## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW RELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus SUPPOSE IN 7 MONTHS THEY SETTLE A FEUD THAT DRAGGED FOR 700 YEARS

London negotiations still drag along—and will continue to drag for months probably. The clever Lloyd George knew well that it was a good thing to keep quiet the Irish race the world over—by negotiating or any other plan—till the Disarmament Conference will be finished with. England was in the last ditch for want of money to pursue her various world projects and at the same time keep feverand at the same time keep reversibly building battleships ahead of America. When that question is settled and she will be free to compete in this preceding that was on the verge of bankrupting her, she can talk to Ireland with a new value. There is not a memory's voice. There is not a moment's doubt but that if she comes successfully out of the Disarmament Con-ference, she will quickly adopt a top-loftical attitude toward Ireland and Irish delegates. The sharp British claw will emerge from beneath the soft fur that now hides it and the present soothing pur of the British cat will quickly change into the angry growl of the lion.

Lloyd George, typical of his British countrymen in politics, knows when to be suave and knows equally well when it is time to cast aside the cloak of suavity. Certainly, in proportion as the Disarmament Conference goes favorably with Britain, London negotiations will go unfavorably for Ireland. The more Britain gets in Washington, the less Ireland will get in

It is worthy of note that despite

the Orange insanity of the northeastern corner, the saner Unionists of the rest of Ireland are dead against the Orangemen cutting off the corner from the nation. The Protestant Bishop of Cork, Dr. Dowse, addressing the annual Protestant Synods two weeks ago, roundly denounces the idea of partition. He said: "None of us want it. We are too small for it. Our hope, Ireland's hope, lies in unity."
But the petted Orange child that is always humored by Britain—getting everything it cried for and always prompted to rule the whole Irish household, will not be satisfied unless the petting is permanently continued. It prefers to think itself a big frog in a small puddle, rather than realize that it is a rather small frog in a big pond. And such is the bitter and malevolent attitude of the Orangemen at present that no matter what settlement is arrived at in London, there is every danger of a civil war in the northeast

within the next two years.

The Orange volunteers throughout Ulster are re-arming and drill-ing—and the Nationalists throughout the half of Ulster in which they hold sway are arming and undergoing intensive drilling. Throughout Donegal and other counties, big residences have been commandeered in successive there. The drilling and training continue night and day. It is a significant thing, as I hear in private letters from my own Donegal home, that the so-called "Scotch-Irish" minority find itself treated with the highest respect and treated with the highest respect and consideration by boys of the Irish Republican army, and is freely contributing toward the training and up-keep of the I.R.A. I learned that in one large district that is entirely inhabited by the minority section—every household in the district areas two sents a handsome trict except two sent a handsome contribution to the funds of the neighboring I. R. A. camp.

STONE WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE The most recent escape of Irish prisoners from Mountjoy, after holding up the guards with revolvers and risking and answering the fire of the sentries on the walls, carries on the now established tradition, that Irish prisoners may walk away whenever they please, though the prison walls were of steel the prison walls were of steel reaching to the height of the heavens, and when it comes to prison escaping, the women can sometimes prove themselves the best men. Only a couple of weeks before the latest batch of men made their es ape, four of the women Sinn Fein prisoners took French leave from the same Mountjoy jail. On a recent Sunday evening, after they had been taking of their even-ing meal, Mrs. Linda Kearns, Miss oyle, Miss Burke and Miss Eileen Keogh, exercising in the yard, found a rope ladder invitingly thrown over the great wall to them from which they sped with an agility that is not common in ordinary women—waved their hands from the top—and disappeared into oblivion as far as the distracted oblivion as far as the distracted prison officials are concerned. Miss Tullamore, and is addressed to Kearns was undergoing a sentence James Clark of Tullamore. But Kearns was undergoing a sentence of ten years imprisonment for conveying arms in an automobile. Miss the internment camp at Bally-Coyle was serving a sentence of one kinlar:

year, and Miss Keogh, two years of hard labor. It is said the Mountjoy officials are fondling the hope that their conscience will yet drive the four ladies back to the jail gates into the arms of their grieving guards to complete their sentences.

