WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

ULSTER FACE TO FACE WITH FACTS

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus The Ulster Unionist Council after being for years manufacturing and publishing to the world accounts of the prosperity and superiority of Ulster over the other provinces of Ireland, has recently begun to search its conscience, and to look itself in the face, and has issued a circular to its own members— strictly confidential of the exact opposite import of what it has been for years so busily giving to the world. In this confidential circular that since 1851 the province of Ulster lost 1,250,000 population—exactly 75% of the present population of the province whereas, instead of losing one-half it should have doubled its popula-Moreover, in the last decade it is pointed out that the province lost in population twice as much Connaught, the most barren of the provinces of Ireland.

It warns its members that the Celtic (or, as they put it, the Catholic) population in the province is increasing, and obtaining a majority in counties where previously it had been a minority. The following is a typical paragraph extracted from the report: "In three counties Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan) the Protestant population during the last half century, and in particular during the last twenty years has fallen very rapidly. Fifty years ago they numbered 121,000, today there are less than 60,000 people. The ratio between the two faiths in each of the three counties has for sixty years gone steadily against Protestants, due to migration and emigration, and it is more than doubtful if today Donegal could elect even one

THE PURPORT OF THIS SELF-EXAMINATION

The purport of the whole document is to warn the Unionists of Ulster that in a short time they may be left hopelessly in a minor-ity. All this helps to smooth the barren and mountainous than the way toward a settlement of the Ulster question. These facts that they reveal to themselves will tend to make the Orangemen of Ulster

over the heads of the intolerant Orangemen of the Northeast, is the Belfast boycott. With five-sixths of Ireland refusing to purchase Belfast goods, or to deal in any way with Belfast merchants or Banks, many of the leading traders there are going into banks, ruptey And as a consequence of the second state of the poor, barren, mountainous, Nationalist County of the leading traders there are going into banks. Of course by far the biggest club there are going into bank-ruptcy. And as a consequence some of those who a few years ago had been loudest in inciting the ignorant ones to the periodic pogroms upon those who happened to differ with them in religious belief are now not only condemning the pogroms but are, figuratively speaking. on their knees to the frenzied fanatics whom they created, begging of these fanatics to desist. These traders are also bringing to bear supreme pressure upon Sir James Craig and the Ulster Government to settle the question before they and Belfast are ruined.

Toongal, of the six counties, that once the Parliament is set up the Ulster Party will have got into a sort of strategic position from which they can negotiate with effect and that it will not be difficult to negotiate with the South. There are some who might vote against the Unionists or abstain from going to the polls, and who ledged by all parties in England.

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The providence of question before they and Belfast

TO DIVIDE AND CONQUER LABOR

Some people forget and many do not know that one of the main reasons why the more wealthy and the more intelligent of the Belfast traders tolerated and encouraged the pogroms was to prevent the establishment of trade unionism in Belfast. By keeping their underpaid workers divided on sectarianism they succeeded thoroughly in this part of their pogrom. Trade unionism has only been able to obtain the poorest kind of precarious footing there. Only a very few of the more independent minded of the Orangemen dare foster it or join it. A little more than a year ago they had got so far as to have a couple of trade union halls in Belfast, but during the great pogrom of July, 1920, when six thousand Catholic workers were driven out of employment, and forty-nine killed, several hundred injured, and three hundred of their homes burned down, the trade union halls were attacked, wrecked, and burned also. And the frenzied creatures, men and women, boys and girls, who engaged in this fearful work of burning and killing, were content to remain the bondslaves of the master-employers who incited them to this demoniac work. The British Home Office report upon labor conditions in Ireland, compiled a couple of years ago and practically suppressed, in the interest of Ulster Unionist leaders, shows the rate of wages paid to the white slaves of Belfast, by the men who mislead the world about the superiority of the Northeast. Here are a couple of items taken from work of burning and killing, were content to remain the bondslaves of

Children's pinafores. and braided, 9 cents per dozen.

Ladies' Overalls, 18 cents per the German state-system was in-

Mens' shirts, 20 cents per dozen. desire for security. We read in this report that a woman was paid one penny for embroidering 300 dots on each cushion cover. By a hard day's work she could earn six-pence. Such is Belfast under the regime of the plutocrats.

