

The Catholic Record.

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

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HIS PRESENCE

I see His Blood upon the rose,
And in the stars the glory of His eyes;
His body gleams amid eternal snows,
His tears fall from the skies.
I see His face in every flower;
The thunder and the singing of the birds
Are but His words—and carved by His hands
Rocks are His written words.
All pathways by His feet are worn,
His strong Heart stirs the ever-healing sea,
His crown of thorns is twined with every thorn,
His Cross is every tree.
—JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT.

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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PITIFUL UNTRUTH

When Lloyd George took advantage of his position—which insured his accusations going to every country on the globe, and being believed in most—publicly accuse Sinn Fein of murdering eighty policemen, he of course knew that nearly all readers of his words, in nearly all countries in the globe, would suppose the Irish police to be a civil force. For purpose of deceiving the world, the English Prime Minister told that mean lie which is half a truth. The Irish police are a military force—in every way armed like the other soldiers of the British Army of Occupation and doing the same work. This work, during the past few years, has consisted amongst other things, of such mainly as the shooting of one of the little country outcasts in the dead of the night, dragging out of them young men, charged with no crime other than being Sinn Feiners, and flogging, torturing, or shooting them in the roadside—also in sacking and burning more than twenty villages and towns in the course of which men, women, and children, all innocent, have been shot, and at least a million pounds worth of property destroyed. One of the latest exploits of the police was a reprisal for the shooting of one of their number at the Galway Railway station, the other day. On the night of that shooting, they fully armed, burst forth from their barracks, swept away the town seized and dragged from their homes several young men who are known to be active in Sinn Fein, lashed them to lamp posts and riddled them with bullets. And now Lloyd George tearfully complains to the world that the wicked Irish have "murdered" eighty of these lambs.

Lloyd George has had to resort to pitiful untruth as frequently since the beginning of the late War, that he has unfortunately weakened his moral fiber to a lamentable extent. Very few men occupying the honorable position as representative and spokesman of one of the most powerful nations of earth, would descend to some of the audacious meannesses of which he is making himself guilty. In connection with the accusation of the murder of eighty policemen, he added also that Sinn Fein had murdered the previous Lord Mayor of Cork, Mayor MacCurran, because he did not approve their shooting the police. Mayor MacCurran was, in the dead of night, murdered before the eyes of his wife, his sister, and his baby, in his own bed-room—by a body of masked policemen who burst the doors, and broke into his house for purpose of killing him. To shield the police, the Government refused a public inquiry which Sinn Fein demanded, and in every way they tried to block the coroner's inquest upon Lord Mayor MacCurran to destroy all evidence and shield the police murderers. This in itself was bad enough but the depth seemed to be reached when, three days after the murder, Lord French, seeking to ally outraged English opinion, announced that it was not the police who had murdered MacCurran, but Sinn Fein himself had shot him as a traitor—and when he was publicly challenged to produce a single document in support of his charge, he remained silent. Now, after an interval of five months, when Lloyd George finds himself in a desperate corner, he desperately seizes hold of Lord French's very foul untruth and repeats the untruth to the world, knowing well that there is no other in like position with himself, whose words of denial can overtake the shameful lie that he gave forth.

HAVE FORSAKEN CARSON'S BANNER

The special correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that when he was in Belfast during the 12th of July celebration, and the subsequent riots, he was given private information that a great many prominent business men of Unionist sentiment, men of much influence, were in process of quitting Carson's banner. Evidently the threatened boycott of Belfast was bringing them to sanity. Now a few months later he finds that several of them have quit, and are making overtures to join the Dominion Home Rulers. He says the example of the Dublin

Chamber of Commerce, a body of men almost entirely Unionist and loyalist, set the example when they came out publicly for Dominion Home Rule. And the example proved contagious amongst Unionists throughout the South and West of Ireland—and is now affecting the North.

PROTESTANT BISHOP DENOUNCES BRUTAL INTOLERANCE

It is really surprising as well as pleasing to find how rapidly nowadays the thinking and intellectual portion of the Unionist minority outside of Ulster is realizing that after all it is Irish, and must take its stand with Ireland rather than with England. Everyday gives some fresh and startling proofs of it. One of the latest surprises is to find the Protestant Bishop of Meath coming out publicly in the press, with denunciation of the northern Orangemen for their brutal intolerance toward their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, which, he says, is the cause of a majority of the northern Orange men. He calls upon his co-religionists everywhere to desist from any action that would place a fellow countryman under disadvantage on account of his religious faith. And to the northern Orangemen he holds up as an example the Roman Catholics of his county of Meath. He says: "I bear witness from my own experience, of the happy relationship in both commercial and social life that exists in this county of Meath, between our Roman Catholic neighbors and ourselves who represent only 5% of the total population. And I pledge myself to do all in my power to maintain and strengthen the bonds of mutual toleration and Christian forbearance." It will be good when the many other good men amongst the Irish Unionists like the Protestant Bishop of Meath, frankly and fearlessly speak out as he does, and show that where the Roman Catholics are in a majority, they practise a happy toleration and most neighborly good will toward their separated brethren; whilst where the Orangemen are in a majority, they strive to ban, drive out, and destroy all who differ with them in religious faith.