A few days before the sensational escape of the women, three prisoners had a thrilling time escaping from the internment camp on the Curragh of the Kildare. They lay concealed from 4 o'clock on Monday evening till 2 o'clock next morning in an isolation hut. They whiled away the time with prayers. In the hut there was a small broken window, and at 2 a.m. they squeezed through this window, and crawled toward the barbed wire entanglements. It took each A few days before the sensational wire entanglements. It took each man about twenty minutes to get through the wires. After scram-bling through the first entanglement, they found themselves in the military encampment, with two sentries, dangerously near. But what they most feared was the danger that some of the camp terriers which are constantly running about, would hear them and begin barking. Luckily it started raining heavily, shrouding the places in a mist and making the

They crawled in and out amongst the military tents at the close quarters. All the soldiers were sound asleep, except, of course, the sentries. They could plainly hear the snores of the sleeping soldiers. At one time a sentry was making straight in their direction. He thought, no doubt, that he saw somebody and he called out "Halt! Halt!" quickly. They lay flat in somebody and he called out 'Halt!'
Halt!' quickly. They lay flat in
the mud for five minutes. The
sentry stood and after a pause
turned round and resumed his beat.
Eventually, they reached the outskirts of the military encampment
and got through the military wires there. After reaching that point they had to crawl about half a mile there." before they were out of sight of the camp. The three escaped men finally reached a small village in the neighborhood of the Curragh and made their way to Dublin. A TANTALIZING KIND OF HERO

Michael Collins, the real head of the I. R. A., is to the Londoners a tantalizing kind of hero. For he will not be lionized by the enemy, neither will he have the pressmen interview or their camera sharps are him but just because of this snap him, but just because of this, ate statehood advanced, not the British appetite is all the more sharply whetted to know something of this extraordinary man. The London Times says of him: "The London that delights in heroworship is treasuring the sayings and doings of Mr. Michael Collins, the evasive leader of the Irish Republican Army. It must be confessed that the collectors of these things have to be content with small mercies. Though Mr. Collins is believed to joke freely, his humor is confined to a small circle, and is but scantily expressed to the public Mr. Collins is unconventional. He tries to dodge the camera. He him at his strict word, presume that the Irish Conference is broken off, whereas he means only that he is not returning that afternoon. Mr. Collins, in short, has acquired the reputation of a handsome, more impetuous and amiable De Wet. We wanted a Sinn Fein delegate to lionize and Mr. Collins proves to be the man. His personality colour into the proceedings—from the point of view of the watchers and waiters in Whitehall.'

THE TURF FIRES OF IRELAND IN

NEW YORK There is a cargo of Irish peat, Irish turf, crossing the Atlantic Ocean at the present time from Dublin to New York-2,000 sacks of turf from the famous Bog of Allen which occupies a center of Ireland. It was shipped down by Canal Boats from Offally to the Capital and there put on board the steamship Delayan of the Moore & McCormick line headed for Broadway and it is expected that many home-sick Irish in America will treat themselves to an Irish turf fire-will ask in their friends to bask in the golden glow, recall old, dear, sweet memories and in ice cream sodas drink to the hallowed times that

FOR THE CRIME OF LOVING IRELAND Lately there have been some echoes of the mutiny last year of the Connaught Rangers in India. One of the imprisoned mutineers (still keeping up Irish tradition) got clear away from his prison in the south of England and has not since been heard of. Out of another prison, which is a living tomb to many of these brave mutineers, has come a letter from another of the boys—a very interesting letter. The writer is Joseph Walsh, of

"Dear James:—I am writing to see if you will be kind enough to give me any news of my family, especially my poor old parents. The only thing I am frightened about is my mother's position... Thank God I can hold up my head and say that I did not get sent to prison for anything disgraceful. I expect you have seen all about the case in the newspapers, but I can assure you that you or anybody else did not see the truth of this affair in print; nor will it ever be known in print; nor will it ever be known until some of us get released. You know it would be impossible to tell you all in this letter. Simply 410 men grounded their arms, protesting against the attitude of the Government in Ireland; 105 were tried by general court-martial; 64 were convicted, the sentence ranging from death to 12 months' imprisonment; 14 were condemned to death 13 were reprieved. One was shot on November 2nd, 1920. The remainder came home and are in Maidstone Convict Prison, Walton