Let us add to this that the great linen lords of Belfast pay one penny or two cents an hour to more than ten thousand of their women work-

with which the world has so long been purposely misled is also illuminated for us by another set of returns that have just come to my hand. It is the local taxation returns during the three years preceding the Great War. These re-turns show, among other things, the amount spent by local bodies upon encouraging agriculture, encouraging education, etc. Now while Ulster has the richest lands and is the best agricultural portion of Ireland, strange to say the amount spent upon the encour-agement of agriculture in Ulster, is far and away smaller than any of the amounts spent in any of the other three provinces, including the very poor province of Connaught. In the three years, 1911 to 1914, the amounts spent in the four provinces upon University scholarships, exhibition, and bursaries, are as follows: (The amount is given in English pounds:)

Leinster provided 7,051 pounds. Munster provided 5,533 pounds. Connaught provided 4,679 pounds. Ulster provided 2,687 pounds.

in encouragement of university education, Ulster provided just one eighth of the contribution for all Ireland. But more startling still is the analysis of the contributions of the various counties in Ulster. The Nationalist County of Ulster, Donegal, which returns all Sinn Fein members to Parliament, and other counties, provided for the encouragement of the university education, 1,755 pounds, more than one-half of all of Ulster's contriless stubborn in holding out against bution. The next most National a settlement.

bution. The next most National Northern Parliament come forward county in Ulster is the County and declare that, Partition Act or Monaghan which returns all Sinn

For all the savageries wrough England, officially as churches, can not anyhow bear any blame. Again and again every church body in England has called out in indignant protest against the savageries. And again and again have Protestant Bishops written and spoken, and petitioned, and protested against the savageries. The Rt. Rev. Wm. Temple, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, in a religious magazine which he edits called The Pilgrim shows an eminent and beautiful sanity on the Irish ques-tion. If England only took to heart what he says the question could quickly and easily be settled. His words are well worthy of record:

"Ireland still challenges us with the question whether when we conquered the bodies of the Prussians, Prussianism conquered our souls.
. It is one long story of failure to understand, rooted in failure

to sympathize. Our policy began with distrust, and all that has followed is a natural consequence.

"The source of the distrust is not hard to find. As usual it is self-We have never considered are a couple of items taken from with not even a narrow sea between. Yet we held that Poland had a right to be independent if she wished, flounced and that Germany held her against her will was part of the proof that

ozen.

Ladies' blouses, 18 cents per to outrage the national sentiment of Poland partly at least by the

'The sane desire on our part prevents our adopting toward Ireland the impartiality which is necessary to the reputation of a just policy. The necessary prerequisite of any arrival at justice on our part is the readiness to consent to the com-plete independence of Ireland if that is judged on general grounds to be right. We should ask Ireland to propose to us her own terms. If these include separation, it does not follow that it should be granted, but it does follow, that it should The superiority of the Northeast only be refused on grounds regardas adequate by impartial

> SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

THE PARTITION ACT

PROFESSOR HENRY REGARDS IT AS "ABSOLUTELY HOPELESS"

The following interview will be of interest and assistance in estimating the final attitude of Northeast Ulster's representatives during the present negotiations. It ing the present negotiations. It deprecated any discussion in this also enables one to gauge the power matter at present, and the Temperof Lloyd George in forcing an ance party have agreed not to agreement if he sincerely desires refuse their support to the Unionist agreement if he sincerely desires to do so. Prof. Henry's views are all the more illuminating in that they were given over two months before there was any prospect of a Peace conference.-E. C. R.

Professor R. M. Henry, who occupies the Chair of Datin in the Queen's University, Belfast, and is well known as the author of "The Evolution of Sinn Fein," in the course of an interview with the Freeman's Journal special representative, discussed at length on Wednesday, May 18th, the present situation in Ulster.

Asked whether the establishment and the control of That is out of 20,000 pounds spent

Asked whether the establishment of the Northern Parliament would thing in the Partition Act that is likely to lead to any permanent peace in Ireland, unless it should happen that the members of the and declare that, Partition Act or no Partition Act, they intend to enter into negotiations with the South and agree when the present." Northern Parliament come forward

by the English forces in Ireland, during the last few years' reign of terror, the Protestant churches of England, officially as churches, can England, officially as churches, can minority returned, Professor Henry minority ret Asked if he thought it probable It affords no hope whatever. observed: "There is a great difference between a party going through the form of carrying on a Parliament and a Parliament a Parliament and a Parliament functioning with the consent of the people. If you have fifteen mem-bers who refuse to sit in the Parlia-ment, though the Parliament, may discuss certain proposals, it will the measure being carried through absolute assent of the electors represented. And this, taken with

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

"What do you think of the financial provisions for the Northern Parliament?"

ment Department and the expenses entailed, or they would see that the entailed, or they would see that the margin left after paying £8,000-000 to the Imperial Treasury, is ludicrously inadequate to carry on the ordinary functions of Govludicrously inadequate to carry on the ordinary functions of Government as required by existing legislation, not to speak of introducing new measures of reform."

