

# 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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## VOLUME XXXIII.

### GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO

And behold an angel of the Lord stood by them,  
And the brightness of God shone round about them,  
And they feared with a great fear,  
And the angel said to them: fear not.  
For, behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy,  
That shall be to all the people;  
For this day is born to you in the City of David,  
A Saviour who is Christ the Lord.

### CHRISTMAS

At last Thou art come, little Saviour!  
And Thine Angels fill midnight with song;  
Thou art come to us, gentle Creator!  
Whom Thy creatures have sighed for so long.  
Thou hast brought with Thee plentiful pardon,  
And our souls overflow with delight;  
Our hearts are half broken, dear Jesus!  
With the joy of this wonderful night.  
Thou wilt stay with us, Master and Maker!  
Thou wilt stay with us now evermore:  
We will play with Thee, beautiful Brother!  
On Eternity's jubilant shore.

—FATHER FABER

### WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

#### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE REASON FOR MARTIAL LAW

Even while Cork city, in terrible tongues of flame, entreats Heaven's intercession to stay the savagery of Ireland's foreign masters, Lloyd George seems to have settled himself permanently into the role of petty trickster. When applying martial law to nearly a quarter of Ireland the other day he thought to throw dust in the world's eyes by at the same time announcing his readiness to open negotiations with what he called the "moderates" of Sinn Fein. In the first place the application of Martial Law can not mean anything more than what has been going on for twelve months. His military and Black and Tan killing, by order, from end to end of Ireland, and no worse under martial law. Only as the English Government was beginning to feel the pressure that world opinion was bringing upon them for their outrageous brutalities in Ireland, they flatter themselves that by proclaiming martial law the brutalities will be legalized, and that world opinion will not so much blame them for torture and oppression practiced under the name of "Law." Also world opinion is expected to be soothed by the hypocrisy of announcing at the same time that they are open for negotiations. Lloyd George says that if the Irish Republic can army leave down their arms and the people give up their leaders, he will negotiate with those who are not fighters.

They will be innocent indeed who let themselves imagine that an Ireland laying itself absolutely prostrate at the feet of a Junker British Government after it had given up its leaders to the Government, could do any more negotiating with the English Prime Minister than merely to accept whatever terms he wished to sentence the country to.

#### LOYD GEORGE'S APOSTASY

Lloyd George was at one time undoubtedly a liberal and broad-minded man, with ideals. So it is sad to find such succeeding momentous announcements that he makes, piling proof on proof, that for sake of making himself the rubber stamp of British Junkerdom, and the mere puppet and mouthpiece of Carson and his clique. Both friends and enemies of Lloyd George in England agree that much of what he says and much of what he does and approves of himself—but that he must do as they say as the Junkers order—or else he is kicked out of office. And that would mean the end of him, for the liberals whom he deserted and betrayed would not have again, under any circumstances, one who has so repeatedly and so flagrantly dishonored his manhood, and disowned his former principles.

#### THE HOPE OF DIVISION

The promise to negotiate after Ireland has prostrated itself at his feet, has a second trick to it besides that of throwing dust in the eyes of the world. It is hoped by it to create a division amongst the Irish Nationalists. Lloyd George's Junker masters judge that after the long months' wild terrorism to which they have treated the country, there must be tens and hundreds of thousands of poor men and women sufferers, who have lost their property and lost

### PRIGHTFULNESS DRIVING PEOPLE INSANE

However one might deplore it, one could not have the heart to blame these thousands of men and women who have suffered so much that it is now admitted very many have been driven insane and thousands who have had their nerves completely wrecked are dangerously near the insanity line. This is not to be wondered at when we remember that for twelve months past hundreds of thousands of poor people have not had one secure night's sleep. Thousands of them for nights and for weeks at a time have had to take to the fields and to the woods, the ditches, and the hedges once darkness came down—and when they did venture to sleep at home, started in fright at every sound feeling that it was the Black and Tans stealing upon them. The wonder is, how under this fearful condition of affairs, Ireland has stood out so long.

#### A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

Just on the morning I am writing this I receive a letter from a friend in an Irish village, in a town which no English soldier or policeman was either assailed or insulted—rather than tell them, the terrible condition of insecurity and fright to which the people even in the most out-of-the-way and peaceable places have been reduced by the systematic terrorism of George, his masters, and his servants:

"We had a sample of the Black and Tans' terrorism on the 9th inst. About 8.30 p.m. we in town had a message about ten minutes before, that they were coming. We didn't know they were en route to K., but just thought they were coming to attack spotted houses and people although thank God there was no attack here upon policemen, or no cause given them to terrorize us. While I was thinking what I should do, or what I could remove, a hurried messenger came and told me to leave the house at once. Then I hurried them already shooting up the lower end of the village. I ran for Lenigan's. I had barely got there when a terrific bombardment commenced and all of us flew down the back steps to the cellar. Some of the little children flew to the fields, and did not stop till they were miles away. I didn't think it safe in the cellar, so I stood behind the house up against the wall. The rifle fire and bomb-bursting was fearful. I fancied that I could hear all the windows in my house being smashed. When the noise passed away I and all the others ventured up. I groped my way upstairs after Magin, and once that Logans had been attacked as light was still in the shop. I then ventured out and with the exception of Logans the town was in complete darkness. Brian and I spent the night upstairs. We thought the Black and Tans would return during the night. Before clearing the next morning military arrived from Donegal and halted opposite my house. They then got orders to proceed—marched upstreet and seemed to examine all the houses. From the noise on the previous night I suppose they thought the village was demolished. Five houses were badly shot up. Lizzie McGuinchee and Mrs. Gallagher had the narrowest escapes. They did not get out of their houses, as they did not put out their lights. Fronts of houses and roofs were injured. As there was a report that the Black and Tans from Killybegs would come to attend the fair on the 22nd instant, many women have left the village, and are roaming in the hills."

#### THE TESTIMONY OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST

Before the latest and worst sacking of Cork the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger on the ground, reported that as a consequence of the constant terror and savagery the doctors say "thousands of adults are completely unnerved, and very many of the little children are suffering from St. Vitus' dance. An epidemic of goitre has seized the grown ups, and in speaking no one raised a voice above a whisper." He says this is the result of a three months' reign of terror inflicted on the defenceless civil population by the emissaries of a foreign Government. We may imagine if we can the sufferings of the afflicted people, now that Cork has been treated to its fearfullest and greatest sacking.

#### A VOICE FROM ARABIA

Echoes of the effect upon the wide world, of Lord Mayor McSwiney's heroic sacrifice still reach us from the ends of the earth. It is truly interesting to hear the voice of Arabia speak upon Irish heroism. The Arabian Journal, Al Nizam, in the course of a fine article on the subject says: "You are worthy of our admiration, worthy of being mourned by us, worthy of being counted among the heroes, for your

endurance and strong will which have greatly touched us." There followed a number of verses the last reading: "If this world has become too small for you, the everlasting world records every day and in our country an everlasting trace, for though dead you are alive."

#### THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS

A characteristic incident of the British methods in Ireland which at the same time illuminates Sir Hamar Greenwood's House of Commons version of Black and Tan outrages is instanced by Hugh Martin, Special Correspondent of the London Daily News, who tells how, after Lixnaw crematory was burned down by the Black and Tans, the hair of four girls cut off, and six lads brutally beaten with rifle butts, uniformed men arrived next day to look over the damage and make formal report to Dublin Castle. "Several of the crematory employees," says Mr. Martin, "identified at least three of the same party as the men who had committed the crime." The British Government and Dublin Castle first instigate the men to "keep up the pressure" upon the Irish natives, and then to investigate and report upon their own outrages—which reports are to go to Sir Hamar Greenwood to enable him to answer awkward questions put to him on the subject in the House of Commons. Mr. Martin also tells how when they went to kill two Irish Volunteers at Thurles and found one of them in bed, dying of pneumonia, one of the Black and Tan gang held a candle over the bed to enable his comrades to take aim to shoot the dying lad through the heart. He also says that in the sack of Grenard the looting and burning of the town was carried out in "a perfectly quiet and orderly manner" under the command of an officer. And he reports that at another burning in Roscommon where shops, farms, and houses were burnt down, the same quietness and order prevailed, the men obeying an officer's order. "A sergeant," he adds, "apologized to some people for what he was doing, and said it was worse than anything he had seen in Belgium."

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND TRUCE OF GOD

We doubt that the British Government will accept the suggestion for a Truce of God between England and Ireland. We remember that our Holy Father asked the belligerent nations in the great War to observe a Christmas truce, but the suggestion was rejected by the British Government. Without much hope we pray that more Christian spirit may now animate.

The Truce of God was born of Christian faith in the Middle Ages. It dates from the eleventh century and arose and the anarchy and feudalism of the times as a remedy for the helplessness of princes to enforce respect for the public peace. During that century there was an epidemic of private wars. The whole of Europe was a battlefield, bristling with fortified castles and overrun by armed bandits. Not even the sanctuary of the clergy were respected. A Council of Elze, held in 1207, which legislated for the sanctity of the Lord's Day, forbade hostilities from Saturday until Monday morning. This was the first official recognition of what is known as the Truce of God. Later the prohibition was extended to the days of the week consecrated by the great mystery of the Ascension, Thursday and Friday in honor of the Sacred Passion of our Lord. It was then extended to include the seasons of Advent and Lent. The penalty for violation of this was excommunication. While the problem of public peace in the Middle Ages was not completely solved by this Truce of God, it marked at least a beginning.

#### PRINCIPLES AGREED UPON

The Catholics have no right to remain unconcerned as to the relations of nations among themselves and all organizations that may tend to the betterment of said relations. No progress is to be expected in international intercourse unless the rules of a law of nations consistent with Catholic ethics be enforced among all nations. It is necessary that the claims of justice be guaranteed in all international relations. Therefore, international judicial organizations are of paramount need. Said organizations should be empowered with the right to apply all necessary sanctions.

The Catholics should support all endeavors tending to the establishment of arbitration, instead of violence, in the settlement of quarrels among peoples.

The different orators pointed out that these principles are consistent with the constant directions of the Sovereign Pontiffs which were confirmed and specified in the last Encyclical Letter of Benedict XV, on Reconciliation and Peace. This appeal to brotherhood is to be found again in the telegram sent by Cardinal Gasparri to the Paris Conference in the name of the Holy Father.

The members of the conference were unanimous in expressing the wish that the League of Nations ultimately appeal to the Pope, and thereby secure the assistance of the highest moral authority in the world. The orators availed themselves of this opportunity to recall the public tribute paid to the universal authority of the Holy See, in the report presented before the French Chamber on the subject of the resumption of relations with the Vatican.

Some speakers laid great stress on Cardinal Gibbons' statement in favor of the League of Nations.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Governing principles having been agreed upon, practical resolutions were then passed as follows:

1. A meeting shall be called, every year, for the study, among Catholics, of various international questions, such, for instance, as international labor legislation, immigration regulation, national and international protection of Missions.

2. Scholars, theologians and professors are requested to study, collect and publish the teachings of the Fathers of the Church, and of the different Councils and Popes, on the law of nations and fraternity among peoples.

What a gulf between the Black and Tan, murdering innocent women and children, and the English knight before God's Altar ever to be willing to draw his sword to protect the weak and defenseless. We pray that the unexpected come to pass, that England once deaf to the appeal of Christ's Vicar may feel the approach of holy Christmas, and for the sake of the Christ Child show some of the good will of which the Blessed Angels sang.—Catholic Sun.

### WANT THE LEAGUE TO APPEAL TO POPE

#### SAY POPE'S MORAL ASSISTANCE WOULD HELP THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris.—At the very moment when a number of Catholics were assembling in the Cathedral of Our Lady at Geneva to implore the Lord's blessings on the works of the assembly of the League of Nations, other prominent Catholics in Paris were laying the foundations of an international organization whose purposes is the study and the defense of international law.

#### NOTABLES ATTEND

The Paris Conference, which lasted three days, met with a complete success. It was attended by men of highest standing in Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Chile, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the resolutions adopted were endorsed by such prelates as Mgr. Roland-Gosselin, who presided at the opening session; Mgr. Jullien, of Arras; Mgr. Deploige, of Louvain; such ministers as Mr. Van den Huevel, Secretary of State for Belgium, and Mr. Meda, Italian Secretary of the Treasury, such eminent clergymen as Fr. Serillanges, O. P., and Fr. de la Briere, S. J., and such diplomats as the Polish Minister to the Vatican, Professors of law, newspaper men, members of parliament, conservative Catholics as Senator de Lamarzelle, democratic Catholics as Deputy, Marc Sangnier have also adhered.

After hearing the reports of Baron de Monteban, Federal Counsellor for Fribourg, Mgr. Deploige, Director of the Institute of Philosophy of Louvain; Fr. de la Briere, editor of the Etudes, and Mr. le Fur, Professor of Law at the University of Strasbourg, the members of the Congress reached an agreement on these conclusions:

Louvain, another one has been created this year at Paris, and these plans should be built on a broad scale.

4. Catholic scholars shall be invited to participate in great numbers in the annual conference.

5. The Holy Father shall be respectfully asked to appoint a correspondent in the Vatican for the International Union of Study.

The headquarters of the Union is to be located at Louvain, No. 1 Rue des Flamands. The office of the secretary will be filled by the Revd. Harnignic, Professor of Moral Philosophy at the Catholic University.

### HOLY FATHER'S XMAS GREETING

The Press and Publicity department of the National Catholic Welfare Council has received by cable from His Holiness, Pops Benedict XV, the following Christmas greeting to the Catholic newspapers, to the faithful, and to the whole American people:

We heartily wish that the said newspapers, under the wise and paternal guide of the Episcopate, may develop ever more widely their action for the good of the people and the defense of the patrimony of doctrine and charity held by the Catholic Church for the benefit of humanity.

Well acquainted with the serious purposes of American Catholics and their devotion towards this Apostolic See, while we send to them our paternal benediction we express the wish that their activity in the fertile field of the press may bear ever more abundant fruits and, like the Evangelical mustard seed, grow into a strong and mighty tree which under the shadow of its branches will gather all the souls thirsting after truth, all the hearts heaving for the good.

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S MESSAGE

#### SAYS CHRIST CHILD STILL LEADS THE WORLD ON CHRISTMAS

Over nineteen hundred years ago, in a cave in the heart of the hills of Bethlehem, Mary, the Mother of God, "brought forth her first-born and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger." The Word was made flesh and came to dwell amongst us. The heavens shone with glory and resounded with the song of angel choirs. A few shepherds, to whom the Angel of the Lord had announced tidings of great joy, knelt in reverence to the Saviour of mankind. Heaven and earth were united in the angelic message of "Peace on earth to men of good will."

To the Infant Christ, in the humility of the manger, the shepherds gave full possession of their hearts for they were the children of God. The little Child of Bethlehem came to His own and His own gladly received Him. There was no room for Him in the inn at Bethlehem, but there was welcome, peace and adoration in the hearts of those who had been awaiting the fulfillment of the Word of the Prophet.

Pity, indeed, it were, if that welcome, peace and adoration were but for a day, and that Bethlehem should grow cold to the hearts of men. But the coming of the Christ Child was not to be in vain. The infant in swaddling clothes was to warm for all time the hearts of those who would but follow Him.

Down through the course of the centuries the host of shepherds multiplied and each recurring Christmas found at the crib of Bethlehem the increasing homage of a joyful world. The love of Christ was to endure forever for the gates of hell could not prevail against it. Man could not but surrender his heart to Him who was to bring redemption. Satan and the powers of darkness waged a constant war, and though at times victory seemed about to set upon their banners, the "light that shines in the darkness" has blinded and scattered them.

In our own time the world has felt the shock of Satan's cohorts. For a time she seemed stunned—hated, disension and envy appeared about to crush her, but once again she is turning her face toward Bethlehem and is picking up and weaving the frayed threads of Christian charity and fraternal co-operation that once she may put on the mantle of her Creator.

May the coming Christmas bring to humanity a lasting recognition of the only hope of salvation and a complete conversion to "The Way, the Truth and the Life."

On Christmas the Christ Child is leaving, it is the day of incarnate love, the day that has made us broth-

ers in Christ, the day which fills our hearts with the peace of Heaven. That peace, and peace alone, has left the impress of true happiness on the world throughout the long long years. It will never fail to warm the hearts of the children of light and to be to them an inspiration and a benediction.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS' XMAS MESSAGE

#### SEES NEW LIGHT PIERCING THE DARKNESS OF THE AGE

We ought to rejoice particularly on this Christmas occasion because once again is the world reminded that Jesus Christ, our Saviour and our God, became man for our sakes, and lived for us, and worked for us, and thought for us, and prayed for us—and for us arose again from the grave, triumphant over pain and sorrow and failure and death, and ascended into Eternal Life, tracing His pathway for all of us.

We should thank Him and praise Him for that He shows us not only the safe way through the perils and miseries of time unto the bliss of everlasting joy, but also for that He points out the way whereby we may find a rest from the crowding and baffling problems of the age and arrive at a just and stable condition of civilization here and now.

"Peace upon earth to all men of good will" was the message of the herald angels who announced His coming, and that promise has never failed, will never fail, and cannot fail for God's words are creative Truth.

Good will it is which is the condition of peace upon earth; good will is the substance of the Christian religion on its human side; and good will means a true willingness to be just, and to be charitable. Justice and Charity are the twin pillars of Christian civilization. They are set up in the hearts and the minds and the souls of Christ's followers, and if Christians are true to the principles of Justice and Charity they will leave the whole world with the spirit of Christ; they will reflect the light of Christ throughout the dark corners of the world, and will accomplish their own great duty in life, namely, to love the Lord God and His children, their fellow men.

Let us rejoice that the Great War's terrible aftermath of private sorrow and public calamity shows signs of being lessened, and that the light of hope may be discerned through the darkness of the age. Particular joy in our own dear land do we perceive this light, and if we are true to its inspiration we may extend its blessings to other nations less favored by Almighty God. I face our future not only without apprehension, but with unshaken faith in American institutions because these are based upon the message of Christianity.

### GOOD TIDINGS

Feelings of depression and despondency almost akin to despair rest like a heavy incubus upon humanity. Fear and dread of evils unknown and never before encountered on so large a scale, harass the mind and hinder the emergence of the world. So much has been promised and so little was delivered that individuals and nations were distinctly disappointed. Disappointment is always hard to bear. With the price of the world's wealth and woman's tears and soldier blood, so generously offered as a sacrifice on the altar of altruism for the world's redemption, we had hoped to bring about universal regeneration. Alas, man has not as yet sought as they have always been. Greed dominates individuals and nations. Rarely is there preached, and still more rarely practiced, that fundamental law of human well-being, as basic law of Christianity: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

But dark as is the outlook great as is the disillusionment of humanity, hope springs eternal in the human breast and that hope is not in vain when founded on Him who declared: "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the end of the world." He commanded the winds and the sea and there came a great calm. Down the long vista of almost two thousand anniversaries, there comes to us in sweet Christmas time the oft-repeated but always welcome song of the angel: "Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the world; for this day is to you a Saviour born."

Sweet Babe of Bethlehem teach us Thy humility, Thy docility, Thy love of man, Thy desire for man's welfare, Thy willingness to sacrifice all in order that man may be saved. Guided by Thee, the world's Saviour we shall not go astray, for Thou art the "Way." Taught by Thee we shall not be in the wrong; for Thou art the "Truth." Living like Thee we shall have life at its highest and best; for Thou art the "Life." "Glory to God in the highest; on earth: peace to men of good will." This we pray.—The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

The Holy Father has nominated Mgr. Pizzardo, under secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Nuncio Apostolic to Roumania.

Prince George Margaritescu Greciano, member of a high family of Bessarabian boyards, was baptized and received the Holy Eucharist for the first time in the Abbey of Argueville in Savoy. The Abbe, Right Dom Marie, received the prince into the Church.

On Monday, Nov. 8, according to a cable dispatch from Berne, the capital of Switzerland, Monsignor Magliana, the papal nuncio, pronounced his credentials. This was the official resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Switzerland.

Brussels, Dec. 2.—The Catholic Hierarchy of Belgium has sent a collective letter to the Irish Bishops declaring that Belgian clergy shares in the anguish and unconquerable hope of Irish Catholics, and announcing a subscription for them. The Bishops of Belgium personally gave 21,000 francs.

The election to the office of the mayors in Great Britain is not done directly by the votes of the citizens, but by the board of aldermen. Hence, it is known some time ahead who will be appointed to office. The borough of Lambeth, famous for Protestant conferences, in South London, is to have a Catholic mayor, Alderman Bishop.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—A party of archaeologists who have been searching for some time in the Isle of Riga, in Loch Sunart, for prehistoric relics, have discovered what is believed to be a sacred site of a date long before Christian influence hereabouts. The rock sculpturing of the priestly leaders of long past ages have been traced. The excavations reveal rows of black circular spots where uprights stood.

New York, Dec. 1.—The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of New York's first Catholic Church was celebrated last Sunday at St. Peter's Church, Barclay and Church Street. At the time St. Peter's was built in 1785, New York was chiefly Dutch and English in character and not only not Catholic, but decidedly anti-Catholic in its tendencies. However, the aid given America by Catholic France had a great deal to do with removing the prejudices of the day. The Spanish minister officiated at the laying of the corner stone.

Toulon, France, Nov. 21.—A religious confraternity of French naval officers with headquarters at Toulon has now spread from Constantinople to Copenhagen, where the French fleet is stationed. The fraternity has for its object the perfection of its members by means of the interior life and the love of God. Every member offers Communion once a month for the members of the confraternity. A monthly bulletin is sent to all the members and in every group a weekly meeting is held for prayer in common followed by conferences on the truths of Catholic faith and the spiritual life.

London, Nov. 25.—Four Catholic Mayors have been elected to office by various municipal councils. One of those so elected is a lady, a Mrs. Chapman, who becomes Mayor of Normanbury, a little town on the south coast of England. The borough of Lambeth, south of Westminster, the town of Sudbury, in Suffolk, has elected its first Catholic mayor since the Reformation. The Mayor of Sudbury is an army officer with a distinguished military career of some forty-four years. Major-Gent, who in addition to his civic duties finds time to serve the daily Mass in the town of which he is chief magistrate. Major-Gent's first predecessor to the mayoral chair was installed in the year 1302.

The Catholics are proud to be able to number among their ranks the most brilliant orator of the French Chamber—M. Louis Gaihal, batonier of the Montpellier baristers, whose genius is held almost to equal that of the late Albert de Man, whose eloquence heretofore was regarded as peerless. The great quality of several eminent members of the Catholic group have brought them to the fore both in Parliament and in the State. One of them, M. Lefebvre du Prey, is now vice-president of the chamber. The president of the Army Commission is General de Castelnau, the president and the vice-president of the Labor and Social Problems Commission are professors in the Catholic Institute of Paris. Finally, M. Isaac, a Catholic deputy of Lyon, and M. de la Vigne, a Catholic deputy of the town of Osmoy, in the industrial city, is the editor of the Catholic newspaper, La Croix. M. Louis Dubois, is now presiding over the Commission of Reparations established by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles.