

# 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, AUGUST 13, 1921

2235

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus  
HOW CARSONIA CELEBRATED THE TRUCE

Irish newspapers to hand give us some startling information which the carefully edited cables hardly hinted at. It regards the Christian spirit in which Carsonia celebrated the news of the Irish truce in Cookstown, County Tyrone. A street in which a number of poor Catholics resided was besieged, the houses wrecked and burned, and the residents just escaped with their lives. In Newry district four young men and a young woman suspected of being Sinn Feiners, were taken from their homes in the dead of the night and murdered. In Belfast the lives of twenty people, supposed to be of Sinn Fein sympathies, were taken; more than a hundred were wounded; a great number of the Sinn Feiners' homes were wrecked, and burned, and one hundred and fifty families had to flee their residences, and have since been housed in public halls in the Catholic quarter of the City. Such is the characteristic way in which the solemn truce was instituted, by the blameless Carsonites, who proclaimed to the world that they "dare not trust themselves to the mercies of an intolerant Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin."

### WORSE THAN THE BLACK AND TANS

It is well to note, and to emphasize the fact, that the men who are chiefly responsible for these crimes in Carsonia, are the Orange Constables who were organized six months ago for the purpose of "preserving law and order" in Northeastern Ireland. Both the Special Constables of the "A" Class who are permanently in uniform, and get half a guinea a day for venting their sixteenth century bigotry upon all neighbors who differ in religious persuasion from themselves—and the constables of the "B" Class who are Orangemen employed at their ordinary occupation during the day and who, at night, are supplied with rifle, revolver, ammunition and five shillings per night fee, for imposing their brand of law and order in dead of night upon all unfortunates of a different religious persuasion. The horrors performed during eighteen months by the notorious Black and Tans so filled the eyes of the world, that little or no notice was taken of the institution of this murderous banditti in Carsonia, and the world can hardly be made to realize that as compared with these fanatic bigots of the Northeastern corner, the Black and Tans may almost be said to be Christians and gentlemen, and the world has little idea of the life of nerve-racking terror which is being lived by minority Nationalists who are condemned to exist under the rule of these Orange Constables.

### HORRIFYING SCENES

It was in the district of the Shank Hill in Belfast that 150 Nationalist families were driven forth from their wrecked and burning homes, and forced to seek shelter where they could, many of them being accommodated in the halls in the Falls district. As they ran from their homes, the Belfast Orangemen, who "fear to be left at the mercy of an intolerant Dublin legislature," pursued those hunted creatures even in death—pursued their corpses to the graveside. At the funerals of two of the victims who had been dragged out of their bed in the dead of night, and brutally beaten to death, scenes of the most horrifying nature," says the Freeman's Journal, were witnessed. "While the funeral of Malachy Halfpenny, one of the murdered men, was passing down Cromlin road, thousands of Unionists collected along the route, yelling in savage frenzy 'To h— with the Pope' and using revilingly filthy epithets. This was persisted in from Leopold street to Carlisle Circus, a distance of about three quarters of a mile. Missiles were thrown at various points, at the mourners, despite the fact that the route was lined by armed police. In several cases the military were compelled to get off the armored cars to clear a passage for the cortege. The side streets along the route were packed with blaspheming mobs."

In the case of William Kerr, another of the victims, similar scenes were witnessed in the neighborhood of his late residence on the Old Lodge road. As the funeral procession wended its way along the Falls road, Unionist mobs collected in streets abutting and screamed their frenzied hatred of the Pope at the sorrowing family of the dead. To compensate for the display of the Orange mobs, large crowds of Catholics, which included many priests, marched in sorrow behind the funerals. Women wept and prayed all the way to Milltown Cemetery.

### MALACHY HALFPENNY

The murder of poor Malachy Halfpenny was one of the most grievous of all the Belfast murders. He was one of those unfortunate poor misled Irish boys, who at the very beginning of England's war, rushed to join the English colors, although he was only sixteen and a half years of age, too. He fought for the Friend of Small Nations for three and a half years, and was sent home from France, crippled by the wounds he got in defense of England. His brothers, James and John, also joined England and fought for and served her faithfully in France—where James was killed in battle—while England was killing their own people at home in England.

