The Catholic Record

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REMINISCENCES

For those of us who have passed our prime, if not for the later born who are in the mid-current of their strenuous years, the phrase "Once Upon a Time," has a touch of the romantic, heard or read. It is reminiscent of tales told in the twilight by when some childish ailment set us apart; or when, with drawn curtains, upon shutting out the winter's dreariness, while a story was rehearsed to eager listeners. So common a remembered experience as hood to cast its spell over us as of this appeals to wise and simple. The yore. Sitting in the gloom of evenitself, striving to recreate the buried past. When we come to think of it. how large a part of the world's enduring literature consists of reminiscence! Ancient memorials in stone events, until stylus and parchment longed to possess them. No miser lously than the scholar pored over revival of letters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; yet his fascination was but the type of that to when the appeal of the past is powerfully made. Recollections of childhood never lose their interest for us. To the end of the longest life our

It is a sound instinct that leads us to retain these links that bind us to our bygone youth; for when, amid the fret and worry of the after-time, half crushed beneath the weight of the world's so called gains and pleasures, are we so near to the heart of things as in life's early prime? Then, unless fatally disabled by social injustice or parental neglect, Nature is close and dear to her foster-child; day is golden and night solemn; plants and live things and forest depths, with the girdling sea and the glittering constellations mean more than perhaps they ever will again. So it was in the world's the springtide gladness and abound. ing vitality of Homer and his tribe. that golden prime spoke as they felt, and our later singers echo them when they become as little children too. Wordsworth chimes in with Plato, "Heaven lies about us." in the early days; and when the dull world drags us down we sigh amid the gathering glooms as we recall the dewy freshness of the time when the heart sang-as Pippa sings in Browning's poem-

"The year's at the spring, and day's at the morn God's in His heaven, all's right with the world.

That dear old gray juvenile, Charles Lamb, in his Reverie, notes that "Children love to listen to stories about their elders when they were children." He recalls one such about their great-grandmother Field and with inimitable pathos relates to his circle of "dream-children" the story of that tender figure, the spirit wife who never filled a lower place than that of guardian angel-Alice Pontiff. W-n; doubtless the progenitor of the later Alice, into whose Wonderland countless children of all ages have wandered, returning to reality with a bewildered sense of the identity of things seen and unseen.

We now know that the fairy-tales of the world's childhood are all related, for they sprang from the seeds which lay in the virgin soil of our common nature. The nursery fables-Puss in Boots, Jack the Giant-Killer, Cinderella, and the rest-are so dear to the children of larger not right to forget these things. growth in Greece, in Scandinavia, in mediæval Europe, and indeed

in Nature's mirror blended fact and flotion; they all helped men and women to escaps from the limitations of their material circumstances In poetry and music the trained imagination took its most daring flights; are not pealmists and sweet singers our noblest leaders in thought today? Even science and sociology blossom out into idealism; for the human spirit rebels against finality-it flames upward and cannot spend its energies wholly on perishable objects. Hence art in all a fond parent or sister to soothe its forms becomes figurative; the visible and tangible world resolves itself into a vast gallery of symbols, guests drew round the fire, intent a divine school for the education of mankind.

It is good to fall into reverie now

and then, to allow the spirit of child.

mind naturally turns back upon ing and gazing into the firelight's glow, memory recalls our early excursions into fairy land. What saluting us in more tongues than and metal served to perpetuate great | Babel or Pentecost knew? Little made rude history possible; with drew him; and near him Little printed characters the salved treas. Henry, who with his "bearer" beures of the human mind and heart came known to us so long ago. Sandbecame the property of all who ford and Merton glided along arm in-arm, and were followed by some ever gloated over his gold more sedu- of Hans Andersen's small folk, who gave place in turn to Shakespeare's disentombed manuscripts during the young princes and other immortal waifs of humanity, sad and solemn Linen Society recently started a big of aspect. Dicken's Little Nell was campaign of advertising, through there too, and that child of destiny which all healthy natures give way Maggie Tulliver, followed closely by Young Fountleroy and Tom of the Water Babies. Truly, a miscellaneous procession, but fascinating with. million yards. One thousand per al! These dream - children should hold upon the earliest acquisitions of not wean us from our duties to the the awaking soul retain their charm. generation that presses on ours; rather should they impart a new consecration to childhood, a holy sense of each day's vanishing opportunity. Also our own peace hangs on this golden cord. "Happy they who live in the dream of their own existence," writes Hazlitt, "and see all things in the light of their own minds; who walk by faith and hope; to whom the guiding star of their youth still shines from afar. . .

