

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 1, 1921

2242

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus
IRISH TRADE FLOURISHING

Thanks to the work of the Irish Industrial Development Association the opening up of Ireland to the trade of the outside world is fast becoming an accomplished fact. Up to a few years ago, thanks to the well-laid scheme of English statesmen, Ireland, as far as trade is concerned, was as much closed to the world as Japan at one time used to be. While direct trade has been opened up with three Continental ports and is prospering, the chief and by far the most important chief break in the brass wall that England had built around Irish trade, was made when there was instituted the regular fortnightly sailings of the Moore McCormack line of steamships flying between New York and Cork and Dublin. As a consequence of the starting of this line, direct Irish-American trade has flourished and multiplied. The service which was begun with two steamers is now carried on by four and the number will have to be increased again ere long.

The list of articles and commodities being shipped from Ireland to America as return cargo for the imports is steadily being increased. Arrangements have just been completed for refrigerator service on the steamers, which will enable Irish housewives to put their eggs and butter on sale in the New York market. The ports of call of these steamers are also being added to. The steamship Oshosh of the line which sailed from New York recently, was scheduled to call for the first time at Waterford, and there land a portion of her generous cargo of flour, meal, sugar, basic slag, American bacon and ham and undressed hardwood—and this will be the first American liner in modern times to sail into Waterford from New York. The Steamship Company is opening an office in Waterford so as to make that city one of their regular ports of call.

The Ford Motor factory, which, despite the clamorous opposition of English manufacturers, Henry Ford, a few years ago established outside Cork city, is growing and prospering. In return for a concession given them by the Cork Corporation, the Ford Company had, at the start, agreed to send £200,000 for buildings and machinery. Things have so progressed that they have already spent £250,000 on buildings alone, and half a million pounds on equipment and machinery. They have in addition erected a new wharf at Great Cork—which is of much benefit to Cork Harbor. The Ford company's works cover six acres. They employ a minimum of 1,500 hands and these go through all the processes in the manufacture of Fordson Tractor from the smelting of the raw iron to the manufacture of the tractor itself. There is little doubt that this is the nucleus of a great Irish industry. At present it is laboring under many handicaps—all of which will undoubtedly be removed, and their place taken by facilities, when the Irish people soon assume the reins of government in Ireland.

At the Ford factory the Ford Co. not only turn out fifty tractors per day but they also manufacture the Ford car engine, and other parts of the Ford car—these chiefly for the export trade. In addition to the many handicaps indirectly placed upon all manufacturers in Ireland by the English Government, Ford is laboring under the handicap of selling to the various European countries all of whom at present are placing heavy import tariff on manufactured articles entering their market. When, despite this very heavy handicap, we learn that he is finding a heavy market in the various European countries for the Ford tractor and the Ford car manufactured at Cork, we can readily surmise the fillip which will be given to his Cork industry, when, in the course of a few years, the abnormal Paris of the European country sinks back to normal—and when, moreover, the continuing exchanges now very averse swing back toward normal also. As Henry Ford showed his practical friendliness to Ireland in the hour of adversity, when no other business man in the world would trust himself to such a venture, it is good to know that he is not going to lose by his generosity. And, in their hour of triumph Ireland will gratefully remember him.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE IN IRISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

The working-men in various parts of Ireland have recently been trying a little Sovietism for themselves. The cables informed us of the harbor laborers of Cork taking to themselves, out of the hands of the Cork Harbor Board, the running of the harbor—until some of the most exalted of the Irish Republic officials persuaded them to resign. Laborers in Limerick took over for some time and

successfully ran some of the Limerick creameries. But one of the most remarkable Soviet ventures, not reported at all by cable, was the seizing and running of the Arigna coal mine in Connaught by the employees. The Arigna Mining Co. recently proposed to reduce the men's wages—and when the men would not accept this, they closed down the mine. Thereupon the miners took control and worked one of the pits. They organized the business as well as the working side of the coal field. Every ton of coal raised was disposed of to customers in the district or at a distance. The company, through their solicitor, called upon the miners to give up the mine with all the tools and machinery to the manager and withdraw. At a later date the directors took the further step of taking legal proceedings against the miners, and warned the public that any person found taking coal or culm from the pit would be prosecuted. These notices were disregarded, and the novel state of affairs continued uninterrupted all through the months of May and June. The company had finally to beg of the men to negotiate with them, and had to agree to pay the miners their own wages of ten shillings per ton for raising the coal—and the men at one mine who had been receiving only 9 shillings per ton, came in for the raise. Furthermore, the men fixed the price at which the coal should be sold, namely 2 pounds at the mouth of the mine and 2 pounds 6 shillings at Arigna Railway Station—which the company had to agree to.

Still better, the miners compelled the owners to pay them compensation for improvements made during the time that the Soviet had control. Thus was concluded what the Irish papers call an interesting episode in Irish industrial history.

MICHAEL COLLINS

It is not alone in Ireland that Michael Collins, the wonderful "brains" of the Irish Republican army, is the hero of the hour. Even an enemy in England study him and write and talk much about him. The London Daily Mail, for the benefit of its million readers who are curious to know about this remarkable man, published a character study of him made by a Harley Street nerve specialist—a rather interesting study—which concludes as follows:—"He Collins has a faculty which is met with in individuals but rarely—that is when speaking to anyone he has every gun of his own mental battery concentrated at the point at issue. This gives him an overwhelming force and explains his remarkable standing with his followers. There is a characteristic native recklessness in his manner which scorns the idea of cost, but it is allied to a granite determination ever watchful, ever on the guard to see that the cost shall nevertheless be justified. The writer mentions that it must be embarrassing to find oneself the center of so much popularity, more especially in Ireland and quotes Mr. Collins as saying, 'I find myself in far more danger since the peace came than ever I was in the War.' It was a characteristic Irish view," adds the writer, "but the square jaw gave a grimness to the joke."

EUROPEAN OPINION CHANGING

Week after week still more and more evidence teems from the Continental newspapers of the extraordinary trend of European opinion to the side of Ireland in the present struggle. A few weeks ago I showed in my quotation in this column how a legal French paper which had been a thick and thin supporter of the English policy, made a complete rightabout face and scathingly condemned that which before it had upheld. The Twentieth Century of Brussels is a journal that was characteristically unfriendly to Ireland, but now joining in the Continental chorus of friendliness to Ireland, it comes out with an article on the Peace negotiations which is filled with as much illuminating truth as with friendliness. The dispatches which we have received from Ireland and England in these hours of tension all bear the mark of the official censor. They are distorted and represent the situation as favorable to Lloyd George, but it is not difficult to discern in the rest the passages by which the Government [British] wishes in making suggestions to the friends of Ireland and by inciting them to throw their weight into the deliberations, to push Dail Eireann to a compromise. In the Reuters' message which we publish we have underlined one of those passages. We may conclude from those symptomatic lines, that the Government of London awaits the absolute rejection of its propositions and that there is but one hope to which it desperately clings, namely, that the civil war does not re-commence in Ireland. The situation is therefore as grave as possible.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

A GREAT CATHOLIC SCIENTIST

The inventor usually gets more credit than the scientist without whose work the invention would have been impossible. Marconi is an inventor rather than a scientist. The man who did the prolonged investigations and experiments which made wireless telegraphy possible are named below. The first was a German, the second an Italian, the third a Russian, and the fourth a Frenchman. Of these the greatest in this matter are the first and the fourth. Edward Branly of Paris, Professor in the Catholic Institute for more than a generation, never bothered about inventions. He studies the laws and forces of the world of matter, electricity being one of his special fields of work. Like the discoverer of the X rays, M. Branly is a good Catholic. The following reference to him is taken from the Toronto Star Weekly of Sept. 17th:

The first wireless message sent a distance greater than a few hundred yards was as follows:

"M. Marconi sends M. Branly his respectful compliments by wireless telegraphy across the English channel, this splendid achievement being due in part to the remarkable work of M. Branly."

That was in 1899, when Guglielmo Marconi established wireless connection between Dover in England and Wimereux in France. Today, when wireless telegraphy is a commonplace of everyday life and wireless telephony is rapidly becoming so, the name of Marconi is a household word, while that of Branly is unknown except to scientists.

Not that Marconi had usurped any of the credit due to Edouard Branly—far from it; he was the very first, in the message quoted above, to take off his hat to the genius whose successive discoveries made wireless possible, and in his writings he has never failed to draw attention to the modest savant and his scientific labors. For wireless telegraphy is not the invention of any one man; it is rather the result of a long series of small discoveries, no one of which seemed sensational at the time it was made, but which Marconi knew how to put together and apply to the practical use of mankind. So writes A. B. Durham in the New York World. He continues:

The names of the pioneers of wireless should be known:

Hertz, who discovered the electric waves which bear his name.

Right who taught Marconi their practical possibilities.

Popoff, who first experimented in sending them.

Branly, whose discoveries in pure science showed how to detect and receive them.

Marconi, who harnessed them and put them to use.

If you drop into the Institut Catholique in Paris and ask for the hall in which Monsieur Professeur Branly is lecturing, you will be shown into a small low room, like some of the class-rooms in our oldest school buildings. Three days a week M. Branly lectures here. Nearby is his laboratory, where he works assisted only by a woman who used to be a servant, but whose intelligent interest in matters scientific led the savant, when the Institut could no longer afford to supply him with an assistant, to train her to help him.

Edouard Branly is now seventy-one years old. He began his scientific studies very young. He was scarcely of age when, having passed through schools and universities, a professorship at Bourges was given him. But he did not want to teach; he wanted to study. So he resigned and obtained a modest position at the Sorbonne, where he soon became assistant director of the physical laboratory.

The first step on the ladder of wireless telegraphy was taken while he was still studying physiology. He was testing the different theories as to how the nerves carry messages from the skin to the brain and back again. At that time the nerves were supposed to be continuous threads, and the flow of nervous energy along them was likened by many to the flow of electric energy along a wire. Branly discovered that the nerves are not continuous threads, but are formed of neurons massed closely together, though not necessarily touching. Thus they are discontinuous conductors.

Every electrician will see at once the analogy between the human nerves and the metallic discontinuous conductors of his own apparatus, made from iron filings. The discovery of these discontinuous electrical conductors was E. Branly's second step. At that time all bodies were classified as either conductors or non-conductors. Branly's experiments proved that there was a third class, the conduc-

tivity of which was intermittent, bodies that were non-conductors until stimulated by an electric shock, when they became conductors, resuming their non-conductivity after a slight stroke or shaking. Galena (sulphate of lead) is one of these. They are called radio-conductors.

He experimented until he discovered the principle later used for sending wireless messages. Five years later, in 1895, the Russian engineer Popoff, using Branly's method, sent wireless communications about 600 yards. And in 1899 Marconi sent messages across the English channel.

France is beginning to recognize the great genius she has in Branly. He was elected a member of the Academy des Sciences in 1911; he wears the button of Commander of the Legion of Honor; several prizes have been awarded to him; the Echo de Paris raised a \$10,000 fund to provide him with a laboratory. But he is still lecturing, and studying, still inventing, a true scientist, caring nothing for money.

CHEERFULNESS IN DUBLIN

Dublin Correspondent of The Universe

Before these lines are in print we may have received the decision of the Cabinet, summoned to Inverness, upon Mr. De Valera's latest statement of the Irish Republican position. The extreme gravity of the situation is dwelt on in the London Press, and the most gloomy forebodings are published as to the outcome of it all. It would be natural to expect that Ireland, which has the keenest and most immediate interest in the question of war or peace, should be waiting with almost breathless anxiety for the reply of the Prime Minister. One would expect more particularly the Irish leaders to be weighed down by the sense of their responsibility, and apprehensive of the unpleasant consequences to themselves and their country of renewed warfare.

These gentlemen, however, on the testimony of those who meet them every day, are described as being in high spirits. They show no sign of depression, and profess themselves wholly unable to understand why people in England should regard the situation as grave. This is not mere levity on their part. It is based on some conviction to the ultimate end of the struggle. They are making their own arrangements, and advising their friends to make arrangements, entirely inconsistent with any expectation of renewed disturbance with its accompaniment of going into, or trying to keep out of, jail. The attitude of the Irish public generally rather corresponds with this refusal to become alarmed. An easy and confident optimism is the prevailing sentiment. It is difficult for an impartial observer to see any ground for this comfortable state of mind. Yet there it undoubtedly is. Of course everybody appreciates the issues at stake. This is no mere duel of wits between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera. The whole fate of Ireland for a generation may depend on the decisions now taken. Nevertheless the belief is almost universal that "It will all come right in the end." The truce has made war seem unthinkable, and while the truce lasts our minds are easy. The conviction that the truce will not be broken, whatever happens, is unshakable. I have heard it expressed by all sorts of people. I know it is shared by men in a position to know, and whose intervention in the last resort would have great power to secure it.

Meanwhile the silence of every public man and public body in the country continues. I do not think that this means that everybody is completely satisfied with the manner in which the negotiations have been conducted, or that the silence necessarily implies consent. One hears every day from men whose public utterances would carry great weight criticisms both of the attitude assumed by the Republican leaders and of the methods they have adopted in dealing with the Prime Minister's offer. Perhaps these methods might be more accurately described as not dealing with the offer at all. Nevertheless the men who make such criticisms in private (some of whom are themselves Sinn Feiners) will not at this stage say a single word in public. It is felt to be a patriotic duty, at any rate for the present, to leave Mr. De Valera and his colleagues in complete command of the controversy. Till some new development takes place—and it may take place very suddenly—the general silence will be unbroken. So far there appears to be an obstinate belief that the Prime Minister's patience is inexhaustible.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM

In the midst of all the abstract argument, I think I can discern in the attitude of the Irish leaders an ultimate and very practical purpose. Sooner or later the real issue in the whole discussion must be recognized and faced. But for the Ulster problem the settlement could be at once achieved. Mr. De Valera wants to get all Ireland if he can. If he cannot get it, he wants as much of Ireland as possible. If he cannot get the six now excluded Ulster counties he hopes for at least two and possibly three of them. We are back again, in fact, at this point which divided Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond at the outbreak of War. Mr. Redmond would not then agree to give up Tyrone and Fermanagh. Mr. De Valera has since got, in other respects, a much better offer than Mr. Redmond ever dreamed of. It would not be surprising if he were now doing his best to better the Redmond terms in this respect also. This purpose may be seen behind the repeated contention that the basis of conference must be the government by the consent of the governed. Mr. Lloyd George accepts this principle and declares it to be the principle on which the British Empire is founded. Will he accept it for such Ulster counties as may desire to be joined on to Dublin instead of Belfast? The visit of Mr. Michael Collins to Armagh indicates a hope that even Armagh, the focus and cradle of Ulster Orangemen, may, like Tyrone and Fermanagh, prefer Dublin to Belfast.

His speech, though it came from a man with a fire-eating reputation, was devoted to a reasoned examination of the economics of the case, and a demonstration that the material interests of the Ulster population would be better served by union than by isolation. It was filled with statistics, some of them rather startling. He showed, for example, that in "prosperous North-East Ulster" in the six excluded counties there are today nearly nine thousand fewer inhabited houses than there were in 1861, and that the population has declined by over four hundred thousand, Antrim heading the emigration list. The expectation of convincing Ulster by statistics seems, however, somewhat too sanguine. In the end it may be found that what was really the longest way round is really the shortest way home, and that we shall reach ultimate unity the sooner by making a start, and trusting to time and mutual understandings, under the stimulus of responsibility, to bring together the divided sections of the Irish people.

Already the Northern Parliament is beginning to find out the difficulties in its way. The unemployment problem is very serious. In the six counties there are 56,000 persons wholly unemployed and 34,500 on short time. The Minister of Labor, who is a large employer, has had to explain that as yet his Government has no legislative and no administrative authority and no funds. The staffing of the various offices has proved a trouble. It is hard to get Protestants willing to leave Dublin for Belfast. And the attempt to avoid Catholics is a very sore point. Recently for a particular post it was found that all the candidates were Catholics. They thought they would get over the difficulty by appointing an official from across the Irish Sea. They made the appointment and discovered to their surprise that there are Catholics in England. The Englishman appointed was one of them!

Paris, September 11.—On the last day of the National Pilgrimage to Lourdes, an imposing ceremony was held on the site of what is to be the monument of Interallied Gratitude. In the presence of the Archbishop of Algiers, the bishops of Lourdes, Verdun, Chalons, and Frejus, several hundred priests and 40,000 faithful, a solemn High Mass was sung to the repose of the souls of those who died during the War. The liturgical chants of the Office of the Dead were executed with perfect ensemble by the assistants, Mgr. Scheffer, Bishop of Lourdes, delivered an eloquent sermon and prayers were recited for the allied nations, especially the United States, whose flag floated near the temporary altar with the flags of the Allies.

The monument of Interallied Gratitude is to be erected near the famous sanctuary and will be sacred to the memory of all the allies who fell in the Great War. The cornerstone was laid November 11, 1920, the anniversary of the armistice, in the presence of several cardinals, delegations from the allied countries and more than 20,000 veterans of the War.

The crypt was built in the winter and sprung of 1921. It is now completed. It is a subterranean temple, and the galleries are forty meters long. The walls of this catacomb have a total surface of four hundred square meters. They will be covered with the names, written in

mosaics, of those who seek a tomb and find it near the Divine Mother. Panels will also be provided to receive small personal remembrances of the deceased soldiers: crosses, portraits, letters, decorations, which will make their presence in Lourdes seem more real and place them more directly under the blessing of the Virgin.

Most Rev. Dr. Byrne
NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN
TAKEN FROM CURATE
BODY

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Catholics in Dublin have been elated at the announcement that they are to have the Most Rev. Dr. Byrne as successor to the late Archbishop Walsh. The new Archbishop is only forty-nine years of age. He has been raised from the Curacy to the prelacy. Within living memory only two other Curates have been elected directly to the episcopate, namely, the late Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer and the late Most Rev. Dr. McCormack.

Archbishop Byrne is a native of Dublin. He received his early education at Belvedere College, Dublin, conducted by the Jesuits. There he carried off one of the few first class exhibitions awarded in those days by the Intermediate Board of Education. From Belvedere he passed to Holy Cross College, Clonsilla. There, also, he won many prizes and distinctions. In 1891 he graduated with honors in the former Royal University. In 1892 he went to the Irish College, Rome, where he completed his theological studies, winning many prizes in Dogmatic and Moral Theology. After his ordination in 1895 he returned to Ireland and served successively as Curate in four parishes in the Archdiocese of Dublin. In 1901 he was appointed vice-Rector of the Irish College, Rome.

When the term of his appointment came to an end he was, at his own request, brought back to Dublin. Archbishop Walsh then gave him a curacy in the Pro-Cathedral where he ministered for sixteen years until his appointment last year as Auxiliary to Archbishop Walsh.

Dr. Byrne is a man of many gifts. He has had first-hand experience of clerical life in all its phases. He is thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of the existing educational systems. His courage is wonderful, his personality is charming. He is a brilliant and eloquent preacher. Dr. Byrne succeeds one of the most illustrious Archbishops of Dublin since the days of St. Lawrence O'Toole. Archbishop Walsh assumed office in a time of stress and trial and tension. He died in a period of strife and warfare. At all times he was a strenuous upholder of the claims of Ireland for freedom. Archbishop Byrne's appointment synchronizes with the truce and peace. He enjoys the goodwill and affection of the entire Catholic community. On the day his appointment was announced Mr. de Valera and the Lord Mayor of Dublin waited on him and personally offered their congratulations.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S NEPHEW IN FACULTY OF NOTRE DAME

Notre Dame, Ind., September 16.—Dr. Charles Mercier, nephew of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, has been added to the faculty of Notre Dame, and begins his work here with the opening of the University. He will teach philosophy.

Before departing for America, Dr. Mercier visited his famous uncle, who spoke affectionately of the United States and its people.

"If it were possible for me to do so, and if my duty did not lie so plainly in Belgium, I should like nothing better than to spend my last years in America, that wonderful country where the people are so considerate and liberal and where the ravages of the Great War and social upheavals are not so much in evidence," Cardinal Mercier told his nephew.

Dr. Mercier is a native of Belgium and was a lieutenant in the Belgian army during the War. He spent a year in France with the allied armies. For the last two years he has been in Paris studying history and the social and economic situation in Europe. He comes to Notre Dame with quite as thorough understanding of French as of Belgian conditions and is regarded as a strong addition to the University's faculty.

Cardinal Mercier is profoundly interested in the struggle for Irish independence. Dr. Mercier reports:

"He is watching the developments in Ireland with anxious mind." Dr. Mercier said, "He knows it means much to the whole world to see England and Ireland in agreement." Dr. Mercier's father, now dead, was a brother of the Primate of Belgium.

CATHOLIC NOTES

One hundred thousand Italian Catholic families were recently consecrated to the Sacred Heart, Italy, glorious in her faith and traditions, thus giving a notable example to the world.

Dublin, Sept. 9.—The most notable recent publication here is "Principles of Freedom" by the late Terence MacSwiney. The author was the late Lord Mayor of Cork who after a prolonged hunger-strike died in Brixton jail.

London, Sept. 12.—The bogus Knights of Columbus oath introduced into this country last year by American Protestant organizations is being circulated by the "Protestant Alliance," an organ of extreme Protestant fanatics. The oath is being shamelessly used by political Protestantism as propaganda against maintaining the British legation to the Holy See. The oath was unknown here until introduced by American Protestants.

A bust of Cardinal Mercier, the hero prelate of Belgium, has been presented to New York University by a group of prominent Americans and Belgians and will be placed in the hall of one of the buildings at University Heights. The bust will be unveiled October 10th by Baron Emile de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States who is honorary chairman of the committee which is making the presentation.

Dublin, Sept. 9.—The solemn Triduum prescribed by the Pope in connection with the Seventh Centenary celebrations of the Third Order of St. Francis will be held immediately in all the Franciscan Churches in Ireland. Steps are also being taken for the organization of an All-Ireland Convention of the order in Dublin. The order embraces scores of thousands of members. From September 16 to 18 the great Tertiary International Congress of the Order will be held in Rome. Already 100 Third Order pilgrims from Ireland have arranged to be present at the Congress.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 19.—More than one hundred applications for entrance into Trinity College, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, have been refused because of lack of accommodations, according to an announcement made from the registrar's office, which indicated that 370 young women have registered for the term that begins this week. Practically every State in the union is represented among the registrants and there are students from celebrated European universities, including the Sorbonne, the University of Madrid, and the University of Barcelona.

San Antonio, September 16.—St. Mary's Church, the oldest religious edifice for English speaking people in San Antonio, and one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in the southwest, was severely damaged by the flood which dealt death and destruction in this city last Saturday and Sunday. The damage to the church, which is under the direction of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and of which the Rev. J. H. Quinn, High Commissioner in Constantinople, who congratulated the Provincial of the Assumptionists in the Orient on the happy intervention of Father Ludovic Marselle, "Father Marselle obtained from the conquerors things which, on many points, the injunctions of the powers had been unable to obtain."

Dublin, Sept. 9.—Already two Irish pilgrimages to Lourdes have been organized this year. Rev. D. B. Devlin, O. C. C., the Spiritual director of one of these, relates that people were present at the Shrine from all parts of Europe and from America. He even noticed some Japanese Catholics among the pilgrims. As indicating the prominent position which Ireland now holds in the attention of the world Father Devlin mentions that in some of the shops at Lourdes the pilgrims were able to purchase badges of the Irish Republic colors with a picture of St. Patrick and Shamrock ornamentation. The Bishop of Tarbes gave a special reception at his palace to the Irish pilgrims and expressed the hope that lasting peace would soon be Ireland's. He complimented the Irish pilgrims on their attitude while at Lourdes.