A CASE IN POINT

Here is an example in point. In many of the midland and western counties, where large graziers, both Catholic and Protestant, own vast tracts of land, that are left in grass for fattening bullocks, while thousands of poor people without land for tillage are practically starving around them, the bullocks are being driven off the land, the owners compelled to sell a fair portion of the land in small parcels to the landless ones. And apropos of this system of compelling the breaking up and selling of these vast tracts, we dig from the Dublin Freeman's Journal the following, which speaks for itself: "Mr. Richard Telford, a Protestant farmer, living at Clars, harassed by threats of cattle-driving and compulsory occupation of his land, brought his case before the Sinn Fein land court. The court decided an agreement signed by him to surrender what was procured through undue influence and intimidation, and confirmed Mr. Telford in his holding. Since then the stock has been driven. This case was brought before the court, and directions were given that the stock should be put back on the farm. Volunteers carried out the order."

LORD DENBIGH FORCED TO ALTER STAND

And on the political side of things here is some remarkable testimony from one who, up to a month ago, had been a most bitter Unionist and denier of Ireland's right even to the most moderate form of self-government, Lord Denbigh. Up to a month ago he was one of the highest officials in the Irish Loyalist Defense Fund. He now writes to the London Evening Standard, showing that he has been forced completely to alter his stand. He says: "We have got to settle this Irish question, and every day that we fail to do so helps to place us in a position of greater danger. We must make the Irish people friends again. And I find that the present measure of Home Rule offered is regarded as the insult by most of the Irish people. I am receiving letters from Ireland, daily, and I have conversed with people who have been in Ireland within the last few days, who tell me that every day people who had previously supported the Union are rapidly falling away from it, and even going so far as to join the Sinn Fein party." So, when those who had left England use them as her banner, are at length revolting against her, and are rapidly coming into the Irish ranks, it is no wonder that Lloyd George should get so desperate as to throw to the wind all conscience and begin maliciously to libel the Irish people to the world.

"THE GROWING DISLIKE OF AMERICA"

Yet with Lloyd George and the great mass of the Junker element in England (which means by far the great majority of the English nation) there is developing a deeper hatred of Ireland. But the same element is

likewise developing another little pet hatred which is likely one day to grow just as fierce as the hatred of America. Here is an excerpt culled from the leading editorial in the London Daily Sketch which gives an idea of the anti-American attitude that is beginning to be heartily applauded: "There can never be a war between England and America for the simple reason that the glowing, gosh Daniel seen over the Allegany would not be war but a summer afternoon of target practice."

And another excerpt, this time from Lord Beaverbrook's Express, gives the American head a crack that elicits mighty applause these days in London. "An Englishman, a Scotsman and an American entered into a friendly competition in meadricity. The Englishman said that during the War he was in the Air Force, and that one day while chasing a German aeroplane he flew so high that he could hear the angels singing in heaven. The Scotsman said he was in the Navy, and that one day while chasing a German submarine he dived so deep that he could hear the howling of the devils in hell. The American, for the moment, was non-plussed. But he pulled himself together. 'Well,' he said, 'we won the War!'"

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

THE DEMANDS OF THE MINERS SENSIBLE AND PATRIOTIC

The persistent misrepresentation of the aims and activities of Labor Unions points to organized and interested effort to create in the public mind a sentiment of suspicion and distrust of the whole Labor movement. The following editorial from the Ottawa Citizen will interest and inform many readers.—E. C. R.

The charge is being repeated that the British coal miners are asking for one thing and thinking of another, the ulterior object being the nationalization of the mines, while the ostensible aim is an increase of wages, coupled with a clever demand that the price of coal to the consumer be reduced.

The fact is overlooked that in February last the British miners went to the Government without any wage proposals before them at all. The miners at that time asked the administration, through the premier, to reduce the price of industrial coal and create machinery for the effective rechecking of the prices of commodities produced in factories into which coal largely enters. This, it will be seen at once, indicated that the miners were neither seeking higher wages nor the nationalization of the mines. They were seeking lower commodity prices, and had this been effected the general public would have benefited just as much as the miners or any other single element in the population. The Government, however, for reasons best known to itself, refused to enter into any scheme of reducing prices in this way, a way which, this average observer, appears to be founded on the common sense. Since February the price of coal in Britain has gone up to a point which means a definite increase in the cost of living to the whole community. The doubt now expressed as to the sincerity of the miners is further disproved by the fact that under the Conciliation Board arrangements, which allow for a definite rise in living costs, the miners in the exporting districts could have had anything from 100% to 120% increase in wages over and above what they have secured under the artificial limitation of prices. But the miners have refused to be a party to any form of co-operation with the mine owners which made it possible for the home community to be exploited, and they have suffered in consequence. The other trade unions have followed prices and their wages have advanced in excess of those of the miners.

The present situation is that the British mine owners desire control and the co-operation of the workers. If the scheme put forward by Lord Gainsford on behalf of the owners were adopted, and the co-operation of the workers secured, the amount of money that would accrue from domestic coal prices attaining the level of export prices would be simply fabulous. Britain uses 115 million tons of coal for home purposes every year, and as home coal is selling for 42 10s less than export coal the owners would make an additional 450 million pounds, which would enable them to guarantee enormous dividends and provide for an unprecedented increase in wages. This condition would last as long as it would take European production as a whole to come back to the normal. But the miners, who are now charged with deception by the inspired press, have rejected this tempting prospect. The miners have come to the conclusion that women were certain men who have served terms of imprisonment for burglary and other offenses? Who would think

WILL ADMIT WOMEN NOW TO LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

By N. C. W. C. News Service
Brussels, Aug. 25.—The University of Louvain, in the near future, is to permit women to follow the full course of studies. This is a notable reform, as up to the present women have not been admitted to the University.

A number of religious teachers are expected to take advantage of the opportunity soon to be open to them to achieve the higher education. It is expected also that new congregations will open more boarding schools affiliated with the university in order to enable Catholic young ladies to receive the benefit of the university teaching without being exposed to the usual dangers consequent to the somewhat independent life of university towns.

The reform soon to be accomplished in Louvain appeared more than ever necessary since women in Belgium have been admitted to the bar and given free access to all intellectual professions heretofore reserved for men. Belgian women also in the near future will take part in politics. It has become most obvious, therefore, that Catholic young women were certain men who have served terms of imprisonment for burglary and other offenses? Who would think

ENGLISH PROPAGANDA ALWAYS THE SAME

ANTI-IRISH LIES A STALE REPETITION OF THE OLD FAMILIAR COLUMBINES

The following is the leading article from Young Ireland of August 7:

ALWAYS THE SAME

English propaganda against those it plans to destroy has one fault. It is always the same. What it charged against the Germans at the opening of the recent War it had charged against Russia at the opening of the Crimean War and the French at the opening of the Napoleonic Wars. When nearly thirty years ago England had seized the Transvaal gold fields it sent a journalist from the London Times office to edit the Johannesburg Star and work up a story of Boer oppression and cruelty. When the Boers were forced into war it littered the world for a week with stories of Boers poisoning wells, shooting women and children, blowing up trains crowded with refugees and assassinating inoffensive Englishmen. The War with Germany had not started a week when it accused the Germans of cutting off children's hands, while it represented the Russian soldiers as patterns of chivalry and humanity. When the War with Germany ceased and the futile war with Russia was begun all the charges it had made against the Russians. Now it is operating them all against Ireland.

NOT POTENT IN ARMS

Day by day the London daily press—with two exceptions—publishes a similar stream of falsehood about the Irish that it published in turn about the Russians, the Germans, the Belgians, the Boers, the French, and, in 1812, the Americans. England is not potent in arms. With the exception of the Boers she has never single-handed fought a white nation during the past one hundred and forty years. She has made the remainder of the world do her fighting for her. Is she apprehensive of France? She buys, dupe or cajoles Persia and Austria and Spain and Russia to league against "the Corsican." Does she fear Russia in the Black Sea? She buys, dupe or cajoles France, Turkey and Italy to lead in the attack. Does she tremble at Germany? She buys, dupe or cajoles France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Roumania to strike at her enemy. She manipulates the poison-gas arms when a bleeding France and an exhausted Italy turn to seek their share of the spoils of victory, they see them bulging her pockets.

Today England is meditating a departure. Not for 140 years in her history has she sought single-handed a white nation save the little Boer Nation of a quarter million men, women and children. But may she not be able to fight Ireland? True, the Irish are four millions to her forty millions, and she has only a superiority in numbers of ten to one, but then the Irish possess no warships, aircraft, artillery nor even minor arms to any great extent. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, offering their humble pecuniary offering to the English general who slew and maimed 2,000 unarmed men, women and children at Arrisrarr, pray, in the columns of the London Morning Post that another such as he may arise in Ireland—that Irishmen, Irish women and Irish children shall perish in an Irish Arrisrarr, and England be delivered from these her dreaded enemies. But there are more discreet English propagandists than the Duke and Duchess of Somerset.

REPEATING ALL ATROCITIES

For some time past England has been repeating in Ireland all the atrocities she alleged against Germany in Belgium. Day by day her armed forces have seized and imprisoned the breadwinners of humble families, have shot down in the streets and in the home, the mother, the father and the child. The cripple in his bed, the man spent with age and toll, the child playing on the street, all fall before the British Trade Union-made bullet of her licentious armed forces. Night by night the homes of Irish people are invaded and looted, and weak by weak towns are given to sack and the flames. "Remember Belgium!" What Germany did in Belgium who have not been there cannot testify. But this we can testify to the world—that the abolitionists the England charged Germany with committing in Belgium she is today committing in Ireland. But there was one crime she did not allege against Germany in Belgium—she did not allege that Germany took from her prisons some of her worst criminals and sent them to act as gendarmes in Belgium. Who would think that the Government of England, with its "Restoration of Order" Bill and "Law and Order" on its unquiet lips, has enrolled among its "English recruits for the R. I. C."

Now this happy turn of affairs is, no doubt, owing in part to the divine institution and providential character of the Papacy. But it reflects

the highly respectable English Government would shake hands with crime—take it to its bosom, in fact—give it a policeman's uniform and set it to keep "Law and Order" in Ireland?

THE CASTLE IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF ANARCHY

In Ireland today law and order prevails in every district where the armed forces of England are absent. "Anarchy" in Ireland has its headquarters and general staff in Dublin Castle. For some time past that foul institution has caused to be issued a periodic fabrication of "Outrages in Ireland." At first it was content to ignore and exclude the frightful list of outrages committed daily and nightly on the people of Ireland by its new Yeomanry.

A BRIGHT IDEA EMANATING FROM THE FATHER OF LIES

Later a bright idea has occurred to it. It reports the outrages and, by concealing the identity of the authors, leaves readers to attribute them to the people. The village of Upperchurch in Tipperary was sacked and burned last week by Dublin Castle's banditti. Here is how Dublin Castle reports the fact officially: "On the night of July 17 the dwelling house of a laborer, Thurles district, was maliciously destroyed by fire. On the night of July 21 a party of disguised and armed men knocked at the dwelling house of a farmer, Thurles district, and ordered himself and family outside. The house was then set on fire but little damage was done. One of the farmer's sons received a bullet wound and has been removed to an unknown destination."

The unknown destination is the Thurles Union Hospital, in which lies wounded the young man whose father's house was burned and himself left for dead by masked members of the English armed forces.

Here, indeed, is something England never thought of accusing Germany of doing in Belgium—using its own crime as a propaganda against its opponents. "Thank God," said a Belgian who visited Ireland recently, "that it was not the English who occupied my country."

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN IRELAND THE SAME FOR CENTURIES

For centuries England has acted in Ireland as she acts now in her vain attempt to destroy the Irish Nation, and for centuries she has failed to do more than make of a nation, which free might have been her friend, a scornful enemy. Such is English statesmanship. Such is English sense. Ireland throbs with a vitality today that cannot be quenched. To her enemies she says: "You may have your million casualties; you may slay the child, the woman, the young man, the old man—blind, deaf, you can never slay the Irish Nation." Ireland, calm, cool and determined, has defied for three years past every effort to dupe and to bully her out of the possession of her free soil. Ireland, calm and determined, will meet and beat any new offensive by an alien government of sordid and blood-minded hypocrites.

POPE BENEDICT XV. A GREAT STATESMAN

From an article in the August issue of Current Opinion we call the following:

"The London Foreign Office has been forced to cultivate pleasant relations with the Vatican because the Vatican is more powerful on the continent of Europe than it has been since the era immediately preceding the great French revolution. Benedict XV., who seems likely to distinguish himself as the most distinguished ecclesiastical statesman since Richelieu, holds in his hands the solution of the whole central European problem, and while this is the opinion of a clerical organ, it is confirmed by the Figaro. The longest possible in London admits the Independence Belge (Brussels), an organ distinctly anti-clerical. . . . It is agreed by all the powers, says the Giornale d'Italia, that the Pope cannot be turned down."