The world has no hold on them. They are in it, not of it, and a glory is ever around them." And another has said, "Between the innocent to the verge of riot. repose of childhood in Nature's arms and the calm rest of the old man in childhcod; shall we ever again regain the same enfolding strength there the end the wisest returns to the or restore the tarnished glories of the end the wisest returns to the mackeral exporter who discloses Israel's long-cherished dream—the goal from which he set out." Yes, that it takes almost as much to ship earthly Paradise, transfigured and for the things seen are temporal. mackeral from Bantry and Baltimore perfected? The sages and seers of "We are such stuff as dreams are in the County of Cork to the port of made of, and our little life is rounded

FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

with a sleep.'

FROM LENTEN PASTORAL OF CARDINAL BOURNE OF WESTMINSTER

Few, perhaps, can tring themselves to believe that all wars are forever ended, that every possibility of future strife between nations has been removed. Yet there is a hope and a very strong desire, that con-flicts may be made less imminent, and that the danger of them may become remote by wise deliberations and deliberate postponements, and mutual adjustments; which, by their delays, will calm the excitement of the moment, and enable people and leaders to settle their differences without recourse to arms. This hope and this strong desire find their em-bodiment in the League of Nations, which sets before the world an aim and purpose often commended by the Apostolic See, and encouraged in a very special way, both in word and by the present Sovereign

Lastly, and most important of all, there has, in every nation, been a turning to God, a recognition of the supernatural, an acceptance of Divine Providence, a realization of principles transcending this world, a consciousness of a Power that eternally guides the destinies of men, which were not discoverable to the same extent in the days before the War. . .

Millions of hearts have been stirred, and they have been moved to a remembrance of the Divine Ruler. Whom they have so long forgotten. And other millions have without doubt returned to a fuller acceptance found in all latitudes and literatures.

The great classic myths which were God as they had once received. It is should recall them before God's Altar, and give thanks to Him Who never forgets the least of the wherever man saw himself imaged, creatures whom He has made.

EYES

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THE NEW BELFAST COUNCIL Grievous conditions reign at meetings of the Belfast City Council
—ever since the recent election when for the first time in Belfast's history ordinary riff-raff-mere Papists and dirty workmen-were elected to sit where none but gentlemen sat before. At a recent meeting the Unionist gentlemen who still remain there were terribly shocked, and the presiding officer, Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston was put to the point of collapse when an Orange Labor member, Councillor Baird, turned up in his over-alls, and with his cap thrust in a side pocket. only consolation was there was still worse to come. For the gentlemen had hardly recovered their self-control when a Sinn Fein member got up and addressed the august Council in -Gaelie! Just think of it, the gibberish of the mountain savages to be cursions into fairy land. What trooping figures are these that flit ing the Belfast daily papers almost and pass in such motley garb, and saluting us in more tongues than gentlemen at the Board (after Samuel was there, as Sir Joshua and the remarks of the Belfast daily papers, readers gathered that the end of the world was nigh at hand.

TRISH LINEN INDUSTRY

Although Irish linen is first and most famed in the world, it has been for too long resting upon its laurele, so that other linens of less note were pushing out of the market leading dry goods trade papers-with the marvellous result that within a few years the output of Irish linen has increased from four and a quar ter million yards to forty-three cent. increase will be admitted to be a pretty good success. It is hoped that the Society will continue its worthy work until the Irish linen takes its rightful place in the world's

There are now fifteen million pounds worth of Irish bleaching linen-the best in the world for collars, and cuffs-put out annually. No less than nine and a half million pounds worth of this is for export alone. In this connec-tion it is worth noting that while flax too has risen from 19 shillings to 68 shillings a bundle, the farmer, held down by the Government Flax Control Board, is only getting the same price for his flax that he always did-a fact that is bringing many of the loyal Ulster farmers