When Malachy was dragged from his bed at 1.15 a.m. on the morning after the truce, his mother and two sisters, crying and shrieking, and begging his life from the murderers, clung to him—but were brutally beaten and cast off by the armed raiders. He asked to be allowed to put on him some clothing—but was refused—and dragged out of the house in his night attire. He was thrown into a waiting automobile, and whisked away. In the morning searchers found, only fifteen minutes walk from the house, the bullet-riddled corpse of this poor Irish boy who had been so faithful to England in her black hour of need.

### A SAMPLE OF THE MANY OUTRAGES

Here is an item (a sample of many such humiliating outrages inflicted on the Irish people) which was a fine preparation for the Truce. It is an extract from a report dated June 18th, 1921, forwarded to Republican General Headquarters, Dublin, by the Intelligence Officer attached to the Westmeath Brigade of the Irish Republican Army:

"I have to report that the following incident in connection with enemy activities in and around Keash, Co. Sligo, came to my notice whilst I was in that district: On Sunday last, Auxiliary Police stationed at Tubbercurry, forced all the men of the congregation that attended 11:30 Mass at Keash Chapel to go on to their knees in the muddy road and, though rain was falling, to remove their hats. Under threats of being instantly shot these men were then made produce their rosary beads and compelled to repeat, whilst going around on the beads after the Auxiliary P. G.: 'To hell with De Valera,' 'God bless the Black and Tans,' 'Down with the Republic,' &c. 'Five young men who had the courage to refuse were severely beaten—two were badly injured.'"

### A COMPARISON

Young Ireland Arthur Griffith's paper gives in detail, in the latest issue to hand, the fates of prisoners captured in the Irish war by the British Army. The details are of the captures made for five preceding weeks. It shows that in those five weeks 52 British Constabulary and soldiers, who fell into the hands of Republican troops, were all released unharmed—after their arms had been taken from them. In the same period Irish men and boys who fell into the hands of the British forces were murdered in cold blood. And the former, be it noted,—the Irish Republican Army—is the "Irish murder gang." The latter, the British forces in Ireland, are the "forces of law and order," and the upholders of British civilization. Among the details we find such incidents as the following: On May 29th an Irish Republican soldier captured by the British forces in a fight at Cloongowna in Mayo was murdered. Two days later, on June 1st, the Irish Republican forces again attacked the British forces at Carrowkennedy in Mayo. After a lengthy battle six of the British were killed, four wounded, and ten captured unarm. The Republican troops, although they knew that every minute's delay might mean death to them, stopped to dress the wounds of all the wounded enemy, and then released and sent them away in charge of their unwounded comrade. This was the revenge of the Irish murder gang, for the murder of their comrade a few days before.

### SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

### BELGIAN QUEEN VISITS GRAVES

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

A beautiful and touching ceremony was performed in the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Rise, in London, Eng., by the Queen of the Belgians, during the recent State visit of the Belgian Sovereigns to London. In a corner of this cemetery is a spot consecrated to the Belgian dead, in which lie 87 Belgian soldiers who died of their wounds in this country. Two oaken pillars stand at the head of these graves, and above them is written in French: "Here lie the bodies of Belgian soldiers, who died in this hospitable

and friendly land, after having been wounded in defending the independence and honor of their fatherland."

The Belgian Queen, who motored from Buckingham Palace was received at the cemetery by Mgr. Carton de Wiart of Westminster, Father P. Dierickx, and Father P. Hubaux, of the Scheut Missions. After prayers had been recited for the repose of the souls of the Belgian soldiers, the Queen received the *aspergillum* from Mgr. Carton de Wiart, and sprinkled the graves with holy water.

Two nuns of St. Andrew's Hospital then came forward with a wreath of flowers, which they handed to the Queen, who laid it on one of the graves as a tribute to the defenders of her country and theirs.

### KING AND PRESIDENT

#### AN ENGLISHMAN SEES "THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CHAPTER IN HISTORY"

By Sir Philip Gibbs  
Special Cable to the Express

London, July 23.—For the first time since the Armistice after the Great War, with its false promises of universal peace and human progress, the heavy clouds of pessimism are lifting from the spirit of those who were beginning to despair of their own ideals.

The idealists are becoming justified among those who jeered at them. In every country that I know, including the United States, there were groups of intellectuals and plain folk of good will who believed that out of the awful lesson of the last War some new wisdom ought to come to safeguard humanity from another massacre of that kind by means of some new code of international justice, by an association of free peoples and by the gradual demobilization of armies and hatreds.

They believed that the immense ruin created by the War could only be repaired by economic cooperation among the nations dependent upon each other and they looked forward to leadership which would give a new call to mankind for the fulfillment of these ideals. All that seemed simple and easy and the only way of safety in the face of the tremendous perils threatening civilization.

### THE TRANSFORMATION

But the program of the idealists speaking, writing, preaching, praying and working in every country with passionate faith and enthusiasm was thwarted in pride in their hearts and brains; by the old greeds, hatreds and cruelties of evil tradition poked up again by the politicians as smoke screens for their own ambitions.

Things reached their blackest pitch a few weeks ago in the European outlook. In Great Britain especially, with stagnation at home, a vanished export trade, a menace of war in the Near East and a government which seemed stubborn in its obstinate allegiance to old traditions and in its antagonism to new hopes, the prospect seemed rather hopeless—except to those who had great patience.

Now all this has been changed, it seems, as if some magic wand had been waved. There is industrial peace at home, the leaders of the world have made their call at last for the ideal of international peace, and in Ireland there is still hope of giving a perpetual truce to a people weary of the long strife for that liberty, now within their reach, which is their heart's desire.

What has actually happened to make this change? It has not yet been accomplished, but the outlook seems very hopeful. I venture to think it is what I have often foretold. It is the breaking of the hard crust of old tradition by the welling up of all those new convictions, ideals, hopes, yearnings and spiritual beliefs which have come to the masses of men and women after the War.

It is the first touch of the world's new spring-time. It is the beginning of a new chapter in history when the common sense of mankind turns back the black page and starts on a clean sheet which soon, alas, may be blotted and dog-eared, but which is now ready for new records.

### TWO WORLD LEADERS

To put the matter in a more prosaic way, the politicians could no longer resist the pressure of public opinion and saw that they must either yield a bit or lose their jobs. My experience with politicians has been that they always prefer to yield, though sometimes they delay too long. Fortunately also for the world there are two men who are greater than politicians afraid of losing their jobs. In both cases, indeed, their jobs are assured.

One is President Harding and the other is King George, both of whom have given a lead to the world and have fulfilled the mass feeling of their great peoples.

King George, according to the story I have heard, summed up the situation in Ireland at the time when his speech in Belfast was flagrantly contradicted by the aggressive words of the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister threatening drastic measures and military action.

### THE KING'S VIEW

"It is all very well for Lloyd George and Birkenhead to promise one thing and do another," the King said, "for if they are found out and fail they can go. But if I promise one thing and do another I have to stay and bear the brunt of it."

President Harding has the same responsibility, at least for his term of office, though he is more open to attack. What is amusing and instructive to the detached onlooker in England is the way her politicians are now claiming almost divine inspiration in the policy of peace. For two and a half years all liberal opinion urged them to do the very things they are now claiming to be their own special revelation.

More than two and a half years ago they were told that the offer of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland was the only means of averting civil war and a campaign of terror which would be more hurtful to England than to Ireland in reputation.

### CALLING VISIONARIES

Those who said so were called visionaries and traitors though they included the greatest writers, preachers and intellectual leaders in England and all the people who had in their hearts even then the King's words, "forget and forgive," as the best message for the world as well as for Ireland.

If that advice had been taken more than two years of miserable humanity would have been averted on the way to progress. Now the politicians say, how good and wise we are, how noble and great, forgetting their obstinacy in error and ill will.

Their conversion however belated, is very welcome, and we may look forward to this policy of peace with some assurance, provided popular opinion continues its pressure and lives up to its own best instincts.

The permanent Irish settlement is not going to be easy anyhow, and what has happened so far does not go much beyond a preliminary talk on general principles. The greatest trouble of all is not between England and Ireland but between Catholic Ireland and Protestant Ireland. There must be sacrifices in pride and prejudice from each side in this triangular argument, and there are many who want sacrifices from the other two parties without budging from their own position.

### THREE-CORNERED SACRIFICE NEEDED

English pride is willing to abase itself and has, indeed, abased itself to an open confession of the failure of its policy in Ireland of age long and errors and misunderstandings, and of things done by officials and forces which do not belong to our code of honor, justice and liberty. It is a pretty considerable sacrifice for a powerful and proud people to admit all that, and I doubt whether many other peoples in the world would have been quite so magnanimous for the sake of fair play.

From De Valera and his people must come also a spirit of sacrifice and concession. Their biggest renunciation is that of an independent republic and I do not underestimate the tug it gives to their souls. Knowing the Celtic people, I know they are not compromisers and would rather die for a perfect ideal which they can never attain than live upon an installment system.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," says the old proverb, but that is not the Irish way of thinking in political affairs. They say, a whole loaf or a hunger strike. De Valera is going to have a hard time to convince many of his followers that they are getting the whole loaf with Dominion Home Rule and that there is nothing more in a republic than a shorter name.

His own principles are stubborn on one point only, from what I hear among those who know him. It is that Ireland by whatever name, by whatever name her government is called and whatever link maintained with the people of the British Empire under one King, must be recognized as a free and complete nation with a right to her own legislature and executive and with absolute power over her economic conditions.

Nevertheless, with that power once granted, the Irish Government would agree by free consent to financial arrangements with Great Britain involving payments of moneys raised by taxation in return for loans already provided and to be arranged later.

### IRELAND MUST HAVE ENGLAND

It is of course impossible for Ireland to exist without English trade and financial aid, though Irish sen-

timent hates to acknowledge the fact. For Irish land purchase the British Government advanced well over 100,000,000 pounds and during the War when we were borrowing at six per cent., we were lending to Ireland at three per cent.

Taxation in Ireland will have to be steeply raised whenever her own government is established, and as England is her greatest market it is inevitable that the economic relations between the two countries will continue to be closely interwoven. Ireland cannot do without England and de Valera has sense enough to know it.

Now, as far as her claim to independence goes, it is certain that English public opinion, and to a large extent the British Government itself, is now prepared to acknowledge, as one of her sister nations, equal with herself in liberty though bound like herself in a confederation with the dominions by common interest and allegiance.

That is as far as we will go and it ought to be far enough. Therefore if de Valera and his followers, or his masters, for he is no more free than any leader, will agree to accept nationality without separation there is no longer any difficulty in English sentiment. Before that agreement can be made, however, he has to win over his own extremists who have sworn their souls to the republic, and to come to a bargain with Ulster to acknowledge the old law of Euclid, which at present they dispute entirely—that a part is not greater than the whole.

That, quite simply, is the problem now being discussed in Downing Street and elsewhere. Ulster is the key of the situation, for I think the republican extremists would be borne over by mass opinion in favor of peace and liberty on an honorable basis such as that accepted by South Africa and maintained in Canada. But Ulster cares nothing about mass opinion except her own, and not all the persuasion in the world will prevail with her unless her life interests are at stake.

Her hatred for Catholic Ireland is intense, inherited and inflamed by religious bigotry and it is certain that in spite of the truce Ulster mobs would massacre Catholic minorities in their midst, unless those were protected by British troops, as they have already tried to. Any attempt by the British Government to persuade Ulster to acknowledge the supremacy of an all-Irish executive, will be received with a shout of, "We are betrayed," which, indeed, has already been uttered. The irony of God is at work, for in the British Government now, desiring a reasonable mind in Ulster, are men like Lord Birkenhead who fanned the flames of passion in Ulster when Sir Edward Carson first raised his army of "Loyalists" whom other men called "rebels."

My own opinion, not without some inside evidence, is that Sir James Craig is on the side of reason and conciliation because of his real love for Ireland and that he will use his influence all through the negotiations to obtain peace despite the wild riots which will certainly happen in Belfast if de Valera gains the kind of a peace he wishes with the two parliaments under a national government.

I believe also that the British Government whose policy has, with regard to Ireland, been dictated from Ulster for several years, will at last break from that spell and tell the Ulster crowd that they can no longer count on favored treatment. That will be treachery to the laws of favoritism, but loyalty to the nobler code of honor.

### NO MORE WAR

One thing is certain. It is that Premier Lloyd George and his ministers have scrapped their policy of war in Ireland and will not return to it if they can find a resting place in any half way house. Indeed, if they fail now to get peace through any fault of their own, it will go hard with them among their own people.

On the other hand, if Ireland claims impossible things they will have lost the sympathy of the world which supports their desire for greater liberty in self government, but will have no patience if there is a renewal of murderous anarchy.

In many ways this settlement of the Irish question, as of the other problems which threaten peace, is before the jury of world opinion. The truce was made because the politicians knew they could no longer face that jury with a case for war.

Opinion in the United States, not of Sinn Feiners whose excess of passion defers itself, but of moderate, sane counselors had a profound influence which was united at a critical time with that of the British Imperial Premier.

That opinion will still be helpful if it presses for reasonable concessions by all sides and rebukes fanatics who would rather see Ireland in flames for a republican war cry than Ireland free under the nominal sovereignty of a King who has proved his love for her at the risk of his life.

## IRISH PRAY FOR PEACE

### CROWDS RECITE ROSARY IN PUBLIC

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

Dublin.—The Bishops of Ireland have been taking an effective, although quiet and unobtrusive, part in inspiring the efforts for an honorable and lasting peace, for which all Ireland is praying.

On the opening day of the conference between President de Valera and the four Unionist representatives, the Archbishop and clergy of the diocese of Cashel, who were then assembled in their own meeting, sent a hearty God-speed to the Irish leaders here.

"We hope and pray the spirit of conciliation will prevail," said this message, "and that without the sacrifice of any vital principle, Irishmen may be able to agree on a national proposal that will bring a speedy peace to our suffering country, whilst safeguarding the time-honored claims of our ancient nation."

Many similar messages were received from Bishops and priests in different parts of the country. Dr. Cohan, the Bishop of Cork, expressing his view that the land was within a short distance of peace, "and an honorable peace at that."

### RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS

Among the most picturesque features of the Mansion House conferences were the religious demonstrations that attended them. On each occasion the spacious thoroughfare in front of the house was crowded. Priests visiting the city and also Dublin clergymen flocked to the place in large numbers, and were accommodated in the Mansion House itself. Among the distinguished visitors were Dr. Phelan, Bishop of Sale, Australia, and the Rev. Father Devlin, of New York.

An object of particular interest to these visitors was the magnificent crucifix, blessed by Archbishop Mannix and presented by the Irish people in London to Mrs. Whelan, the mother of Thomas Whelan, who was executed in Mountjoy jail for alleged participation in the war. It was inscribed: "In memory of March 14, 1921," the date of the execution.

While the sessions were going on the Rosary and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin were recited by great crowds outside the Mansion House, and prayers were offered that "God may guide the conference to just and wise conclusions. Non-Catholics in the crowd showed their respect for the solemnity of the occasion by remaining bareheaded during the recital of the prayers.

"An inspiring and impressive spectacle," was the comment of an American visitor, who witnessed the bareheaded throng praying for Ireland and peace.

### MEANS MUCH TO CHURCH

Peace would mean a great deal to the life of the Church in Ireland. During the hostilities, even the normal work of the Church was hampered. Fresh activities could not be undertaken and many projected plans had been frustrated. Among the latter was the Catholic Congress scheme. Practically all the work preparatory to its formal launching had been accomplished, and these plans had been approved by the Bishops at their annual meeting in Maynooth.

It has now been decided to assemble the Congress immediately that a settlement of the national problem is reached. Many other Catholic projects that have been held in abeyance are now being planned. It was regarded as a good omen that the date selected for the commencement of the armistice happened to be the anniversary of the execution of the patriot martyr, Blessed Oliver Plunket, and also the first feast day of the martyr beatified.

