GOOD FRIDAY

O Heart of Three in the evening You nestled the thorn-crowned head He leaned on you in his sorrow, And rested on you when dead.

Ah! Holy Three in the evening He gave you His richest dower ; He met you afar on Calvary, And made you "Histown last hour."

O Heart of Three in the evening, Mine beats with thine today; Thou tellest the olden story, I kneel—and I weep and pray -REV. A. J. RYAN

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

## IRBLAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

KYES pyright 1921 by Seumas MacMi

IT TAKES ENGLAND A LONG TIME TO AWAKE Lady Mark Sykes, one of the

English notables who favors justice to Ireland, was the chief speaker at a meeting held in North London for the purpose of promoting peace with Ireland. The newspapers say that the meeting that was called for the purpose turned into a demonstration of great proportion. It unmistakably showed that the failure of the Government to break down the Sinn fighters, and the growth of world-feeling against England, is having its effect upon the English populace. The chairman at the demonstration was a former Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Buckmaster. Lord French-no relation to Lord Lieutenant French-was one of the speakers. And Captain Henry Harrison another. Lady Sykes told of her experiences in Ireland when she went to find the truth for herself. She had believed that the stories circulated of the atrocities of the Black and Tans, the soldiers and police in Ireland were exaggerated, but she found that the very opposite of that was the truth. She said she rethank was the truth. the Black and Tans, the soldiers and at what she had learnt and also at what she had witnessed. As an Englishwoman who had been proud burned her towns and cities and of her country, she was deeply confiscated fifty millions worth of mortified, and shamed that England could stoop to the crimes against civilization which she found that their Government had stooped to in Lord Buckmaster said that he himself had come to the conclusion that the English people had nation, and as He does nothing in not the faintest idea of the real vain, He expects the Irish people to happenings in Ireland. It takes put His Law into operation and England a long time to awake to assert those rights. And while the unpalatable truth-but the extraordinary spirit of the people and the extraordinary persistence of the Sinn Fein fighters which can not be claring the English Parliament an can never be anything but a defect, a

TRELAND'S TAXES

Ireland, for the year 1920, have just judge before them accused of having been issued, the amount collected in his possession an Act of the taxes in that year was nearly 51 British Parliament with some million pounds sterling. In 1919 the ordinary Court documents, and asked 1918 a little less than 27 million. public order on that ground alone. doing, but they sometimes know what The amount taken in taxes from Picture to yourselves, those officers we are doing better than we do. Ireland now is somewhat four times calling on the Almighty to assist Details appear in their papers which

amount now taken in roughly is victim to imprisonment or penal dollars. show that of this 250 million raised in taxes in Ireland, a little more then 140 million is expended upon Irish services, the greater part of it going to pay for the repression of the a little less than 110 million of the total taxation is taken entirely out of Ireland to most highly taxed country in Europe other small countries of Europe which provide their own army as well as all their other own services.

Official estimates show that the army of police alone in Ireland is about \$17,000,000. The regular Army of Occupation is costing many times that amount. The internment of civilians and the secret service progaganda is unofficially estimated as costing \$10,000,000. The great loss to Ireland of the British activities is vastly increased by the immense loss of property by burning, an amount far exceeding

our power to compute JEREMIAH CROWLEY'S DEFENCE

One of the finest and most interfriend, Mr. Jeremiah Crowley, B. L., before the English Field General tragedy. Court-martial which recently tried him at Ballina, on the charge of having acted as judge in an Irish

very brilliant speech that he made I take just two little extracts: the first, to illustrate the English Government's methods in dealing with dangerous criminals like himself: "Toimpress the public with the enormity of my alleged guilt I was dragged in an open lorry across the province of Connaught, surrounded by rifles and bayonets. In Galway I was mocked and jeered at by the armed forces of the same Government, a revolver was flourished in my face and I was threatened with death. For ten weeks I have been kept in jail for the purpose, no doubt, of leading the world to believe that if at liberty, I would be a danger to public order. And now it is pre-tended that the accusation against me is one of such enormity that it requires to be dealt with in the most drastic way known to soldiers for dealing with criminals of the most

dangerous type, namely by Field General Court martial. The manner

in which I have been paraded before the public, insulted and threatened

shows what my accusers mean. The second extract from Jeremiah's address to the British General and officers shows that he gave them something that their consciences might profitably commune with.

