

Twenty-seventh Year, No. 22.

Rochester, N. Y., Friday, February 25, 1916.

\$1.00 Per Year, 3c Per Copy

The Fruits of Radicalism.

What The Plot At Chicago Demonstrates.

Teachings Cannot But Lead to Practice.

Amazement and surprise have greeted the revelations in Chicago resulting from the attempt to poison Archbishop Mundelein and the guests at the banquet in his honor. The nation-wide, and even international, secret scheme to wage warfare on ecclesiastics, churches, and so-called propertied classes has shown a glimpse of the disquiet that exists below the surface of our society, seeking for expression. The facts disclosed are certainly most serious and startling, calling for careful study and consideration. Action, prompt and immediate, will no doubt stamp out in great measure the present embodiment of the phenomenon. The men concerned in the present conspiracy will probably be apprehended and severely dealt with. But any efforts to reach the fundamental causes of the trouble must go beyond these measures of punishment.

It can be no wonder at all, as a matter of fact, that such things have happened as have now been discovered. They are but the fruit of the teachings which have been promulgated from university rostrum, scientific treatise, and learned philosophic dissertation for the last few hundred years. They are but the natural development of our whole "modern trend". The idea of purely subjective morality, begun with the Protestant Revolution, that man was a law unto himself, developed and elaborated in the course of the succeeding generations, could have no other logical result. In the name of science have doctrines poisonous and destructive been spread among leaders and the people; and what other fruits could we expect than those which we see now, bald and naked in their frightfulness? Man is not made merely to theorize; he endeavors to put his theories into practice. When these theories are evil and hate-bearing, the results cannot but likewise be the same.

In the past have learned thinkers and acute observers already pointed to these facts and urged the need of a vital remedy in the cessation of such education. A number of years ago a popular magazine article, "Blasting at the Rock of Ages," showed what was being taught in our colleges and universities and what the results of such teachings would be. In his famous novel, "The Disciple", the great Paul Bourget has shown how the theories of modern philosophers are being tragically put into practice. The celebrated German jurist, Professor Sohm, of Leipzig, in an article some years ago on present day conditions touched upon acts of violence, which had been committed, and asked the question as to where the teachings of materialism which had urged these acts had originated.

"Where," he wrote, "is atheism, veiled or unveiled, taught with the greatest force and emphasis?" And in answering he points to the education of the day. "Those things which are written in the books of savants and students, these it is and nothing else which are being preached aloud on the street corners. The penalty for our sins now hovers above us and our times. It is the education of the nineteenth century which preaches its own destruction. As the education of the eighteenth century, so also does the education of the nineteenth century carry the embryonic revolution within its womb. When this revolution has been born, child of our present day philosophy and teachings, it will irritate and destroy its own mother upon whose very life blood it has been nourished."

Maurice Carriere has emphasized the same facts in his refutation of the ideas of the well-known materialist Haecckel, whose eightieth birthday was celebrated with such great rejoicings in this country in 1914. Pointing to the

fallacy of endeavoring to draw a dividing line between scientific and practical materialism, as Haecckel strives to do, Carriere says:

"But the petroleurs (those radicals who practiced violence), no less than the members of the cream of society conformed their lives to the ideals debauchery and lust for pleasure which their knowledge had given them. When the theoretical brutalization of mankind has become part of the generally accepted conception of his nature, there inevitably follows his brutalization in practice; on the other hand, when he rises above the merely sensual with the fuller recognition of mind, free will, and the image of the divine within him, the virtues of justice and humane considerations are developed."

In his excellent book "The World in which We Live", the second part of his "Science of the Saints", the late Rev. Rudolf Meyer, S. J., has forcefully stated the same facts. On page 75 he shows how "principles and practices, clearly subversive of faith and morality, are openly defended as essential to progress and civilization. Man, it is asserted, has passed beyond the stage of minority and tutelage. His own will is the source and origin of all morality and law. And his will is that of the brute, which follows its instincts; for he is only a fully developed brute, whose paradise consists on satisfying, in a refined and civilized way, all the cravings of the heart." And when the refined and civilized ways fail, as he points out on page 144, "revolution and violence offer a ready and 'legitimate' substitute."

The Chicago affair, it must be remembered, is but one of similar evidences of desperate unconcern which the past few years have shown us in this country. The so-called lower classes, steeped in the materialistic philosophy which has seeped down to them from the high places of wealth and learning, wishing, too, for the good things of the earth, which they regard as the all of their life's career, turn to the implements of destruction for their relief and victory. Is it not time that those responsible for these actions, which have caused such a task? Can we cry out in alarm only when poison and dynamite are invoked against the so-called higher classes as long as our professors calmly go on inoculating their pupils with iconoclastic ideas and our rich continue to regard themselves as responsible in their lives only to themselves? Truly it is time for an awakening of the public conscience on this score.

C. B. of C. V.

The Festival of Easter.

The year 1916, which has been pronounced unique in several of its characteristics is also interesting with regard to its festival of Easter. The council of Nice, A. D. 325, established Easter Sunday and Ash Wednesday, which always precedes it by forty days. Easter, according to the ruling of the council and solar and lunar calculations, occurs annually on the first Sunday on or after the first full moon on or after the vernal equinox, which is March 21. This year Ash Wednesday will come on March 8 and Easter Sunday on April 23, which is unusually late.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sexagesima Sunday.

Gospel, St. Luke viii., 4-15.

S. 27. St. Leander, B. C.
M. 28. St. Romanus, Ab.
T. 29. St. Oswald, Abp.
W. March 1. St. David, B. C.
Th. 2. St. Simplicius, P. C.
F. 3. St. Cunegundes, Emp. V.
S. 4. St. Casimir, C.

—Missing sleep and missing Mass generally go hand in hand. The Saturday night "party" means the Sunday morning "sleep over." — Tablet.

—Better the end of a feast than the beginning of a fight.

Foreign Mission News

Special correspondence by
The Propagation of the Faith Society
348 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Temiscaming, Canada, has been made a diocese and given the name of Haileyburg, the city chosen as the residence of the bishop.

A new Prefecture Apostolic, under the title of Arauca, has been created in Colombia and confided to the Lazarists. Very Rev. Emile Larquere is appointed Prefect Apostolic.

Very Rev. Joseph Oster, C. S. Sp., has been appointed Prefect Apostolic of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Writing from St. Anne of Jerusalem, Fr. Mercui, of the White Fathers, says regarding the missions in the East:

"There is no cause for despair. The Eastern peoples all share in the mysterious vitality of the Jewish race, which by its virility in bowing to the storm, surmounts destruction. Will it not be the same with our works, at present apparently ruined without hope? With the help of God, we will again resume them—their youth shall be renewed like the eagle's, and they shall carry with them in their upward flight the love of the Roman Church."

It seems that Alaska, like other missions, is terribly short of priests. Fr. Jette, S. J., writing from there, says:

"Perhaps if we could promise young priests persecution and martyrdom they would be more eager to come here, but a law to offer is poverty, loneliness, discouraging results and other things of like nature, which combine to make a cross, which is none the lighter for not being one of physical pain and actual persecution. Are there none to be found who would love the Cross of Christ in this shape?"

The Missions of Borneo Among Those Threatened With Ruin.

The missions of Borneo threatened to be among the greatest sufferers from the war. The Very Rev. Edmund Dunn, E. F. M., Prefect Apostolic of North Borneo, who has been thirty-five years in that difficult field, regards the future with deep anxiety.

Needing a period of rest, he came to Mill Hill a year ago, but instead of remaining in England he went to Europe to act as war chaplain. Now he proposes to return to his missions, and he begs earnestly for a little help. The Land Dyaks of the Sarawak River, and the Sea Dyaks of Rajang, notorious as being ferocious headhunters, have had to have serious effort on the part of the priests to induce them to subdue their wild instincts. Progress was made, however, and now just as the poor apostles began to see light ahead, the result of years of patient labor and great self-sacrifice is threatened with disaster. The thought of such a fate for North Borneo is appalling.

No One Too Poor, To Help the Good Cause.

By this example of devotion to the great cause of the missions it will be seen that no one need feel discouraged because he or she cannot give large or even small sums of money to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Many persons have a hard time to make ends meet, yet aside from prayers there is something that everyone can give, namely, a few cancelled postage stamps.

A woman who earns her living through scrubbing and cleaning in a large business house sometimes ago read that the mission cause

could be helped by saving stamps. She found many in the waste in the building where she works, for the past year has spent the greater part of her noon hour cutting them off envelopes. She has sent three suit-cases full, and intends to do her best to interest other women employed in large establishments, where daily thousands of cancelled stamps find their way into the waste basket, in collecting them.

Many children held in slavery have been ransomed by means of the money procured by selling used stamps.

Jesuits at the Front.

Since the outbreak of war, says a writer in "Studies," 653 French Jesuits have been mobilized. Of these, 297 were priests, 275 scholastics, 82 lay brothers.

They had almost all to return from exile in order to defend the country that had driven them out. And it is an illuminating comment on the sincerity of French Radicalism that, while it pretended to believe their presence dangerous to the country in time of peace, it welcomed their return in time of war, when, if they were really disloyal, they could have ten times the power for mischief that they possessed before. From the first their comrades in arms, and still more the officers and commanders, treated them with sympathy and respect; and these sentiments have increased since then. Many of the officers had been pupils in the schools of the Society, and, chivalrously forgetting positions and the like of former days, made their old masters as welcome as possible.

At present 306 are at the front: 75 as chaplains, 99 as stretcher-bearers, 16 as auxiliaries, 116 as combatants; 193 are stationed in the garrisons and hospitals scattered up and down France, 106 as infirmarians, 20 as auxiliaries, and 87 in military posts. Eleven follow their way to the Dardanelles, and 9 are in Serbia, of whom one is captain of an aviation squadron. Eight are with the Colors in Tientsin, 9 in Madagascar, 2 in Tunis.

That they have shown themselves apt pupils in the trade of war seems clearly demonstrated by the number of promotions which have come their way. With two or three exceptions the Jesuits in the ranks started as simple privates. Now 3 are majors, 4 departmental officers (of whom one is captain), 5 naval officers, 2 captains of the line, 11 lieutenants, 32 sub-lieutenants. In the non-commissioned ranks we find 83 sergeants, 46 corporals, 5 adjutants, 4 brigadiers, and 12 sergeants of artillery or cavalry.

These promotions would of themselves prove that their courage had not been found wanting; but the following list of distinctions makes it still clearer that they have given signal proof of valour and devotion. Already 10 have been made Chevaliers de la Legion d'Honneur, 6 have received the Medaille Militaire, 1 the Cross of St. George (Russian), 1 the Distinguished Conduct Medal (English), while no less than 34 have been "cites a l'Ordre du Jour" (mentioned with special praise by divisional commanders) and received the Croix de Guerre.

And these distinctions have not been cheaply purchased. Their roll of honor is mournfully high. Up to date 61 are reported as dead, 10 as missing (doubtless dead, for the most part), 25 have been taken prisoners, of whom 14 still remain in captivity. The wounded number 98. Of these 41 have returned to the Colors, 14 have died, and the rest are either still in the hospital or permanently disabled. If we remember that fully half the number of Jesuits mobilized occupy non-combatant positions, which normally involve much less risk than the duties of soldiers, or even no risk than at all—as, for instance, the task of infirmarians in base hospitals—we shall find this casualty list exceedingly high. It proves that those who were exposed to danger showed a courage that, if it ended in the Mass must continue to be recited.

Spanish captain who defended Pamplona would not feel ashamed of his sons.—[London Catholic Times.]

Catholic News Notes

Domestic.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, is to have a new wing consisting of four wards to cost about \$50,000. The work of construction will be begun as soon as the weather moderates.

The Dominican Sisters have a handsome new convent home in Denver.

The Chicago Municipal Isolation Hospital is under direction of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus.

In Cincinnati the Boosters' Association has presented St. Mary's Hospital a new auto-ambulance.

Under the auspices of the Precious Blood Fathers the silver jubilee of St. Joseph College, Collegeville, Ind., will be auspiciously observed at the annual commencement in June.

At Bernardsville, N. J., James Cox Brady, of Gladstone, is building for the parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help a parochial school, lyceum and Sisters' home, at a cost of \$70,000.

Mgr. Laval, Bishop-Auxiliary of New Orleans, confirmed since last October, in the Deanery of Baton Rouge 3,001 persons, including six lepers, at the Lepers' Home.

The Theta Phi Alpha, or Catholic Teachers' Society for the Promotion of Christian Doctrine, founded by Mgr. Lavelle, of New York, has now attained a growth of 2,000 members.

St. Edward's, Brockton, Mass., with its magnificent altar, is finished and opened.

In the Cathedral of Milwaukee last year 25 non-Catholics were received into the Church.

