

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLIII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1921

2244

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus  
HUMOROUS AND YET SAD

It is one of the blessed considerations of Providence that the gravest events in the world are not without their crop of humors. The tragedy in Ireland is no exception to the rule. Among the hundreds of young Irishmen who are interned in the British military camp on the Curragh of Kildare is one William Mooney of Tullamore, who, having fought with distinction throughout the Great War, from the first date of battle till the truce was proclaimed, and received the distinguished Service Medal for his bravery, this man was seized by the British military some months ago as being suspected of sympathizing with Ireland's struggle for freedom—and without charge or hearing was interned at the Curragh prison camp. Now two weeks ago there arrived at his mother's home and was forwarded from there to himself at the prison camp a further medal in recognition of his services in—quote the inscription on it—"a war for civilization." The irony of England imprisoning this man without trial for being suspected of sympathizing with the struggles of a small nation's freedom, and then decorating him with a medal for fighting the war for civilization (which of course, always means England's war) is exquisite—and truly British!

**ASTONISHING PRISON ESCAPES**  
From the beginning of the present war in Ireland the Irish boys have shown a resourcefulness and a strategy that has astonished the world. They have pulled off many extraordinarily successful and extraordinarily striking coups—but probably the most striking of all their coups was their prison escape. With the exception of the dramatic and still most highly mysterious escape of De Valera from the Lincoln Prison in England, by far the most sensational and romantic of all the escapes was the latest—namely the escape of the forty interms from the Kildare camp, which occurred a couple of weeks ago. Every additional escape of Sinn Fein prisoners makes the authorities take still greater and greater precaution with those still in their hands. The 1,500 men who are interned at this camp are housed in about 40 wooden huts. All around the camp are fortifications and also rows after rows of barbed wire entanglements. Then both inside the camp boundaries and outside, there is an exceptionally strong military guard, frequently relieved and on duty day and night, with orders to shoot to kill, if any of the interms should show up outside even the first barbed wire entanglements. In fact the most extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure that there will be no more prison escapes. Yet, despite their fortifications, their barbed wire entanglements, their guards inside and outside, forty prisoners got away safely, without being seen, without being heard, and without being found ever after. That is a remarkable achievement. Those who got away have since told the story of one of the most remarkable of military prison camps.

Six weeks before the night of the escape the men began excavation of a tunnel that was to reach some under the floor of one of the huts, all the way under the barbed wires to freedom beyond. They had calculated that the tunnel must be 50 feet long, and that it must be at least 6 feet beneath the surface—and must be dug without any other instrument or implement than a knife, fork, and spoon. These were the only implements they had. The excavating of such a tunnel with such implements was a difficult number one. Difficulty number two was how to get rid of the earth taken from the excavation. The perseverance and the discipline of these men was something wonderful, seeing that in six weeks time they had completed their tunnel and disposed of the earth without the guard or authorities getting the remotest hint of what was proceeding under their feet. Furthermore, to add to the difficulties of the task the authorities having discovered the intention of a similar attempt in another part of the camp three months before, were now doubly watchful for every hint or sign—and the huts were visited by the soldiers at regular intervals, both during the day and during the night.

When, then, on a Thursday night a couple of weeks ago their tunnel was completed, everything in readiness, and the fortunate men who were to escape selected, there was, as may be expected, intense but subdued excitement throughout the whole camp, awaiting the great event of the night. A great concert—one of the greatest in the history of the camp, was specially arranged for that evening. It was staged in the open within sight of the guards so that those poor

fellows who were weary and worn from such constant and close watching of their prisoners should have at least one night's happy relaxation. Every comedian among the prisoners put forth his very best efforts on this evening—with the result that the roars of laughter coming from the roars of audience, soon swelled by roars of laughter coming from the guards. And while this was proceeding above ground, a drama of another kind was being enacted beneath where through a tunnel that was barely wide enough for a man to crawl on his stomach the forty men, in one continuous line, were crawling inch by inch—because, on account of the smallness of the tunnel bore it was only inch by inch that the crawling men could move along.

Three or four best men were picked to lead the way, and then all started in close formation, the crown of each man's head touching the soles of the feet of the man who was ahead of him. It took two and one-half hours when the head of the first man got into the tunnel till the heels of the last man emerged from the other end of it. Even then there was some of the barbed wire entanglements that sprawled out beyond them through which they had to cut their way. There were sentry boxes but a few yards from them, and the least noise would attract the attention of the guards. The night was very calm, but fortunately dark and foggy.

During the dreadful crawl through the tunnel progress was often interrupted by some unanticipated occurrence, and low whispers went along the line of creeping men. Each man was told to halt and lie quiet till some necessary reconnoitering had been done. Then the signal "all's well" was given, and the crawling process then resumed. At one time, as the men were emerging from the tunnel, there was a guard within two yards of the exit, but by great good luck he did not look that way. They formed in batches of eight or ten as they emerged, and scattered themselves—every batch being in danger at every moment of armed guards with flashlights coming their way.

But every one of the forty got away clear. In the dense darkness they roamed all over the plain adjoining the camp before they found the train in the darkness. Some strayed into the bog of Allen whilst others, after walking nearly an hour, found themselves back in the neighborhood of the camp. It is said that begrimed and bedraggled, the escaped men presented a strange appearance as they marched in groups through the open country. As before mentioned no man of the forty was captured. The exploit is surely one that will be treasured in the memories of the Irish war.

**HORRORS OF THE PRISON CAMPS**  
Talking of prison camps—Michael Collins, speaking at a gathering in the grounds of St. Enda's school outside Dublin for the benefit of the Irish Republican prisoners Dependents' Fund, gave his audience to know a little of the sufferings of the men and of the women who are enduring the horrors of these places. There were 3,200 men interned and another 1,500 serving sentences—and another 1,000 that had neither been tried nor sentenced. Of women there were three doing life sentence, two doing sentences of ten years, four sentences of two years, and there were in addition several others doing sentences ranging from one year to three months. That was a total of 40 women serving sentences at the present moment, and one of those was a little girl seventeen years of age, who was serving a sentence, he thought, of three years in Mountjoy prison.

One man wrote giving his experiences in three or four different places of detention, and referred to physical ill-treatment, flogging, hammering, arm-twisting, knocking out teeth, cutting eyes and kicking with blows, trampling on and kicking prostrate men and breaking ribs, not to speak of the murdering and shooting of prisoners. At the detention barracks in Athlone one girl was obliged to ask permission to accept the escort of men orderlies to use the lavatory and in some cases young girls had been kept from one to five weeks under these conditions. In one particular case in Tipperary, a girl with Black and Tan and no female attendants—was kept in a room for five weeks with two doors through which police had to pass constantly from one side of the barracks to another. Another girl visited the barracks to request permission to open her shop. She was arrested, put into an underground cell with no female attendants for a week, and then sent to Cork in an open lorry, from which place she was released.

**SEUMAS MACMANUS.**  
Of Donegal.  
God looks down upon those with an eye of favor who sincerely look up to Him with an eye of faith.

## POPE'S ADDRESS TO ITALIAN YOUTH

### URGES IDEALS OF FIRST CHRISTIANS

"Ten lustri, (fifty years) form an epoch in the lives of individuals as of societies; they suffice to make us realize the virtue of the one and to know and love the spirit of the other. With good right, therefore, the Society of Catholic Youth celebrates during these days the first jubilee of its foundation in Italy.

"Of the founders of this Association only one is the fortunate survivor; of the first few associates few have survived the joys and sad vicissitudes of the past fifty years. But, on the contrary, how many Circles have been formed during this period? How many members enrolled? How the great army of Catholic youths has been formed!"

"If one wishes to consider the glory of an army, he looks not so much to the number of soldiers as to the frequency and importance of the enterprises performed by them. How many private and public compacts have been determined by the Society of Catholic Youth in the first ten lustri of its existence! How many religious feasts it has celebrated! How many commemorations of persons or events it has kept! How many works of public beneficence it has performed! And, above all, how many struggles it has sustained nobly! In how many battles it has taken part, for the defense of sacred rights and that religious doctrines and principles might triumph!"

### OPENS NEW EPOCH

"Therefore, We rejoice at the sight of such a vast body of Catholic Youth in Our presence, and we consider that, if the present jubilee closes an epoch, it also opens a new one.

"The beginning of a new epoch is a fitting time for good auguries. It is an opportune time to make wise propositions, and to gather new strength and force for that which lies ahead. So Our good wishes for this organization are all yours, beloved sons! With the greatest of affection and ardor We make them, believing that they will all be fulfilled.

"The laudation of a work already done fills the heart with the desire to expand it that it may effect a still greater good. We believe that the Society of Italian Youth will, in the future, bear yet greater fruit of good works.

"Your society, beloved sons, should aim principally toward the formation of the morals and religious education of new generations. In every age souls have made a ready and beautiful profession of the Faith, in these days particularly there is need of courage which shall make us eager to proclaim ourselves Catholics, and to live in private as in public, as the Catholic religion teaches us to live, that we may obtain so many rewards of virtue through the trials and struggles which we must undergo, fighting beneath the standard of Christ.

"We know well that young men especially are apt to be drawn away from an open profession of their Faith through the fear of displeasing their companions or of compromising their future. But the members of the Society of Catholic Youth are resolved to conquer human respect in the occasions that arise every day. Blessed indeed is the Society capable of forming men of character in an epoch when it requires courage to defend holy doctrines and principles of living! It would indeed mean little if men were to live according to the Faith in their private lives, and should remain silent when the occasion arises for proclaiming themselves truly Catholic. It is the great work of youth to defend the right of God and the Church against the assaults of the world.

### FUTURE'S OUTLOOK

"The liveliness and sincerity of your filial devotion is fully proved by this demonstration, beloved sons! Not distance nor difficulties of a long and tedious journey, nor the uncertainties attendant upon housing or any other motives have contributed to prevent you from coming to the Tomb of the great Prince of the Apostles, and exhibiting your spirit of piety on the spots where martyrs suffered in the arena of the Coliseum. May the prophecy that the youths of the Twentieth Century will prove worthy of the example of the youth of the Coliseum, the Christians of the primitive age? There will be only this difference,—that you will not be forced to hide in the Catacombs, but will stand in the public amphitheatre. You will come forth gladly to contest, not with the lions of the Coliseum but with the lions of human respect.

"The efficacy of your promises, beloved Sons, We confide to the protection of the Most Holy Virgin. Before her venerable image, you have renewed your protestation to stand always with Holy Mother

Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Your pact is as solemn as it is lofty. You should have every confidence that the White Queen of the Pyrenees with her powerful intercession will make the way clear, because she is not alone a powerful, but a loving Mother."

The Holy Father then bestowed the Papal Benediction on the vast multitude of youths, and in his carriage, was escorted to the Vatican by the great army of young men who walked in solemn and reverent procession along the way.—The Pilot.

### FIRST MARNE VICTORY

#### MASS CELEBRATED AT MEAUX TO COMMEMORATE EVENT

Paris.—The seventh anniversary of the first victory of the Marne was celebrated with much ceremony in the Cathedral of Meaux, under the presidency of Mgr. Ruch, Bishop of Strasbourg, and Mgr. Pelt, Bishop of Metz. Mgr. Baudrillard was present together with M. Barthou, the Minister of War and many other representatives of the President of the Republic and the Government. Mr. Myron Herrick, Ambassador of the United States, General Pau, General Manoury, Admiral Jaures and a large number of generals, deputies, senators and prominent personalities were also present.

Mass was sung by Canon Urmicht, an Army chaplain and commander of the Legion of Honor. The music was executed by the Saint Gervais singers.

Mgr. Ruch preached a remarkable sermon, in which he declared that it was legitimate to commemorate in the cathedral a victory which was the victory of God.

He explained the idea that God is the father of all men, that he receives them all alike, both the conquerors and the conquered, but that his moral law judges them according to the feelings which guide them.

In the afternoon M. Barthou, Minister of War, presented the cross of the Legion of Honor to the city of Meaux, and made a speech. Pilgrimages were made to the battlefields and the tombs of the fallen heroes.

### KYLEMORE CHAPEL DEDICATED

Dublin.—The chapel at Kylemore Castle, the new home of the Benedictine nuns, has just been solemnly dedicated to the Sacred Heart by the Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam.

In the course of an impressive sermon, His Grace dwelt on the labors of the Benedictine sisters for civilization, education and learning as an integral part of European history. Their motto was Peace.

"May I," added His Grace, "in passing, express a hope that their coming amongst us will synchronize with the immediate advent of the peace that we are all praying for."

In their beautiful convent in Connemara the daughters of the Convent propose opening a high-class boarding school. In this school young girls will be prepared for family and social life.

COST \$5,000,000

Kylemore Castle was erected by a Protestant, and was in Protestant ownership until its acquisition by the Benedictine nuns. It was built many years ago by Mr. Mitchell Henry, son of one of the merchant princes of Manchester. Close on \$5,000,000 were spent on its erection. Mr. Henry was a surgeon, but he inherited a considerable fortune and retired from professional practice. He was so greatly struck with the beauty of the scenery at Kylemore in Galway that he purchased the entire district and built his Kylemore Castle, one of the wonders of the west—a fairy palace in the Connemara Highlands.

Such is the new home of the Benedictine Dames of Ypres. Protestant as Mr. Henry was, in the midst of a strongly Celtic and Catholic peasantry he found that his religious opinions raised no barrier between him and the confidence and affection of this simple and kindly people. He sympathized with the people and was liberal towards the poor.

### FORMER OWNER A HOME RULER

What became known in Ireland as the "Home Rule Movement" was first launched in 1870. In the following year Mr. Mitchell-Henry presented himself as a Home Ruler for the representation of Galway in Parliament. He was returned without a contest. The incident created quite a stir in the world of Irish politics.

Through its two principal owners, America can claim associations with Kylemore. Patrick Henry, the well-known philanthropist of Philadelphia, was a relative of the founder of Kylemore Castle. In succession to Mitchell-Henry, the principal proprietor of Kylemore was the Duke of Manchester and his American wife, a daughter of

the late Eugene Zimmerman. The old name is no longer retained, Kylemore Castle is now the "Irish Benedictine Abbey."

The part of the building dedicated as a church to the Sacred Heart was used by Mr. Mitchell-Henry as a place of worship for himself and his family. For Mr. Henry himself the priests and people had, said Archbishop Gilmartin, the greatest esteem. The Archbishop added:

"I feel that if Mr. Henry could now express a wish it would be that he would prefer to see that Church handed over to the Irish Benedictine Dames rather than that it should be left untenanted and voiceless."

### CATHOLICS RECOVERING MANSIONS

This remarkable transformation is symptomatic of what is happening today in Ireland. In an age not long departed great Catholic families were despoiled of their possessions. Catholics were deprived of their churches. These churches were then handed over to the Protestant community. Recently many of the mansions formerly occupied by Protestants have been acquired not by force but in the ordinary commercial and peaceful way by Catholics. Some of these purchases have been made by religious orders. Throughout the land Catholics have built their own churches. Since the War the erection of more churches has been undertaken or projected.

### PAPACY'S PRESENT PRESTIGE

Probably no result of the World War has greater world significance—certainly none has been so surprising to those not of the Faith—than the increased prestige of the Vatican.

During the War it was believed quite generally that the Vatican had suffered loss of influence. This popular international conviction was strengthened when the Vatican was denied representation in the Peace Conference.

The exclusion of the Vatican from the Peace Conference came about through the secret agreement of April, 1915, by which Italy made the Vatican's non-participation in the making of peace a condition of her entrance into the War on the side of the Allies.

Italy evidently was determined that the Papal power should not be augmented through the War, and Great Britain and France became parties to the policy of the Italian Government.

With the Vatican unrepresented in the Peace Conference and unable to influence the War settlements, the Italian Government must have felt quite satisfied that the Vatican's political power could not be extended.

But the unbelievable has happened. How astonishingly the purpose of Italy to discredit the Vatican has failed is set forth strikingly by Mr. L. J. S. Wood in The Atlantic Monthly for September.

"Before the War," says Mr. Wood, "the Holy See had diplomatic relations with a dozen States; now it has such relations, either sending a representative or receiving one, or, in the large majority of cases, by sending and receiving, with twenty-five. Quality, too, has increased, as well as quantity. Before the War Rome sent to foreign powers only five nuncios, including those of the second-class, and two internuncios; it received only two ambassadors and twelve ministers of foreign States. Now it sends out nineteen nuncios and five internuncios, receiving eight ambassadors and seventeen ministers. Governments which had no relations have established them. Governments which had broken off relations have restored them. Governments which had second-class relations have raised them to first-class."

The British Empire has converted its special mission, established in 1914, into a permanent legation. Holland, which in the Spring of 1915 carried through Parliament the proposal to send a representative to the Holy See, on the ground that it was the country's special and vital interest that peace should be brought about as soon as possible, has made its relations permanent, receiving a separate internuncio instead of having a subordinate share in the nuncio at Brussels. Among the governments which had broken off relations with the Vatican and which since the War have restored them, France is the outstanding figure. The German Embassy has replaced the Prussian Legation, and Belgium, Chile, Brazil, and Peru also have raised their legations to the full rank of embassies. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, new countries which have risen from the War, have established diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

What is the explanation of this remarkable phenomenon? Why are the governments which, during the War, rejected and despised the Vatican's counsels to peace, now so anxious to get into its good graces? It will be contended that on the part of some governments the Vati-

can's good will is sought solely to serve their political purposes in the lands over which they have acquired physical control and where the people give spiritual allegiance to the Pope. This is undoubtedly true in some instances. But the greatly increased influence of the Vatican since the War cannot, we think, be attributed wholly to national selfish considerations. It goes deeper than that. The nations would not be much concerned about bettering their stand with the Vatican if they did not realize with impressive force that the Vatican has greatly bettered its position with mankind.

There is no mystery about how this was done. When the victors were concerning themselves chiefly over reparations and distribution of the spoils, the Vatican was concerning itself with the binding up of wounds, the relief of distress, and the administration of spiritual consolation to all who were bereft and sorrowing. Amid the encircling gloom it was the one kindly light.

The Pope was kept away from the peace table but through his fatherly impartiality and his diligence in providing aid and comfort for the living victims of the great catastrophe, he found a welcome in the hearts of all men of good will. And thus his power was increased and his enemies confounded.

Just recently a Deputy of Italy, whose government insisted on the Pope's exclusion from the conference to make peace, lamented in the Italian Chamber that Italy was the only power of importance in the world that was unrepresented at the Vatican, a condition, he declared, which was most unfortunate for Italy and ought to be remedied. And since then there have been many signs that Italy is disposed to seek better relations with the Vatican.

The world, quite manifestly, is spiritually sick. Never has it seen in greater need of spiritual comfort and guidance. Where could it turn more hopefully for these helpful ministrations than to the one power which has survived the political cataclysms of all the centuries past, which has its grant of spiritual authority from Christ, and His pledge of perpetuity?

### CHURCH AND STATE ARE SEPARATED IN PRUSSIA

Berlin, September 29.—Formal separation of the Church and State in Prussia, marking the abandonment of a policy that has been maintained since 1555, when the adherents of the Augsburg Confession recognized the principle, "cuius regio, ejus religio," is now an accomplished fact.

The chief executive of the State, who up to this week has been the head of the Protestant Church, has been replaced in the latter capacity by an assembly of 192 delegates from all the provinces, including sixty-four clergymen.

The new constitution, under which Prussia is governed, calls for the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of an assembly to replace the chief executive as head of church affairs marks the application of this provision.

That the change in the status of the Protestant Church will mean much for Catholicity seems certain to all close observers of the religious situation. Prussia, before the War had about 68% Protestant population and 32% Catholic.

### THE MYSTIC K. K. K.

Many zealous subscribers to America have written terse, if not angry, letters to the editor, demanding that "he do something about the Ku Klux Klan." But what is the editor to do? In the first place, the New York World has conducted its campaign against the nefarious society so intelligently and effectively that the only rests is the Attorney General of the United States. To him it belongs to call to the bar of justice those men and women who, under the guise of patriotism, have flouted the fundamental principles of Americanism, in the interest of money and religious strife. Then, too, what part can America have with an ex-preacher who condemns Catholics for alleged allegiance to a foreign potentate, but tricks himself out with a crown and demands that his dupes pronounce an unlawful oath of submission to him? Nor are some of his chief helpers in better grace. Immoral to a degree unknown outside the underworld, they yet protest themselves defenders of the chastity of women. And so on through a whole array of disgusting facts. Such people cannot injure the Catholic Church, but themselves only. As for the majority of our people are too patriotic and too honest to tolerate for long the existence of such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan. Peace, then, to the emotions of many excited people. The Klan has come, the Klan will go, but Church and State will remain.—America.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

In New York City Library, 101 University place, is the oldest public library in the United States. It was established in 1754.

With 31 countries now represented by embassies or legations at the Vatican, the diplomatic influence of the Holy See is the greatest, perhaps, in the history of the Church.

Some of the first American colonists in the settlement of Liberia were Catholic negroes from Maryland, the 100th anniversary of whose settlement will be celebrated this year.

Representatives of fifteen nations attended a convention which drew over 3,000 Czech-Slovak Catholic alumni and students to Prague recently, to found a society for spreading education among the laity.

Catholic clergymen of Austria and all church employes and servants are virtually placed on the federal salary list by a bill adopted by the budget committee with the support of the combined pan-Germans and Christian Socials over the Social Democrats.

When Bishop Boyle, of Pittsburg, was consecrated he became the ordinary of a diocese of 300,000 persons, speaking seventeen languages. Every quarter of the population. Here is proof indeed of the Catholicity of Catholicism.

For 15 days the old city of Burgos, the ancient capital of Castile, celebrated with unusual splendor the seven hundredth anniversary of the foundation of its famous cathedral, the finest example of Spanish ogival art, which even excels the famous cathedrals of Toledo and Leon.

The oldest University under the American flag is that of Saint Thomas, Manila. It was founded in 1611, by the Dominicans, who still conduct it. It preceded Harvard by twenty-five years and it has larger faculties than Harvard.

One hundred years ago there were eight Catholic settlements outside of Egypt in the whole African continent. Today there are 95 dioceses, vicariates or prefectures, with about 4,000 priests and nearly 4,000,000 Catholics.

Cincinnati, O., October 3.—The Catholic University in Washington is given \$5,000 and Pope Benedict is given \$50,000 through provisions of the will of Miss Mary Agnes Lincoln, filed for probate here. The major portion of the estate of \$85,000 is left to Catholic institutions.

Georgetown University has been named by the United States War Department as one of thirty-four educational institutions to be known as "distinguished colleges and honor military schools, respectively, for the year 1921." The recognition gives each college and university the right to one appointment virtually without examination to the regular army each year.

Catholics employed on the estate of James R. Mellon, brother of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Catholics living in the neighborhood are to be provided with facilities for religious services, including a Catholic chapel on wheels. Similar provision is to be made for Mr. Mellon's employes and neighbors of other religious faiths.

Working class opinions, says The Missionary, is largely formed by workmen; he has received intellectual training. Catholic workmen, members of unions, would soon be a mighty force for good if they devoted a little time each week to the study of social questions under the light of the Catholic lamp.

Prague, September 15.—The Catholics throughout Czechoslovakia have risen to defend their rights for a Catholic school supported by the State. Hundreds of mass meetings were held by the Czech Catholics to present this demand in a forceful manner to the Government. In view of the intolerable persecution that Catholic children have subjected to in schools by the terrorism of the radical teachers, Catholics feel this demand is a just one. Furthermore, over seventy per cent. of the population is Catholic, according to the latest census. The radical anti-Catholic element is opposing the Catholic proposal.

London, September 28.—Instructions given by Sir Ernest Cassel, intimate friend of the late King Edward VII., that his funeral be held from the Jesuit church, Farm street, and that his interment be in the Catholic section of Kensal cemetery, have been taken as proof that he died a Catholic. Sir Ernest during his life time was generally believed to be a Jew in race and faith, though he never publicly identified himself with Judaism or any other religious body. Sir Ernest Cassel was among the richest men in England and probably in all the world. His granddaughter is already being hailed by the English press as the wealthiest heiress in Great Britain.