

The Catholic Record.

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

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

IRISH FOREIGN TRADE

For several years past, the pounds, shillings and pence value of exports, as shown by government statistics, lulled the Irish people into the comfortable belief that trade had been booming at a beautiful rate. Our people, to a large extent, forgot to take into account the inflated value of goods and deflated value of money. For instance, though Ireland's external trade in 1921 was £197,500,000 in value, as compared with only £105,160,000 in 1924, still measured by 1924 prices the still staggering figures of 407-1.2 million for 1921, shrink to 109 million! Thus showing that our progress in sixteen years was almost negligible. A careful study of recent returns shows that the exports of agricultural products were less after the Anglo-Irish truce than they had been ten years previously. Still worse, one year after the truce they had fallen alarmingly. This, of course, due to the little home-made war to which we have treated ourselves.

IMPENDING RUIN

A well informed writer in the Dublin Independent shows the catastrophe that is, as a result, impending, and tries to stir the country to action that may avert it. He says that when the country should be engaged in a united and energetic effort to foster and augment both internal and external trade, all industries have, not wholly, through intrinsic weakness or shortcomings, sustained a setback from which they may not recover for many a year. Figures relating to our trade for the quarter of this year embracing the months of July, August and September, unfold a doleful and dismal tale.

Month by month statistics of exports and imports of farm produce and other products, but not of manufactured goods, are published by the Department of Agriculture. A comparison of the exports of farm products for the quarter ending September, 1922, with those of the corresponding quarter in 1921 and the average for the same period during the five previous years 1909-13, should cause us to reflect and consider seriously and solemnly the decline rapidly approaching a calamity, in the staple industry of the nation. Here are some of the principal returns for the three months—July, August and September, 1922 and 1921, and the average of the same three months in the period 1909-13:

	1922	1921	1909-13
Oats	135	1291	9,869
Potatoes	3,081	12,041	2,381
Hay	275	98	31.2
Wool	1,322	2,37	1,975
Butter and cheese	15,118	42,178	16,607
Wool and skins	1,736	4,112	1,412
Bacon and hams	8,280	10,16	12,102
Poultry	2,145	2,166	3,103
	31,150	45,861	53,214

If the causes of the woeful decline do not cease, Ireland stands doomed to economic ruin.

DIVIDING TRADE

This year there has been an abundant potato crop—it is regarded as the best for years, yet not a solitary potato was exported in the month of September last except from the ports of Belfast, Harne and Derry. Condensed milk had been exported formerly in large quantities from the South. From the foregoing table it will be observed that taking the returns for quarters, this trade has dwindled almost to a twentieth of what it was a year ago, but taking the month of September as a test, the record is far worse. Last September the exports were just two tons. In September, 1921, they amounted to 680 tons. For the time being this trade is extinguished. The value of the trade in 1920 was 680,000, and 80 per cent. of the exports were shipped from Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

Turning to the other side—imports—it will be found that Ireland imports a surprisingly large quantity of farm produce. Our imports include wheat, wheat-flour, oatmeal, barley, oats, malt, fruit, grass seeds, various feeding stuffs, butter and cheese, condensed milk, bacon and hams, lard. The quantity of these commodities imported far exceeds our exports of agricultural products. For the three months ending last September exports of the commodities in the foregoing enumeration amounted to 313,580 tons. This is sadly disappointing and shows that the nation has got to get to work as quickly as possible.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
264 West 94th Street,
New York City.

Is it just to forget all the kindness shown us, on account of a little pain inflicted on us, most probably, unintentionally?

Think yourself happy if you can exchange the agonizing pains of purgatory for sufferings in this world.

NOTED AUTHOR PASSES

RT. REV. BISHOP SHAHAN PAYS STRIKING TRIBUTE TO HANNIS TAYLOR

Washington, Dec. 29.—Funeral services for Hannis Taylor, former Minister to Spain, and noted Catholic lawyer and author of works on international law and jurisprudence, were held at St. Matthew's Church today. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America; the Right Rev. William T. Russell, Bishop of Charleston and the Rev. Edward L. Buckley, rector of St. Matthew's conducted the services.

At the close of Mr. Taylor's diplomatic career, he accepted the chair of international and constitutional law at Georgetown University and was internationally known in this field. He has been active in his profession up to a month ago, when he was taken ill. An operation attempted as a last resort proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Taylor was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and held honorary degrees from the Universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, the Catholic University of America and several other institutions. He was appointed American Minister to Spain by President Cleveland in 1893 and held that post for four years. Later he served as special counsel for the United States Government before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission in 1902 and before the Alaska Boundary Commission in 1903.

Some of Mr. Taylor's best known works are "Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States," "The Science of Jurisprudence," his most ambitious book which is a comparative study of English and Roman law as now administered throughout the world; "The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution," "Cicero—A Sketch of His Life and Works," "International Public Law," and the "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution."

BISHOP SHAHAN'S TRIBUTE

Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., Rector of the Catholic University, paid the following tribute to the former minister:

"In the death of Mr. Hannis Taylor of Washington both the Catholic Church and our country have sustained an irreparable loss. Born in North Carolina, but long a resident of Alabama, he was our foremost constitutional lawyer. By his profound discussion and exposition of the governmental systems of England, the United States and France, he bestowed a priceless boon on all legal and historical scholars of the civilized world. His reputation in the domain of international public law was also very great, and in all higher public tribunals the world over his opinions were treated with utmost respect. None surpassed him in lucid analysis and logical exposition of the great national systems of law and administration by which modern civilization is safeguarded. His legal scholarship was most varied in its range and scope, but he excelled particularly in the sense and grasp of historical development, and his to see his great works on constitutional and international law used as manuals by the most profound and brilliant minds at home and abroad. Under Cleveland he was Minister to Spain, and later represented the United States Government before the highest tribunals of arbitration. At his death he was counsel for the State of Columbia, and had always a select international practice. Foreign universities and courts honored him with their degrees and their praise. Under cover of biographies of Cicero and Demosthenes he gave the world a luminous account of the laws and administration of Greece and Rome while yet at the zenith of their power.

"This great American lawyer was a convert to the Catholic Church, led thereto by the relentless logic of his powerful mind and by his keen sense of historical justice. Despite his vast learning he was ever an humble and modest man, and had a clear sense of the true nature and the right uses of the holy faith which sustained him amid the trials of age and illness, and which he always professed with the simplicity of a child. In early youth he was a friend and admirer of Father Abram Ryan, and it is to him that the Southland owes the publication of that good priest's poems.

"Mr. Taylor was for many years an outstanding figure of the political and social life of Washington, and was honored by the esteem of the highest and best at the National Capital. Witty and eloquent in a very high degree, he never failed to lift his voice for every good cause. One of his last public utterances was the magnificent discourse in favor of Ireland delivered at an immense meeting in the Washington Liberty Hut during the Great War. Hannis Taylor would have graced the Supreme Court of the United States, to whose practice and pro-

cedure he wrote a valuable guide. He was an old-fashioned American, and incorporated in himself the great political virtues of the men who laid the foundations of this mighty State. From George Washington and Pelatiah Webster to Thomas Jefferson he knew them intimately and he rejoiced in depicting for posterity truthfully and eloquently, these giants of our constitutional thought and life.

"Cardinal Gibbons admired and trusted greatly Mr. Taylor, and considered him in every way a reliable mouthpiece of the Fathers of the Republic. May he rest in peace, in the light of the Sun of Justice, and may the rich example of his long and beneficent life spur future generations to imitate the faith and the learning, the virtues and the wisdom of this great man."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BILL ENDED PRIVILEGE

Madison, Wis., Dec. 16.—That the Women's Rights Bill of 1921 put the women of Wisconsin on the same basis as men when special protection of their health or physical condition is not involved, is the ruling of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. That this applies to property and business obligations was shown by the particular case in which the ruling was made.

The first National Bank of Wisconsin sued the Milwaukee Patent Leather Company, William P. Jahn and his wife, on certain notes, and the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court that the Equal Rights Law removed the former privileges of wives of endorsing their husband's notes without personal liability.

The lower court held that "when special protection of the health or physical condition of women for the general welfare is not involved the Statute was intended to put women on the same basis as men," and held that Mrs. Jahn was liable as indorser of her husband's note for \$8,000.

Mrs. Jahn's defense was that the Statute was intended primarily to secure women equal political and civil rights, while reserving to them all the special protection and privileges accorded them before its passage. She further claimed that the law did not impose new liabilities upon women, but rather granted additional rights and privileges.

Justice Rosenberry, writing the opinion, held that recent legislation giving equality of right and privilege to both sexes before the law, "does not and should not strike down sex as a basis of classification in the enactment of law relating to the health, morals and general welfare of the people." The court decided that the disability of a woman at common law to make a contract now done away with by the Wisconsin Statute was not a special protection or privilege which she enjoyed for the general welfare.

GERMAN CONDITIONS

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Caplatine

Cologne, Dec. 18.—Former Minister of Welfare Stegerwald, in a speech at Dusseldorf recently, called for the abolition of the eight hour day as a means of stimulating production. Declaring that shorter working hours have lessened the productive capacity of the nation to such a point that Germany is compelled to import many commodities that she should be exporting, he asserted that there is no legal authority for the eight hour day but that it is merely an outgrowth of Revolutionary disturbances.

He condemned the action of governmental authorities in allowing restaurants, bars and hotel dining rooms to remain open all night while school buildings are forced to close for want of coal. "It is intolerable," he said, "to think that more liquor is being consumed than before the War, that the motion picture theaters are crowded, while orphanages and hospitals must be closed. A regeneration and restoration of social order must be attempted. We dare not save half a million persons and let 60,000,000 starve."

HARDING GREETES K. OF C.

President Harding has sent the Knights of Columbus the following New Year's message, addressed to the editor of Columbiad, the official magazine of the order:

"I am glad to know the fine progress that the Knights of Columbus are making in their useful and practical work in behalf of the former service men. I trust that the coming year's efforts will be marked by the same excellent and useful accomplishments that have so uniformly been achieved by this splendid organization.

"Most sincerely yours,
"WARREN G. HARDING."

The Knights of Columbus have also received a New Year's greeting from Cardinal Mercier, wishing all Americans a happy and prosperous 1923.

A GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE FREE STATE PARLIAMENT

"Today, in the name and with the authority of the people of Eireann, you enter into the fullness of your partnership in liberty with the nations, co-operating in co-equal membership of a great Commonwealth of free peoples."

This was the opening sentence of the Governor-General's Address to the Oireachtas, Dec. 15.

The appearance of the Governor-General was indicated by the presence of a guard of honor, which took up a position in the grounds in front of the main building. A group of newspaper photographers were busy in the vicinity.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.55, and rising a few minutes later, asked if it was the will of the members of the Dail that the members of the Seanad should be present in the Chamber to hear the address of the Governor-General.

The members having signified their assent, the Senators entered their seats. A couple of minutes later the Governor-General appeared, and received a very cordial greeting.

Having first read the message from King George, the Governor-General said:

AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE

Members of the Oireachtas of the Irish Free State today, in the name and with the authority of the people of Eireann, you enter into the fullness of your partnership in liberty with the nation co-operating in co-equal membership of a great Commonwealth of free peoples.

I meet you on this momentous day with sentiments of the deepest emotion, charged by His Majesty to assume myself as his representative with the task which, after many years of hard pressed claim, becomes yours, alone and unquestioned, by the effect of the Treaty made just a year ago between Great Britain and Ireland and subsequently ratified, the task of governing this State, of making the laws under which you are to live, and of administering these laws for the benefit and well-being of all your fellow-citizens.

You have adopted a Constitution for this State, and in framing that Constitution while you have, in careful observance of your Treaty obligations, conformed to those modes of Constitutional expression and form which are common to your partner nations and characteristic features of their association in the British Commonwealth of Nations, you have had no fetter on the exercise of a single-minded and whole-hearted determination to create for your country such machinery of government as seemed to you most calculated to serve her best interests most efficiently.

You have just devised a Constitution under which the most patriotic yearning for the re-creation of the national life and identity of our country in language and thought, in literature and art, for her progress along secure lines of social and economic development, for her assurance in prosperity, happiness and contentment, are offered the utmost free play.

You have been encouraged in your work by the support of your fellow-countrymen and women who have testified in no uncertain manner their approval of and confidence in your efforts for the nation.

WAR ON THE PEOPLE

Unhappily a small number, who have not yet bowed to the will of the majority, have engaged in hostile operations against you and have spread ruin broadcast in an attempt to impose their will upon the majority by means of terror and destruction.

While failing utterly in their attempt to upset the Treaty, so solemnly arrived at, and to involve our country in renewed strife with Great Britain, these unhappy people have succeeded in striking deadly blows both at the economic prosperity and the political unity of Ireland, and thousands of persons have suffered hardships through their actions.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The problem of unemployment—so pressing in many countries today—was certain to have been of smaller dimensions in Ireland than in almost any other country, but has been enhanced to an incalculable extent by the fury of destruction and attempted disorganization which is the manner of war now being waged upon the people.

It must be your first and most urgent care to bring this disorder to a speedy end, so that you may be free to devote your best efforts to the solution of the social and economic problems it has created or aggravated.

In the meantime, my Ministers are giving their best attention to the

working out of schemes for dealing with the problem which they hope to have ready to submit to your active consideration so soon as the circumstances will allow of their being put into operation.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The Parliament of that portion of the province of Ulster called Northern Ireland, taking advantage of Article 12 of the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, has seen fit to present an address to His Majesty, by the effect of which the powers of your Parliament and Government have ceased to extend to Northern Ireland.

Accordingly, it becomes the duty now of my Government to take such steps as may be necessary for constituting the Commission which is to determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland.

Legislation will be required in order to give full effect to the Constitution passed and adopted by your Constituent Assembly and Bills will be submitted to you for that purpose. Among the first and most urgent of such Bills is one with the object of providing for the exercise of the franchise as enacted by the Constitution, and a comprehensive Electoral Bill will be submitted to you at an early date.

NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The construction and establishment under the Constitution of a Judicial System specially adapted to the requirements of this country, is a matter of immediate necessity.

A Committee of persons of expert knowledge on this subject is being set up immediately to examine this problem, and as soon as possible after the report of the Committee has been received and considered, a Bill for the establishment of an Irish Judiciary will be submitted to you.

With the object of promoting economy and increasing efficiency, a Bill will be submitted to you providing for the setting up of Ministries under the Constitution and matters incidental thereto.

POLICE ORGANISATION

It is of urgent importance that an organization for the maintenance of Civil Police should be established, with all proper training and equipment, and that it should be, in numbers and efficiency, ready to take over the guardianship of the public peace and security in the normal times which we earnestly pray may soon take the place of the present dislocation of social order.

Already, in districts where the National Army has completed its task against disorder, the Government has despatched members of a force which it has raised and trained under the name of the "Civic Guard," and which it is gratifying to know has been received with every indication of popular pleasure wherever it has appeared.

A Bill will be laid before you for organization and maintenance on a permanent footing of the Civic Guard, and for the regularizing of those who have been already enrolled and sent forth to discharge these important duties to the public.

A Bill relating to your National Defence Force in time of peace will be shortly offered for your consideration.

The wanton havoc which has been inflicted on the country during the year and a half since the Truce with the British Forces, carries with it the heavy responsibility of meeting the bill for compensating those upon whom individually the suffering and loss have been inflicted.

A measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of improving the legal procedure in relation to such claims and of extending the jurisdiction of the courts in relation thereto, and of relieving local authorities from part of the burden, and also of making other amendments which have been found necessary in the Criminal and Malicious Injuries Acts.

You will also be asked to pass a measure giving legal sanction to the work of the Compensation Commission set up to deal with pre-Truce damage.

COMPLETING LAND PURCHASE

The subject of the completion of land purchase in Ireland is engaging the earnest attention of my Ministry, and it is hoped that it will be possible at an early date to submit to you a Bill providing for the completion of this problem of urgent national importance.

A Bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving statutory sanction to certain improvements in the administration of Local Government, and of Poor Law.

A Bill will be submitted to you, securing, by legal sanction, the amnesty and indemnity proclaimed by the late Gen. Michael Collins in favor of the members of the British Forces engaged in the military operations prior to the Treaty.

The existing disorder prevents even the enforcement of decrees judicially made by various author-

ities, and many suitors have thereby been prejudiced. To removed doubts and correct this mischief, effective legislation has become necessary.

Bills will also be presented to you dealing with other matters consequently on the severance of government and our new Constitutional status.

These will include a Bill for the establishment of a Patent Office, and dealing with the law as to the Registration of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs; a Bill adapting the existing law of Copyrights; and a Bill or Bills providing for necessary consequential adaptations of other existing laws.

SOLDIERS AND DEPENDENTS

Members of Dail Eireann: The estimates of the sums required for the service of the Irish Free State for the year ending 31st March, 1923, will be laid before you in due course, and in accordance with the provisions of Articles 37 of your Constitution, and will require your most earnest consideration.

Provision for members of the National Army who have become disabled and for the dependents of those who have laid down their lives in defence of the people's rights is a national obligation, and with the object of suitably meeting that obligation a measure will be submitted to you at an early date.

Members of the Oireachtas—It is my prayer that the labours upon which you are now entering may be blessed and bear great fruit for our country.

Loud applause followed.—The Independent.

CHANGED TIMES IN FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 9.—M. Leon Berard, Minister of Public Instruction, broke a long established precedent when he presided at the unveiling of a monument to the air hero, Georges Guynemer, at the Stanislas College in Paris. Many years have elapsed since the head of the government department of education has presided in person at a meeting in a religious school.

Georges Guynemer, who enlisted at the age of twenty, despite ill-health, in the aviation corps, won 66 decisive victories in aerial combat, was cited 23 times in army orders, and disappeared in 1917 in Flanders, during a pursuit patrol. His body was never recovered.

A gentle, straightforward and generous young man, filled with the most noble ideals, Guynemer won the admiration of all who ever knew him or came in contact with him. His name is surrounded with a halo of legend, and the Government has paid him the unique honor of having his name engraved in the Pantheon. It is the glory of Stanislas College that it gave him his education.

The commemorative monument to the "knight of the air" is a bas-relief erected in the courtyard of the college. At the unveiling, Canon Laubert, director of the college, recalled the fact that 29 alumni of the college had been killed in aerial combat, and proclaimed Guynemer a "new Bayard."

The Minister of Public Instruction also paid a fine tribute to the young hero, and followed it with warm words of praise for the college "which had given so many chiefs, so many men, and so much talent to the army, to politics and to literature and industry."

In closing, the Minister expressed the wish that the "sacred Union" might be maintained in the country by the development of intellectual culture, taking for his theme, in this part of his address, the rules of two noted Catholic prelates, Bossuet, the famous Bishop of Meaux, and Msgr. Julien, the present Bishop of Arras. "These rules," M. Berard said, "establish the reign of intellectual progress and the peace of the minds of men."

MENTAL AGE GROUPING IN SCHOOLS

"Mental Tests for School Children" was the subject of a lecture given by the Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S. J., professor of Biology at St. Louis University, on Monday Evening, Dec. 4, at a meeting of the St. Louis District Council of the Catholic Union of Missouri, in St. Agatha's parish auditorium. Ninth and Uva Streets. Father Schwitalla first briefly explained the methods followed in the psychiatric clinics connected with the Public schools and some of the Catholic schools, whereby the grouping of children according to "mental age," rather than "physical age" are now being used.

The lecturer said he was in sympathy with this important and novel phase of school management, because it is based upon sound scientific principles and, moreover, is known to have already done good in the classification or grouping of school children.

CATHOLIC NOTES

New York, December 19.—The Society for the propagation of the Faith has received the news that Mr. Matsuoka, at present Director of the South Manchurian Railroad, has been appointed representative of the Japanese Empire to the Vatican.

Techy, Ill., Dec. 23.—Word has just been received of the arrival of Father John Weig, S. V. D., in South Shantung, China. He has been sent from Europe as the superior of a newly appointed mission district in Southeast Honan which is now definitely assigned to the care of the Society of the Divine Word.

Cleveland, Dec. 23.—Rev. Edward A. Mooney, D. D., whose appointment as spiritual director of the North American College at Rome has been announced in cable dispatches from the Eternal City, has been released by Bishop Schrems from the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Youngstown, to accept the position.

Tribute to the work of the French Catholic nuns in Smyrna when that great commercial city was burned was paid by H. C. Jaquith, director of the Near East Relief for the Levant. "When the fire was at its worst they rushed into the hospitals and at the risk of their own lives carried out the helpless patients," he said.

New York, Dec. 26.—An Italian edition of the Catechism of Social Action compiled by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan and the Rev. R. A. McGowan of the National Catholic Welfare Council, has been published by the Leo XIII. Social Center of New York for the purpose of carrying on an effective campaign of education on the social question among Americans of Italian origin.

A contemporary oil portrait of Cardinal Ximenez de Cisneros, Chancellor of Castile, confessor to Queen Isabella and one of the most famous churchmen of the Middle Ages, is among recent gifts to the Catholic University. The portrait, although four hundred years old, is perfectly preserved, and is probably the only one of its kind in the New World.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Bishop Molloy administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a class of 110 persons recently at St. Peter Claver's Church, the Catholic Church for colored people. Seventy-five were adults, who had been baptized by Father Quinn, the founder-rector of the parish, since its establishment less than a year ago. The other thirty-five were children.

Mount St. Michel with its conspicuous white quartz Abbey which seems part—and the greater part—of the promontory, stands between Brittany and Normandy. When the monks, years ago, were driven out, it became first, a prison, then a show place. The Abbey, crowns a huge rock, formerly accessible only at low tide. The monks have returned and the Abbey is being restored to Catholic worship.

In the village of Minori, Italy, a quaint and touching custom has existed from time immemorial. On Thursday evenings everyone places a light in his window for a few minutes in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. A traveller writes: "It was pretty to see the little tremulous sparks appearing one after another in the windows of the humble dwellings, resting there for a short time and then disappearing again."

The memorial candle which will burn for Enrico Caruso in the Church of Our Lady of Pompei in Italy, and which is said to be the largest candle in the world was completed at the studios of Antonio Ajello and last month shipped to Italy. The candle is sixteen feet high, five feet in circumference at the base and weighs a ton. It tapers to eighteen inches at the top. In design it is antique Greek, with Roman renaissance relief work. It required the labor of five men for four months. The candle cost \$3,700 and was made at the order of a New York orphanage, to which Caruso contributed \$10,000 a year.

Budapest, Dec. 17.—On St. Margaret Island, a well known summer resort in the Danube, near Budapest, excavations have just disclosed the ruins of a Dominican convent founded in the fourteenth century. In the center of the ruins a flower garden has been uncovered. At the corner there appears to have been a fountain surmounted with four bulls' heads. It is intended to restore these ruins. There has also been traced in the neighborhood of this convent the remains of a Church of Premonstratensian monks dating from before the invasion of Hungary by the Tartars in 1241. These ruins, which have been covered with earth by successive floodings of the Danube, will be taken in hand and restored as far as possible.