EXORBITANT RAILWAY RATES The manner in which Irish industhe same enfolding strength there tries are handicapped by the exorbitant stretches the long sleepless day of rate charged by Irish railways is question, search, and suffering; at | well illustrated by a letter appearing in the Irish papers from a cured Cork, as it does to ship them from miles from Baltimore to Cork the railroad charges 25 shillings per ton, and from Bantry to Cork, 30 shillings per ton ; both figures nearly equalling the cost of the three thousand mile journey from Cork to New York. All commodities that have to be shipped from any point in Ireland to any Irish port for export, are handicapped in the same way. Until the Irish railways are brought to reason no Irish industry can thrive. The latest arrival of the Moore McCormack direct line from New York at Cork had her cargo almost entirely of Ford material for the Ford factory at Cork.

> SCENES OF VIOLENCE AND OUTRAGE' The chaos in Ireland is daily growing worse. Accounts compiled from the reports of the daily press show that in the month of Ja the English armed forces in Ireland forcibly entered and raided 1,250 houses, arrested 220 Irish men and women for political activities, killed one man, made twelve armed assaults upon masses of citizens twelve suppressions of newspapers. and blessed the land with innumerable other activities of like nature. From an editorial in the Unionist Irish Times giving a striking picture of conditions there, the following is an extract: "The law-abiding citizens of Dublin, Cork and Limerick . . . are becoming familiar with scene of violence and outrage, and the noise of a pistol-shot is nearly as frequent in their streets as the noise of a bursting tire. They, too, are spectators of a drama, but alas! of a drama that is neither unreal nor bloodless. They are daily witnesses of the conflict between the forces of order and the forces of Revolution. How will it end, and of what further woes is Ireland doomed to be the

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW
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IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

Unionist Dublin paper, it is interest, the vile picture houses were next to blame.

SEUMAS MACMANUS in Ireland, M. Marsillac says Sinn Fein is "a vast political movement guided by a body of intel-lectuals, who almost merit the re-proach of being too refined, and not devoting sufficient attention to political contingencies. Sinn Fein is recruited everywhere and in all classes of society amongst the thirty millions of the Irish race distributed throughout the world. The waiter in my hotel belongs to the organization, likewise a noble lord who is a multi-millionaire, a Catholic Arch bishop, and a learned Protestant dignitary. The organisation is proclaimed illegal - a curious policy, no doubt, which consists of treating as conspirators something like two millions of men. Sinn Fein is not a secret society whose strength is based on terrorism, but the most powerful, and certainly the most homogeneous, political party in all the British Dominions. The rapidity with which the movement has developed is almost incredible. The that have attracted all classes, whose interests must necessarily be as different are varied. The principal one, however, is race unity. which no Irishman, be he from the South or the North, from Cork or from Belfast, will besitate to applaud doctrine of the movement in itself contains nothing alarming. It seems to be solidly constructive and equitable.

> ULSTER DELEGATION DISOWNED While the Protestant Episcopalian

clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Crooke, is one of the "Cootie" delegates to America for the purpose of injecting a religious bigotry into the Irish question, it is enlightening to note that the Irish Guild of the Protestant Episcopalian Church disowned the delegation, and going still further, censured as reactionary such elements in the Protestant Church as sided with these people against the Nationalists. The resolution regrets that "so many of the Bishops and clergy of the Protestant Church in Ireland should constantly identify themselves with the reactionary forces in the country. It is illogical and disastrous," it proceeds, "that the Church which claims to be a National Church should be so completely out of sympathy with the ideal of the great majority of the nation which she professes to serve. And it is regrettable that the Church refrains from expressing abhorrence and condemnation of the tyrannical action of those in power, which are opposed to the Christian principles of right and justice in this nation."
This Irish Church Guild, whose president is Rev. Canon Willis, Protestant rector in the County Wicklow, and whose vice presiden is a grand-daughter of Wm. Smith O'Brien, the '48 leader, is composed of the most intellectual people in the Protestant Church in Ireland.

The movement started in the West of Ireland for the boycotting of Belfast firms and banks is still progressing there. The Peer Law Guardians there to New York. For the 62 unanimously have adopted a resolution calling upon all the merchants in the Union to cease transacting business with Belfast firms. Almost all the Guardians are leading traders of a very large tract of country in Mayo and in Roscommon. The chairman of the Guardians emphasized the fact that they were not going to be content with passing a resolution—but were going to see to it that all the traders in the district should act upon the resolution. The Sinn Fein executive has been asked to officially adopt the Belfast boycott policy-but so far it has declined to do so. There is a division of opinion amongst the moving spirits in Sinn Fein as to whether it is right or wrong from the National point of view to boycott any portion of the country even though it be anti Irish

VILE FACTORY CONDITIONS IN BELFAST The great city of Belfast leads the it. We have been for a long time hearing the unfortunate news that Ireland suffered more from tuberculosis than almost any other country. It was cast up in Ireland's face at being a part of the usual Irish peronesin Belfast. Heshowed that tuberculosis in Belfast was far and away the worst plague fought in Ireland. still further startled them by the appalling information that post mortem operations showed that ninety per victim before she becomes an independent Republic?"

FRENCH VIEW OF SINN FEIN

In conjunction with this picture of conditions in Ireland given by the restriction of the cases were due to this cause. The Belfast factories, owned and run by Sir Edward's stout henchmen, seemed to be among the worst in the world. Dr. Trimble blamed the terrible condition of the people upon the vile factory condi-

tions. And after the vile factories,

Of Donegal.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL

FORCEFULLY PRESENTS IRELAND'S CAUSE

The spacious hall and corridors of the Fenway Auditorium, Boston, were thronged last Sunday afternoon, February 29, with the assembly gathered under the auspices of the Notre Dame Alumnae of Lowell to hear Justice Cohalan of the New York Supreme Court state the case for Irish Freedom and listen to the statesmanlike appeal of His Eminence, the Cardinal.

wave of delighted pride swept over the audience when the speaker recalled the epochal Irish meeting at Madison Square, New York, in 1918 when His Eminence initiated the irresistible public opinion today animating thoughtful people everywhere and was further accentuated when His Eminence arose in eulogy of Judge Cohalan's masterly address. His Eminence spoke as follows:

CARDINAL'S ADDRESS

I came here this afternoon with the determination of availing myself of the privilege of taking my place with plain people on the floor of this Whatever I have to say assembly. will be said from the place where I stand.

It would be impossible for me to add anything to Judge Cohalan's admirable address. Nevertheless, there is this to be remarked about that pronouncement, and it is that, no matter how emotional to people of Irish blood any consideration of the Irish Question is apt to become, no one could say that the speaker or his auditors were moved primarily either by emotion or sentiment. though the speaker and the matter under discussion were sufficient to arouse the emotions of any gather

This is a new development in the treatment of the Irish Question. Time was, and that not so long ago, when it would have been impossible to have such an assembly as we have here today and an enunciation of such soul stirring sentiments as we have listened to without the white hot fire of nationalism manifesting itself. Now, I am very glad to say while we thank God for the stirring Irish sentiment that animates every one of us, the consideration of the matter has reached a more practical and far sighted plane. We are no longer asking favors or pleading for privileges; we are demanding justice for the race from which we sprang.

UNASSAILABLE FACT

Today the Irish people everywhere take their stand and present their case on a platform of hard common sense, economic justice and inter-national law. We base our case not on emotion, but on unassailable fact.
The English, or as they like to style themselves "Anglo-Saxons," are fond of resting their judgments purely on reason, of weighing matters of stateof the important town of Castlera they phrase it. It is on this very ground that Justice Cohalan today presented an argument and adduced statements that no one living man

can confute or disprove. Our case, therefore, stands on rock. bed foundations. The statements made are indisputable. They are made by men of the highest moral character, men who have nothing to gain personally by making them, whose lives and records are men household words with our fellowcitizens. Their case has no flaw in it. The contentions demand an honest, straightforward answer. This answer has not yet been made.

There is an abundance of evasion Various statesmen, as the Judge has told us, employ tergiversation, talk about non-existent issues and attempt to cloud the question. But they give us no direct answer.

OPPONENTS IN DILEMMA

Our opponents are in a dilemma and they must impale themselves on van in more things than Sir Edward Carson or his representatives here must say: "We never intend to do van in more things than Sir Edward Carson or his representatives here in the United States will claim for it. We have been for a long time to hold by might against right the to hold by might against right the to hold by might against right the state. possession of this island, this nation which we have no equitable claim," or they must come out in the open and admit, as Judge Cohalan versity. Now an eminent Belfast doctor, Dr. Andrew Trimble, has living today in Ireland alone or in eddress to the Belfast England alone, but a question of England alone, but a question of them, and startled the self sufficient national but peculiarly American question. In it all Americans worthy of the name must be deeply in-He terested.

It is needless to repeat the arguments. These have been set forth so clearly, so limpidly, so irrefutably of tuberculosis—even though ten and Americans are to play the hypoper cent. of the deaths were due to critical game which the British

out of that program and in accordance with plain logic, we insist as a matter of conscience on the liberty, the independence of the Irish This is the way the case There is no honorable escape from it.

MUST BE RIGHTLY SOLVED

Nor is there need of elaborating the question. As the Judge has told us, it is perfectly evident that, logi-cally speaking and in the final analysis, the safety of the United States upon the rightful solution of the Irish Question. The safety of this country depends upon that solution because the question is inextricably bound up with the freedom of the seas.

From the very beginning, I have taken the stand that as an American citizen, I must in truth and henor demand the liberation, the freedom, the independence of the Irish nation and every American who knows what the Declaration of Independence means must stand with me in this

matter. There can be no shuffling. We are not so ingenuous as to think that a question that has been agitated for seven hundred years, that has become more intensified on both sides and every year more clouded with international matters, is going to be settled at my bidding or Judge Cohalan's. We both realize that the power which has held Ireland in its grip all those centuries as a matter of imperialistic, political and economic advantage, is not going to change its attitude at our bidding

TREMENDOUS SITUATION

Why then are we talking? Are we wasting time or passing a pleasant hour by reviewing this tremendous situation that involves the honor, the decency, the liberty of a whole race? Certainly not. We have today the best of reasons for believing that the goal is in sight, that the question is not merely academic but intensely

There is at work a tremendous force, a pressure that will bear down all opposition, an influence that will bring the Irish Question before the judgment-seat of justice and truth. and finally solve this great problem rightly. This force and pressure must be exerted now and here more than ever.

First of all, it must come from the Irish race itself, not only from the Irish people today living in Ireland, but from the Irish race all over the world. And it is coming. You can hear the word from Ireland itself, from America, from Australia, from Canada, from New Zealand, from wherever the sons and daughters of Erin are massed. They are united in a mighty demand for Irish independence. All the anti-Irish propaganda in the world cannot hold it back, cannot keep it out of the land and Wales during the past year papers, keep it off the cables, keep it out of the hearts and brains of the by twenty five, and the churches and children of the Gael. The noble presentation that Justice Cohalan are now 3,929 and 1,928 respectively. has made before us today is only an exemplification of what is going forward everywhere.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF RIGHT Divine Providence has seen fit to delay this great issue and its fulfillment, but only to make the triumph of the Church of the Assumption of right the more glorious. Commise after compromise has been tried and has failed. Now the time has come when the Irish race has made up its mind that there will be no more compromise, but full and fitting justice.

This is not a question of com-promise. It is one of justice. There is no compromising a matter of jus-tice. There is just one issue in this whole matter and that issue is Irish independence. The scales are falling from blinded eyes, the seals are dropping off fainting and weary hearts. The action and reaction, the hearts and minds and souls of freemen and the mighty uplifting force of the American idea are behind this movement and it cannot fail. Hypoc risy, misunderstanding and special pleading have had their day and their force is spent. The whole decent world knows that Ireland is being held captive by unrighteous force to the prejudice of liberty everywhere and the world is getting

THE TRUE SITUATION

The true situation has been re vealed to the American people, and in God's good time our long-deferred hopes will be realized and Ireland will stand forth where she belongs, not merely a question of the people a free and independent nation.—The

A TRUE LABORER

I know nothing that is more undignified than for a man to think there is nobody of higher stature. morally or intellectually, than himself. The smallest man on earth is cent. of the Belfast population suffer that there is in honor only one the man who thinks there is nobody ing from at least some lesion or spot answer to them. Either America greater than himself. A man who is able to lift up his eyes to excellence wherever he finds it, and who

CATHOLIC NOTES

One of the signs that the War is over is seen in the reopening of the various colleges in Rome for the seminarians of various countries.

