

The bishops add: "Things have become much worse since this was written. Men have been tortured with barbarous cruelty, nor are cases wanting of young women torn undressed from their mothers' care in the darkness of the night."

The manifesto refers to the "re-prints" as "indiscriminate vengeance of savages deliberately wreaked on a whole town or countryside without any proof of its complicity in crime by those who ostensibly are employed by the British Government to protect lives and property."

"This," the bishops declare, "has gone on month after month without restraint, or reproach or public investigation or deterrent punishment on behalf of the authorities; it has continued all the while was horrified; then it was palliated and excused, more than half denied, and less than half rebuked by a minister of the crown, after which it was presented in a false light, and in that light approved by his superior in the British Government."

"Outrage has been connived at, encouraged and apparently organized not by obscure and irresponsible individuals, but by the Government of a mighty empire professing the highest ideals of truth and justice."

COMMENT ON BELFAST OUTBREAKS

Alluding to the Belfast outbreaks they say:

"Only one persecuting section can be found among the Irish people, and perhaps recent sad events may, before it is altogether too late, open all eyes to the iniquity of furnishing a corner of Ulster with a separate government and the deadly instrument of special police to enable it to do the more readily to trample under foot the victims of its intolerance."

"Not by inhuman aggression will the Irish question be settled but by the recognition of the indefensible right of Ireland, as of every other nation, to choose the form of government under which its people are to live."

The bishops demand a full inquiry by a tribunal that will command the confidence of all into the atrocities that have been and are being committed. They conclude:

"It is not idle, rather it is only right, to say that there never was a time when the Irish people could rely on God with more confidence than they will prosper their struggle for freedom while they remain steadfast to the ideals and requirements of their holy faith. It is for a nation of martyrs to cultivate constant self-restraint. Our people were a Christian nation when pagan chaos reigned across the channel. They will remain, please God, a great Christian nation when the new paganism that now prevails there has run its evil course."

THE PRESS ON MACSWINEY

THE EDITORIAL COMMENTS IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS ARE FRIENDLY TO LORD MAYOR

Following are quotations on the tragic death of Mayor MacSwiney taken from the editorial columns of many American secular papers; the headings only are ours:

IT IS NOT THE SAME

"On the surface the status of the Irish problem may have looked yesterday much as it did when Mayor MacSwiney began the long fast which the world has watched with such constant interest. It is not the same. To say that any cause is not affected when men choose to die for it is to disown the teachings of history."

"The subtlest change of the past two months, one difficult to prove by quotation, is the growing conviction even of British Conservatives that there must be a settlement. Toward such a change the daily reports from the bedside of a man starving himself to death for an ideal must powerfully have contributed."—The World, New York.

"IRISH WILL TO RESIST STRENGTHENED"

"After a fast of seventy four days the Lord Mayor of Cork has died. With the exception of the Easter rising in 1916, no Sinn Féin manifestation has received such universal publicity. The newspapers of the world have carried a daily bulletin on the condition of Terence MacSwiney for more than ten weeks, and have brought the Irish question to the attention of many thousands of people hitherto indifferent. In the mass, all references to the subject have been sympathetic, for human nature has not yet lost its respect for the individual who will give his life for a principle. Life is not so cheap as the anti-militarists pretend it has become since the colossal holocaust of the great war. To die for one's country is still held to be the greatest, the supreme sacrifice. Whatever may be said for or against Sinn Féin, there is no doubt that only patriotism could have inspired MacSwiney. Powerful representations were made in England to induce the British Government to extend to this prisoner the treatment previously accorded to political offenders. They were as unsuccessful as the intervention of Viscount Grey, Lord Morley, and other far-sighted spokesmen of enlightened English opinion in the purely political field. The result in both instances is the same, a strengthening of the Irish will to resist and an immense propaganda for Sinn Féin."—The Post, New York.

"TAKES HIS PLACE AMONG THE MARTYRS"

"No one can question his courage, it is impossible to doubt his sincerity. By his death he takes a place among the many martyrs who have given their lives that Ireland may be free; that his renunciation of life will inspire Irish patriots to increased zeal and fortitude seems certain. . . . Essentially his death was a protest against English domination in Ireland, and would have had as much logical force, though not the same emotional effect if he had not been imprisoned."

"This is not to say, however, that he was not ill-treated, together with other Irish patriots, by the harsh and summary application of the Defence of the Realm Act, under which he was kept in jail on one charge or another since January, 1916, with an intermission when he was released in October, 1917, in consequence of a hunger-strike, but for the very reason that his imprisonment was a result of the War act and under which many suffered. Public attention has been given to the nature of the offense charged. It is sufficient that they were not of a criminal sort, but such as patriotism inspires; what matters is the sympathy which his death will win for the cause to which he dedicated his life."—Springfield Republican.

"AT ONCE A TRAGEDY AND A TRIUMPH"

"MacSwiney was not, of course a criminal in any sense. He gave full allegiance to the government maintained in his native land by the Sinn Féin movement and was in rebellion against English authority in Ireland. A successful rebel is always a patriot. If success means that one has carried out to the end, even unto death, the thing he declared he would do, then Terence MacSwiney is a patriot whose name will be enrolled high up in the ranks of those who have given their lives that others might enjoy the blessings of freedom."

"Nowadays the world is ruled by public opinion. Lord Mayor MacSwiney's trial was a farce."

"His predecessor in the Lord Mayorship of Cork was called to his door one night by the police and shot dead in the presence of his wife and family. No one was punished for that crime."

"MacSwiney has exposed English rule of Ireland to the world. No man can give more than his life for a cause. MacSwiney had everything to live for; he was young, had a beautiful wife and child, and with his brains and honesty a reasonable hope of material happiness and prosperity at least in this world. All these he gave and gave willingly in the highest and noblest spirit of patriotism to let the world know in a convincing way of the horrible injustices to which his country has been so long subjected by England."

"MacSwiney's death was at once a tragedy and a triumph."—The Standard Union, Brooklyn.

"NOTHING IS OVER WITH"

"Three months ago nobody on this side of the Atlantic had heard of Terence MacSwiney. Yesterday, when he died on the seventy-fourth morning of his hunger strike, he was known to everybody who reads."

"Whatever MacSwiney's intentions were at the beginning of his hunger strike, it is plain that toward the close—after the King and the Premier had refused to interfere—his aim was to die for the cause he had come to represent. Your Irish nationalist does not split ethical hairs, and to Sinn Féin—probably even to a great number of Nationalists—MacSwiney will appear as much the martyr as any of the men who died as a result of the Easter rising four years ago."

"Some kindly individuals will be inclined to say: 'Well, thank heaven, it's over with.' Unfortunately for the people of the British Isles nothing is over with except MacSwiney's pain. The agony of the Irish problem grows worse. Starving, MacSwiney fed his own cause."—The Herald, New York.

HIS DEATH IS A TRIUMPH

"MacSwiney is dead, but his death is a triumph. In his long endurance contest he has borne all the pain, but in the lifeless body is the evidence of the faith that persists until death. He fought for his country in battle that shed the blood of no enemy, that brought the deeps of physical pain to none but himself, and the depths of mental anguish to himself and those whom he loved, and who in turn rejoiced in his heroism. MacSwiney has left his impress on history; he has done more to help the cause for which he fought than a thousand rifles. He has done for the cause of Ireland's independence what Edith Cavell did for the cause of England, what Nathan Hale did for the cause of America. He will always be one of the engaging and heroic figures of an heroic time."—The Times, Brooklyn.

WILL RANK WITH NATIONAL HEROES

"The death of the Lord Mayor of Cork closes a spectacle of prolonged torture which has deeply saddened the part of the vast audience upon which it was thrust, and saddened a large proportion of the remainder. This has been the mental and moral effect whether the onlooker throughout the world regarded the torture as self-inflicted, or as indirectly inflicted by the hand of an obstinate and brutal Government. Whatever may be said in condemnation of

MacSwiney's hunger protest, as foolish, futile or immoral, and what ever may be said in defense of the unyielding attitude of the British Government, there are few persons who will not agree that this prison tragedy is one of the most pathetic, as well as one of the most extraordinary known to modern civilized history. Even with the callousness that has come upon us all, more or less, because of almost daily familiarity during the last six years with human suffering, the protracted agony of MacSwiney's torture chamber has affected the least sympathetic. Rightly or wrongly, he will be ranked hereafter by millions of people with national heroes and martyrs like Joan of Arc and Edith Cavell; and Lloyd George will be set down by MacSwiney's admirers with the executioners of the Maid of Orleans and the English victim of German militarism."—The Sun, Baltimore.

"MUST FACE FACTS AND APPLY RULES OF CIVILIZED PROCEDURE"

"The death of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, calls tragic attention to an issue which is troubling hundreds of thousands of men and women on both sides of the Atlantic."

"Who ever partisan opinion may be regarding the wisdom or the efficacy of the Lord Mayor's action, one fact stands out clear beyond doubt or quibble. Great Britain has blundered."

"The British Government has fumbled the greatest problem that has confronted the nation in home affairs in the present generation; has hesitated when decision was necessary; has tried to compromise when a constructive policy was demanded; has used the might of an empire to suppress what millions solemnly believe to be their birthright of liberty."

"The problem of Irish independence cannot be solved by a policy of silence or suppression. The quicker the British Government faces the facts and tries, without evasion, to apply the rules of civilized procedure to solve the question the better for the peace of mind of the whole world. If the death of Terence MacSwiney shocks the mind of England to a realization of this basic truth the Lord Mayor of Cork will not have died in vain."—The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.

NEVER SUCCEEDED

"For good or for ill, the death of Terence MacSwiney ends the long controversy whether he should have been released or not, a controversy on which the British press was divided, and the English people were divided, but friends of Irish independence all over the world were absolutely a unit. Lloyd George has let the Lord Mayor of Cork die."

"Opinions will always differ as to the logic of MacSwiney's course. The Church to which he belonged will have to determine whether he was a 'suicide' or not, in order to say whether he may or may not be buried in consecrated ground. But one thing is beyond debate. When a man says he believes in any cause and dies, no matter how, for his belief, his conscientiousness cannot be questioned."

"In any case, more than two thirds of the people of Ireland and about the same proportion of men of Irish stock in Canada, in Australia in South Africa and in the United States who look upon MacSwiney as a martyr. The increase of bitterness that must result from this is gravely regrettable. The prospect has been defied by Lloyd George. The Premier seems resolved to stand or fall with the policy of coercion. That policy has never been successful in Ireland."—The Eagle, Brooklyn.

"OBSTINACY OF LLOYD GEORGE"

"To let this thing come about, just at this time, when the trouble in Ireland is likely to flame into something far more formidable than it has as yet appeared, was a grave mistake of policy on the part of the British Government. Without regard to the technical merits of his imprisonment, it would have been far better to have released the prisoner. But as it is, an opportunity, at least, for conciliation, has been thrown away by the obstinacy of the Lloyd George Cabinet, which was out of sympathy in this matter with millions of citizens of the United States, with many Englishmen of note, and with King George himself."—Boston Post.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY GETS UNIQUE GIFT

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

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Catholic University of America has just received a unique gift which will place it in the front rank of the New World centers of learning on Latin-American subjects. Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Brazilian diplomat, historian, and man of letters, has donated his entire library and art collections to the Catholic University of America, as the nucleus of a comprehensive Latin-American institute, which will stand for the intellectual relations of both Americas in quite the same way as the Pan-American Union represents their commercial interests.

GIFTS VALUE \$500,000

The library of Dr. Lima consists of 30,000 volumes, and among the art objects is a seventeenth century Brazilian landscape by the Dutch artist, F. Post, a companion of the

one offered to the Brazilian Government for \$75,000. Dr. Lima's library and art objects, according to the opinion of experts, could not be duplicated today for half a million dollars.

In his act of donation the generous donor says:

"I chose the Catholic University because, a Catholic myself, I could not forget that all the so-called Latin America is Catholic, and that represents another tie binding very closely the two continents."

Dr. Lima was Brazilian minister to Belgium in 1914, when shortly before the outbreak of war, he retired from the diplomatic service, after twenty-five years of "most distinguished labor." The learned societies of Portuguese and Spanish countries, as well as their governments, have conferred upon him their highest honors. He is a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, Rio de Janeiro; Portuguese Academy, Lisbon; Royal Spanish Academy of Languages, Madrid; Royal Spanish Academy of History, Madrid; Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London; Junta de Historia, Buenos Aires, etc. Dr. Lima is one of the ten Knight Commanders of the Portuguese Order of Santiago, one of the greatest distinctions conferred in Europe. In 1911 he inaugurated at Paris, with a course of twelve lectures on Brazilian history, the Chair of Brazilian Studies in the Sorbonne; in 1915-1916 he inaugurated, also with a course of twenty-five lectures, the Chair of Latin-American History and Economics at Harvard University. He has also lectured in the leading American universities on Latin America, as well as in Louvain, Buenos Aires, Cordoba and La Plata, Argentina.

CANTERBURY PRIMATE CALLS NATION TO PRAYER FOR IRELAND

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

London, Oct. 15.—The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has called upon the whole nation to unite in prayer for Ireland. In his appeal the Archbishop says:

"Among many problems two at least are outstanding—Ireland distracted from end to end; the endeavor on either side thwarted by prejudice or inflamed by passion; statesmanship flouted or powerless, and liberty trampled; while capable men are striving eagerly, but in vain, to find a reasonable pathway through the darkening turmoil and the fog."

"The appeal is remarkable in its way, because in former generations an appeal for prayer from such a quarter would have amounted, in fact, to an appeal for the support of one side. But the Archbishop's call is clearly a call to prayer for both parties in the struggle that is now going on."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

VENERABLE BISHOP GROUARD, O. M. I., ON HIS PASTORAL VISITATIONS

The Venerable Vicar Apostolic of Athabasca is eighty years old, and has spent fifty-eight of them as a missionary. His work is vast and is developing, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the venerable prelate, who is not discouraged by either the severity of the climate or the difficulties of long journeys.

"I set out at the beginning of June, going by way of Peace River, when I was told that I should have a comfortable trip by steamboat as far as Lake Athabasca and indeed everything went well as far as Fort Vermilion, where our St. Henry Mission is situated. I contemplated paying a brief visit here to the Fathers, Brothers and Sisters, with their pupils, and at once continuing my journey, but the boat which should have come from Lake Athabasca and taken us down again had not arrived. As there are no telegraphs here we did not know how many days' delay would be ours and we decided that if the boat was not there by Sunday the fifth we should go by canoe with Father Rault, the superior of St. Henry, and a Canadian. Meanwhile we would give a mission to the Indians of Little Red River. On Sunday they all received Communion at my Mass and afterwards attended the High Mass, at which they sang with splendid spirit the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, and hymns in their own tongue."

"In the afternoon we loaded our baggage in the canoe placed at our disposal by the commissary of the fort and we set out on the long trip of 300 miles to Lake Athabasca, where we were anxious to arrive in order to celebrate the feast of the Sacred Heart, on the following Friday at the mission of the Nativity. Father Rault and his companion took turns at the oars, while I was at the helm."

"The Indians who came to the chapel at Red River had asked us to stop at Grande Ile, about 40 miles from Fort Vermilion, where they had left their wives and children. Thanks to the current and despite some reverses we reached there about eleven at night and it may be well to bear in mind that in this region there is no light at this season of the year. As soon as we had landed we set up our tent, made a fire and prepared our supper, after which Father Rault heard confessions. We said our Masses early in

the morning, gave Communion to the good Indian women and once more entered our canoe.

"In the afternoon we encountered several canoes and discovered that they belonged to a caravan of Indians who were going to Red River. They also had left their wives and children somewhat in the rear, at the mouth of a small river. By good fortune we reached the spot they had designated about eight in the evening. We heard confessions of these poor women and gave them Communion. Their husbands had left to take to the markets which the Hudson's Bay Company and a Paris house have established at Red River the furs which they had hunted during the winter and which they were going to barter for articles of which they stood in need. They left no provisions in their camp and fed themselves by killing wild animals. While awaiting their return the women scare rabbits and when rabbits are scarce, as was the case this year, they are exposed to hunger. We had not many provisions, since we had brought only what was necessary for the journey, but the little we gave to these poor women was received with many 'merci'—the words 'merci' and 'bon jour' are known everywhere in the Canadian North, where the French were the first explorers."

"We embarked once more on the river which brought us swiftly among islands covered with beautiful trees or along shores whose aspects varied at every turn. My companions never wearied of admiring the landscape, which was new to them. They were especially charmed with the view from Pointe à la Paix. It was there that in former times the Indians, wearied with their incessant wars, used to meet to smoke the peace pipe, whence the name given to the river both in French and English. The natives continue to call it as they did formerly Amiskweyiniwepig, Beaver River."

"This Peace Point is really very pretty. On the level of the water stretch long gypsum beds of dazzling whiteness, streaked with reddish and yellowish masses of earth; above, the fertile plain is strewn with aspen trees, sometimes forming a bouquet. For pasture for this plain come the buffaloes, the last remnants of vast herds which formerly roamed the wide plains of the West. The Canadian Government, rightly desiring to preserve these interesting animals, has forbidden both Indians and white men to hunt them."

"At the Nativity Mission I was happy to meet my coadjutor, Bishop Jousseaume, dear Father Ledoussal,

who seems in good health despite his eighty-six years and his infirmities. Father de Chambeuil, always active despite the rheumatism which has taken up its permanent abode with him, and Father Jasler, the Benjamin of the Vicariate."—(To be continued.)

We propose to continue in next week's issue with the apostolic Bishop throughout his pastoral journey. Catholics will be edited with the zeal which inspires at the great age of the missionary Bishop such devotedness to the salvation of souls.

The Catholic Church Extension Society has a good missionary and his faithful priests and has enjoyed visits from him while passing through Toronto. We ask for assistance for such men of God knowing well that our appeal carries with it a double blessing. Do not forget the missions!

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'Donnell, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Previously acknowledged	\$8,836 58
Fred Gilbert, Kenora.....	10 00
MASS INTENTIONS	
C. R. Armstrong, Lakefield	\$3 00
A. Friend, Blackville.....	2 00
Rita Cullen, Hope River....	3 00
H. Prendergast, Soc. Ont.	7 00
Mrs. J. G. Good, Pinewood	1 00

RUTHENIAN APPEAL

Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Summer-

side..... 10 00

POISON GAS OF CALUMNY DEFAMES IRISH PEOPLE

IRISH BISHOP DENOUNCES REPORTS CIRCULATED CONCERNING RECENT EVENTS

Dublin, Oct. 25.—Bishop Fogarty, addressing the Irish Catholic Truth Conference, in Dublin, denounced speeches being made and reports being circulated on the continent defaming the people of Ireland.

"One would imagine from these reports," he said, "that Catholic Ireland had become a den of irreligious anarchists, cut-throats and rogues. The speeches in the House of Commons, in the past week, are an illustration of the purpose to sear the small nation by the poison gas of calumny. But a nation with a thoroughly Catholic heart cannot be quered. It may be overpowered, but

QUEEN OF ANFOURLE BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,696 27

M. P. Ryan, River Ryan... 2 00

ST. ANTHONY'S BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,005 80

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$2,023 03

A. Friend, Malden... 5 00

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Previously acknowledged... \$827 60

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,573 87

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURRE

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ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$248 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$218 00

ROYAL ROULE BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$665 25

LITTLE FLOWER BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$431 58

SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURRE

Previously acknowledged... \$1,014 45

J. M. C. Boyle..... 5 00

Members of League, St. Columban..... 13 00

To convince an enemy of his fault and to make of him a friend is the sweetest and noblest revenge.

One of Four Millions



(A Photograph Direct from the War-Stricken Area)

\$1 per Month Preserves the Life of One Child

Millions of war orphans in Central Europe are growing up undernourished and stunted. Thousands of them are dying of typhus, tuberculosis and small-pox. There is almost a complete lack of the nourishing foods growing children need, of clothing, of doctors, nurses and medical supplies. The condition of the children is pitiable in the extreme. Upon this coming generation depends largely whether these nations will be healthy and right-minded or a hot-bed of anarchy and degeneracy—a menace to the world.

It has been found by experience that the cost of caring for a waif child is approximately three dollars per month; that of the supplies that are required by imports about one dollar is needed; and therefore the dollar that we provide, together with the local support of local governments, local municipalities, local charities and local services practically preserves the life of one child.

The British Empire War Relief Fund will be administered in Europe by the British Red Cross in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies. Send your contribution care of:

The Canadian Red Cross

Enclosed find { cheque money order for \$..... each

as my contribution to the Canadian Red Cross Society for European Relief.

Name.....

Address.....

Please send your contribution to the local Red Cross Branch or to The Canadian Red Cross, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.