### NATIONAL NOVENA PLANNED

A national novena to Our Lady of Succour, and the saints of Ireland has been suggested in behalf of peace. In all the churches prayers for peace have been offered, and when first the news of the conferences was spread broadcast, the Dublin railway employees ceased work and marched in processional order to the neighboring church. Many Protestants were among those who participated in the demonstrations. Peace was referred to in many sermons, the drift of the observations being that after a long period of agony and suffering almost without precedent, when the days were filled with anxieties and cares and the nights with terrors that could hardly be surpassed, an atmosphere had been created favorable to negotiations fraught with tremendous consequences to Ireland.

An eminent Vincentian summed up the situation in these words: "The leaders of the Irish nation have the full confidence of the Irish people. They have done their work well so far, and it will not be their fault if the present peace conference does not result in a glorious success."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

"My diocese," says Bishop Schuler of El Paso, "contains 68,000 square miles. Babies baptized by one of my priests today may ask him to perform their marriage ceremony when he is able to complete his rounds again."

London, July 25.—The recent visit of His Eminence, Cardinal Bourne, to St. Joseph's College, in Lee, marked the first time a Prince of the Church has visited that part of Kent since the Reformation. The Cardinal began his labors as a priest in the district and in his address gave many interesting reminiscences of his days spent there.

Denver, July 24.—A piece of the wristbone of St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, is being brought from Rome by the Right Rev. J. Henry Thien and will be placed in the shrine of St. Anne at Arvada, near here, where a new church is being constructed at the cost of \$120,000. The consecration will take place late in October.

Dublin, July 18.—The Right Rev. Dr. Shine, consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Middlesborough in England, is an Irishman. He was born in Tipperary in 1872 and joined the English mission after his ordination. As a priest he was noted for his fine administrative qualities, his organizing capacity and his eloquence as a preacher.

Paris, July 23.—Preparations for the transferrance of the heart of the illustrious Bishop of Angers to the parish church at Obernai in Alsace, are now being made. The patriotic bishop had looked forward to the day when Alsace would once more be under French rule and wrote in his will: "I want my heart to be taken into the parish church of Obernai when Alsace becomes French land again." The body of the Bishop now lies in the Cathedral of Angers.

Rome, July 26.—The sanguinary factional fighting in Italy is made the subject of a special prayer by Pope Benedict, made public today. "After the horrors of War the greatest scourge is this ferocious hatred, causing members of the same family to kill each other in partisan strife," says the prayer. "The land of Christian piety and the cradle of every kindness is becoming a bloody field of civil war."

New York, July 30.—Preparations are being made for the fourth departure of American Missionaries from Maryknoll; twelve will leave the Pacific Coast in September, sailing in two groups from Seattle and Vancouver. Six sisters, the first of their number, are included in the complete list of outgoing missionaries. The immediate destination of all will be Hongkong from which point they will separate for their respective missions.

Paris, August 1.—Fraudulent collections amounting to many millions of francs have been made in France and the United States by two men claiming to be Chaldean priests anxious to aid their fellow countrymen, according to Paris police. The collections made in the United States were chiefly among Episcopal clergy and lay people. The men confessed having called upon the Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, pastor of the American Church in Paris, with a letter supposed to have been signed by the Archbishop of Palestine.

The celebration of the centennial of the present St. Ferdinand's Church, in Florissant, a suburb of St. Louis, on August 6, will be a reminder of the antiquity of Catholicism in this part of the country. The present building of St. Ferdinand's is one hundred years old, but the parish is forty-five years older and had its beginning in a mission that dates back to about 1745. For the last century the people of Florissant, many of them descendants of the early French settlers of the little village and of St. Louis, have commemorated each year the building of the brick building which is now St. Ferdinand's church. This took the place of a log hut in which Mass was said for many years prior to 1821.

Washington, July 24.—A record enrollment of 402 has been announced for the fifty-five courses being conducted at the Summerschool of the Catholic Sisters College of Catholic University, according to the Rev. Patrick J. McCormick, dean of the College. Three hundred and seventy-eight religious and twenty-four women lay teachers are included among the students. Thirty different communities of teaching sisters, hailing from thirty-two States and the Dominion of Canada, are registered in the courses, which are under the direction of a staff of thirty-two professors and instructors. The work is being supplemented by special lectures, included among which are a series on Gregorian chant by Dom Eudine of Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight.