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VOLUME XXXIX.—NO. 26.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADMIRATION

For President Wilson and His
Policy Expressed by Pope
Benedict.

Words of Sympathy For the
Suffering Jews of
Russia.

Outrages of Czar's Government
Cause of Sorrow to
Pontiff.

NOT SEEKING TEMPORAL POWER

Americans and Catholics every-
where will be interested in the fol-
lowing extracts from an interview
had with Pope Benedict by Herman
Bernstein and only now made pub-
lic:

I have not published anything
about that interview, as it was not
intended for publication, but it
seems to me that at the present
moment, when the Pope's efforts in
behalf of peace are widely dis-
cussed and his neutrality is ques-
tioned in certain quarters, it will
not be a breach of confidence to re-
late some of the facts with which I
familiarized myself during my visits
to the Vatican. The Pope's efforts in
behalf of peace are widely dis-
cussed and his neutrality is ques-
tioned in certain quarters, it will
not be a breach of confidence to re-
late some of the facts with which I
familiarized myself during my visits
to the Vatican.

"I know about the tragedy of the
Jewish people in Russia. Their suf-
ferings have touched my heart. I
have received reports from my
Bishops about the persecution of
the Jewish people in Russia. I
know about the wholesale expulsion
of entire communities, about the
wholesale accusations against the
Jewish people without foundation,
about their great sacrifices and
their terrible sufferings. I am
aware of the fact that this anti-
Jewish manifestation has been
stimulated in Poland by the Russian
Government. The Polish people are
themselves suffering untold hard-
ships, my heart is bleeding for their
sorrows in this war, and my own
Bishops have been treated cruelly
and mercilessly by the Government
of the Tsar."

The Pope then referred to several
petitions he had received from
Galician Jews and to letters he had
received from distinguished Jews in
various belligerent countries, de-
picting the plight of the Jewish
people in the war zone. He de-
clared that if American Jews, rep-
resentatives of the Jewish com-
munity of the greatest neutral
power, would present some of the
facts in the form of an address, he
would be glad to answer by a pub-
lic letter and would send a cir-
cular letter to various countries
stating that it was un-Christian to
be anti-Jewish. He said he was an
energetic enemy of anti-Semitism
and would denounce it upon every
occasion. It was at this point that
I mentioned the remarkable appeal
of Pope Benedict addressed to the
nations then at war and to their
rulers, in July, 1915.

"Yes," he repeated, "we must re-
member that nations do not die.
Humbled and oppressed, they chafe
under the yoke imposed upon them,
preparing a renewal of the combats
and passing down from generation
to generation a mournful heritage
of hatred and revenge."

The Pope expressed his great ad-
miration for President Wilson as a
brilliant statesman, as a great
leader and power for peace. He
declared that he had watched his
efforts in behalf of peace and that
he himself would continue to fight
for peace and would be glad to aid
all those who fight for peace.

The Pope then spoke again of
his absolute neutrality.
"We reprove injustice," he said, "but
we must remember that nations do not
die. Humbled and oppressed, they
chafe under the yoke imposed upon
them, preparing a renewal of the
combats and passing down from
generation to generation a mournful
heritage of hatred and revenge."

The Pope then inquired about
conditions in Mexico. "In Mexico,
as elsewhere, all we want is lib-
erty," he said slowly. "Liberty and
justice."

In answer to my question about
his views regarding the aspirations
of the Zionists, the Pope said:
"I am in sympathy with the
Jewish national aspirations in Pal-
estine. We want liberty and
justice, just as the Jews want liberty
and justice everywhere." After a
cordial handshake the Pontiff
audience ended.

In the course of my interviews
with Cardinal Gasparri I asked
about the reports to the effect that
the Pope desired to be a member
of the peace congress at the close
of the war. His answer was:

"It should be clearly understood
in the United States and elsewhere
that there is no truth at all in any
reports that the Pope wishes to go
to the peace congress to restore
temporal power. His Holiness de-
clares solemnly that if he should
go to the congress nobody will raise



ZEPPELINS ARE FAILURES.

Photo shows the remains of one of the five Zeppelins recently
brought down by the French aviators. In the foreground, lying
on a stretcher, is the dead commandant of the Zeppelin. Inset—
Lieut. Lefevre, who directed the squadron that brought down the
Zepps.

the question of temporal power. If
he were not to go there will be at
least two belligerent nations, one of
them Germany, who will ask for
the restoration of that power. His
Holiness would like to see the
United States as the peace mediator.
He is full of respect and admiration
for the character of President Wil-
son."

Then he added:
"I have no doubt that you could
do me a service. You have read
the Pontifical letter on peace. We
sent that letter to the rulers of
the belligerent nations. We have
not yet sent it to the neutral pow-
ers. I am authorized by His Holiness
to hand you a copy of that let-
ter with a personal dedication to
His Excellency President Wilson,
and I would be grateful to you if
you could present it to him when
you return to America." I de-
clared that I would be glad to do
this.

Pope Benedict gave me the im-
pression not only of a great reli-
gious and moral leader, but also of
a brilliant statesman. It was evi-
dent that he was suffering because
of the sufferings resulting from the
war, and his efforts for peace
seemed to me prompted by a whole-
hearted desire to see a just and
durable peace on earth and real
good will to men. Upon my return
to America, several months later,
I presented the autographed letter
to the President, who expressed his
appreciation and thanks to the
Pope.

NIGHT WORKERS' MASS.

Archbishop Moeller has granted
permission to have an early Sunday
and holiday mass for newspaper
and other night workers in St.
Louis church, Eighth and Walnut,
"the business people's" church, of
which Rev. Henry J. Lehman is
pastor. The "Printers' mass" has
been established some years in New
York City, Philadelphia and other
cities. The credit for obtaining
this favor from His Grace is due
to Harry C. Williams, a printer and
a member of Norwood Council, K. of
C. Firemen, policemen, letter-car-
riers and other night workers are
welcome to attend. The first
Cincinnati "nightworkers' mass" will
be celebrated Sunday, January 6.

LABOR MEN ELECT.

The United Trades and Labor As-
sembly held its annual meeting
Sunday afternoon, passing resolu-
tions that would place the fire
department under civil service. Pat-
rick Gorman was re-elected Presi-
dent for the third term. Other
officers chosen were James O.
Ames, John Gimble, Philip Gorman
and John Doyle, Vice President;
George C. Burton, Corresponding
Secretary; C. N. Jacques, Record-
ing Secretary; Lawrence J. Stein-
metz, Jr., Financial Secretary; L. J.
Steinmetz, Sr., Treasurer, and
Charles Gorman, Representative to
the State Federation of Labor.



ITALIAN PREMIER.

Prof. Vittorio Orlando, the new
Premier, who faces a difficult task.

CAMP NEWS

Midnight Mass at Auditorium
Presented an Inspiring
Sight.

Knights of Columbus Building
Thronged With Delighted
Visitors.

Christmas Celebration of Con-
servative Council Immense
Success.

FIRST WEDDING AT CAMP TAYLOR

With the ready approval of the
Bishop and the sanction of the
Camp Taylor military authorities
midnight mass was celebrated on
Christmas eve in the Auditorium
chapel. Passes were issued to all
men desirous of attending. Al-
though a heavy rain was falling it
did not prevent the men coming to
the mass, as the Auditorium was
taxed to its capacity. More than
600 men received communion at
the mass, and as the post chaplain
said in greeting the soldiers, if
only the parents of the boys could
have been present to see this in-
spiring sight a prayer of joy and
thanksgiving would have sprung
from their hearts to the great God
who had drawn their boys to Him.
The Auditorium was crowded long
before the time of mass by those
preparing for confession. It was
an unusual sight to see so large a
number of soldiers waiting their
turn to go to confession. Confes-
sions were heard by Post Chaplain
Grashoff and Chaplains Rawlinson
and Lange from 6 o'clock until mid-
night.

The mass was offered by Chaplain
Rawlinson and the sermon was
preached by Post Chaplain Gras-
hoff. The soldiers' choir sang dur-
ing the mass, under the direction of
Will T. J. Doyle, the Secretary of
the Auditorium. During the com-
munion a solo was rendered by
Mr. Doyle. The nurses of the base
hospital and many non-Catholics
were in attendance. The ceremony
of the midnight mass and the sight
of so many soldiers receiving com-
munion is a spectacle that shall
linger vividly in the memory of
those present.

Masses were offered in the Audi-
torium at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock by the
post chaplain. Just before the 8
o'clock mass Private Edgar Whit-
latch was solemnly baptized by
Father Grashoff, and received his
first communion at the mass. Capt.
Walter Baker and his charming
wife were the god parents. Mrs.
Baker and the Captain are them-
selves converts. Private Ryan, of
the 309th Engineers, made his first
communion at the midnight mass.

A high mass was sung at 10
o'clock in the Auditorium by Chap-
lain Lange, and the sermon was
preached by Post Chaplain Gras-
hoff. The music and singing were
rendered by the choir of St. Louis
Bertrand church. The members of
this choir are certainly to be con-
gratulated on their splendid voices
and beautiful rendition of the mass.
The religious services of the day
closed with solemn benediction of
the Most Blessed Sacrament imme-
diately after the high mass. There
must have been a new thrill in the
candle of the angels in heaven,
"Glory to God in the highest and
peace on earth to men of good
will," as they gazed down upon
our soldier boys assisting at the
Christmas services in the Audi-
torium. Mass was offered at 6
o'clock in the chapel at the base
hospital by Chaplain Rawlinson,
who also said mass in building No.
3 at 8 o'clock. Chaplain Lange
said two masses in the barracks of
the 45th regulars at 6 and 8
o'clock.

During the afternoon of Christ-
mas the Auditorium was thronged
with visitors, who admired the tasty

decorations of the building and
stood almost in bewilderment over
the beauty of the chapel. Too
much praise can not be given to
the ladies who so generously do-
nated their time in decorating the
building Sunday afternoon and
evening. The decoration was under
the direction of Mrs. Thomas
D. Cline and Miss Florence Bar-
rett. And the results only prove
the old truth, that man would be
at a loss without the beautifying
hand of woman.

A Christmas celebration was held
in the rear of the Auditorium un-
der the auspices of the Catholic
Conservative Council. Gifts were
handed to the soldiers in atten-
dance and was pronounced by the
boys an immense success. Gifts
were also sent to the post chaplain
by friends for distribution among
the soldiers. Flowers for the altar
were donated by Mrs. Thomas Cline
and Miss Barrett.

An event that shall long be re-
membered took place Wednesday
morning in the Auditorium chapel
when Capt. J. F. Carey, of the
154th Depot Brigade, Eighth Bat-
talion, was united in the holy bonds
of matrimony to Miss Mabel
Georgina Evans, of Brookline, Mass.
Capt. Carey formerly resided in
Rochester, N. Y. Miss Evans, a
lady of great charm and culture,
was attended by Miss Bertha Niel,
of Louisville. Capt. Carey was at-
tended by Capt. Joseph Ryan, Chap-
lain Rawlinson, assisted by the post
chaplain, officiated at the wedding
ceremony. Capt. Carey and Miss
Evans received communion at the
mass which followed. The Captain
and his lovely bride were the recipi-
ents of many congratulations and well
wishes. The attaches at the Audi-
torium feel highly honored over the
wedding, as they realize that they
have the distinction that this mar-
riage is not only the first one per-
formed in Camp Taylor, but also the
first celebration in any of the
Knights of Columbus buildings in
the cantonments throughout the
States.

At building No. 2 Chaplain Ma-
honey on Christmas morning cele-
brated mass at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock;
150 soldiers received communion,
and at 7 o'clock mass. Chaplain
Mahoney solemnly baptized Private
Christy, of the base hospital, who
also received his first holy com-
munion. On Monday evening the
Juniors of the Queen's Daughters,
chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Murphy, entered the boys of the
333rd and 334th regiments by
distributing trench mirrors, pocket-
knives, games, etc. The boys en-
joyed the evening very much and
are anxiously awaiting for the re-
turn of these young ladies. During
the evening the quartet from Com-
pany H rendered several vocal num-
bers. The repository in building
No. 2 has been completed. Last
Sunday Father Baker, accompanied
by several young ladies, including
Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Louis
Bertrand church, came out and put
the finishing touches to it. They
have the best wishes of the Knights
of Columbus for this work.

At building No. 3 mass was cele-
brated by Chaplain Rawlinson at
8 o'clock Christmas morning. Un-
der the direction of Grand Knight
Cline, ably assisted by several
young ladies, the boys of the Depot
Brigade were extensively enter-
tained on Monday night. Secretary
O'Daly has his entertainers lined
up and he gave the visitors a rare
treat at the performance of his
boys. Secretary O'Daly has been
kept very busy during the holidays
attending to the hospital and many
other duties, such as arranging a
basketball schedule, etc. He has
quite a reputation as being one of
the most popular secretaries in
camp.

During the past week Secretaries
Munson and Brunson, two K. of C.
secretaries who will have charge of
the Jacksonville post, paid a visit
and were very much impressed with
the buildings.

HIBERNIAN ELECTION.

At the special meeting of Division
4, Ancient Order of Hibernians,
last Friday evening the annual
election of officers took place and
resulted as follows:
President—John J. Barry.
Vice President—Mark J. Ryan.
Recording Secretary—Lawrence
D. Meany.
Financial Secretary—Thomas J.
Langan.
Treasurer—John F. Burke.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Bernard Mul-
doon.
Sentinel—M. J. McDermott.
Standing Committee—Patrick
Keegan, Fergus Mooney, Thomas
Keenan, Joseph F. McCarthy, C. J.
Ford.

Previous to the meeting William
A. Reiser, Managing Director of
the Catholic Conservation Council,
spoke in behalf of enlisting A. O.
H. aid for the soldiers stationed
at Camp Zachary Taylor, and told
how the individual members could
assist by inviting soldiers to their
homes and in renting spare rooms
to the wives and relations of the
drafted men who come here on a
visit. Mr. Reiser's talk was well
received and Division 4 decided to
enlist in the work and President
Thomas Lynch appointed Fergus
Mooney as a delegate from the di-
vision to the Catholic Conservation
Council.

FRANKFORT PERSONALS.

Misses Mary Brislan, Elizabeth
Meagher and Algela Haidi, who are
students at Cardome, have been
spending the week with their par-
ents at Frankfort. With the many
parties crowded into the calendar
for these attractive girls their stay
has been one continuous round of
pleasure.

Leonard Sower came home from
Indiana, where he has been at-
tending Notre Dame, and is with his
parents Mr. and Mrs. John R.
Sower.

Miss LeGrand Geary is home to
spend a fortnight with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Geary. She
is a favorite in the social set and
in her honor there were a number
of pleasant functions.



AMERICAN AVIATORS LEAVING JAPAN WITH MEDALS.

Art Smith, American aviator from Fort Wayne, Ind., as he was
about to leave Japan for the United
States with a record of 260 flights
and forty-nine medals. He will
offer his services to the United
States Government as an instructor
in aviation.

GRATIFYING

Tribute Paid by Notable Econ-
omist to the Monks
of Old.

Efficiency Advocate Deplores
Lack of Leaders Among
Clergy.

Recognizes Economic Efficiency
Among Priests Past and
Present.

FOSTERED CO-OPERATIVE WORK

A notable book, recently pub-
lished, "The Foundations of Na-
tional Prosperity," contains four
individual treatises by such au-
thorities on economic questions as
Richard T. Ely, Ralph H. Hess,
Charles K. Leith and Thomas Nixon
Carver. The aim of the authors is
suffering from the lack of con-
struction in the "conservation of perma-
nent resources." In the very last
treatise Prof. Carver speaks of the
"conservation of human resources,"
and in this connection he writes as
follows, following up the viewpoint
of the economist pure and simple:

"Travelers in Southern Europe
must have been impressed by the
large numbers of priests and their
high average ability. Except where
this talent is employed in con-
structive leadership it is a serious
drain upon the human resources of
these countries. If it were the
stupid and inefficient who were
thus withdrawn from productive
work the loss would be vastly less.
Every one of these countries is
suffering from the lack of con-
structive talent in such fields as
scientific agriculture, engineering
and business."

Prof. Carver then continues, "One
must not be unkind, however,
of the splendid service performed
by the monks of an earlier day in
preserving the learning of the
ancient world and handing it down
to the newer civilization of modern
Europe and America. Their part
in the civilizing of the rude bar-
barians of Northern Europe en-
titles them to the respect of all
mankind. The laboring monks es-
pecially call for our admiration.
The clearing of the land, the drain-
ing of the swamps, the preservation
of the arts of horticulture and ag-
riculture, and the further develop-
ment of both, was constructive work
of the very highest order. More-
over it was performed at a time
when constructive industry was all
but submerged by the general
brutality and violence which pre-
vailed over the whole of Europe.
In those countries where the priests
are still doing that kind of work
they deserve the highest commenda-
tion. The countries with the
largest numbers of such priests are
Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Ger-
many is fostered by the priests in
Catholic communities and by the
pastors in Protestant communities.
The President of the local co-
operative society is usually the priest
or the pastor."

Recognition of the economic and
civilizing achievements of the monks
of old is particularly gratifying
when coming from such a source.
Yet a word of correction, lest a
false impression be permitted to
spread along with the avowal of
merit, will surely be opportune, it
must be remembered that when

Prof. Carver speaks of the economic
duties of present-day priests and
the achievements of those who
lived centuries ago he ignores the
fact that these endeavors are not
the first and principal duties of the
priest. His first and foremost ob-
ligation is that of spreading the
Kingdom of Christ upon earth.
While efforts on the part of the
priests directed toward social and
economic betterment of the masses
are desirable, when circumstances
both demand and permit their ex-
ecution, yet they still remain and
always must remain works of
supererogation. And in the last
analysis it will be found that as
a teacher of the gospel he becomes
also a true social leader.

The economic achievements of
the monks in ages past are, whole-
some as their effect has been, essen-
tially secondary to their initial voca-
tion and pursuits. Their work was
a missionary work primarily. Even
in their code the "ora" came before
the "labora"—prayer and spiritual
duties before the manual labors and
the teaching of the useful arts were
taught to the barbarians. Civiliza-
tion itself is not a product of
their wholesome example of work,
but primarily of their teaching of
the faith and the tenets of morality.
The result is all the more gratifying
because the useful arts were taught
to the barbarians at the same time
at which they received the moral
teachings of the monks. But the
success is primarily due to the
higher influences, and only second-
arily to the more material improve-
ment.

Just one word in reference to
Prof. Carver's criticism of the
number of holidays in some coun-
tries. It may be granted that in
some instances the number of holi-
days was so great as to impair the
efficiency of the people. Yet it is
equally true that the later utilitarian
movement seriously overstepped
the mark when its promoters sought
to abolish practically all holidays.
Today we note a return, as an
evidence of reaction against the
movement, to the medieval half-
Saturday holiday, and moreover we
have by and by instituted no less
than seven bank holidays besides
election days. Furthermore we
must not forget that enforced oc-
casional rest is the portion of many
workers who are employed in our
factories. Hence a demand for a
reduction of holidays in certain
other countries should at least be
qualified.

In spite of these minor points of
disagreement we must welcome
Prof. Carver's frank recognition of
the cultural achievements of the
monks of the past and many pres-
ent-day priests. Such an avowal
is especially gratifying in view of
the many unscrupulous attacks to
which the clergy is constantly ex-
posed.

NATIONAL SHORTAGE.

From New York comes news that
the threatened coal shortage is an
actual fact, and must be faced with
care.



GEN. FOCHE.

Recently appointed military Aide
to Premier Clemenceau of France.

DEMOCRATS

From Southern States Injuring
Party by Support of Pro-
hibition.

Three Kentucky Congressmen
Courageously Oppose the
Amendment.

Northern Congressmen Sore at
Action of Southern Rep-
resentatives.

TAX REDUCTION FALSE SAVING

A striking warning is given to
Southern Democrats in the New
York World, and while a threat is
incorporated yet the warning and
advice deserves careful considera-
tion. It refers to the blind and
unwavering support given prohibi-
tion by Southern Congressmen de-
spite the pleadings of their fellow
Democrats of the Northern and
Eastern States, and calls it a
return for support given by them
when the force bill was up for
consideration. The writer calls at-
tention to the Fourteenth amend-
ment of the constitution, which
says: "Where any male inhabitant
twenty-one years of age is denied
the right of vote for President, Rep-
resentatives in Congress, State officers
or members of the Legislature, then
the basis of representation shall be
reduced in proportion." The World
then says that for over forty years
the right of negro citizens in the
South to vote has been persistently
denied, yet Southern representation
has not been reduced in Congress
although mandatory according to
the provisions of the constitution.
This over representation from the
South has been due to the protec-
tion of the Northern Democrats.

The World asserts that in return
for that protection the Southern
Democrats in Congress have, in
supporting the prohibition meas-
ure, voted to nullify the rights of
the Northern States to govern their
own affairs. Without the votes of
the Southern Senators and Repre-
sentatives this resolution could not
have been submitted nor would
have been submitted prohibition be-
fore the State Legislatures. If nation-
wide prohibition comes it will come
through the votes of State Legis-
latures and our smaller States can
dictate the question of personal
liberty to our States of great
population. When that day comes
the South can expect no more help
from the Northern Democrats and
the cry of protest us from Negro
domination will fall on deaf ears.
If the South is determined to have
a centralized government that regu-
lates the personal habits of the
American people, then the South
must accept a centralized govern-
ment that regulates the negro
franchise.

From this point of view it ap-
pears to any fair-minded Democrat
that our brethren of the North
have a kick coming, and though
Kentucky Democrats have no fear
of the force bill, yet they can not
see why only three of our Demo-
cratic Congressmen had the cour-
age to oppose this bill. There
could have been no doubt in the
minds of our Representatives that
our people would not be given a
chance to vote on this question, as
all agree that the next Legislature
would submit the prohibition amend-
ment in 1919. Congressmen Sher-
ley, Cantrell and Rowe were the
only three from Kentucky big and
liberal enough to oppose a measure
which would throttle the wishes of
the people of the respective States.
No one objects to the Southern
States individually adopting drastic
prohibition laws, but it is in viola-
tion of the chief principles of
democracy to say what the people
of New York, Pennsylvania, Massa-
chusetts and other States shall eat
and drink. That question should
be left to each State as a unit and
the narrow-minded course of the
Southern Representatives threatens
future disaster in the party, and
that disaster will certainly strike
none harder than the Democratic
Representatives of the Southern
States where the negro vote is at
stake. The grievance of the North-
ern Democrats is certainly a just
one.

Louisville and Jefferson county
Democrats are proud to see that
Congressman Sherley voted against
this unfair measure and his stand
on this question is just one of the
reasons why he is one of the big-
gest if not the biggest man in the
nation today. This district, Demo-
crats, Republicans and Independents
alike, are justly proud of our Con-
gressman, and that strength is at-
tested by the fact that in years when
not handicapped by Presidential
contests his majorities have been
of the record-breaking kind, and in
the next election, this coming year,
if he chooses to run he will in ad-
dition to the Democratic vote re-
ceive 90 per cent. of the Inde-
pendent vote and 20 per cent. of
the Republican vote. The business
men of the Republican party and
members of the Board of Trade
realize that Congressman Sherley's
accession to the Chairmanship of
the Appropriations Committee in
Congress is in itself an honor to
this district.

It is rumored that Capt. J.
Reginald Clements of Judge Sam
Greene will be the Republican
nominee, but no matter whom the
G. O. P. nominates Congressman
[Continued on Second Page.]