This is one gratifying factor among the many distressing things that make up the European situation in consequence of the War. And it is the more gratifying because, during the War, all the world seemed to count on the Pope as a negligible quantity. It was claimed that the Papacy had forever lost its prestige. Meanwhile the Holy Father quietly went about his business of consoling the afflicted, of helping the poor, of crying for peace. Italy, that saw his beneficent doings at closer range, conceived at once a new affection for the Father of Christendom, and now the wider world, whether through love or policy, has come to the conclusion that friendship with the Vatican is essential for the peace and prosperity of states and empires.

Now this happy turn of affairs is, no doubt, owing in part to the divine institution and providential character of the Papacy. But it reflects

also credit on the present incumbent of the See of St. Peter. All Popes have not been equally great. Benedict XV. seems to fully measure up to the exigencies of one of the most momentous epochs in the world's history. He dominates the situation.—Little Rock Guardian.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Catholic Church in Australia will celebrate its centenary in 1921. The program of observance is now being prepared. The celebration will be held early in the year.

Catholic American Indians have petitioned for the canonization of Father Isaac Jogues and Brother Rene Goupil, Jesuit missionaries, who died martyrs among the Mohawks.

The Vatican possesses one of the finest printing establishments in the world. It was founded in 1826 and only one year afterward already possessed the characters of twenty-three different languages.

The opening of a new training school for Catholic teachers at Craigleith, Edinburgh, under the direction of the Sacred Heart nuns, has been announced and marks a new epoch in Catholic education in Scotland.

The ancient Benedictine abbey of Engelberg, one of the architectural jewels of Europe, has just enjoyed the high honor of celebrating the 800th anniversary of the consecration of the abbey church, which he consecrated in the year 1120 by Bishop Ulrich, of Constance.

Parts of the palace to which the Pharaoh Menephtah summoned Moses and Aaron to order the Israelites out of Egypt are to become a permanent exhibit in Philadelphia. The palace was discovered under the sands of centuries by Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, world famous archaeologist.

Turkey will send a minister to the Vatican, according to an announcement made at Constantinople on September 1st. This step has been taken on the Sultan's initiative as a mark of gratitude for the Pope's interest in Turkish prisoners of war through Mgr. Dolci, the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople during the War. Before the Minister is sent to Rome the Vatican will be asked if he will be received.

Washington, August 30.—Rev. Dr. Paschal Robinson, Rector of medieval history at the Catholic University, who was recently appointed Apostolic Visitor to Palestine, sailed last Saturday for Europe and the Orient to undertake his work of representing the Holy See in the solution of Catholic religious problems in the Holy Land. Dr. Robinson returned to the United States from Rome two weeks ago, and after a short stay here was recalled by Rome to begin his work.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was in June conferred by the Catholic University upon Paschal Sherman, full-blooded Indian, of Okanogan, Wash. This talented Indian youth won his B. A. degree at St. Martin's College, Lacey, Wash., in 1916, and has the unique distinction of being the only aboriginal American to enter the Catholic University of America through the scholarship donated by the Knights of Columbus.

The Catholic University of Paris, one of the five great Catholic universities in France, closed its academic sessions with 899 students, including 27 in theology, 10 in canon law, 106 in philosophy, 294 in law, 61 in commercial science, 300 in letters and 101 in science. During the War 94 former students of the University won the legion of honor, 400 were decorated with the Croix de Guerre and 900 obtained citations.

Four gifts, aggregating more than \$500,000 have been given to different Catholic institutions by Mrs. Mary Hill, widow of James J. Hill, the "Empire Builder of the Northwest." The gifts included \$200,000 to St. Thomas College, a like amount to St. Paul's Seminary and \$100,000 to the Christian Brothers. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd was the fourth institution benefited by Mrs. Hill's generosity, the amount of the gift not being disclosed. It is also reported that Mrs. Hill has purchased the home of the late Captain Costle of Silver Lake for the Christian Brothers.

Archbishop Bonaventura Cerretti, the Papal Under Secretary of State, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Knights of Columbus in Rome recently. Mgr. Cerretti said the Pope had given his highest approval of the work of the order. "Your visit to Rome has been a ray of sunshine in the Vatican," he continued. "I never saw the Pope more satisfied than after your visit, which he said was one of the greatest consolations for him. Rome is new your home. Long to return to America, where I spent the happiest years of my life. I long to salute again the Statue of Liberty and the country of true liberty, the worthiest in which to live." The Archbishop conferred the order of Knight of St. Gregory upon Supreme Knight Flaherty.