At Barcelona, Spain the seven hundred year old-national shrine of Our Lady of Mercy has been given the rank of a basilica.

A broad-gauge railway from Cairo to Jerusalem has just been opened. The Holy Land is being rapidly modernized.

One of the final phases of the work of the National Catholic War Council. which on March 31, 1920, yields place to the National Catholic Welfare Council, will be the compilation of complete and accurate records of American activity during the Great War. This work is being done under the direction of a committee on his torical records.

The first Chinese pilgrimage of Lourdes recently arrived there. Fourteen Catholics from the north of China, attached to the British Army near Calais, before returning home expressed the wish to visit the historic Basilica. Their regimental chaplain arranged the matter. It is said that the little pilgrimage, be sides being the most striking, was also one of the most edifying that has been seen.

An example of rarely paralled sacrifice in the interests of the Faith is being given at Keenesburg, Colo., congregation of only about ave families is erecting a church, so that their children will be saved to Catholicity. The Catholic Church Extension Society of Chicago has given \$500 towards the building, but the bulk of the burden must fall on the few members of the congregation.

Brussels, Feb. 23.-Cardinal Mercier, in his Lenten pastoral letter, plames society women for setting a bad example for working women in what he terms their extravagant and audacious dress, sensual desires and luxury. He decries Bolshevist tendencies and calls attention to the necessity for reconstruction work. He also preaches moderation in polit ical controversy.

Ravenna, Italy, Feb. 4.-While workmen were repairing St. Francis' Church here today they discovered a portrait of Dante, the great poet of the Middle Ages, the existence of which hitherto was unknown. The valuable painting was found in an obscure corner of the frescoed wall. covered by centuries' accumulation

of dust. It is probably the work of some fourteenth century artist. According to the Catholic Directory of Great Britain, which has just been published, there were 9,402 conver sions to the Catholic Church in Eng. The number of priests was increased These statistics do not include Scot

Rev. Francis Fothergill Burra, B. A., University and Keble colleges Oxford, and Ely Theological college, made his submission to the Church Warwick Street, London, on All Saints' Day. Mr. Burra was formerly curate of St. Albans' Fulham, and later of St. Thomas, Regent Street, London.

Elaborate preparations are being nade for the International Gregorian Congress, which is to be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Eminent ecclesiastical musicians from all parts of the world will be in attendance among them the Rev. Dom Mocquereau, O. S. B., of Quarr Abbey, England, formerly of Solesmes, and Joseph Bonnet, the distinguished organist of St. Eustace, Paris. Delegates representing the various dioceses of the United States will also attend.

London, February 13.-The Scheut Missionaries of Belgium, to whom has been confided the task of raising a National Belgian Church in Lon don, have established themselves at Regents Park, where they have now secured a fine old house in grounds. which, until such time as they are able to commence building a church, will serve as a centre for Belgians still remaining in London, and as a successor of the famous and so suc cessful Belgisch Volkshuis, of Fulham, which did such splendid work during the years of War.

Jerusalem, Feb. 23.—During a recent snow storm the famous tree named "El Butini" in the Garden of Gethsemane was blown down. According to tradition this tree would fall when the Turkish Empire fell. Twice it was bound with iron braces to prevent it from falling. In the Garden of Gethsemane have stood for many years eight olive trees, tradi-Christ. Their age-split trunks for a number of years have been bound with bands of iron and shored up with stones. High prices have been obtained for the olives and olive oil obtained from these trees and goodly prices realized from the sale of ros aries made from the olive stones. is doubtless one of these trees to which the Jerusalem despatch refers.