"Jack Lloyd, myself, and two Birr men represented King's Co.; the other chaps came from Sligo, Boyle, Roscommon, Roscrea, Ballymote, Westmeath. The chap that was shot (Daly) came from Tyrellspass he was a brave man. He was exactly twenty-one years and eleven months old when he died; I cooked all his food up to the time he died. Jack Lloyd was acquitted. I got five years penal servitude which was reduced to three years, and I have twelve months to complete from November 13, and I do not expect a day knocked off until the Irish question is finished. the Irish question is finished. Remember me to all the boys. I am allowed to write only once in four months.

Of Donegal.

# "ULSTER DIFFICULTY"

II. PHYSICAL FACTS IN NORTH EAST ULSTER The Irish Bulletin

In yesterday's Irish Bulletin we sketched the historical basis of the "Ulster difficulty." In this issue we propose to consider the absence of any justice in the claim to separ-Ulster Unionists themselves, but by the British Government on their behalf and without their consent.

"NORTHERN" AND "SOUTHERN" IRELAND

The British Partition Act sets up a State called "Northern Ireland." The name is ludicrous since the state in question is not "Northern Ireland," parts of "Southern Ireland," parts of "Southern Ireland," land" being more northerly than it. But the inappropriateness of the name is understandible. The state could not be called Ulster since the ear. As for his doings, they have been done for the moment. But province which goes by that name consists of nine counties, not six. It consists of nine counties, not six. It could justly be called North East Ulster but that would not have served the British propagandists, runs when his colleagues walk and jumps up steps in Downing street which they climb sedately. He tells inquiring pressmen that he is not coming back at all, and they taking him et his civilet word pressure a Republic is more or less equal in a Republic is more or less equal in size to it. In fact the acreage of the two areas is as follows:

So-called "Northern Ireland" (Armagh, Antrim, Down, Derry, Fermanagh and Tyrone,) 3,492,789

So-called "Southern Ireland" (The remaining twenty-six counties.) 17,361,983.

Thus the six counties of "Northare 16% of the total ern Ireland area of Ireland. But the area of "Northern Ireland" must be still Northern Treland must be still further reduced. Two of its counties are in the majority republican, namely Tyrone and Fermanagh. These have an acreage of 1,264,295, which is 36% of the whole partition area. So that, even if we overlook the area of the sections of Derry, Down and Armagh which are homogeneous Catholic districts, we find that the Protestant counties of "Northern Ireland" have an acreage of 2,228,494 or 10% of the whole acreage of Ireland.

THE PLEA OF HOMOGENEITY

The Six-county area has been separated from the rest of Ireland on the plea that it contains a homogeneous · Protestant population. Let us examine the facts. The total population of the six counties is 1,230,581. The population of Tyrone and Fermanagh, which are in the majority Catholic and Republican, is 204,561. The popula-lation of the four counties which are in the majority Protestant and Unionist is 1,046,030, and of this Unionist is 1,046,030, and of this population 316,406 or 30% are Cathpopulation 316,406 or 30% are Catholics. The Protestant population of the four counties is 729,624, of which 586,635 or 80% reside in the two counties of Down and Antrim. Belfast city contains 293,704 Protestants which represents exactly 50% of the Protestant population of Down and Antrim, 40% of the Protestant population of the four predominantly Protestant counties and almost 36% of the Protestant population of the four predominantly Protestant counties and almost 36% of the Protestant population of the four predominantly Protestant population of the Protestant

number, the figures being Catholics .

Protestants..... 232,735 (In the Protestant total are included 9,444 returned in the census as "All other Denominations" exclusive of Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists.)

The plea of homogeneity might then be advanced in the case of Antrim and Down although the Catholic minority in these districts. especially in South and East Down, is considerable, but it has no validity in the case of the other four counties of the Partition area. Those who put it forward are, of course, well aware that it has no validity. Five of the nine Ulster counties have a Republican-Nationalist majority Maidstone Convict Prison, Walton
Prison and Manchester working
prisons.

