

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLIV.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922

2303

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

Naturally the execution of Irishmen by the Provisional Irish Government for the crime of being found in possession of revolvers—presumably with the intention of ambushing Government troops—caused a sensation in all circles, and a revulsion of feeling in many. It was always the foreigner who used to execute Irishmen,—and as this is the first time that an Irish Government, responsible only to the Irish people, executed Irishmen, it has given pause to all Ireland. Even to those who were the strongest supporters of the Government are well divided in opinion as to the right or the wrong of the matter—the judiciousness of the proceeding. Generally, the Irish newspapers refrain from giving an opinion—or making any comment on the matter. However, the newspaper that has by far the largest circulation in Ireland, the Dublin Independent, raised its voice in concerned protest. The Evening Telegraph of Dublin did the same.

Altogether the attitude of the country in the matter is not encouraging to the Provisional Government. They may continue the policy of execution for a short time. But that time will be very short. They will have dropped it in two months. From old Ireland rightly has an innate horror of political execution, which it will take a long, long time to eradicate. But when the Government stops the plan of legal, or so-called legal, execution, there remains a very great danger—almost probability—that because of the acute exasperation which is at last taking hold of the fighters on both sides, men caught with arms in their possession and presumed to be engaged in ambush plans, will be illegally executed on the spot by their captors. But the executions whether legal or illegal will have no moderating effect upon the fighting—but is quite likely to have an intensifying effect.

It is strange that our correspondent feels no indignation against the killings by rebels. We are interested in his news and views, but have little confidence in him as a prophet. If the Irish Government has sinned, it has sinned on the side of leniency, long-suffering and mercy. It is now taking the only course open to it, and in doing so it has the moral support of the world.—E. C. R.)

NEPOTISM IN THE NORTH

Things are not going as well as anticipated in the bosom of the happy family of Belfast Die-Hards who succeeded in getting six Irish Belfast Corporation (City Council) has just passed a resolution rebuking their Corner Parliament for refusing the request of the extreme Orange spokesman, Mr. MacGuffin, M. P., to publish a staff list of their officials giving the name and the origin and the salary of each. Everyone in Belfast who has not got an office and a salary now has his knife in the body of the elect who did secure office and salary. The forty Unionist members of the Belfast Parliament have naturally looked after and provided for their own kith and kin—except in the instances where they threw the proper sop to Britain by appointing Englishmen and Scotchmen to offices under them—while hungry Belfast men waited outside the gate. One of the chief complainants, Councillor Alexander, in proposing the resolution of rebuke upon Parliament at the Belfast Corporation meeting, made some interesting remarks. He said that when speaking of these forty members of the Northern Parliament they could not resist thinking about Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. They could divide the Parliament into two. First, those who had got jobs and had got jobs for their friends and relatives; and, secondly, members who expected jobs for themselves and their friends and relatives also. They heard it everywhere said that ministers and members had put their relations and their friends into big positions at enormous salaries and that members had put their sons, their families and their relations into positions altogether out of proportion to their deserts. And men from the South and West of Ireland, men from England and Scotland have been put into positions to the exclusion of Ulstermen and Irishmen. He said he was pained when he read the statement of Sir James Craig at the opening of the session that Ulstermen should educate themselves in order to compete with men from across the water. That was an insult to Ulstermen who, in the past, had led the van of progress in every department.

RATHER FED UP ON FOREIGNERS

Another member who came from Bangor, a seaside suburb of Belfast, complained that it was almost impossible to get a seat in the train in the morning coming to Belfast, because of the way in which it was crowded by English and Scotch gentlemen who, having got political jobs under the Belfast Government, had rented the finest villas in Bangor. They had been brought, he said, over by Sir James Craig to help him run his Parliament. Another Councillor said it was "most unglorious Parliament ever heard of—that the members in it were rotten at the core and were simply out for the pounds, shillings, and pence." The resolution of rebuke met with no opposition, and was carried without a division. Before a year has passed, there will be some interesting happenings in and concerning the Corner Parliament.

A STATESMANLIKE AND JUSTICE-LOVING CIVIL SERVANT

Very little has been known by the outside world about one man, an Englishman in Ireland, who more than any other individual on either side of the question, helped to bring about the Irish truce and treaty, Mr. A. W. Cope, for a couple of years past acting as Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. He has just retired from his post and from the Civil Service—and because of his ability, Lloyd George has appointed him co-director of his new National Liberal political organization. He is said to have been one of the most remarkable British civil servants that ever appeared on the stage of Irish politics. The Freeman's Journal gives us much interesting information about this almost unknown power in Anglo-Irish politics. Coming to Ireland as an implement of the British policy of repression, the Journal writer says he remained to take a leading part in negotiating the treaty. In the late summer of 1920 he was appointed to Ireland as Assistant Under-Secretary, being one of the large group of English civil servants transferred to Ireland at that time. Mr. Cope knew little of Irish political conditions when he came, but he was not long here when he began to realize the true causes of the disturbed conditions of the country, and therefore he appears to have set himself to oppose the terrorist policy of the military, to whom the chief control of the Government had been entrusted.

ILLUMINATING ARTICLE FROM LONDON CATHOLIC TIMES

By C. J. Frazar

The French Catholic press has been complaining that England assumed the right to exercise the mandate for Palestine before the legal requirements entrusting her with the duty were actually fulfilled. The completion of the legal documents concerning the matter is not of great importance.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION

But the non-fulfilment of a condition to which Sir Valentine Chirol has drawn attention is an affair of real importance. He has pointed out that Article 22 of the League of Nations provides that in the case where a mandate is given the wishes of the population must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory, and it is, he says, notorious that the vast majority of the population of Palestine, whether Christian or Mohammedan, is hostile to the British mandate so long as the British Government is committed to Zionism.

ENGLAND AND ZIONISM

The advocates of the Jewish régime have thrown doubts on the assertion that the vast majority of the population are hostile to the British arrangement with the Jews in Palestine; but the statement is beyond doubt. The Jews constitute only a minority of the population. The number of them in the Holy Land is 50,000, whereas the number of the Christians is 65,000, and the Mussulman Arabs count no less than 500,000. Therefore the French journals contend that the procedure adopted by England, and sanctioned by the allied Powers and the League of Nations, amounts to a violation of international law. "With a Jew as High Commissioner," says M. Recouly in the "Revue de France," "the Zionist agitators have succeeded without difficulty in dominating the Mussulman and Christian populations, monopolising the administrative functions, securing laws to expropriate more easily the former occupants of the soil, and imposing Hebrew on them as the official language."

AN AWKWARD POSITION

England and the Jews, remarks a French journal, have recognized the awkwardness of the position in which a small minority undertakes to exercise an ascendancy over a population vastly more numerous, and for some time past they have been importing Jews from all the countries of Europe into Palestine: Jews from Salonika speaking the Spanish Yiddish; Jews from Poland and Galicia, speaking the German Yiddish; unfortunate people from the ghettos of London and New York or from Hungary have been sent to Palestine to swell the number of the Jewish population and to take the places of people who have lived there for centuries.

RECRUITS FROM ALL QUARTERS

The Jews of Palestine have not been very well pleased with this influx of recruits from all climates and all latitudes. These were not the great lords of cosmopolitan finance; they were not the influential journalists and politicians who look after the interests of Israel amongst the nations, but unhappy folk without resources, who threatened to become a fresh charge on the indigenous population. This factitious method of increasing the number of the Jews had to be stopped.

VAIN PROTESTS

But the Arabs and the Christians were not content. They made protests to the League of Nations and sent delegates to London and Paris. There can be no doubt that the favoritism shown to the Jews in Palestine creates a serious situation. For one thing, it annoys France, which attributes it to Mr. Lloyd George's megalomania and is of opinion that, after England's recent experience in the Near East, her policy should be one of encouraging peace and tranquillity rather than intermeddling with races whose customs she does not understand. It would seem from present appearances that the Jew will continue to be a cause of trouble and a

danger in Palestine in somewhat the same manner that the Orangeism continues to be a cause of disturbance in Ulster. Rarely is a section of a people that assumes a position of ascendancy without any better title to it than a traditional claim popular with the majority of the people.

The Jewish colonies are grouped in four districts. Each colony has one school or more, a synagogue, public library, town hall, hospital, pharmacy, and public baths. There is a Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organization for the purpose of acquiring lands to remain the national property of the Jewish people. The Jewish Colonization Association administers all the properties of Baron Edmund de Rothschild. The total area of the Jewish settlements is 690,020 dunams, or about 147,505 acres.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

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EXECUTION OF CHILDERS

The execution of Erskine Childers, says The Times editorially today, (Nov. 24th), is justifiable on the ground that there is no difference between his case and that of the four others executed in Dublin recently.

The fact that Childers was an Englishman, it proceeds, "nowise affects the issue. However much Englishmen may regret that his brilliant talents had not been used to inculcate in Irish extremists the English virtue of compromise in matters political, we hold it was his right to throw in his lot with Ireland and exert in behalf of his conception of the Irish people's interests the unusual powers he possessed. So doing, he took his life in his hands with a personal courage beyond cavil faced the consequences of his action."

"He challenged the only constituted authority in the country and met his doom. That authority had no choice but to accept his challenge or abdicate all title to lawful trusteeship for the welfare of the State. The Free State Government made their choice with a courage certainly not inferior to that of their adversaries, and with a responsibility far graver. We believe the verdict of the civilized world on their decision will be that it was right."

CZECHS AND DUTCH

Prague, Nov. 17.—A movement to bring about closer cooperation between the Catholics of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Catholics of the Netherlands has been initiated. The movement started when M. M. Sanders and Dr. Hanus, professors of the Theological Faculty of the University of Prague, attended the recent religious Ethnological Congress at Tilbourg.

MUSSULMANS RESPECT SINCERITY

Paris, November 4.—"If Christians wish to be loved and respected by the Mussulmans, the first thing they must do is to frankly confess their faith." This statement has made quite a sensation in Paris, first of all because of the occasion on which it was made, and secondly because of the prominence of the person who made it. The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of a Mosque, and the speaker was Marshal Lyautey, High-Commissioner of France in Morocco.

The Mussulmans from the French colonies who for various reasons are living in Paris are sufficiently numerous to desire to possess a mosque, and two notable Moroccans have given a large part of the sum required to erect it. The mosque will stand near the Pantheon, and Marshal Lyautey, the highest representative of France in Africa, was invited to lay the corner-stone.

GALWAY MONUMENT TO FATHER GRIFFITH

Dublin, Nov. 7.—On the night of November 14, 1920, Rev. Michael Griffin, C. C., was decoyed from his home in County Galway and murdered. His body was subsequently found buried in a bog. Recent disclosures have established that Father Griffin was captured by a section of the British forces then operating in the country and that they had tried to extract from him information which he would not or could not give.

When he refused to give the information his captors murdered him. He was shot through the brain and his body was thrown into a bog hole.

The people of Galway now propose to erect a monument to him. In their appeal for funds they state that while the reign of terror prevailed no definite action could have been taken as the men who murdered him, or their associates, would scarcely hesitate to desecrate or destroy his tomb. But thank God that evil time has disappeared."

THE POPE'S LETTER

HOLY FATHER'S EFFECTIVE APPEAL TOUCHED ALL HEARTS

On the Saturday morning when all was in confusion and none knew how the revolution was going to terminate, a letter appeared from the Holy Father. The words of his Holiness made a profound impression throughout Rome, words full of sweetness and fatherly solicitude, words redolent, too, of a sincere love of Italy. The letter was addressed to the Bishops of Italy, and conveyed the following beautiful message:

Apostolic Letter to the Bishops of Italy. Pius PP. XI. to Our Venerable Brethren.—But a few short months ago, in face of the evils and the fratricidal struggles that were ruining our beloved country. We addressed to you a warm appeal, exhorting you to direct your pastoral solicitude especially to the work of bringing peace to human hearts. We know well with what eagerness you responded to Our fatherly call. But, alas! the peace which We so ardently longed for has not yet come to the hearts of Our beloved people of Italy; and Our spirit sorrowed at the sight of the still greater evils which are threatening the material, moral and religious welfare of the people, always delaying more and more the recovery from the deep wounds and the sorrow-laden weariness due to the long years of the War. Loyal, therefore to the mission of charity entrusted to Us by the Divine Redeemer, We feel the imperious need of addressing again to all the people of Italy a word of love and of peace. In the name of that spirit of brotherly affection which joins all in the love of this country so blessed by God, in the name specially of that other spirit of brotherhood, more noble because supernatural, which in the religion of Our Divine Lord Jesus Christ unites the sons of Italy in one family. We cry out to all with the words of St. Stephen (Acts vi, 26): Men, ye are brethren, why hurt ye one another? And you, Venerable Brethren, redouble your zeal in the holy work of pacification, a work which you have already begun with such ready generosity. Exhort all those who are committed to your care to restrain and, if necessary, to sacrifice for the common weal their own individual desires, inspiring them with the Christian principles of order and with sentiments of that charity and meekness and pardon which the Divine Master has given to His faithful as a supreme law. May they return to Jesus Christ (Ephes. ii, 14), who is our peace, because only by loving Him shall they love one another, and shall they contribute in brotherly cooperation to that general prosperity the fruits of which all shall afterwards enjoy. Meanwhile, as a token and by way of an auspice for this reconciliation which We desire so much, from Our very heart We impart the Apostolic Blessing to you, Venerable Brethren, to your clergy, and to all the faithful confided to your care. The Vatican October 28, 1922."

AUSTRIAN RELIEF FUND

Editor, CATHOLIC RECORD:

May I be permitted to draw the attention of your readers to a paragraph in the Notes and Remarks column of the current issue of the Ave Maria?

"Readers of the Ave Maria will rejoice to learn what a great number of things were accomplished through a comparatively modest donation lately sent to stricken Austria. An orphan asylum housing sixty children and under the supervision of Benedictine nuns was rescued from dire need and enabled to 'carry on' for some time to come; ten families, most of them blessed with numerous children, obtained long-needed food and clothing; three charitable institutions were benefited; and a number of priests received Mass stipends enabling them to continue their work. In each and every instance those who profited sent glowing personal letters of thanksgiving, which we should like to reproduce if space permitted. And yet the amount forwarded, in American money, was only a little more than one hundred dollars! It is difficult to understand concretely the value of the 'cup of cold water' in Austria today; to get either an impression of what the cup will do, or of the multitude of fervently grateful prayers it calls down upon the benefactors. Surely here is a splendid opportunity to put a little of our surplus money out at interest that can be repaid daily and eternally to the bank of God."

Our Austrian Relief Fund amounts at the present writing to \$8,399.28. Subscriptions close on the 4th of December. They may be sent either to myself or to Rev. L. M. Forristal, St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont. The total offering will be equally divided, without cost to the Fund, between His Eminence, Cardinal Piffil of Vienna and the President of the Catholic Women's League at Linz-on-the-Danube.

I remain yours faithfully in Christ.

M. F. FALLON,
Bishop of London.

UNUSUAL CONFLICT

Paris, Nov. 4.—An unusual conflict resulting in a strike of several weeks duration was caused by the organization of a Catholic syndicate in a spinning mill at Mazamet, in the Department of the Tarn.

A certain number of women having resigned from the old labor union, which was Socialist in its tendencies, in order to join the Catholic syndicate, the Socialist group sued them for breach of contract, in order to force them to pay their dues to the "red" syndicate. The case was thrown out of court by the justice of the peace. The Socialists then attempted to deprive the women who had joined the Catholic syndicate of their work. A new trial resulted, and the Socialists were forced to pay damage and costs for the women they had tried to injure. Then came a third incident.

Madame Frede, member of the Catholic labor union, having been engaged by another factory, the Socialists of that factory protested against her admission. The directors refused to acknowledge the protest, and the Socialists declared a strike which lasted a month.

Moved by a spirit of conciliation, Madame Frede offered to pay six months' dues to the "red" syndicate, in order to be "quits." It was at last found necessary to appeal to no less a person than the Mayor of Mazamet himself to arbitrate. The two parties finally reached an agreement, of which they promised to respect the following clauses:

1. In case a worker, member of a syndicate, using the right which is his, desires to affiliate with another syndicate, this latter must first be assured that the applicant has fulfilled all his obligations toward the group he is leaving.

2. For the purpose of conciliation, and to put an end to the conflict, Madame Frede accepts the position offered her by the Mayor of Mazamet in the Municipal Day Nursery.

History is never hysterical, never proceeds by catastrophes and cataclysms, and it is only by remembering this that we can comprehend its highest meaning.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, Nov. 4.—M. Jonnart, Ambassador of France to the Holy See, has announced his candidature for the chair of the late Paul Deschanel in the French Academy. His candidature was officially announced following the last session of the Academy.

Cologne, October 30.—The 80th anniversary of the founding of the famous old monastery on the island of Nonnenwerk, now the provincial motherhouse of the Franciscan Sisters, will be celebrated this year. The monastery is situated in the American occupied area opposite the Drachenfels near Bonn.

Baltimore, November 8.—The cornerstone of the new Science Building the first unit of a \$1,000,000 expansion of Loyola University, was laid yesterday. Archbishop Curley blessed the cornerstone and delivered a short address upon the mission of Catholic primary and high schools in the Catholic educational field.

Paris, November 4.—Several inspectors of public education have invited members of the faculties of Catholic schools in certain departments to become members of the Board of Examiners for the official examination which must be passed by the pupils of the primary schools at the age of twelve years, in order to receive the diploma of studies required by French Law.

Paris, November 4.—Winter entails many inconveniences for country pastors who have several parishes to serve. In the diocese of Versailles, the farmers of a group of parishes have come to the rescue of their pastor by arranging to take turns in furnishing his transportation from one parish to another free of charge. It is expected that other parishes will soon adopt a similar arrangement.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Trinity College, the first collegiate institution for Catholic women established in the United States, will inaugurate a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for building improvements commensurate with the rapid growth of the institution during the last decade, according to an announcement made here following a meeting of members of the faculty, the Alumnae Association, and the Advisory Board held here.

Portland, Me., Nov. 11.—Because of the increasing tendency of young boys and girls to frequent the streets at night the authorities of this city have begun to enforce a curfew law which has been on the books for years, but which has been a dead letter. Now, however, all children of fifteen or under must be at home by 9:15 unless accompanied by their elders. Police officers will see that the law is carried out, and the managers of all amusement places have been asked to cooperate.

Three hundred and fifty acres in Holy Cross national forest in Western Colorado have been set aside for devotional purposes for all denominations by order of Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. The tract gives a full view of the huge snow cross on Holy Cross mountain, which is formed by two large fissures in the mountain side which are perpetually filled with snow. The cross, from which the mountain and the park receive their name, is 600 hundred feet long.

Congregations of at least twenty Texas Protestant churches are at present embodied in disputes over the Ku Klux Klan and some of the churches have lost half their membership as a result. The latest to come into prominence is the First Baptist Church of Gilmer, many of the members of which walked out when a group of Klansmen, hooded, marched up the aisle and commended the pastor, the Rev. L. E. Finney, leaving him a cash contribution.

The Archbishop of Paris has asked all pastors to inform him of the hours of religious offices, programs of sermons, and music, with additional details concerning the churches, age, architecture, style, masterpieces, choir, organ, organists, how to reach the church, etc. This information will be sent to the newspapers. The Archbishop has for the benefit of foreign visitors, furthermore, requested the priests to inform the principal hotels periodically concerning the hours of religious services in their parishes.

Mexico City, November 10.—The expulsion of Archbishop Munoz y Capurun of Guatemala from that country has provoked a protest from the Catholic women of Mexico. A formal complaint against the treatment accorded the Archbishop has been drawn up by the Union of Catholic Women, an organization having branches in twenty-six States of the Mexican Republic, and forwarded to the President of Guatemala. The Archbishop is now living in Mexico.