

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- August 14, Sunday.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 15, Monday.—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Holiday of Obligation
 „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 17, Wednesday.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
 „ 18, Thursday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 19, Friday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 20, Saturday.—St. Bernard, Abbot, Confessor, and Doctor.

The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Church has always believed that the body of the Immaculate Virgin was, after death, assumed into heaven and reunited to her spotless soul. Without being an article of faith, this belief, first expressed obscurely by the early Fathers, has gone on developing, like so many other truths; so much so that it is now formally held by all Catholics. It seems indeed appropriate that the reunion of soul and body, which, in the case of final generality of men, will take place on the day of final resurrection, should have been anticipated on behalf of her who had been, by Divine intervention, preserved from that original sin of which death and corruption are the consequences. To-day, therefore, we honor the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, both body and soul, into heaven, where her intercession is a power to succor us in our wants, comfort us in our trials, and protect us from the dangers to which we are exposed during the course of our mortal pilgrimages.

St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Fathers of the Church unite in extolling the sanctity of St. Joachim and St. Anne, whose privilege it was to be the parents of the Most Pure Mother of God.

GRAINS OF GOLD

THE ASSUMPTION.

The weary years of waiting,
 And of yearning, all are o'er,
 Earth's exile and its longing,
 For the spirit hence to soar.

Beauteous eyes, fore'er upturning,
 To the clouds which hid His face,
 Who, ascending to the Father,
 Left the Mother, "full of grace,"

Now are feasting on His beauty,
 Now are drinking in His joy;
 Royal welcome, bliss unending,
 Rapture hers without alloy.

Oh, that meeting! who can picture?
 Heart to heart—her God, her Son;
 Union which no power can sever,
 Son and Mother now are one.

Crowned she of men and angels
 Queen and Empress—Virgin flower;
 Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
 Welcome her to heavenly bow'r.

Joyous hearts and gladsome voices
 Lady Day in harvest greet;
 Mother, Queen and royal lady!
 Now we gather at thy feet.

Bless thy subjects, bless thy children,
 Who 'mid earth's drear shadows roam;
 Lady of the Heart of Jesus,
 Lead us all to Heaven and Home.

—M.C., in the *Irish Catholic*.

The Storyteller

WHEN WE WERE BOYS

(By WILLIAM O'BRIEN.)

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued.)

"Of course, you might throw Meehal's land in with your mountain," said the agent, when they were ensconced in the shadows of the back parlor, and the blind pulled down, "but the place wouldn't fatten snipe, and he has a dangerous son. If you'd just seize the heifer of a morning, he'd probably raise a fiver in one way or another and buy her out, and you'd make a better thing of it. I suppose that was your son in the passage?" he said, referring to Master Lionel, who had made a descent from Trinity College for the wedding, and was at present engaged in overcrowding Drumshaughlin with the most *chic* Dublin fashions in Tyrolese hats, prodigious stand-up collars, and magenta neckties (it was in the brief reign of that lackadaisical shade). "By the way," he continued, as a happy thought struck him, "you'll be wanting to settle him down to something. The Attorney-General, Glascock, has given me the nomination to a handsome little thing in the Pipe Roll Office—nothing to do, ninety pounds a year to begin, and quite the right kind of thing, you know, though it's called a clerkship. What if I present you with the nomination for your lad as a sort of birthday present to you on this your magisterial natal-day—eh, Dargan?"

"A clerkship at ninety pounds a year," repeated the magisterial baby, stroking his puddled grey beard reflectively. "Thank you, sir—you're very obliging, I'm sure—most commendable of you, Mr. Harman; but his mother has, ahem! other views for Lionel. Lord Dunbrody's son and he are College chums—a bit of a scapegrace, no doubt—it runs in them genteel families—but he talks of getting Lionel into the—ahem!—Diplomatic Service through the influence of his respected father."

"The devil he does!" cried Hans Harman, walking towards the window to discharge an oath into the street in safety. (The respectable father happened to be in the respectable Bankruptcy Court.) "Very well, Dargan, to business. First, you've got the decree for possession of the Mill. Very well, if he doesn't stump up on the 24th, I don't care how soon you execute it. My bailiff will have to take the possession formally; but it will have to be known that it is you are working—you understand?"

"I understand, sir," said old Humphrey, licking one hand unctuously with the other. (The gloves were now gone, and he felt at home with his hands once more.) "Though, indeed, I'm really sorry for Myles Rohan—an old neebour, sir, though a little *im-pate-yus*."

Now, to talk of more important matters. The time of redemption for the mortgage for 45,000*l.* is more than a year expired—three half-years' interest overdue? Very well, the Court cannot possibly resist an application for sale. A judge will be sitting on Tuesday. You must have notice of application lodged at once. A conditional order will go as a matter of course. The second mortgagee, you know, Hugg, I can make all right, and then if you get the carriage of sale, and if I can get appointed Receiver to watch you—as, of course, I must, on the part of the owner—well, well, my good friend, you and I will manage to console ourselves on the ruin of Carthage, eh?"

"No fear of that ironmaster up at Lord Clanlaurance's place bidding, sir?" asked Dargan, his velvety eyes blinking like those of an ancient cat in their ambush of eyebrow. "He's rich, and I hear he likes the place."

"Pooh! he's an Englishman and an ass. Wait till we have a parcel of arrests or a bit of a rising somewhere in his neighborhood. My dear Dargan, there could not possibly be a more opportune moment for a sale—country in a disturbed state, smouldering volcano, pending insurrection, threat-talking of the Protestant inhabitants (I forgot you're not a Protestant, Humphrey—but these Fenian fellows are no bigots—they'll make a bonfire of your Bishops, as well as ours, quite impartially—Monsignor McGrudder will tell you that)—in short, if we get queasy old Grimshaw, the

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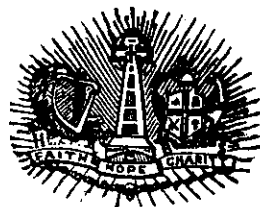
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Land Judge, on a good morning for the liver, you and I, sir, will be a pair of kings making a partition of a kingdom."

"We'll have to dip very deep to get at so much money, Mr. Harman, sir," squeaked the money-lender, shaking his head. "I can tell you that the loan for that Hugg mortgage pushed me tight—painfully tight, I do assure you, sir."

"If it did, you held it pretty tight—insisted on having the deed lodged with you as security, as if you were dealing with a sharper, confound you! You've got it in that safe behind you, this moment, I'd wager my neck, if you haven't set it to breed more gold elsewhere."

Old Dargan made a nervous backward movement towards the safe, as if at some vague thought of its being threatened. "Besides that 12,000*l.* I've advanced in your own name," he proceeded, ignoring Mr. Harman's levity, "a trifle, sir, but you can't conceive, Mr. Harman, how it strained my little manes."

"Oh, come, that I could have had in the open market at your rate—six per cent."

"No doubt, sir—for the matter of that, so could his lordship himself, perhaps—he, he!" said old Humphrey, with a grin which seemed to be devoted chiefly to apologising for itself; "and I'm sure his lordship ought to be a grateful man if he is only charged six per cent. for it—truly grateful, sir."

"You won't make as big a fortune as a wit as you have done on stamped paper, Humphrey—take my advice," said the agent, showing two ranks of teeth as sharp-looking as fixed bayonets, as well as equally shining. "It just comes to this—those three mortgages in your safe are as good security as bank-notes, and 120,000*l.* or 140,000*l.* would cover the whole purchase. Why, you'd have fellows tumbling over one another to advance it. I'm not sure that Hugg himself couldn't manage to raise it, if he was driven to it"—and the fixed bayonets again glittered significantly in the sun.

The money-lender started, and placed one palm of his long skinny hands against the other—a favorite deprecatory gesture of his. "Of course, sir, we could make a push—a push, Mr. Harman, don't you observe?—but, indeed, and in double deed, I've dipped more deeply than I'd like Mrs. D. to know at the present, sir; and, after all, Irish land may not be always, you know—in the disturbed state of the country, now, for example—"

"A disturbed pot of stirabout! Tush, Humphrey, my good friend; we'll be indebted to the disturbers in the purchase-money for five years off—maybe ten, if the fellows give us a respectable rising, but they won't. Then, don't you see, it is I who will have to return the rent-roll—you don't understand—and it is not necessary that you should," he went on, rapidly. "I tell you we've got but to stretch out our hands to make the greatest *coup* of the century, and with as little risk of any sort or kind as you would run in sweeping that spider off your window-pane—which, between ourselves, Humphrey, if I were you, I should have removed from the Bank window as a personal insult. If you move next Tuesday, there need be no opposition to the order being made absolute, and if there is proper diligence used about the proof of title, we may have the Ordnance Survey fellows on the lands before Christmas."

"I will post over to Torney Wrixon directly I'm done dinner, sir," said the money-lender; and then, with his hands working in a new fit of emotion, he mumbled: "There's one trifling matter, sir, if I'm not too persumshus, sir—"

"Well?" said the agent, turning sharply.

"It's Mrs. D., sir—wimmen are such fidgets—so onraysonable, I do assure you, sir—about the Club, sir—she wants to know—ah—hum—how the little affair is going on, in short?"

"Oh, the ballot! In short, it's going on like a house afire—like hell's blazes!" laughed the agent, boisterously. "We'll pull you through, Humphrey, my old friend—always, with that cheque for the Hunt, mind! I don't see why you shouldn't turn out in scarlet yourself, and take the value of your money. I don't see why Mrs. D. shouldn't turn out herself, for that matter—and Flibbert's wife, and the young gentleman who won't take that thing in the Pipe Roll Office—I don't see why the Dargan family should not have lands, castle, title, mingle in the gilded saloons of the

aristocracy, out-dazzle the biggest nobles in the country—if the head of the house will only keep that venerable noddle of his well screwed on to his shoulders and—have just the least bit in life of patience."

It was after delivering himself of this outburst (in which Humphrey Dargan in vain puzzled himself to separate the irony from the high spirits) that Mr. Hans Harman stumbled upon Jack Harold on his way from the conference at the *Banner* office, and ejaculated: "Good heavens! what a relief to meet somebody whose brain is not a petty cash-box!" as he walked up to the young man, and, a thought suddenly striking him, said, "Come and oblige a lonesome man by having a bit of dinner with him. I have something to say to you—not a warrant for your body," he added, smilingly; for, apart from the circumstances that Dawley happened to be at this moment a scowling witness of the cordialities of the agent and the young rebel, Hans Harman felt a powerful personal attraction towards this bright French streak of color in the drab life of Drum-shaughlin.

Jack Harold changed color; perhaps the bodements of the weird sisters were audible for a faint moment or two again; but the two besetting weaknesses of his character were—first, the impulse to flee from trouble as the swallows flee from winter, and, secondly, a craving for the society of a station above his own. Humphrey Dargan and he sought the society of their social superior for curiously opposite reasons—the young man because he felt he was fitted for it, the money-lender because he felt that he was not. Miss Deborah looked sourly enough upon her brother's guest, chiefly because she remembered the scene when Mabel sang "The Wearing of the Green," and, among other reasons, because the "bit of dinner" consisted of a small dish of beefsteak, weakly reinforced by a much cut-up cold leg of mutton; but the agent's jollity, and a bottle of dry Pommery, of which, to Miss Deborah's consternation, he himself wrung the gold head off—both coinciding with the reaction from Jack's recent penitential mood—soon made the cold mutton, and the cold room, and Miss Deborah's cold smile, warm into a banquet for the gods in the young Sybarite's eyes. Hans Harman himself, though he was in all but form a teetotaler (Miss Deborah was one with the fierceness of a Captain Hew-Agag-ti-pieces-before-the-Lord of the old Puritan days), genially fiddled with the champagne bottle in the neighborhood of his own glass every time that he refilled his guest's; and Jack, who was on the full tide of wit and spirits, did not at all notice, when the last gush of creamy gold sparkled into his glass, that it was he himself who had finished it unaided!

