# WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH

IRISH EYES NORTHEAST ULSTER DISSATISFIED

As was by me anticipated, there is As was by me anticipated, there is already arising quite a good deal of grumbling by various Orange leaders of the northeast against their Belfast government. Sir William Allen, M. P., talking to the members of a Unionist Association, in Portadown, told them, that though their leaders were always talking of having the Imperial government behind them, he, for his part, had little faith in the present English government, or in any Eng-English government, or in any English government. He condemned the present English government for barring Irish cattle from the English markets, and assured them that he, in his position in the English Parliament, would attack the Imperial government for it. The Mid-Ulster Shorthorn Breeders Association has also practically got up in arms against their friend, the Imperial Parliament, for the hindrances put upon the export of Irish cattle. The same grievance has aroused the ire of the Portadown Town Council, which passed a resolution aimed at the Imperial gov-ernment, in the course of which resolution was one rather humorous clause: "Ulster," the resolution said, "is part of the Free State."

The chairman angrily said, they should tell the Belfast government that they were not looking after their interests as they should have done. Another speaker, Mr. Gregory, said that Ulster had been sold by the Imperial government. Those condemnatory expressions have been repeated in Derry, Ballymena, Lisburn, Armagh, and in other places, and in every instance by Unionists. This is why Mr. "Billy" Coote, M. P., has been emboldened to suggest a strike against taxes, and which has elicited from the Northern Minister for Home Affairs a public censure and a stern warning of what the consequences may be. All is not plain sailing in Northern Ireland, and the Partition is being tested in various ways and found wanting.

PROFESSOR MACNEILL UNMASKS AND FLAYS THE DOCTRINAIRE PATRIOTS

A distinguished Dublin Jesuit, Father Gannon, in the course of a recent lecture, said: "I will ven-ture to set it down as an axiom taught by reason and history, that any nation at any point of time, is as free as it was strong and as strong as it is united. It falls from freedom in proportion as it falls from strength, though it had a charter framed in Heaven and signed by all the potentates of

The Irish leader, Eoin MacNeill, who competently fills the post of Minister of Education, took the utterance of Father Gannon's as a text for a recent discourse to the Irish people. As Eoin MacNeill is far and away the clearest and the ablest thinker of the present Gov-ernment party in Ireland, and the and determined them, and as his discourse, whether one agrees with it or not, is both down here as being one side of a vexed question. I may say that I disagree with many things in it—but I highly admire the man and admire his size. Lloyd George and his side. Lloyd George and his company that it is a size of the side. his sincerity and also admire the ability with which he puts his stance of strength for Ireland. 'A

MacNeill says: "The words of Father Gannon are the known truth. Certainly people may endeavor to keep this truth out of their minds by filling their minds with selfadulatory passion and high heroics and heated rhetoric. But the truth is there all the time demanding admittance, refusing to be driven away by clamour, accusing the cowardice who fear to acknowledge it.

"This truth tells them and will continue to tell them, despite their worked up passion, and will tell them when their heated clamour has worn itself out, that in making war on the nation's strength, they make war on the nation's liberty Their boasted idealism is a pose Their boasted idealism is a pose, not for the nation's liberty, but for their own glorification. The hatred that was let loose when one of the glory-hunting ladies of the Second Dail' hissed 'Traitor' at Arthur Griffith was not a sign of faith in a pure and sacred ideal. Arthur Griffith was called 'Traitor' because he preferred to win for Ireland the liberty that is in strength, rather than adopt a vain nerve specialist—still practicing his strength, rather than adopt a vain

attitude of self-glorification. "'You have come down from your pedestal, said another of the how-glorious-we-are orators of Second Dail to those that stood for the truth that is in the words of Father Gannon. 'You have come Patriot and Sage, Bard of the Gael down from your pedestal! I twas and Gail, the fear of that reproach, and not Teacher and Healer, Ollamh of the love of Ireland that caused the truth to be rejected by those who rejected it. A wholesale moral cowardice, a fear of being told by each other that they shrink from ing's fall extremes, is the cement of the In our dark passion, the immemopposition to the Treaty.

"It is quite true that the supporters of the Treaty came down from a pedestal. They were not alone in coming down from a pedestal bears the inscriptions inscribed on it by the leader of opposition to the Treaty:

Your honor is your country's still, Isolated Republic. He, too, when Isolated Republic as a collected of the Isolated Republic. He, too, when Isolated Republic. He, too, when Isolated Republic. He, too, when Isolated Republic as a collected Republic as a collec leader of opposition to the Treaty:
Doctrinaire Republicans and The
Isolated Republic. He, too, when
he warned us all against being
'Republican Doctrinaires' and spoke
of 'the Isolated Republic' as a
thing which he did not propose to
maintain, was down off the pedestal. In fact he came down from
it bless to be the march of the pedestal. In fact he came down from it plainly enough at a much earlier stage in the proceedings when he intimated that he was willing to approach such a settlement as would bring about national unity. He did not mean unity on the Republican pedestal. He was off the pedestal when he proposed 'external association' with an oath of fidelity to it! A few weeks ago, he wrote with repeated emphasis, that the pose on the pedestal could not be maintained. Now he is back on the pedestal, an 'uncompromison the pedestal, an 'uncompromis-ing Republican.' His followers believe in his cleverness but not in him. The people of Ireland have ceased to believe either in him or

in his cleverness.

"The object of getting back on the pedestal at this stage is clear enough. A handful of persons, who, as their chief spokesman tells them, no longer represent the electors, have gone through the pretence of setting up a government, themselves defying the very forms of procedure which in the same announcement they declare to be announcement they declare to be valid and binding. They have a programme of proclamations and commands that have exactly the same validity as the edicts and ameroements decreed by Rory O'Connor in the heyday of his 'mad escapade.' It looks ridiculous enough, especially in the light of the published correspondence. Still it is calculated to a purpose. The hope is that the Anti-Irish The hope is that the Anti-Irish Diehards of the Carlton Club and the Morning Post will see the advantage of taking it seriously and making it a pretext to wreck the Treaty. We shall soon see whether there is an unacknowledged but offectival alliance have a serious production. but effectual alliance between the Diehards in London and the Diehards in Ireland. Meanwhile, and to the same end, more vigorous efforts will be attempted to waste the strength which means liberty for Ireland. The loss of young lives, the desolation of happy homes, and loving hearts which lies chiefly to the charge of this uncompromising compromises. compromiser, the vast destruction of the Nation's wealth, of which the total loss must ultimately fall on the workers of the union, have all no other prospect in view but the provision of pedestals for those who

"There was a twofold struggle over the Treaty and the Constitution, a struggle to save faces and a struggle to make Ireland free by securing her in the possession of her strength. Those who believe in saving faces and occupying pedestals are on one side. Those who believe in making Ireland strong side. Lloyd George and his colleagues saved their faces. Griffith and Collins won the subnation falls from freedom in proportion as it falls from strength.'
The Treaty and the Constitution preserve as much strength as could possibly be preserved for Ireland. They are defective only in so far as they have failed in saving faces. 'You came down from your pedestal.' Yes, we did, and those who accuse us stayed on theirs, some few of them. The others came down and got pulled up. After all, it is a great thing to have a country to play the pedestal

satisfied.

THE DEAN OF IRISH LITERATURE

Dr. George Liferson, who has been called to the Irish Senate, and was honored by being chosen Chairman of the very first session, is the most picturesque figure in Irish literature. He is big, ragged, nerve specialist-still practicing his profession, and was a pupil of the famous Frenchman, Charcot. The following sonnet was written to the beloved doctor, by the poet, Tom MacDonagh, one of the Easter Week

Whose words and works to Ireland's

orial

register.

These to you I inscribe and dedicate. SEUMAS MACMANUS, 264 West 94th Street, New York City.

## A CLEAR STATEMENT ON S. S. GRANTS

ARCHBISHOP MCNEIL STATES PLAINLY THE FACTS AND THE LAW OF THE CASE

From The Glo The claim of Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, that he is following simply the letter of the law in withholding grants which Separate schools might have received was on Saturday commented upon by Arch-

bishop McNeil.

"Yes," said the Archbishop, "I have seen his reference to the Department of Education Act of 1909, and there is an interesting bit of history connected therewith.
"In the autumn of 1915," he con-

tinued, "representatives of the Separate schools drew the attention of the Hearst Government to some effects of the act in question. They did not object to a distribution of grants designed to promote educational efficiency, but pointed out that the British North America Act provided that the total grants are provided that the total grant payable to those schools must be based on school attendance, and that, therefore, no part of the total grant could legally revert to the Consoli-dated Fund.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE

"The Government acquiesced in this constitutional view of the matter," said His Grace, "and instructed the Department of Education of the method of electing method of electing tion to distribute among the Separate schools any balance of the total grant remaining after a first distri-bution, according to the Department of Education Act. This was in 1916. The supplementary cheques were prepared, but the Provincial Audi-tor refused to counteries. tor refused to countersign. He cited section 6, sub-section 5, of the large section 6 counters of Education Act, may be chosen by a minority of the large send the majority may be cited section 6, sub-section 5, or the Department of Education Act, which provides that any part of the sums allotted to the Separate schools which shall increase of three, four, and even five-cornered contests in Canada is hearing very marked. In the think of Ireland as a country destined to hold pedestals for them. So long as they can have their pedestals and save their faces from a climb down, Ireland ought to be subsection 1 shall lapse and become subsection 1 shall lapse and become part of the Consolidated Revenue

"As a result a portion of the Separate school grant for 1916 did lapse and revert to the Consolidated

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

"Then the Government submitted the constitutional question to the Attorney - General's Department, and the law officers of the Crown advised that said subsection 5 was ultra vires in so far as it provided for a lapse of any part of the Separate school appropriation

'Subsection (d) provides that the amount of grant payable to each board shall depend in part on the grade of the teachers' certificates and the length of their successful experience; subsection (g) provides that, in the case of rural schools all grants shall be apportioned on the basis of the salaries paid to the teachers, the value of the equip-ment, the character of the accommodation, the grade of teachers professional certificates, the length of their successful experience, and the amount of municipal or school

Both these subsections begin with the words, 'subject to the regulations,' and Section 5 (k) empowers the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations 'for the apportionment and distribution of all money appropriated by the Legislature for educational pur-

"The Government then had before it '(1) The advice of its law officers. "(2) The power conferred by Section 5 (k) of the Department of

Education Act.

SALARIES IN SEPARATE SCHOOLS "The equity of the case, showing that rules drawn up for the Public schools might not be fairly applicable to the Separate schools. For instance, the numerous teachers in the Separate schools who are members of religious communities are not actuated by considerations of salary. An increase of salary in their case would not be an index of greater efficiency, and, as a matter of fact, the salaries paid to them are always lower than the salaries of other teachers. Again, these teachers, prior to 1907 The second choices indicated on them. It is found that Smith is marked as second choice on 2 500 cf. at the second choices indicated on them.

Your honor is your country's still, still you give
Your life's great service under God to her,
And she repays in full, early or late.
So, that some word of mine awhile may live,
Set with your name in her love's school purposes.

PRO RATA INCREASE

"On the 19th of June, 1917, an Order-in-Council was passed empowering the Minister of Education powering the minister of Education to make a pro rata increase in all school grants, based on the provis-ions of the Department of Educa-tion Act, whenever the total amount voted by the Legislature was in any year more than sufficient to pay such grants.

"The Provincial Auditor accepted this Order-in-Council as sufficient authority and the full grant was paid to the Separate schools in the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921.

"The Order-in-Council referred to was duly reported to the Legislature at the next session. No exception was taken to any part of it, and, according to section 27 of the act, thereafter it had the force of

"How anyone can now claim that there is a legal doubt to be removed is the mystery of the present entanglement," said the Arch-

#### THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

STEP TOWARD PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Society of Canada, in Farmers' Sun The Alternative Vote method of election, as it is known in Great Britain and in Canada, for the Preferential Ballot, as it is called inequitable method of electing representatives. It does not pretend to give Proportional Representation to the various parties throughout the country. It has been devised merely to meet the growing menace of the split vote. Under our present system, when there are more than

becoming very marked. In the recent Dominion general election there were no less than one hundred and forty of such contests, and in seventy-four of these cases the members elected secured only a effect shall be given as far as possible to the wishes of the majority of the electors voting. The Alternative Vote allows electors to indicate on their ballot papers to what candidate they would wish their votes transferred if the candidate of their first choice is at the bottom of the poll and no candidate has an absolute majority. From the above it is readily seen that the term "Alternative Vote" means the Single Transferable Vote applied to a single member con-stituency when more than two

candidates are running for election. ILLUSTRATION OF ALTERNATIVE VOTE An explanation in some detail of an election with the Alternative Vote method will be of interest. The voter marks his ballot in the same way as he would in a P. R. election. He places the figure "1" against the name or the candidate he wishes to see elected, and the figure "2" against the candidate to whom his vote is to be trans-ferred if his first choice candidate is at the bottom of the poll. For example, a Liberal voter might be supposed to have marked his ballot

Candidate Voter's Preference. Brown (Liberal). Jones (Conservative)...... Smith (Progressive)..... After the first choices are counted the result is found to be as follows:

4,000 Smith (Progressive)...... Brown (Liberal)..... 3,000 Now Jones, though at the head of the polls, is not declared elected as he has not received the support of a clean majority of the voters. Instead, Brown is eliminated and his ballots are distributed to the

Jones (Conservative).....

Smith, not Jones, would be declared elected. It is clear that the election of Smith is much more in accordance with the wish of the voters than the election of Jones would have been.

THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST

It may at once be said in criticism of the Alternative Vote, that its adoption would not ensure a Parliament that would represent in miniature the political thought of the nation. Only Proportional Representation can do that. The election results throughout the country as a whole might be just as disproportionate under the Alternative Vote method as they so frequently are under the present system. Minorities in each of the constituencies would still remain unrepresented.

On the other hand, the Alternative where it was applied. A member could no longer secure election, 65%, of whose voting constituents yoted against him. Local majorities would not, as in some cases at present, be practically disfranchised. Then, too, the split-vote bogie would be finally laid to rest; nominations would be freer and more democratic in their nature, and the voters might have a wider range of candidates from which to make selections. Also, a voter could mark his hallot exactly as he pleased, without having first to consider whether his vote would be thrown away by so doing; for, his thrown away by so doing; for, his first choice of candidate being defeated, the ballot would automatically be used for the benefit of his second choice. Thus a political party would be better able to gauge party would be better able to gauge its real strength or weakness. A voter would no longer say, as Mr. E. S. Woodward, a Labor representative from Victoria, B. C., said, before the Canadian National Industrial Conference in 1919, that he did not vote for the Labor candidate in the previous general election because he knew his vote would have been wasted, and he would have been deprived of the opportunity of expressing his opportunity of expressing his opinion as between the Liberal and

Conservative candidates. It would be a splendid thing in the writer's opinion, if P. R. could be applied throughout the whole province, but there are no doubt practical difficulties in the way of its complete adoption all at once. But its immediate application to certain selected areas is quite feasible and greatly to be desired, and in the meantime the use of the Alternative Vote in single member constituencies would accomplish a members elected secured only a minority of the votes polled in the respective constituencies—in a few instances barely more than 35% of the respective constituencies—in a few instances barely more than 35% of the respective constituencies would accomplish a very useful purpose. In the first place, the method of marking the ballot is exactly the same as under true Proportional Representation. the total. The object of the Alternative Vote method is to ensure that in a three-cornered, names of the candidates on the ered or five-cornered con- ballot paper in the order of his test in a single-member constituency | preference for them. In the second place, the process of counting the ballots under the Alternative Vote, though simple, is similar in many respects to the process of counting under the complete P. R. system. The use of the Alternative Vote, therefore, by preparing both the voters and the returning officers and their staffs, would ensure the more complete success of the first Ontario provincial election under true P. R.

# AMERICAN WORKER

ADDRESSES CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Montreal, January 20.-Industrial and social problems as they affect the sphere of women's activities were discussed by Miss Agnes were discussed by alliss Agare-Regan, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, who addressed the local branch of the Catholic Women's League, here this week.

Declaring that the increasing freedom of action accorded women under modern conditions increases their obligation to society and pointing out several instances in which, she said, there is need for the introduction of the Catholic

viewpoint, Miss Regan said:
"One of the greatest things in
this Catholic feminist movement, is
that the Catholic women of the world have been brought together. The organization of Catholic women is one of the great movements in the Roman Catholic Church today. We are organizing not to defend our rights, but to give the service we should render our countries. Your duty extends beyond your homes; it is national, even international

The speaker briefly sketched the organization and history of the National Council of Catholic women, as one of the activities of National Catholic Welfare Council.

of other teachers. Again, these teachers, prior to 1907, were not ballots and that Jones is second declared, "is that of Catholic educa-

family before that of the State. Surely parents have a right to choose what type of education their children should have."

Miss Regan emphasized the need for action along Catholic lines to combat the increasing prevalence of the divorce and birth control evils. "There is also the problem of living conditions in our large cities," she said, "where there are not she said, "where there are not enough homes and too many boardng houses. There are so many needs which we should endeavor to meet, the need of bringing about a saner idea of amusement, the need for religious education of children, and of raising the standard of the

moving pictures, the greatest educational agency—mechanical agency—which the world has ever seen. We have a heavy obligation laid upon us; we are to show the world that the Catholic Church has the funda-Vote would at least secure the election of the most representative candidate in each constituency where it was applied. A member where it was applied. A member where it was applied. A member where it was applied in the Catholic Church has the lundamental principles upon which society rests. To accomplish our purpose we must work in a spirit of unity."

# JUDGE LINDSEY

TELLS OF THE APPALLING

MARRIAGE CONDITIONS New York, Jan. 15.—Startling statistics showing the prevalence of divorces and separations in proportion to the number of marriages, were cited here by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Colo. in support of his assertion that "as a social institution province here foliated." of his assertion that "as a social institution, marriage has failed."

"For every marriage in Denver during 1922 there has been a separation," he said. "For every two marriage licenses issued there has been a divorce suit filed. Think of it—in the last four years the during 1922 there has been a separation," he said. "For every two marriage licenses issued there has been a divorce suit filed. Think of it—in the last four years the marriage and divorce ratio has changed from four to one to two to offices and cympasium. There were marriage and divorce ratio has changed from four to one to two to one. These statistics show the number of separations arising from non-support and desertion which have come under the observation of

my own Domestic Relations Court.

"In Chicago last year reports showed that there were 39,000 marriage licenses granted and 13,000 divorce decrees signed. Remember that the decrees signed did not represent all of these light did not represent all of those filed, nor the large number of separations. You see at once how lamentably marriage has failed."

Another sinister tendency pointed out to Judge Lindsey is the actual decrease in the number of marriage licenses issued, to explain which he offers the explanation that many

In 1920 there were 4,002 marri-

woman is another "vital reason for the failure of marriage" in Judge Lindsey's opinion. He does not Rome, Jan. 18.—His Holin Rome, Jan. 18.—His Ho think her economic independence a bad thing but believes it is bringing about a new standard of living Elaborating on this theory he said: "I mean that since so many people fail to live together after the conventional formality of marriage, they are justifying themselves in living together without that formality. If they disagree, a separation is much simpler than the expenses and difficulty of a divorce. Thousands are doing this without making a general announcement before the world at large. But they are justified in their small groups—in their own little worlds. How long will it be before these little worlds merge and form the big world?"

### FASCISTI TAKE OVER SEMINARY

New York, Jan. 15.-Italian Fascisti have taken over the seminary known at St. Joseph's Mission House known at St. Joseph's Mission House at Brixen in the southern part of Tyrol, according to word received from Rev. Xavier Sparber, the superior, who declares in his letter that the "Fascisti are violent Freemasons."

"You will be surprised to learn, writes Father Sparber, "that the Fascisti of Italy have robbed us of our college on the plea that it is urgently needed for Italian schools. We had to clear out, for the time being at least, and take refuge in private quarters in town. We find that we are being hindered in our work in every way possible.

The house that is said to be taken over by the Fascisti is a preparatory seminary founded by Cardinal Vaughan for Mill Hill, England, and is well known to many American priests.

has given enough strength and courage to suffer for Him, to find and is bestowed as an acknowledgment of signal service rendered the Happy is the heart to whom God

### CATHOLIC NOTES

In 1882 there were in England, Wales and Scotland, 120,000 Catholics; there are now 2,600,000.

More than fifty thousand Argentinians participated in the religious ceremonies which marked the solemn crowning of the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary of Neuva Pompeya, in Buenos Aires.

The Very Rev. Joseph Hanselman, S. J., American assistant to the Father General of the Jesuit Fathers, and former provincial of the New York-Maryland Province, died in Rome on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at the age of sixty-six years.

From 1822 to 1922 the number of Catholics in Sweden and Norway has increased from 100 to 5,147; in Denmark, from 100 to 8,780; in Holland and Luxembourgh, from 350,000 to 1,950,000; in Northern Germany, from 60,000 to 409,000.

San Michele, Rome, was the first institution for "the reformation and education of criminal youths." It was founded by Pope Clement in the year 1704. The marble slab on the wall read: "It is little use to restrain criminals by punishment unless you reform them by educa-

The grand medal of gold of the Paris Salon was awarded this year to a religious work, a statue of St. Francis de Sales by the sculptor Descatoire. This statue was selected by the judges over 820 works exhibited. The monument will later be placed on the shore of Lake Annecy by the town of Annecy where the remains of the illustrous bishop are guarded.

The main buildings of Rock Hill College, conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools at offices and gymnasium. There were no casualties. Authorities are investigating the cause of the blaze.

Vigorous measures are being taken by the Catholics of Bavaria to resist attempts to abolish the religious schools in that country. Under the auspices of the Bavarian Hierarchy, a petition urging the retention of the religious schools has been circulated throughout the country with the exception of the small area included in the Saar district. So far 2,194,057 persons have signed the petition.

Rome, Jan. 4.-The library of the famous Italian family of which Prince Chigi is the head has been presented to the Vatican Library by the Italian Government. The colpersons are dispensing with what he calls "the conventional formality of lection contains many valuable manuscripts and books, especially "In 1920 there were 4,002 marriage licenses issued in Denver," he said. "Compare that with the 3,008 in 1922 and it makes you think doesn't it."

The economic independence of woman is another "vital reason for later for the Foreign Office."

> Rome, Jan. 18.-His Holiness, the an Epiphan to Their Eminences, Cardinals Schulte, Bertram, Faulhaber and Piffl, one million lire for the relief of the suffering children of Central Europe. His Holiness also sent to the Papal Mission for Russian Relief eighty tons of clothing and other material for the starving Russians. The Mission is now feeding 60,000 persons. The creation of a new relief station at Orenburg is imminent. The Vatican has been informed that Catholic churches in Petrograd and elsewhere have been reopened for public worship.

Genoa, Italy, Jan. 18.-Much Irish interest centres in Genoa, the historic town in which is to be held the Italian National Eucharistic Congress of 1923. It is the place where the great Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, died, and thus holds for the Irish heart memories most dear. It was in 1849 that O'Connell gave back his soul to his Creator. Aside from its interest to the Irish and

The latest official statistics of the number of Catholics in the British Empire, says America, place the total at 14,489,941, an increase of 253,630. The conversions in Eng land and Wales for 1921 were 11,621, a decrease of 1,000 on the figures of the previous year. Increases in conversions, however, were shown by various dioceses. There has been an increase, too, in priests, churches and schools. The growing regard in which Catholics are held was manifested during the past year by various public tokens. Perhaps the most conspicuous was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Cardinal Bourne by