

The Catholic Record.

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

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SENSITIVENESS

Time was, I shrank from what was right,
From fear of what was wrong;
I would not brave the sacred fight,
Because the foe was strong.

But now I cast that finer sense
And sorer shame aside;
Such dread of sin was indolence,
Such aim at Heaven was pride!

So, when my Saviour calls, I rise,
And calmly do my best;
Leaving to Him, with silent eyes
Of hope and fear, the rest.

I step, I mount, where He has led;
Men count my haltings o'er—
I know them; yet, though self I
dread,
I love His precept more.

—CARDINAL NEWMAN

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRISH REPUBLICANS ASK QUESTIONS

Irish Republicans are attacking British power from a new angle; they are asking members of the Army of Occupation in Ireland to examine their position in the light of Britain's declared War aims.

How long are you going to be made the tools of hypocritical Ministers, who gamble with your blood and your lives and lead you to the slaughter on false war cries? The Republican Irish ask.

With five million Britons, among them many of the soldiers' relatives, affected by lack of employment, the question propounded by the Sinn Feiners may evoke a startling response by and by.

The Irish Republican interrogation of "Tommy Atkins" is done by means of handbills. Any Irish newspaper which would dare to print such an appeal would be seized, its plant destroyed and its staff thrown into prison twenty-four hours after the publication of the article. The handbill is one of the Sinn Feiners' substitutes for the suppressed or intimidated newspapers. One of those handbills circulated among the forces of the Crown in Ireland has just reached New York. As it has the merit of brevity and may yet turn out to be a historic little document, here it is:

"YOU MEN IN KEAKI
"Will you answer this question: For what purpose did you fight in the War? Hear Mr. Lloyd George's answer:

"The cause for which we are struggling in this great War is that the rights of nations, however small, are as sacred as the rights of the biggest Empire." (Mr. Lloyd George, Feb. 4, 1917).

"You must set up a government which the people want otherwise it would be an outrage on all the principles for which we fought in the War." (Mr. Lloyd George, April 16, 1919).

"Do you think that the manner in which you are used to govern Ireland with tanks, machine guns and fixed bayonets is otherwise than an outrage on all the principles for which the War was fought?"

"What do the Irish people want?"
"Not one square inch of England's soil, but their own country, in the cause of which they are as ready to die as you are in the cause of yours."

"How long are you going to be made tools of hypocritical Ministers, who gamble with your blood and your lives, and lead you to the slaughter on false war cries?"
"Use your brains! Think it out for yourselves!"

SAFETY FIRST TACTICS
Taking a Mayor of an Irish city around with a raiding British force on a motor lorry to protect the raiders is a new form of strategy adopted in Ireland by British officials. In Kilkenny, a historic city in the province of Leinster, even before that place was put under martial law, the Mayor, P. de Loughry, was arrested without any charge having been made against him and used as a shield by a party of police. He was taken from his home, while in delicate health and without sufficient clothing, and removed to the headquarters of the military and police at Instigoe. When the "Black and Tans" and Royal Irish Constabulary go out to make searches Mayor de Loughry is given a conspicuous place on their lorry and is held under armed guard while the searches are being conducted.

The Mayor's brother, L. de Loughry, has drawn the attention of Commander Kenworthy, a member of the British Parliament, and Arthur Henderson, the British Labor leader, to this act of military despotism, but Mr. de Loughry, in his letter, makes it plain that he only wants to know what charge there is against his brother. He wrote: "Neither the Mayor nor I would be a party to any sort of appeal, either for justice or mercy, to the British Government." Mr. de Loughry himself has been arrested and thrown into prison since his letter to the

British Members of Parliament was published.

But making hostages of public officials is not the latest in British military strategy. From Paris comes the sensational statement that Irish girls are now used as shields from behind whose shelter the "Black and Tans" are operating. The Rev. James J. Troy, Chaplain-General of the American forces on the Rhine, who had been on a visit to Ireland, made this charge public when he reached the French capital on his way back to resume his duties with the American soldiers.

THE SAVING SENSE OF HUMOR

There is only a short step between tragedy and comedy in Ireland. "The saving sense of humor" has played a large part in sustaining the Irish people through all the trials and oppressions of long centuries. A writer in a Dublin paper, in the midst of all the tragic happenings, comes out with a suggestion which would make it possible to refer to a lie of the d with the dash after it type even in the politest society without offending the most conventional storker for the proprieties in speech. He writes:

"In our catechism—just as we have the distinction drawn between venial sin and mortal sin—there should now be two new questions added:

"Q.—How many kinds of lies are there?
"A.—Two.
"Q.—What are they?
"A.—A "white" lie and a "Green-wood."

ROGUES FALLING OUT
"The Black and Tans," who have been frequently charged with stealing from residences and places of business which they have raided, have begun to rob one another. An auxiliary constable (that is the official title of the rank and file of the "Black and Tans") was charged before a court-martial in Cork with holding several members of the Crown forces, including a "Black and Tan" cadet. The auxiliary, with the aid of two others, took the revolver away from his officer, robbed him of five pounds in cash and later in the evening robbed a plain clothes constable. He warned the latter to keep his mouth shut when he got back to the station and, in answer to a question, said he was after money, not revolvers or ammunition. Another plain clothes constable whom the "Black and Tans" tried to rob refused to put up his hands.

THE "ULSTER" PARLIAMENT
Just to embarrass the Sinn Feiners and help the Empire, the Ulster Unionists are preparing to establish their "parliament" under the provisions of the so-called Home Rule Bill. The followers of Sir Edward Carson are a minority of the population of Ulster, but they are to have a whole "parliament" all to themselves and will not be mixed up with or dependent on the mere Irish. But they are confronted with a situation which has a streak of the comical in it. They are ready for their "parliament," but they have no parliament building, while the south, east and west of Ireland has a parliament house in the old house at College Green, Dublin, but will not accept the mock legislation which the British Government offers as a substitute for freedom.

BARKIS IS WILLIN
Lord Decies, who married an American heiress a few years ago, has announced that he is ready to be a candidate in some South of Ireland constituency, to give a start to the "Southern" parliament, but he finds himself in the situation of an old maid waiting for a proposition of marriage—all dressed up and ready, but with no one in sight to give a word of hope or encouragement.

THE "HUNS" ALLOWED FOOD TO REACH PRISONERS
While the World War was going on British politicians and publicists made frequent charges that prisoners of war in the prison camps of the Central Powers were ill fed and ill clothed—the voice of British indignation over the treatment of the prisoners reached the ears of the whole world. Now, from the internment camp at Ballykinlar, on the shores of Dundrum Bay, in County Down, comes the story that the Irish political prisoners who are held there, on suspicion of being Republicans, without trial, are suffering from lack of food and clothing. These complaints are made in letters from prisoners in the camp to their friends, and the relatives of the interned men are not permitted to forward parcels containing the needed supplies to them. It has even been charged that a priest has been prohibited from visiting the camp.

There are many indications that the situation in Ireland is attracting the attention of other nations and arousing sympathy for the Irish people because of the cruelty of the oppression to which they are subjected. A message from Rome states that a move for intervention between England and Ireland has been made in the Italian Chamber.

The Socialist Party has introduced a motion on the Irish question stating that the Parliament of Italy is faithful to the principles of Self-Determination of peoples, and that steps should be taken by Italy, in full accord with other States, to end the tragic situation existing between England and Ireland.

NATHANIEL ROGERS

The British Government, pretending that they were needed to "maintain order," but in reality wanting to use them for the purpose of stirring up religious hatred and strife, recently organized a large force of North of Ireland Orangemen into what is known as Ulster Special Constables. Those fanatics have been drilled and armed and many of them have been sent to do duty in the North of Ireland. One of them who remained in his native North has shown what a pillar of law and order he is. Nathaniel Rogers, one of those Ulster Special Constables, who has "a takin' way wi' him," broke into the residence of a Mrs. Sarah Ann Fitzpatrick (a mere Papist, by the sound of her name) at Rathfriland, County Down, when he was stationed and robbed her husband of five pounds in cash. It happened that Rogers celebrated his success "not wisely but too well" and sustained injuries in the course of the celebration which necessitated treatment at the Newry, County Down, General Hospital, where he was arrested. If he goes to jail, law and order will lose a staunch supporter and the British Empire a loyal subject.

SUMMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

REPRISALS THAT AID SINN FEIN
BRITISH GENERAL SAYS PEACE ONLY BY COOPERATION WITH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT
London Daily News

A striking report on the situation in Ireland has been issued by General Sir Henry Lawson, who has returned after visiting the country as an envoy of the Peace with Ireland Council.

The result of his investigations, constitutes an impartial survey of the position by a distinguished soldier.

Sir Henry Lawson is the son of an Irish judge, and has twice served in Ireland. He held the Northern Command in 1915-16, and was Inspector-General of Communications in Italy in 1917-18.

POLICE CULPRITS
General Sir Henry Lawson's report takes the form of a letter to Lord Henry Cavendish Bantick, President of the Peace with Ireland Council.

After emphasizing that during the four days he was in Ireland he met persons of all grades of political thought, General Sir Henry Lawson divides his report into two sections, one relating to reprisals and the other dealing with the Sinn Fein position and point of view. As the subject of reprisals, he says:

"There is no doubt in my mind as to the general accuracy of the reports of the reprisals which have reached this country through the press, and there can be no question whatever that this form of remedy was extensively and generally carried out, especially by Black and Tans and by cadets.

Reprisals appeared to have been originally commenced by the troops at Fermoy, when soldiers wrecked positions at the town in revenge for what had happened to some of their comrades. On that occasion, and on a few subsequent ones of reprisals on the part of the Army, the cause was genuine and spontaneous outbursts of feeling aroused in young and somewhat undisciplined soldiers.

"There was nothing of a calculated nature and certainly no question of the regimental officer or of the superior military authorities approving of the same.

"The strings of discipline were soon tightened with satisfactory results, and I got the same reply in all quarters in respect to the army. The troops, if not popular, are, at any rate, very much less unpopular than the 'Black and Tans,' and the Cadets. Their manners are very much better, no animosity is displayed towards the inhabitants; they behave, and on the whole have behaved, extremely well under trying circumstances, and it was pleasing to hear that even now the natural mutual goodwill between civilians and soldiers serving in Ireland is very far from extinct.

PLANNING OF REPRISALS
"It was very different, however, with the 'Black and Tans' and Cadets. It probably would have been impossible had I tried to find out to what extent the policy of collective reprisals so widely carried out by the 'Black and Tans' and by the Cadets was suggested and approved from above; that it received something more than tacit approval was obvious from many public utterances.

"The plan adopted was, when the Irish Republican Army had committed some offence, generally killing, in a locality, to burn or destroy things which would hit the community generally in the hope that the fear of such punishment in the future would impel the community to make the 'I. R. A.' desist; in fact to terrorise the district into taking the needed steps.

"I understand that this system of collective responsibility and collective punishment has been adopted elsewhere, and has even been recommended; this policy has never, however, received publicly expressed official approval, despite its extensive practice.

"I was not able to discover whether the 'Black and Tans' and Cadets received their instructions from the Castle or from the Irish Office in London.

"The instruments of this policy, as a whole, had no previous touch with Ireland. They were especially enlisted for a specific job, and in the eyes of most of them, they were engaged in a campaign against the Irish people for the suppression of acts of violence against police and soldiery.

"So far as could be judged, they seemed to have treated the whole population on the same lines, and their point of view seemed to be that of military forces operating in an enemy country against guerrilla warfare, very much like the Germans in France in 1870 and in Belgium in 1914.

"It is quite safe to say that though they have terrorised some regions into quiet, they have done more than has happened for centuries to increase the numbers who dislike English rule. In this way—a little dreamt of way—they have served the cause of self-government in Ireland.

"Apart from the collective punishment which came to a climax at Cork, the 'Black and Tans' and Cadets have also been engaged in individual reprisals, viz., the shooting and killing of men whom they knew belonged to the I. R. A., and indeed of others. Mistakes had been made, the innocent were sometimes killed for the guilty, and there seemed little doubt that these individual killings amounted to at least the same number as that of the servants of the Crown disposed of by the I. R. A.

AN UNSOUND THEORY
Reviewing the Sinn Fein position, General Lawson comments on the theory put forward by Sir Hamar Greenwood that the murders and attacks upon the Crown forces have been in the main the work of a few hundred desperadoes of the ruffian class, who terrorised the otherwise peaceful inhabitants of Ireland, and that once these men had been killed or rounded up Ireland would be released from the reign of terror, and would gladly put into force the measure of Home Rule which had just received the Royal assent.

It was doubtless in this belief that the Government directed, or winked at, the policy of collective reprisals, and the more sanguine among them might say that a month or so of this policy would have the desired effect.

"So far as I could get at the facts," Sir Henry continued, "they in no way fit in with this theory. The Sinn Fein organisation and the Irish Republican Army seem to be particularly free from ruffians of the professional type, and the killing of police and others were almost certainly done by members of the I. R. A., acting under military orders, young men imbued with no personal feelings against the victims, with no entries to their record, and probably then shedding blood for the first time in their lives.

"The captains of the Volunteers appear to be always quite young men, farmers' sons, for the most part, some of them schoolmasters; as a class, most of them with a good deal of education, ignorant of the world, perhaps, but transparently sincere and single-minded idealists, highly religious for the most part with an almost mystical sense of their duty to their country.

"These men gave to the task of organising the Volunteers their best in mind and spirit. They fought against drunkenness and self-indulgence, and it is no exaggeration to say that, as a class, they represented all that was best in the countryside.

WHICH MURDERS AND WHICH REPRISALS
General Lawson traces the later growth of the Sinn Fein movement, how Government activity in combating the menace to their authority intensified the effort to spread Sinn Fein. Action and recourse to force developed on both sides, and men threatened the existence of the I. R. A. were marked out for killing.

"The victims," says General Lawson, "were doubtless selected and sentences passed on them, and the so-called execution devolved on men of the I. R. A., and were carried out by order." Reprisals came along with counter-killing by "Black and Tans" and cadets, and warfare of this nature extended on both sides.

No one, least of all himself, says General Lawson, wished to excuse such acts as the Dublin murders, but if justice was to be their guide it was essential to realise that they had their counterpart on the side of the Crown, and that such a state of affairs had arisen that it was often necessary to ask which were the murders and which were the reprisals.

"It is important," General Lawson concludes, to bring out that this business is something more than the work of a couple of hundred unscrupulous ruffians—that there is the spirit of a nation behind the organisation, not indeed in favour of murder, but on the whole sympathetic with it, and believing that those who belong to the I. R. A. are fighting for the cause of the Irish people.

"Lastly, it is well to remember that the Sinn Fein movement generally, since its inception, has done much for and left its mark on the Irish people. It has helped its culture, revived its literature, and developed the spirit of nationalism.

It must be evident to the Irish Government that it has developed and possesses great powers of organisation. No settlement for peace in Ireland can be really satisfactory which fails to secure the co-operation of the Sinn Fein movement."

RUSSIANS JOIN THE CHURCH
THE OUTLOOK FOR CATHOLICITY NOW CONSIDERED MORE FAVORABLE

A recent despatch from the Roman correspondent of the National Catholic Welfare Council quoted the Rev. D. Kalpensky, a native Catholic priest of Russia, who was visiting Rome, to the effect that at Karkoy a congregation of six thousand adherents of the Shismatic Orthodox Church had been converted in a body to Catholicity, and that many other signs indicated that the native Russians were very receptive to Catholic teaching.

The letter came to the attention of Rev. F. A. Palmieri, O. S. A. author of several books on Russia and the Near East, and recognized as an authority on these subjects, who writes in part as follows:

"In Father Kalpensky's book, 'La Chiesa Russica,' published in 1908, it was stated that in Russia under a liberal regime, the Catholic Church would have found a wide field for the exercise of her Apostolic zeal. The earliest proof of that assertion is to be found in the first stage of the Russian revolution. In fact, in 1905, the conversions of Russians to the Catholic faith numbered about 500,000.

"The Russian official church is at present in the throes of revolution. It is being purified by a river of blood, and any church, experiencing martyrdom, approaches the Catholic Church, provided her sacraments are valid. So far it is reported, 21 Metropolitans and Bishops have been tortured and killed. The martyrdom of Metrofan and Hieromogen reminds us of the 'exquisitissima supplicia' of Nero.

"If there is hope of a conversion of Russia to Catholicism, the movement will have to spring from the clergy. The hundred millions of Russian mujiks are illiterate. They know nothing of the religious conflict between the East and the West.

"It is the first time that Russian Bishops have called for the help of the Pope in their distress. The movement towards an understanding with the Catholic Church is headed by three Bishops, Gregorii of Ekaterinburg, Silvester of Omsk, and Andrei of Ufa. The last one Prince Ukhtomski before his entrance into monastic life is famous for his democratic tendencies.

"Silvester of Omsk wrote a beautiful letter to Benedict XV., imploring his help, and the Pope answered him promising his prayers. Gregorii of Ekaterinburg spoke of the Pope as the successor of Saint Peter and of the admirable unity of the Catholic Church.

"Another Russian writer says: 'The strength of the Catholic Church is derived from her Catholicity, and (to use a modern expression) from its internationalism. The Russian Church, on the contrary, being a national church, rests upon her own individual forces. Reunion therefore, and the revival of Christianity, cannot take place without Rome.'

POPE LEO XIII. ON DISARMAMENT
In view of the great movement among statesmen and peoples for general disarmament, the words of Pope Leo XIII., written nearly fifty years ago, may be profitably recalled:

"We behold the condition of Europe. For many years past peace has been rather an appearance than a reality. Possessed with mutual suspicions, almost all the nations are vying with one another in equipping themselves with military armaments. Inexperienced youths are removed from parental direction and control, to be thrown amid the dangers of the soldier's life; robust young men are taken from agriculture, or ennobling studies, or trade, or the arts, to be put under arms. Hence, the treasures of State are exhausted by the enormous expenditure, the national resources are frittered away, and as it were, armed peace, which now prevails, cannot last much longer. Can this be the normal condition of human society? Not we cannot escape from this situation, and obtain true peace, except by the aid of Jesus Christ. For to renounce ambition and covetousness and envy—the chief instigators of war—nothing is more fitted than the Christian virtues and, in particular, the virtue of justice; for, by its exercise, both the law of nations and the faith of treaties may be maintained inviolate, and the bonds of brotherhood continue unbroken. If men are but convinced that justice exalteth a nation."

CATHOLIC NOTES
The oldest building in Rio Janeiro is the Church of St. Sebastian, begun two years after the city was founded by Estacio de Sa, in 1565.

Twenty-six countries are now represented diplomatically at the Holy See. This is a gain of twelve countries since 1914, as shown by official communications of the Vatican.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Scotland, rejoices in the possession of a relic of St. Andrew, the National Patron of Scotland. On a recent Sunday it was exposed for the veneration of the faithful all day and carried at night in procession.

Plymouth, Dec. 24.—Miss Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn, who is the only Catholic magistrate in Devonshire, was at the Okehampton magistrates' court sworn in as a justice of the peace, and took her seat on the bench of magistrates. The chairman of the bench in welcoming Miss Calmady-Hamlyn on behalf of the assembled justices, said that women always had displayed a fine sense of justice.

Rome Dec. 31.—Father Evarius, worker among the South American lepers, is to be commemorated by a magnificent hall which is about to be erected in his native city. Father Evarius died in South America last spring. For many years he had labored as a member of the Salesian missions in that country. He came to be known as the "Father of the Lepers."

Even in the bigoted and intolerant State of Georgia, the work of converting the negroes is progressing favorably. The Lyons African Missionaries started their work in that State with 100 Catholics and two miserable missions. Today there are six churches with schools and about 1,400 Catholics, nearly all converts.

With an enrollment of 1,079, the law school of Georgetown University now has the largest registration of any law school in America, and one that breaks all previous records, according to an announcement made by Hugh J. Fegan, assistant to the dean. Georgetown graduates in every State in the Union participated in the anniversary ceremonies which were held in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the school on December 4.

The Court of Appeals in Paris has just confirmed a judgment imposing a fine on a Socialist who was running for deputy in the Department of Isere. A claim for damages was also granted against him. This candidate had been found guilty of saying in one of his campaign speeches that the Clergy had been running from the War; upon which a complaint was lodged against him by 87 priests of the Department of Isere, 70 of whom had been mobilized, and a number either disabled or awarded special honors.

Courtesy he extended several months ago to an aged worshipper has made Joseph A. Boyle, sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, richer by \$80,000. Boyle returned recently from Ireland, where he said he was called by lawyers of the late Daniel Cassidy of Cork, who had bequeathed him the money. "Mr. Cassidy was in New York recently and he came often to the Cathedral," Boyle said. "I tried to be nice to him as I do to everybody. I answered his questions and showed him every little attention I could. When he left he remarked he would 'remember me in his will.'"

Cardinal Gasparri has addressed a letter of congratulation and encouragement to the "Presidente" of the Toulon Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This society was specially organized in view of doing away with the bull fighting. His Eminence wrote: "If human barbarity is still so manifestly manifested in bull fighting, the Church shall no doubt maintain a ban, as in the past, on all such shameful and bloody shows. Consequently, the Holy Father takes pleasure in expressing his deep satisfaction to the Toulon Society and also conveys his earnest wishes for a full success in all subsequent endeavors which are as worthy as they are necessary."

New York, Jan. 3.—Nearly five thousand worshippers attended an impressive joint service of the Episcopal and Eastern Orthodox churches, held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon. This service was the first of the kind held here under official sanction. The service included the singing of hymns by the choir of St. John the Divine and the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, and brief addresses by bishops and archbishops prominent in Christian work in this country and Europe. The chief theme in all addresses was relief for the suffering and starving women and children of Russia. At the end of the addresses Dean Robbins proposed prayers. "For one who was not a member of any of the churches represented, His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, who is ill in Baltimore."