

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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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManus TO HONOR MEMORY OF GREAT PATRIOT

The great national crisis in Ireland is not great enough to shut out from the vision of the people, even temporarily, the greatness of the hero, Terence MacSwiney. A project has been launched in his own city of Cork for the purpose of providing a fitting memorial for that wonderful man whose name will to the end of time be an inspiration not only to Irishmen, but to patriots the wide world over. At a meeting of the citizens of Cork, held recently and presided over by the present Lord Mayor, it was resolved to inaugurate the Terence MacSwiney Fund. Chairman of the Harbor Board, Mr. Frank Daly, in proposing the inauguration of the fund, said that Terence MacSwiney would go down in history as one of the greatest patriots that ever lived. He had done more by his death to assist in winning the freedom of his country than could at the moment be realized, and he felt sure the whole world would be anxious to do honour to the memory of a man who had done so much for freedom.

It is noteworthy that a prominent Unionist, Sir John Scott, made a speech warmly supporting the project. It is also, in this connection, noteworthy, that, while in Belfast the Orange majority are driving out of employment, torturing and killing the Nationalist minority in their midst, in Cork the Nationalist majority are still (as always) honoring and giving preference and position to the small Protestant minority there. Sir John Scott, for instance, is City High Sheriff of Cork.

THE LIFE OF TERENCE MACSWINEY

The Life of Terence MacSwiney has just been published. It was written by a very well-known Irish writer, P. S. O'Haggerty. O'Haggerty is a Cork man like his hero, and has been in the National fight for a long score of years. All of his writings have been inspired by Irish nationality and through his pen he has done much for the cause. Consequently, Irish readers will be sure to give his book of Terence MacSwiney a hearty welcome. It is well and fascinatingly written. In it we see Terence MacSwiney growing up. We are introduced to Terry's home; we go with Terry to the Christian Brothers' School; we see him working in the office, and studying in the middle of the night; we become acquainted with his pleasures; we accompany him step by step, from boyhood to manhood; we see him as a soldier of Ireland; we go with him on his first route march; we see him stepping into the place of his murdered predecessor—Lord Mayor MacCurtin—and hear him fling defiance at the murderers; we are brought to his trial; we hear his speech; we go to Brixton jail with him; we stand at the bedside during his 74 days' agony; we see him die, and accompany the remains to St. Finn Barr's Cemetery. And the more we get to know about Terence MacSwiney, the more we love him.

Let us look into the house in which Terry was brought up: "From both parents Terry drew much. In the early years it was the custom of the children to learn a poem every week for recitation to their father on Sunday afternoon. It had to be an Irish poem, and the more rebel the poem selected was, the better the father was pleased."

Terry's home life was one calculated to bring out the best that was in him—and it did. Terry's home life was happy, so were his schooldays. And, if I am not greatly mistaken, his spirit and temperament derived happiness even out of the trials and struggles which came later—and in spite of the agony of mind and body which he endured in his living tomb, I believe that he experienced the greatest happiness of all in knowing that he was dying for his beloved country.

THOMAS ASHE

One of the first martyrs to die for Ireland in the recent struggle was Thomas Ashe, who was done to death in an English prison. He had for years been a prominent worker in the Gaelic League. In the Easter rising in 1916 he rose out with his rifle and in that memorable struggle did a man's part. He was imprisoned with a thousand others and, though not condemned to death either by court-martial or in any other formal way, his life was taken in ways more secret or just as sure. His sad death caused a tremendous sensation in Ireland and his memory is now revered with that of Terence MacSwiney and the others who gloriously died for the young republic. Recently his anniversary was being celebrated in Ireland and in the course of it wide publication was again given to a touchingly beautiful poem which he wrote in Lewis

Prison, Sussex, England, shortly before his death. It is a poem that is deservedly known and loved in every cabin among the hills of Ireland—the poem, "Let Me Carry Your Cross for Ireland, Lord." Many Irish readers in America will be glad to have this beautiful poem of the martyr Ashe—and many an American too:

Let me carry Your Cross for Ireland, Lord!
The hour of her trial draws near,
And the pangs and the pain of the sacrifice
May be borne by comrades dear.
But, Lord, take me from the offering throng,
There are many far less prepared,
Though anxious and all as they are
To die
That Ireland may be spared.

