The Catholic Record

Price of subscription — \$2.00 per annum.
United States and Europe — \$2.50.
Publisher & Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL.D.
Editors { Rev. James T. Foley, B.A.
Associate Falias

Associate Editor – H. F. Mackintosh. Manager – Robert M. Burns. Address business letters to the Manager Advertisements for teachers, situations wa l, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Remittai ust accompany the order. Where Cathe coord Box address is required send 10 cents

oy Archbishops Falconio and postolic Delegates to Canada of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, the Bishops of London, Hamugh and Ogdensburg, N. Y. hroughout the Dominion.

B. single conies may be put single copies may be purs Bookstore

M. J. Hagarty, Stephen Cox. Miss Jessie Doy

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1921

OFFICIAL

London, Ont., Feb. 5, 1921. I, the undersigned, P. J. Gnam priest, desire to publicly declare my unconditional submission to the support some authority of the Cathelic Church. I of their own. regret my disobedience and con-tumacy, and I humbly ask pardon for the scandal I have thereby given. P. J. GNAM

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1921

REGULATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON

All days in Lent, Sundays excepted, be taken, but does not forbid a small | that deliberate judgment : amount of food in the morning and in the evening, according to the made to our knowledge of the past; | tered Accountant." evening and the collation at noon.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, zealous to take advantage of the -are beyond all question official, principal meal on these days.

eating of flash meat and of broth -view of changes and of gains such as made of meat, but does not exclude these, it has become impossible for use of eggs, milk, and products of the historical writer of the present milk, (namely-cheese and butter;) aze to trust without reserve even to and any seasonings of food, even the most respected secondary

has been abolished.

Saturday.

Persons under twenty-one years of truth. age or these who have reached their "Ultimate history cannot be obsixtieth year are not bound by the tained in this generation; but, so law of fasting, and all persons in ill far as documentary evidence is at health or engaged in hard labor or command, conventional history can any other legitimate excuse, may be dispensed from both the law of fast and of abstinence.

The precent of abstinence obliges all who have completed their seventh year, even those who have passed the age of sixty.

A person dispensed from fasting is not thereby dispensed from abstinence, and vice versa; in this, as in other cases, a dispensation obtained under false pretences is invalid.

In order, however, to safeguard conscience, the faithful should have the judgment of their pastor or confessor in all cases where they seek dispensation or feel exempted from the law of fast or abstinence.

Whatever may be the obligation in the matter of fast or abstinence, Lent | mile stone on the road from "dis is for everybedy a season of mortifi. carded conventional history," inspired estion and of panance.

From this law no one can escape, and in it no one has the right of dis-

pensation. Pasters are earnestly requested to preach during the holy season of historic causes and results are ob Lent the necessity of penance and scure, which in fact remains for the the obligation of Christian mortifica. vast majority an appalling mystery tion. They will also provide special in spite of the fact that we have

advance in devetion and piety. As in the past, two appropriate whose purpose was to make all week day services will be held in things clear and intelligible. each Church, and the necessary per- There is in our time anet her his mission for Banediction of the Blessed Sacrament on these occasions can ignore. The heroic struggle for is hereby accorded.

to have the sacred practice of family ideals preclaimed from the houseprayer in cemmon, and especially the tops by the priests and prophets who recitation of the Resary, a duty of coused the millions to heroic purpose to 94 of this publication, have been sense of the word. honor and religion during this peni. during the heart-breaking strain of correctly extracted from the books tential time.

MICHAEL FRANCIS FALLON. Bishop of London. THE MAKING OF HISTORY

Bayond question we of this generamay justly claim to have witnessed history-making events. No future men to the peoples of the world. historian can ignore the Great War. war is only in a very superficial tions and causes which led up to it. faith. These conditions, these causes, are A thoughtful and scholarly Engas yet but vaguely understood, if lishman amid the clash of conflicting understood at all. Some there are epinions and claims with regard to leader of the "Huns," caused it all; very sensible idea of investigating some few perhaps still believe that the facts for himself. "I had set it was all due to the Pope. One out," writes Mr. W. A. McKnight, thing is certain the world's millions are already disillusioned as to its social state of Ireland, and as I proprofessed objects and its promised results. The time will come when Legend' disclosed itself. It was the future historian seeing it in per- then I decided to bring the Northern tort causes, purpose and results to the bubble of the Ulster Legend. support some pre-conceived theory

A century or more ago a distinlast three centuries has been a conspiracy against the truth."

distinguished of English students of history confirmed the dictum of possible ground for the charge that FOLLOWING ARE THE LENTEN Count de Maistre; not in passing facts and figures were juggled to reference to some persistent historic support a pre-conceived theory Mr. lie, but in their matured and deliber. McKnight "in view of the somewhat ate judgment embodied in the Pre- complex nature of the statistical and are fast days. The law of fasting face to that monumental work—the other matter contained in this book, ordains that only one full meal a day Cambridge Modern History. This is and in order to ensure accuracy

approved custom of one's locality. the long conspiracy against the reve-The full meal may be taken in the lation of truth has gradually given way, and competing historians all the sources of the statistical inform-Fiesh meat is allowed on Mondays, over the civilized world have been ation—on which rests the whole case except the Saturday of Ember Week change. The printing of archives accurate and impartial, we think it and the forencon of Holy Saturday. has kept pace with the admission of well to give here the list of Blue For those who are obliged to fast, enquirers; and the total mass of Books, White Papers and other land, of Ulster's superiority in proshowever, it is allowed only at the new matter, which the last half cen- Documents from which it has been tury has accumulated, amounts to compiled. The law of abstinence forbids the many thousands of volumes. In those made from the fat of animals. authorities. The honest student The prohibition to use fish and finds himself continually deserted, flesh at the same meal during Lent retarded, misled by the classics of historical literature, and has to hew The Lenten Fast and Abstinence his own way through multitudinous cease at twelve o'clock noon on Holy transactions, periodicals and official publications in order to reach the

be discarded, and the point can be IX & X 1911 Census Returns. shown that has been reached on the XI & XII Reports of Commissioners road from one to the other."

With this change of heart, with the sincere desire to search out and make known historic truth the old conspiracy against its revelation is doomed. With the decay of Protest. antism the dominating influence of the Protestant tradition must weaken and finally pass away so far at least as serious historians are concerned; though it may linger indefinitely in the uninformed popular imagination and biassed traditional belief.

Already Hilaire Belloc's "Europe and the Faith" is an outstanding by prejudice and the Protestant tra dition, to that "ultimate history" which is based on truth.

The Great War is not the only historic event of our own times whose means whereby their people may lived through it, listened to torrents of oratory and read countless pages

toris event that no future historian freedom in Ireland is the concrete | Certificate: A special effort ought also be made embediment of one of the neblest the Great War.

Again in a matter of contempor-

truth has succeeded in imposing on references as to dates, names, com-History is always in the making. popular belief a monstrous falsehood which is calculated to justify tion who have passed through the the shameless violation of the mighty upheaval of the World War solemn pledges of the Ailied Governments and their accredited spokes:

That Unionist Ulster is superior in But an account of that world shaking things moral and material to the case at least, tremendously important rest of Ireland is the legend that is and absolutely conclusive array of sense history, unless it is shown to be supposed to justify English apostasy official figures and official statements, the inevitable outcome of the condi- from professed English political

who are satisfied that the Kaiser, the the "Ulster difficulty" conceived the "upon a general examination of the ceeded with my inquiries the 'Ulster spective will give a truer account | Province well under the searchlight and a more rational explanation than of Parliamentary Blue Books and we, who have lived through it all, White Papers." And by bringing possess, or in our lifetime are likely Unionist Ulster under the test of to possess. And, again it is certain, statistics contained in the "official if history pursues the course it has publications issued by the highest pursued for the last three or four authorities - by Command of His centuries, that historians will be Majesty the King, and the orders of found centuries hence who will dis- Parliament," Mr. McKnight punctures

The book which embodies this painstaking and impartial research, "Ireland and the Ulster Legend," is guished philosophic and historical the first to treat the subject from a writer declared that "History for the purely statistical point of view. These statistics are taken from Government official reports and are com-And only a few years ago the most | prehensive and accurate.

In order that there should be no decided "to have all the information "Great additions have of late been and calculations verified by a Char-

In order that the reader may be seized of the very important fact that

1911 Census Returns.

for 1910.11 III & IV Emigration Returns. Registrar Ganeral's Letters.

White Paper Returns. Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns.

Registrar - General's Returns.

1911 Census of Population and Clergymen - White Paper Raturns of Magistrates (unpaid) appointed to end of 1913.

of National Education-Letters from the Irish Education Office-Returns of Belfast Schools from the Belfast School Attendance Office.

Report from Belfast School Inspector - Oldham Education Office Report -Letters from Belfast School Attendance Office.

1911 Census Returns Registrar General's Reports.

XV & XVI Police Returns - Letters from Belfast Commissioner of Police.

XVII-XXI Blue Books and White Papers already quoted-White Paper Returns of Arrests for Drunkenness from Jan. 1, 1908, to the last issued Dec. 31, 1912.

Schools: Belfast School Inspectors' Reports. Balfast Workers : Home Office Report

H. W. Bailie's Report. City of Dublin Extension of Boun-Irish Times "-" Dod's Parlia-

To the foregoing list is appended the fellowing Chartered Accountant's

mentary Companion."

I certify that all the figures and quotations given in the Tables and other matter contained in pages 36 and decuments set out above. I have verified all calculations of per-

parisons, etc., to be correctly quoted. (Signed) Howard Button, C. B. E., and intellectual standard, than the belonged to the King of England. ulation in Europe. Yet, while of the firm of Chantry Button & Co, 61 2 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

London, W. C. 2nd December, 1920.

To the ordinarily dry, but in this Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D. Sc., Litt. D., daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Willock, D. D., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dablin, has written a Foreword, eloquent, incisive, con vincing.

Mountebank pulpiteers and journalistic purveyors of misinformation about Ireland may or may not be interested in knowing that Dr. Bryant was brought up in Ulster, where her father played an important part in the movement for the establishment of the National School System of Education. Among the books she has written are "Caltic Ireland." The Genius of the Gael." and Educational Ends."

Mr. McKnight very justly observes: "I feel that Dr. Bryant's 'Foreword' having regard to her knowledge of Ulster and of Irish history generally, and her scholastic honors in mathematical and moral science, will help readers rightly to appreciate the importance and value of these Statistical Tables."

With a paragraph or two from Dr. Bryant's Foreword we shall conclude for the moment our presentment to our readers of this most important contribution to the discussion of a subject that claims an interest worldwide, that is of an importance as great as, if not greater than any other world problem :

"The idea of the 'Uister Difficulty' has so bewitched the minds of British statesmen that their sense of truth, justice and political consistency seems for the time-a long time now-to be paralysed. The difficulty arises out of the Ulster claim to exceptional treatment, either as a peculiar people of superior virtue, or as having some weird blood-bought claim to ascendancy in Ireland. And that, so far as the ordinary Englishman is concerned, rests on the popular legend, perity and civilization as compared with the rest of Ireland. This Ulster legend has indeed been asserted so loudly and continuously 1911 Census Returns- that unthinking people in England, White Paper Returns of and many who are not unthinking, Income Tax Assessment | take it for granted that it is true.

prosperity and civilization is true. That is the object of the statistical pages. . .

especially for 'Political Ulster,' i. c., to define that policy. But that is not Antrim and Down (including Belfast), enough for a student; a student is Armagh and Londonderry, is that concerned to know the causes of still is, when times get bad: "Emi- that it takes more than three tone of the people in these parts are more things. Whence came this idea of grate." But do not even whisper coal to produce one ton of pig iron, it prosperous, more intelligent, more the removal of millions of people; that part of the Duke of Devonshire's is not perhaps a matter of great surcivilized altogether than those in the and of replacing them mainly by 180,000 acres might be expropria. prise that these prohibitive costs other three Irish provinces. The cattle? theory is that this is so, partly The answer has to do with the lord of the land. because they are of a superior race, history of democracy; for it goes and partly because the majority of back to that bugbear of our early only locked upon as a policy sound ore have also their bearing upon the them-and the others do not count- school years, the Feudal System. in tradition : but as a charmingly are supposed to be opposed to the That system had, for its first prin- convenient and effective means of ultimate cause, "it is quite appar-Catholic religion. And this assump- ciple, that all the land in England getting rid of some millions of here. ent," writes the Commissioner, "that tion of superiority is put forward as belonged to the King. When the tics; haretics religiously and econ. it is at a level which not only rules justiflying a demand for separate Normans landed in England, they omically; millions who still dreamed us out of all markets, both at home treatment, if and when Ireland has introduced that system there; and of rights-rights, mind you !-- of the and abroad, but opens wide our doors. Home Rule, and utilized also, but all England became, by law, vested in common people of a country to a to the foreign exporter." England, as a reason for deferring wanted it. etill longer the long-deferred Irish censent of the governed. And, as lords. In the estimation of the late Lord Kitchener. we have seen, it is as clear as day times, their most important duty was on "Sweating" in Belfast-Dr. that the Ulster difficulty was to follow him to war whenever he brought to a head, under Sir Edward | called upon them. Carson's leadership, for nothing less daries Bill: Blue Book—"The than to maintain the established landed in Ireland; and before long still rule in Canada and the hard \$37.75—almost three times the prices

regards provision for health and claimed that from the landing of is a serious one here it is doubly so education, is she of higher moral Henry II., all the land in Ireland in the congested centres of poprest of Ireland? Let the reader There were, in practice, two difficul- price conditions there change slowly, turn to the general tables (I-XXI), ties about making good this fiction : charge they do, and it is but a and he will find for himself whether (1) They asserted it at once; but the it is so or not."