"Jack Lloyd, myself, and two Birr
men represented King's Co.; the
other chaps came from Sligo, Boyle,
Roscommon, Roscrea, Ballymote,
Westmeath. The chap that was minority ln relation to the popula-tion of the whole of Ireland. There is no homogeneous Protestant population in the province of Ulster the rest of Ireland, or even in the four Protestant counties themselves. Were it, in fact, a question of minority-right the Catholics in the Partition area have a more solidly based right to a separate state within the Partition area than the Ulster Unionists have to a separate state within Ireland.

MINORITY RIGHTS I- OTHER COUNTRIES

Let us consider North East Ulster's right to separate statehood in relation to the rights given to minorities in other countries. At the time of the grant of self-government to South Africa there was a minority of English colonists in that country much greater than the 26% of Protestants in Ireland and all the Protestants in Ireland are by no means Unionists). No separate strethood was given to the English colonists. When Great Britain recognized the American colonies as an independent Republic there was a greater proportion of opinion against independence in the United States than there is in Ireland. Yet no separate state was set up to accommodate the prejudices of this anti-national minority. In Alsace-Lorraine the pro-German population is greater than the pro-British population in Ireland. The pro-Russian element in Poland is con-siderably greater than the Unionist element in Ireland. Were the same principle applied in the case of ther European nations which Great Britain seeks to apply in the case of Ireland, Europe would be split up into a hundred tiny states the minorities within which could themselves claim a further subdivision until statehood disappeared altogether.

ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE FOR NORTH

But the most that could democratically be accorded to any substantial minorities in these countries would be a local autonomy which would leave the ancient unity of the countries themselves undisturbed. The claim made by the British Government for Ulster is not limited in any such way. The British Parti-tion Act not only gives Northeast Ulster a local autonomy; it separates the six counties from any governmental control whatever of the majority of the Irish people and disrupts the national unity of Ireland. Northeast Ulster was, even by the most extreme Orange section, never considered other than a part of Ireland. Historically it is the site of some of the most glorious events in Irish national history. Only a hundred and twenty years ago the very counties of Antrim and Down, where the Unionist element is now strongest, led the nation in rebellion against the English Government and endeavored to establish an independent Irish Republic. Geographically Northeast Ulster is so much part of Ireland that the British Govern-ment could find no natural boundaries and had to set up an imaginary line of demarcation. Economically Northeast Ulster is knit indissolubly with the rest of Ireland. RIGHTS-DENIED TO IRELAND GIVEN TO "ULSTER"

It is this area having neither a homogeneous population, a separate

from the Irish nation and is definitely separated from it by a British Act of Parliament. The proposals further declare that England is to have a right of way for her ships, her army and her air force in Ireland. But Ireland is not allowed to place a ship, a soldier or an ero-plane in six counties which are an integral part of her own territory. Ireland's armed forces are to conform in size with those of Britain. armed eforces of Northeast Ulster need not conform with those of the rest of Ireland. Ireland must contribute to the English forces and the English war-debt.
The six counties are to contribute
nothing to the Irish forces and the
Irish debt. England claims the right to dictate to Ireland the terms of any trade between the two countries but refuses to Ireland the right to dictate the terms of trade between Ireland and North East

necessarily inconsistent and fan-tastic, for it is opposed to demo cratic principle, to historical and geographical fact, to the wishes of the majority in the nation, and even to the publicly expressed or in the six counties of Ulster even to the publicly expressed which have been partitioned from desires of the minority which it was ostensibly designed to serve.

#### AN ILLUMINATING ADDRESS

APPRECIATION OF BISHOP FALLON'S EXPOSITION OF THE S. S. CASE

Brockville Recorder and Times, Nov. 11 Last Sunday night a large number of local citizens assembled in St. Francis Xavier Church for the purpose of hearing the address of Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, Bishop of London, discussing the constitutional aspect of Catholic education. His Lordship did so in an eloquent and vivid manner. He treated the subject in a manner that made a deep impression on all. Assembled were many non-Catholics and the R. and T., since the address was delivered, has been told that the Bishop of London gave light and instruction of the rights of Catho-lics for a Separate common school system in a very truthful and pro-nounced way. This was the verdict given by those who had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished clergy-

man.