The St. Michael Scholasticate of the Jesuit Fathers on Mt. St. Michael, Spokane, Wash., has been opened. It represents a monetary value of \$400,000.

Of the fund presented him at his consecration as Bishop-Auxiliary of Grand Rapids, Bishop Gallagher gave the orphans \$1,000, and \$1,500 for Masses for the Souls of Purgatory.

Foreign.

The Prefect of the new S. Congregation of Seminaries, Cardinal Bissetti, is reported as having been a distinguished student, winning with honors.

Priests in the Italian army number between 17,000 and 19,000, about 1,000 of whom are regularly appointed chaplains, with the rank of lieutenant.

His Holiness the Pope has granted all priests in the European war the faculty of applying to the crucifixes of the soldiers, the indulgences of the Way of the Cross.

From Catholic Mexico we hear these words: "The days of the catacombs are upon us." In places, Communion, Mass, Confession are forbidden, churches are despoiled, and priests imprisoned.

In the Louvre, Paris, is Murillo's great masterpiece, "The Immaculate Conception." Years ago it came from Spain at a cost of \$123,000.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has decreed that the prayers prescribed by Leo XIII at the end of the Mass must continue to be recited.

News From Ireland

Carlow.

John Foley, who has been admitted a solicitor of the high court of justice in Ireland, is a son of M. Foley, J. P., Co. C., Leighlinbridge, County Carlow, and was auditor of the Solicitors' Apprentices' society for the session 1915-1916. He served his apprenticeship with P. A. Brown, solicitor, Carlow.

Clare.

Died—January 12, at his father's residence, Querrin, County Clare, James P., late student Dental hospital, Dublin, youngest son of J. T. Lillia, N. T.

Cork.

The Cork City Executive U. I. L., at a meeting of Cork journalists passed resolutions of regret and condolence in connection with the death of M. B. O'Neill, J. P.

The unexpected death is chronicled of the Rev. Michael A. Murphy, chaplain of the Collatina Sisters, College road, Cork. Deceased, who was only 23, passed away at his home at Rathcullen, near Bandon.

Coal has advanced 2s. per ton in Cork, leaving the best kind at 44s. per ton delivering in the city.

W. J. Cahill, J. P., has been unanimously elected president of the Cork Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

Dublin.

The Rev. P. J. Kelly, C. C. Glendormott, and the Rev. T. J. Agnew, C. C., Buncrana, who until recently were curates in Duggin, were entertained to dinner a week ago at the City Hotel, Derry, by their former parishioners. Mr. Denny, J. P., presided, and conveyed to the guests of the evening the best wishes of the people of Duggin.

Down.

The Warrenpoint Co-operative society has decided to commence porking at their stores. This will help the local laboring classes very considerably.

Dublin.

The Catholic population of the archdiocese of Dublin, Ireland, is about 429,000. There are nearly 600 priests in the diocese.

Cathbar Davitt, B. A., son of Michael Davitt, of Dalkey, County Dublin, has been admitted to the bar.

Kerry.

M. Healy, owing to failing health has resigned the clerkship of Killarney Urban Council, a position which he has held for 30 years.

G. Heffernan, having got another appointment as teacher, resigned his position as teacher at the Killarney workhouse.

Kildare.

Mrs. Radley, principal Girls' N. S., Leixlip, has been promoted to first of first grade, and Mr. Radley, principal Boys' N. S., has been awarded his increment of good service salary. The schools are under the management of Rev. D. Deasy, P. P., St. Mary's Maynooth.

The death of Michael Higgins, Co. C., of Ballynax, which occurred in St. Vincent's hospital, has been heard with much regret by many friends in the County Kildare.

Sligo.

More serious flooding has taken place on the Grand Canal, near Edenderry. The whole country lying between the Grand Canal and the River Boyne is flooded.

Limerick.

The Limerick County Council have appointed T. W. Bennett representative of that county on the National University Cork.

Mayo.

The death is deeply regretted of Mrs. Eaton, wife of John Eaton, D. C. Bekan, Ballyhanna, and daughter of Michael Trench, Fearnore.

Died—At Sisters of Charity, Merion, Sister Gonzaga (Bride), daughter of Michael McDonnell, Charlestown, County Mayo.—At his residence, Westport, County Mayo, Peter Tunney, merchant.

—Melodious is the closed mouth.