The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920

THE GENTLE ART OF KEEPING FRIENDS

Of making friends, in the vulgar and superficial sense of the phrase, an indissoluble union. there is not much to be said that has not been made commonplace by frequent repetition, even among the juvenile and unlettered of our people. All grades have some elementary needs in common. The craving for human interceurse on their own terms is almost universal. Only temperamental misanthropes and fanatics withdraw themselves from risk of association with their upon life is the old Hebrew one-"It is not good for man to be alone." So a helpmeet was provided for the primitive Adam. Now, the very notion of a binding tie between two persons who cannot be legally joined together "for better, for worse," seems at first eight to conflict with the tenure upon which our domestic institution rests, and many reflections, more or less wise, upon friendship in general, from the old ecclesiast of the days when Hebraism was undergoing a process of disintegration down to the counsels of avangelists and apostles, have been made familiar to us by scriptural injunction. Proverbs about the advantages and dangers of hasty alliances are found in all languages. The Greek and Latin classics are full of instructive examples of profitable and injurious acquaintanceship. Socrates laid great emphasis upon the importance of youthful comradeship. Cicero's famous treatise gathers up the wisdom of ancient observation, and Emerson's Essay leaves little unsaid in so far as our modern civilization carries us. Yet so vast and deep are the recent changes wrought by the War which has desolated the world that we stand wistfully on the verge of a development that may alter the outlook surprisingly, affecting all our social relationships for good or evil.

household is worse than an unbeliever " does but clearly echo the intuitive conviction of every man and woman, though the hurry and bustle of our modern life gives an air of old-fashioned impracticality to the stock examples of friendship. Yet when life reduces itself to its simpler elements, as it has done so widely and tragically of late, the old stories are seen to represent changeless types : danger and distress still call forth reserves of strong feeling which have lain hidden beneath the veneer of a pretentious civilization. Were it not so, what chance would there be for the realization of our cherished dream of a perfected world? Clearly, any widespread union of mankind for beneficent ends must take rudimentary form in families. societies, and grouped individuals. Every pair of friends, one in spirit and essential aim more than doubling their personal power for good in opulent natures with their own with soul in an unenvious fraternity, fit harbinger of an unbroken fellowship not limited by temporal change. will chiefly appeal to those who are slight vexations and misunderstandin mutual esteem and deepening uphold each other's hearts in joy.

poised nature it would seem that a certain disparity of natural giftsperhaps also a contrariety in those minor qualities which help to make the intellectual outfit of either-calls forth that fine sense of mutual dependence which cements a true amity, gradually transforming it into

The great and famous friendships

of modern times are really typical of natures incline to be complimentary in essential matters. So it was with Cowper and Mrs. Unwin; each contributed help and gained stimulus from the other. Coleridge was society, preferring solitude to the remarkably successful in keeping his risk of association with their friends. His early association with a desire for parleys. They are throw-fellows. One of the first reflections Thomas Poole in the Somerset days weakness laid heavy burdens on a hospitable household. His friendmembers of their circle outlasted ever stepped to seak a conference many trials; his personal magnetism and ever-abounding wisdom in subjects which must always fascinate thoughtful people riveted these and though. And they are terribly anxious that the Sinn Fein would innumerable readers in a union which reached beyond the visible ference. able. Coleridge's last days were pitiful on the surface, yet his Highgate friends mourned his loss and cherished every fragment of his conbeyond valuation. Those who ministered to him first and last were

compensated by the slevation of his conditions; in the first place the men character and the stimulus of his thoughts. Francis Thompson certainly bore all the pangs of "misprized merit," the anguish of Sinn Fein on the proposals they domestic rejection, of dire poverty, of | would submit-which proposals must sickness, of weakness mercilessly be of such nature that Irish Republimisunderstood, and through it all he kept his radiant faith, his high vision and his courage of song. It will be many a long decade before a discerning world accords due credit to the admiring charity and true friendly kindness of the Meynells who gave the poet a home and that peace of heart that enabled him to endow posterity with deathless songs. The anostolic declaration that " he

Carlyle and Emerson were extreme who neglects to provide for his own temperaments; never were turbulence and serenity brought into a working alliance with finer effects. social life, they influenced each other whelesomely. Their published correspondence compares favorably with | Ireland? that of some more famous letterwriters, as, for instance, the correspondence of Geethe and Schiller. contact, so a healthy discussion of Ireland. high themes between unflattering friends promotes a real growth of intellectual sensitiveness. The best in fancy and in reasoning power is called forth under such conditions.

Among modern writers Robert Louis Stevenson handles this topic Irish Government has, as a conse-with rare force and sanity. Thus he quence, been sacrificed to Sinn Fein. with rare force and sanity. Thus he says in one of his gay moods, "Times change, opinions vary, and still this world appears a brave gymnasium, their circle, must needs infect less full of bracing, manly virtues; and what can be more encouraging than frankness, making more credible to find that the friend who was welthose glowing anticipations of a come at one age is still welcome nobler age when soul shall mingle at another?" Again he remarks, "To make a family happier for his presence, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation-above We must outgrow the prudential all, to keep friends with himself— published, in a non-official way of maxims of the worldly school if we here is a task for all that a man has course, the names of Sinn Fein maxims of the worldly school if we here is a task for all that a man has would strike down to the virgin soil of fortifude and deliency." With which alone can nourish true and our chosen friends the truth is which alone can nourish true and lasting friendliness. The shrewd easily indicated by the one and aptly counsel of old Polonius, "Keep thy comprehended by the other. A hint friend under thy own life's key," taken, a look understood convey the the present day, are being to large does not carry us far. Doetor John. gist of long and delicate explanason's reminder that "our friendships tions, and where the life is known need to be kept in constant repair" even "yea" and "nay" become the English system. It offers much luminous. In the closest relations. apt to take too much for granted where love is well founded and amid the preoccupations of these equally shared, speech is half disstrenueus days. But surely the carded, and the two communicate arguer who wins. friendships that are to outlive the directly by their presences, and with tive enough to give verdict to the few looks and fewer words contrive man who is right. ings of daily association are founded to share their good and evil and

sympathy. Equality of means or Who can do justice to such a there blindfelded, and by devious routes. And with an amazement talents need not be leoked for; theme? The best of friendships that is amusing, they relate that said to be equal to any of those in the said to be equal to any of the said t for the interplay of patience; "the blind to many things, and acquire calculated less or more " of the man semething that cannot be analysed. people in a manner that these correor woman who is bent upon getting In silence each of us must test the rather than giving usually makes possibilities of the life that trans-

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus A DOUBLE-BARBELLED POLICY

With that clear-sightedness that has always been their most marked be expected from them. characteristic, the English rulers in Ireland are now trying a double barreled policy. They are transporting to Ireland, to terrorize it, hundreds the wide possibilities that open of thousands of soldiers, thousands before those who lay themselves out of machine guns and uncountable for mutual appreciation, whose tanks and aeroplanes - threatening the reconquest of the country-and at the same time, through seemingly neutral and impartial friends, they are making big endeavors to parley indirectly with the Sinn Fein leaders. They consider that the terror of the big army which they are importing will reduce the Sinn Fein leaders to was never jeopardised, though his cally as they think, and through such neutral channels that when their approaches are rejected (as they are sure to be) they can with splendid ship with Wordsworth, Lamb, and indignation, publicly deny that they

with assassins. SINN FEIN CONDITIONS

They are seeking it very much make the way easy for a private conwhich reached beyond the visible ference. At such a conference, limits of his earthly career. Here we touch a mystery that is unfathom. represented by men who are not immediately identified with the Government-so that in case of failuse, and of news of it reaching the English public, they could say these men were net acting for the Government, versation and writing as precious and represented needly but them selves. Sinn Fein will absolutely refuse to attend any conference without being satisfied of two preliminary with whom they would confer must agree to show unmistakable Government credentials; and in the second place they must beforehand inform cans would not be compromised by agreeing even to discuss them. As the English Government, in dealing with Irish movements, always starts with the assumption that Irish leaders are, like themselves, players of politics, with elastic principles, and moreover that they are of calibre very much inferier to the splendid English politicians, the English Government has several jolts ahead of it. Meanwhile it will require an army of little less than a million men to keep Ireland quiet, and that enforced quietness will then last as long as the million men remain-net twenty four hours longer. The question is how long can England, with the Separated by thousands of miles and world policies she is working out, moving in contrasted atmospheres of and with her various troubles in all the world's corners, afford to keep her many hundreds of thousands of men sitting on the safety valve in

THE SHRIEK OF THE MORNING POST Meantime the Tory Morning In its latest shrick this "British Governnewspaper says: ment in Ireland has been defeated

Gavarnment has surrendered to Sinn Fein, and The Administrative Branch of

'Dees the British Empire intend to surrender to Sinn Fein? is indeed high time the British public, through their Parliament and not heroic action lest a literal and

being under their very eyes.'

SINN FEIN COURTS The jurisdiction of the Sinn Fein courts is being more firmly establighed and more widely every week. Even there is being occasionally circuit judges of various counties. the poet Brian O'Higgins being the which are the marvel of jurists of extent drawn upon in the adminis tration of Sinn Fein justice. The professional lawyers, it is said, prefer better and far more opportunities for the exercise of the lawyer's paculiar Under the Irish system it is not, unfortunately, the cleverest They are primi-Some of the correspondents of London journals panile of his cathedral. The cerehave recently been admitted to sittings at some of these courts - led to be dealt out, which satisfies the spendents never before witnessed in rather than giving usually makes possibilities of the life that transfor disappointment. To a well-cends the common day's requirement. Hereover, the inexperienced Sinn stolen by the invaders.

decide ten cases in about the same time that it takes the big-wigged, high salaried, English appointed judge to hear and unsatisfactorily decide one. Some people think that rude justice has its compensation but then these people are neither qualified lawyers nor imperial rulers. So I suppose no better opinion could

BRITISH EX-SOLDIERS' SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND

There is a monthly journal called The New World that was started in London by ex-British soldiers and sailors, who even when the War was solemn words that the War was fought to bring a new era of justice to the world - to establish a new world. From this journal, run as we said by ex British soldiers and sailors, the following, which speaks for itself, is extracted:

"The daily press reports for the month ending 27th March provide us with the following totals of acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the armed forces of the London Arrests ... Deportations.....

THE BRITISH HUN IN IRELAND

Suppressions and Proclama-Court-Martials of Civilians "This is an ordinary month's record and if anything, is below the

average. From May, 1916, to December, 1919 no fewer than fifty papers were suppressed and twenty-eight papers were denied foreign circulation "Is it any wonder the Irish people want freedom from British

BRUTAL MILITARY MURDERS The details of the inquest held upon three men shot dead in Miltown Malbay, Clare, on the occasion of their rejoicing over the release of the hunger-strikers, is just to hand. From it we see why the soldiers and police poured their Amritsar into the dense crowd. It was proved at the inquest that, around the bonfire lit at the cross-roads men and women, young and old, were just having a good time. A body of the bonfire a local ex-soldier who through the War had fought to save England, was singing "An Irishman's Toast," one of the colorless, hermless kind of fourth-grade songs that are common everywhere, the chorus being :

Here's to the dear little island of green; so insecure and so precarious was
Its fine bonnie youth and charming the situation, and so great and

dearest and most,
May God bless old Ireland, that's an Irishman's toast.

When the picket was returning, apparently from the police barracks, this man had almost finished the song. Just then Sergeant Hampson Post is sicking the British people on came up and stood within eight The fast is that, as flint and steel to their Government, in order that yards of the lighted far barrel, adelicit sparks when brought into sharp the Government may be sicked on to dressing those present in a rough and violent manner. He called upon them to clear away. The people began to move away when he adand all but deposed by Sinn Fein dressed them, but in an interval of net less than a second or two "(1) The Executive Branch of Irish he drew his revolver and fired, killing a man who was standing within four yards of the barrel. Within an interval of a second or two, what would be described by some witnesses as a volley, and by others irregular volleys, rang out from the rifles of military and police. The result was that two other men were killed - one of them within their Government, took drastic, if four yards of the other man, and the third within a short distance living Irish Republic comes into away below the crossroads where the tar-barrel was lighted. One of the dead men was carried away by two brothers who also had fought for England through the War, and each of whom had left some part of himself on the field of Flanders great number were wounded, including an American soldier there on furlough, who was shot and wounded twice, while trying to shield and drive to a place of safety

SEUMAS MACMANUS,

CHURCH BELLS ARE CAST FROM AUSTRIAN CANNON

Udine, May 1.-The Archbishop of Udine, Monsignor Rossi, who was forced to escape from his city before the Austrian invasion, has just consecrated five new bells in the cam mony teck place in the presence of the municipal authorities and a vast crowd of people

The five bells in the cathedral are and weight, is equal to the largest in spondents never before witnessed in captured Austrian cannon, and the what they call regular courts of law. metal was presented by the King of

Each of the new bells is ornamented with the scutcheons of Udine, the arms of Venice, the Episcopal See of Udine, and of the Arch-The largest bell is named Maria Annunciata.

A LETTER FROM VIENNA

HOW AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS ARE WINNING THROUGH

We owe to a prominent Catholic ayman of Vienna the following over, thought they should inest striking dispatch, which we believe, upon the rulers eticking to their is the first direct and authoritative to be published in England since the Vienna is hungering and starving,

and her calls of distress have pene-trated the whole of the civilized world. But till now little has been heard of the fact that in this deeply humbled city, which has lost so much by the collapse of the old Empire, a new spiritual life has sprung up, all the stronger and nobler, for it is developing out of the very trials this heavily-afflicted nation has to over-And in this respect Vienna is the prototype of Austria.

After the first days of the Revolution, the aspect of the dethroned Imperial Residence, disfigured by Jacobin passions, seemed to have retained nothing of those graceful features which, as late as 1911, at the Grand Eucharistic Congress, had been the joy of all Catholic Christendom. The Christian Social Party in Austria, in which the bulk of the people are united, thrust into the background of the National Assembly by Social Democracy. Daily the radical socialistic orators and papers threatened the confiscation of church property, and the banishment of religious instruction from school.

THE ONSET OF REVOLUTION

For weeks and wacks the life of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna was jeopardised. The Nuncio of Vienna was publicly reviled during divine service. Sermons in churches which seemed in any way suspicious to the Social Democratic Party were repressed by brute force. The forest estates of several monasteries situated near the metropolis were plundered as if they had been unclaimed or common property. Acts of intimidation were perpetrated, and threats and menaces against the freedom of the Catholic press were uttered. At Innsbruck the rabble invaded the time-honored and ancient College of the Jesuit Fathers of the Theological Faculty, and ravaged and pillaged the monastery like vandals. In fact, colleen,
And here's to the friends we love exercised by the Socialists, that all the conventuals of the Viennese monasteries and convents had for a long time to be daily prepared for flight. A Kulturkampf seemed in-

evitable. But the violence of the stormy waves of the Revolution was broken. In the first place for this reason, that Socialism, as soon as, after the Revolution, it had usurped the Government, prepared a cruel deception for the people. The heaven of heavens the Socialists had promised the people revealed themselves as so many hells, with tortures as yet unknown. Scarcity and high prices kept on increasing under the wanton political economy of the socialistic potentates; the dissipation of the commonwealth, the bad management of production, the decay of public morals and of justice spread rapidly; the great reform of Socialisation, so uproariously proclaimed, proved to be a dead failure.

CATHOLIC WOMEN TO THE FOREFRONT

However, the bell of Revolution also found an obstacle in the strength of the Catholic people, who after the first surprises valiantly rallied themselves. The organisation of the people was completed with energetic speed in order to encounter the threatening perils. In this small State of 6,000,000 souls of actual Austria, already more than 300,000 farmers have been enrolled in Catho lic farmers' unions, and these unions are amply supported by rich agricultural funds, and an invisible net of trustworthy men, and also a good Catholic press conducted on agricul-

As with the Revolution, the general suffrage for women was, at the same time, introduced; there arose the necessity of initiating into public political life the Catholic woman hood, who until then had been only at work in religious and charitable corporations. In Upper Austria a country of 1,000,000 inhabitants, 17,000 women were enlisted in the Catholic Women's Organization, and that within a space of eighteen months. The same took place in Styria. In Vienna the Women's Organisation has absolutely female organisation, and today stands at the head of the public institutions of charity.

HOW THE STUDENTS HELPED

celebrating the centenary of her Bitter is, indeed, the misery of our national Saint, Clement Maria Hof nation; greater and graver still the a brilliant academical spiritual bauer, assembly took place at the university, attended by many hundreds of Catholic brethren abroad that, today, academiciane, at which the rector of the university to the catholic brethren abroad that, today, from the increasing strength of her the university, Professor Doctor religious life, there spring up forces Schwind, a man of no Catholic tend- which out of this time of sore-felt encies, but a scholar of high repute, panegyrised the merits of the Saint in a solemn address. That was, in Universe, deed, an event for the first and fore most Austrian university, at which but a few years ago Catholic academicians were exposed to public scorn and hostility. The Austrian Corporations of Catholic Students have, on an average, today double the strength they had before the War; new corporations are being nic (of Maryknoll, New York.) formed, and the most recent work is a union of Catholic juveniles of the Catholic intermediary schools, nowadays comprising something like 6,000 youths, the strongest and most important union of our secondary

THE KULTURKAMPF DEFEATED

This progress is, so to speak, the backbone of the Christian Social Party, and the Social Democrate are forced to reckon with it. The threat also of a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." with all its despotism, was repelled by the opposing power of its violent plans of attack against the Church, or at least renounced carrying them out. In the contract of coalition formed by the Social Governing Party with the Christian a Bill for doing away with the indissolubility of Catholic marriage under the laws of Austria, many Parliamentarians who were not Catholics opposed the Bill, which was then requished. Since that time socialistic authorities have been trying to obtain a facilitation of divorce by back doors, but only through back

The position of Austrian Catholics after the Revolution is perhaps best shown by the outline of the new Constitution, which at present was submitted to the members of Parliament, and in which Articles 122 and 128 run as follows :

The property and other rights of religious communities, asso-ciations, institutions, endowments and funds, regarding their resources for worship, instruction, charity and other pur poses, are to be safeguarded. order to secure Divine Service and pastoral ministry in the Army, in hospitals, and other in stitutes, the clergy are to be admitted for the exercise of religious rites. That is quite a different tune from

what was heard in the first days of the Revolution.

Catholic cause among the population will show itself at the next elections. In the autumn the new elections for the National Assembly are to take lic interest as a permanent instituplace. They will not break the tion. considerably weaken it.

THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE

What has been achieved in organisation and in political life has its deep cause in the mighty revival of religious life. The Catholic Congress, which took place on March 25, was a magnificent demonstration, in no way differing from those grand festivals which in former times, when the bloom of Catholic life was at its highest, were celebrated in Vienna. An essential factor in this improvement of religious life has been the great personality of the Vienness Cardinal, Dr. Friedrich Piffi, a man whom Providence has, indeed, chosen these most difficult times, an intrepid leader who, with his astounding eloquence, works among the people in innumerable assemblies, and whose far reaching gaze watches over all the concerns of Catholic activity. He is today one of the most popular and eminent men of

The progress obtained has enabled the Austrian Catholics to hold their ground in the present great tribulation of the country. charity for the starving and the sick they are the leaders, the largest missions for the sending abroad of children who want change of air and better food are in their hands. Of course these werks of charity would have been impossible if the fraternal be established at Oxford under charity of the whole Catholic world the auspices of the Catholic Social had not, in the most generous Guild of England. As a step toward manner, offered the means for them. this project a summer school in It in these days the Socialistic Chanceller of Austria, Dr. Renner has been men to be held in the famous Engreceived in audience by the Pope, lish University town this summer, this was but a homage offered even Father Rickaby, S. J., widely known by Austrian Socialism to the concilia- as the author of "Moral Philosophy," ting mission of Papacy between the in Stonyhurst series, will conduct Holy Father towards the starving, other teachers will deal with Social the oppressed, the prisoners.

tian charity wrought for Austria by lization. The students, where num-Catholics abroad have been engraven bers must be limited for the present But the source of greatest pleasure with deep felt gratitude Austria reto us lies in the movement of the juvenile Catholic students. When churches, too, collections had been while in attendance at the classes.

but a short time ago Vienna was made for the needy in our country. need. Catholic Austria need and tribulation, give fair promise of a hopeful issue at last.—The

CATHOLIC NOTES

A Sattlement House for Japanese and Chinese children in Los Angeles, California, is in charge of the Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Domi-

The first native priest of Nigeria, East Africa, evangelized by the Lyons African Missionaries, was ordained in January of this year. His name is Father Paul Emecete

At the personal request of Pope Benedict XV., there is shortly to be introduced the cause of Cardinal Richard, the great Archbishop of Paris, who was murdered by the Communists after the Franco-Prussian

Since last November, when the National Catholic Welfare Council adopted the Boy Scout movement the Catholics. Thus Socialism began as a part of its reconstruction to comprise, by degrees, to withdraw program, there have been organized throughout the country more than

700 Catholic troops of scouts. The Catholic Church in Australia will celebrate its centenary in 1921. The event will mark that year as Socialists they abandoned the ready a program for the observance ready a program for the observance completely. When in the National completely. When in the National pared. The celebration will be held pared. early in the year, and preparation for it will be made in the near

Paris, May 21.—Owing to the difficulties of railroad transportation in France resulting from the of coal and from the reduction of the railroad force, and equipment, many diocesan pilgrimages to Lourder in fulfillment of the during the War will have to be postponed till next year.

London, May 28.—The Protestant Keneit band has brought an action in the ecclesiastical courts of the Church of England against a clergyman for the removal of a crucifix put up outside his church by himself and his wife in memory of their only son killed in the War. The crucifix probably will have to be removed, thus outraging human love and

Christian piety. The call for the second Bishops' Conference, to be held in Washington. September 22 and 23, has been sent out by Cardinal Gibbons, in accordance with the policy adopted at the initial meeting last year of making the meeting of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States an event. The conference will be held at the Catholic University, the The transformation in favor of the trustees of which will meet at the same time. The second call marks the recognition of the annual con-

> There are at present 376 students of theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, the greatest number in the history of that famous institution. Eighty candidates for the priesthood are from Paris. cluded in this number are sixty eight former army officers, who served as engineers and dectors during the There are also many students of an advanced age in the prepara tory seminary, many of whom had obtained profitable positions in the commercial and industrial world, which they have given up to prepare themselves for the priesthood.

London, May 28.-Reman Catholic circles were deeply interested yester-day in advices from Reme which queted Pope Benedict XV. as saying that " Ireland needed the assistance of heaven to obtain that which legitimately belongs to her. Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh sat at the Pops's right hand when he received 400 Irish pilgrims at the Vatican and gave expression to his riews on Ireland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome. The Pontiff was quoted further as saying that the beatification of Sir Oliver Plunkett occurred at a time when Ireland "needed which she could secure, however without forgetting her duties.'

A Catholic labor college is to social science for Catholic working nations, to the generous love of the classes in the Principles of Ethics; he oppressed, the prisoners.

And the numerous works of Christan Civiinto the very depths of the sound will be chosen from among Cathelic common sense of Austria's people. workingmen by means of a written