

# The Catholic Record.

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

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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1922 by Seumas MacManus  
THE POWER OF THE BOYCOTT

Marvelous, surely, is the power of the boycott. It has practically brought Belfast to its knees. It is the reason that mighty Orange below, Sir James Craig, having consented to meet and to treat, and make compromise terms with, Michael Collins, head of the "murder gang." Sir James, from public platforms in Belfast had, to the thundering applause of his audiences, a hundred times vowed that he never would consent to negotiate with "assassins." For that matter, we all remember the same vow being given to the world once a week by Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, and the rest of the unsportable members of the British Government. Yet, it is a much more humiliating come-down for Sir James and his Cabinet. Lloyd George and his fellows, when they talked of Irish "murderers," realized well that the only "murder" campaign being carried on in Ireland was that organized by the British Government and carried out in dead of night by their disguised and masked minions, who were assassinating in their homes such men as Mayor McCurtain of Cork, Mayor Clancy, Ex-Mayor O'Callaghan of Limerick, and hundreds of other Irish patriots. But the fanatic Craig and his fellow "orange-men," even while their minions were slaying in the streets of Belfast such citizens as happened to differ with them in religious and political belief, were sincere in the belief that the wiping out of the Amelieites was an action blessed by God—and that it was only Irishmen striving to drive the foreign invaders from Irish soil who were murderers.

**THE COMPROMISE AGREEMENT**  
The compromise agreement made between Craig and Collins is the first big break in the Belfast front. There is more behind it than shows on the surface. Collins would not have made this compromise if he did not have private assurance that it was the forerunner of very much more. He knows well that Craig and the Belfast business men are now in the power of the fierce Orange mob which they had been for years inciting to intolerance—and that they dare not at first yield too much or the mob which they raised up, will crush them. Belfast is at length convinced—had to be convinced by moral force—that she can no more cut herself off from Ireland and live, than an arm might cut itself off from a living body and continue to pulsate with life.

The trade reports of Belfast for 1921 show a falling-off of £2,000,000 sterling in the port trade—while significantly, the Port of Dublin in the same year shows an increase of £1,500,000. The latest returns of the Ulster bank, a Belfast institution, shows a decrease of 1,900,000 pounds, or about thirty-five per cent. These are the kind of arguments wielded by the men of Ireland in bringing the business men of Belfast to their sober senses and convincing them that persecution, driving from employment, and slaying of that minority of their fellow citizens who are unfortunate enough to differ from them in their religious beliefs, ceases to be either a sport or a spiritual exaltation when it begins to empty their tills. Of course, Belfast men will try to grant as little as they can to Ireland—just as much as, and no more than, will keep their trade from being hurt. Ireland will do a foolish thing if she lays down the boycott weapon before Belfast can be certified by the political doctors to have completely returned to health and sanity. For, be it remembered, that even these days in which I write, the religious persecution goes merrily forward in the Northern Capital. The Irish papers which I am receiving, contain day after day, reports of armed assaults, riots, shootings, and killings in Belfast. This has long since ceased to be sensational and is now presented in the Irish Daily papers as a matter of course. Mr. Collins and his fellow-members of the Irish Government, of course, recognize that Craig and the Belfast traders have consented to approve of the persecuting and killing of Catholics since it reacts so sorely on their pocket-books, but they also recognize that these men were the original cause and inspiration of the Orange persecutions and killings.

**AN EDIFYING AND ILLUMINATING CONTRAST**  
I have several times contrasted the religious tolerance which exists in the rest of Ireland with the murderous intolerance of Belfast and I gave quotations from eminent Protestants in different parts of Ireland, testifying to the laudable tolerance and good will extended to the minority by the great Catholic majority among whom they live. I have some more pleasing and convincing testimony this week. Mr. Denham Osborne, writing in the Irish Times, says:

"Southern ministers of the Presbyterian Church have repeatedly made public their testimony to the kindly relations existing between the surrounding community and the members of their congregations. This was done by the Moderator of the General Assembly, a Southern minister, at the recent meeting in Belfast. It was done by the Moderator of the Synod of Dublin, the Minister of Waterford, in April last. It was done also by the Moderator of the Irish Mission, a Dublin minister, and other speakers during the Assembly meetings. If I may refer to myself, I have repeatedly repudiated in public this charge of intolerance. Fellow-churchmen of mine have done the same; and many of them, like myself, have given scores of years of service to our Church in Southern Ireland."