Frank Harman (who had no prejudices against champagne) had vanished before there was any question of uncorking the bottle of Pommery. She was not in a particularly good humor. The announcement of little Flibbert's marriage had filled her with the desire of birching her audacious little *clere* within an inch of his life. "The puppy! the wretched, sordid little beggar!—to use the footing she had given him in society for the purpose of driving a bargain for that creepy old fellow's money and his pink doll of a daughter, and to do all this without even asking her leave!" Further, she did not like Jack Harold. He was too clever to be a Flibbert, and too mincing to be a man; and perhaps the circumstance that Miss Deborah was of a different opinion had also something to say to it. Frank, at all events, fled on the pretext of scouring the country on her canvass for old Dargan's name for the Club (personally, she would have preferred ducking old Dargan's beard in the water-butt; but Frank was too loyal a party-man, so to say, not to see that this was the battle of the Harman interest; and so she grudged not flying over hill and dale to do her duty by the flag). "It will be a tough matter," she remarked, as she drew on her gauntlets on the steps at Stone Hall before departing. "Hans, I hope you won't be doing those things any more. But I dare say we'll pull it off all right, if Admiral Ffrench will only keep those transcendental airs of his at Castle Ffrench—as if it were so much worse to introduce an Irish gombeen-man into society than a Greek dancing-girl!"

"You'll do it, Frank—curse the pompous old humbug! Do you know what he said to me to-day?—that we might as well make Quish a magistrate next! By Jove! it would serve him right to have Quish put up for the Club—and carry him!"



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"He wouldn't be a much uglier dose," laughed Frank, as she gathered up the reins and gave the air a flick with her driving-whip.

"I don't see why I shouldn't," mused Hans Harman, as he sat sipping his coffee after dinner, while Jack smoked a thick cigar and dived into a bottle of claret. Mr. Harman had no views himself, but had a humane toleration of them in others. "By George! if I meet a third beardless brat who flings an appointment at the Four Courts in my face, this is no longer a country worth living in—I like you," he said, abruptly, "and I do not like to see you running to rust in this hole—perhaps running your neck into a halter. Read that." He shoved across a scrawl under an official stamp from Glascock: "I understand your fellow has not come to the scratch at the Pipe Roll Office. The appointment will have to be filled at once unless you bring up your man."—"It's one of the prettiest posts that ever a young gentleman drew caricatures in," the agent proceeded. "I mean to bring up my man, and my man is—yourself, if your highness should be pleased not to snub me for my impertinence."

The Pommery and St. Estephe lifted from Jack's brain, like a gas held in suspension by some strong agency. Wonder, shame, delight, remorse, coursed after one another, like wild animals, in his thoughts. Recollections of the day's scene amidst the heather, of his presentiment, of his mission to Dublin—curiously enough, even of Father Phil's not very dreadful-looking countenance—tormented him; but they angered more than softened him. He felt a grievance against them for haunting him with looks so green and pale—these he could dismiss as envious creatures flocking to imprison his good fortune. What alarmed him more was—what could be the object of this man's bounty? What could be the consideration to be exacted in return? Hot and uncomfortable apprehensions besieged him upon this point.

(To be continued.)

INVOCATION.

O comic Spirit, hovering overhead,
With sage's brows and finely tempered smile,
From whose bowed lips a silvery laugh is sped
At pedantry, stupidity, and guile—

So visioned by that sage on whom you bent
Always a look of perfect sympathy,
Whose laugh, like yours, was never idly spent—
Look, Spirit, sometimes fellowly on me!

Instruct and guide me in the gentle art
Of thoughtful laughter—once satyric noise;
Vouchsafe to me, I humbly ask, some part,
However little of your perfect poise.

Keep me from bitterness, contempt, and scorn,
From anger, pride, impatience, and disdain.
When I am self-deceived your smile shall warn,
Your volleyed laughter set me right again.

Am I inspired to mirth or mockery,
Grant, Spirit, that it be not overdrawn;
And am I moved to malice, let it be
Only "the sunny malice of a faun."

—B.L.T., in *Motley Measures*.

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THE AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

INTERIM REPORT

Personnel of the Executive of the Commission.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, Chairman; Frederic C. Howe, Vice-Chairman; Jane Addams, James H. Maurer, Major Oliver P. Newman, U.S. Senator George W. Norris, Rev. Norman Thomas, U.S. Senator David I. Walsh. Secretaries: William MacDonald, Harold Kellock.

List of Witnesses Called Before the Commission.

Citizens of Ireland.—Denis Morgan, Chairman of the Urban Council of Thurles; John Derham, Town Councillor of Balbriggan; Mrs. Muriel MacSweeney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork; Miss Mary MacSweeney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork; Daniel Francis Crowley, member of the Royal Irish Constabulary for three years up to June, 1920; John Tangney, member of the R.I.C. from October, 1915, to July, 1920; Mrs. Anna Murphy of New York City (husband an Irish citizen); John Joseph Caddan, member of R.I.C., February to November, 1920; Daniel Galvin, member of R.I.C., October, 1907, to July, 1920; Laurence Ginnell, member of Dail Eireann, and member of the Irish Republican Cabinet; Miss Susanna Walsh, sister-in-law of Thomas MacCurtain, late Lord Mayor of Cork; Miss Anna Walsh, sister-in-law of Thomas MacCurtain, late Lord Mayor of Cork; Donal O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork and Chairman of Cork County Council; Thomas Nolan, Galway; Frank Dempsey, Chairman of the Urban Council of Mallow; Miss Louie Bennett, Dublin, Secretary of the Irish Branch, Women International League; Miss Caroline M. Townshend, Bandon, County Cork, officer of the Gaelic League; J. L. Fawsitt, Irish Republican Consul General at New York.

English Citizens.—Mrs. Annot Erskine Robinson and Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, both of Manchester, representing the British Branch of the Women's International League.

American Citizens.—Rev. Michael M. English, Whitehall, Montana; John F. Martin, attorney, Green Bay, Wis.; Rev. Dr. James M. Cotter, Ironton, Ohio; Mrs. Agnes B. King, Ironton, Ohio; Francis Hackett, New York City, associate Editor of *The New Republic*; investigated conditions in Ireland for the *New York World*; Miss Signe Toksvig (Mrs. Hackett), New York City; P. J. Guilfoil, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Ruth Russell, Chicago (investigated conditions in Ireland for the *Chicago Daily News*); Miss Nellie Craven, Washington, D.C.; Paul J. Furnas, New York City, member Society Friends; Mrs. Michael Mohan, Corona, New York; John Charles Clarke, Corona, New York; Daniel J. Broderick, Chicago, Ill.; Emil Pezolt, Oakland, Cal., junior engineer on U.S. Westcannon; Henry Turk, San Francisco, messman on the U.S. Westcannon; Harold Johnson, Bucks Co., Pa., sailor on the U.S. Westcannon; Ralph Taylor, Scott Township, Pa., messman on the U.S. Westcannon; Peter J. MacSweeney, New York City, brother of the late Terence MacSweeney.

Hearings of the Commission.

Public hearings were held by the Commission at Washington, D.C., November 19, and 20, December 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22, and 23, 1920, and January 13, 14, 19, and 21, 1921. In addition there have been numerous executive sessions of the Commission and sub-committees to arrange administrative details, consider reports, documents, &c.

CHAPTER I.—HISTORY, PURPOSE, AND METHOD OF THE COMMISSION.

Origin of the Commission.

The American Commission on conditions in Ireland presents herewith to its parent body, the Committee of One Hundred on Ireland, a report on its inquiry to date on the situation in Ireland. The Commission has been conscious from the outset of the strict obligations of sincerity and impartiality imposed on them by the very character of the distinguished personnel of the Committee of

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One Hundred from which the Commission derived its authority. The Committee of One Hundred was called together through the good offices of the editors of the *New York Nation*, who made every effort to gather a body of men representative of all shades of American opinion, by inviting the participation of every United States Senator, the Governor of every State, the Mayors of the large cities, college presidents and conspicuous professors, every Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Bishop, the editors of the metropolitan daily newspapers and of the leading organs throughout the country, and prominent citizens distinguished in every department of civil life. It was expected to find through this means a hundred fair-minded citizens who would be able and willing to give some time and thought to conditions in Ireland and to the creation of a commission of inquiry. The responses exceeded expectations; over one hundred and fifty persons accepted membership. This parent Committee of the inquiry includes five State Governors, eleven United States Senators, thirteen Congressmen, the Mayors of fifteen large cities, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Keane, and four Roman Catholic Bishops, seven Protestant Episcopal Bishops, four Methodist Bishops, and clergymen, priests, educators, editors, business men, and labor leaders. Thirty-six states were represented in the Committee.

This body elected from its membership a Commission of five members to conduct its inquiry with power to increase its membership. It has availed itself of that power.

Purpose of the Commission.

The situation in Ireland was a proper subject of concern for all peoples claiming either humanity or civilisation. It appealed particularly to Americans, so closely bound by ties of blood and culture to the Irish and English people. Unless moral force could prevail to end the terror in Ireland, physical force seemed to us bound to continue both to deny the possibility of peace in Ireland, and to diminish the possibility of non-intervention of our government in the struggle. It seemed to us that we could best serve the cause of peace by placing before English, Irish, and American public opinion the facts of the situation, free from both agonised exaggeration and merciless understatement; for a knowledge of the facts might reveal their cause, and recognition of that cause might permit its cure, by those whose purpose was not to slay but to heal.

The facts available to us for investigating the situation were the atrocities caused by it. We, therefore, sought evidence of these atrocities from both sides, in the hope that we could make clear to the English on the one hand and to the Irish on the other our desire to do them the service which our common civilisation required as a right, our common humanity as a duty.

Method of Gathering the Evidence.

Every phase of the formation of the Committee of One Hundred and of the development of its plans was promptly brought to the attention both of the British Ambassador and of the President de Valera, who was then in this country. They were promptly informed of the election of the Commission and of its programme and purposes. Each was invited to co-operate with the Commission, to designate witnesses, and to be represented at the hearings by counsel, if such was his desire. Prof. de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, accepted the Commission's invitation. The British Embassy, to the regret of the Commission, took the attitude that while it would do nothing to hinder the inquiry, it would do nothing to assist it; but gave to the Commission the assurance of the British Government that passports would not be refused to Irish witnesses "on the ground that they wished to testify before the Commission." Both the Embassy and President de Valera assured the Commission that there would be no reprisals against Irish witnesses, whatever their testimony.

Witnesses Invited.

Witnesses from Ireland.—From the outset the Commission made every effort to gather evidence that would enable a complete inquiry to be made. The chief administrative officers of Irish cities and towns that were focal centres in recent disturbances were asked to come to this country to testify. These included Londonderry, Belfast, Cork, Balbriggan, Thurles, and Mallow. Cardinal Logue,

the Irish Primate, was asked to send a delegation of the hierarchy to give testimony. Prominent leaders in Irish life, such as Sir Horace Plunkett, George Russell ("A.E."), and Arthur Griffith, were invited. The next of kin of public officials who had been killed on one side or the other, such as Mrs. MacCurtain, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was slain in Cork, and Miss Irene Swanzy, sister of Inspector Swanzy of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was killed at Lisburn, were also invited. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, was asked to come in person or to send a representative to present to the Commission the case from the official Unionist viewpoint. Similar invitations were sent to Lord French and Sir Hamar Greenwood. None of the three replied, though all refused and repudiated the invitation in newspaper statements.

It is noteworthy that none of the anti-Republican Irish citizens invited gave an acceptance except Miss Swanzy, who cabled that she would come. After the Commission had cabled her the assurance that £300 would be provided for her expense money, she declared that she could not come without her mother, and an additional allowance of £100 was made for her mother's trip. Subsequently a letter was received from her stating that certain information she had received from sources unnamed caused her to decline the invitation.

Transportation of Witnesses.—The other Irish witnesses invited, generally, made efforts to get here in person, or to send representatives. Cardinal Logue cabled that certain bishops were unable to secure passports. George Russell, unable to come, sent an informative statement. Donal O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, unable to secure a passport, slipped over without one, as a stowaway. Mr. Peter MacSweeney came as a seaman. Messrs. Morgan and Derham arrived safely on a small trading vessel. Others were less fortunate. Mrs. MacCurtain was shot at and her house was raided and denuded of evidence shortly after she received the invitation of the Commission. Her shattered health—she had given birth to still-born twins a few months after her husband was killed—prevented her from taking the long trip, and two of her sisters came in her place.

Witnesses from England.—The Commission also tried to secure as witnesses a number of British citizens representing various English points of view on Ireland. Unfortunately, members of the British Labor Party delegation that investigated conditions in Ireland have thus far been unable to come to the Commission to give us at first hand the benefit of their inquiry. Their report, however, is before us. Others, such as Mrs. Annan Bryce and Mr. H. W. Nevins, were likewise unable to accept our invitation. The British Branch of the Women's International League sent to us Mrs. Annot Erskine Robinson and Miss Ellen G. Wilkinson, both of Manchester, two of a delegation of ten Englishwomen representing their branch of the League which made a first-hand investigation in Ireland last autumn. They gave direct testimony and presented to the Commission the official report of their delegation. The report on Ireland of the British Society of Friends was also placed before the Commission by Mr. Paul Furnas, of New York.

English Witnesses in America.—One of the witnesses invited by the Commission was the Rev. T. T. Shields, of Toronto, Canada, who accompanied the delegation of Ulster Protestants clergymen on their tour of the United States last year, and who, we were informed, had some valuable documentary evidence on Ireland in his possession. Mr. Shields received the advances of the Commission in a mood of unreceptivity, and the effort to secure his testimony, and possibly that of some members of the Ulster delegation failed. A number of English journalists in the United States were also invited to testify, but in no case was an acceptance received.

American Witnesses.—Valuable testimony was given by fifteen American citizens who had recently visited Ireland, including several journalists. In addition to the direct testimony the Commission has gathered a mass of reports and documents bearing on Ireland, including numerous official British reports and statistics, and the weekly official bulletin of the Irish Republic.

Irish, English, and American Friendliness.—The Commission's inquiry has received cordial co-operation and support from leading citizens representing various groups

J.M.J.

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in Irish life, including Cardinal Logue, Sir Horace Plunkett, George Russell, Mrs. Alice Stopford Greene, Lieutenant Commander Erskine Childers, Mr. Arthur Griffith, and officers of the Irish Labor Movement. Its inquiry has been greeted with similar cordiality by many English leading citizens, including Sir Francis Vane, Bart., of Hutton, who was the chief British recruiting officer in Ireland during the war; Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Sir John Simon, Mr. Annan Bryce, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. William P. Adamson, Mr. C. T. Cramp, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and others. American Senators, Governors, Mayors, and other distinguished citizens warmly approved our project although precluded from participation in it.

Defects of this Inquiry.—It must be pointed out that while the reports and documents gathered by the Commission present the case of Ireland from diverse points of view, the direct testimony available gives the case almost wholly from the Irish Republican viewpoint or from sources not unsympathetic to the application of the principle of self-determination to Ireland. In other words, the Ulster Unionist viewpoint and that of British officialdom in Ireland, in spite of every earnest effort of the Commission, were not represented among the witnesses. Diligent efforts were made to remedy this unfortunate defect.

Commission Refused Visas.—The Commission planned, among other things, to send a sub-committee to England and Ireland, and it was arranged that in England this committee should consult every available source of British opinion on Ireland. Major Newman, Mr. Maurer, and Dr. William MacDonald, the Secretary of the Commission, were selected for this mission, but after passports had been secured from our State Department the British Government through the Embassy refused visas. The Commission regretted this action, not only because of its prejudicial effect against the British Government on a large section of American opinion, but particularly because the first suggestion that the Commission extend its inquiry to England and Ireland had come from British sources, from a group of the principal leaders in the Labor Party.

We wish to commend the frank and dispassionate spirit in which the Irish witnesses presented their testimony. They came to us in many cases under conditions of great personal inconvenience, or even danger. In so far as they represented the Irish people before the Commission, that people has cause for pride in them.

CHAPTER II.—REVIEW OF THE SITUATION AND STATEMENT OF FINDINGS.

Our inquiry has been concerned with only those aspects of conditions in Ireland that appeal to the sympathy, conscience, and sense of justice of mankind, and that cannot be ignored if the traditions of civilisation are to be the basis of human comity. Repeated refusal of the Imperial British Government to permit a parliamentary or judicial investigation that would reveal the facts made inevitable both this inquiry and subsequent inquiries by various groups of British citizens. This departure from traditional British frankness in dealing with the activities of Imperial officials and troops culminated in the suppression of the report of General Strickland on the burning of Cork. The Imperial British claim to Ireland would seem to us to incur more injury from such concealment than any revelation could possibly inflict.

Events Leading to the Present Crisis.

The terms of our reference did not allow us to extend our inquiry to the historical relation of Ireland to the British Empire and the economic and social effects of that relation as shown by the loss of population and the condition of the people. The revival of Irish nationhood and the part played in it by the Gaelic League, the co-operative movement, the Irish Labor Movement, and the Sinn Féin organisation were also beyond our scope. Certain facts, however, must be understood as a basis for a correct appraisal of present events. These facts do not seem to be questioned and may be set forth without offering proof.

The central fact in the Irish situation is the presence of the British in Ireland. The British can point to 700 years of possession of Ireland, and to 700 years spent in

trying to pacify Ireland; and the British naturally desire to continue to possess Ireland, for they are proud of their Empire, jealous of its integrity, and anxious about its security.

The Irish people from age to age, almost from generation to generation, have contested the right of the British in Ireland. Since the United States was liberated from the British Empire, the Irish people had asserted their natural right by arms on the following occasions: 1783, 1798, 1803, 1848, and 1867. These and "constitutional" efforts won from the British Parliament the abolition of Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, liberal land laws, and, finally, the Irish Home Rule Act, which was passed by Lords and Commons and signed by the King in 1914. At the behest of the British Tories, under the titular leadership of Sir Edward Carson, that Act was forthwith suspended for the duration of the war to which the Irish Nationalist leader John Redmond and his party gave their support. Later the Act was rendered void by a superseding Act which partitioned Ireland.

To fight the Home Rule Act, Sir Edward Carson's Tory lords had started the Ulster rebellion of 1914, armed the Unionists there, and set up a Provisional Government in Belfast. This insurrection was abetted by Lord French, and by Sir Henry Wilson, now of the Imperial British High Command. Thereafter Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders in the Ulster insurrection were promoted to high office in the Imperial British Government.

After this, in 1916, Irish poets, teachers, and leaders, with less than 1,000 followers, rose in rebellion, and declared Ireland's independence. Confronted with the Irish Declaration of Independence, the Imperial British Government poured additional troops into Ireland. The rebellion was crushed in April, 1916.

The Imperial British Government then continued to pour troops into Ireland. The Irish to an increasing degree were deprived of civil and social liberty. Such British rule lasted until December 14, 1918, when, at the conclusion of the war avowedly fought for the rights of small nations, the Irish people in the general election, held under British auspices, gave the endorsement of their suffrage to the Irish Republic which was the election issue in Ireland.* In fulfilment of their pledge the elected representatives of the Irish Republic met in Congress (Dail Eireann) at Dublin, organised as a Government, nominated officers, and proceeded to function (January 21, 1919). And an army known as the Irish Republican Army was created, equipped with distinctive uniforms, and drilled openly.

*In England the election issue was, "Make Germany pay for the war and hang the Kaiser"; in Ireland, "Separate completely from England." In effect, the English did not vote on this Irish issue and the Irish did not vote on the English "khaki" issue.

(To be continued.)

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LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE ON IRELAND

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Letter of Holy Father.

To Our Beloved Son, Michael, Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, under the title of Santa Maria della Pace, and Archbishop of Armagh.

Benedict XV., Pope. Dearly Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

"When, in the mysterious designs of God, We were raised to the Chair of Peter, Europe was ablaze with war. You are aware that, with a full consciousness of Our Apostolic office, We endeavored to the utmost of Our power to remedy the numerous and terrible evils begotten of this dreadful conflict, and to reconcile men to peace. We are grieved to say that, though We left nothing undone to restore peace, Our efforts more than once proved ineffectual.

"But, indeed, as We have already frequently said, nations will never enjoy either at home or abroad, lasting tranquillity unless they return to those Christian principles which they have abandoned and which the Church hands down by her institution.

Oppressed Nations.

"Meanwhile We are filled with anguish when We consider that nations not a few are still oppressed by the weight of woes produced by the war. For although the clash of arms has almost everywhere ceased, yet on account of the extreme scarcity of the necessities of life many of every age and sex, and those the innocent, are being cut off; whilst everywhere, even amongst nations that have emerged victorious from the conflict, there are apparent signs of solicitude and anxiety which compel all good men to dread disaster yet to come. It is, however, a matter of some consolation to Us that from contributions so liberally sent Us from all countries We have been enabled more than once to bring some measure of relief to impoverished peoples.

The Reign of Terror.

"But while We are filled with anxiety in regard to all nations We are most especially concerned about the condition of Ireland.

"Unflinching even unto the shedding of blood in her devotion to the ancient Faith and in her reverence to the Holy See, she is subjected to-day to the indignity of devastation and slaughter.

"There is assuredly no doubt that harsh and cruel occurrences of this kind are in great part attributes to the recent war, for neither has sufficient consideration been given to the desires of nations nor have the fruits of peace which peoples promised to themselves been reaped.

Holy See's Attitude.

"But in the public strife which is taking place in your country, it is the deliberate counsel of the Holy See, a counsel consistently acted upon up to the present in similar circumstances, to take sides with neither of the contending parties.

"Such neutrality, however, by no means prevents Us from wishing and desiring, nor even from praying and beseeching, the contending parties, that the frenzy of strife may as soon as possible subside and that a lasting peace and a sincere union of hearts may take the place of this terrible enmity, for indeed We do not perceive how this bitter strife can profit either of the parties when property and homes are being ruthlessly and disgracefully laid waste, when villages and farmsteads are being set aflame, when neither sacred places nor sacred persons are spared, when on both sides a war resulting in the death of unarmed people, even of the women and children, is carried on.

An Effort for Peace.

"Mindful, therefore, of the Apostolic office, and moved by that charity which embraces all men, We exhort English as well as Irish to calmly consider

whether the time has not arrived to abandon violence and treat of some means of mutual agreement.

"For this end We think it would be opportune if effect were given to the plan recently suggested by distinguished men as well as skilled politicians, that is to say, that the question at issue should be referred for discussion to some body of men selected by the whole Irish nation. And when this conference has published its findings let the more influential among both parties meet together and, having put forward and discussed the views and conclusions arrived at on both sides, let them determine by common consent on some means of settling the question in a sincere spirit of peace and reconciliation.

Relief of Sufferings.

"Meanwhile We have heard with heartfelt pleasure that you, Our beloved son, impelled by the charity which suffers no delay and commands Us to lay aside all difference of parties and opinions and bring aid to the afflicted and the needy, have been at pains to establish and zealous to foster an association known as the White Cross, the object of which is to collect alms for the relief of those reduced to straits by the devastation of property or other acts of violence. It is no less a source of joy to Us that many others differing in religion and nationality have joined with you in this union of love, and that to your combined appeal great numbers of generous men, not merely from Ireland, but from other nations, have given an enthusiastic response.

A Generous Contribution.

"While praying for these and for all who contribute of their own or collect money for this most charitable work the most precious blessings from the Lord, We forward, as a token of Our paternal affection for your people so hard pressed, 200,000 Italian lire and We trust that this sum will do something to relieve the distress.

"And with Our eyes upraised to heaven, with sighs and groans We implore Almighty God, who permits not the tears of His suffering children to flow without consolation, that perfect peace may now at last abide with you, and as an augury of this and in testimony of Our paternal charity, We lovingly impart to you, Our beloved son, and to the whole flock entrusted to your care, the Apostolic Blessing."

A PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING.

(For the Soul of an Eccentric Man)

Lord of the understanding heart,
Who gave him ways that made him queer
To all his kind, save me, who lived quite near;
Who for some hidden reason set apart
This man for whom I pray,
Draw near to-day,
As he lies lingering by the Styx' lone bank;
Draw near, and let my glad tears thank
You for the soul of an eccentric man
Who opened gates to me; who, stronger than
Myself, drew me, despite myself, to his own plane—
A plane too high for hurts from those to whom
He seemed so queer, a plane so wide!
Lord, these are thankful tears that I have stood beside
This man who led my soul from room to room
Of wonder-living in Love's realm, who made
My woman's fearful soul so unafraid
That, see! I smile through tears, Lord, even as he waits
At Death's now opening gates!

—FLORA SEUFELT RIVOLA, in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

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Current Topics

Result of Irish Elections

The Publicity Department of Sinn Fein has now issued an analysis of the Irish election returns. It reveals how successful the gerrymandering in Ulster has been. The Republicans polled thirty-three per cent. of the votes for the so-called Ulster Parliament while they obtained only twenty-three per cent. of the seats. In Belfast they polled twenty-three per cent. and obtained only six per cent. of the seats. In all Ulster the Unionists polled fifty-three per cent., which makes it appear that there is a Unionist majority of *six per cent.* for Ulster. For all Ireland the Republicans polled eighty per cent. and the Unionists twenty. We have previously related in what manner and by what means the Unionist majority was obtained. Notwithstanding murder and personation and fraud of various kinds eighty per cent. of Irishmen have declared for a Republic. Read that fact in view of the recent ruling of the Commission of the League of Nations which declared that a minority was not justified in demanding to be cut off from the whole state. Of course the minority was in Aaland and not in Orange Ulster.

The King in Ulster

The following comment of the *New Witness* on the King's visit to Ulster is worth while reading:

The decision to send the King to Belfast is a most disastrous blow to all the best that remains in the ancient tradition of the British monarchy. We pay no attention to politicians when they claim to be above party, but there did remain a real and honorable meaning in the King being above politics. The monarchy was popular because it was not powerful; and therefore could not be blamed for the present incessant and infamous abuse of power. Englishmen naturally wish for some symbol of the fact that they love their country while they loathe their government; and found in it a symbolic social figure who admittedly did not govern. He was cheered by the people, because he was almost certainly *not* the author of the latest social reform or the newest experiment in efficiency. The money and demand for such things might come from the ends of the earth, and from the off-scourings of the earth, but it was very improbable that they came from him. He therefore refreshed us with the ritual reappearance of one normal and decent English gentleman, in the crowd of corrupt and incompetent cads who now form the government of every capitalist society. Anything that drags him into party politics lowers him to something far lower than party politics, the horrible thing that is now called practical politics. It is hardly worth while to argue with anyone who does not see that the Belfast visit *does* drag him into party politics. If he had opened a Dublin Parliament first, or even about the same time, it might not have been so bad, even if it had been an ineffective Parliament. It is not his fault that he has not; but it is certainly his misfortune. The situation as it stands simply identifies King George with King Carson. It artificially and specially allies him with the Orange bigotry of Belfast, against all his Catholic subjects, including those who still manage to remain his loyal subjects. The Irish Republicans will naturally be delighted; and we imagine the English politicians do not care what happens to the English monarchy, or to any other English thing.

Palestine

In the course of a conversation with a friend of ours, who met him recently, M. Clemenceau expressed his opinion that there was some power, presumably that of the Jewish capitalists, behind the present British Government. In no other way can the blindness of Lloyd George's conduct be satisfactorily explained. He is either bought body and soul or in the hands of people who have some sinister hold of him. Thus, he insults

Christian people by appointing Jews who are absolutely unqualified to high positions of trust at home and abroad, and he has outraged Christian feeling by his policy in Palestine. A recent visitor to the Holy Land has informed us that hatred of the English there has united the hitherto hostile sects and that, as in our own islands in the Pacific, German rule would be hailed as a deliverance from British bungling. Dealing with the position of Palestine during the recent Consistory the Pope spoke very plainly on the question:

"The situation of Christians in Palestine not only is not improved, but has been made worse by the new civil arrangements which aim, if not in their authors' intention, at least in fact, at ousting Christianity from its previous position to put the Jews in its place. We therefore warmly exhort all Christians, including non-Catholic Governments, to insist with the League of Nations upon the examination of the British Mandate in Palestine."

One would think that Cardinal Bourne and Cardinal Gasquet, who failed so ignominiously in their efforts to serve the Lloyd George Government by leading the Vatican astray regarding Ireland, might find here a means of making reparation for their crime against a small nation. But John Bull is a queer fish, whether he wears a Cardinal's hat or not.

Another Lie

Greenwood and Lloyd George tried every base means they knew of to break Ireland. Calumny was their favorite weapon. Recently they have been trying to persuade the world that the Sinn Feiners are waging a religious war against Protestants, but they never have a word of blame for the Orange majority that murders and robs the Catholics of Belfast. The Sinn Fein authorities have decreed that there must be complete religious freedom in Ireland, and in this they are a reproach to the Carsonites and the Greenwoodites. In his saner moments Greenwood has been forced to admit that Catholics do not persecute. But of more weight is the testimony of Protestant clergymen who nobly bear witness to the charity of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Recent testimonies are the following:

Dr. H. P. Glenn, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, in an address to the Assembly on June 6, said:

"In all my goings, North or South, I have never been molested or threatened, nor have I found one of our churches, even in most isolated places, wantonly injured." He added that everywhere his people told him "that amidst all the fearful upheaval there was no trace of a religious war manifesting itself."

Rev. W. G. Stratham said he had cause to complain of the military and police who had turned manses into barracks, but he testified to the help given him by Sinn Feiners.

Rev. W. P. Young said that travelling in the West of Ireland he had never "met with the slightest discourtesy from any individual in the matter of worship."

In spite of such clear evidence the Government descends to the old-time trick of publishing bogus oaths of such a nature as the P.P.A. floods New Zealand with. Every exposure helps Ireland and sinks the Government still deeper in ignominy and disgrace.

Sinn Fein Is Non-Sectarian

It ought not be necessary to impress on all that Sinn Fein is an Irish Nationalist movement and strictly non-sectarian. The British Government, for its own ends, has tried to make it appear that the Irish struggle is a fight between Catholic and Protestant, and for this end has even issued forged oaths of the type commonly spread abroad by bigots like Howard Elliott. This campaign of misrepresentation is intended to divide Irishmen into hostile camps, and it is only people of no education and incapable of reasoning that could be deceived by it. We think it well to mention briefly a few arguments that will prove that religion has nothing whatever to do with the matter, except in so far as the Orangemen are fooled by their political bosses:—

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1. In every Irish National movement for a hundred and fifty years Protestants have taken a leading part. Thus, Grattan was a Protestant, and the volunteers who won an Irish Parliament for him were Protestant to a man. Moreover, the Irish soldiers who fought against England in the American War of Independence were largely Protestant. Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, Davis, Parnell, Biggar, were Protestants, just as Jemmy Hope and Putnam McCabe and Henry Joy McCracken before them were. In the movement to-day there are Protestants among the rank and file and among the leaders. We need only mention Blythe, Barton, Hobson, and Darrel Figgis, who have been in English gaols because they want a free Ireland.

2. The subjugation of Ireland was undertaken by Catholic England first. Catholic England forged a papal document in order to justify her invasion of Ireland. Thus, the struggle began between two Catholic countries, and not between Catholics and Protestants. It was never sectarian. It was *economic* in the days of the Henrys as it is to-day. Ireland was persecuted by Catholic England as well as by Protestant England.

3. Cardinal Bourne and Cardinal Gasquet are not Protestants and yet they are on the side of the Orangemen to-day. The Duke of Norfolk, the leading Catholic layman in England, took the platform beside the Carsonites against the Catholics of Ireland. To-day one of the bitterest enemies of the Nationalists is Denis Henry, the Catholic Irish law officer who plays second fiddle to Greenwood.

4. While we have the Bournes and the Gasquets and the Norfolks against Irish freedom, we have Presbyterian ministers like Mr. Irwin fighting and even going to gaol because they stand with Sinn Fein for a free Ireland.

5. English Catholics are never weary of trying to get the Pope to condemn Sinn Fein. If Sinn Fein was a Catholic movement their activities at the Vatican would be very foolish. Only a person so ill-informed as the Rector of Knox Church nowadays pretends that Sinn Fein is a Jesuit movement against Protestants.

Any reasonable person who considers the evidence we have touched upon will recognise that the assertion that Sinn Fein is sectarian proceeds either from dishonesty and malice or from sheer ignorance. While bigots injure us by insisting on the sectarian aspect of the question, our own people are often a stumbling block inasmuch as they do not do all they might do to placate Protestants and dispel their prejudices and errors. We want *all* in the movement. It is for all Irishmen and for all friends of Ireland, be they Jews, Quakers, Presbyterians, or Catholics. De Valera has time and again refuted the falsehood that the movement is a religious one, as he has pointed out that insistence on this notion is most injurious to its success. It is an all-for-Ireland movement and only an enemy would try to create discord by introducing the sectarian issue.

Fitzalan and Carsonia

ACT I.

The opening of the Carsonia Parliament went off tamely indeed. The Unionist *Irish Times* says:

"There was no bunting, there were no favors, and there were no crowds. It was not until after ten o'clock that people began to gather outside the City Hall. Even then there was little evidence of popular interest. One can often see as large a crowd watching a raid on a public house in Dublin."

Compare that with the cabled accounts of the stupendous reception and cheering crowds that greeted King George. Even the poor old *Irish Times* admits that the proceedings were marked by public apathy. It was clear that even the Orangemen were in no way excited over Lloyd George's gift; for they had the disheartening foreknowledge that they were the recipients of a bankrupt scheme, and their dying industries and their slender bank accounts reminded them that Sinn Fein would kill their Parliament as it killed their trade. "Small but stately" is all the Unionist organ can find

to say for the procession. The "Parliament" met in a footy little room in which there was just room for them to sit. The elements of farce were not wanting. A battery of cameras and an army of photographers got in front of the Speaker's chair. The *Times* tells the tale of the farce:

"The Speaker gravely requested all the members to remain quiet for a few minutes, as a photographer wanted to take a photograph of the House. All eyes were lifted to the gallery whence a voice was heard beseeching the Parliament of the North of Ireland to be 'All steady a second, please!' The House froze into awkward rigidity. A camera clicked, the Speaker relapsed into reposeful austerity, and the voice broke the almost painful silence with, 'Just a second, Mr. Speaker.' The second expanded itself into about a minute and a half while the gentleman in the gallery rigged up an enormous magnesium ribbon."

After the photo had been taken the House adjourned and the curtain fell on the first act.

ACT II.

In the City Hall Banqueting Chamber. Fifteen Ministers and Under-Secretaries, and about twenty-five private M.P.'s for Carsonia are assembled to meet the Viceroy. Nearly all present had sung "To Hell with the Pope" during the elections. Some of them had urged the expulsion of all Papists from Carsonia. Enter the Papist Viceroy. Hungry-looking, cadaverous Orangemen feed voraciously. Craig rises and proposes the health of the Papist Viceroy. Fitzalan on his legs puts his two feet in it with remarkable success. His speech might be an extract from *The Eloquent O'Dempsey* or some similar farce. *Inter alia*, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen [through force of habit, of course!] we are not of the same religion. (Laughter and applause from the Orangemen.) I glory in mine. I daresay you glory in yours. (Hear, hear and wild applause.) A most remarkably funny thing occurs to me. If I were to change my religion I believe everybody in the room would look on me as a bounder. If you were to change yours I would not look on you as any worse than you are. (More laughter.)

Isn't it *The Eloquent O'Dempsey* again? Was ever such an asinine speech delivered at the birth of a Parliament? But any other words would have been an international loss: what he said suited the occasion and made the farce more ludicrous. He then dropped a tear and spoke lugubriously of the sins of Ireland. Amid cheers he hit out at Sinn Fein. But there was deep, dark, solemn silence when he denounced the Black-and-Tans, who are very popular in Belfast:

"We know the force in this country commonly called the 'Black-and-Tans' are accused of committing serious and grave crimes. . . . It is true—I do not deny it for one moment—let us be frank about these things—that crimes, horrible crimes, have been committed by members of this force. You may find explanations, but there is no excuse for any force under discipline committing these crimes."

Seeing the long, frozen jowls of the To-Hell-with-the-Pope men he now thought it safer to change the subject. Once again he waxed comic. For his subject was comic: it was the Carsonia Parliament itself:

"The Act of Parliament is an historic Act. I don't think it will be the less historic because nobody seems to want it. (Laughter, loud and long.)

In fact it wants amending already. (More laughter.) . . . I know you here did not want it, and that you only accepted it on the advice of your great leader, Lord Carson—and your present Prime Minister."

In these dignified and remarkable words Lord Fitzalan dealt once and for all with the great topic of a Carsonia Parliament. He made a farce of the whole thing. Perhaps he could do no better and no worse. But it was unconscious genius. He said exactly the sort of silly, footling things that fitted the occasion. He was right in saying that the Act was historic: so was his speech.

ACT III.

The Viceroy fled to England. He stayed there a long time: some said because of his disgust with what

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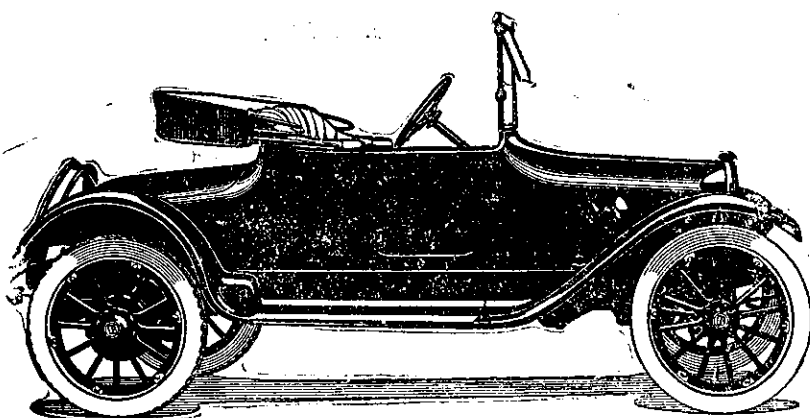
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he saw in Ireland of the methods of the Orangemen and their murder-gang. But a "diplomatic denial" came to tell us that he only stayed away because they were whitewashing the walls of his little cabin in Phoenix Park. And, sure, we all know what diplomatic denials mean. The Orangemen celebrated the Viceroy's flight by undertaking to kill, beat, maim, rob, and otherwise ill-use their Catholic neighbors. Once more they let themselves go in order to prove to the world what sort of men the British Government and our Colonial day-liars delight to honor. Thus the curtain was rung down on a page of British history that will lead future generations to wonder what sort of savages Englishmen must have been in the beginning of the twentieth century.

Many English papers have denounced the British Government for subjecting the King to the indignity of being present at the Carsonia farce. We suspect he will never forgive Lloyd George for it. It is a pity he could not cut off the Welshman's head. On the King's part in the proceedings *America* comments: "The King of England begs the Irish people to forgive. Wearing the unaccustomed garb of a penitent, a Wettin comes to Ulster, strange confessional, to be absolved. The garment does not hang well; it seems too hastily assumed; perhaps for a purpose. But God grant that sorrow, deeds of reparation and speedy amendment go with this confession of English outrages in Ireland, and that sincerity, a confession's prime requisite, be not lacking. But Ireland forgives. Too long has she stood in the shadow of the Cross to forget how her Master's first words pleaded with His Father that those who had pursued Him even to a felon's death might be forgiven. She knows what suffering is, she who has been scourged and buffeted and spat upon by lustful Herods and time-serving Pilates, she upon whose dark head has been pressed a crown of thorns. One last torture she has been mercifully spared. She has never been rejected by her own. To-day even as the nails are sunk, martyred Ireland forgives. That is her noblest victory, as it was the sublimity of the Cross. The Irish people, whose heart has long been sorrow's home, can forgive because they, too, have been crucified. . . . The glow on the hills beyond Jerusalem was as blood, but it quickly paled to the gold of an Easter dawn. So, too, the hills of Ireland are red with blood of her sons; blood that cries aloud for justice, and will be heard in God's good time."

IRISH REPRISALS

Following is the indictment of Sir John Simon which appeared in the correspondence columns of the *London Times* for April 23, and was subsequently, by permission of that journal, published in pamphlet form by the Peace with Ireland Council:—

AUXILIARY DIVISION'S RECORD.

Sir,—The Prime Minister's reply, published in your columns on the 20th inst., to the protest of Anglican and Free Church leaders against the policy of reprisals in Ireland, raises in the most precise form a moral issue which lies at the root of British conceptions of civilised administration.

That issue is nothing less than the question whether it is permissible for the agents of a Christian and civilised community to attempt to repress and discourage outrage committed by unidentified individuals who are "on the run," by visiting the whole countryside where such an outrage occurs with counter-outrage by way of vengeance or collective punishment, so that the innocent suffer without redress and a condition of official terrorism is set up which it is vainly hoped will promote peace with Ireland. The Prime Minister's attempt to defend the proceedings of his agents during the last nine months also lifts a corner of the veil which has been so elaborately thrown over what those agents have really been doing. Some of the admissions which he is constrained to make as to their behaviour are of the gravest character, and are in start-

ling contradiction with previous Ministerial assurances.

Mr. Lloyd George tells us that in July, 1920, he decided to create a new force in Ireland called the Auxiliary Division, and he complains that the authors of the protest should describe this force as "irregular." One of the marks of Regular troops is that they wear uniform when discharging their duties, and Mr. Lloyd George describes the Auxiliaries as doing so. But two days before the Prime Minister wrote his letter, there was a lamentable and fatal affray at Castleconnell* between two bodies of Crown forces, neither of which was in uniform, and each of which mistook the other for members of the Republican Army. And on the very day on which Mr. Lloyd George's letter was circulated the Attorney-General for Ireland stated in the House of Commons that one of these bodies consisted of Auxiliaries on active duty "in plain clothes."

The facts about the creation of the Auxiliary Division, whether its members deserve to be called "Irregulars" or not, are plain enough. It was recruited in London for temporary service in Ireland by public advertisement and by the offer of a high rate of pay; the recruits for the most part were not Irishmen, and their actions show that they regard Ireland as a country which is inhabited by an inferior race, which it is their business to overawe and their privilege to bully. These men have received the minimum of training for their special duties, and the evidence is overwhelming that their discipline is so lax that many of them are often under the influence of liquor. I have before me first-hand evidence that within the last few weeks some of them are making it their boast that they are not under the effective control either of the military or of the police authorities, and that, whatever may have been the original composition of the force, some of its members assert that their comrades now include men who are not ex-officers at all. The record and behaviour of members of the Regular army in Ireland are very different, and we owe it to them to insist that there is the widest distinction between their relations with the civil population and those which the "deplorable excesses" (I use Mr. Lloyd George's own words) of the Auxiliary Division have succeeded in creating.

The Prime Minister now tells us that he "will not attempt to deny that deplorable excesses have been committed" by the Auxiliary Division. He, however, contends that the worst period was in the early days of the force. He confesses that "a certain number of undesirables have got into the corps," and that some of the Auxiliaries "have undoubtedly been guilty of unjustifiable acts." And in order to prove how much better things are, he produces statistics for the last three months. During this period of improved conduct, he states that 334 members either of the Auxiliary Division or of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been deprived of their posts, either as the result of prosecution or of sentence by court-martial or as being unsuitable to be members of the force.

Of this total, dismissed men belonging to the Auxiliary Division actually amount to five per cent. of the total strength of that force, so that at a time when the Auxiliary Division was on its best behaviour it is found necessary to get rid of them at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum! Such is the highwater mark which the Prime Minister's agents have attained, and he leaves us to imagine how much worse their conduct must have been when their "deplorable excesses" were unchecked.

Are we to understand that the rank and file of the "Black-and-Tans" behaved better than this *Corps d'elite*? If so, no stronger condemnation of the ex-officers who are said to compose the Auxiliary Division can be conceived.

*Details of this incident have since been made public by the reading, in both Houses of Parliament, of a letter from Mr. W. Harrison Cripps, a distinguished surgeon, and brother to Lord Parmoor. Mr. Cripps was staying with his wife at the hotel where the affray took place. In the course of his description he says, "Some dozen or so men rushed along the passage and up the staircase yelling like Red Indians and firing as rapidly as possible. There was no kind of order, each man firing right and left. . . . I could see out of the window a large number of men in the street, firing up and down, and the inhabitants standing with their arms over their heads."

If not, the Prime Minister's statistics of official reproof are obviously imperfect.

In this earlier period occurred the sack of Balbriggan on September 21 (when Sir Hamar Greenwood admits that, by way of reprisal for the shooting of two constables, 150 men visited the town in motor-lorries at night, destroyed the cottages of the poor as well as a large factory, and murdered two men against whom no charge had been made); the attack on Trim on September 26, after the wounding of a constable (when the town hall was gutted, the hotel was attacked with a machine-gun, and the whole population was exposed to indiscriminate violence); the reprisals on Mallow on September 29 (when public as well as private buildings were burnt, and anyone who tried to quench the flames was fired at); and the reprisals at Tubercurry on October 2 (when four motor-lorries of armed men, after breaking into licensed premises and drinking there, fired the principal shops of the place, smashed up buildings, and completely destroyed a co-operative creamery). It is not without significance that after these "deplorable excesses" the Prime Minister made a speech on Ireland on October 11 at Carnarvon in which he had not one single word to say by way of rebuke or restraint of these proceedings, and that on October 20, in the House of Commons, the Chief Secretary for Ireland was pleased to say: "I have yet to find one authenticated case of a member of this Auxiliary Division being accused of anything but the highest conduct characteristic of them." Yet exactly six months later the Prime Minister is constrained to admit that in this very period there have been "deplorable excesses," and that "undesirables" in this corps of officers and gentlemen have been "guilty of unjustifiable acts."

What is the explanation why, in the autumn of last year, the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary spent their time in trying to conceal the real character of the proceedings of the new forces which they had let loose in Ireland? It was because a policy of terrorism had been decided on, but it was thought impolitic to avow it. It was because they hoped that in a few weeks or months the dirty work would be over, and the success it had secured would conceal the methods by which it had been obtained.

Thus, on October 25, Sir Hamar Greenwood told the House of Commons, "The policy of the Government has succeeded, and succeeded rapidly. The total number of outrages has rapidly decreased." If he was to say so to-day, his statement would carry as much conviction as if he were to assert that the city of Cork had been destroyed by spontaneous combustion. On November 9, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, the Prime Minister assured his fellow-guests that he had "got murder by the throat." On November 15 he told the House of Commons, "we are simply enforcing law in Ireland, and I believe we are doing it successfully." Mr. Lloyd George would hardly have produced the same comforting impression if he had said then (as he says now) that his agents, instead of simply enforcing law, were themselves guilty of "deplorable excesses." On November 18 Mr. Lloyd George cheerfully announced that "he thought things in Ireland were getting much better." More extraordinary still, on November 24 the Chief Secretary stated: "I am doing my best, and have done from the start, to prevent reprisals, and I have succeeded." Yet within the last week there has been widespread burning and destruction in Kerry in reprisal for the murder of an officer, and similar reprisals have been officially announced and carried out in Tipperary. No wonder the Prime Minister was reduced to speechlessness when he was asked (on March 17) whether he approved of official reprisals. No wonder that Mr. Austin Chamberlain (on April 19) declared that "official reprisals" was a term which he did not recognise, and declined to answer the question how they could be justified in Ireland when civilised opinion throughout the world denounced them seven years ago in Belgium.

The Prime Minister does his utmost to persuade the religious leaders of this country that he has been engaged from the beginning in sternly repressing the deplorable excesses of his agents. On the contrary, he was not found one word to say in rebuke of them as long as he thought there remained the slightest prospect of their methods

succeeding. His condonation has encouraged every wild and reckless spirit to further outrage. The Report of German Atrocities in Belgium (Cd. 7894, p. 16) truly observes: "When once troops have been encouraged in a career of terrorism, the more savage and brutal natures, of whom there are some in every large army, are liable to run to wild excess, more particularly in those regions where they are least subject to observation and control." No one who is acquainted with the recent proceedings of members of this force will accept the view that, after the patronage and protection which they have enjoyed, the recent dismissals have turned them into a force which, in Mr. Lloyd George's words, will "command the admiration of posterity." *Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget.*

So much for the success of the policy of counter-outrage. What about its moral justification? Mr. Lloyd George challenges religious opinion in this country on this subject. He insinuates that in the presence of outrage and murder committed by desperate men against members of the Crown forces there is nothing wrong in the adoption of corresponding methods by those who ought to be the upholders of law and order. This is a doctrine which is subversive of the first principles of civilised government. One of the chief differences between civilised administration and barbarous administration consists in this, that a civilised Government, in wielding executive powers for the detection and suppression of crime, secures that innocent people shall not suffer at the hands of the authorities for wrongs committed by others; and that even suspected people, instead of being shot like dogs by armed agents of the Crown, should be arrested and brought before properly constituted tribunals capable of administering unbiased justice and furnishing full security for the accused to defend themselves.

This is the moral issue which the Prime Minister's latest declaration clearly raises. It remains to be seen whether the leaders of organised religion in this country will take up the challenge. One of them, at any rate, has very effectively disposed of the monstrous insinuation that those who denounce reprisals perpetrated by servants of the Crown are condoning the shocking acts of violence for which Sinn Fein is responsible. "The man," declared the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords on February 22, "who says—and there are not wanting those who either say or imply—that because we criticise some part of the Administration, or its apparent ineptitude in a fearfully grave matter, we are condoning Sinn Fein outrages, or shielding, or excusing, or minimising their wickedness, is so stupidly ignorant that his words may be disregarded. If he is not ignorant, but informed, and still says so, then I say bluntly that what he says is a lie. It is a question, not of politics, but of ethics, a question of right and wrong, the ordinary abiding principle of right and wrong in public affairs. Not by calling in the aid of the devil will you cast out devils or punish devilry."

I submit, therefore, that the policy of reprisals is both politically disastrous and morally wrong. Instead of restoring peace it is intensifying war. Instead of vindicating British prestige, it is exposing us to the scorn of the world. It is adding day by day to the store of bitter memories which keep Britain and Ireland apart. It is turning Mr. Lloyd George's heroics about the rights of small nations into nauseating cant. It is undermining the character and self-control of hundreds of young Englishmen by permitting them to indulge in deplorable excesses of every kind. It is directing the energies of hundreds of young Irishmen into the horrible channels of assassination and outrage, when their inextinguishable devotion to their own land ought to be working out a better and happier future for Ireland.

Surely it has become plain that the policy and method of reprisals must be entirely abandoned, that these new forces must be wholly withdrawn and disbanded, and that a truce must be offered in which a new solution may be sought by mutual conciliation and understanding.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SIMON.

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The Archbishop of Melbourne

Dr. Mannix's Reply to Tribute of Irish Hierarchy and Clergy

Before his departure for London, addresses on behalf of the Hierarchy and of the priests and people of Ireland were presented to Most Rev. Dr. Mannix.

They mentioned the pleasure with which the people of Ireland had watched his triumphant vindication of the rights of the citizens of his adopted country, and expressed Ireland's gratitude for his fearless and powerful championship of her natural God-given right to be free.

The proceedings commenced with a private farewell lunch to his Grace, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, presided.

There were also present Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe; Right Rev. Dr. Cotter, Bishop of Portsmouth; Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Ballarat; Right Rev. Dr. McSherry, Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope; Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert; Right Rev. Monsignor O'Grady, V.G.; Rev. Father Moylan; Rev. Father O'Meara, Very Rev. Canon Houlihan, Very Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Rev. Father Vaughan, Rev. Father Corcoran, Very Rev. Dean Keown, P.P., V.G., Clogher; Very Rev. Philip O'Doherty, P.P., V.G., Derry; Very Rev. P. Markey, P.P., Ardagh; Rev. M. Dolan, C.C., Kilmore; Very Rev. Canon Corbett, P.P., Cloyne; Rev. M. Browne, C.C., Cloyne; Rev. T. McGuckin, Cork; Very Rev. Dr. Kiely, P.P., Elphin; Rev. H. Brennan, Adm., Clonfert; Rev. Father Chrysostum, O.F.M.; Rev. T. O'Neill, C.M.; Rev. Dr. Beecher, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Browne, M.A.; Very Rev. Canon Lyons, P.P. (hon. treasurer); Rev. J. J. Russell, C.C. (hon. secretary).

In replying to the addresses, Dr. Mannix, who was received with most enthusiastic cheering, said: I can assure you that I was never prouder in the whole course of my life than I am this afternoon, for the privilege and honor of getting a hearty send-off to Australia from those whom I love best and revere most—the Bishops and priests, and, I may say, the people of Ireland. (Applause.)

The Bishops and priests represent, not merely the clergy in Ireland; they also represent the laity as well. (Applause.) Therefore, I should, indeed, be hard to please if I did not feel proud. Many of you have come across the water to look upon me for the last time, for a period—"No, no"—and to bid me God-speed in my long journey.

I accept your coming and greeting at their full value, because when you come to bid me farewell you come knowing who I am and what I am. (Applause.)

Open-Minded, Straightforward.

I am not one of those who conceal their views. I have not been one of those who have been standing upon any fence. (Applause.) Everybody knows who I am, what I am, and what I stand for—(applause)—and, therefore, when you come to greet me I accept that greeting in the spirit in which it is given; and I take back to Australia, my adopted home, the message of love and affection for myself, and also the message for the Australian people that what I have constantly preached to them, and what I have spoken since I left them, is endorsed by the Cardinal Primate, the Archbishops, Bishops, priests and people of Ireland. (Renewed applause.)

Insidious Efforts to Divide Clergy and People.

I have said that the priests and Bishops represent not merely the clergy of Ireland, but that they represent the people of Ireland also. That is a proud and happy thing to be able to say about Ireland, because never, perhaps, were more insidious efforts made than at the present moment to drive a wedge between the Bishops and priests in Ireland, on the one hand, and the people of Ireland on the other.

I have been watching some of these people as closely as they have been watching me—(laughter and applause)—and I have noticed this, that in every move that has been made since I came to these shores by the British Government—in every predicted peace and alleged negotiations—

there was always, as I thought and believe, the hope of manoeuvring the Bishops, or some of them, or the priests, or some of them, into an impossible position, and getting them to deny Ireland's full right to independence—putting the Bishops and the priests into one camp and the people into another.

Ireland's Right.

I am proud to say that I am leaving Great Britain with this conviction, that all their machinations have failed—(loud applause)—and that from the highest ecclesiastic in the land, down to the humblest of the laity, taking them as a body, they stand all square to Ireland's full right of complete independence. (Renewed applause.)

For another reason I am glad that I can say that you represent the laity of Ireland, because when I came here, or was forced to come here, I was made the recipient of the freedom of almost every city and town in Ireland that could confer the freedom of a municipality upon me.

Many times since, they have written to me expressing the hope that I could go over to Ireland to be the recipient of these honors; and if I could not go over they asked me to give them an opportunity of meeting me over here, and doing me the honor of presenting me with the freedom of those various towns and cities in Ireland.

Backed the Wrong Horse.

I have kept putting them off. I had very little hope of going to Ireland at any time, because I saw that the British Government would not allow me to go to Ireland unless I went over to do their work, and I knew in my own mind that they had backed the wrong horse. (Loud applause.)

Therefore, I had little hope that I could get to Ireland; and if I were to receive the freedom of these cities and towns it should be here on alien soil. Perhaps I was wrong; but I thought I should prefer to wait for a better and happier day, when I could go over to a free Ireland and receive the freedom of these towns and cities, and when there would be nobody to say me nay. (Applause.)

Therefore, I asked them to bide their time, and wait for happier days, and then it certainly would be my pleasure and privilege to receive in Ireland the freedom of the various towns and cities which they were anxious to bestow on me. (Applause.)

Returning as He Came.

From this gathering, therefore, I would like to convey to these various towns and cities my deep appreciation of the honor they conferred on me, and to tell them of my desire to return to them another time and do what I can to meet them in a free Ireland. (Applause.)

I feel, of course, as is only natural, the great privations of not being able to go to Ireland. I was anxious to see Ireland; but I was still more anxious not to sell Ireland. (Loud applause.) I begin my journey in a few days. I go back to Australia, over a great waste of water, disappointed that I have not been to Ireland, and disappointed that Ireland was not in a position to give me the reception she would like to give, but still proud of the fact that I go back as I came, unchanged and unchangeable. (Loud applause.)

People Not to Blame.

I go back with a message to the Australian people, and can say with confidence that if there are dreadful happenings in Ireland at the present moment, these crimes and outrages are not to be put to the discredit or to the shame of the Irish people. (Applause.)

I can tell them that in a day there could be peace in Ireland. We hear a great deal about peace at this side of the water, and I should say I am at close range with most of these peace talks and of these peace negotiations, whether they come from this side or from the other; but I know that in a day if England wants peace she can have peace, and the conditions are very simple. (Applause.)

The day that England ceases from British crime and British aggression in Ireland there can be peace that afternoon. (Applause.)

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aggression. (Applause.) That I repeat. Therefore, I will be able to face the Australian people without hiding my head. I go to them as I went originally, an Irishman to the backbone—proud to be an Irishman, and never as proud as I am now. (Applause.)

I will be able to tell them that the Irish people are looking for nothing except what they are justly entitled to; that they are asking for nothing except for that self-determination to which nations great and small were declared to have an absolute right during the war. (Applause.)

Ireland's Demands.

Ireland is only asking England to foot the bill. Ireland is only asking them to fulfil their promise. Ireland is only asking that pledges solemnly made should be redeemed; and if they are redeemed Ireland will be contented and happy, and, I hope, prosperous, and there will be peace all round these shores—a peace that will take place in England, Scotland, and even Wales. (Laughter and applause.)

If you listen to people over here you will find that they are harping over and over again upon the impossibility of establishing a Republic in Ireland. They consistently harp upon the fact that Ireland has declared for a Republic, and one would think when listening to them that if she didn't ask for a Republic, why, almost anything else she might have.

Right to Republic.

Ireland has asked for a Republic. Ireland claims the right to have a Republic, and Ireland is the only one, and the Irish people the only people, that have a right to say what Ireland wants and what Ireland will be satisfied with.

While that is quite true, fundamentally, the essential thing is that when the Irish people have the right admitted and granted, and when they will themselves rule for the good of Ireland, they should not be interfered with from outside, whether in legislation of economics, or in any other way.

Irish People's Right to Choose Form of Government.

So far as it is possible for any nation to be rid of any interference from outside—and it is not possible, absolutely—Ireland has the same right as any of the others. The essential thing is that Ireland's right to complete and full self-determination should be admitted.

If Ireland wants a Republic, that is Ireland's business. Ireland is looking for a Republic; but if she were to change to-morrow and say she preferred a Kingdom, Ireland's right to self-determination would be found in the Kingdom, just as well as in the Republic.

Therefore, anybody who has any special antipathy to a Republic—anybody who bases his opposition to Ireland's claim upon any particular form of government that Ireland has adopted—that man is trying to hide the real fundamental issue.

The Main Thing.

Does he admit or does he not that Ireland has a right to rule herself, like Belgium or Poland? Pin him down to that. (Cheers.) Don't discuss the merits of a Republic as against a Monarchy, or an Empire, or any other form of government.

The main thing is to get them to face what they won't face, namely, the right of Ireland, like Poland or Belgium, to rule herself, just as these countries rule themselves. (Cheers.) In Australia, in America, in Scotland, or anywhere I have gone, my claim has been, and is, that Ireland has this right; and until it is granted there will be no peace in Ireland; there will be no peace between Ireland and England, and I hope there will be no genuine friendship between England and anybody who can endeavor by withholding friendship to make England do her duty. (Loud cheers.)

Can Have Anything Else.

They will tell you, too, that short of a Republic Ireland can get anything she wants—anything at all. That is what we hear whispered about by those that are supposed to be in the inner circle and are able to explore avenues that probably are closed to you and me.

They say, "Give them full Dominion Home Rule—anything at all within the Empire." Now, I refer to this

simply to say that, so far as I know, there has been no clear, firm offer of anything—I don't say worth taking, but anything worth considering—absolutely nothing worth considering up to the present moment.

They talk of Dominion Home Rule. Well, there are some Australians here, and they know what Dominion Home Rule is.

No Partition.

They know, first of all, that in Dominion Home Rule we have nothing like Partition. England does not say to Australia that she should be carved up according to the sweet will of the people in Downing Street. Australia is a unit within the Empire, and nobody at this side of the water would dare to say that he would partition or cut up Australia into sections.

To those people, therefore, who talk about giving Dominion Home Rule, put the question, what about the Partition Act, or are they going to stand by partition or not? I would like a clear answer to that. I would like to ask them also when they speak of Dominion Home Rule do they mean that Ireland would have an absolute right to make her own laws without interference from outside?

What Do They Mean

When they talk of the Irish Parliament they propose to set up, do they mean that it would have exactly the same right to legislate for Ireland that the Parliament of Australia has to legislate for Australia? Perhaps they mean that, but I am not sure that they do.

I would like an answer to another question also. Are you aware that Australia has an army and navy of her own? When they talk of giving Dominion Home Rule to Ireland, do they mean that Ireland also is to have her own army and navy.

I don't think Ireland is very anxious to rule the seas. (Laughter.) I am not sure that she wants to set up a big navy—(laughter)—but the fact is there that Australia, that has no Imperial ambitions either, has her navy and her army.

Silent Work.

The Irish people have at last given up talking and sharing their confidences. They are silently doing their work, and they are doing it well. (Loud applause.) The Irish people, as far as I can judge, stand heart and soul behind President de Valera. (Loud and prolonged applause, the whole audience rising to its feet and cheering enthusiastically.)

When they are looking for peace and talking of peace negotiations, I can tell them where to go with the dove of peace. I can tell them where they can go, without wearing goggles. (Laughter and applause.)

They have to go and negotiate with the only representatives of Ireland that are entitled to talk for Ireland; and at the present moment the only person entitled to talk for the whole of Ireland is President de Valera. (Loud applause.)

The Test.

I know, of course, that these people will tell you that President de Valera holds the people of Ireland only with the help of the gunmen, as they call them. Well, perhaps that is so; but they have the opportunity of testing it at the present moment. The elections are now on in Ireland, and I invite these people to show that the President does not represent Ireland. (Cheers.)

Therefore, if I might appeal again to the British Government, I would say to them, give up exploring all those avenues, and get on the main road—(applause)—give up all this hugger-mugger, as they call it in Ireland. Go straight to the only people that can talk straight to you. There you will get your answer, whatever it is. If you are able to agree, there will be peace soon between the two countries; but if you are not, then, deplorable though it may be, the present struggle, I suppose, has to go on until another opening comes.

England Will Be Compelled to do Justice.

But I am hopeful; and, indeed, confident, Dr. Mannix continued, that we are approaching a time when there must be peace; when the pressure of the whole world—America and the rest of the world—will compel the British people to do justice to Ireland's case, and understand it, and knowing it, then to do justice to Ireland; and make

such arrangements as will be consonant with the principles they preached during the war, and consistent with the demand of full and complete nationhood, and at the same time provide for the security of the British Empire, so far as that security can be maintained.

I believe that there is nothing whatever incompatible between the full concession of Ireland's claim to absolute and complete nationhood and the security of the British Empire, so far as it has a right to be secured.

No Difficulty.

There is no difficulty whatever about it. The Irish people know their own business. (Applause.) They have their wits about them just as well as Englishmen, and they are able to face the facts as well as other people.

The Irish people are not looking for something that is impossible. They are not a people who are not prepared to give anything that can be legitimately asked, and they can make such arrangements between these two islands by which Ireland will be free and England secured so far as that security can be devised. (Applause.)

Concluding, his Grace said: I am delighted to have this opportunity of welcoming you—welcoming you for your own sake and also for all that you stand for and represent. I thank you for coming, and I thank the priests for the gift they have brought me, which I shall always treasure in far-away Australia.

Eternally Grateful.

I remain eternally grateful to those in Ireland who have sent me messages or have personally called upon me. I am also extremely thankful to those who in England and Scotland have made my sojourn as pleasant as may be under the circumstances. I join with you in praying for an early peace for Ireland and Great Britain, in which we have the disadvantage of assembling to-day. (Loud applause.)

Gifts Presented.

Amongst the gifts presented to the Archbishop on behalf of the Irish clergy was a beautiful lace rochet and a magnificent cope. The former was made at the Presentation Convent, Youghal. The cope is entirely of Irish manufacture, the wealth of embroidery being the work of the girls of the Lace School, Convent of Mercy, Dublin.

During the presentation, songs were contributed by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert, and Rev. Father Browne (Clonfert). At the conclusion, the "Soldier's Song" was given, and honored in the customary manner.

"IRELAND AS I SAW IT"

LECTURE BY DEAN HYLAND.

"The trouble in Ireland will end only when Ireland gets what it wants and not an hour sooner. I doubt if the present Coalition Cabinet will ever give Ireland that, but if the Coalition Cabinet hands over its power to a Liberal or a Labor Government in 24 hours Ireland will be occupying its place among the nations of the earth." This opinion was expressed by the Very Rev. Dean Hyland, of Rangiora, in the course of a lecture on "Ireland as I Saw It," delivered before a crowded audience at the Catholic schoolroom at Addington the other night.

Rev. Father O'Connor presided, and in introducing the lecturer traversed the history of recent events in Ireland.

Dean Hyland was received with prolonged applause on rising to speak. He said it was only a few weeks since he had arrived at Auckland, after a sojourn of 15 or 16 months in America and Ireland. To understand the Irish question one must go to Ireland, and must live in Ireland, and move about amongst the Irish people. It was useless depending on the cables and reports in the newspapers, because they were tainted with untruths, and all the news from Ireland was severely censored by Dublin Castle before it was allowed to be published. He was not many hours in Ireland before he knew that the country was in a state of war. The trains were crowded with soldiers and the ordinary train services were practically suspended. When he reached his home town

he found it crowded with military lorries and "Black-and-Tans." The British Government had ransacked the gaols of Ireland, England, and Scotland, and sent the denizens of those gaols to act as police in Ireland, and because there was a shortage of uniforms had clothed them in a mixture of black and tan, hence the name "Black-and-Tans." While on his way from Clonmel to Limerick, said Dean Hyland, he was arrested, a soldier (a rough character) going through his pockets and searching the luggage and car while another held a gun at his head. When the soldiers found nothing, they told Dean Hyland's party to "get."

While he was in Ireland he noticed many of the people from the villages leaving their homes at night and going to the fields, and he learned that they did this because they were afraid the "Black-and-Tans" would raid their houses during the night and burn them. Every night the sky was lit up with the flames from the burning homes of the Irish peasants, and altogether one hundred and seven million pounds worth of damage had been done to the property of the Irish people up to last February by the Crown forces. He had passed through dairy country and found every dairy had been burned to the ground and every creamery destroyed, so that the people had to give their milk to the pigs. That was what he saw when he landed last September, and naturally the question cropped up, "What led to this awful state of affairs?" The genesis of the present trouble was in 1911-1912. The Liberal Party assumed office under Mr. Asquith on a promise that it would give the Irish people a generous measure of Home Rule. (Applause.) However, a Crown lawyer, Sir Edward Carson, when he found the Government determined to give the Irish a measure of self-determination, went to Ireland and organised the Ulster Volunteers, imported German officers to drill them, and told them they must be prepared to fight to resist Home Rule. Sir Edward Carson went over to Germany and bought 40,000 rifles in defiance of British law, and these rifles were landed on the coast of Antrim. Major Granford, one of Carson's satellites, said at the time that if Ireland was going to be taken out of the Union, it would be infinitely better to change their allegiance to Germany. Captain Craig, who was now the Premier of the farcial Ulster Parliament also said in 1913: "We have the offer of aid from a powerful Continental monarch." Dean Hyland said that these actions on the part of the Ulster volunteers were really the genesis of the present trouble, because in self-defence the people of the South of Ireland also had to arm themselves. When Mr. Asquith decided in 1915 to form a Coalition Cabinet he selected from the Unionist side, Sir Edward Carson, Sir Frederick Smith and Mr. Bonar Law, three of the very men who had previously violated the British laws. One of the first acts of the Coalition Government was to disarm the people of the South of Ireland who had taken up arms to defend constitutional government and that really was the cause of the rebellion of 1916.

Dean Hyland then quoted figures to prove that the Sinn Feiners did not retaliate on the police until they were practically forced to. In 1917, he said, there were no police killed, but 350 civilians were arrested and imprisoned for political offences, thirty-five were deported to England, 100 were wounded in battles, two were killed and one died in prison. In 1918, 1100 were arrested for alleged political offences, eighty were deported to England, five were killed, one died in prison, and 250 houses were raided by the Crown forces but no police were killed. In 1919 there were 480 armed attacks by the Crown forces on peaceful meetings, 260 were wounded, 1000 were arrested for alleged political offences, eight were killed and sixteen police were killed while searching for arms. Then commenced the saturnalia of terror and the "Black-and-Tans" were given full sway. Several instances where priests were killed were quoted by Dean Hyland. The terrorism to all walks of life and even the advertisements in the newspapers had to be censored by Government officials before they could be printed. Churches and tabernacles were searched for arms, and one painful case was at a convent where a nun had died and the "Black-and-Tans" came along and searched the grave in case it should contain the body of a dead Sinn Feiner, and they did not desist until they discovered the sex of the corpse. (Cries of shame.)

There were some people in New Zealand who looked upon the Sinn Feiners as a pack of murderers, but he knew for a fact that all the twelve policemen who were dead in Belfast recently were shot because they were implicated in the death of Mayor O'Callaghan. The Irish secret service found out those twelve men and because they had caused the death of Mayor O'Callaghan, the Sinn Feiners shot them. For that action the Sinn Feiners were called murderers, yet two hundred "Black-and-Tans" attended a football match in Dublin and fired machine guns among a crowd of about 7000 people, fourteen being killed outright and forty wounded. It was the sheer brutality of the Crown forces that was filling the ranks of the republican army which had come into existence to defend Irish liberty. At present the republican army consisted of a force of 68,000 men, 60,000 of whom had seen service in Palestine, Salonika, or France. The army had no commissariat but it was welcomed in every Irish home because it was the only defence the people had against the savageries of the "Black-and-Tans" and the auxiliary cadets. They had no difficulty in getting arms and ammunition so long as they had the money.

"When is it all going to end?" asked the speaker. "I will tell you. When Ireland gets what it wants and not an hour sooner. (Applause.) The young men of Ireland are determined to settle this matter now and forever, even if it means the extermination of the nation. They would rather do that than desist before they get what they want." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. M. Grimes, in moving a vote of thanks to Dean Hyland for his address, urged that all present should join the New Zealand branch of the Irish Self-Determination League.

Mr. S. Ryan, Mr. M. Mannix, and Father McEvoy also spoke in support of the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with cheers for Ireland and the singing of "God Save Ireland."

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 5.

Rev. Arthur McRae, a student of Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, will be ordained to the priesthood at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday next. After his ordination Father McRae will proceed to the United States for the purpose of studying at the Catholic University at Washington. He will include in his studies—which will occupy a course of two years—the methods adopted by the Paulist Fathers in explaining from the public platform the doctrines of the Church and its teaching on the social problems of the day. On his return to New Zealand Father McRae will take up special work for which he is being trained in the archdiocese.

Keen interest is being taken in the proposal to establish a boys' hostel in this city. A large number of boys from the age of fifteen upwards come to Wellington from the surrounding country districts and other parts of the Dominion to take up positions. It is a most difficult matter to secure accommodation in Catholic homes and at a price to suit the small incomes which the majority of these lads earn during the first years of their employment. Catholic mothers and other persons interested in the welfare of our Catholic boys can assist this movement by helping to furnish the hostel, either by donation of cash or articles of furniture. An appeal is made especially to Catholics resident in the country, as it is for boys belonging to the country that the hostel is being established. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the General Secretary of the Catholic Federation, Box 958, Post Office, Wellington.

The date for the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the New Zealand Catholic Federation has been fixed for Wednesday, August 31, at Wellington.

The Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation

met last Wednesday evening, there being present his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, Very Rev. Father O'Connell (president), Messrs. T. P. Halpin, W. F. Johnson, J. A. Scott, M.A., L.L.M., P. D. Hoskins, F. J. Doolan, and A. B. Beake (secretary). Important business in connection with the annual meeting was dealt with, and various remits from the Wellington and Auckland Diocesan Councils were considered and referred to the Dominion Council for action. A resolution of thanks for his valuable work in the cause of the Federation was conveyed to Mr. Halpin, on his retirement from the Executive, and the hope was expressed that his retirement would be only temporary. Mr. Halpin briefly replied.

Cablegrams conveying resolutions of sympathy were despatched by both the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation and St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society, to Mrs. T. J. Ryan, on the great loss of her distinguished husband, whose untimely death was recently announced.

Bros. R. Moore and D. Flynn have been appointed delegates to represent St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society at the District half-yearly meeting, which will be held in Auckland on August 31.

The Executive and Trustees of the now defunct Catholic Club met last week for the purpose of disposing of the funds of the Club. The balances at the credit of the late Rev. Brother Mark Memorial Fund and the Catholic Club building fund were donated to the Marist Brothers' Novitiate in New Zealand for the assistance of Wellington boys aspiring to become members of the Order of Marist Brothers. The Brother Mark Memorial Fund is to be immediately handed over to the Rev. Brother Dennis, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in New Zealand. The Club Building Fund is to be invested in debentures in the new Catholic Hall Building Fund, and the interest thereon, as well as the principal sum when redeemed, paid to the Marist Brothers' Novitiate. The sum involved is approximately £200.

The Marist Brothers have secured a property in the Auckland district for the purpose of establishing their New Zealand Novitiate, which it is proposed to commence at the beginning of next year.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 5.

Since his strenuous campaign on the Bible-in-schools question some years ago, when our beloved Bishop gave himself whole-heartedly to the defence of Catholic rights and conscience, working day and night throughout that long period, and thereby gained a splendid victory for the Faith and rights of conscience, he gained that victory at the cost of health and strength—and almost life itself. His health was completely shattered, and on several occasions since even his life has been despaired of. He has never regained his pristine strength and vigor. In the intervening years he has been practically an invalid. His many friends have advised the Bishop to make a trip to the Old Country, so that absence from his accustomed surroundings and work combined with the benefit of the sea voyage, may help restore his health and prolong his life for many years to the diocese. Owing to the distressing recurrences of attacks of ill-health, his Lordship has been urged by his medical advisers to take a prolonged rest and complete change. To this his Lordship has assented, and will leave in September for a trip to Europe, which we fervently hope may be thoroughly restful and enjoyable, and enable him to return in the near future with renewed health and vigor. Now that Dr. Cleary has been favored by our Holy Father the Pope with the assistance of Coadjutor-Bishop Dr. Liston, his burdens will be considerably lightened, and much of the responsibility shared with the Coadjutor.

Right Rev. Dr. Liston visited Remuera parish on Sunday, July 31, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. On the 7th inst his Lordship will visit the Parnell parish.

Rev. Father Eccleton, S.M., who has been in Auckland preaching at the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration in several of the city and suburban churches, left for the south on Wednesday last.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Deaths, Marriages, Wanted, etc., will be charged as follows:—Up to 20 words, 3/- minimum; up to 30 words, 4/-; up to 40 words, 5/-. *Strictly Cash in Advance.*

Wedding reports will not be inserted unless accompanied by a marriage notice, cash paid.

In order to insure insertion in the following issue, the copy for above advertisements must reach the office by noon on Tuesdays.

DEATHS

BROSNAHAN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Ellen, dearly beloved wife of Benjamin Brosnahan, who died (suddenly) at her residence, Pleasant Point, on July 25, 1921.

McGLONE.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Robert, beloved husband of Annie McGlone, who died at Kumara on July 11, 1921; aged 88 years.—R.I.P.

SMITH.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret Smith, who died on May 10, 1921.—R.I.P.—Inserted by her loving sister, K. Cosgrove.

IN MEMORIAM

BUTLER.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of William Joseph Ignatius Butler, dearly beloved eldest son of William and Mary Butler, Shannon, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on August 8, 1915.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

FITZGERALD.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Fitzgerald, who died at Stratford on August 17, 1917.—R.I.P.—Inserted by his loving wife and children.

FOLEY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Michael Foley, dearly beloved third son of John and Nora Foley, Waihao Downs, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on August 7, 1915.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

HEFFERNAN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the souls of our dear father and mother, Ellen and Philip Heffernan, who died at Gore on October 16, 1903, and August 10, 1920, respectively.—Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on their souls.

KELIGHER.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Captain P. J. Keligher, who was killed in France on August 11, 1917; aged 23 years.—R.I.P.—Inserted by his cousins, Musselburgh.

MANSFIELD.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of our dear mother, who died at her residence, Hy-fields, on August 9, 1918.—Immaculate Heart of Mary, your prayers for her extol. O Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on her soul.—Inserted by her loved ones.

O'CONNOR.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Ellen O'Connor, who died on August 6, 1916.—R.I.P.—Inserted by her sorrowing husband and children.

O'GRADY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Frances Jackson O'Grady, Oamaru, who died at Christchurch on August 2, 1918.—On her soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

REDWOOD.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Joseph Henry Redwood, who died at Nelson on September 8, 1918.—On his soul, Adorable Redeemer, have mercy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. G. LAKE, of South Dunedin, tenders her very sincere thanks to Mrs. W. Crosbie, of Ota Creek, Brydone, for her unfailing kindness to her during her recent illness.

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for High-class Tailoring. You will find it worth while when considering your next suit to look us up.
BROOKLYN, WELLINGTON. Phone, 8871 (3 lines). — COSTUMES A SPECIALITY.

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Others 4/- and 2/-. Apply immediately.

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FEATURES OF THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Leader—"The Outlook in Ireland," p. 25. Notes—Gilbert and Sullivan; *The Bab Ballads*; *The Living Gaelic*, pp. 26-27. Topics—Irish Elections; The King in Ulster; Palestine; Sinn Fein Non-Sectarian; Fitzalan and Carsonia, pp. 14-15. The American Report on Ireland, p. 7. The Pope on Ireland, p. 13. Irish Reprisals, p. 17. Archbishop Mannix's Farewell, p. 19. Roman Letter, p. 30. Dean Hyland on Ireland, p. 22.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.
Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921.

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND

ONCE upon a time the Ballykelly Reading Room, which met, at least once, in a hall on the slopes of Slieve Coythra, looking down on the river Barrow, drew up for the guidance of its members a set of rules which began by asserting: "We have no intention of embarrassing the British Government." The other day, the Australian Government came to the same conclusion and limped lamely out of a corner by deciding that it might embarrass the British Government if the unholy howl of the Orangemen was obeyed and the oath of allegiance tendered to Archbishop Mannix upon his arrival in New Zealand after his naval defeat by the English fleet. We observe that the enlightened policy of Ballykelly is being observed at present by several wise New Zealand editors, and while protesting great respect for the renowned exemplar and wishing to imitate its spirit, we nevertheless feel constrained to make a few remarks concerning the present prospects of the small nation which is the victim of the people who told us that they went to war with clean hands to free all oppressed peoples.

If the cables can be trusted—and that is a serious "if"—the situation is not hopeless. Grounds for op-

timism are not very substantial up to date, but that there are such grounds we believe to be the fact. First, the protest of the Ulster Orangemen against the conference with de Valera is a good sign; for if they were not apprehensive that justice might be done their cry of distress would have no meaning. A second sign is that even Galloper Smith rebuked some angry Brit-huns who echoed the clamor of Carsonia; and it is the first time (since he, the pro-German plotter, hanged his political opponent, Casement) that he gave any evidence that he retained the use of reason where Ireland is concerned. Again, the tone of editorial remarks in well-meaning maniacs like the *Morning Post* and the *Spectator* is proof that the British Junkers are beginning to believe that the Government has discovered that Greenwood's murder campaign is a failure, and that Sinn Fein must be reckoned with, if only for the sake of England herself. Lloyd George's silence is another good omen. As a rule he is blatant and verbose to tiresomeness. That he is reticent now is a sign that he has offered so much that he does not want a premature display of Orange insanity to disturb the discussions. Stronger than all these indications is the fact that Sinn Fein has taken the proposals seriously enough to spend much time in deliberating on them; for it is certain that if the proposals were not substantially close to the aims for which the Irish people have fought so bravely such proposals would have been scouted long ago by de Valera. True, Dail Eireann has not met to consider them; but the fact that they are thought worth bringing before the Dail is an indication that there is a sound basis for discussion as to their acceptance. One other factor is important at present. In a short time there is going to be a conference at Washington. Lloyd George is to represent Britain. Britain is in sore need of friendship with America: British trade is crippled; British credit is at a low ebb everywhere; British finances are paralysed through many causes, not the least of which is the fact that £50,000,000 of yearly interest must be found for the American loan. Now, England, and her representative Lloyd George, have not a shadow of hope of friendship with the United States as long as the Irish Question is unsettled. Lloyd George will be kicked out of America, as so many British statesmen were before him, by the Irish millions if he is not able to say to the American people: "We have made amends now; we were false to our pledges; we deceived America as we deceived Ireland; but all that is past and done with, and we face the world to-day, friends with Ireland, conscious of our past crimes, and anxious that the sins of the shameful years that are gone be forgotten." If he can say that there is hope for him and for England; but until the Irish settlement is a fact there is no hope.

*

Hope does not now rest on British pledges. It has nothing to do with British justice, British fair play, or British honor. The Irishman who would, in the light of past history, base a shadow of hope on any one of these things would be insane. Hope rests on something more substantial: its basis is *British selfishness*. Lloyd George must see that he has to choose between the friendship of bankrupt Belfast and its Orange bigots and that of wealthy America with its tireless millions of Irish exiles who have sworn that there shall be no help forthcoming for England until justice is done to the land of their fathers. In a word, Sinn Fein has so seriously embarrassed the British Government that England is finding it a paying proposition to reconsider her policy of cruel oppression and exploitation of a weak but unconquerable people. Do not attach any importance to the silly editorial comments as to the attitude of extremists in Ireland. The wonderful fact that the truce has been observed by Sinn Fein (while it was violated by the Orangemen) is proof of the union of the Irish people and of their perfect organisation under de Valera. The other day we read in one of the most vigorous organs of the Irish Republic an editorial statement to the effect that if the Irish people accepted

Dominion Home Rule Sinn Fein would loyally, if sadly, abide by their verdict; for the Irish cause is the noble cause which England falsely alleged she fought for: The right of the people to choose their own form of government.

NOTES

Gilbert and Sullivan

Readers who are familiar with *Pinafore*, *The Pirates of Penzance*, and the *Mikado* will readily agree that it was a happy chance that brought Sir Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert together to give us respectively the music and the song of such inimitable light opera. Sir Arthur's music is known in every country in the world. Gramophones and street organs have spread its ripples in widening circles from London to Otautau, and it never stales. It is not of course to be compared with the music of Wagner, Beethoven, and Chopin, but in its own humbler sphere it is all that the large, human, popular taste wants it to be. