

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### WHICH PAYS BEST?

By THE OBSERVER

When Christ's apostles went forth in the world to preach His Gospel, the outlook might well have appalled them. By what means were the minds of men possessed? By wealth; by lust; by power; by greed for the acquisition of money and property by any means, good or bad.

The great Empire of Rome had taken in almost all of the then-known world; and, divided into great and rich provinces and subject territories, the world gave obedience to pagan Rome. God was unknown, save only to the Jews in Judea; and to those of the Dispersion, who had scattered over the world; only to them by faith; and to a few pagan philosophers in a vague and hazy manner by reason.

The countries ruled by Rome were in the enjoyment of great worldly prosperity. Wealthy and luxurious cities basked, luxuriated and revelled in the brilliant sunshine of glorious climates, and in the artificial sunshine of heaped-up gold. They were filled with marble palaces, and beautiful gardens. Music and feasting; racing and gaming; war and victory; gluttony in eating and drinking; the cult of the human passions; shameless sin and inflated pride; these were what the Apostles found in such centres of wealth, luxury and power as Antioch and Corinth and Rome.

Into the midst of this riot and revel of worldly pleasure and pride and power, came a few half-illiterate Jews; fishermen and others of humble place in the world; and what did they preach to the people whom they found there; found with every sense glutted and every passion inflamed; found with all their hearts fixed on things of the world and the flesh and the devil.

Let us note that they did not do what so many people are urging the Church to do just now; they did not proceed to show these people that they had a surer recipe for making money, or a more certain policy for making everybody happy in a worldly sense and by worldly means. Not meaning to be irreverent, the Apostles of Christ did not try to beat the pagans at their own game; and the fact should be noted, because that is exactly what some people, and even some Catholics, seem to expect the successors of the Apostles to do today.

No. They preached a gospel and a doctrine which contains the answer to every problem. They preached Christ and Him crucified; told men they were all brothers in Christ Jesus and bound to act accordingly; had them keep their hearts and consciences in touch with God, for that they were all sons of God and heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The pagans of that day did not understand them; neither do the pagans of today understand their successors. The pagans of that day had great faith in Roman law and no faith at all in God; and the pagans of today have the same idea; that if you make laws enough, all must be well. And the pagans of that day thought that great possessions, great cities, abundance of foods and of pleasures and enjoyments were the great things of life; and as they thought in the year 45, so do the pagans think in the year 1919. Truth does not change; and neither does error. All errors are old. Mankind have no new errors to bob up with; though they are constantly bobbing up with something that looks new at the first glance.

Now, what were the propositions which the Apostles of Jesus Christ laid before the rich and wealthy voluptuaries of Antioch and of Corinth and of Rome? They proclaimed that men are saved only through and by the Master they preached: Jesus Christ. And who was this Jesus? One can imagine the supercilious and haughty rich man of Antioch asking the question. Who was Jesus? He was born in a stable. His new-born body was warmed by the breath of cattle. He lived in obscurity; and He died a death the most infamous that was known; one reserved for low malefactors, and one from which even these, if Roman citizens, were

exempt; He was nailed to a Cross. Truly, a not very attractive leader to offer to the powerful, rich, and haughty pagans.

But that was not the worst of it—from the pagan point of view. Well, suppose they waived these points, what did this Master, Jesus, bid them do? What saith He?

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land."

And the pagans were not "poor in spirit"; and the pagans were not "meek."

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." "Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God."

And the pagans were foul and rotten and corrupt with lust and filthiness.

"Blessed are the peace-makers." "And the pagans lived in war and strife and contention."

"Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you."

Is it surprising that the rich, cultured, wealthy, warlike, sensual pagans lost patience with men who came to them with such preaching?

Let us note the fact; because it is just now the fashion with certain people to say that Christianity should be flexible; that it should enter into a sort of competition with the world in making people better off materially; should not talk so much of old things; should persuade people that it pays to be good; pays in dollars; pays in currency that is spendable on earth, not merely pays in credit entries in the books of the Recording Angel.

## OUR IRISH LETTER

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

#### IRISH TRADE STATISTICS

The latest report of Irish trade statistics just published—the belated one for 1917—makes most interesting reading. The striking fact of the report is that though Britain has been in sack cloth these years, because of the enormous trade surplus against her, Ireland has had substantial trade surplus in her favor. For several years past British imports have been double the value of British exports. This Irish trade report shows Ireland's exports not only equalling her imports, but actually surpassing them by about twenty per cent.

In 1917 Ireland imported goods to the value of £121,000,000, and exported goods to the value £134,000,000, doing a total trade of £255,000,000 (or a billion and a quarter dollars). This was an excess of \$200,000,000 beyond that of the previous year. But this apparent advance was due largely to the rise in prices. The imports of 1917 exceeded by \$80,000,000 the imports for 1916. The exports for 1917 exceeded by \$125,000,000 the exports for 1916—so that the increase of exports exceeded that of imports by more than fifty per cent. This is a most pleasing piece of news, because, for long years past, the Irish imports unfortunately used to equal in value the Irish exports.

The most encouraging item probably in the whole report is the fact that for the first time in ages, Ireland was, during this year, able to export as much Irish manufacture as she had to import foreign manufacture. It is not many years since the export of Irish manufacture was almost negligible—hardly worth setting down in a trade report. Now the export of Irish manufacture overtook the import of foreign manufacture, and the certain promise that within a few years, the export of foreign manufacture will run far ahead of the import of foreign manufacture, shows strikingly the great advance made by the Irish industrial revival. This very rapid advance is well marked by the fact that, while in the year 1916 the exports of Irish manufacture lagged behind the manufactured imports by 20%, in 1917 the Irish manufacturer made the big jump which enabled him to match in value the importer.

The one item in which Ireland is far ahead, and wherein her present profits chiefly lie is Farm Produce—whereof the exports were \$860,000,000 against \$210,000,000 imports. And the one thing in which Ireland lags behind—far behind—is Raw Materials of which she imported \$100,000,000 worth while exporting less than \$25,000,000 worth. Herein is the biggest field for Irish improvement. And now, since it is at length acknowledged that Ireland is wealthy in natural resources, there seems good reason to conjecture that, within the next ten years the grievous balance against Ireland in the matter of Raw Material will be turned into

a balance in her favor. And it is good to know that already the Irish people have begun working with a will in this promising field.

It is of interest to note a few of the largest items of export of Irish manufacture, in this 1917 report: Textiles exported, value nearly \$200,000,000. Metals and ships over \$55,000,000. Chandiery and industrial spirit over \$12,000,000. Leather and rubber over \$4,000,000. Paper nearly \$8,500,000. Chemicals \$5,000,000.

Now, the new avenues of trade that are being opened up by Sinn Fein and other committees, the direct trade with America, the direct trade with France, and the direct trade which is imminent with other countries, will prove the most powerful stimulus that industrial Ireland has ever received. Barring an internal political upheaval—which, however, would only be a temporary industrial setback—there is very little doubt that every year of the next ten years will see Ireland's trade increase by bounds unparalleled by any other European country. The will of the vast body of the Irish people is both patriotically and intelligently and determinedly directed to this end. Ireland, thank God, will be lifted out of her traditional poverty—into which she was forced—and in which she was forcibly held. Of course she has mighty heavy handicaps to overcome—perhaps the heaviest of all being the ancient and never wanting trade jealousy of England who still can and will wield the strong hand.

#### TRIES TO STRANGLE DIRECT IRISH TRADE

The latest instance of this latter-day British effort to nip in the bud any independent trade that Ireland seeks to establish—has just been signally shown by a first shaft aimed at the direct Irish-American trade, opened by the line of cargo steamers running between New York and Dublin. The second of these freighters to arrive in Dublin had a consignment of goods shipped by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey to merchants in Dublin—but consigned through the Anglo-American Oil Co. (of England). Now, before the direct New York Dublin trade was established, such shipments were made via Liverpool. When this shipment of which we now speak arrived on the Dublin wharves, the agent, the Anglo-American Oil Co., stepped in, and clapped upon it the freight charges from Liverpool to Dublin, and the Liverpool handling charges, and the American such procedure would seem either too fantastic or too outrageous to be credible. But it puts no strain upon the faith of Irishmen to learn of the newest, most fantastic way of trying to kill Irish trade.

"NOT PREPARED TO MAKE PUBLIC" The Dublin Port and Docks Board, which, far from being a Sinn Fein body, has on it some of the most prominent Dublin Unionists, at once demanded an explanation from the Anglo-American Oil Co. of England. The reply received from this Company was remarkable. They evaded an answer to the question. In the course of their reply they said: (We quote from the reports in the Dublin papers.) "To explain fully the transaction, we should have to give publicity to facts that we are not prepared to make public." This is a most remarkable admission, unmistakably showing that Britain's strong hand was brought to bear upon them, to make them do their part in killing Irish trade—in the very same way in which it has been steadily and unremittently exerted through four centuries. Even some of the most pro-British of the Anglo-Irish in Ireland were stirred to indignation by this reply. It is a most flagrant effort to create an embargo against American shipping in Irish waters.