After flaying them for that the British methods of restoring order in Ireland included; "the burning of our towns and cities, our factories and creameries, shops and dwelling houses, the murder of our citizens of young men and old men, saintly priests and mothers with children in their arms," he turns to the justification of himself as a judge of the Irish people appointed by the Irish Parliament—and the lawfulness of officers of a foreign army within the bounds of Ireland, charging before them as a criminal the man who was obeying the mandate of his own Government in his own land. "My accusers," he says, "will hardly

deny that comprehensive principle of the Moral Law—Do unto others as

of other prominent citizens in jail, property every year, would not every Englishman of patriotism and courage do everything in his power to rid his country of such an evil? But God's Law gives to the Irish nation the same rights as to the English Itish people do so the Hand of God with this particular part of our will sustain them. A proclamation domestic policy. Defiance might in by a foreign army in England de-Picture to yourselves the case The Government tax returns for army in England having an English had been 37 million, and in to condemn him as an enemy of In American money at the old malefactor, and then disregarding standard rate of excharge the God's Law and condemning their

THE "FREE" PRESS AND ENGLISH

Some time ago the West Meath Independent having dared to criticize the Crown forces for some of the more dastardly of their outrages, had its premises invaded in the England to pay for "Imperial dead of night by a body of Black and services." In proportion to its wealth Ireland is far and away the fine building. It is not for today, several times higher than the of merely recording this rather ordinary event in Ireland today that this paragraph is written. The same sort of treatment has been meted out to a dozen other fine papers throughout Ireland. But in burning down the premises of the West Meath Independent some telegraph poles (the property of the English Government) adjacent to the building were burnt and destroyed also. And at the ensuing Assizes the English Government, the master of the Black and Tans, actually came before the Judge and claimed compensation for malicious damage done to its property—and was awarded so many pounds for the property burned down by the rascality of its own In observing the administraesting documents I have recently tion of English justice in Ireland, seen is the speech delivered by my it sometimes needs an expert to separate the humor from the

BARBAROUS BELFAST AND THE LABOR

UNIONS Arbitration Court—a fearful crime, The English Trade Union recently readers will admit. For this terrible appointed a committee of their body crime sentence of two years impristogo to Belfast to inquire into the onment with hard labor was passed charges that Trade Union branches upon him. While refusing, of in Belfast were ousting members course, to acknowledge the right of because of their religion and politics, an English Court or English Court and, furthermore joining in the martial to try him, Jeremiah, before general Orange scheme of ariving his sentence, insisted upon the right these same workers out of their to express his opinion on the illegal. jobs. The report of the Committee ity of their work, to the English of the British Labor Union is de General and other officers who scribed by their leader as the most

AS THE WORLD SEES IT

THE PRESSING DANGER TO ENGLAND: THE HATRED OF HUMANITY AND THE WRATH OF GOD

By G. K. Chesterton in Manchester Guardian The whole world thinks that Engthis moment. We do appear to be engaged in Ireland in doing something quite wild and extraordinary, whether we ourselves believe it to be right or wrong. This does not in itself prove that we are bound to think it wrong. The world felt much the same about France when the Reign of Terror was established and the guillotine seemed to be working day and night; yet there was a case for the Terror, and men like Robespierre supported it in complete sincerity. But men like Robes-pierre would have carried sincerity to the point of simplicity, if they had modestly supposed that nobody was taking any notice of them. We talk today in much the same way about the Bolsheviks : but the bashful Bolsheviks are not entirely unaware that they are being talked about. Lenin is not a flower born to blush unseen; nor does Trotsky imagine that he is wasting his sweetness on the desert air. But the English do really entertain a most curious idea that what is done in Ireland is done in a corner and concerns only them. selves. We treat Ireland not only as if it were our own farmyard, but our own backyard. The Government and the gangs of murderers between them are rapidly turning it into something rather resembling a churchyard. But we still have a vague idea that it is our own back-garden, surrounded by a high wall; and that nobody can possibly know that it is not a garden of roses. The falsehood of this fancy is the first great fact to be realised. Everybody sees what we are doing, and robody has the least notion of why we are doing it.

A WILD SORT OF WAR We must face this fact, if there is

to be the faintest hope of a firm and successful foreign policy. We must face it even if we happen to agree some cases be a policy ; but deafness very particular and pressing danger to England in this case. But for the sake of clearness and order let us put first what the case is, and how it appears to such critics all over the continents of Europe and America. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind two facts. First, outsiders not only know what we are suppressed papers. Everyone will remember this fact if he happened to follow the Marconi case. And second, even when lies are told against us along with the truth, as of course they are, the outsider pays no attention to our papers, which cannot publish the truth, even when they contradict the lies. But, long before we come to any of these details, there are two broad impressions about the English in Ireland today which are bewildering the whole world. The first is that Engthe land has abandoned the government sake of Ireland. What we are conducting now is not government at all. It does not really profess to be government at all. It is at the best war; and a very wild sort of war. And the second is that the war is of the particular sort now generally called Prussian war, and the English are still glowing with a recent and quite real indignation against it, when it was practised by Prussia.

THE PRINCIPLE OF "REPRISALS" This is not in the least a matter of sentiment, or even of degree. It cannot be put too clearly and even coldly, as a matter of logic and fact. We have made a system everywhere of a certain definite principle, which is the same whether we give it good names or bad. You may call it the theory of hostages; or the extension of the principle of decimation; you may call it collective responsibility you may call it a punitive expadition; ou may call it leaving men only their eyes to weep with; you may call it a certain frightfulness; you may call it murder, you may call it massacre, and you may call it reprisals. But the principle of it is per-General and other officers who scribed by their leader as the most random at a crowd of strangers, as assume, at a later stage, the mutton- a love of plants and animals, urges grounded on the bedrough the Court-martial. From the shameful document which Trade distinct from striking at particular chop whiskers of a Mid-Victorian the practice of thrift and prompts its which reposes on God.

Unions of any country have ever been called upon to sign. "If," says he, "the plain and unvarnished facts are told, they will shock the Trade Unions of the world."

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

Of Donegal.

Of Donegal.

Pacifist. Europe did not go to war with the Kaiser for curling his moustache, or for doing many much worse things. But when the War apart of the programme of the came all those things came back with it, and made it a war to the death. The moustache, the militer
those whom we wish to spare. When we can no longer do that, we are not merely ruling badly; we have simply ceased to rule. We have ceased to rule in Ireland.

RAIDING NOT BULING

If we were really pretending to rule in Ireland, our rule would be something far more fantastic and ridiculous than any pantomime. Even a policeman in a pantomime would thought out of his character, not land has gone mad. That is the first to say out of his wits, if he himself fact about foreign policy and inter-knocked the butcher's shop to pieces, fact about foreign policy and international relations to be realised at merely because the clown had stolen a leg of mutton and disappeared down a trapdoor. And that is almost an exact parallel to our forces burning down a creamery, which is merely a place of storage for the food of peasants, including the most peace-able peasants. Indeed, the panto-mime parallel is an understatement; for the policeman has at least seen the butcher to whom the meat at present belonge. It is rather as if the nearest policeman were to blow up the nearest post office, with everybody's letters and parcels, because there was a scare about forged bank notes. Our rule would be quite as ridiculous as this if we were really ruling Ireland. But we are not ruling Ireland. We are simply raidis of considerable concern in foreign policy.

Our rulers tell us they can never nizing it as a separate nation. They are paying the plainest possible com-Britain,

in our own foreigners now feel it worth while to

say about the British Empire.

CREATING A LEGEND But the case is far worse than that. What we are creating against ourselves is a legend. For the primary purpose here it would not matter, even if we thought it was a legend in the sense of a lie. It probably does gather to itself a great many additional legends that really are lies. But these great human and historic legends are always not only based on a truth, but are taken and acted on by great masses of men as true. By such legends, or more properly perhaps visions, I mean things like the mystery of the East, the debt of humanity to Hellas, the universal greatness of Rome, the tremen dous transitional quality of the French Revolution, the personal glamour of Napoleon or of Nelson. In our own time the most varied crowds and commonwealths did come to feel, as a huge and historic truth of this kind, the fact that there was something essentially evil about the policy of Prussia. Personally think this is a profound truth; anyhow there is no doubt that over wide tracts of the world it became : popular legend. Exactly the same legend that grew up against Prussis is everywhere at this moment grow

ing up against England. The peril to England is of the practical sort. Here again there is no question of a romantic nemesis, but rather of a very cold and ugly realism. Modern nations it, according to M. Georges Goyau, may not go to war with each other for purely romantic reasons; but they do go to war, must have a romance ready to hand. The manifest and monstrous parade fectly plain, and can be stated with of militarism in Prussia made it perfect composure. The principle of much easier to persuade the peoples reprisals is the very opposite of the principle of law and order. Law is based on the idea that the criminal had reason to curse the day when he with the energies of youth, makes can be punished; reprisals are based artificially elevated his moustache its rule of conduct the observance of on the idea that he cannot be pundished. They consist of striking at siderably more difficult for him to God in nature, and thereby cultivates

ism, the mad speeches, were already a familiar jest when they turned into deadly earnest. We had the vast advantage of having for an enemy one who was already a butt.

And behind this grotesque mask was already a butt. all the real wickedness of Prussian history, which was explored more and more as the War proceeded. Story after story stung to life again the tortured heroism of the Alliance. Story after story of that sort is now being told about the English in Ireland, with every hour that passes by

WAR AGAINST ENGLAND A "CRUSADE"

For it will be the same in our own

case. Foreign nations may not make war on us for oppressing Ireland. Nor did they make war on Prussia for oppressing Poland. Modern nations, as we have said, do not perhaps make war for so noble a romance; but when modern nations do make war they take full advan-tage of the romance. For the purpose of this practical argument it would not matter even if it were only a romance. Let it be agreed for the sake of argument, that it was not with mere Frussian wickedness that the world went to war; but it was with Prussian wickedness that the world refused to make peace. It ing Ireland, exactly as men raid was the long perspective of her across a frontier. And this first fact infamies in the past that made men face so long a perspective of battle against her in the future. Even if it vas not against the oppressor of recognize Ireland as a separate Poles and Danes that the diplomatists nation. But, in fact, they are recognized, it was largely against the oppressor of Poles and Danes that the democracies consented to go on pliment to its independence; they fighting. And the Poles and Danes are invading it. They are invading were not, as the Irish are, scattered Ireland exactly as the Prussians invaded Belgium. Even the Prussians adid not invade Prussia. They did not even invade Bavaria. Nor can our foreign critics bring themselves to believe that Britain is invading ritain.

Now all this to begin with, and doors of which these foes or friends apart from anything else, is of course way keep the key. It was touch and very bad for British prestige. The other nations are surprised at our having lest Ireland so suddenly and ian colonies rightly regarded us as so completely, and at our confessing fighting against despotism. And we or proclaiming it so loudly and so furiously. It would certainly have been better for our international them regard us as the last survival position, in any case, if we could of despotism. Every tiny South have kept up some pretence of ruling American State will be proud to be Ireland like a fixed government counted among our enemies. When instead of merely ravaging Ireland one of the hundred entanglements of like a foreign invader. It is not Imperial politics brings us again into merely their moral condemnation a war, that war will become a crusade. which doss us harm; it is also the The defeat of England will be the more material impression of so viodefence of small nations; the ruin of Sinn Fein fighters which can not be claring the England Tantalanch and shaken by terror and outrage, is at unlawful assembly would not be loss of one of our five wits. As I lent a gesture, snatching at some length having its effect upon the more immoral than the proclamation shall show in a moment, there is a thing as though it were slipping of the world. The nation we love from us. Consider what the effect will be the one obstacle to a League would have been if, even towards the of Nations. The war that will end end of the War, the Prussians had been forced to maintain such a desperate system in Bavaria or the ated, that we think when all is said Rhineland, or some unquestionable that we are better than Prussia, that part of their own dominions which we think there is a case for us that differed from them in history and foreigners do not see, has nothing to creed. We should have simply said, do with the point. It is not a queswithout thinking twice about it, tion of what we think, but of what "The German Empire is breaking they think. It is not a question of up." And that is all that most what they do not see, but of what foreigners now feel it worth while to they do see. And what they see, when they see the black-and-tan uniform in Ireland, is what we saw when we saw the black and yellow flag flying over Belgium. They see the last and least tolerable of the ancient tyrannies of the earth. When once the free nations, for whatever original cause, had got their teeth into that Prussian tyranny, they were resolved never to let go. They hung on until it dropped. Absit omen. Those who foresee these things have no pleasure in foretelling them. They love their country and not

> FRENCH BOY SCOUTS AIM TO DEVELOP RELIGIOUS SPIRIT

and our portion in the wrath of God.

their prophecies. There will be no

triumph in which they can share

war against her, but war to the

Paris, Feb. 25.—Boy scouting under Catholic leadership in France, far from supplanting the Association of the French Catholic Youth, is work ing alongside and co-operating with one of the leaders of the move-

By N. C. W. C. News Service

The Catholic boy scouts of France have a distinctive organization of their own. This Catholic federation binds together associations that have been formed in Paris and throughout

animates these expeditions, which are based on the models furnished

Who hast chosen me in spite of my weakness to be chief and guardian of my brother scouts, grant that my word may be a light to their path, that I may show them Thy Divine imprint in the world Thou has created. Teach them Thy holy law, and lead them on to Thee, my God, into the camp of rest and joy where Thou has set Thy tabernacle and ours forever.'

## ANGER AGAINST THE CECILS

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: Elizabeth Nourse, of Cincinnati, Since the session opened several eminent American painter, has been members have given expression to named as winner of the Lactare their loss of confidence in the Government by changing over to 1921. The medal has been awarded the Opposition benches. Of these each year since 1884 to some member the Opposition benches. Of these each year since 1884 to some member migrants the most important are of the Catholic laity who has done Lord Robert Cecil and his brother, distinguished service for God and Lord Hugh Cecil, who now sit at the country. Liberal end of the front Opposition bench - that is to say, the part the bench usually pied by Mr. Asquith and his friends, as distinguished from the section reserved for the Labor Further accessions to the back benches in the same quarter are Mr. Lyle Samuel and Mr. Athelstan Rendall, and possibly also Mr. Aubrey Herbert, though Mr. Herbert's choice of a seat on the opening day beside Mr. Oswald Mosley and Lord Henry Bentinck (now regularly in Opposition) may have been for that occa-

sion only.

Below the Opposition gangway, too, Mr. Bottomley has been drawing fresh recruits from the Government side, notably Mr. Esmond Harmsworth and Mr. Christopher Lowther, the Speak-

From the touchiness shown by the Ministerialists when Lord Robert Cacil, on the opening day, rose to put a question to the Prime Minister, it was His trip disposes of presented in the categories of the week clergy and laity the week two brothers was warmly resented by their former associates. with some difficulty that Lord Robert question. As significant as their moment, earlier in the sitting, when the brothers first took their new places. Anything more uncharacteristic of the Parliamentary liveliness traditionally associated with such incidents it would be hard to imagine. Evidently the blow had gone home.

ANGLICANS REPUBLISH THE WELFARE COUNCIL'S SOCIAL PROGRAM

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

New York, March 7. - The programme for social reconstruction of the administrative committee of the National Catholic War Council is one of the features of the pamphlet, entitled "The Social Task of the Church," which has been issued by the Department of Christian Social Service of the Anglican Church.

The pamphlet has to do chiefly with certain portions of the Report of the Lambeth Conference on the Opportunity and Duty Church in Regard to Industrial and Social Problems."

no foes of England whom they will Since the beginning of the indusever call their friends. We who trial revolution," says this report, would warn England would never for her, however wrong she might be. If it be written that these things come, even then I hope that to the last we should be with her, to take our share in the hatred of humanity only trying to make ourselves popular with labor, because labor is now is not true. We are honestly trying to see and to speak the truth, and We are honestly trying those who make that effort will not, in the long run, be popular with

any party." The report treats of such subjects as women in industry, the drink question, the responsibilities of capital, human values, increased production, competition and co-opera tion, housing, mutual responsibility and co-operation of Christian forces.

The pamphlet, in addition to quoting the major portion of the National Catholic Welfare Council's Reconstruction programme, republishes from the recent pronouncements of the Quakers and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Reason may be decaived, but real faith never, because the latter is grounded on the bedrock of humility

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Miss Gwen Dalton, daughter of the Vicar of Glynde, Sussex, England, has been received into the Catholic Church at St. Savior's, Lewisham.

In New York City more cases of drunkenness were reported in the months of 1920, in which national prohibition was in effect, than during the entire year of 1919.

Rome has been selected as the place for holding the International Eucharistic Congress in 1922. Committees are preparing for the solemn ceremonies in St. Peter's during the ongress, and it is planned that the Holy Father will participate.

According to a report appearing in the Catholic Times, Jewish converts, who have adopted the Catholic faith are making elaborate preparations to go on a pilgrimage to Rome, where it is proposed to present the Pope with a golden book in which will be inscribed the names of all Jewish converts.

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 7.-Miss medal of Notre Dame University for

Mgr. Heylen, the Bishop of Namur, Belgium, and one of the first organizers of International Eucharistic Congresses, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm from the French government, on account of his strenuous activity and courage during the German occupation. The 'citation' contains a splendid eulogy of the Bishop's untirable charity and

London, February 21.-Attempt to exclude Archbishop Mannix from Edinburgh was met last week with a spirited protest in the Edinburgh City Council by Councillor Donlevy. The Archbishop has gone to Scotland. where he will fulfil speaking engagements in Edinburgh and Leith. open air demonstration has been arranged in his honor; and during the week clergy and laity will enterreception. to chief Scottish centers during his stay. Was | His trip disposes of press rumors manifest that the defection of the that he had given up his attempts to aid Ireland and had left for Rome.

His Holiness, Pope Benedict, is could command a hearing, even for taking great interest in the preserva-so brief a matter as an interpolated tion of the Roman catacombs and in furthering the work of excavation noisiness on this occasion was the which claimed so much attention dead silence mainteined by the from his predecessors. In order to Government's supporters at the insure safety, access and facility for carrying on the work, he has purchased extensive strips of ground in two parts of the catacombs. One is near the Catacombs of St. Callixtus, famous for the cubicle of the Passion and because it was in them that the body of St. Januarius was found. This cemetery is already partially restored, and it is hoped to open it to the public shortly.

> Five hundred men sitting at a banin Chicago, subscribed \$100 a plate for a total of \$50,000 for the relief work in Ireland. The dinner was given by the Illinois organization of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, of which D. F. Kelly, K.G., and president of the Associated Catholic Charities of the Archdicese of Chicago, is the chairman, and its cost was financed by private subscription. The entire sum of \$50,000 paid by the diners goes to the relief work, to be carried on in Ireland by the Society of Friends, the Onsker organization.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.-Thousands of people of all religion and no religion thronged the streets of Liverpool, as, under a pall of inky darkness as though the very elements mourned "only a minority of the members the body of the Most Rev. Thomas of our Church have insisted on the Whiteside, D.D., Archbishop of Liversocial application of the Gospel. pool was carried to its last resting Now that the conscience of the place in the Ford Cemetery where Christian community has been the "Bishop of the poor" was laid to stirred, we must content ourselves rest. The oratory of the Archbishop's to bear the accusation that we are house was fashioned into a mortuary chapsl, and here, vested in full canonicals, the late Archbishop's a dominant power. The accusation body lay in state, being visited by some 36,000 of the faithful, mostly of the working classes, who came to pay a last tribute of affection.

> Funeral services for the late Very Rev. Dr. Thomas Edward Shields, whose death in Washington on Monday, February 21, from heart failure. following influenza, came as a shock to Catholic educators throughout the United States, were held on Friday, February 24, the Rt. Rev. Thomas J Shahan celebrating Pontifical Mass of Requiem at the Catholic University. Dr. Shields, who was Dean of the Catholic Sisters' College editor of the Catholic Educational Rsview, an honorary member of the Minnesota Academy of Madicine and eminent as a psychologist and biologist, had been ill little more than a week previous to his death. He had been in frail health for several years, but despite this handicap had labored with untiring zeal and devotion in his life work