"Ireland and The Ulster Legend -or "The Truth About Ulster." W. A. McKnight, London. King and Son, Ltd., Orchard House, Westminster, S. W.

BY THE OBSERVER On January 23rd, 1920, Lord French, Viceroy of Ireland, gave to Jacques Marsillac, special correspondent of the Paris Journal, an interview which was published in that paper the same day. The hero of the war between himself and Lord Kitchener (who was dead before that

IRISH DEMOCRACY AND

ENGLISH POLICY

war began,) said : The principal cause of the trouble is that for five years emigration has practically ceased. There are 100,000 or 200,000 young men here, of from eighteen to twenty five years of age, who normally would have left the country."

"Then," asked Mr. Marsillac, there is no hope of peace until these emigrations have taken place? And Lord French answered, "No."

The Lord Chancellor spoke in the same sense in the House of Lords on May 20th, 1920.

Now, let me briefly summarize : two main lines, English policy in obtained from the lords some con- Under the complicated industrial Ireland has been steady, constant cessions and securities. But in Ire- system of the present age, the weland consistent since the 16th land every single one of these was fare of the people hinges more the latter part of the 18th century. tenants, except only in certain mercial activity, and where anything Cromwell, it is true, sent many thou- northern areas where "Ulster occurs to clog the wheels the effects gration, as a policy, came later.

"The argument based on the removal of a million souls from the legend is somewhat strange and small farms and the consolidation of unconvincing in these times of demo- all farms of less than eight acres. cratic political theory, but the first From that day to this, emigration thing to be done is to ascertain has been the cure-all for Ireland's whether the assertion of superior necessities, in the eyes of English statesmen."

Well, it is easy enough to observe inquiry set out in the following the phenomena of this English "The claim made for Ulster and law books and parliamentary records,

with more sincere zeal, as an argu. William I. when he took the throne. living out of the land on which they ment against any Home Rule at all. The King granted land to certain had lived for about 2900 years. The idea that Ulster is the most nobles or lords of his following; on And is this policy still cherished? the breadwinner is the price of food-

These lords suffered the masses of

A hundred years later the Normans a whole. The majority in North- of the clans in that country. Their is loyal to the ascendancy in Ireland, ject of fluctuation and uncertainty progressive part of Ireland in every area called the Pale.

country was not wholly in their pos- reach something like normal. session for 500 years; (2) It was diametrically opposed to the true democratic system of clan ownership under which all the clan owned all English thickheadedness where any idea that is not of English origin, the English agents of the Crown persisted in supposing that when they had forced the captured Chief of a clan to sign a quit claim to the King. under penalty of death, the title to the lands had passed; and that the clansmen, still in possession, were rebels if they did not give it up at once.

But not to dwell too long upon that; a most interesting aspect of Anglo Irish history—let me point out that the essential and fundamental first principle of the feudal system of slowly returning to the normal. land holding was that the king Control by the Government is still owned all; the lords got their rights from him; and the people were suffered, tolerated only, by the lords. And no one can understand the history of either England or Ireland of the feudal system.

There is the origin of this idea of wholesale clearing off of the common people from the land; and of the absolute right of the few to make ceeds Commissioner Johnson's re-Queen Elizabeth's generals reported such clearances when it suited their port, since peace was declared, prices that they had "given Ireland to Your interests, no matter what might be in many cases have been gradually Majesty, all carcasses and ashes." the amount of ruin and misery to adjusting themselves to the altered Under her successor, James I, the the people. And the exact opposite conditions, and abnormal quotations Ulater "plantations" were begun; of that system was the clan system are said now to be the exception and from then, down to the final under which all men were land- rather than the rule. Upfortunatecrime of the repudiation of the owners and all rights were equal; ly, however, the commodities which Treaty of Limerick, under every and in the Irish tradition of that bear most on the trade and commerce ruler, the policy of clearing the Celts system, must be sought the basic of Glasgow, and the West of Scotland was the same; and was operated in cause of the long and partially suc- generally, are still quoted at figures two parts: (1) Removal of the natives cessful opposition of the Celts to the which, however much they may be by confiscation; (2) Replacement in arbitrary, life or death, power of the justified, are undoubtedly an impossipart by Englishmen and Scotsmen of few. over all the land of Ireland.

means; and for the most part by In England, in the slow lapse of and consequently bear beavily, if grazing ranges for cattle. On those centuries, the common people indirectly, upon the working classes. century. Emigration was added in denied, and is still denied to the directly than ever before upon comsands into slavery in the West tenant-right" was granted because are immediately felt throughout the Indies; but that was an idea of his the spirit of religious batred was not whole fabric, and bearemost heavily own; a special manifestation of the there a bar to the granting of con- upon the outer circle. So lorg, then, savagery of the man and the bru- cessions and rights similar to those as abnormal prices of raw material tality of his religious batred. Emi- enjoyed by tenants in England.

I have quoted from the Report of land, the landlord tradition is, that sion must be the result. the Davon Commission, that Bible the land belongs to a few men and of Landlordism, recommending the that the millions have no rights in

Hence, the policy of emigration \$12.00 per ton : today it is over found its way quite naturally into \$60.00 per ton. The current quetapolitics. Naturally, also, it found its tion for ship plates is about \$120.00 highest praise as a means of ridding per ton, as against \$29.00 in 1914. England of a few millions of trouble. Boiler plate is \$153.00 per ton as some Celts who were so unreasonable against the 1914 price of \$34.00. So the phenomena of this English policy; easy enough, by the light of their forefathers had inhabited many into Clyde activities. In 1914 the centuries before Christ.

Even for England, the main idea ted, or those of some other noble have brought the industries of Glas-

But as regards Ireland ; it was not

progressive province in Ireland is condition of their being loyal to him | On January 23rd of last year, the | stuffe, and this is illustrated by the certainly used to great effect in and giving him armed aid when he Viceroy of Irsland told Mr. Marsillac price of wheat. The present quotain the clearest terms that it was.

A mere matter of detail, of course ; or \$19.20 per cwt., as against 30 s., settlement. It revives the old argu- the people to use the land in a but I may as well mention it. Half or 87.20, in 1914. Canadian wheat, ment for oligarchic ascendancy- limited way, and under very strict at least of the young men he referred which in pre-war days ruled at about i. e., that those who are superior rules and penalties, involving their to were at the front. But what of \$8.85, now sells at \$25. The differought to rule, with or without the complete dependence on the land- that? Perhaps they admired the ence in the price of flour is not so

NOTES AND COMMENTS

In view of the high prices which per hundred weight and cheese at oligarchic ascendancy in Ireland as overran the lands occupied by a few death they seem destined to die, it of 1914, while in regard to sugar, becomes interesting to glance at notwithstanding the substantial drep Rast Ulster, i. e., 'Political Ulster,' position in the country was the subreport of Canada's Trade Commis- seven times greater than it was It would be to some purpose as an for centuries. Four hundred years siener at Glasgow, for example, in before the War, the wholesale price argument, in the eyes of many, it after their first landing, they had no which he reviews pre-war and being over seventeen cents per she proved also to be the most secure holdings outside a narrow present prices of the staples that lie pound. So that formidable as the at the foundation of Scotland's problem in Canada of grappling suc-But, wherever their power was commercial stability, helps us to cessfully with the high cost of living, "According to the Ulster Legend, established, they introduced the realize the problems which, by it is even greater overseas, and with that is so. How is it according to Feudal System. They set up in Ire- reason thereof, confront the bread our vast national resources we can centages, raties, and other statistical the statistical facts? Is Ulster land the same theory which they had winner in his struggle for existence. leek the future in the face with ancous history the conspiracy against data, and have further found all richer, is she mere civilized as carried into law in England; and If the problem of making ends meet a greater degree of confidence.

question of time when they shall

ONE INSTANCE presaging change is that after an interval of five years the Glasgow Herald, one of the the land and the Chief owned no leading daily papers, has resumed publication of dits "Weekly Current Price List," showing the market quotation of various commodities. together with the price of the week preceding, and the highest and lowest points touched during the year. Following the outbreak of War, it continued publication of this table so long as markets were free, but by the end of 1915 all commodities were subject to Government control, and since December of that year the list has been in abevance. That it should now be resumed is as good an indication as any that the commerce of Great Britain is exercised in several commodities, but it is understood that the time is near when all markets will be free from State supervision, and prices who does not understand something through the pristine process of be permitted to find their level supply and demand.

DURING THE past two years proble handicap to industrial revival. continue to prevail, and capital is But, both in England and in Ire. thereby inactive widespread depres-

it which can be considered when they Scottish industry. Early in 1914 the conflict with the landlord interest. price of pig-iron was about 50 s., or price was 15 s. or \$3.60 per ton : pow it is \$16.80; and when it is realized gow and neighborhood to almost a standstill. Heavy freight charges on cost of pig-iron, but whatever the

> WHAT EVEN more directly concerns tion on home-grown wheat is 80 s. disproportionate, owing to Government regulations, but even this brings \$19, as against \$10 in 1914. Butter sells at over eighty dollars