However, let it be said that the learned Bishop of London confined himself to facts of indisputable constitutional law. He showed from exact and accurate data that denominational schools in the then Canada were first established owing to a request on behalf of the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec. For, as he stated, the then colonial secretary wrote to Governor Murray that in answer to a petition of the Protestants of Quebec, that was the wish of the British Government that denominational nools be established in No America. That was the beginning The observations of His Lordship were founded upon true historical data. It is the privilege of any citizen to examine the records and, if they do, will find that Bishop Fallon was unswervingly correct in his statement. The appeal for minational schools was made in 1763 three years after the conquest, when the heroic Wolfe defeated the chivalrous Montcalm on the Plains f Abraham, in other words the heights of Quebec.

Later followed the matter of Canadian autonomy or Confedera tion as it is known today. The fathers of Confederation met and the great stumbling block to a united Canada was the matter of education. The subject was debated at length and finally clause 93 of the B. N. A. was adopted, and it was incorporated in the Canadian charter at the instigation of Sir Alexander Galt, then the recognized champion of the Protestant minority of Quebec. Clause 93 gives to each province the exclusive right to make laws in reference to education, subject and according to the following conditions:

Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province

and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentiment schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebes. Catholic subjects in Quebec.

law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in council under this section."
In the above is the

of the minority in Ontario to have Separate schools. It is part and parcel of the covenant of Confederation, and was placed in the Canadian charter at the behest of the Protestants in Quebec.

The British North America Act is a sacred document. It is, as Bishop Fallon said, "not a scrap of paper," but the compendium of liberty. Under its provisions the minority in this province are entitled to full recognition of educational rights. His Lordship struck a true note when he said that the Catholics of Optario, are not sking for any Ontario are not asking for any special privileges. Their cause is just and equitable. The Canadian constitution guarantees the educa-tional status of the minority in this province. It is an inherent and inalienable right and not a priv-

The references of Bishop Fallon with regard to continuation schools and high schools was very apropos. The disabilities of the minority are very apparent. The law passed in 1907 by the Ontario Legislature was set at defiance by an autocratic superintendent of education, and by a man that never had any sympathy with the common schools, Protest-ant or Catholic. His references to the high school system were founded on the reports of the Education Department and show in unmistakable terms that the results do not

justify the present system. His Lordship paid a fine tribute to the Protestant majority in this province, and no doubt he feels that justice will be done to the minority in allowing the said minority plenary constitutional power and remedying the conditions which now exist. The address of His Lordship was one making for a better, more contented and happier citizenship in this province. It cleared up a lot of misunderstanding on a very vital issue. It was a signal privilege for Brockvillians to hear the splendid elucidation of real facts by Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, who is a native Ontarian and possesses the unique faculty of clearness, truth and onesty in a case so essential to our nationhood.

# ULSTER PROTESTING TOO MUCH

Sir James Craig and the members of his Cabinet now in London give it out that there can be "no surre No plan of Irish settlement proposed to take away from Ulster certain guarantees and safeguards. She is to have her religious freedom. She is to have her property rights made secure. She is to have the fullest degree of local government. But just now the plan is to assure her the enjoyment of all these privileges as part of a united Ireland, the North being linked to the South through the common Irish Council.

Suppose the six counties of Ireland refuse to take a step, or make any concession, for the appeasement of Ireland. In what position would they then stand before the considerate judgment of mankind? They would be in the first place, opposing the will of 1,200,000 Irishmen to the will of 3.800,000 Irishmen. More-over, of the population of the six counties no less than one-third— 480,000—is Catholic and presumably in sympathy with the national aspirations of the rest of Ireland Thus we should have the spectacle of about 800,000 people defying four times that number of their fellow Irishmen, and more than that lefying England and Scotland and Wales and the great Dominions. Ulster, a little speck on the map of at the union,
". All the powers, privileges Ulster, a little speck on the map of Ireland, refusing to yield to the desire of the mighty British Empire! It is unthinkable

ton that he was planning to come of Capuchin missionaries. The posi-late to the conference. He has tion of the native Catholics seems Catholic subjects in Quebec.

"3. Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in council from any Act or to that he was planning to come late to the conference. He has provogued Parliament. All this province and a last-ditch fight with Ulster. If he is forced to, there can be little doubt which one will be whipped. No Government real and sincere.

lation of the whole Six-county area. If the counties of Down and Antrim are excluded from the calculations, the Catholics and Protestants of the remainder of the Partition area (Derry, Armsgh, Fermanagh and Tyrone are approximately equal in Tyrone are excluded from the calculations, this plea has no relevance as affecting any right or privilege of issue or an absolutely and unreasonable the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

"4. In case any such provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of issue or an absolutely and unreasonable the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

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"4. In case any such provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of its and the protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's su will be powerfully urged to enter into an agreement which will be at once safe for her, a blessing to Ireland and a new means of strengthening the empire. It is impossible to believe that she can long obstinately resist the appeal.

—New York Times.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The Catholics of Glasgow Archdiocese have raised a fund of more than \$100,000 for the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society alone. Glasgow is the largest archdiocese in Great Britain and has a Catholic population of over 450,000.

Right Rev. Monsignor T. J. Sullivan celebrated the golden jubilee of his pastorate of Thorold, Ontario, on November 9th. To one so intimately and so long identified with its history Thorold, Protestant and Catholic, young and old, paid loving homage and extended heartfelt and grateful good wishes grateful good wishes.

More than one hundred applica-tions for entrance into Trinity College, Washington D. C., con-ducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, have been refused be-cause of lack of accommodations, according to an announcement made from the registrar's office, which indicates that 370 young women registered for the term.

Rome, Oct. 26.—Dr. Van Nispen, who, it was thought, would be transferred to a new post, is to remain as Minister of the Netherlands to the Holy See. His appointment has been made permanent. The Dutch Legation to the Vatican was established as a temporary representation in January, 1916.

Under the leadership of Archbishop Almarez, of Toledo, Spain, a movement among Catholic journalists and Church dignitaries for the purpose of developing the Catholic press into a world power is gather-ing headway in Spain and other continental countries. Considerable progress has already been made. Pope Benedict is said to be deeply interested in the movement.

Paris, Nov. 5.-Although the end, the railway station of Lourdes reports that already one million pilgrims have passed through there. It must also be remembered that many pilgrims go to Lourdes by road, especially those who spend the summer in the neighborhood of Lourdes in the Basque country, and in the Pyrenees.

The Knights of Columbus have broadened their curriculum to include every worth-while trade that it is possible to teach within the confines of night schools. From telegraphy and plumbing to dress-making and artificial-flower making the space between including such callings as embalming and cottonclassifying, they aim to provide thousands of persons with new means of earning a livelihood.

The Catholic statistics of the Archdiocese of New York show that of Ulster's rights." But this leaves | it has now 391 churches, 1,145 priests open the questions of what those and a total Catholic population of rights are and whether anybody is. 1,473,291. The diocese does not in-demanding that they be surrendered. clude all New York in the widest sense of the name, for Brooklyn is a separate bishopric. Archbishop Hayes has in his flock of 1,500,000 representatives of most of the races of Europe and of many non-European people besides the American-born Catholics. In such a flock there is no difficulty in arguing for the Church's claim to be Catholic.

On the occasion of the fourth centenary of the birth of Blessed Peter Canisius of the Society of Jesus, His Holiness, Benedict XV., wrote a splendid letter to the Swiss hierarchy, urging them to imitate Blessed Canisius' example in Blessed Canisius' example in struggling for the faith. "The times are filled with irreligious views. The desire for novelties has doctrines and changed the perfect beauty of Christian morals," he said "If portions of Switzerland have guarded the faith it must be attributed after God to the watchfulness and wisdom of Blessed Peter Canisius. His deeds influenced not Switzerland alone, but Austria and all the German peoples.

How many people know that the inhabitants of the much disssed (in diplomatic circles) Island Yap are Catholics? Yap and the neighboring isle of Sarpan were purchased from Spain by Germany who lost them to Japan during the late World War. The natives of Yap and contiguous South Sea islands were formerly cannibals, who were converted to Christianity through the self-sacrificing efforts