Americans must still ask for sound reason why the alliance between the possibilities of Russian aggression in the Orient are no longer what they were conceived to be in 1905. The occasion of the treaty has passed, and with it the treaty itself relief agencies in Ireland.—E. C. R.

ment, Professor Henry said:
"The Catholic Church will certainly be out against secularist conrol of the schools. There is this to be remembered in connection with the Protestant Churches, that if they consent to complete control in the sense in which it is understood in England or Scotland, it will be an absolute break with their past record. The history of the National Board shows that the keenest opposition to what is known as united secular and separate religious instruction come from the Protestant Churches now possessing what you may call to a certain extent vested rights in the control of education. It is not in human nature either in the clergy or laity to give up any privileges which they hold. On the other hand, whether their-attitude as a whole has altered since the days when they insisted on retaining religious control I do not know.

"Do you think prohibition likely to be enforced in the Six Counties?"

"Well, to begin with," he re-lied, "the official Unionists have candidates on the ground that they will not commit themselves to a measure of local control. That seems to indicate first that the official Unionists are not certain how far they can go, and secondly, that the temperance reformers are not put-

"What will Labour's position be

in the new Parliament, should it come into being?" Unionist sider that the maintenance of what they call Unionist principles is a more important matter than insistlead to Irish peace, Professor Henry said: "I do not see any-thing in the Partition Act that is say, but I do not think any Labour legislation may be looked for in the new Parliament until repre-sentatives of Labour are returned

reapproachment between the democracies of the North and South, because the electorate of the South is practically unrepresented in the Southern delegation to the Council.

A USELESS ALLIANCE

SEES NOTHING BUT MENACE TO STATES IN ANGLO-JAP ALLIANCE

The New York Times-very pro-British-thus discusses the Anglo-Japanese Treaty:

absolute assent of the electors represented. And this, taken with the opposition from outside, will make it very difficult for the Parliament to function with any hour not be displeasing to our State Department. In its tone of marked friendliness for the United States it could be displeasing to no American. It is gratifying to have this official assertion of the "firm and fixed determination of Japan" to "They are absolutely hopeless," replied Professor Henry decisively. I'll don't think the Parliament can do anything involving expenditure at all. If you take, for instance, the question of education, they have not the money to set up a Department of Education for the North of Ireland. Many of these men do not know what is involved in the working of a great Government begard more than by no stretch of the United States is not the United States is the Way hostile to the United States is the Working of a great Government has more than once of the Order's officers that the degree of ambition is equal between the younger and mostly former service men and worked on the innocent Catholic inhabitants of Lisburn did not spare in their frenzy the priests of the treaty as it was revised understanding with this country; and the Ambassador's assertion that by no stretch of the imagination of Lisburn did not spare in their frenzy the priests of the treaty as it was revised understanding with this country; and the Ambassador's assertion and the Ambassador's assertion and the Ambassador's assertion that by no stretch of the imagination of Lisburn did not spare in their frenzy the priests of the priests of the priests of the treaty as it was revised understanding with this country; and the Ambassador's assertion and the Lisburn did not spare in their frenzy the priests of the their frenzy the priests of the Order's officers that the hands of the mob, and t

cannot talk about it at all without bringing in the United States. This is just as true of British Ministers as it is of the Japanese Company of the J This is just as true of British Ministers as it is of the Japanese Government. The very first question which the Premiers of the Dominions raised when they got to London—in fact even before they got there—was why any step should be taken that might even seem to involve embarrassment for seem to involve embarrassment for the control of seem to involve embarrassment for America. The curious result is that in all the public utterances, whether of British or Japanese officials, a note almost of apology is apparent. It is not absent from the explanations given by Baron Shidehara. Indeed, his amiable and considerate words seem as if intended to lead up to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese Anglo-Japanese

alliance is no longer needed. If in truth it is not aimed at the United

States or any other great Power,

why renew it at all ?

