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# KENTUCKY RUSH AMERICAN

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## RELIGIOUS

### Revival in Europe Among Soldiers and Civilians of All Countries.

### France Forces Young Priests to Fight, Others Serving as Chaplains.

### Men Turn to Their Maker For Comfort in Their Present Trials.

## HEROIC DEEDS OF THE PRIESTS

Beyond question the great war has brought about a great religious revival in Europe and turned the attention of everybody to the subject of religion. French workingmen who were notoriously inclined to be free thinkers have become devout Catholics again and have gratefully accepted the ministrations of the priests on the battlefield. English regiments, composed of cockneys and city men, who had been notorious at home for neglecting church and preferring the music halls, have changed into simple, pious worshippers under the deadly ordeal of war. Common soldiers have become impressed with the bravery of priests and clergymen serving with them, and have acquired a kindly feeling and respect for them which they did not have before. Hundreds of facts of this character have been reported during the war and have excited the interest of religious leaders and thinking men of all kinds. The French Government has forced the priests to fight if they are young, while hundreds of other priests have been serving as chaplains and have lost their lives in battle.

Today it is stated that there are 60,000 priests serving in the French army, including two bishops and many rectors of important parishes. Most of them have doubtless been ordered to go by the Government, which does not now permit the church to excuse any man from his civil duties, but all of them appear to go willingly, and some of them are volunteers. Again and again the priests have been reported for bravery in the dispatches. Father Jules Cheron, of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry, was mentioned in general orders for having led a detachment with great bravery and determination in the capture of a German trench near Giverny at the point of the bayonet. Some of the priests conceal their sacred calling under a complete military uniform, while others show a vestige of the priestly garb, such as a black vest, a Roman collar or a broad-brimmed hat. When not engaged in their duties, they seize every opportunity to perform their religious offices, to celebrate mass and to give spiritual consolation to the sick and dying.

Times without number the priests have served mass under fire, and many times they have been killed during the sacred ceremony. An extraordinary episode of combined fighting and worshiping is sent by an eyewitness of the terrific struggle at Verdun:

"Yesterday morning we went down to examine a mine. The French had dug a long gallery for 500 yards along their front. It was exactly like going through the tunnels, cross-cuts and drifts in a gold mine in the Rockies. But at the entrance to the main tunnel the regimental chaplain had persuaded the Colonel to let a huge chamber be excavated thirty feet underground, and the chaplain had fitted it up as a chapel. There in the front-line trenches, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, while cannon booming overhead in a terrific bombardment told of preparing for a German assault, we with 200 French soldiers assisted at mass, the Colonel taking part. We saw soldiers going to the altar and receiving communion, while two of their comrades sat in a little chamber, hallowed on one side of the chapel, with their fingers on electric buttons ready to minister to the soldiers. Many times the French in an almost hopeless position in the front trenches have been cheered at dawn by a priest coming to them with the holy communion.

The remarkable revival of religious feeling among the French is described by special observers. The veteran American correspondent in Paris, Stoddard Dewey, writes:

"During the first half-year of war, among the soldiers torn so suddenly from peaceful lives and hurried into fighting and killing and being killed, there was much seeking of comfort in religion. A soldier friend, not suspected of religion, told me his own observations in Rheims Cathedral during the enemy destroyed it. It was during one of the breathless move-



MISS RUTH LAW, THE DARING AVIATRIX. Recently flew around the Statue of Liberty in New York and made a new record in flying from Chicago to New York, about 100 miles. She is a sister of Rodman Law, the balloonist.

ments of French troops, after Charleroi and Mons. All the live-long night, here and there in the great church, wherever they could find a place, by a pillar or on the open pave, fifty soldier-priests in their uniforms like the rest heard confessions of their comrades who came kneeling one after the other praying for the sacramental absolution. A few days later, in full battle of the Marne, five German soldiers found in his church the old French cure of a village where the fight was raging, and snatched the opportunity to make their confessions. It was the death-hour which tries men's souls."

## RELEASING THE PRISONERS.

According to the Dublin Weekly Freeman the release of the united prisoners from the two camps at Frongoch will give satisfaction to the people of Ireland. It was an obvious necessity if any genuine progress toward conciliating and appeasing Irish opinion was to be made. Unfortunately, the Freeman adds, the late Government, although the late Government promised publication, but had not fulfilled the promise. The late Government recently again made his demand and Bonar Law promised to look into the matter immediately. The Freeman expresses the hope that Bonar Law will feel honorably bound by the promise of the late Government of which he was himself an important member.

## COMING FROM BORDER.

Relatives and friends of the members of three companies of the Kentucky National Guard will receive glad news that they have been ordered back home from the Mexican border, to which they were assigned last summer. They are Company A of the First Regiment, Louisville; L Company of the Second Regiment, Frankfort, and the Hopkinsville company of the Third Regiment. The order for the return, made by the War Department, became known Wednesday night through notification to Adj. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis at Frankfort, and followed the request of Gen. Ellis for the removal of the companies to strategic points in the State. The request was made at the instance of Gov. Stanley. The roster of the officers and men of Company A is not yet available here. Preston Vance is Captain of the company, and Percy J. Higgins is Corporal. The Secretary of War has ordered that the soldiers be at once returned to Kentucky.

## HURT DURING FIRE.

An overheated furnace was the cause of a fire in the basement of St. Martin's rectory Tuesday morning, but the prompt arrival of the fire department quickly extinguished the flames, which did damage of several hundred dollars. The Rev. Father Louis C. Oehle, pastor of St. Martin's, suffered a burn on the right side of his hand and face in a fall sustained while groping his way to his room to save valuable papers when fire broke out, but was able to make his way to an open porch on the second floor. Father Oehle has been troubled with rheumatism for some time, but was up when the fire alarm was given.

## FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours devotions in this city for the coming week will be held at St. Vincent de Paul's church, opening with solemn and beautiful ceremony at the high mass tomorrow morning and closing on Tuesday. Rev. Father Thome, the pastor, will direct the services and will be assisted by priests from a number of local churches.

## FORTUNE

### Continues to Smile on Democratic Party in State and Nation.

### Republicans and Bull Moosers Begin a Bitter Party Fight.

### Throw Down of Republican Leader Hert Changes Aspect of Conditions.

## THE LOCAL G. O. P. TICKET

The Goddess of Fortune still continues to smile on the Democratic party. This streak of luck began last year and the election of Wilson is the first proof that the rabbit foot was working. At the beginning of the Presidential race Wilson looked like a 100 to 1 shot, but thanks to the bungling of the Republican campaign managers, the Roosevelt, the President was elected by a narrow margin, that being the first proof that luck was smiling on the Democratic party. Now the second has made its appearance in the shape of the beginning of a long-drawn out fight between the Republicans and Bull Moosers. The Republicans opened the fight by electing a National Vice Chairman whose duties will be to see that the Progressive kept in the background and that the Old Guard are now planning to line up behind Senator Hiram Johnson against Roosevelt, Perkins, etc. The striking feature from a Kentucky standpoint is that A. T. Hert, the new Republican Kentucky leader, was given a throw-down, probably as a punishment for the false prophecies handed out by him during the campaign when as Vice Chairman of the Republican campaign he lured his fellow party men into believing that Hughes would sweep the West and that even Kentucky would be found in the Republican column.

The throw-down given Hert has encouraged McCulloch, Franks and other G. O. P. leaders and they will attempt to regain control of the Republican party by electing themselves opposed to the prohibition platform of Hert, Haswell and others. This is where Democracy's streak of luck shows up in Kentucky politics. The organization of the Holy-Beckham prohibition club, otherwise known as the Forward League, had frightened many Democrats into thinking that this move would create much discussion in the Democratic ranks, but lo, and behold, the same fight is started in the Republican camp, which means that prohibition must be thrashed out in each party, and the Holy-Beckham followers, who in the past threatened to jump to the Republican party, are now robbed of that club and will have to stay and accept the verdict of the majority, and that majority will be against prohibition. Locally the Chilton-Searcy Republican machine hopes that Hert will be beaten, as they realize that if he selects the local ticket, and which as the big Republican gun he will attempt to do, they are beaten right at the start, as old-time Republicans like Bernheims, Mengels, Ehrmann and others will not support Hert because of his pronounced prohibition views.

Messrs. Chilton and Searcy have decided that John Mass, the undertaker, will lead the ticket for Mayor; Thurston Burgevis, a former Democrat, the nominee for County Judge; W. S. Markoff for Sheriff; Matt Chilton for County Attorney; Matt Chilton for Tax Receiver; Eugene Daily for Police Court Judge; Robert Lucas (once

again) for Prosecutor; Frank Watson for Clerk; and Gus Neurath for Bailiff. In the event the ticket is successful Searcy will be Chairman of the Board of Safety, Dave Heimendinger, Chief of Detectives, and Robert J. Foster returned to serve as Chief of Police. Louis Vismann has not decided where to cut in, but will probably be a candidate for County Assessor.

All of the above have unanimously declared themselves opposed to running on a prohibition platform, but Mr. Searcy has told them to keep mum on that score as he doesn't want to oppose Mr. Hert just now, but if a way can be discovered to raise a campaign fund Messrs. Chilton and Searcy intend to issue a deft to Mr. Hert and tell him to go chase himself, as they know a Republican ticket declaring for prohibition would hardly meet with hearty support from the colored voter, who comprises 70 per cent. of the local Republican vote. In these columns last week it was stated that in the opinion of many Democrats of experience that a ticket headed by Mr. Cronan for Mayor and Mr. McNally for Sheriff would be in danger of defeat. This has created wide comment and in justice to Mr. McNally and the writer this statement was made not because of any personal animosity, being friends of long standing. It was published with the intent purpose of bringing this subject before the leaders and organizers while the campaign is only in its infancy, thresh it out, and settle once for all the many whispered murmurs of discontent with the proposed makeup of the ticket.

## INTEREST IN RETREAT.

Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, and the committee of clergy and laymen are making great preparation



REV. FATHER CASSILLY, S. J.

for the retreat to be conducted at the Cathedral by the Rev. Francis B. Cassilly, S. J., of Creighton University. The retreat will open on the evening of February 14 and come to a solemn close on the following Sunday night, when the public will be welcome. Each evening the services will conclude with solemn benediction, and will be marked by a special musical programme. Father Cassilly is one of the most noted educators and eloquent pulpit orators of the country.

## CATHOLIC ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Catholic Orphan Society will hold its annual meeting and installation of officers at the Knights of Columbus Home, 818 South Fourth street. The retiring officers will submit their reports for the past year, also the various parish branches. The clergy and laity of the city have been extended an invitation to be present. President Daniel F. Murphy and the new officers expect that before the year ends the society will have a branch in every English-speaking congregation in Louisville and that the membership will be largely increased.

## CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

On Friday of last week the Central Committee of the Catholic Knights of America was called to order by President Kruse at the routine business was finished the installation of officers took place with very impressive ceremonies. William Cushing, who was elected President at the preceding meeting, made a short talk on the progress of the order and in regard to the laws, which he said he intends to see strictly adhered to. A rising vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, Ben Kruse, and it was with extreme regret that the delegates saw him step down from the chair, but it was with the consolation that they look forward to President Cushing to pass that mark set by Mr. Kruse in the past years. Encouragement was given the Social Club and many prizes were promised for their eucure, which is to be given on February 15.

## HEAR FROM POPE.

Congratulations from Pope Benedict XV. on the recent peace move of the American Government were conveyed to President Wilson on Tuesday by Juan Riano, the Spanish Ambassador. The Pope sent no suggestion for future moves. The message was conveyed through the Spanish Ambassador because the Papal legation at Washington has no diplomatic status. On his own account the Spanish Government has already replied to President Wilson's peace note, taking the position that it would do nothing for the present. In transmitting the message from the Pope the Spanish Ambassador acted merely as an intermediary.



RUMANIA'S QUEEN AS HOSPITAL NURSE. Photo shows the beautiful Queen Marie, head of the nursing staff. She has been tireless in her efforts to administer to the wounded soldiers.

## SHIPMAN

### And His Splendid Work as a Lay Apostle to the Immigrant.

### Helped Bishop For the Greeks in a Thousand and One Ways.

### Countless Immigrants Who Need the Attention of Catholic Laymen.

## THE STORY OF HIS WORK

The "Memorial" of Andrew J. Shipman, very recently issued in tribute to the life work of that gentleman, gives an insight into the activities of a man with which it would be well for the Catholic people of the country to become acquainted. Mr. Shipman at the time of his death last October was a member of the New York bar, and had been such since 1886; but a great part of his efforts had been devoted to another field. The immigrant, particularly the immigrant from the far East of Europe, had been the particular object of his solicitude. He had given the great percentage of his leisure time for many years to the study of their languages and institutions in order that he might be of aid to them. He was even a great authority on the ecclesiastical law of their respective creeds, one whose place in that respect has not yet been filled.

Mr. Shipman was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, on October 15, 1857. While a student at Georgetown, to which place he had been urged to go by a certain August von Degen, an Austrian ex-army officer, he became a convert to the Catholic church, as did also his parents. John James Shipman and Priscilla Carroll. Very early in life he became attached to a study of the languages, taking up German and Italian and Spanish. Because of this fact, and his interest in these people, immigrants coming to the vicinity of his home were sent to him for information and advice. It was in some such way that he became acquainted with the Czech tongue, while editor of a small Virginia newspaper, which knowledge later helped him greatly when manager of a coal mine in Ohio. After two years in the mines Mr. Shipman went to New York, having received entrance into the Custom House through a civil service examination. While working in his place he took up his studies in law at the University of the City of New York, this thus becoming his profession. He did not, however, forget his friends at any time, the newly arrived immigrants. The Greek Catholics united to Rome in particular aroused his interest. He aided in the foundation of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic church of St. George in New York City in 1895. He persuaded them in their Greek Catholic charitable organizations to join the "United Catholic Works" when it was formed in 1913, so as to keep closer in touch in every way with the other Catholics of the Latin rite. He became the adviser of their first Bishop, Orzynsky, when he came to this country in 1897, helping in his administrative work in a thousand and one ways. He drew up a translation of the mass according to the Greek rite. When one of the Protestant denominations in New York and New Jersey endeavored to make use of the Greek rite for purpose of proselytation among these people he pointed out the deception. Always was he doing something in the interest of these people. Nor was the Ruthenians alone assisted by him, but the Syrians received his friendly attention and aid. The other immigrant races received his study and advice

in magazine articles which he wrote concerning them, endeavoring to call them to the attention of their fellow-Catholics. In addition to this work and his legal practice, Mr. Shipman entered the apologetic field, in particular exploding the statements of Archer, the English critic, in the Fereer case, as his knowledge of Spanish and law allowed him to do. But it was to the immigrant that his great love and work were given. To these of the Greek rite he gave most because they needed most. "Among these foreigners," as Mr. Conde Pallen explains in his biographical sketch of Mr. Shipman, "were a number of Catholics without clergy in their own tongue and to whom the Latin rite was like an alien religion. These people must be saved, not only in a civic, but in a religious sense, and their religious salvation depended upon their steadfastness in their Catholic faith. They were a flock without a shepherd. Lured to America by the mirage of the promised land, which they dreamed could be found in the United States, they were pouring in great numbers to our shores. The church in this country had no means of reaching the problem and scarcely realized it. Andrew Shipman, a lawyer thrown into close contact with them, did realize it, and proceeded to devote himself to its solution." That was the story of his work and its reason for being. There are countless other cities of these United States which demand the attention of Catholic laymen, even as the Greek Ruthenian Catholics of New York needed the aid of Andrew Shipman. Where are his successors to continue this activity? There is need for them now; how will it be filled?

C. B. of C. V.  
ST. XAVIER ALUMNI.  
At the annual meeting of the St. Xavier Alumni Association, held in the college hall, President Thomas D. Clines in his report reviewed the work of the past year and complimented the banquet committee on the splendid showing at the last one, at which there was 99 per cent. increase in attendance over the largest ever held. Treasurer Robert Wulf in his report showed the alumni was in a good financial condition. Prof. Koster, of the new gym, gave an address exhorting the alumni to start a business men's class. Quite a discussion followed with the result that the gym will be open from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. for the alumni if there can be secured a sufficient number to warrant same. Brother James and Prof. Koster were kept busy answering questions about the gym. The banquet of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:  
President—William P. McDonough.  
First Vice President—Fred Harig.  
Second Vice President—Charles G. Klappheke.  
Secretary—A. J. Ohligschlager.  
Treasurer—J. J. Biernie.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Louis Diacher.  
Spiritual Director—Rev. Francis J. Cassilly.  
After the installation of officers the new President appointed his Executive Committee as follows: Thomas D. Clines, Thomas Leahy, George Geogrel, James G. O'Brien, James O'Connor. Following an interesting discussion the date of the banquet was set for Tuesday, February 13. President McDonough appointed his first committee for the banquet to be the "Stunts" Committee, with Thomas D. Clines as Chairman, Law Wilhelmbrink of the class of '15, James O'Connor, 1916, and Paul Sprunk, 1914, as assistants. The meeting was linked with a "smoker," which helped provide an enjoyable evening.

## AUXILIARY BIRTHDAY.

Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock the Auxiliary of the Good Shepherd will celebrate their first anniversary with what promises to be a really delightful birthday party. The President, Mrs. P. H. Callahan, assisted by the officers will form the reception committee, and Mrs. Fred Harig will have charge of the musical programme, which assures a treat. Several of the clergy have been invited to make addresses, and with the buffet luncheon nothing will be left undone to do honor to the occasion.

## ABSURD

### Are the Present Day Charges Brought Against Catholic Religion.

### Church Surpasses All Workers in the Field of Social Service.

### Practical Charity is a Sufficient Answer to the Anti-Religious.

## IS SIMPLY A LITERARY TRICK

The new note in present-day religious thought is "social service" and all forms of religious activity are being brought to judgment by this idea. To use a well-worn phrase of many an anti-religious social service orator, men seek today a gospel that can teach them how to live comfortably rather than one that can teach them only how to die peacefully. Traditional religion stands today under an indictment. Too often, is the charge, it has its eyes fixed on the mansions of heaven and never at all on the gutters of earth. "How has it come about that the Christ and the churches is scorned and rejected while the Nazarene carpenter is enthusiastically lauded as a labor leader and revolutionist, a man of the common people who fought hard for their moral and economic welfare?" This is the question of the Rev. Parley P. Warner, of the South Congregational church of St. Paul, in his recent book.

In the first place it is open to question that the Christ of the churches is being rejected while the Nazarene of the gospels is being enthusiastically lauded and acclaimed. As a matter of fact they both stand or fall together. Those who have rejected the Christ of the churches have rejected the Nazarene of the gospels. They pay no more attention to one than to the other. The distinction drawn between the former and the latter is simply a literary trick intended mainly to mislead the unwary. For this type of mind Christ is not a leader—notwithstanding their seeming submission to his leadership. He is simply indorsed by them insofar as He is the Christ of the church is willing to be weighed in the scales of "social service," though she protests that such will not give a proper estimate of her worth. She makes no concealment of the fact that she is opposed to "social service" as an end in itself. But she is enthusiastically for it as a means to an end—namely, the "mansions of heaven." To an age wearied, groaning under injustice and sickled over with discontent, the Catholic Church makes one appeal forever iterated: "Ye first the kingdom of God and his justice and all these things shall be added unto you!"

In justification of her attitude toward problems now uppermost in public attention she can point to the failure of the Christ of the social betterment that ignored a certain fact, a fact that will not down, i. e., "Man liveth not by bread alone." The social discontents of the day do not radically rise out of poverty. "Present-day society," writes the Rev. Dr. Kierkegaard, "is a religion of power," "becoming aware of instability in spiritual matters. The century that has excelled in the realization of material desires is distinguished by a soul discomfort that is almost as acute as that of the first century. There is a feeling of unrest abroad. The discontents of today are not those of poverty, but of prosperity. The discontents of prosperity are spiritual. Many are becoming aware of the futility of success, of the emptiness of material possessions; full hearts are not always make peaceful minds; and there is a soul-hunger abroad which nothing tangible seems to satisfy. . . . A dim sense of pilgrimage is coming in to disturb material contentment, and the modern man is not so much in the quality of his world as he used to be." Nevertheless, it is not true to say that the Catholic church has neglected "the gutters of earth." Here let history speak. Even a cursory review of her activities, past and present, will show that she has surpassed and does still surpass all other workers in the field of "social service." It is conceded by all impartial investigators and observers along social lines that the Catholic church leads not only in the amount but in the quality of her contributions to the material well-being of mankind. The indictment mentioned above charges that the church has been heedless of the cry of the poor and the distressed. The practical charities of the church is a sufficient answer to the charge. Though in passing it must be admitted that individual Catholics, just as individuals who are not Catholics, have not always given the question of social justice sufficient consideration and emphasis. This criticism can not apply to the church as a whole, viewed either historically or presently.

## EVERYONE GRATEFUL.

Regardless of politics, everybody seems to be grateful that Wilson, and not some blood and thunder patriot, is President at this particular crisis in the world's affairs.