

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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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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YOUNG IRELAND

A couple of outstanding features of the great Sinn Fein Convention which have attracted attention are that, in the first place, despite the tremendous crisis the delegates were facing, and the consequent strain under which they were laboring, they showed a magnificent poise as has seldom been displayed at a political Convention where such a big issue trembled in the balance—and in the next place, unexpected by the world, there was shown a very emphatic trend on the part of the delegates to take control out of the hands of leaders, if leaders should jeopardize the nation's highest interest. Such outstanding common sense on the part of the mass of delegates is uncommon at political conventions, and is especially unexpected at a convention of Irishmen who are hero worshippers.

Thinking people can easily read from these unmistakable signs the big fact that the mass of young Irishmen who are today struggling for the nation's rights are far and away out of, and above, the class of politicians that guide the destinies of other countries. They are magnificently sound, solid thinkers, this array of young Sinn Fein, of tremendous sincerity, and magnificent determination to guide to its great goal the nation which has, beyond all other nations, suffered for centuries and been denied the commonest rights. The hundreds of thousands of people in America who were a year ago amazed to find Lloyd George and all the English leaders come down off their high horse to meet as equals the representatives of a race that they had affected to despise and had tried to extirpate, may, from this mental showing of Sinn Fein, readily read the reason why of the sudden British concession. Lloyd George and his fellows had had the bitter lesson forced upon them that both the mentality and the spirituality of young Ireland far, and very far, exceeded what they had been used to think—that it far and very far exceeded what they had been used to observe among the people of their own nation—and that all the men and all the might of Britain could not kill Ireland's wonderful soul.

MAY COMPEL LEADERS TO UNITE

There is fair reason to hope that the thoughtful and independent attitude shown by the delegates may, before many months, result in compelling the leaders to find a common ground upon which, while honestly differing in opinion as to the merits and demerits of the new Irish constitution, they can agree to work, each in his own way, toward the common goal of final independence. This will necessitate sacrifices on both sides, and, though the Treaty has forced the title "Free State" upon a portion of Ireland, Ireland has still an uphill fight ahead of her before she is free. And De Valera will have to admit, that both sides admitting Ireland is far from being free, they can, still, utilize the portion of freedom which has been got, work with it to establish material prosperity in the land, and then work with it toward the genuine freedom that is only a short way ahead.

OPINION VEERING

And, apropos of this, the information I am getting through the medium of personal communications from various friends in various parts of Ireland, shows that there has been a great drift in public opinion since first the "Free State" was announced. There are vast numbers of people who, having believed that it was the nearest possible thing to freedom, when Arthur Griffith first wrongfully announced that he had got freedom out of the conference, have since radically changed, and passed from the ranks of Griffith's followers to the Republican ranks. My information then is to show that when the Treaty was first announced two-thirds of the people heartily favored it as the best that could be got under the difficult circumstances—and as being good enough to go on with temporarily. Since then, the steady trend has been such that those who stand by Griffith and Collins now genuinely fear a general election would carry the day for the Republican party by a margin—a margin not large enough to be very decisive, but not small enough to be insignificant. Griffith and Collins themselves dread this result if an election be precipitated now.

THE NORTHEAST

Independent of other Treaty short-comings, one of the biggest factors for weakening the position of the Provisional Government is the Northeast question. It doesn't matter to the bulk of the opposition that DeValera had not offered and does not offer any solution of that

troublesome question—that in fact, it is conjectured, he would have accepted these same unsatisfactory arrangements as far as the Belfast corner is concerned. The people know and feel that it is not only highly unsatisfactory, but it revolts their sense of patriotism that, in any circumstances, one-fifth of the country—excluding a large number of their fellow Nationalists, should be left in the complete possession and control of a set of people who are more anti-Irish, more British, and infinitely more cruel and intolerant, than the most jingoistic of the Britons in Britain.

