

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XLIV.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922

2263

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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PARTITION AND CIVIL WAR

While many arguments were being put up against the partitioning of Ireland—especially against the monstrous iniquity of dividing it on secular lines, the biggest danger of all was hardly ever hinted at—that which is now rapidly developing, of partitioning resulting in civil war. In fact the strongest argument of the British Cabinet in favor of the partition was that it would fend off civil war. The evil fruit of the evil act is now fast ripening. The nation is trembling on the verge of a fearful chasm into which, but for a miracle, it will topple.

The forces of the Belfast Parliament some weeks ago surrounded and arrested a party of Irish footballers travelling from Monaghan to Derry. Several of these arrested ones were members of the Irish Republican Army and were carrying their revolvers as protection, in passing through a country which they knew to be hostile. All the footballers have since been held prisoners in Derry jail awaiting trial for carrying arms. After they were held in jail for ten days with no hope of their release, bands of Republican boys from Longford and neighboring counties swept into the territory of the Belfast Parliament and carried off with them Unionist hostages—to be held until the footballers should be released. This was grave. But when fully armed and accoutred forces from Belfast undertook to pass through "Free State" territory, ostentatiously displaying their equipment, a company of the I. R. A. met them at Clones, Co. Monaghan, and demanded that they surrender. The Belfast men in reply, shot the I. R. A. leader dead.

The I. R. A. boys answered with a volley that killed four of the Belfast force and scattered the remainder. From this terribly grave situation was developed a sad strife that fills all friends of Ireland with apprehension, and of which the most clear-sighted cannot see the end.

RECALLING THE TERROR

As, in consequence of the imminent war in the North, the British evacuation of Ireland was halted, the Irish people who were for the first time in some years drawing a breath of relief, may well tremble with dread of the night of terror returning. What that night of terror must have been to the tortured people, America has never realized and never will realize. America, whose blood was made to boil for the brutality which the truthful English propagandists to be practicing upon the stricken Belgian nation, has never yet risen to a realization of the fearful fact that there were more and more terrible, and infinitely more fiendish and demonic, atrocities wrought in even one month by British soldiers upon the suffering Irish people, than the Germans were guilty of during their whole career in Belgium. If America could even only read the ordinary matter of fact news reports in the Irish papers today—law court reports of injured ones seeking compensation for the tortures brought upon them by the British forces—it would tax their imagination to conceive how or why the world permitted such fiendishness to be wreaked by the great British Empire upon the little Irish nation. As a mere sample of the almost unbelievable demonic work of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland I set down this week accounts copied from one single issue of the Dublin Freeman—of a few of the happenings described before Judge Doyle in one day of his sitting—in only one of the thirty-two counties—Co. Mayo. The sworn accounts are here copied *verbatim et literatim* from the columns of the Freeman.

CASES ESTABLISHED IN OPEN COURT

The first account I give is that of a boy of fourteen years of age, John Kelly.—"John Kelly, junior, Gortnaclassagh, Clogher, Westport, claimed £200. The little boy deposed that the Crown forces came to his father's house, pulled him out of bed and asked him where rifles and ammunition were. He said he knew nothing about them. They made him dance on the floor, put a tin can down over his head and fired bullets through it. After they went his head was bandaged and they came back again after an absence of three hours, asked him further questions which he could not answer, and they then put their revolvers through the bandages on his head at front and rear and fired shots, after which they went."

Then the case of John Moran, Ballyheane, who claimed £300 for personal injuries received from Crown forces on Feb. 2nd, 1921. He said he was in bed at 10 o'clock when three members of the Crown forces came in and asked his father if he had a son. He said he had and the applicant came down and they

asked him where were the firearms. He said he had none. They searched the house, put him on his knees, and said they were going to shoot him. They stood a few yards from him and one of them fired a shot close by his ear. One of them asked him if he was a Catholic. He said he was, and one of them said, "We will shoot you now for certain." He was told to get up, was struck down on his knees again and asked to make a confession. He refused. He was then kicked and another shot was fired over his head. He was asked if he were prepared to die and he replied that he was. They brought him out to a stone wall, kicked him over it, made him strip and marched him up and down for about 20 minutes in a naked condition.

John Boggins, of Glenhurst, claimed £400 for personal injuries sustained at the hands of Crown forces last March. He was, with other boys, told the judge, coming from a wedding, and when only a short distance from the house masked and armed men called on them to put up their hands and march towards the road. They walked with their hands above their heads to the road, where there was a lorry and ten or twelve men jumped out of it and beat them on the heads with revolvers. Witness and his companions were put in the lorry, and they were compelled to keep their hands up while being beaten with revolver butts and kicked. "I was bleeding a lot from my wounds," he continued, "and then they shoved a candle down my neck and made me keep it there although the blood was choking me." Continuing, witness said when they had travelled a considerable distance they took him out of the lorry and asked him to show them a house half a mile away, which he refused to do. They again beat him on the head with their revolvers, knocked him and kicked him, and as he walked after getting up they tried to trip him. They then threw him into the hole of water.

James Jordan, Glenhest, was another claimant at the same court on the same day. He was in bed in the early hours of the morning of the 2nd March, when masked and armed men broke in the door, beat his brother Patrick, and compelled him to walk on broken glass and delph in his bare feet. They locked the latter in a room and four of them came and jumped on witness in the bed and beat him with revolver butts. They called on him to get out, and as he could not, two more of them came and dragged him out by the hair of the head, his head coming to the ground first and he was again beaten with the revolver on the face and neck, and kicked until he became senseless—he was actually kicked back to consciousness. Obeying an order to put on his pants, he was doing so when they again maltreated him, and he was bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. They said they intended to shoot him, but they dropped him on the ground, and they slung him up again. He was nearly fainting when he was let down, and because he could not answer their further questions they pulled him for the third time, and said they would give him a last chance to speak. He was losing the use of his limbs, and they again dangled him for about seven minutes from the beam, and when his breath was leaving him they dropped him on the ground. They fired potatoes at his face while he was suspended the third time. He was pouring blood from the wounds in his head. His aged father tried to open the door, and one of the men fired a delph teapot at him, and it broke one side of his head. The old man had since died."

TORTURE TURNS ATHLETE INTO BROKEN OLD MAN

"Mr. P. J. Walsh, a well-known athlete, of Corronskehan, applied for and was allowed 500 pounds damages for injuries received at the hands of the Black and Tans on the 29th January, 1921. His story created somewhat of a sensation in Court. Nine or ten police came to his house about 3 o'clock in the morning, and demanded admittance. Witness heard them coming and was getting out of bed to admit them. They were shouting for petrol to set fire to the house, and they broke in the door. He asked them if he would make a light and they said he would soon have plenty of light when they were finished. They punched him with their fists and beat him on the head with revolver butts and knocked him to the ground. They told him to dress, and when he was partly dressed they took him outside, and said they

were after shooting his comrade. On going outside he saw a young chap prostrate on the ground. Witness thought he was dead, as some of the police were jumping on his stomach. "They told me to kneel down one side of him, and when I did they asked me questions which I could not answer; they struck me with their revolvers and broke five of my teeth. They then caught me by the moustache and lifted me up. I was then brought over to a wall, and one of them asked me to tell him something in private and fired shots over my head. They then took me to a dung pit and made one of my comrades from the district cover me with the dung, and to make sure that I was covered one of them walked over me. I was there for about twelve minutes when I was taken out. Shots were fired and one of them threw his revolver at me, and asked me to get it for him, and when he got it I could not find it as I was dazed he struck me with it. They took me to the haggard, put me on a horse, and said I should ride like an Irishman. I was made to face towards the horse's tail, they made me fold my arms, and said I was in for a gallop. One of them struck the horse with a brush and the animal went off. I only retained my seat for about 10 or 12 yards when I was thrown off. I remained in the fence until daylight.

Mr. Smith said it was diabolical ruffianism. Dr. M. Moran gave evidence of the wounds. The successful athlete of a short time ago, was now practically an old man broken up. His Honour said it was a monstrous thing that those men who were supposed to preserve the peace of the country should act in such a brutal and inhuman manner. In measuring the damages he felt it was falling on the raterpayers of the county.

SEUMAS MACMANUS OF Donegal.

MANY NEGRO CONVERTS

REPORT OF U. S. CATHOLIC MISSION SHOWS WORK DURING LAST TEN YEARS

The Catholic Board of Mission Work among the Colored People recently issued a report on its work during the last ten years. Sixty new parishes have been organized and in many of them schools have been started. One hundred and eighty-seven priests are carrying on the missionary work, and all but fifteen are self-supporting.

Converts are being made so fast that it is becoming a problem to find means to instruct them; vocations and financial support are needed to solve the question. Ten years ago practically no money was spent for the support of these missions; now nearly \$100,000 a year is contributed. Two hundred and seventy-five Sisters of the colored race labor among the negroes and nearly 600 white Sisters.

The progress of the work is best understood by reading this report on some of the States and cities:

"The 1,300,000 negroes of Georgia eleven years ago could not find 100 Catholics among them. Today more than 1,200 of their children are studying the catechism like ours in eight Catholic schools. Each one of these little ones is a missionary carrying God's truth to the cabins of their parents and neighbors. There are not priests and Sisters enough today to instruct the converts as fast as these little missionaries are leading them in."

"Ten years ago the great State of Louisiana had one struggling Catholic parish for 800,000 negroes. Today the Diocese of Alexandria has three parishes or missions; Lafayette four, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans six and one new one started last September. It is the Catholic awakening that is doing all this, all of us working together."

"Ten years ago Mobile had one parish for its negroes, and could count no more than 80 members, with a school of 17 children, taught by a layman. Today the same city has three parishes, the oldest of 800 Catholics, and a Sisters' school; the second, of 600 Catholics and a Sisters' school; the third, of 400 Catholics and a lay Catholic school, and last year the good Sisters opened a new school in a fourth quarter of the city to be the nucleus of a new parish next year. All converts! No immigration. They are seeking the light."

"Eleven years ago there was in the State of Mississippi one colored parish and a little mission one year old. Today the Josephite Fathers have four parishes with schools in the southern part of the State, and the Fathers of the Divine Word have four in the northern part. Besides, each of these is a centre from which several prospective mission activities are carried on in surrounding towns and villages, with the view to future parishes when we can help them."

"The great and oldest Archdiocese of Baltimore has six self-

supporting colored parishes, but his Eminence the late Cardinal Gibbons wished two more in Washington before the end of the present year. The work grows apace."

EDWARD L. DOHENY FOR IRISH FREE STATE

HEAD OF ASSOCIATION FOR RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC THINKS IT REALIZES ASPIRATIONS

Edward L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company, declared that as President of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, founded by Eamon de Valera, he found himself at the head of an organization no longer needed. He qualified this by saying that "the reasons for its formation no longer exist." He came out strongly for the Irish Free State. Irishmen or persons of Irish extraction the world over, he thought, were in favor of the recent settlement.

When a reporter for The New York Times, who sought an opinion regarding Michael Collins's letter, pointed out that at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel a week ago last Saturday the "Executive Committee" had adopted a resolution strongly supporting de Valera's fight for absolute freedom, Mr. Doheny said:

"I don't think any man or group of men has the right to set themselves up as representing the opinions of the vast army of Irish sympathizers who have only just heard of the meeting."

"Then you don't agree with the resolution adopted?" he was asked.

"I am in favor of the treaty and I think the vast majority of Irishmen are. Give the new arrangement a chance. In twenty or thirty years from now, after a neighborly relation has developed between Great Britain and Ireland, then it will be time to strike out for the republic—if the people want it. I was not informed until tonight that a resolution favoring the Republic had been adopted, and if it was, the full executive body of the association was not present, nor was its President."

Mr. Doheny underwrote the recent \$4,000,000 Irish relief fund and has been probably the largest contributor to funds raised in this country for the support of Irish aspirations.

"I regard the election which is soon to take place in Ireland," at which the people will indicate their willingness or refuse to accept the treaty signed last Fall as an extremely important step and one upon the result of which the fate of Ireland depends," Mr. Doheny said. "I do not believe there is much doubt as to what the expression of the Irish people will be on that occasion. Whatever it may be, however, the feelings of all those who sympathize with the cause of the Irish people will remain the same with respect to the views the sympathizers may themselves hold as to the wisdom of the decision. The viewpoint of American sympathizers is somewhat different from that of the people of Ireland. For one, who has a deep sympathy for all their aspirations, my hope has always been that whatever they wished for might be realized."

THINKS PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED

"When the treaty was signed I believed, and still believe, that the wishes of the great majority of people in Ireland was expressed by the signers. When their action was submitted to the Dail Eireann I felt very certain that it would receive a majority, but I was somewhat disappointed that the majority was not very much greater."

"Nevertheless I believe that when the treaty is submitted for the approval of the people, that approval will be given by an overwhelming majority. I have no knowledge upon which to base an opinion other than upon the statements of men who live in Ireland and men who have recently visited that country—all of whose views sustain my own opinion."

"I hold to the view that no one who supports the present treaty need abandon his hope nor the support of the hope that Ireland may yet become a republic. The acceptance of the treaty and the relation which the Irish Free State has toward the British Commonwealth may be regarded by the people of that State as the fruition of their hopes—or merely as a step in the direction of their realization."

"It is in this light that I had hoped that President de Valera and his associates might regard the advanced step which has been won by the combined efforts of a united Ireland after three years of, to say the least, strenuous effort if not actual warfare. The effort now being made, as evidenced by the campaign started by Mr. de Valera and his supporters, I regard as merely a political attempt to have his views adopted by a majority of the people. I believe that when Griffith and Collins start their

counter-action it will amount to nothing more than a measuring of strength as our own parties do every four years.

EXPECTS DE VALERA TO FALL IN LINE

"Each will endeavor to impress upon the people the advantages to be derived from support of each. I also am bound to believe that when the plebiscite has been held that the action of Griffith and his confederates in the signing of the treaty will be indorsed, and that de Valera, great and noble man that he is, will accept the decision of the majority and will give his loyal support to the Provisional Government and aid in every way he can the adoption of constitutional laws that will be a credit to the people of Ireland and presage a period of prosperity such as which it has not known in 700 years."

"It matters very little, perhaps, just what the opinion of any individual may be, but inasmuch as my views are asked I am speaking not as the President of the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic but as one whose wish, and whose ancestors' wishes for three generations, have been registered by their actions. I can see in the Irish Free State as at present provided for and constituted the most wonderful opportunities for our kin to work out their destiny."

"It must be remembered that all of the Irish sympathizers who do not live in Ireland are not included among the inhabitants of the United States. Many hundreds of thousands of the children of Irish forbears live in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa, under the influence of the same flag which floats over England and Scotland and Wales—a part of the same commonwealth to which the Irish Free State would belong. It is not reasonable to think that those people of Irish origin, who by choice live under British influence, should be very much out of sympathy with the desire to separate themselves completely by the establishment of an independent republic. "The Irish people of all the world, outside the United States, therefore may be looked upon as fairly well satisfied with the results obtained by Griffith, Collins and his associates."—N. Y. Times.

THE POPE'S INTEREST IN ART

Charles Loeser, an American art critic, who had the privilege of being a member of Milanese art circles in which the new Pope was a leading figure, says:

"He applied himself particularly to the classification and preservation of the manuscripts entrusted to his care as prefect of the Ambrosian Library. He was most painstaking in his efforts to aid any one who was interested in study and research. He would go to infinite trouble to aid a person in the search for an old manuscript or an illuminated missal. He was a regular contributor to the *Rassegna d'Arte*, a periodical publication of the cognoscenti of Milan, and was especially interested in the discussion of and preservation of painting, architecture and sculpture."

During his years in Milan, Msgr. Ratti was one of a group of cognoscenti who gathered frequently at the studio of Caveneghi, the great restorer of Leonardo de Vinci's "Last Supper," and other masterpieces. Here he led the discussions of lost art treasures and rare paintings and manuscripts entrusted to his care. Among the precious volumes and manuscripts in the Ambrosian Library, which was founded by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo in 1609 and contains 200,000 volumes and 8,300 manuscripts, more than one hundred of which are illuminated with miniatures, may be mentioned a Virgil with the notes in Petrarch's handwriting and a Josephus written on papyrus.

It is expected that because of Cardinal Ratti's accession to the Papal throne the inestimable collections of the Vatican will be even more carefully preserved than ever and be made most generously accessible.

PROTESTANT BARONET

APPEALS TO ULSTER TO IMITATE SOUTH

Dublin, Feb. 8.—Sir James Cotter, Rockforest, Mallow, County Cork, a Protestant Baronet, has published an "Appeal to Ulster" in which he states there can be no real settlement of the Irish problem until the two parliaments of Dublin and Belfast sit as one. In the course of his appeal he says:

"Those of us who have no prejudice in the matter feel that the advances towards this end should come from the North of Ireland, as it is there that the strong religious feeling, the real cause of the breach, really exists."

"In the south you find no such feeling. There all denominations live and have always lived in perfect peace and friendship, and Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen are very often close friends and work together for the common good of the community."

NORTH AND SOUTH UNITED

IRELAND NOT PRO-GERMAN AND RELIGION IN POLITICS CONFINED TO NORTH EAST

There can never be peace, progress and prosperity in Ireland except on the basis of Irish union between north and south, Sir Horace Plunkett, Irish co-operated leader, told the League for Political Education at the Town Hall where he spoke on "The Irish Free State."

Sir Horace explained the import of the treaty which brought the Irish Free State into being, scoffed at the possibility of the Irish permitting a foreign power to use their soil for a naval base directed at England and said he hoped soon to see a representative of the Irish Free State in Washington sitting alongside of the Canadian representative and charged with the duty of representing commercial Ireland.

He praised the Washington conference and hoped that the "splendid beginning" made by Secretary Hughes and the "splendid acceptance" of the disarmament proposals by Mr. Balfour would lead to a day when such questions as the naval protection of Ireland would disappear and it would make no difference whether his land were called the Irish Free State or the Irish Republic.

The auditorium was crowded with women and a sprinkling of men, while others stood in the rear and filled all the seats on the stage. The speaker was introduced by Morgan J. O'Brien.

Following the address Sir Horace evoked hearty applause by his crisp sallies in reply to questions asked from the floor.

DENIES IRELAND WAS PRO-GERMAN

"Was Ireland pro-German in the late war?" was the first question. "Ireland was not pro-German," declared Sir Horace, "but a large portion of Ireland was anti-British."

"Does the speaker differentiate between Casement and Carson?" he was asked.

"One was hanged and the other was made a judge," was the reply. Prolonged applause.

"What do you think of Casement's plotting with Germany?"

"Personally, I abhorred it. It was a grave injury to Ireland." The applause was less deafening.

"Do you feel that the plot on the Irish people by what Casement did was more than wiped out by what Ireland, without conscription, did in the War?"

"There was nothing to wipe out. Only a minute portion of the Irish people took part in the Casement plot."

"Why was not Carson punished for his interest in Germany?"

"He was too clever."

"What will become of the bonds of the Irish Republic sold in this country?"

"I speak with no authority; but if I had bonds of the Irish Republic I would expect them to be redeemed by the Irish Free State."

"Is the Irish problem a religious one?"

"In some parts it has been, but it is becoming less so. The main factor in the Irish problem is the economic factor."

"In what part of Ireland is the Irish problem a religious one?"

"In the northeast."

The answer evoked a storm of applause mingled with loud hisses.

"What part of Ireland hopes to profit more under the Irish Free State?"

"I should be very much disappointed in any Irish Government that was not so impetuous as to make all parts profit equally."

"What are the prospects for Irish unity in Southern Ireland?"

"The prospects are good, but let us first get unity between the northeast and the rest of Ireland."

"Has de Valera a large following in Ireland?"

"So many that I devoutly hope he will see the harm in separating them from the majority. It will be impossible to say how many he has until we have an election."

"Will there be an established church in the Irish Free State?"

"No, certainly not."

"Has the Irish Free State power to erect a tariff barrier between Ireland and England?"

"Yes, under the treaty it has, but it would be unwise to do so as it would be a thing that would cut both ways and would be disastrous to Ireland."

"In opening his address Sir Horace said he talked merely as a citizen of the Irish Free State."

The treaty, he declared, gave Ireland complete control over her own internal affairs and Ireland had conceded the necessity for a central authority for defence of its shores, according to the right of the British Navy to patrol its coasts in the same way as it patrolled the shores of England, Scotland and Wales. He did not think the naval provision restricted Ireland in any manner.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Eckington Manor, one of the most historic old mansions in the District of Columbia, has been acquired by the Disincalced Carmelite Fathers of the Catholic University, and, with the approbation of His Grace, Archbishop Curley, will shortly be conducted as a distinctive retreat house for women.

Dr. Margaret Enright, who has been appointed Lecturer in Pathology, University College, Cork, had an exceptionally brilliant course in the National University. She obtained amongst other distinctions the Travelling Studentship in Medicine which she held in Paris and Cambridge Universities. She is the only woman doctor of this standing in Ireland and Great Britain. Dr. Enright is a Catholic.

Plans for a large printing house to cost \$250,000 are included in the scheme for the expansion of Fordham University, which recently raised a large fund for the erection and maintenance of additional buildings and departments. It is announced that The Messenger of the Sacred Heart and other publications will be printed in the new plant. Robert J. Reilly, former president of the New York Society of Architects, designed the new building.

All but seven States are represented among the 1,700 students registered at the University of Notre Dame this year. Indiana leading the list with 407 of her sons, Illinois has 288 and Ohio 152 students at Notre Dame. Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Nevada, the Carolinas and Virginia are the States not represented at the university. Twelve foreign countries have students registered. Last year's enrollment was 1,221, with nine States unrepresented.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Knights of Columbus' National Correspondence School will soon open for the first year's mail study with headquarters at New Haven, Conn., according to an announcement made here. Ten thousand free correspondence scholarships will be given to men who served during the War. The correspondence school is designed primarily to furnish instructions to war veterans who cannot take advantage of courses in K. of C. evening technical schools.

Sister Mary Maxwell, or as she was known in the world, the Honorable Eleanor Constable-Maxwell, Superior of the Catholic blind asylum at Liverpool, has just died in her eighty-first year. This venerable lady, who became a nun in her youth, was a member of one of the most ancient of the old Catholic families in Great Britain. Her father was the tenth Baron Herries, and she herself was aunt to the late Duke of Norfolk.

Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, sent \$21,446 to the Pope for the relief of distress in Ireland. This sum made 478,786 Italian lire. To this the Holy Father added 22,214 lire to make the round sum of 500,000 Italian lire. A bank order for this sum sent by the Cardinal Secretary of State to Cardinal Logue has been transmitted by the latter to the Irish White Cross. A collection for the White Cross fund, made in the diocese of Dublin, realized \$30,500.

The Chicago archdiocese, which has claimed the distinction of being the largest contributor, of any American archdiocese to the annual Pope's Pence collection for the Pope, made another record in keeping with its past this year, according to an announcement this week from the chancery office. The total for the parishes within Chicago reached \$96,288.15, and those outside the city \$17,706.84, with miscellaneous contributions sufficient to bring the total from all sources up to \$116,995.24.

Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Evanston, Ill., who for some years has carried on a lecture course at his church, has compiled a number of these lectures into a volume, "Testimony to the Truth," just issued from Extension Press. In these lectures Father Smyth answered questions frequently asked him by inquirers into Catholic doctrine, or by Catholic students at the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution near by, who were often called upon to defend their faith.

The Rev. D. O. Crowley, president of the Youth's Directory, has been elected president of the San Francisco Playground Commission for the tenth successive time. Father Crowley has devoted thirty-four years to providing homes, education and business training for abandoned and orphaned boys, regardless of race or creed, and scores of successful business men in San Francisco owe their start in life to him. The Youth's Directory receives no financial aid from city or State, being supported entirely by charitable donations. Under Father Crowley's direction, San Francisco's playgrounds have been improved until today they are declared to be second to none in the country.