

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Paeen, 4th Century

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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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UNUSUAL FEATURES OF THE IRISH WAR

Although there are, in Ireland, at the present day many thousands of families that are divided into hostile camps—having boys fighting in both armies—I have not yet heard of a single instance in which bitterness was thereby imparted into the bosom of the family—a single instance in which brotherly comradeship, and brotherly affection, was thereby broken. While this will seem startlingly strange to outsiders, it causes not the slightest comment here. It is taken for granted in the most casual fashion. Apart from the political leaders, and the political fighters, the majority of the people, on both sides in this struggle, give credit one to the other for earnest sincerity. And there is the big common bond that both of them believe they are fighting to keep the English out. The so-called "Free Staters" fear that the action of the "Irregulars" would bring the English back—for purposes of putting down the "Irregulars." The "Irregulars," on the other hand, feel certain that the Free Staters, by accepting the Treaty, are giving English power a home in Ireland for all time. The very same fear actuates, and stimulates, both sides to the fight. The one thing that would, like a lightning flash, bring instant unity to Ireland would be an overt act of hostility by Britain. Right well the astute Irish politicians know this—and it would take a mighty powerful incentive to move them to open hostilities against Ireland at the present time.

I find some words just spoken by Eoin MacNeill, the Speaker of Dail Eireann, which illuminatingly bear upon something I have said in the foregoing paragraph. I quote them: "In all the fighting these men have not tried to take one life that could be spared in the essential military operations, or to inflict one unnecessary wound. The old-fashioned militarists, who were and are really licensed and systematic criminals, have always believed that a certain amount of blood-letting is necessary to make soldiers fight well. The soldiers of Ireland have proved that this doctrine is a false one, well worthy of its backers. Ireland can be proud of her soldiers."

MacNeill says something else that will be interesting to readers, as the point of view of one man who though a partisan is a thoughtful partisan: "The difference between us and these men is easily stated. They have chosen to adopt the view that the supreme thing is, at all costs to themselves or to this country, to stand by the abstract idea of the Irish Republic. We deny that this abstract idea is the sincere belief of the Irish people, and we say that the life, strength, and safety of the Irish nation are over and above every political form or formula."

Though, while they can prolong their resistance there, and deal some effective blows against the Government troops, a preponderance of numbers, and of material, on the Government side is bound to crush them. They, of course, know that—but they desire the stubbornness and perseverance of the fight to be their protest to the world against what they sincerely believe to be Ireland's betrayal. For, all the reams of abuse that are poured on the "Irregulars," and all the news-deceptions, conveyed by the cables and published by the papers, cannot alter the fact that the vast majority of the Republican fighters sincerely believe that the Treaty is Ireland's betrayal, and as their opponents believe that the same Treaty is Ireland's saving. The deepest thinking of Ireland's sons honestly differ upon this—and will never cease to differ. The pity of the tragedy is that they felt driven to express their differences through gun muzzles levelled by brother against brother.

The point I wish to labour, for sake of American readers who are constantly misled, is that there is genuine sincerity on both sides in this conflict. The big majority of the men in the conflict are sincerely moved by the highest motives. And there is much that is right—many things that are wrong—in the conduct of the fight by both sides.

#### DUM DUM BULLETS

I may here mention that of one crime which has, again and again, been alleged against the Republican Army, that army has not deliberately, and with malice aforethought, been guilty. I refer to the allegations so often made of their using explosive, and other kinds of illegal, bullets. Such bullets have undoubtedly, in some instances, been used by some men in some Republican commands—but when it is remembered that Republicans oftentimes have to rely for their ammunition upon raids, read-

ers will recognize that certain Republicans will, again and again, use ammunition about which they know nothing. Sometimes ammunition that was meant for the killing of big game, instead of the killing of men, is taken from some of the castles in Ireland—and sometimes ammunition surreptitiously sold, and supplied, to the Republicans by foreign firms, may contain the illegal kind of bullet. The firms that surreptitiously supply ammunition to insurgents frequently consult their convenience instead of their conscience. This explains why illegal forms of ammunition have, a few times, been found upon Republicans who were utterly innocent, and would be utterly incapable, of the black criminality apparently implied.

#### COWARDLY RASCALS NOW REPUBLICANS

One black rack against the Republican Army is that, in over-eagerness for strength to compete against the opponent's forces, too many unworthy fellows were admitted. There are many young men who, either through fear or lack of patriotism, remained criminally quiescent during the Black and Tan reign of terror. When the Black and Tans were forced out of the country by the stamina of the real Irish fighters those who should have fought, and did not fight, were naturally abashed—and looked forward to the prospect of the patriotic finger of scorn being pointed at them during the remainder of their lives. So, when the honest men, patriots and fighters, were sundered upon the question of accepting or rejecting the Treaty, a number of the abashed ones saw a fine opportunity for redeeming their fallen fame—suddenly blooming into "extremists" who would never, never, stand for any compromise, even temporary, with the Sassenach. A number of these fellows, and even, sad to say, some who had been utterly opposed to the real fighters during the terror, now became rabid Republicans, and began rattling their sabres, and crying for blood. It was a much easier, and pleasanter, thing to call for the blood of a brother than it had been to call for the blood of a Black and Tan. Too many of these cowardly rascals went into the Republican ranks, and got themselves identified with the genuine patriots in these ranks and have brought a certain amount of disgrace upon the cause, which would be desecrated even by their mere passive support.

#### A GREAT "REPUBLICAN" CHAMPION!

Here is an instance of what I have been talking of. Some of the Dublin Republicans have a weekly organ called The Plain People. Many cartoons, drawn with the purpose of heating division upon leaders of the "Free State" army, have appeared in "The Plain People"—over the signature "Coll." "Coll" is evidently violently, if not virulently opposed to even temporary compromise with Britain, and bitterly opposed to the compromisers. Now it turns out that "Coll" is a certain Lieut. J. Gordon Cowell, of the British Army, who belonged to the 2nd London Defence Division of the Royal Engineers, and he holds a Duty Certificate wherein the British Army authorities testify that he "has served continuously in the emergency from 13/4/21 to 5/7/21." It is significant to note that the period indicated was one of the most terrible periods of the British terror in Ireland—and it is naturally to be presumed that this scoundrel vied with the worst Black and Tan of them all in torturing, and murdering, Irishmen, women, and children, for the crime of striving for freedom from British rule—this blackguard who now derides, and defames, the same men whom he formerly hunted—derides and defames them now because they are not genuinely Irish enough for his fine taste. A raid by Irish Government troops discovered a number of "Coll's" caricatures, some made, and some, of course, in preparation—all of them sketched upon British official paper! He was found to be still using British Government stationery bearing the British Government impress, with the familiar lion and unicorn motto. Some of the papers on which sketches were drawn were headed "Legion of Ex-Service Men."

It must not be thought, however, that the bedfellows are all to be found in the Republican ranks. The Irish Government side has recruited people who are unworthy to be associated with Irishmen. Many ex-British soldiers are in the Irish Government employ, and some ex-British peelers. Some of the spokesmen of the Government, too, are guilty of using against the Republicans the same kind of propaganda which had been effectively used against themselves by the British, during the Anglo-Irish war—and which they now slavishly adopt from British masters. Too many army methods are copied from those of the British army. And the British attitude of

mind toward the war-opponents has all too apparently taken root in the imaginations of those at Headquarters in Dublin.

It is disgusting to find that a goodly color of the West-Britonism which the Irish national instinct had years ago routed from all the national ranks is once again being tolerated in Government and Pro-Treaty circles. And one is forced to think that this West-Britonism in the so-called National ranks reaches a climax when they find one of their fairly prominent writers, and advocates, in the course of an article published in a semi-official journal, telling us about "The two great Anglo-Saxon worlds, the Anglo-Saxon British Empire, and the great Anglo-Saxon Republic of America!" Even there are blemishes on the sun! This tendency toward West-Britonism, which has been marked since the Treaty was brought back in London, is one of the most discouraging, and disquieting, factors in the minds of many thoughtful patriots who were wishful to see the Treaty accepted—as a temporary expedient.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,  
Mount Charles,  
County Donegal.

## THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION

The Catholic Welfare Council of Washington sent out a few weeks ago, a report of a meeting held at the State University of Illinois. It is worth reading and is as follows:

No Catholic holds a full professorship in philosophy, psychology or sociology in any State University in the United States, was the assertion that startled a meeting here of the Grand Knights of some sixty councils of the Knights of Columbus, when made by Rev. John A. O'Brien, Knights of Columbus chaplain, at the University of Illinois, and head of the Catholic Foundation at that institution.

Father O'Brien's statement had been preceded by an address by William J. Bogan, one of the leaders in the Chicago Public School System, and principal of the Lane Technical High school, in which Mr. Bogan said:

"The elementary schools of Chicago have a large quota of teachers who are Catholics, and they are among the best. But in the High schools, their number is almost nil when compared with the great teaching staff."

#### NOT FAULT OF COLLEGES

Both speakers held that it was not the fault of the officials of the Universities, or of the Board of Education, but because of the paucity of higher grade instructors among the Catholic laity.

"Our girls seem content when they graduate from a Normal school and secure a certificate that entitles them to teach in the elementary schools," said Mr. Bogan, who is also dean of the Knights of Columbus free evening schools for ex-service men. "But the High school teacher requires a University degree and four years of experience. Our girls can qualify with experience, but too few of them can meet the requirements of the University degree."

Father O'Brien had come from Champaign, Ill., to address the Grand Knights who are carrying on the Knights of Columbus part of the campaign for the Million Dollar Catholic Foundation at the State University.

He spoke with deep earnestness when he pointed out the absence of Catholics holding high positions in the State Universities, and declared it was a detriment to the education of Catholic laity by reason of example.

"The Church is in danger of losing its hold upon our young people because of this," he said. "They see none of their own kind in high educational places, and conclude that the falsehood of our enemies in regard to the attitude of the Church toward education has foundation. It is a condition that the laity should correct by encouraging our young people to go into the universities and take the leadership in educational work, which they are able to do if they will but put their efforts to it."

He pleaded for the extension and support of the Catholic Foundation at Illinois, where the students are given university credit for work done, saying:

"Whether you hold to the belief that Catholics should seek their education in the Catholic colleges or not, you cannot be blind to the fact that there are more Catholic students doing collegiate work at the University of Illinois than there are doing similar work in all of the Catholic colleges of the State."

#### WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY

"You cannot be blind to the fact that there are 40,000 Catholics in the State universities of this country and only 19,000 in the Catholic colleges. Two-thirds of our young people who are reaching out for leadership in educational affairs are

therefore without the opportunity of the religious training that will make that education an asset to Mother Church.

"The Catholic foundation at Illinois, and those at Iowa and California are endeavoring to meet this emergency, and on their success—on the success of you men who are pioneers in this great movement—will depend whether the same thing is to be done at the other universities."

Former Judge John P. McGoorty, State Chairman of the Catholic Foundation Campaign, predicted that within a decade an example of the Catholics of Illinois in establishing religious colleges adjacent to the State universities would be followed in every State in the Union.

The campaign for the Million-Dollar Fund, which extends all over the State has been slowed up during the summer on account of the vacation period and industrial conditions but will be resumed intensively, October 1.

## SOUTH OF IRELAND SETS EXAMPLE

### NOT EVEN ARMED CONFLICT CAN INDUCE RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Dublin, Aug. 10.—The conflict between Free State troops and Republicans has aroused no enmity between Catholics and Protestants in the south and west. As members of the civil population both religious communities have suffered alike. Anything like an isolated malicious attack upon Protestants has been at once condemned by Catholics in the neighborhood. For instance the Protestant church at Ahascragh, County Galway, was burned. The Catholics of that and the adjoining parish held a meeting which expressed deep indignation at the act and offered profound sympathy to the Protestant rector and the members of his congregation "with all of whom we have lived in the most friendly relations."

At this meeting Rev. Father Shanagher, P. P., presided.

When Catholic Churches and convents in Belfast and elsewhere in the six counties were attacked and bombed the majority in that area never publicly condemned those outrages.

#### GARDINER SPEAKS OUT

In connection with the Orange campaign against Catholics the views of a leading English Protestant are worth reproduction. Mr. A. G. Gardiner, former editor of the London Daily News, says:

"My blood boils at the infamous pogrom against the Catholic population of Belfast which has been carried on for two years and is being continued today under the auspices and by the forces of the Ulster government. The whole Catholic population of Belfast is living under a terror that recalls the middle ages."

"They are driven out of employment by the thousand and by the ten thousand; their homes are burned over their heads; they are shot down in the streets by the armed hordes of the Ulster government."

"The poor wretches retaliate of course. If you govern by murder what can you expect to reap but murder? But who are to blame but the infamous authors of this savage pogrom?"

Two young girls, Margaret Moore, aged twelve, and Mary Connolly, aged twenty, were shot dead in County Armagh, near the County South border and a third girl Mary Moore, aged eighteen, sister of Margaret Moore, was dangerously wounded.

Needless to say the three girls are Catholics. They were shot by armed forces of the government. At the time the girls were coming from a well with water. It was then daylight. On the previous evening Mrs. Moore, mother of Margaret and Mary Moore, was fired upon when going to the same well. Four times during the week in which the girls were killed and wounded the house of the Moores was searched by armed and uniformed men for two sons of the house. For months past these two lads have been unable to live at home.

#### AGED WOMAN'S HOME SEIZED

Mrs. McCabe a widow aged seventy and her two grandchildren were ordered out of their home in Belfast by an Orangeman who took possession some weeks ago, and also seized the furniture. Mrs. McCabe lived by keeping boarders, but as they were all Catholics they were threatened and had to leave. The old lady is still the legal tenant of the house and has to pay the rent. She has also to pay rent for a room elsewhere which she had to take for herself and her grandchildren when they were put out of their home. When her house was seized all Mrs. McCabe's religious pictures and emblems, including an altar, were burned. She and her grandchildren have been shadowed by

two men who have been trying to find out her present whereabouts. Mrs. McCabe is a Catholic. The father of the two granddaughters is a Protestant but the two girls have been brought up in the Catholic faith and upon the death of their mother two years ago they went to live with Mrs. McCabe. Hence the persecution.

Dominick Wilson, a young Catholic farmer, living at Desertmartin, County Derry, was taken out of his bed by armed men and shot dead. This is the fifth Catholic assassinated in the same district within two months.

## POPE BLESSES N. C. W. C.

### "YOU HAVE DONE A GREAT WORK"—PIUS XI. TO BISHOP SCHREMS

His Holiness, Pope Pius XI., at his final interview with Bishop Schrems of Cleveland, who went to Rome as the representative of the American bishops to ask for the revocation of the Decree of the Consistorial Congregation affecting the National Catholic Welfare Council, and who returned on the Homeric, Aug. 17, gave the bishop this eloquent message for America:

"I love America better than any other country. Especially do I love the youth of America, for I know it is to this youth that the world must look for the solution of the problems which now affect the nations. The youth of America has a great responsibility, a great opportunity for service to the world, and I send them my blessing and ask God's benediction upon them that they may be the better fitted for the great task that will be theirs to perform. That they may be strengthened for His great service I pray that they may become strong in the faith."

The invocation of the Pontiff was in response to Bishop Schrems' request that he be given a special message for America. Previously Bishop Schrems had asked His Holiness what message he would take back to the Administrative Committee of Bishops. His Holiness replied:

"Tell them I expect the Bishops to meet in Washington and to arrange to go on with the work of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The Council and the Bishops have my blessing and now that their difficulties are over, I trust that they will earnestly set to work in harmonious spirit for the welfare of Church and country."

#### GREAT WORK FOR CHURCH

When Bishop Schrems announced to His Holiness his intention to take his departure from Rome, the Pope expressed surprise that he contemplated leaving so soon.

"Why do you wish to leave so soon?" he said. "You should stay longer. You have done a great work for your Church. You should not hurry away."

"But I have been here now six weeks," Bishop Schrems replied. "I am tired and anxious to get home."

"You are not so tired as I," His Holiness replied. "You have not as much to do as you. And I must stay here forever."

"I wish I might take Your Holiness in an aeroplane to America," Bishop Schrems said.

"Ah," replied His Holiness, "I wish I could go. I love to travel. I like nothing better than to be in a small compartment on a train with two or three companions of the heart. I would enjoy seeing America. I have always longed to see it. I had made up my mind fully to go there, but now that is all past. I shall never see it. You know, many times I have walked as much as seven hundred kilometers with congenial companions. I love to walk. Now when my day's work is done, and I am all tired out, I go out into the Vatican gardens for a walk. I walk until I come to the garden wall, and then I turn back and come here. Day after day it is the same. It will always be the same."

There was a touching tone of sadness to the voice of His Holiness as he spoke of his confinement.

"What was your impression of the personality of His Holiness?" Bishop Schrems was asked.

"He is a magnificent figure of a man, big, strong featured with determined jaw, but a most kind eye. I had several interviews with him and he was always most affable and interested in what I had to tell him. He gives every matter of importance his attention. He is a prodigious worker. Cardinals who come to him with matters of importance are sometimes kept with him two or three hours. He holds them until he has every detail of the question. The poor secretaries sometimes have some very tiresome waits. They say of His Holiness that he has little time for sleep so absorbed is he in the many intimate problems brought before him."

## RELIGIOUS ISSUE

### A BOOMERANG IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Aug. 21.—Placing the blame squarely on the Ku Klux Klan for the introduction of the religious issue into the recent Oklahoma primary, the Daily Oklahoman, the largest and best-known newspaper in the State, makes the comment that the movement started by the Klan proved a boomerang and expressed the hope that neither the question of religion nor of secret orders will overshadow political questions in future elections.

The Oklahoman's editorial is partly a reply to a protest made to the editor of that paper by the Rev. J. G. McGuire, chancellor of the Oklahoma diocese, in which he asserted that a previous editorial utterance of the paper, which was headed: "Catholic Vote Defeats Ku Klux Klan," was erroneous, and in which also he pointed out the "Catholics were not herded together and were not directed by the bishop of the diocese to vote for Walton or for any other gubernatorial candidate." Father McGuire also presented the implication that the religious affiliations of Mayor Walton's wife who is a Catholic, had anything to do with the fact that he received the large part of the votes of Catholics, declaring that "we did oppose the Ku Klux Klan and its candidates as well as we could, not that we have anything against them as individuals, but solely in order to discourage, slander, hatred, masked conspiracy against American liberty, not only for ourselves, but for all."

#### FATHER MCGUIRE'S STAND APPROVED

The editorial in the Oklahoman in which it replied to Father McGuire's letter is as follows:

"Father McGuire, chancellor of the Catholic diocese in Oklahoma, voiced his sincerest regret that any circumstance should have arisen to bring out religious prejudices in the recent primary. Every right thinking citizen will applaud Father McGuire's stand and doubtless most readers saw his statement, which was published in Friday's Oklahoman.

"Every fair-minded Protestant should agree with Father McGuire that neither Catholicism nor anti-Catholicism, Judaism or anti-Judaism, Protestantism or anti-Protestantism should have any bearing or part in a political contest."

"The Oklahoman's editorial discussing this feature of the election was partially misunderstood, and in order to make its position clear, it must repeat that it does not in any respect blame the Catholic church for the action it was forced to take. It does blame the Ku Klux Klan for introducing the subject of religion and for opening a fight against the Catholic Church.

"It is understood to be a principle of the Klan that the Catholics are to be ousted from any control in political matters. If this was the intent of the Klan it dismally failed. Instead of keeping Catholics out of politics, it forced them for self-protection to enter politics and the movement started by the Klan proved itself a boomerang, for the candidates selected and endorsed by the Catholics were for the most part successful and notably so in the case of the nominee for governor. Instead of the Klan eliminating the Catholics, they placed them in the saddle and no one but the Klan is to blame.

#### ENTITLED TO HOLD OFFICE

"The Catholic citizens are entitled to just as much voice in the government as Protestant citizens in proportion to their number and are just as much entitled to hold office as Protestants.

"As the Klan was beaten in this primary it is to be hoped that neither the question of religion nor of secret orders will overshadow political questions in future elections."

#### MIRACULOUS CURE AT LOURDES

### LOURDES

Lourdes, Aug. 17.—"Le Journal de la Grotte de Lourdes" has published an account of the reported miraculous cure at Lourdes of a woman from Sel de Bretagne Finistere, who had been the victim of severe peritonitis and stomach disease.

She suffered severely and was unable to partake of any nourishment, liquid or otherwise. She went to Lourdes during June, 1922, with the pilgrims from Rennes, and on the Feast of the Apostles while praying at the Grotto, she suddenly felt better.

"That evening she was able to eat exactly the same food (meat, etc.) as anyone in normal health. The following day her case was considered by several doctors, and Dr. Moreland, vice-president of the official Medical Bureau at Lourdes, has now given the attestation that this is an absolute cure which cannot be attributed to any natural cause."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

With 31 countries now represented by embassies or legations at the Vatican, the diplomatic influence of the Holy See is the greatest, perhaps, in the history of the Church.

The Congregation of Rites recently held a preparatory sitting to discuss the virtues of the Ven. Marie Euphrasie Pelletier, founderess of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Belgium claims the honor of having produced the first printed newspaper, Neuve Tydinghen, published at Antwerp in 1605 by Abraham Verhoevan, and preceding by fourteen years the first English journal.

New York, August 14.—Passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic which docked here last night told of how four Catholic priests who were on board rushed to the aid of members of the crew who were injured in the explosion which occurred on the ship last Friday. The priests administered spiritual aid to the injured and dying. The explosion took place while the Adriatic was a thousand miles outside of this port. Five men were killed and three were injured, one fatally.

Fire, caused by lightning, has destroyed the historical church of Premieres, near Dijon, France. The tower, forty meters high, was struck and started to burn about eight o'clock in the evening and the fire quickly spread to the roof. In spite of all efforts to save the building, which was built in the eleventh century, nothing but the four walls now remain.

Salem, Ore.—Delegates to the Oregon-Washington Lutheran district convention in session here adopted a resolution declaring that the worthy celebration of the "Lord's Supper" makes necessary the use of real wine in its observance. The resolution holds that "we must regard it as commanded by Our Lord that we abide by the use of real wine in the sacrament, even in the face of popular disfavor or persecution."

Rev. Daniel Lorenzini, O. F. M., who has relatives living in New York State, has been signally honored by the Chinese Government for his heroic work in behalf of the sufferers during the recent great famine, when he was instrumental in saving at least 100,000 people from death by starvation. Besides being awarded a medal, two monuments have been erected in his honor. Father Lorenzini is located in Shantung.

The announcement that the Earl of Shaftesbury has become a Catholic, marks one of the most notable conversions in Ireland in many years. His title is three hundred years old, and the present holder is the ninth Earl. He is Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary, as well as ex-Lord Mayor of Belfast. He has occupied high rank in the army, and was entrusted with important State duties in politics. A Liberal in politics, every charitable cause has found in him a generous supporter.

An interesting bit of news for those interested in the propaganda of the press comes from Hong Kong, China. The Catholics there now have a monthly paper in the English language. The monthly is known as The Rock, and is edited by a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army. Already the paper has gained the reputation not only of drawing into closer contact the Catholics of Hong Kong and Shanghai, but of serving the needs of those as far distant as Peking and Singapore. The publication is directed by the Catholic Union and the Catholic Men's Club.

Chicago, Ill.—Broken homes are responsible for 85 per cent. of the girl offenders against the moral law, according to the quarterly report of the Illinois Vigilance Association Welfare Department, just made public. Seventy per cent. of these victims come from Chicago from the smaller towns attracted by the lure of the stage, by the love of adventure or by false promises. Vicious cabarets, jazz dance halls, and soft drink parlors are the direct cause of the waywardness among them.

A Jesuit missionary in Trinichopoly, India, Father J. M. Planchard, says that a greater number of priests are needed in that country now, owing to the national disturbance. He adds: "Today, India and Indian minds are passing through a very great crisis and if apostles were more numerous and could profit by that crisis many thousands of souls might perhaps be converted which will otherwise never be. Dear friends of India, pray for our intention and help us missionaries to hold not only the actual Catholics, but to convert a much greater number."