The suffering of the Nationalist minority in the Northeast corner at the present day, is so acute as to cause the deepest apprehension of all who have the peace of the country at heart. And whenever, as recently happened, there is any kind of clash between the forces of the Northeast and the men of the rest of Ireland, then the rabble of the Northeast (especially Belfast) proceeds to wreak its vengeance upon the defenceless minority that is condemned to live among them. More than thirty Nationalists, one-half of them being innocent women and children, were shot to death by the blood-thirsty blackguards of Belfast in the latest outbreak. Those who do not know Belfast, and the fiendish hate of real Irish people that is cherished and nourished in the Belfast atmosphere, can have no remote conception of the lives of agony that our poor Irish people, men, women, and children, are dragging out in the Northeast capital.

ENGLAND'S EYES OPENED

Even the most jingoistic of the Britons, those who in recent years, egged on Belfast in its red career of bigotry, are at length having their eyes opened to the fiendishness of the Northeast mob. In many quarters of England whence money and moral help formerly flowed to the Belfast movement, there is a new awakening and they are coming to realize that the Northeast is disgracing itself to the disgrace all would draw into the disgrace all who gave it any further backing. The letters and editorials in Tory newspapers in England—with the single exception of the Morning Post which is more bitterly anti-Irish each succeeding day—forcibly show the new trend of opinion in the Tory realms. These true-blue Tories are not only getting heartily ashamed of the ways of the Northeast, but are openly expressing themselves as being sick, sore, and tired, of the loyalty claptrap on which Belfast keeps harping. The new attitude of these people and their new-found disgust for Belfast was most markedly shown when in the English House of Lords the other day, Lord Carson who, not long ago, could make these Lords dance to his silly tune, was flouted, and his Northeast resolution scouted, and Carson's old power over them relegated to oblivion. This state of affairs, it is, that is bringing Craig and the Northeast leaders to their cold senses. And it is one of the most hopeful of the many signs that the Northeast will soon listen to reason.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

HELPERS OF THE HOLY SOULS

OPEN NOVITIATE IN NEW YORK

To recruit membership to meet growing demands and to provide for new foundations in this country, the Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls has decided to open a novitiate in New York in connection with its house at 112 East Eighty-eighth street. This decision has come as the result of the success of the Society in its apostolate and the encouragement received from the ecclesiastical authorities.

For the thirty years which have followed the arrival of the first small group of women which came to establish the congregation in the United States, its numerous religious and charitable activities have been carried on principally by Sisters who have come from Europe. Thus far three houses have been opened in this country. These are in St. Louis, San Francisco, and New York.

The Society was founded in Paris in 1846, by Eugenie Smet, known in religion as Marie de la Providence. Its motto is: "Pray, suffer and labor for the Souls in Purgatory." In fulfilling this motto, the life of the Helpers is divided between prayer and "practice of spiritual and corporal works of mercy. All the services they render to the sick, the poor, the wretched in soul and body, are absolutely gratuitous. Their rules forbid them to accept any compensation for the labor and charity they bestow. Alms and voluntary contributions are their sole source of support.

In the course of 1921 the Helpers of New York visited and nursed 1,900 sick poor; called on 10,000 poor families for investigations; made visits to 18,000 patients in hospitals; gave 88,802 catechism instructions and 3,711 private

catechism instructions; prepared 852 persons for First Holy Communion; made 99 adults ready for baptism; assisted in 126 conversions and confirmations in their chapel; had a total of 450 members in the business-girls' club, and a weekly attendance of 8,600 at their sewing classes.

FUTURE FOR POLAND VERY BRIGHT

LIKELY TO BE ONE OF FIRST WAR-TORN COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE FINANCIAL STABILITY

N. Y. Times

There is every reason for looking toward Poland as the gateway to future trade with Russia, according to F. de St. Phalle, Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and President of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce in New York, who recently returned from Eastern Europe, and who expressed great confidence in the very bright future of the country that has been so war-torn.

HOW RUSSIA STANDS

"One of my objects in Europe was to obtain information available about Russia," he said. "Inquiries in France showed not much more information than is available in the United States. In Germany, Russian conditions are better understood, and German interests are exerting every endeavor to find a basis for reopening Russian trade for the benefit of Germany. But I had the impression that Germany is far from doing as much Russian business as she would like to, and is somewhat handicapped by the fact that she now has no direct contact with Russia."

"Poland, of all countries, I found the best informed about Russia, because so many Poles have lived in Russia—they have brothers and relations there now—and the flow of Russian information is direct and realistic. I would say that in Warsaw one can get nearly as good an idea of what is going on in Russia without going to Russia as one in Washington can judge the situation in Canada and Mexico without going there."

"The impression from numerous conversations with Poles who have just returned from Russia is that the Soviet Government is in no danger of disappearing and that the evolution of the present Government to suit the dictates and aspirations of the masses."

COMMUNISM REMOVES INCENTIVE

"Evolution of Soviet ideas has already gone a long way. Property rights are receiving fresh consideration because their destruction has caused much embarrassment. While the Soviet regime has been a terrible catastrophe for the middle and upper classes, it is not so bad for the peasant classes, because with the Czars the peasants received only a minimum share of nature's blessings. Little as they get now, they possibly get as much as they used to. That is why the peasant is sufficiently satisfied and the Soviet Government endures."

"The leaders respect the convenience of the 'mujik' as much as possible, and progress is likely to come under the slow pressure of the peasants wanting more efficiency and better things. In this connection, the demonstration of the highly efficient American Food Administration distributing foodstuffs in Russia is likely to stir a desire for more efficiency in Russia."

"Formal trade agreements with Russia have not yielded much but there is now quite a smuggling trade going on between Poland and Russia. When I was in Poland this trade was forbidden by Russia, which was endeavoring to establish a monopoly for foreign trade, to assist the foreign finances of the Soviet Government."

"One trouble is the lost incentive for work, because after a peasant produces enough for his needs, as he finds nothing desirable in Russia to exchange for his surplus efforts, he consequently stops. And peasants have surplus food or articles obtained from the former residences of the rich, they do not wish to sell those to the Government, because the rubles are not of much use. Therefore they hide these articles in holes on their land and wait for traders and smugglers, generally Polish Jews."

"In the darkness of night they come to some meeting place where Russan furs, precious metals and products are exchanged for Polish products such as small agricultural implements, textiles, knives, hardware and other similar necessities. Trade originates from the need of the peasant of something that is not produced in this country now."

"Whether Russia will remain a unit or build up in separate units no one knows, but it would not be surprising if progress is uneven over that great country, and therefore the future may be unexpected. While people are dying in the Volga there is surplus of food in the

Ukraine, but the Ukrainian peasant cannot be induced by his Government to part with his surplus food, and keeps it hidden, because there is nothing the Volga has to give him that he really wants."

CONFIDENCE IN POLAND WELL FOUNDED

"My confidence in Poland is based on the good balance and quality of its natural resources and the industry of its population of about 30,000,000 inhabitants. Beginning with the year 1922, she will have surplus food, surplus oil, surplus coal, surplus textiles, surplus steel, and diverse manufactures; also timber, all available for export. When a nation has such resources for itself and to sell abroad, it can take care of almost any emergency."

"Poland has had many troubles because the Russian-German war was fought over almost the entirety of her soil for years and through a succession of battles. Then followed the German occupation with minimum rationing. After the armistice Poland was left in a condition close to destitution. Where other nations have had over three years of peace and haven't yet recovered from lesser troubles, Poland had another in 1920, only eighteen months ago, in which her soil was invaded to the gates of Warsaw by the Soviet armies. The Soviet has ceased to be a military menace, however, and all the provinces that now make up Poland have been molded into one by a slow and difficult process. With all these difficulties progress has been slow, of course, but now Poland is about to emerge as one of the most important nations of Central Europe."

POLAND'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

"The present depreciation of the Polish mark is the result of difficulties of the last two years. While it has embarrassed the Government and is almost crushing to the class of people depending upon a fixed income, it does not in any way arrest the economic life of Poland, which is most active. Wages and the cost of living have gone up more or less hand in hand so that the working classes do not suffer."

"Everything is now set in Poland for greater stability of exchange, the only thing lacking being balance of the budget, which the Government is working hard to obtain. After that is done, a fixed value will probably be given to the currency and, as Poland has no reparations to pay and small foreign debts, with great natural resources, she is likely to be one of the first countries in Central Europe to acquire a satisfactory currency suited to future conditions."

"The general impression is one of great activity everywhere. Everything seems busy earning a living somehow. This living, however, does not include much luxury. I have never seen a city of the size of Warsaw reduced to the same minimum expenditure in the way of unnecessary luxury. Public and private buildings have had the absolute minimum of repairs for years. There are practically no automobiles in the city, and only a few horse carriages. The streets are overcrowded and most people walk. This absence of luxury is a good thing for Warsaw at the present time, although some tourists perhaps fail to appreciate the economic necessity of it and complain unduly about the absence of taxicabs and conveniences."

"The thing that struck me most favorably was the optimism of the Poles about their ability to solve their problems, along with a very sane realization of the difficulties involved—that is to say, they realize they have a difficult job ahead of them, but they are quite confident of their ability to solve it. In this confidence in the bright future of Poland I, personally, entirely agree."

STUDENTS OF 20 LANDS

ASSEMBLE TO HONOR JOAN OF ARC'S MEMORY

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

Paris, Feb. 2.—The foreign Catholic students of Paris assembled recently to honor St. Joan of Arc in the old church of St. Denis in the Quarter of La Chapelle. La Chapelle is now a thickly populated humble village on the side of the road which joined Paris with the royal city of Saint Denis and recalls a wealth of religious and historical memories. Saint Genevieve, the patron and savior of Paris prayed there. St. Joan of Arc received Communion there before her vain attempt to enter Paris. Saint Vincent de Paul and the Blessed Louise de Marillac accomplished their admirable works of charity in this neighborhood also.

All these associations were mentioned in the eloquent address made to the students by Canon Beaupin, general secretary of the French Foreign Friendship Committee. After giving some edifying sidelights on the intensity of Christian life in Paris today, a side of Paris so different from the life

of frivolity and pleasure which seems supreme when only the cosmopolitan quarters of the boulevards are considered, Canon Beaupin, showed how Christian peoples, by uniting in the commemoration of their great religious memories, become more fully conscious of the glorious Catholicity of the Church of Christ.

The service was presided over by Mgr. Baudrillart, and was attended by Americans, Irish, Canadians, Poles, Czechs, Swiss and Japanese. In all there were 20 different nations, represented. The musical program was executed by a Canadian choir.

When these young people from so many different nations prayed together for the repose of the soul of the Supreme Pontiff Benedict XV, the Common Father of all the faithful, whose death had just been announced, it was a striking symbol of the Christian fraternity which makes of all Catholics the children of one family.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

ATTITUDE OF CHURCH WAS DEALT WITH BY MISS CHRISTITCH

The Gazette, Montreal, Feb. 18

An International View of the Women's Movement formed the topic of an address delivered last night at a dinner lecture held at the C. P. R. station restaurant under the auspices of the Business Women's Unit of the Catholic Women's League, when Miss Annie Christitch, of Jugo-Slavia, journalist and feminist leader, was the speaker and guest. In traversing the history and development of the movement more particularly as it affected Catholic women, Miss Christitch emphatically repudiated the rather common impression that the Catholic Church was officially opposed to the political emancipation of women; and she further showed that women in Catholic countries had found it a disadvantage to have no suffrage organization of their own. While admitting that the extension of the franchise to women was not, primarily a matter touching faith and creed, the speaker brought out the fact that it had been found desirable that they should have some medium of expression in relation to their church, and she further showed that the movement had taken a strong root in the Latin countries where they were supposed to be hostile or at least apathetic in that respect.

The gathering was presided over by Miss Kathleen Slattery, and among the large company present were Lady Hingston, president of the diocesan board, C.W.L.; Miss Guerin, Mrs. H. Fortier, president Montreal city branch; Miss Beal, president St. Aloysius branch; Miss Brophy, St. Gabriel's; Miss Mary M. Dunne, Miss Julia M. Kenna and Miss Jessie Stewart, vice-presidents, and Miss Irene Reynolds, correspondent secretary, while Mrs. John Scott represented non-Catholic women.

WOMEN'S NEW ROLE

In her introductory remarks Miss Christitch spoke of the new part which women had been called on to play in the world since the War, that men had made a sorry mess of things up to date. It was true, she admitted, that in the past Catholic women had been less prominent in the public eye, and that it had been a reproach frequently heard from their non-Catholic sisters that they did not take sufficient interest in problems affecting women and children. One explanation was that hitherto social work had been in the hands of their religious orders, members of which were the oldest social workers in the world. It had even been asserted that the church forbade taking part in the women's movement; but that was a statement which had absolutely no foundation.

Miss Christitch told of the establishment of Catholic Women's Suffrage societies in England, and stated that when the history of the women's movement came to be written, the part played by Catholic women in England could not be overlooked. The fact that women and young girls of all creeds were drawn into the movement in England had shown the need for societies which would be in harmony with the precepts and principles of the Catholic Church; hence such societies were formed.

As an instance of the desirability of having some Catholic medium of expression in this respect, the speaker referred to an international suffrage congress which was held at Geneva, when the arrangements were made that the congress should be inaugurated by a religious service in the Calvinistic cathedral, with Miss Maude Royden, of London, preacher and feminist leader, as the minister. It was only with some difficulty that the Catholics secured an English priest to hold an official Mass for them on that occasion.

POPE'S BLESSING

In connection with that congress the Catholic delegation also detached a greeting to the late Pope Benedict XV., and were delighted to receive in return a benediction which referred to women as the spiritual and religious element which would best counteract irreligion and anarchy; and the Holy Father had added: "We would see women voters everywhere."

The speaker rapidly reviewed the situation in various European countries, indicating that in countries such as Spain and Italy there had been an awakening among women. She admitted that non-Catholics in those countries had been first in the movement, and for the reason that there was political and anti-clerical opposition, the Catholics had realized that they could not remain quiescent. Again, when women in Spain sounded the late Pope on the subject, he had advised them under the direction of the church to work for the rights of citizenship. Then in the new Republics such as Czechoslovakia, where adult suffrage had been given, the question of woman suffrage had had to be faced, and Catholics had found it desirable, owing to the existence of anti-Catholicism rather than non-Catholic parties, to organize their vote.

At the same time, Miss Christitch made it clear that so far as possible their aim was to have full co-operation with all women, this being in accord with the advice of the late Pope.

A vote of thanks was moved by Miss Irene Reynolds and seconded by Miss Mary Christy.

Miss Annie Christitch, of Jugo-Slavia, expects to return to Canada in the Autumn, and will then be available as a lecturer to any of the Catholic Women's Societies in this country. She sailed for London, England, Tuesday, Feb. 21st. While in Montreal, she spoke to the Students at Loyola College, Sacred Heart Convent and also at the Congregation de Notre Dame, Sherbrooke Street, West, who were all delighted with her pleasing delivery, and she won the attention of her hearers on Catholic conditions in Jugoslavia.

HIGH SCHOOL HEADS

WARN OF MENACE TO MORAL STANDARDS

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, backed by the principals of the High Schools have taken a stand against the modern dance, jazz music and extremes in dress, as being inimical to educational progress and a menace to the moral standards of the pupils in schools. In this they are but following the teachings of the Catholic schools, but without the spiritual note. Too much money to spend, and the unrestrained use of automobiles by immature students is also condemned by Superintendent Mortonson who pays tribute personally to the character of the pupils themselves, whom he seeks to protect from invidious conditions which make too often the parents themselves are blind.

The declaration of principles offered by the Superintendent of the Chicago schools in which modern dancing, jazz music, extremes in dress, fast automobiles, smoking, late hours, and the unchaperoned school dances, are pilloried, says: "We believe the modern method of dancing has done much to break down respect for womanhood. We feel that no effort on our part can counteract this evil unless the parents realize the danger and help us maintain the standards."

"We believe that jazz music has done much to corrupt dancing and to make it impossible for young people to learn the more refined forms of dancing, at the same time vitiating their taste for good music. It is the intention of the Board of Education and its officers that all dances given by the pupils of any High school shall be conducted within the High school building, if possible."

"We believe that the unrestricted use of the automobile is another demoralizing influence, and that parents who allow boys in their teens to take High school girls joy riding are doing much to break down the moral standards of the community."

"We believe that in accordance with the State Law, pupils should refrain from smoking."

"Extremes in dress are deplorable. We believe that mothers should know that modesty and simplicity in High school girls costumes are the most healthful and uplifting to the school ideals."

The action of the school authorities has received the commendation of parent-teachers organizations and other groups of men and women interested in child welfare. Several of the High schools already have through their student body voted out jazz music from their orchestras and are seeking apparently a serious effort to get back to the simple school entertainment and to the more serious business of study.

CATHOLIC NOTES

March 12, 1922 will be the three hundredth anniversary of the canonization of the great Saint Teresa of Avila, and of Saints Ignace, the laborer, Ignatius, Philip, Neri, and Francis Xavier. On this day, all Spain will honor "her saint" with an enthusiasm born of sincere faith and fervent patriotism, for Saint Teresa is the patron of the Nation and of the Army.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Mgr. Cerretti, Apostolic Nuncio, visited the headquarters of the newspaper La Democratie with the editor, M. Marc Sangnier, and blessed the new rooms and the crypt of the dead. The Nuncio spoke with the greatest sympathy of the efforts made by La Democratie to re-establish among the peoples of the earth relations conforming with the spirit of the Gospel.

Louvain, Feb. 2.—Impelled by the unusual interest manifested of late by their countrymen for all things Catholic, Amsterdam University students have taken up the task of disseminating the truth by means of the printed word, somewhat after the manner of the Catholic Truth Societies in English speaking countries. They call their venture "t Vliegend Bladje—"The Flying Leaflet."

Paris, Feb. 2.—The report on the progress of the Parochial schools of the diocese of Rennes in 1919 showed that they had an attendance of 5,000 children more than the Public schools. The report for 1920, which was published recently, showed a further increase in favor of the Parochial schools. During the year passed there were 35,216 children in the Public schools of the Rennes diocese, and 42,189 in the Parochial schools, a majority of 7,000 in favor of the latter.

It has just been announced that two wealthy Catholic Americans living and having extensive interests in New York, Messrs. P. Daly and J. J. Daly, brothers, have purchased estates in County Galway. Mr. P. Daly has bought the estate of Major Hall at "Knockbrack," and Mr. J. J. Daly has bought "Belville," the Galway demesne of Mrs. Carey-Barnard. It is hoped that other Americans and Australians may return and aid with money and brains in the development of the motherland.

The heads of Protestant churches in Belfast earnestly appeal to all who may regard their words to exercise the strictest control over their own influence and to use all the influence they can command to bring to an end the outbreaks of crime which are a disgrace to any civilized community. They say: "It is not possible to regard the happenings which are taking place without a deep sense of humiliation and shame."

Dan O'Leary, world's champion walker, has enlisted as an advocate of the Catholic press and is now acting as traveling representative of the Irish World of New York. O'Leary won the world's walking championship in London. He walked one hundred and seventeen miles the first day of the great international contest, which lasted a week, and had outwalked all his opponents and covered five hundred and forty and a half miles at the end of the period.

Responding to a widespread demand from Catholic amateur organizations in many parts of the United States, an up-to-the-minute catalogue of plays recommended for the Catholic amateur stage is being prepared by Cecilia M. Young of the School of Sociology of Loyola University. The book is being edited by Daniel J. Lord, S. J., and will contain a complete digest and description of more than five hundred plays. Leading publishers in the east have been consulted in the preparation of the volume.

Statistics covering fifteen dioceses and religious congregations in France, published by the Livre d'Or, show that 1,344 citations and decorations were conferred on clergy and religious for distinguished service during the War. These include 77 priests and religious who received the croix de guerre, 41 who were nominated to the Legion of Honor and 118 who received the military medal. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny received 59 of the citations.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6.—Knights of Columbus directors from all parts of the United States will participate in the formal opening of the new national headquarters of the order here on April 7. The building, extending almost a block, is three stories high and will cost about \$600,000. The first floor will be devoted to the fraternal operations of the order, the second floor will be given over to the K. of C. educational system of night schools and K. of C. hospitalization work. The K. of C. free correspondence school will occupy the third floor, which will also be used for the order's history publishing offices and the national magazine. The building will contain an up-to-date magazine and publishing plant, with presses in the basement.