This query is plainly one which is troubling England. A surpris-ing amount of English sentiment is manifesting itself against the extension of the alliance. This has been taken note of by the spokes-men for the Government. Both Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George have been as explicit as possible in declaring that it is "a cardinal feature of British policy" to cultivate the best rela-tions with the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Com mons, stated flatly that "we should be no party to any alliance directed against America or in which we could be called upon to act against America." welcome, but still leaves us in the dark concerning the motives for the renewed alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

On this subject Mr. Chamberlain was particularly obscure. He virtually admitted that the condituany admitted that the conditions which had given rise originally to the Anglo - Japanese alliance had "passed away." But, he continued, "what about the conditions of tomorrow!" The British Government had to look forward "intertity possible of earning a livelihood. One of forward "intertity possible of the conditions and were sheltered by the local committee headed by Bishop Maclocal and were sheltered by the local committee headed by Bishop Maclocal and were sheltered by the local and were sheltered by th forward "into the possible combinations of the future." All this, it is clear, leaves us just where we were. And when Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech to the Premier, undertook to show why who put the claims of Labour first. Party principles, will come first at present."

GROSSLY UNFAIR

When Sir James Craig's statement that the Council of Ireland offered a common ground where equal terms was referred to, Professor Henry emphatically declared.

Tenewed, he did not emerge from an unsatisfactory and even mysterious vagueness. He spoke of England's gratitude to Japan for help given in the War. It was a "well-tried friendship," which it was hoped would be preserved. Very good, but with what special object? Something is said about the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of them without one can talk of them without the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of them without the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of them without the solution of them without the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of them without the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of the solution of them without the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of the solution of the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of the solution of the solution of the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of the solution of the solution of the solution of all problems in the Far East. But no one can talk of the solution of the the Japanese alliance should be renewed, he did not emerge from North and South would meet on equal terms was referred to, Professor Henry emphatically defessor Henry emphatically defessor the interest of the United more than ever useless.

The whole matter is evidently one giving no small concern to the British Government. It is not content with the offhand opinion of the Lord Chancellor that the failure to business. denounce the treaty with Japan would have the effect automatically of continuing it for at least one or two years. The dispatches state two years. The dispatches state that Mr. Lloyd George intends to go behind Lord Birkenhead and consult the law officers of the Crown. He evidently is aware of the uneasiness of the Dominion Premiers and also of the drift of English public opinion adverse to the treaty, at least in its present

While the United States stands guarantees than now exist that it could never be used against this country are certainly desirable, if it is to be kept in force. All that we have been the force. have to depend upon now is the rather roundabout and inconclusive

Government has more than once techniques.

Making full acknowledgment of these protestations of friendship, Americans must still ask for sound the protestations of Russian aggression are reported by the subject of the second techniques as a safeguard against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance and suffering in many parts of the urgent need for relief of dispersions of friendship, and accommodations are being the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the Far East, any danger from that source is today chimerical. The foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance against German ambitions in the foregoing is only one instance aga

Discussing the attitude of the Churches in the Six Counties towards the proposed education measures in the Northern Parliament, Professor Henry said.

that it has no possible bearing on their relations with the United States. Yet it is evident that they cannot talk about it at all without bringing in the United States.

This is in the United States of the secured by the comprehensive agreement.

RELIEF

LISBURN AND THE FAITH

The recent report of the American Delegation of the Committee for relief in Ireland very forcibly draws attention to the pitiable state of the Catholic population of Lisburn. Quoting from the report which appeared in the Irish News of 20th March last, we find the folowing startling facts recorded: Lisburn we found in greater comparative distress than possibly any other Irish city excepting Cork. A British officer who served in Belgium told us 'he had never seen anything like it.'" "In August as many as 232 families

were compelled to leave their

homes owing to burnings, wreckings, or intimidations, and 130 families have not yet dared to return. Several hundred women and children, scantily clothed, fled from their homes on the night of the general burnings and their way during the night to Belfast over twelve miles of hillside roads. Mothers carrying chil dren this distance arrived in Belfast on the following noon with bare feet bleeding from the journey and were sheltered by the local and were sheltered by the committee headed by Bishop of earning a livelihood. One of these, Mr. Thomas Caldwell, formerly Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, U.S.A., who enlisted in June, 1917, in Co. A. 321 in Machine Gun Section, 82nd Division, and fought at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and Verdun front. He told

was the lot of nearly all the Catho- world. lics of Lisburn who owned property at the time of the burnings.

It is now almost eight months since the burnings, and as yet not a single building has been re-erected in the town, and most of the Catholic traders have been unable to resume

This latter fact, added to a gen-This latter fact, added to a general boycott of Catholic working people who remained or returned, has made the lot of a great part of the population truly deplorable. That a general boycott of the people is in force is fully borne out by one significant fact: that not a single Catholic has since the hurnsingle Catholic has since the burnings been employed under the Urban Council, though Catholics still pay no insignificant share of the town rates, and water, gas, and poor rates. Nay all the old employees amongst the street sweepers apart at present from the negotia-tion, our interest in it is obvious. We cannot fail to be concerned at the possibilities involved in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Stronger miles around the town Catholics are by the rate-payers' representatives nsidered unworthy to sweep the

The howling mob of intoxicated hooligans and their bigoted leaders, not content with the havoc they had

CATHOLIC NOTES

Advocates of legislation permitting the dissemination of information on birth control suffered a decisive defeat in their effort to secure the support of the U. S. A. National League of Woman Voters which met in convention in Cleve

One Catholic organization bracing agreement into which every nation that desired could enter with good-will and entire confidence?

NEED FOR IRISH

One Catholic organization is among the various international associations for the suppression of the traffic in women invited to the conference now in session in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. This is the Catholic International Association for the Protection of Young Girls. Protection of Young Girls.

> Mgr. Pelt, Bishop of Metz, was among those who met the Crown Prince of Japan, at the station of Metz, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Lorraine. Mgr. Pelt, also, had a cordial talk with M. Barthou, the French Minister of War. Both the Prince and the Minister visited the Cathedral, where they were received by the Bishop and

> A great improvement in the condition of Count de Salis, British Minister to the Vatican, which began when he received Holy began when he received Holy Viaticum, has been maintained since and it is hoped now that all danger is past. The greatest sympathy has been shown by all circles in Rome and the Holy Father himself has several times sent to inquire by his Private Chamberlain, Mgr. Migone.

A co-operative company for the A co-operative company for the reconstruction of the devastated churches in the diocese of Arras has been founded and the inaugural meeting was held on June 18. General Guillemant acting as chairman. A Senator and several Conseillers Generaux were present. M. Basly, the well-known s deputy-mayor of Lens attended. It is expected that the Co-operative Company will be able to take in hand the reconstruction of 150

President Millerand of France has sent word to Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty congratulating the Order on the safe arrival of the monster Sevres vase which the French chief executive presented to the Knights of Columbus last September, commemorating the K. of C. pilgrimage to France. "Even this huge vessel," President Miller-and states, "cannot contain the affection France has for the United States and for you Knights of Col umbus as representative Ameri-

words written in cipher on vellum have been discovered by Dr. Wilfred M. Voynick of the United clared "To have the Council of Ireland composed of the same numbers from the Northern and the Southern Parliament is grossly unfair on the basis of population. So far as it relates to representation for Southern Ireland it seems.indefensible on democratic principles. In an assembly so constituted I do not see any real possibility of a second process of the same numbers of the interest of the United American, who purchased a beautical American, who purchased We might here add that the lot of these three noted by the Delegation other mysteries will "stagger the

> The Catholic clergy of Czecho-Slovakia, having organized a club for social activity, under the auspices of the Catholic People's party, are conducting an apostolate of education to acquaint the Catholic masses with their duties, oppor-tunities and resources. This work is badly needed, for it is felt that if the Czecho-Slovak Catholics had been properly organized, socially and politically, after the War, many an evil and problem that now confronts them would have been obviated. The clergy are lecturing and calling meetings to promote the general organization. The plan is first to bring the priests together in the various communities and subsequently assemble the laity to hear lectures on Catholic conditions and to receive instructions in the methods of organization.

Twenty-seven is the average age of persons seeking to improve their material 'condition by K. of C. night-school supplementary educa-tion in the United States, according to a survey completed by Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley. The survey covers 150,000 students, mostly former service men and The foregoing is only one instance The K. of C. vocational and business or the urgent need for relief of distress and suffering in many parts of Ireland.

Year, and accommodations are being provided for more students next year. It was noted that the younger year. It was noted that the younger Contributions large or small students were quicker to learn languages and business practices, while the older excel in mechanical