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Managing Editor.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL
CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, O., OCTOBER 10, 1918



OUR FLAG.

'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

[OFFICIAL]

Pursuant to the orders of the Cincinnati Board of Health, prohibiting the assembling of people during the prevailing epidemic of influenza, the conference of the Province of Cincinnati, called for next Monday, for the purpose of making preparations for the Combined War Work Campaign, has been indefinitely postponed.

As soon as the city officials permit public gatherings to be held, another date will be fixed and notice will be given to those interested.

Thomas P. Hart
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Morale is just as important in fighting an epidemic as in waging war. Don't allow yourself to be thrown into a panic. The state of mind has a great deal to do with the condition of the body. Influenza is not a new disease. It is given a new name occasionally, but it varies only in virulence. Personal cleanliness, fresh air, nourishing diet, abstention from excesses of food and drink, avoidance of constipation, protection of the body against chilliness with sufficient clothing, seven hours of sleep, and the avoidance of crowds, especially in illy-ventilated rooms, halls and auditoriums, will almost certainly insure immunity—at least, will render the attack light and short in duration.

Obedience to constituted authority is one of the principal tenets of Catholic doctrine. The civil authorities are charged with the protection of the public health; and, whenever they, in the discharge of their official duty, issue an order, necessary for the prevention of the spread of disease, that order should be religiously obeyed by every Catholic citizen, in common with his neighbors. It is obeyed by every right-minded, consistent Catholic. To do otherwise is to violate the law of God as well as the law of man. It gives scandal, and it reflects disastrously upon the Church, although it should redound only to the discredit of the lawbreaker. When a clergyman is the guilty party, the damage and the disgrace are all the more deplorable and reprehensible.

THE ROSARY

It may only be a coincidence that the decisive victories of the Allies are culminating during the month of the Holy Rosary; still we like to believe that the earnest prayers, which the devoted children of Mary have been offering to the Queen of the Rosary and the Queen of Peace have had a share in bringing about the glorious successes, achieved by our soldiers and their brave comrades-in-arms along the various fronts of the battlefields of the world war.

"Fight and Pray!" was the injunction of our American cardinals; and the Catholic people have obeyed that injunction with zeal and enthusiasm. The Rosary, being the most popular formula of prayers among the faithful, has, as a matter of course, been generally used to obtain the desired "peace with victory." The defeat of the Albigensian heretics at the battle of Muret in 1213, which legend has attributed to the recitation of the Rosary by St. Dominic; the overthrow of the Turkish fleet near Lepanto on the first Sunday of October, 1571, coincident with the processions of the Rosary Confraternity at Rome; the vanquishing of the Turks at Peterwardein in Hungary on the Feast of Our Lady of the Snows, 1716, have developed an abiding confidence in the Catholic breast, that the Blessed Virgin is a most powerful intercessor at the Heavenly Court, and that she will heed the earnest prayers of her devoted children. They have sent up their appeals continuously to the Queen of the Holy Rosary; and she has not turned a deaf ear to them.

Let us continue the recitation of the beads. Let us redouble our prayers to Mary during this month of the Rosary,

keeping in mind that "no one ever had recourse to her protection, implored her help, or sought her mediation, without obtaining relief."

NOW IS THE TIME

The most important crisis of the war is about to be determined. The American forces, in co-operation with the armies of the Allies, are engaged in the supreme test of the world conflict. The Central Powers are massing men and munitions in a last desperate attempt to stem the advance of the champions of democracy; they are staking all on the series of battles, now being fought on the western front; and, to win these battles, they are making a subtle attack on our rearmost lines, the home lines, with an insidious proposal of peace.

Never, since Germany's atrocities forced the United States into the conflict, was there such necessity for our people here at home to lend, to the utmost limit, all the assistance of their moral, industrial and financial support to our Government for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious end. Our boys "Over There" and their valiant associates are winning. They

Stations of the Cross

(Continued from page 1)

use them in depicting the walls of the city, or houses, by which passes the sad procession of the Cross. But even here these masses are used only as a background, to aid in bringing out the more brilliantly the luminous colors of figures and garments of the persons, who form the ensemble of each picture. Everywhere is noted the finest gradation of color, with careful attention to detail.

A remarkable example of this is seen in the first picture: "Jesus is Condemned to Death." The robe of Pilate, of a soft and glowing red, is portrayed with every tone and shading, which the numerous folds of the ample toga require. This is an easy matter, when the medium is pigment, laid on with the brush; but the mosaicist has as his medium only small cubes of colored glass, which must be cut and set side by side with the greatest care, in order to bring out the same effect as the painter more readily does with pigments. Still every tone is there, from the deepest red to the lightest; and the transition is so gradual, so unobtrusive, that one tone seems to melt into the other. The garment of Christ, which is in white throughout most of the pictures, and whose whiteness does so much to bring the figure of the Redeemer into prominence as the center of each ensemble,

Y. M. C. A.

Very Active in Rome. "Triangle" Gives Bad Impression. Proselytism.

[Catholic Press Association]

Rome, Sept. 26.—The Young Men's Christian Association is very active in Rome just now. One imagines that these enterprising bodies do not stop to think too long of how much they must pay, as long as they get the thing, and the best of it, they require. For the most prominent and convenient spots in Rome seem to fall automatically into their hands.

In perhaps the busiest corner of the city there has jumped into universal notice in the last few days the "triangle" and letters "Y. M. C. A." with an arrow pointing to the central rooms in a fine new building, the ground floor premises of which had been vacant since completion, presumably on account of the high rent. But mention of the "triangle" leads to consideration of a side of activity of the Y. M. C. A. where, if they are to go on doing the good work they are doing, caution is necessary. For the atmosphere in Europe, at any rate in Italy and particularly in Rome, is not the same as in America. That "triangle," for instance, is an abomination. Nor is its effect lessened by the addition of the masonic words



Ninth Station—Jesus Falls For the Third Time.

are confident of speedy success, if the folks at home will only continue to give them their whole-hearted support. They will finish the fighting in the only way, that will bring lasting peace; all they ask of us is to "keep the home fires burning," and to supply them with munitions and other necessities for their task.

The ruling powers of Germany are fully aware of these conditions, and they realize that their only hope of victory lies in deceiving our people here at home as to their real sentiments at this time. By an insidious proposal of peace, they hope to induce our people to relax their war activities, and especially to desist from the further purchase of Liberty Bonds. They are on the run; and they want a chance to stop and rest up, to recuperate and reform their lines, so as to improve their chances of realizing their ambition to dominate the world. The snare of their proposal is uncovered by their actions.

Even while composing and sending their ambiguous words of peace to President Wilson, they were continuing their atrocities in the lands, which they had invaded, and from which they were being driven by the Allies. They were deporting and enslaving the civilian populations; they were outdoing the Vandals in the wanton destruction of homes and household furniture; they were doing everything that diabolical hatred and ingenuity could suggest to make Belgium and northeastern France the home of misery and want for years to come. They were exerting themselves to leave these lands in a condition, from which they could not entirely recover until the Junkers could prepare for another invasion. They were continuing their orgy in Russia; they were robbing and persecuting the people of Roumania; and they were trying to prevent their dupe, Bulgaria, from relieving its suffering people of the miserable results of association with Prussianism.

Blinded with their own self-conceit, the militarists of Germany imagine that they can ensnare the people of the United States into putting confidence in Prince Max's plea for peace. They are supermen, in their own minds; we Americans are inferiors, who can not see the hook, concealed within the bait. We are simple fish, mullet-heads, in the opinion of the wise-acres of Germany.

It is up to us to undeceive Junkerthum. Let us set about it with neatness and dispatch. Let us break all our previous good records in subscribing for the Fourth Liberty Loan. That is what our boys "Over There" are asking us to do. That is what will help bring the war to a victorious and early end. That is what will keep our casualties at the minimum. That is what will render it unnecessary to undergo the hardships of another war. That is what will bring us a lasting peace.

Liberty Bonds! They will preserve our liberty. They will bring our boys back, crowned with victory, to "the Home of the Free."

"Reliable goods; no misrepresentation; courteous treatment," is our advertisers' slogan.

shows the mosaicist to be a master in chiaroscuro.

In the treatment of the sky, which is seen to best advantage in Stations IX, X, and XI, the observer notices a most judicious employment of the tesserae in the various lights, which the artist employs, weaving them together so gradually as to leave absolutely no line of demarcation. The richest color tones are achieved in the VII and VIII Stations, which, because of their simplicity in execution, are all the more attractive, and could lend themselves more successfully to a rich color development. Here are employed the deepest hues of red, of blue and yellow, which, in their numerous combinations, beam forth against a background of dull, gray-brown.

In the XII Station the bright southern sky, almost iridescent in the preceding pictures, has given way to a dull hue, nearly black, which forms an effective relief for the group gathered about the foot of the Cross. Here the undraped figure of Our Lord at once arrests the attention. The sombre tone of the entire picture is used effectively to give to the well-defined figure of the Crucified Master a luminosity, which makes the eye ignore the more sombre details of the picture.

The artist's task is of an entirely different nature in the XIV, the closing picture of the Way of the Cross. The scene is the Burial of Christ, and we behold the interior of a crypt, dimly lighted by the rays of a lamp, which is suspended from the center ceiling. The colors are, therefore, subdued, and of a deep warmth; and the lights and shadows are far more contrasted than in any other of the pictures. Here too the mosaicist adheres to the original in even the minutest detail, but the broad massing of colors nevertheless give this portrayal of the Burial a conventional simplicity.

The setting of these Stations of the Cross, too, is deserving of comment. The triptych arrangement, whereby each picture is flanked by two large panels of onyx, and the whole set in a beautiful frame of dark Italian and Vermont marbles, is well in keeping with the architecture of the Cathedral. The bronze screen, which forms the upper tympanum of the side panels, is an exquisite product of the metal-workers' art.

COMPLIMENTS K. OF C.

Non-Catholic Jurist Loud in His Praise of Their Camp Work.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 4.—Judge Charles S. Ball, who has just returned from registering the soldier vote at Camp Custer, says: "I want to congratulate the Knights of Columbus on the great work they are doing. At Camp Custer there is something doing every minute at the K. of C. Hut, and the free gift of tobacco and cards is inexhaustible. They had the best vaudeville show I ever saw, and I have seen some of the best in the country. During the evening a great glass globe in the hall was filled four or five times with tobacco for the soldiers, and all absolutely free. Not a cent is taken from the soldiers."

The judge is not a member of the Catholic faith.

BISHOP FARRELY ILL

Cleveland, Oct. 5.—Owing to a slight illness of Rt. Rev. Bishop Farrelly a number of changes have been made in the official visits of the Bishop to the different parishes of the diocese.

The Bishop is confined to his home with a cold which developed while he was attending the funeral of Cardinal Farley in New York last week.

"universal fraternity," which are also suggestive to Italians.

I have heard of the true charity, characterizing the Y. M. C. A. work in America; of the care they profess to exercise, that nothing in their organization and work shall touch the faith or even jar the religious feelings of Catholics working with them. I can say, too, that over here the directors seem to be animated with the same intentions. But it is a very different thing working in America, where Catholics are a minority—though a very important and rapidly growing minority and, as far as the services are concerned, hardly a minority at all—and working in Catholic Italy. The atmosphere is Catholic, and it takes a stranger some time to realize that fact and accustom himself to it. That "triangle," for instance, staring you in the face at the frequented corner, harmless as it may be presumed to be in America, is a sort of smack in the face for Romans, for whom it means free-masonry pure and simple, and they naturally jump to unjustifiable conclusions about the Y. M. C. A.

Proselytism by Y. M. C. A. Members.

That is only one thing mentioned to suggest the difference between America and Rome and the need for great care, if into the good work done no germ of harm is to enter. For to mention one other point, in spite of all the care said to be exercised by the Y. M. C. A. that no proselytism shall be done—either by word or literature—it is being done. In the country district mainly, by a few people and acting without authority and behind the backs of the Y. M. C. A. It would make no difference perhaps in America, but in Catholic Italy and Rome it matters very much.

CHAPLAINS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Great Falling Off in Candidates as Compared with Last Class.

Louisville, Oct. 4.—The sixth course for chaplain candidates opened today, at Camp Zachary Taylor, with an appreciably smaller class than the one recently graduated. The epidemic of Spanish influenza undoubtedly has much to do with the falling off, and many men apply for the next class, which will open after November 7th, on which date the present one will close.

The Catholic priests who are now attending the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates are Revs. Patrick J. Behan, Buckingham, Ia.; William J. Boyle, Glenside, Pa.; Thomas J. Calmus, Providence, R. I.; Joseph A. Kerwin, New York City; John A. Langton, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Thomas J. McKelvin, Woosocket, R. I.; John F. McLaughlin, Providence, R. I.; George J. Moorman, New Haven, Ind.; William F. Mullally, St. Louis, Mo.; Daniel P. O'Donnell, Temperance, Mich.; George W. Pax, C. P. P. S., Cleveland, O.; Francis P. Quinn, Philadelphia; John D. Sullivan, Holyoke, Mass.; James P. Towey, C. S. P., San Francisco; and George J. Zentgraf, New York City.

ATTENTION, KNITTERS!

Only Half Wool and Sweaters But 26 Inches Long.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Manufacturers were notified today that sweaters and other knit goods, exclusive of hosiery and underwear, must not be made with more than 50 per cent wool after January 1. An exception is made for knitted wear for babies and children under 6 years of age. Men's and women's sweaters must not be longer than 26 inches and belts, sashes and double-breasted styles must be discontinued.

ARE YOU WORTHY?



If you haven't bought your bonds yet, and you haven't buckled down for the glory of your nation and the honor of your town; If you haven't dug your savings out of where you had them hid, It is time you thought about it, it is more than time you did; For the boys we love are yonder 'neath a war smoke clouded sky; They have put life's easy going and the years of comfort by; On the blood soaked soil of Flanders they are in the fight for you, And the best that you can do is the least thing you ought to do!

Have you read the morning papers, of the Hun-assaulted line? Have you read of bursting shrapnel and of hand grenade and mine? Of the gray hordes, wave on wave, that roll up to the Yankee guns, Where our noblest and our bravest hold the line against the Huns? Do you know they face the foe with the strength to dare and do, With no thought to look behind them, that their faith is strong in you? Through the horror of the night time to the dawn of deadly hail, They face to the front forever, feeling that you will not fail.

They can't think that you are counting what you'll put into the game; They are strong for you; and singing go into the battle flame, Flinging life by as worth giving to win freedom; going strong For you and those who come after, going to meet death with song; They believe that you're behind them, doing all that men may do; So they glory in the giving of their young lives up for you! Are you worthy of the grandeur of their sacrifice to win? Are you holding back the dollar which you should be putting in?

—Houston Post.

The Hierarchy

(Continued from page 1)

and moral welfare work among the forces is becoming more urgent every day; and the Catholic young men, who constitute a large percentage in every branch of the service, look to us to supply spiritual helps and safeguards to strengthen them for the mighty conflict, and to keep their souls in God's friendship and love.

Bishop Schwabach.

Bishop Schwabach of LaCrosse, makes a direct appeal on behalf of those at the front:

"At the nation's call hundreds of our best and brightest, the flower of our youth, the hopes and pride of our homes, have gathered on foreign soil, far from their cheerful homes, to fight the nation's battles, and uphold the nation's honor. For these, our dear boys, we plead, in their name; and in their behalf, your bishop appeals to you for your unstinted help in the present endeavor to raise funds for our soldiers' welfare work."

Bishop Althoff.

Bishop Althoff, of Belleville, Illinois, pleads for faithful and entire co-operation of the Catholic people in the United War Work Campaign:

"The various societies, engaged in welfare war work, among them particularly the Knights of Columbus, have rendered such splendid service to our soldiers, have contributed so much to their happiness, solace and welfare, in the camps and overseas, that they have won the admiration and praise of the American people and of the peoples, with whom we are associated in the war. Therefore, it is only by the most generous service of our people, to continue and extend their magnificent welfare work, that we can manifest, in a worthy manner, our appreciation for the great good they accomplish, and also in a very efficient way share in their work of supporting the Government in this struggle for a successful and victorious conclusion of the war."

Bishop Ward.

Bishop Ward, of Leavenworth, Kansas, urges upon his pastors that "the Diocese of Leavenworth must be no slacker in this work."

"Those, who have given husbands or sons to the cause, for which our Nation is at war, have made a sacrifice, that cannot be estimated in dollars. Those, who have not been called to make this great sacrifice, should give generously of their means, that our defenders of the Nation, here and over there, may have their spiritual and corporal needs amply supplied."

Bishop Kelly.

Bishop Kelly of Savannah, Georgia, presses home the lesson of sacrifice and self-denial:

"The intention is, after all, that which gives value to our acts. We have shown ourselves second to none in the professions of loyalty and in giving practical proof of our devotion to our Country. Here is a fresh opportunity of doing all that we can for those, who are daily offering the supreme sacrifice, that justice, right and Christian civilization may be preserved in the world. You will then at once appoint such a committee in your parish, and with them do all in your power to make the November campaign a credit to us and a grateful tribute to our soldiers. God save the Republic!"

Bishop Cunningham.

Bishop Cunningham of Concordia, Kansas, was equally forceful:

"We are sure, Rev. Fathers, that you and those committed to your charge will leave nothing undone in order to bring to a successful termination the magnificent and far-reaching plan, formulated by the most intelligent and patriotic men in the land. If sacrifices be demanded, in active work and contributions of money, it is but just that they be accepted cheerfully and generously. We know, we hope and pray that, within the boundaries of our diocese, not a single man or woman will be found, to whom the sinister epithet may be applied of slacker in the service of the Country, for to stand by our soldiers means to win the final victory."

Bishop Curley.

Bishop Curley of St. Augustine, in urging the pastors to begin at once the formation of working bands amongst their parishioners, comments that this "is perhaps the most unique drive ever launched in this Country, representing, as it does, that splendid unity in work, so desirable at the present time, when back of our united fighting forces must stand a united nation at home, in order that certain victory may be ours in the titanic struggle, in which we are now engaged."

Bishop O'Connor.

Bishop O'Connor of Newark, New Jersey, exhorts his pastors and people that "no one can excuse himself, on any score, from the personal duty this campaign involves. I appeal to each individual on grounds of religion and patriotism. Your people are asked to help in bringing the heart of America to our soldiers in the trenches of France. The American soldier is but the splendid reflection of the American People. His courage is a reflection of your courage. His endurance is a reflection of your strength and will. What the people back home are willing to bear and to suffer in, in last analysis, the will, which will win the war. This United War Work Campaign is the practical expression of the American People's will to win. By making

it a striking success, you are strengthening the morale of the American soldier, and contributing directly to the happy conclusion of the war."

Bishop Wehrle.

Bishop Wehrle of Bismarck, North Dakota, appeals to every priest to do his very best to make this campaign a real success:

"The people must be instructed in regard to the necessity of such a drive. Our soldier boys are making the supreme sacrifice in the interest of our country; the least we can do for them, is to provide for their bodily and mental welfare. The work of the Knights of Columbus in this line has found the heartiest approval of all. It is of the greatest importance that they be substantially encouraged in this work."

Bishop Aldering.

Bishop Aldering of Fort Wayne, Indiana, sounds the same note:

"The purpose in securing this amount of money is to provide in various ways for the well-being of our soldiers in the things the Government does not provide. The morals and general well-being of our boys is of paramount importance. The object is to see to it that our boys may remain the good boys they were when they left us, sound in body and soul. The victory, which will be ours in due time, may cost much money and many lives, but must not be ours at the sacrifice of moral and physical manhood. The purpose of the coming drive appeals to all. I am confident we all will do all we can to make it a success."

Father Kirwin.

Father Kirwin, administrator of the Diocese of Galveston, urges the pastors to "select your best men for the work; men who shall adequately represent the generous spirit and members of our Catholic youth in service, on land and sea; men, who are not critical of the amount assigned to us; men who will work in unity and harmony with the general committee. No specific amount will be assigned to your parish, but your county will have its quota; and I am sure all our Catholic people will work and give generously that it may be attained early."

Many of the Bishops confine their pastoral letters to specific instructions to the pastors as to the nature of the organization required in order that Catholic participation may reach its utmost efficiency, reserving further information for a later period, nearer to the actual date of the campaign.

Bishop Fitzmaurice.

Bishop Fitzmaurice of Erie, very happily defines the nature of the work to be done. After specifying the manner of forming parish committees, he adds:

"In the course of time, captains and team workers will be appointed to serve during the week of November 11th to raise these funds. While it is true that there will be a merging of all forces, and no distinct Catholic, non-Catholic, or Hebrew committees, as such, will solicit funds, you should be anxious to get some of your parishioners on these committees, and to arouse your parishioners so that they will contribute generously toward this campaign."

Practically all the bishops of the country have forwarded to headquarters the names of the clerical and lay directors of the campaign in their dioceses; and communications are constantly passing between headquarters and the diocesan nominees. This means that from one end of the country to the other, in every diocese and in every parish, that part of the United War Work Campaign, which has been assigned to the National Catholic War Council and Knights of Columbus, is being energetically pushed forward. When the time for the campaign arrives, the Church will be ready everywhere.

INFLUENZA

Precautionary Rules Which Should Be Observed During Epidemic.

Cleveland, Oct. 5.—The following precautionary rules for the avoidance and lessening of the intensity of the epidemic of influenza, have been prepared by Dr. Wm. F. Lincoln, advisor of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, for distribution throughout the entire Lake Division territory, consisting of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Here are the Rules.

1. All colds, however slight, should be treated as possible attacks of influenza. Patients affected by colds should stay at home and sterilize discharge from the nose and throat.
2. Avoid feeling or spreading of the disease.
3. Avoid crowds.
4. Regulate bodily functions and keep them so.
5. Avoid the breath or expelled secretions from people suffering from colds.
6. Wash out the nose and throat two or three times daily by a nasal spray or douche and by gargle with a "normal salt solution" (½ teaspoonful salt to one glass, 8 ounces, clean water).
7. All those in attendance on patients with influenza should wear masks.
8. Clothing should be warm and dry. Food simple and easily digested. Drink water freely.

The President urges all men on land and sea, who have followed a seafaring life, to rally to the call of the merchant marine. Will be given deferred classification. The Government needs their services.