Let me carry Your Cross for Ireland, Lord!
My cares in this world are few,
And few are the tears that will fall
For me
When I go on my way to You,
Spare, oh, spare, to their loved ones
The brother, and son, and sire,
That the cause that we love may
Never die
In the land of our hearts' desire!

Let me carry Your Cross for Ireland, Lord!
Let me suffer the pain and shame;
I bow my head to their rage and hate,
And I take on myself the blame.
Let them do with my body what'er
they will,
My spirit I offer to You,
That the faithful few who heard her
call
May be spared to Róisín Dhu.

Let me carry Your Cross for Ireland, Lord!
For Ireland weep with tears,
For the aged man with the clouded
brow
And the child of tender years,
For the empty homes of her golden
plains,
For the hopes of her future, too!
Let me carry Your Cross for Ireland,
Lord!
For the cause of Róisín Dhu!

AN EPISODE OF EASTER WEEK

Talking of the Irish Rebellion of Easter Week, 1916, the well-known Irish writer who writes under the initials of J. J. B. has just been disclosing the fact that James Connolly, the head of the Irish Labor Party, had decided to have his citizen army rise out in rebellion—alone against the British Empire—before Pearse and his fellows had decided upon a general rising. Connors seemed imminent at the time and Connolly vowed that he and his workers would never be conscripted—that they would pour their blood for Ireland on Irish soil before they would be taken to shed their blood for England on a foreign soil. In February, 1916, two months before the rising, Connolly told J. J. B. that he was going to call his men out to fight. J. J. B. pleaded with him to wait a while and have Pearse and his fellows join them. Pearse, Kent and the O'Rahilly were brought to Connolly's office at Liberty Hall, Dublin. When the conference was over Connolly came out smiling. He said to one who met him: "It is all right, we have arranged everything. The date is not as soon as I would have liked, but it is definite, and I am right heartily glad it is so."

Connolly was commandant of the army in the rising. He was badly wounded in the fight. The British officers court-martialed him as he lay dying in his hospital bed—and the dying man was sentenced to be shot at dawn. Two hours before he was shot his wife and daughter were permitted to see him and say goodbye. He could not even raise his arm to give his wife a farewell embrace. Two hours later the dying and helpless man was carried on a stretcher to the place of execution, propped up in a sitting posture and shot dead by the firing squad.

THE NEW IRISH FLAG

It is not yet decided by the Irish Provisional Government what the new Irish flag will be. Very much discussion has taken place on the subject in the Irish papers. Some of the Irish people fear, as the British colonies have the "Union Jack" incorporated in their flag, Ireland would be compelled to do the same. It is decided, however, that such compulsion will not be accepted by Ireland. The "Union Jack" will on no account be incorporated in the new Irish flag. Some hold that the Irish harp should be perpetuated in the new flag—others that the emblem should be the sunburst—a golden sunburst on a green ground or on a blue ground. One of the very ancient flags of Ireland, the flag of the Fianna, is said to have been blue, consequently, blue is looked on as an Irish national color. Of course, green has been for more than a century identified with Ireland, and it is probable that whatever the device be the ground of the flag will be green.

I think that the most beautiful and the most distinctive flag that Ireland could have would be the golden sunburst on either the green ground or the blue ground.

TIME TO ACT

The following comment from The Nation of New York upon the situation in Northeastern Ireland is significant:

"Some of the most diabolic crimes have been committed not by the mob, but by the 'Ulster specials,' recruited originally by the British out of Carson's army and now in theory under Sir James Craig's command. At last there are signs that politicians concerned for the British empire, and preachers jealous for the Protestant faith, and employers zealous for profit are learning the old lesson that it is easier to raise the evil spirit of bigotry in the mob than to restrain it or to cast it out. But now it is time to act: either let Sir James Craig, backed by the British and by decent sentiment at home, stop murder, whether by the mob or by his own special police, or let the Ulster Government, aided by the British and all others responsible for exploiting bigotry, pay to evacuate from Belfast and support in safety the Catholic workers who now go in terror of their lives."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

REFUTES MRS. CATT AND LADY ASTOR

SHOWS CATHOLIC COUNTRIES NOT UNFAVORABLE TO WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Baltimore, Md.—Implications of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and of Lady Nancy Astor that the Catholic Church is responsible for the failure of woman's suffrage to make progress in Catholic countries was keenly resented by Catholic women who were among the delegates to the Pan-American Women's Conference held here last week, and many of whom did not hesitate to call attention to the apparent lack of information displayed by the speakers.

Mrs. Catt asked whether it was true that the Catholic Church had been responsible for the failure of woman's suffrage to make rapid progress, and Lady Astor in the same breath in which she appealed to Catholic women "to explain to Catholic women" that "if you go forward you must push something out of the way."

Among those who did not hesitate to call attention to the lack of information displayed by the speakers was Baroness Helen P. De Bisping, of Poland, who pointed out that in Poland, a Catholic country, women have had the vote since the land regained its freedom and that there are eight women members of the Diet, more than hold seats in the United States Congress. Furthermore she pointed out that women would probably stand for seats in the Senate at the forthcoming national elections. Many South American women made the comment that their countries were pushing forward to woman's suffrage as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Catt in her remarks declared that Catholic nations of the world were the only ones that had not let down the barriers of suffrage, in whole or in part, to women. Telling of the interest in the movement displayed by the late Pope Benedict XV, she urged the women of these countries not to hold back for fear of offending the Pontiff.

"Some one has told me," said Lady Astor, "that the Pan-American women are not suffragists. Maybe they are not, but they will be. Roman Catholic women have been said to be against it. Yet I can't for the life of me see what the vote has to do with religion."

"INFAMOUS OUTRAGE"

IRISH BISHOP VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCES IRISH CRIME

"I appeal to all classes in the community, and to all branches of the Army, to set their faces resolutely against this new doctrine of license to rob and to kill before all that is dear to us as Irishmen and Catholics is hopelessly lost. "If we have political differences, let us test them and settle them in a Constitutional way. At no rate, let us not enter on the most dangerous of all courses—that of trifling with the majesty of God."

These were the concluding words of a sermon by Most Rev. Dr. Foran, at the close of the session at the Cathedral, Ennis. His Leadership began by referring to a raid on the mails at Ennis Station saying he did not know who was responsible for that infamous outrage on the rights of the people of Ennis and of Clare, but whoever was responsible it was robbery of the most sinful and criminal character.

WITHOUT PEOPLE'S SANCTION

He believed himself it was the work of private desperadoes. At the same time, this and kindred horrors, now all too common, were the natural outcome of certain principles now current apparently with a military junta, who, without sanction or authority from the people, had disowned all government in the country except their own armed will, and who seemed to claim a right to suppress freedom of speech; to suppress and smash up such of the National Press as they disapproved of; to seize the people, and suppress the elections by armed force—in other words, to perpetrate on the people all the horrors of the English militarist terror.

"Let there be no doubt about it," said the Bishop, "these maxims and methods are both anti-Irish and anti-Catholic. They are anti-Irish both as opposed to the national instincts of the Irish people, for democratic government, and, if persevered in, must end in the direct of all calamities—civil war. They are anti-Catholic and in flagrant opposition to the law of God as set forth in the Ten Commandments, notably the fourth, fifth, and seventh, and to the teaching of St. Paul, who says: 'Let every soul—high and low, rich and poor, soldier and civilian—be subject to the higher powers, and to the lawfully constituted authority of the land.'"

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY

"They who propagate such principles assume an awful responsibility in thus sowing the Catholic ground of Ireland with noxious tares, which, if once planted there, are not easily eradicated, and which, if allowed to develop, would ruin her national and moral life; and they who act on such principles reduce themselves to the common level of robbers and murderers. "I know our young men, to whose kind and generous hearts such methods and maxims are hateful, and I would be the last in the world to pain their feelings by one unnecessary word, but Bishops cannot allow these dangerous tenets to go unchallenged, so I, therefore, beg of them to be on their guard and not to give these new and fatal doctrines a moment's lodgment in their minds, no matter from what source they come."

"How can they challenge the common robber, as he is called, when such a one can turn on them and say: 'Have I not as much right to rob a bank as you to take the people's cars? They have no answer to such a challenge. A bandit in uniform is no better than a bandit in rags.'"

CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

By Michael Williams

Washington, May 1.—Reports from Genoa that the Vatican is negotiating a treaty, or at least a formal agreement, with the Soviet Government through the Soviet representatives attending the Genoa conference, should be treated with great reserve.

Undoubtedly, the Soviet Government would be glad to make a treaty with the Vatican, as such a step would be gaining an outside recognition of a very powerful character, but that the Vatican is equally well disposed to come to direct terms with a power that has set itself so violently against all forms of Christianity, without receiving trustworthy guarantees that the Soviet persecution of religion shall cease, is highly doubtful, to say the least.

PALESTINE PEOPLE BECOME ALARMED

JEWISH IMMIGRATION SAID TO BE ALMOST WHOLLY BOLSHEVICISTIC

Interesting information regarding the present conditions and tendencies in Palestine are given by Mr. Kamel Wafa El-Dajani, president of the Halifa Chamber of Commerce, who is on a visit to Vienna. What Mr. Kamel Wafa El-Dajani says confirms the statements that have heretofore been made by the N. C. W. C. News Service in respect to the political situation in the Holy Land. Speaking of the influence of Zionism in Palestine, Mr. Kamel Wafa said to the correspondent of the N. C. W. C. News Service:

"England is making every effort to introduce into Palestine a Zionist government and to give preference in all quarters to the Zionist-Jewish element. It should not be forgotten that these experiments are being made in a country where the Jews represent hardly a tenth of the native population. In this land are the places dear and sacred to Christians as well as to the Mohammedan Arabs. What fills us with the utmost concern is that, above all, the Jewish immigration into Palestine as it is directed by Zionism is notoriously Socialist and even Bolshevistic in its complexion."

MANY IMMIGRANTS SOCIALISTS

"We people of Palestine harbor no grudge against the Jews. We have no animosity toward our old Palestinian fellow citizens, nor against the righteous Jewish immigrant who comes ready for the earnest work of colonization. But the majority of the Jewish immigrants who have entered the country since the armistice are little intent on quiet, peaceful—agricultural activities. Far from it! They are for the most part youthful adventurers from Southeastern Europe. All they bring with them is their Socialist outlook upon life and the desire to found there a new state after their own fashion."

"These newcomers naturally are ignorant of the Arabian vernacular and are unable to amalgamate with the native population, including the Jews. True Bolshevists of Trotsky's and Lenin's school, they demonstratively parade their disregard and contempt for the religious rites of all confessions represented in Palestine, not least of their own Jewish coreligionists. "These people are responsible for the creation of conditions that are causing worry to those of the three principal creeds held by the inhabitants of Palestine. This apprehension is increased by the policy of the Palestine Government in placing the Zionist-Jewish elements in the forefront. Jews, for example, have been put at the head of local administrations of communities in which there are no Jews. The purpose is to transform Palestine into a Zionist state, notwithstanding that the overwhelming majority of the native population is Christian or Mohammedan. Even the indigenous Jews of Palestine are far from being edified by the situation."

"Several months ago delegates of the Arabian population of Palestine presented in London a memorandum calling the attention of the British Government to the Bolshevistic-Zionist menace. Should the British Government fail to realize the impending breakdown of Zionism in Palestine and take salutary measures, this promising country would be doomed to a sad fate."

DEMAND JEWISH IMMIGRATION STOP

"Our demand is that the immigration of Jews be stopped altogether or restricted to regular Jewish families. Precautions should be taken to prevent immature Jewish radicals from carrying into Palestine their dangerous Socialist and Bolshevistic doctrines, which, until the advent of Zionism, did not afflict the Christians, Mohammedans and Jews living in Palestine."

"It is quite certain that the Arabs of Palestine will take means to help themselves if England's political tactics are not changed very soon and very radically. The Bedouin tribes east of the Jordan are only waiting for a sign to assist their Arabian kinsmen in Palestine

BY MAKING INROADS INTO THE COUNTRY TO DELIVER THE SACRED PLACES FROM THE KEEPING OF ZIONISM.

Fifty thousand cavalry could manage this occupation in a few days—defying the English garrison and disposing, moreover, of small military forces. "During the great War, the Allied Powers often had collisions with these mobile and exceedingly warlike horsemen and are well aware of the difficulties involved. Of course, the desperate resource of accumulating armed forces of wild Arabian tribes of the trans-Jordan districts would be taken only in case of the most pressing necessity and there was left no other way of escaping from the dominion of this half-Bolshevistic Zionism."

FEAR MOSCOW WOULD GOVERN

"What the Palestine population, of all races and confessions, most positively refuse to accept is the continuance of a violent Zionist policy of colonization without a voting system. The result of the present policy would be that in the end Moscow and not Jerusalem would turn out to be the real capital of Palestine. "The Christian world cannot fail to pursue these developments with uneasiness. They are a threat to the security of the sacred places."

FRENCH BISHOPS INQUIRE ABOUT N. C. W. C.

Washington, D. C.—Most Rev. Jean A. Chollet, Archbishop of Cambrai, who is secretary of the Permanent Committee of the Cardinals and Archbishops of France, has written to Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Council, to obtain information concerning the aims, objects and activities of the Council.

The Cardinals and Archbishops of France recently met in Paris to discuss religious and social conditions in that country and adopted a program for the guidance of the French hierarchy, priests and laity. While in session the Cardinals and Archbishops received from Pope Pius XI a message commending their work in behalf of the Church in France.

Archbishop Chollet's letter to Father Burke is as follows: "Reverend Father: "The attention of the last meeting of the Cardinals and Archbishops of France was arrested by the organization and the work of the American Hierarchy, and in particular by the National Catholic Welfare Council, of which you are the general secretary. I have been commissioned to inform myself concerning the entire action which has its center in this wonderful and strong organization of the N. C. W. C. Allow me, therefore, to ask if you will kindly send me, in addition to your monthly Bulletin, which I already possess, all documents, even written in English, which can give me information concerning your activities."

Thanking you in advance, I beg you, Reverend Father, to receive the homage of my respect and devotion in Our Lord.

(Signed) JEAN CHOLLET,
Archbishop of Cambrai.

POPE TALKS ABOUT MODEST DRESS

By Monsignor Kurloz Pucel

Rome.—Extravagant and indecent fashions were the theme of remarks which His Holiness Pope Pius XI addressed especially to the ladies in a delegation of the Roman aristocracy he received a few days ago. The Holy Father pointed out the opportunities the nobility had to exercise a wholesome apostolate by action and good example. "Women, in a particular manner," he said, "can and should exert a wonderful influence for the edification and sanctification of society. They should set good example in every circumstance of life, but especially in respect to fashion, which in these days often descends to extravagance and indecency. "This is sometimes a difficult but a very genuine apostolate. With graciousness and tact, and above all with a profound feeling of Christian virtue, women should conduct a campaign to reform customs which are today, unfortunately, largely invading society and finding acceptance. Elegance in dress is, of course, not only allowed, but necessary. Sometimes, indeed, virtue appears more beautiful when adorned also exteriorly. But many, blindly following fashions, do not fix the limit which Christian modesty requires, and not cognizant of bounds and restrictions, they do not perceive that true elegance ends where modesty is offended."

"A crusade against such follies, a crusade which can be rightly called the crusade of virtue, is expected by the Pope from every society woman fostering in her soul Christian sentiments."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Paris, April 20.—A dispatch from Domodossola to the Associated Press states that the Italian Alpine Club has had a brass plate placed in the highest refuge to commemorate the fact that the Supreme Pontiff Pius XI, ascended Dufour peak and the Zumbstein in 1889.

Ossining, N. Y.—Father James Bink, a venerable native priest in Cochinchina, eighty-four years old, has recently celebrated his golden jubilee of priesthood at Saigon. On this memorable occasion, Father Bink was surrounded at the altar by twelve nephews, grand-nephews and cousins, all priests.

Brussels, April 10.—Father Julien Adons, a Belgian Franciscan, has been murdered in China, according to information received here by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Father Adons was one of four brothers who are missionaries in China, including fathers Hubert, Marin and Elisee Adons.

Paris, April 10.—The Russian paper Roul publishes the following important bit of information: "We have heard from a most reliable source that after lengthy negotiations with the Vatican, the Soviet Government has consented to issue authorization for the sojourn of Catholic missionaries in Russia."

Paris, April 1.—According to a survey made by the Societe Generale d'Education et d'Enseignement the number of parochial schools in France is 12,000, of which 3,000 are for boys and 9,000 for girls. These schools are attended by 650,000 pupils. The number of teachers, men and women, in these parochial schools is 29,000.

Paris, April 20.—The French Academy has elected Msgr. Baudrillart, rector of the Institut Catholique, as director of its work for six months. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres has awarded one of its principal prizes to the Abbe Lamasse, for his new "Manual of the Chinese Language," another to Canon Prevost for his works on the history of the Middle Ages.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is the dupe of clever and unscrupulous mediums, according to Joseph F. Rinn of Brooklyn, who declares that he and his colleagues in the Society of American Magicians can produce psychic phenomena which would "knock Sir Arthur over." Rinn, who is a produce broker and expert magician, declares he will wager \$5,000, to be deposited in a bank that he can produce phenomena like to those of the mediums.

Paris.—It has been the custom for many years, for devout Catholics attached to the See of Peter, to receive Communion for the Pope on the anniversaries of his election and of his birth and on his name day. The election of Pope Pius XI occurred, as everyone knows, on February 6. The anniversary of his birth comes on May 31, and his name day (Saints Nereus and Achilleus) is celebrated on May 12.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Dr. Frederick C. Kinsman, noted convert, will give a series of ten lectures at McMahon Hall in the Catholic University on week-day afternoons, except Saturday, beginning tomorrow. Eight lectures will deal with the "Church in Ephesus." On Thursday, April 27, Dr. Kinsman will lecture on "The Recognition of Religion by the American State" and on May 4 he will deal with the "Influence of the English Reformation in America."

Philadelphia, April 24.—Two Chinese girls, said to be the first girl students booked from China under Catholic auspices, will take up their studies at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, at the beginning of the next semester. The coming of these two Chinese girls to the United States is a result of the activity of the Seton Hill College Unit of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade.

Washington, D. C.—A volume of the famous German description of America, published in 1593 by Dietrich de Bry and entitled "Brasilien," has been presented to the library of the Catholic University. The volume contains sixteen exquisitely finished copper plates in a perfect state of preservation. There are two other works to the set, one entitled "Virginia" and the other "Florida." The three volumes are so rare that it is said that for the last set the sum of \$15,000 was asked.

Paris.—There is reason to hope that Catholic education will soon be authorized to send representatives to the Supreme Official Council of Public Instruction. Msgr. Baudrillart, rector of the "Institut Catholique," presented a request on this subject to M. Leon Berard, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Leon Berard replied that for the present the composition of the Council was fixed by law and that he could not modify it. However, he has introduced a bill which would permit the enlargement of the Council, thus making it possible to satisfy the claims of Catholic education.