

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920

2190

A PRAYER

I would not ask Thee that my days
Should flow quite smoothly on and
Lest I should learn to love the
world
Too well, ere all my time was done.
I would not ask Thee that my work
Should never bring me pain nor
fear;
Lest I should learn to work alone,
And never wish Thy presence near.
I would not ask Thee that my
friends
Should always true and constant
be;
Lest I should learn to lay my faith
In them alone, and not in Thee.
But I would ask Thee still to give
By night my sleep, by day my
bread,
And that the counsel of Thy Word
Should shine and show the path to
treasure.
And I would ask a humble heart,
A changeless will to work and wake,
A firm faith in Thy providence,
The rest—'tis Thine to give or
take.

—ALFRED NORRIS

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus
DONALD LAW'S JOKE!

When Donald Law the other day boasted in the House of Commons that they had at length got the Irish situation better in hand, it was said that Ireland smiled a smile that might have been heard at the Bar of the Commons. And The London Morning Post a couple of mornings afterwards published an article on the subject from their own correspondent in Dublin, who said that it was a pity that Donald Law was not in Ireland to hear "the jeering remarks of both loyalists and disloyalists upon his remarkable optimism. He says the general comment was that the situation was well in hand, but not in the hand of the British Government. "The Government that has it in hand," he says, "is Dall Eireann, and nothing else." Here is a pointed paragraph from his report to The Morning Post: "Wherever one goes throughout the whole area during a rambling tour all outward and visible signs point to the benevolence of the Irish Republican Government. The Republic stands everywhere unquestioned. The dead walls proclaim the slogan, 'Boy Irish Republican Bonds and save Ireland.' And all the time the Sinn Fein Courts operate openly. They settle disputes, and even punish criminal offenders. The properly-constituted Law Courts are almost deserted; the Assize Courts, which have just been held, were farcical; the Judges came to the Assize towns by stealth, some making circuitous routes to avoid capture; grand jurors failed to attend, and common jurors declined to answer their names."

A STARTLING CHANGE OF TACTICS

Consequent upon the wonderful change in political opinion that is oversweeping the Unionist loyalists of the South, and even a small portion of the Ulster loyalists, there is a startling change of tactics toward them on the part of the authorities. In the recent Belfast riots the Orangemen burned and looted the homes of a number of Protestant workmen who had joined the Trades Union and were in consequence associating with Catholic fellow workers. They also burned down a Trade Union hall, the property chiefly of Protestant working men whose views had been liberalized.

In the recent burnings and wreckings by policemen and soldiers in the south, the same spirit was exemplified. In the town of Bantry a very prominent merchant is a Mr. Bigges, a wealthy Protestant loyalist. When the waves of Irishism struck the southern Unionists lately, Mr. Bigges published in the Dublin paper a letter, which attracted much attention, wherein he pointed out that in contrast to the savage treatment which the Orangemen of Belfast were giving to their Catholic neighbors, he said his fellow-Protestants of the south, who were in the minority of about one to twenty, had, all their lives, been treated by their Catholic neighbors and townsmen with the greatest respect, consideration, and neighborliness, and that no discrimination was ever made against them because of their political or religious views. Within ten days after this letter appeared, Mr. Bigges was treated to a taste of English Government toleration. In the dead of the night at the hands of a great band of policemen and soldiers who were shooting up the town, his valuable premises, with all its stock, was burned to the ground—to teach him a lesson! In the town of Trillick, in Kerry, Messrs. Quinnell, wealthy Protestant Unionists who owned a large printing plant there, and run a weekly paper, had the hardihood also to publish in their paper an editorial condemning the horrible outrages perpetrated on the people by the

authorities, and at the same time testifying to the toleration of their southern Catholic neighbors. Within a few days the Quinnella's establishment, with all its valuable plant, was completely wrecked and destroyed by the police and military.

SEEING THINGS IN A DIFFERENT LIGHT

A leader among the Orangemen in the Ulster county of Fermanagh, and also until recently one of their members of Parliament, was Mr. Godfrey Fetherstonhaugh. Fermanagh is one of the three Ulster counties whose Orangemen were thrown over by Carson despite the solemn covenant which all of them entered into to stand or fall together. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has addressed his former supporters and told them his is no longer in favor of Irish Union with England. He asked them to renounce the creed as a worn-out one. He said: "We were Unionists, because we were Unionists, because we were firmly believed that the Union rule was the best rule for Ireland's prosperity and the maintenance of peace between jarring races and creeds. That belief has died hard, but it is now dead. Will any one now contend that even in its best days Ireland's union with England has done any good to Ireland? Such alarming signs as these of the defection from Briton's cause of many influential Unionists in Ireland, leaders of what was known as 'the British Garrison'—the people who so eagerly held Ireland for England—are hastening the Government's determination to call out Carson's volunteers, and charge them with the task of 'keeping peace' in Ulster!"

A DASTARDLY MOVE

In other words they want to give the fanatic Orangemen of the North full power, approval, and authority, with arms and ammunition galore, for the murdering not alone of the Papists and Sinn Feiners, but also of all independent ones of their own creed who dare to think for themselves, and who, in the light of the new day are coming out in condemnation of Orange intolerance and savagery, and in the upholding of the rights of Irishmen to govern Ireland. This would be one of the most dastardly moves to which a civilized government ever committed itself. But at the present time and for a couple of months past, the English Government is considering this step and eager to take it, if they think they can "get by" with it in the face of the world.

The alarming movement of thoughtful Irish nationalists and the hope to check this accession by unchaining Orange terrorism, is a chief incentive to the Government to take this step. If they do finally take the terrible step—one that will deluge Ireland with innocent blood—they will not of course name it the calling out of the Orangemen or the calling out of the Ulster Volunteers. It will be camouflaged under the semi-clever title of "the calling out of loyal citizens for the preservation of the peace." And such is the utter desperation of the English Government in Ireland today that one need not be startled by any irresponsible move on their part—even including this order for a general massacre. For that is what it would be.

HAS PENETRATED INTO PRIVY COUNCIL

And this treason of Irish loyalists beginning to think for themselves has penetrated even into Privy Council. For we find Sir Thomas Stafford, late intimate friend and host to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord French, coming out in public with reasonable talk. He recently sent to the press a copy of his letter to Lord French in which he says: "The refusal of the Prime Minister to take the only step which, in my opinion, gives us a chance of peace in Ireland, viz., the firm and immediate offer of a form of Dominion Government on the lines I recently submitted to Your Excellency, renders it impossible for me to remain any longer a member of your Advisory Council. I beg, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to accept my resignation."

BELFAST BOYCOTT BEGINNING TO FINCH

The boycott instituted against intolerant Belfast by the rest of Ireland is beginning to pinch sorely, and many panicky and confused meetings of merchants of that city are taking place, the purpose of considering some way to avert the calamity that is threatening. One of the leading Belfast banking firms, with branches in every quarter of the country, had, last week, only one-half of the normal turnover. In hundreds of towns the Belfast commercial traveller has had to clear out and take the next train home for Belfast, inmediately his presence in the town had become known. In the Cavan town of Swanlinbar insult may be said to have been added to injury by the cruel method which some of the boys took to help a Belfast drummer to get home quickly to his lonesome family in Belfast. They got the handsomest

and swiftest automobile that the district could furnish, and in it carried him forty miles nearer home; and before dropping him induced him to pay the owner of the automobile two pounds for the welcome ride.

The various district councils and county councils, branches of the Transport Workers' Union and other societies throughout the greater portion of Ireland, are unanimously passing the following resolution: "That we the citizens and traders of—on account of the victimization of our Catholic fellow countrymen, and the orgy of destruction of Catholic property, and on account of the irreconcilable attitude of Belfast Orangemen, do hereby bind ourselves, to cease trading with Belfast firms, until such time as the Catholic workers are reinstated, the property restored, and until Belfast no longer stands in the way of Irish Independence."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

CLUMSY LYING

SHUFFLING OF CHARGES TO COVER A "TERRIBLE AND DETESTABLE CRIME"

The British Government attempts to justify the intention of its ministers and agents to kill Alderman Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, in Brixton Prison, by issuing through Dublin Castle on August 25th, this extraordinary statement dealing with the arrest of the Lord Mayor.

"Reports which have recently found publication in Ireland and England concerning the arrest of the Lord Mayor of Cork in the City Hall, Cork, on the evening of the 12th of August have conveyed the false and misleading impression that the military authorities originally set out to arrest the organizers of a peaceful, if unlawful Sinn Fein Arbitration Court presided over by the Lord Mayor, but that on finding from the nature of the business before the court it was inconvenient to proceed further under that head, they changed him instead with an offense of a technical nature, which had little or no connection with the purpose of the meeting."

The facts are that in this instance no interference with the Sinn Fein Arbitration Court was contemplated or premeditated by the authorities. "Police and military forces visited the City Hall solely because it had come to their knowledge that persons holding important positions of command in the Cork Brigade of the Irish Republican Army had received 'official' summonses to attend a meeting in the City Hall on that date and at that time."

"It was with the view to the making of investigations as to the nature of the proceeding of this assembly that police and military forces were despatched to attend it. The conduct of the persons arrested and the documents seized went to prove the accuracy of the authorities' information that a meeting of commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army was being held, and that it was being held either simultaneously with or under cover of a Republican Court."

On Friday August 13th the Irish Times, organ of the British Government in Ireland, published this paragraph:

"At 8 o'clock last evening a large party of soldiers took possession of the City Hall, Cork. A Sinn Fein Arbitration Court was being held in the Council Chamber at the time and the room was filled with litigants, their solicitors and the general public. There were no means of escape as all the exits were guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets and a number of arrests were made. Amongst those taken into custody were the Lord Mayor of Cork, (Alderman MacSwiney), several of the judges, and the Clerk of the Court which was sitting in the nature of a Petty Sessions Court."

In all eleven persons were arrested with the Lord Mayor of Cork. August 16 these eleven persons were unconditionally released. The reason for the release was published in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, August 21. At the court over which the Lord Mayor was presiding at the time of his arrest were representatives of the English Penderel Insurance Company who had submitted a case to the court. When the British military authorities had arrested these representatives they were faced with the choice of adopting one of two courses:

(1) Either they could have court-martialed the Lord Mayor and all who were arrested with him on a charge of unlawful assembly by participating in an illegal court. This course would have meant that by placing the representatives of a great English company on their trial on such a charge a demonstration would be given of the public confidence in the Republican courts and a proof that these courts alone in Ireland had public sanction: (2) Or they could have released the eleven others arrested with the

Lord Mayor and charged the Lord Mayor separately not with the offense for which he was arrested but with any other offense which could be brought against him.

The British Military Government in Ireland adopted the second course. In order to provide material for this procedure a second raid was made on the city hall there and a half hour after the Lord Mayor's arrest and a search of two and three-quarter hours—11.30 p. m. to 2.15 a. m., was made for documents upon which the Lord Mayor might be placed upon his trial. In this second raid the necessary documents were "discovered." The Lord Mayor was arrested on August 16 on charges of having in his possession these documents: (a) a police cipher; (b) a copy of a resolution passed by the Cork Corporation; (c) notes of a speech he had made five months previously when he was elected to the Lord Mayoralty. The evidence at the court-martial was given by the British army officers and men who had arrested and searched the Lord Mayor and who had subsequently returned and searched the city hall. These troops stated that the documents for possession of which the Lord Mayor was tried were not found on his person but were found in the official office of the Lord Mayor in the city hall after his arrest. Yet Alderman MacSwiney was found guilty of having one of these documents "under his coat" and "possessing" the other; and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The severity of this sentence itself discloses that the object of the British military authorities was by some means to get the Lord Mayor of Cork into prison, and having got him in to keep him there.

The statement now made—ten days after the trial and the Lord Mayor was arrested while attending a meeting of Commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army is demonstrably false. The statement says that at the time at which he was arrested the British authorities knew he was attending this commandant's meeting. Such an offense is, in British law, much more serious than the possession of the documents in question. It would have justified the sentence of two years' imprisonment for him for the technical offense of "possession." That this more serious charge was not made against the Lord Mayor when he was put on trial is proof sufficient that on August 16 the British military authorities had no information of any such meeting of commandants. Further, the British Government's organ in Ireland charges against an Irishman than a meeting in his possession a copy of one of his speeches for which he was not presented, and which local papers reported without reproach, or for keeping in the Town Hall a copy of the Town Council's resolution of allegiance to Dall Eireann—such a resolution as fifty or sixty other Irish public bodies have openly declared.

The Regulations ordain that any Irish subject may be tried by court-martial (in secret if it appears wise) for an act done at any time past which, though not illegal when it was done, is now illegal. Thus the Government may be said to have now given themselves a free hand to condemn "legally" any one who has any sympathy with any side of the national movement whom they choose to arrest. You could, for instance, hardly find two milder charges against an Irishman than being in his possession a copy of one of his speeches for which he was not presented, and which local papers reported without reproach, or for keeping in the Town Hall a copy of the Town Council's resolution of allegiance to Dall Eireann—such a resolution as fifty or sixty other Irish public bodies have openly declared.

THE POLICE CIPHER CHARGE

The Lord Mayor was also condemned on the ground of having "under his control" a police cipher. It was found in a room which is used for various purposes, and this was the serious charge. But what is significant is that English law thought it necessary to try him on the other two trumpery charges as well, and to sentence him upon them. His case was described to me by a Minister in part responsible for refusing to release him as "a very bad case." Do very bad cases need to be propped by such trumpery charges? Practically the whole Press of England, Conservative as well as Progressive, has been shouting "idiots" or "Shame" at the Government while this man has been dying.

The English people have not liked looking on at this long, ghastly death scene. I hear that in Government quarters it is expected that the real strike or something else will soon make them forget about the Lord Mayor. In Ireland, of course, they do not anticipate such obliviousness. I think they are as wrong in the case of England as they are right in the case of Ireland. The English people are not going to stand the repetition of such cases, but it is precisely to their reputation and multiplication that the policy of the Government has committed them. In this the last time the Government is going to be firm? Does any one dream that it is the last time they will be driven to making such a decision? There is a glow of admiration in the heart of every Irishman for MacSwiney, a feeling of loyalty to his example which will shame many a man of them who might have shrunk from sacrificing himself to taking part in the struggle and bearing the consequences.

ENGINEERING AN EARTHQUAKE

The Government has engineered an earthquake, and they will disclaim responsibility for the tidal wave. No doubt they will even express surprise when it washes away that "moderate opinion" in Ireland which they wish to encourage, and their regulations, reprisals, and this last piece of idiotic severity have stultified. MacSwiney's words will

MACSWINEY'S "CRIME"

POSSESSED A COPY OF HIS OWN INAUGURAL SPEECH!

By Desmond MacCarthy in the Manchester Guardian

I have before me a seditious document, the speech of the Lord Mayor of Cork on his inauguration. Eagerly I remember that one of the charges on which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment was having in his possession a copy of his own speech—a speech which was reported at the time in the papers. It was a crime for him to possess it, I, however, can quote it, let alone possess it, with impunity. There is a different law for me. There is a different law for different people in Ireland, too—it is just a question there whom the Government wishes to lay by the heels.

Under the new regulations nearly the whole population is guilty; they can pick out whom they will. The new regulations state this explicitly. For instance, Regulation 14 (1) says: "Any person who does an act with a view to promoting or calculating to promote [mark this] the objects of any unlawful association [that is to say, every association from Sinn Fein to the Gaelic League] shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations"—and, as is elsewhere explained, can be tried in secret if it seems best by court-martial.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS OUTDONE

Who, then, can escape if the authorities choose to pounce on them or to be consistent? All associations are unlawful which tend to express or support the national movement in Ireland. With that movement perhaps you, reader, sympathize; as half of the population of England, in fact, does. My object, the object of the leader-writers and letter-writers in this and many other English papers, is to help the cause of Irish nationality and to smash a system of government which is a disgrace to us and a betrayal of the principles on which we fought the War. We, for, are guilty, but we shall be let alone.

The Regulations ordain that any Irish subject may be tried by court-martial (in secret if it appears wise) for an act done at any time past which, though not illegal when it was done, is now illegal.

Thus the Government may be said to have now given themselves a free hand to condemn "legally" any one who has any sympathy with any side of the national movement whom they choose to arrest. You could, for instance, hardly find two milder charges against an Irishman than being in his possession a copy of one of his speeches for which he was not presented, and which local papers reported without reproach, or for keeping in the Town Hall a copy of the Town Council's resolution of allegiance to Dall Eireann—such a resolution as fifty or sixty other Irish public bodies have openly declared.

THE POLICE CIPHER CHARGE

The Lord Mayor was also condemned on the ground of having "under his control" a police cipher. It was found in a room which is used for various purposes, and this was the serious charge. But what is significant is that English law thought it necessary to try him on the other two trumpery charges as well, and to sentence him upon them. His case was described to me by a Minister in part responsible for refusing to release him as "a very bad case." Do very bad cases need to be propped by such trumpery charges? Practically the whole Press of England, Conservative as well as Progressive, has been shouting "idiots" or "Shame" at the Government while this man has been dying.

The English people have not liked looking on at this long, ghastly death scene. I hear that in Government quarters it is expected that the real strike or something else will soon make them forget about the Lord Mayor. In Ireland, of course, they do not anticipate such obliviousness. I think they are as wrong in the case of England as they are right in the case of Ireland. The English people are not going to stand the repetition of such cases, but it is precisely to their reputation and multiplication that the policy of the Government has committed them. In this the last time the Government is going to be firm? Does any one dream that it is the last time they will be driven to making such a decision? There is a glow of admiration in the heart of every Irishman for MacSwiney, a feeling of loyalty to his example which will shame many a man of them who might have shrunk from sacrificing himself to taking part in the struggle and bearing the consequences.

ENGINEERING AN EARTHQUAKE

The Government has engineered an earthquake, and they will disclaim responsibility for the tidal wave. No doubt they will even express surprise when it washes away that "moderate opinion" in Ireland which they wish to encourage, and their regulations, reprisals, and this last piece of idiotic severity have stultified. MacSwiney's words will

WRECK OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT

"CAN IT BE TRUE?" LORD PARMOOR ASKS OF NOTORIOUS FACTS WHICH BLOT BRITISH REPUTATION

To Editor of Manchester Guardian:

Sir,—I am away from English papers, but this gives an opportunity to study more accurately the opinions expressed in the foreign press. There appears to be an unanimous opinion that the conditions in Ireland cannot the wreck of civilized government. It is said that a Scotch regiment has been allowed to wreck a portion of Queenstown without any of the usual precautions of law and order, and there are lurid accounts of bloodshed and rioting in Belfast.

If the picture presented in the foreign press is not exaggerated it places Englishmen abroad in a humiliating position, and denotes that the failure of the Coercion Act has come with dramatic rapidity. It may be that coercion is a necessity under certain conditions, but this must be even justified coercion, and there is no justification if it does not effectively put an end to the burning of creameries and the pillaging of private houses. Can it be true that numerous inoffensive Roman Catholics have not been protected in their ordinary rights as citizens, and have been turned out of their homes, and have been ruined by the dramatic rapidity, in writing in your columns a criticism of the Coercion Act, that any such fatal action would be taken as is said to have been taken in the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork. I do not know whether or not he is still alive. What is the crime of which he was really convicted? The letter of the Prime Minister only deals in unconvincing generalities. If there is any proof that the Lord Mayor of Cork was concerned in murder it should be widely circulated. This is necessary to safeguard our reputation for equality in justice. More than this, it would enable those of us who are abroad to meet our foreign critics in the gate and to dispel charges which, in the absence of further explanation, have much to support them.

What has become of the boast of an Empire founded on the free consent of free Commonwealths? Is the result of the War to be disillusionment in every direction?

Yours, etc.,
PARMOOR.

September 4.

Earth has not a spectacle more glorious or more fair to show than this—love tolerating intolerance; charity covering, as with a veil, even the sin of the lack of charity.—F. W. Robertson.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without labor and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure waters; but when you come to the spring it rises up to meet you, and you quaff it eagerly.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Ursuline College in New Orleans is the oldest institution for the education of women in America.

Some French postage stamps show the image of St. Jeanne d'Arc, and Bavarian and German stamps carry an image of the Blessed Virgin.

Dr. Rudolph Katz, of Amsterdam an eminent nerve specialist, who is visiting in the States, declares that the ouija board is causing much insanity in Europe.

The youngest bishop-elect in America is Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, of Brooklyn. He is just thirty-five years old, and was only an assistant pastor when chosen to be the auxiliary of Brooklyn.

The Field Aar is authority for this interesting fact: 26,210 Protestant missionaries in China have made only 335,000 converts, while 15,135 Catholic missionaries record 1,965,000. Quite a difference.

A venerable Chinese priest, Father Andrew Long, died recently in China. He was eighty-three years old and had been a priest for fifty-eight years. The missions of Southern China were the portion of the Lord's vineyard in which he labored.

The pastor of Longmont, Colo., Father Aloysius Luther, of the Order of St. Benedict, is a descendant of Martin Luther, the renegade friar of the sixteenth century. It is reported that in parts of Pennsylvania there are various descendants of Luther and all are Catholics today.

The splendid work of the Nuns instructing the deaf-mutes to read the lips and teaching them to articulate distinctly was the means of converting a non-Catholic lady in Pittsburg to the faith, for she said these Nuns were doing the work of Christ.

In recognition of the splendid services done by the Nuns in New Orleans during the cholera epidemics in 1836 and 1837, the street car companies allow all Nuns to ride free on their cars. This privilege has existed for many years and continues today.

Sister Raphael, who succeeds Rev. Mother Catherine Aloysius as president of Trinity College, Washington, is a graduate of the medical department of Boston College and a skilful physician. She was at the head of the biology department of the college until her selection as president of the institution last week.

Cologne, Sept. 3.—The Archbishop of Cologne, Mgr. Schulte, assisted by Mgr. Poggenburg, Bishop of Munster, and Mgr. Bering, Bishop of Osnabruck, officiated at the consecration of Mr. Eward Klein as Bishop of Paderborn. Mgr. Klein succeeds to the See vacated by the present Archbishop of Cologne on his elevation to the Metropolitan See.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Edward R. Stettinius, former Assistant Secretary of War, and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company of New York, has donated the sum of \$50,000 to the \$3,000,000 endowment fund of St. Louis University, according to an announcement made here. The gift, which is the largest single contribution to the endowment fund yet received, brings the total to more than \$500,000.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—Reverend his former opium woman sufferer, Cardinal Gibbons today urged all women of the nation to vote, not alone because it was their right, but because it was their duty. He said that although he had been opposed to woman suffrage because he felt it would withdraw women from the more delicate and sacred pursuits of life, now that the question had been settled they should use the ballot to the material and social progress of the State.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—A clock and set of chimes to be operated electrically are to be installed in St. Mary's Church of this city, following the ceremonial blessing of the bells by Right Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, next Wednesday. The five bells vary in size from two to five feet. On the largest is inscribed "Gloriosa Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, Ora Pro Nobis." The clock has four dials five feet in diameter. These will be illuminated at night. Motors will operate the bells when they strike the hours or chime.

Washington, D. C., September 4.—The little trowel which Cardinal Gibbons will use in smothering the mortar on the foundation stone of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, at the Catholic University, September 23, will be made of silver articles offered for the great church. Many of these articles have been melted and the mass of silver is now in the hands of an artificer, who is fashioning the trowel. The trowel, the spade with which the first sod was turned on the site of the Shrine, and other objects associated with ceremonies and speeches in the building of the great edifice, will be preserved as souvenirs.