Below at DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE Again, the expected first little blow at the direct trade established between Ireland and France has come in the shape of the British order that no cattle can be shipped direct to France—that all Irish cattle for France or other Continental countries, must be shipped via British ports. A couple of hundred years ago—when England was killing the great Irish woolen trade, she made beginning in the same way—commanding that all Irish woolen goods exported from Ireland to any foreign country must be sent via British ports. The next order was that they must be shipped in British bottoms. And the third step that they must pay to Britain a heavy export tariff. It looks as if England wanted to tread the same way again in stifling the present Irish trade revival.

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH ENGLAND It may be noted here, too, that while during long years past the English farmers bought up the Irish store cattle—the cattle that were ready for fattening—and fattened them by stall-feeding in England—now the Irish farmers, keeping pace with the general Irish advance, are recently learning to profit by fattening their own cattle at home, and exporting the fattened article. But the most recent order of the British

Board is to place the heaviest restrictions upon the exportation of fattened cattle from Ireland to England. As the fattening stage is the most rapid and most profitable in the rearing of cattle, it is evidently hoped to throw the Irish farmer back again into the subordinate and least profitable position of rearing cattle for his depository, the British farmer, to fatten. So, as will be seen, Mother England is leaving no stone unturned to make smooth and easy Ireland's uphill path.

COAL—IRISH AND AMERICAN Strange to relate American coal traders are prepared to compete with, and undersell the English coal traders in the Irish market. In furtherance of the plan of direct Irish-American trading two American firms have offered to supply American bituminous round coal at \$5 per ton and lumps at \$5.50 per ton, f.o.b. New Orleans, and another American port. This offer which would leave American coal in Ireland at a figure considerably below the price of British coal, was made, of course, before the present American coal trouble arose.

Though laboring under many handicaps they are putting forth every effort at present to develop the Irish coal fields especially the great Arigna field in County Leitrim which produces wood-coal. The want of proper railroad facilities and the enormous freight charges of the Irish Railroad Companies—which are largely in English ownership—are the greatest deterrents to progress. The improvement of the unworked Irish coal fields has hitherto been hindered and hampered by the strangest complication of circumstances, some of them, open and evident, many of them mysterious. Yet it has been again and again pronounced by good authorities that the Irish coal-beds in Antrim, Tyrone, Leitrim and Kilkenny are both extensive and valuable. Yet they have lain for centuries almost untouched. Now that fuel (which has less than half the value of coal) is costing in Dublin, from \$15 to \$18 per ton, the stimulus to Irish coal-mining is becoming keener.

SRUMAS MACMANUS OF DONEGAL HOLY FATHER URGES ALL DIOCESES TO AID CHILD WAR-VICTIMS ADDRESSES TOUCHING ENCYCLICAL ON BEHALF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS OF GREAT CONFLICT Philadelphia Standard and Times His Holiness Benedict XV, has addressed to the episcopate of all Christendom an important encyclical on behalf of poor children, victims of the World War. The Holy Father said he had hoped that once the frightful conflict was over conditions in the countries so cruelly tried, especially in Central Europe, would improve, thanks to the efforts of all good people. This information was received here in an Associated Press dispatch from Rome, under date of November 21.

The Sovereign Pontiff says he was comforted on hearing of the birth of a noble initiative to succor these children. "We immediately praised the effort, giving it all of our support," he continues. "As in the past, we addressed a charitable appeal in favor of the poor Belgian children, exhausted by hunger."

Here the Pontiff alludes to the work done by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, adding: "In that case our appeal was addressed to the great Republic of the United States and was answered by a large number of Catholics and charitable institutions with great benefit for those innocent children. Such a result encourages us today to address a similar appeal to the entire episcopate of the Catholic world in behalf of the children of the suffering population of Central Europe."

"The approach of the severe season of Christmas and of the festival of Holy Innocents tender the children to us with more tender and loving solicitude. The imminent Christmas period seems a propitious time to address ourselves in behalf of the children to the charity of all the faithful, to humanity and to all of those who do not despair of the salvation of mankind."

"Therefore, we order all Bishops of the Catholic world to arrange in their respective dioceses on December 28, the festival of Holy Innocents, public prayers and collections for this purpose."

"What we order the Catholics to do, we hope will be an example to others, to all of whom we address a paternal request. We are sure it will be well received."

"Notwithstanding continual requests for succor from all parts of the world, we wish to be the first to contribute with 100,000 lire."

There are two freedoms, the false, where a man is free to do as he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Charles Kingsley.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN COMMENTS

### ON U. S. SENATE'S REJECTION OF TREATY

Special Cable to The New York Times London, Saturday, Nov. 22.—The Saturday Review, commenting on the adjournment of the United States Senate says:

"We are convinced that the binding, far-reaching, and omnipresent obligations of the League of Nations would have created friction between Great Britain and the United States. After more than a century of ill-will and misunderstanding, the British and Americans have come to respect one another and recognize each other's strength. Why not leave it at that."

The New Statesman says: "What is really serious, we think, is not the Senate's behavior, but the fact that the Senate apparently represents the attitude of the American people."

The Times says: "The rejection of the treaty and of the League of Nations incorporated in it may be expected to give rise to unfavorable feelings and to caustic comments in some quarters particularly among nations who do not understand American traditions and American politics so well as Englishmen understand them."

"We deprecate any feeling of the kind as unwarranted and unfair. We believe ex-President Taft expressed the real sentiments of his countrymen and his countrywomen at the New York banquet to the Prince of Wales when he said: 'The great body of American people realize that they must unite with other nations in saving the world from future catastrophes.' 'The European nations,' Mr. Taft added 'must be patient with the lips of a true friend. We trust it will every where be followed. The Treaty may or may not be ratified, hereafter. One thing of which we are convinced is that the lesson of the War and of the negotiations has not been lost upon the American people, any more than upon the Allied peoples.'"

"We agree with Mr. Taft that they do see the necessity placed upon them of union with other democracies. Even if their eyes are not yet fully opened to the truth, America will sooner or later draw the conclusions. If she does not ratify this treaty and League, she will presently become a party to some very similar arrangements. Until she does, in her own time, we must have patience with her."

The Spectator recalls its expressed astonishment at the construction of the American peace delegation and says it thinks President Wilson said he had hoped that once the frightful conflict was over conditions in the countries so cruelly tried, especially in Central Europe, would improve, thanks to the efforts of all good people. This information was received here in an Associated Press dispatch from Rome, under date of November 21.

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tative spokesmen of both her parties." Berlin, Nov. 23.—Speaking to The Associated Press, Herr Schucking said:

"The treaty in its present form," he continued, "demands revision, not only on the ground of its general infeasibility, but because of the structure of the covenant of the League of Nations. Plainly its rejection by the United States would be dictated only by the interests of America. While I would regret the absence of American representatives from the Commission on Reparations on deliberations, I believe the moral victory accomplished by the rejection of the treaty would be almost preferable, both for the benefit of mankind and the restoration of peace."

"The United States can no longer isolate herself. If she is to be expected to join the League, however, it must be an ideal institution, and not one maintained in the furtherance of imperialistic aspirations, such as, for instance, Japan's hold on Shantung."

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tageszeitung, says: "We still are of the opinion that no price is too high for Germany to induce the United States to interest herself in the future of Germany and the vitality of her people."

The Pan-German editor believes that it is impossible for the United States permanently to dissociate herself from European affairs. The question of the exploitation of Russia alone, he declares, is of the highest importance for the United States, which equally cannot be indifferent to the economic future of Germany, especially in view of "the present English and French efforts to make Germany a storage warehouse highway to Russia."

The Morgen Post, commenting on the Treaty says: "The rejection of ratification on the part of the United States would not occasion special joy in Germany because it would not be prompted by cordiality toward Germany, but would not be dictated by purely selfish American interests."

The paper believes that the action of the United States Senate will prove injurious to Germany, inasmuch as it postpones permanent peace.

## WOMAN SPY

### K. C. CHAPLAIN DISCOVERED HER IN THE AMERICAN LINES

New York, Nov. 1.—One of the most dramatic stories of how a woman spy working for the Germans, tried to get military information in the American lines early in May, 1918, and sought to gain her ends by feigning friendship with a Catholic chaplain, whose quick wit resulted in her capture, is now public. The priest was Father Victor Egan, now serving in the Los Angeles Diocese. He was stationed during the War with the First, Twenty-sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Eighty-eighth Divisions.

SPOKE ENGLISH WELL The woman appeared while the priest was with the Ninety-first Division at Gondrecourt. She was a tall, distinguished appearing lady who spoke English excellently, and she requested that Father Egan, who was the Knights of Columbus chaplain with the soldiers, assist "an American woman from Minnesota to help our boys in the front lines."