Mr. J. W. Biggs, writing from Bantry, Co. Cork, said:  
"I feel it my duty to protest very strongly against this unfounded slander of intolerance on the part of our Catholic neighbors, and, in so doing, I am expressing the feelings of very many Protestant traders in West Cork. I have been resident in Bantry for forty-three years, during thirty-three of which I have been engaged in business, and I have received the greatest kindness, courtesy, and support from all classes and creeds in the country. In Munster, where Catholics outnumber Protestants by 19 to 1, a large number of the leading traders are Protestants who are being supported by Catholics and greatest good-will exists between them."

Mr. W. J. Verlin, solicitor, Yougal, Co. Cork, writing to Rev. M. Ahern, local Catholic curate, said:  
"I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the kindness you have always experienced from the members of your Church during my long life here."

Mr. Eyre Levers, writing from Mount Levers, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare, says:  
"As one whose family has lived for generations in the South of Ireland, in the midst of a Catholic population, I wish to add my testimony to that of the numerous correspondents who have already expressed their sense of the good-feeling existing between Protestants and Catholics in the South. Notwithstanding their small minority they have always enjoyed the fullest toleration."

Very Rev. Dean Winder, M. A., of Kilkenny, speaking to the Catholic members of the local Technical Committee, said:  
"You need not tell me that you are tolerant in Kilkenny. I have received nothing but kindness, consideration, and good-will since I came here, and I can never be thankful enough to the Kilkenny people."

A declaration signed by the head of every Protestant family in the united parishes of Fiddown, Castlane, and Clonmore, Co. Kilkenny, including Canon R. M. Kellest, Major Max Bolam, Major E. W. Briscoe, Colonel W. H. Wyndham, etc., was published in the press of September 20, 1920. The declaration said:

"We desire to give public expression to our appreciation of the unfailing good fellowship which at present exists, has always existed, and we believe will continue to exist between ourselves and our Catholic neighbours."

Granard (Co. Longford) Select Vestry passed a resolution condemning "the conduct of Belfast men in introducing religious persecution into the troubles of our unhappy country."

SEUMAS MACMANUS  
OF Donegal.

### OBSEQUES ATTENDING DEATH OF A POPE

Rome, Jan. 19.—The obsequies attendant upon the death of a pope last nine days. Immediately upon the death of a pontiff, the cardinal camerlengo, administrator of the papal estate, assumes charge of the papal household as representative of the Sacred College, and verifies the death of the pontiff by a judicial act.

In the presence of the household he strikes the forehead of the dead Pope three times with a silver mallet, calling him by his baptismal name. The fisherman's ring and the papal seals are then broken. A notary draws up the act which is the legal evidence of the Pope's death.

Between the death of the Pope and the election of his successor the cardinal-camerlengo is the head of the sacred college. He directs the preparations for the conclave and takes charge of the conclave.

During the obsequies of the Pope and until the election of a successor, all cardinals appear with uncovered rochets, to show that the supreme authority is in the hands of the Sacred College. For the same reason, during the conclave which elects a successor, all have canopies over their heads.

The cardinal-camerlengo is assisted in determining the details of the

obsequies by the heads of the cardinalial orders, the cardinal, bishops, priests and deacons. All matters of importance are referred to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, presides over these congregations, in which cardinals take rank and precedence from the date of their elevation to the purple.

### SOME EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW

#### KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE

London, Jan. 23.—King George today sent a message of sympathy to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, on the death of Pope Benedict XV.

The message was sent through Count de Sals, British Minister at the Vatican.

#### IRISH LEADERS CONDOLE

Dublin, Jan. 23.—(Associated Press)—"Please accept this expression of the profound sorrow of the Irish people at the passing of the great Pontiff, who so benignly manifested paternal affection for Ireland," read a message sent by Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, today.

Numerous other Irish leaders sent condolences on the passing of the Pope. George Gavan Duffy called:

"The people of Ireland are profoundly moved by the bereavement which has fallen on the Church, and are anxious to assure Your Eminence of their keen and universal participation in the universal grief."

#### REICHTAG MEMBERS STAND AS PRESIDENT EULOGIZES POPE

New York, Jan. 23.—A copy of a cable dispatch to The New York Times from Berlin, dated January 21, says: "An erroneous report of the Pope's death reached Berlin today in a Rome message to President Ebert, who communicated it to Reichstag President Loebe at 2:30. The whole Reichstag stood up while its Social Democratic President improvised a tribute."

"Pope Benedict, elected during the first giant battles of the World War, has passed away before Europe has got real peace, he said. During the period he employed the moral force of his office and all his strength for the diminution of human suffering, the elimination of hate and the reconciliation of the nations. From all sides tasks poured in upon him."

"He endeavored notably to improve the lot of war prisoners and the fate of civilian prisoners. His readiness to help never failed when it came to their lot or end their martyrdom. It was in his last days a deep joy to him to be able to receive from the French Government news that the last of our war prisoners had been released from France. His peace activities in 1917 are in the memories of us all."

"After this war was ended by a peace of violence the Pope anew championed the reconciliation of the nations, as also latterly at the Washington conference. Everywhere his merciful hand, ever itself felt without, however ever leaving religious or sectarian distinctions recognizable. He endeavored to bring the hunger blockade of Germany to an end as quickly as possible. Many thousands of German children were through his mediation able to be warmly clothed and well fed, and quite recently Germans suffering from tuberculosis were able to find a cure in the South through his efforts. I may well say that the German people mourn deeply the early death of this great man, so greatly deserving for his services."

#### PRESIDENT HARDING'S EULOGY

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Harding, the Apostolic Delegate, Bishops and Senators hastened to pay tribute to the character of Pope Benedict XV, when official news of the death of the Holy Father was received here. Following are some of the expressions of sorrow made public.

President Harding, in a message sent to Cardinal Gasparri through Secretary of State Hughes: "Deeply regretting to learn of the demise of His Holiness, Benedict XV, the President desires me to express to Your Eminence profound condolences. His love of humanity, his promotion of peace as well as his kindly spirit and great learning won for him a place in the hearts of men everywhere. His death will be deeply mourned throughout the United States."

#### MSGR. BONZANO'S MESSAGE

Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, in a message to the members of the American Hierarchy, "While we bow in submission to the will of God calling to Himself the visible head of His Church, we can not but mourn the loss of this great Pontiff who amid the world's calamities did so much in behalf of religion, humanity and peace."

Brief as his pontificate was, he lived to see a better appreciation of his attitude toward the warring nations, and of his impartiality, his anxiety to end the struggle and his ceaseless efforts to bring relief wherever it was needed.

"Now that the heart which went out to all the peoples is stilled in death, now that the arms which would have closed mankind in their embrace are folded forever, the world must pay tribute to his wisdom and to his spirit of justice and charity."

The Church in America will realize that it has lost a father who was ever concerned for its welfare. To the bishops, especially of the United States, the death of Pope Benedict will be the cause of deep grief. His interest in their labors was a source of constant encouragement, while his unflinching kindness drew them to him in the bonds of love and devotion.

With their bishops the clergy and faithful will join in prayer that goes up from the heart of the Catholic Church to implore for Pope Benedict a place of refreshment, light and peace, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom he so loyally served."

#### BISHOP SHAHAN'S TRIBUTE

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University: "Pope Benedict's death plunges the Catholic world in grief. He was the common father of a great multitude of Christians in every part of the world, and as such was the object of supreme reverence and profound affection. As Vicar of Jesus Christ and successor of St. Peter, he wielded world-wide authority which he always exercised with wisdom and moderation."

"He was, above all, an apostle of peace, ready to secure it by every effort and sacrifice. Trained from his youth in the ways of European courts and chancelleries, he remained always a man of good sense, clear vision, broad views and sincere will to civic harmony and the union of hearts in every nation. Since the end of the War every day has brought some revelation of his earnest desire to secure to a distracted world the blessings of peace too long delayed."

"During the War he was tireless in his efforts for peace, in the way of formal appeals to the belligerents, public prayers and definite proposals. He labored in many ways to mitigate the worst horrors of the War, particularly the cruel anxieties of parents and relatives, and the ravages of famine. In its enormous literature nothing stands out so splendid and humane as his tender appeals in aid of the starving children of Europe."

"It is well known that Pope Benedict was foremost in proposing a general disarmament of nations. He was also very strongly opposed to conscription for aggressive warfare, and in his famous letter of August 1, 1917, declared that without conscription 'war on a grand scale would be impossible.' If his advice were followed, disarmament of land would quickly follow naval disarmament."

"It is worthy of note that in his short pontificate the Catholic world was to a great extent prevented from personal access to Pope Benedict. The first half of his reign fell during the War, while the second half beheld the economic exhaustion of Europe, and the uncertain efforts of the newborn States to establish themselves. In all these political changes vital interests of the Catholic Church were and are yet involved and Pope Benedict set himself to save them but with consummate prudence and with due recognition of the utter ruin of the old European order."

"It is a fact that since the War the Catholic Church has been widely welcomed into the great comity of nations. This is evident from the largely increased national representation at the Vatican and the corresponding increase in the numbers of papal representatives in all parts of the world. In this respect the most striking success of his pontificate is the resumption of the friendly relations with the French Republic. He was also much gratified by the success of his efforts in favor of Catholic foreign missions affected by the defeat of the central powers. It was not in vain that he has been a favorite disciple of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla. He lacked only place and time to accomplish still greater aims for the welfare of mankind."

"The eight years of his pontificate are marked by many important measures for the welfare of the Catholic religion. The most far-reaching perhaps was the promulgation of the new code of canon law, whereby the old and complex regulation of the Church has been successfully adapted to new times and changed conditions."

"He was well acquainted with the genius of our institutions, and cordially welcomed all Americans who came to visit him. The visit of President Wilson gave him much satisfaction and his reception of the Knights of Columbus was in every way memorable. Non-Catholic visitors to the Vatican praise his gracious reception of them."

#### AMERICAN PRESS PAYS TRIBUTE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—In the course of a eulogistic editorial on the life and death of Pope Benedict XV, The Washington Herald says:

"While it is given to many of the world's notables to live remarkable and useful lives only a few may be remembered for the beauty of their death."

"The last hours of Benedict were quite exquisite in the sense that they were delicately beautiful, quite what we like to imagine and so seldom find in actuality."

"He was himself the first to realize that he had but a little time to go and that his race was nearly run. And he was not afraid that

serious schisms occurred, such as vexed the souls of others who had occupied the papal chair. But it may be doubted if any of them was subjected to a more trying strain than this Benedict.

"Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Jew and infidel can at least join in one verdict in regard to him—he strove with all his power to make men repudiate the barbaric code of war, to free the world from the age-old savagery of human strife."

"The smallest man physically who ever occupied the papal throne, few of the chief representatives of that great hierarchy since the days of St. Peter have made a larger appeal to human sympathy. Benedict, too, was, in a sense, crucified for a great cause."

Toward the United States Pope Benedict always entertained and displayed the most kindly feelings. By his communications to Presidents Wilson and Harding, by his reception of the former at the Vatican, and in a variety of other ways during and since the War he showed his recognition of the greatness and importance of this country. He was intensely interested in Ireland. The statue erected to him in Constantinople, to which Mohammedans, Hebrews and Protestants, as well as members of his own church, subscribed, has an inscription setting forth that he was the 'benefactor of the peoples, without regard to their nationality or creed,' and sufficiently proves the opinion entertained of him in the Orient."

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"We shall never know fully, perhaps, what stress and conflict, what intrigues and oppositions, what entreaties and counter-entreaties, what propaganda of misinformation and misrepresentation, laid siege to the Vatican. The Pope undoubtedly did all that he felt it his duty to do, all he thought it was permitted to him as the head of the Church to do. We need not here recapitulate his various efforts to restore peace. At one time there was much heat against him even among some Catholics of the Entente and in the United States because he did not see his way to take what they regarded as higher and necessary ground in regard to the invasion of Belgium and German savagery generally. They asked of him too much. Each side wanted him in effect to be its partisan. He was accused of being too favorable to Austria and Germany. At this distance from the passions of that time, we can at least understand his position."

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"One of his fruitful achievements was the bringing about of diplomatic and better relations between the Vatican and France and encouraging the participation of Catholics in Italian politics. As an administrator of his great charge, Benedict XV. deserves more praise than has received. He leaves the Church stronger and more flourishing, in spite of all the reverses and agonies and ruins of the War, than it was at his accession. Whether a more heroic, positive attitude in the War could reasonably have been asked of him is a question which persons not of his communion are at least of all entitled to answer."

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"Almost twenty centuries look down upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy and a hundred years after the Corsican conqueror, who defied it, died in his island prison, papal sovereignty remains serene and unshaken. Empires and kingdoms without number have passed away since the time when the first of this line ascended his spiritual throne, revolutions and revolutions have come and gone, the face of the physical world has been changed beyond the dreams of human wisdom; but one unchanging feature of its progress has been the survival of this longest of all regimes. Nothing in human history so appeals to the imagination as this spectacle, nothing in literature, except the simple pages of the New Testament, so combines the suggestion of superhuman power with the suggestion of human simplicity and humility."

"Benedict XV. was not notable among Popes for extraordinary and subtle intellect, nor was his reign distinguished by the development or discussion of great church questions or issues, such as occurred during the official lives of some of his recent predecessors. No doctrines like that of the Immaculate Conception nor of Papal Infallibility, such as were announced during the sovereignty of Pius IX., were proclaimed during his reign. No persecution of the Church, no

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"Benedict XV. was not notable among Popes for extraordinary and subtle intellect, nor was his reign distinguished by the development or discussion of great church questions or issues, such as occurred during the official lives of some of his recent predecessors. No doctrines like that of the Immaculate Conception nor of Papal Infallibility, such as were announced during the sovereignty of Pius IX., were proclaimed during his reign. No persecution of the Church, no

serious schisms occurred, such as vexed the souls of others who had occupied the papal chair. But it may be doubted if any of them was subjected to a more trying strain than this Benedict.

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"Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Jew and infidel can at least join in one verdict in regard to him—he strove with all his power to make men repudiate the barbaric code of war, to free the world from the age-old savagery of human strife."

"The smallest man physically who ever occupied the papal throne, few of the chief representatives of that great hierarchy since the days of St. Peter have made a larger appeal to human sympathy. Benedict, too, was, in a sense, crucified for a great cause."

Toward the United States Pope Benedict always entertained and displayed the most kindly feelings. By his communications to Presidents Wilson and Harding, by his reception of the former at the Vatican, and in a variety of other ways during and since the War he showed his recognition of the greatness and importance of this country. He was intensely interested in Ireland. The statue erected to him in Constantinople, to which Mohammedans, Hebrews and Protestants, as well as members of his own church, subscribed, has an inscription setting forth that he was the 'benefactor of the peoples, without regard to their nationality or creed,' and sufficiently proves the opinion entertained of him in the Orient."

New York, Jan. 23.—The New York Times in its editorial on Benedict XV says:

"We shall never know fully, perhaps, what stress and conflict, what intrigues and oppositions, what entreaties and counter-entreaties, what propaganda of misinformation and misrepresentation, laid siege to the Vatican. The Pope undoubtedly did all that he felt it his duty to do, all he thought it was permitted to him as the head of the Church to do. We need not here recapitulate his various efforts to restore peace. At one time there was much heat against him even among some Catholics of the Entente and in the United States because he did not see his way to take what they regarded as higher and necessary ground in regard to the invasion of Belgium and German savagery generally. They asked of him too much. Each side wanted him in effect to be its partisan. He was accused of being too favorable to Austria and Germany. At this distance from the passions of that time, we can at least understand his position."

Whether a stronger man, more equal to the storm, a Leo XIII. or a Hildebrand even, would have denounced earlier the atrocious policies and deeds of the Germans is hardly to the point. For the world at large one may almost say that religion as a force of action was suspended during the War."

"One of his fruitful achievements was the bringing about of diplomatic and better relations between the Vatican and France and encouraging the participation of Catholics in Italian politics. As an administrator of his great charge, Benedict XV. deserves more praise than has received. He leaves the Church stronger and more flourishing, in spite of all the reverses and agonies and ruins of the War, than it was at his accession. Whether a more heroic, positive attitude in the War could reasonably have been asked of him is a question which persons not of his communion are at least of all entitled to answer."

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