscated and converted to profane uses by the Mexican government will soon be re-turned to the Church. It is said that the first one to be restored to the Church will be the was in this celebrated church that the great pioneer missionaries, Padres Bernardino Osoric, Bernardo Parada and Juan G. Bustillos, Friars from Spain, conducted their memorable missions. Vera Cruz is prepar