ASKED MANY QUESTIONS Her request was unusual. Her appearance at such a point on the front lines aroused the suspicions of the chaplain. He questioned her about the manner in which she had been able to get to Gondrecourt, which at that time was under shell-fire from the enemy. Her passports were made out in French, but she explained that, although she was an American, she had been in France when the War broke out. Father Egan, after she had asked an abundance of questions about the plans of the American front, dismissed her with a promise that within a few days he would see if she could not be allowed to stay near the front lines. The woman gave an address to the priest where she said she had temporary headquarters.

FATHER EGAN CONGRATULATED A week later the soldier, who had taken the woman in charge, reported back to Father Egan in the uniform of a captain. He warmly congratulated the chaplain. The woman was alleged to have been a most dangerous spy, who had worked in the French and British lines, and had secured valuable information. She was an expert in collecting information of a military nature, and had drafted plans of artillery emplacements, machine guns, infantry and observation balloon stations with the American lines.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Alderman Thomas Fox, who was elected Lord Mayor of Manchester this week, is the second Catholic to hold that position. He is a Labour representative.

The State Department has received information that it contemplates the appointment of Dr. Friedrich, founder and publisher of the "Reichspost," as Minister to the Vatican. Socialist Deputy Abram is to be designated Minister to Italy.

Our Holy Father, Benedict XV, has given \$20,000.00 toward the erection of a Cathedral in Belgrade, Serbia—for which Cathedral the Crown Prince Regent has undertaken to provide the site.

Cologne, November 12.—Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is dead at his residence here. Cardinal von Hartmann was born at Muenster, Westphalia, on Dec. 15, 1851. He was created a Cardinal on May 25, 1914, and in January 1916, was appointed a member of the Prussian House of Lords.

As a monument to her own skill as a seamstress for wealthy families in New York, the late Margaret A. Howard, a Catholic, has left a fund of over \$400,000 in her will to establish the Margaret A. Howard Home for poor seamstresses. She has also left \$100,000 to various Catholic charities.

London, October 24.—The Anglican divines have been prophesying bitter things at the Anglican Church Congresses, predicting a reign of Anti-Christ, a choice between hell and Utopia, with all the odds on hell; and declaring that England, after nearly four centuries of Protestantism could in no sense be called a Christian country.

London, October 24.—At Prague on the 19th inst. for the first time in centuries, a High Mass in Czech was celebrated at the parish church of Vodlany. The prayers were recited in the old Hussite language, thus inaugurating once more the custom of the Slavonic liturgy permitted by the Pope after he had received the deputation of Slovak priests, and recently confirmed Monsignor Kordac, the new primate.

Dublin, Nov. 16.—In a message to the Irish people Cardinal Mercier says: "Many of my pupils in Louvain came from Ireland. Some of my most distinguished pupils are professors in Ireland; one of them, the Rev. Fr. C. Foy of Maynooth Seminary, was a student at Louvain. When I was a student I had an Irish friend, the Rev. James Ryan, now Canon Ryan of Thurles. Please tell the Catholics of Ireland how glad I am to send this message to them and ask them to believe I have the deepest sympathy for their nation, which has always been so steadfast to our Catholic faith."

San Jose, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Joseph Maria Neri, the widely known blind Jesuit priest and scientist, who installed the first electric lights seen upon the streets of San Francisco, died at the University of Santa Clara tonight. The first Jesuit priest ordained in California and the last member of the band of Jesuit missionaries who came to this State nearly sixty years ago. Father Neri was a distinctive figure among the Catholic clergy on the Pacific Coast.

Rome Nov. 9.—The Rev. Francesco Scatigna of the town of Locoortondo, in the province of Bari, asserts he has discovered the "perpetual calendar" which baffled scientists for centuries. His calendar consists of two discs, one superimposed upon the other, by the turning of which the correct day, week and month may be obtained. If his statement proves correct it will disprove the prediction of the great astronomer Herschel that a perpetual calendar never could be devised.

Rome, November 16.—Confirmation is at hand that it is the intention of Pope Benedict to hold a consistory for the creation of Cardinals in December. The official announcement in the Osservatore Romano gives the imminent probable dates as December 15 for the secret, and December 18 for the public consistory. The death of Cardinal von Hartmann makes probable the announcement of two German Cardinals; otherwise no names are to be added to the list of "probabili" already cabled. It is possible that Monsignor Sebastianelli may be omitted on account of illness.

The War Department, having authorized the marking of the graves of the nurses who served as nurses in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, the work of placing the markers has begun. The first allotment of 87 markers has gone to the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's College, Indiana. It is estimated that 2,200 markers will be given to the Ursuline Sisters of New Orleans for their services in the War of 1812, when they turned their schools and convents into hospitals. General Andrew Jackson, after the battle of New Orleans, personally, thanked the Sisters for their services.