

The Catholic Record

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to it simply dismiss the eighty-five per cent. as hyphenates. As a matter of cold fact, however, the Irish are a greater factor in every way in American life than is the Anglo-Saxon.

This, of course, is the affair of our neighbors. During the course of the debate, however, some things were brought to light that may be instructive as well as interesting to Canadians.

The money for their erection and maintenance. We have already given an summary of Bishop Fallon's trenchant analysis of the anomalous High School situation.

took place; and they were sold into slavery in the West Indies. When Charles II. came to the throne, the Celts hoped for some justice; for, despite all the ill usage given them by the first two Stuarts, they had remained faithful to Charles I.

causes; but even that was preventable; and the Government had been warned by one of its own Royal Commissions of all that was liable to happen; just as it did happen.

dead man, Lord Kitchener, said that the cause of the present troubles in Ireland was, that there were too many young men in the country who would have emigrated but for the War.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A MARYLAND physician is suing a spiritualistic medium for the recovery of \$60,000 which he entrusted to her keeping some years ago on the strength of an alleged communication from the late Clara Barton, foundress of the American Red Cross.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1921

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

Though little appears in our Canadian papers about the Commission now taking evidence in Washington as to conditions in Ireland there is an occasional sneering reference to it. And occasionally, also, we receive an enquiry regarding it.

Those of our readers who wish to keep informed on the very important work of this Commission we should advise to buy or subscribe for The Nation (20 Vesey St., New York). It is an old and influential publication devoted to progressive thought and to honest and fearless discussion of current events.

In a recent number (Dec. 15th) is given an account of the formation of the Commission, its purpose and mode of procedure, as well as the testimony taken up to the time of going to press.

"The tragedy of the situation in Ireland," says the editor, "is the concern of humane people everywhere. It is a tragedy that has moved from crisis to crisis, piling horror on horror."

"In these circumstances the Commission is summoned to perform a high public service in the cause of peace. It is wholly an unofficial body. Its conclusions and reports will have no binding authority on any government. But it is backed by a steadily increasing momentum of public opinion, desirous of helping to bring to an end an intolerable situation between two neighbor peoples with whom we shared the hardships and perils of a great international crisis."

In the December Century is an article by an American, who boasts "of pure British blood," entitled "The Bases of Anglo-Saxon Solidarity."

We have ourselves protested vigorously against the moral cowardice and fatuous sycophancy which maquerades as "British" loyalty. There is nothing more un-British than the present British Government's course in Ireland. British ideals are enunciated by the Asquiths, the Greys, the Benthams, the Gardiners of England and not by those who, vested with a little brief authority, have fouled the very name British until in comparison Haas and Tark smell sweeter in civilized nostrils.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT AND ANTI-GOD What may be the fate of the Johnson bill, which provides for practically the complete stoppage of immigration into the United States for one year, is uncertain. Despite an overwhelming vote in its favor in the House of Representatives numerous intimations—perhaps more or less in the nature of feelers—have been given out that it would be rejected by the Senate.

Now Canada has no consular reports to give information or cause alarm. But not long ago the public was informed of the arrival of many Jews from places whence the Canadian Government is permitting no immigration to this country. We were told that Jews in Canada strenuously objected to the deportation of these Jewish immigrants, and were willing to give a bond for any time desired that they would not become a charge on public charity.

Mr. Johnson's solemn warning, which he avers is based on a study of consular reports, may afford our own immigration authorities some considerations that should be seriously taken into account.

ALL ARE NOT TREATED ALIKE Before this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD will have reached its readers the London Collegiate Institute question will have been decided at the polls.

What is certain is that some powerful influence or influences are at work to thwart the will of the direct representatives of the people.

AGAINST BISHOP'S PLAN Editor Free Press: It was stated in the newspapers that at a private meeting held in the city last Friday, Bishop Fallon advocated the building of three Collegiate Institutes in London, one of which to be for the sole use of the Roman Catholic population of the city.

Editor Free Press: In his letter which appears in your issue of this date, under the heading, "Against the Bishop's Plan," Mr. Henry Macklin misses entirely the point and the reason of my recent remarks on the Collegiate Institute question.

Our own conviction is that this question should be pressed to a satisfactory settlement now.

ENGLISH POLICY AND IRISH DEMOCRACY BY THE OBSERVER In the reign of Elizabeth, the policy of English rule in Ireland was to remove the Irish people, and to substitute English settlers in their stead.

Then, too, began the systematic destruction of Irish industries. Even The London Post, one of the bitterest "Unionist" papers in England, says that is a story of crime and shame.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the first heavy emigration took place; and it is interesting to note that it was mainly from Ulster. But now at least a check was put to the traditional English policy of removing the Celts.

There was a reason. One might suppose that the famine having kindly "cleared" two and a half million persons, that that would be enough. But no: Ireland is a productive land; in every year of the famine years, she exported enough food to feed her whole population twice over; cattle, beef, pork, etc.; but that was the land kings' share; the rotten potatoes were the people's share.

That is, the Commission advocated the removal of a million persons from the land. As to how they were to live after removal, a few careless words about unrecaptured land were thought sufficient to dispose of a million of mere Celts.

Remove Irishmen to the banks of the Ganges, or the Indus,—to Delhi, Benares, or Timcomalee,—and they would be far more in their element there than in the country to which an inexorable fate has confined them.

A select Committee of the House of Lords reported, in the same year, "Colonization from Ireland." The policy of "clearances" was being brought up to date. Elizabeth, James, and William III. merely drove the Celts off the lands their forefathers had tilled for 2,700 years.

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"NATURALLY, Mr. McArthur was very much gratified. But he has been a newspaper man, and having associated much with politicians, he confesses to a low, suspicious nature. He began wondering how the lonely Danish soldier got his home address, which is not given in the book of poems. Presently he remembered an anthology in which his address is given, and on consulting it found that it was identical with that used by the soldier. That gave him an idea. He wrote to his friend, Arthur Stringer, and asked him if by any possibility his poems had given great solace to a lonely Danish soldier patrolling the frontier during the Great War. Then he told of his suspicions. By the next mail he received a humorously wrathful letter from Mr. Stringer acknowledging that his poems had also comforted "The Melancholy Dane." Inquiry soon established the fact that the Danish collector had written in the same strain to every Canadian author represented in the anthology. It would be interesting to know if American poets whose poems appear in anthologies also comforted the lonely Danish soldier."

THIS IS but another manifestation of the crafty nature of the tribe. It is not unknown on this continent, though, by reason of a more highly developed "market," Europe is its real home. We use the word "market" advisedly far behind the artless manner of Mr. McArthur's "soldier" as past experience proves, will be found a cunningly-thought-out and deeply-laid financial scheme, the same in kind if not in degree, as the perennial "Spanish Prisoner" fraud which has baffled international police for several decades.

WE CALL to mind one of the most brazen if not most amusing incidents of the kind which some twenty years ago emanated from the State of Texas. The Lone Star State is not usually reckoned as the natural home of literary enterprise, but it produced at least one individual who, along the line of the Danish "Soldier," quite outdid all competitors, at home or abroad. He is dead now, and his great scheme forgotten, but his heirs are many thousands of dollars to the good as a result of his efforts.

THE SCHEME was simply this. The individual in question formed himself into the Trinity Historical Society of Texas. He was the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Board of Governors, and the entire list of members. No other person shared with him these high honors. He had stationery, by-laws and cards of membership printed and then armed with "Man or the Time," "Who's Who," and every other biographical manual he could lay his hands upon proceeded to launch his campaign.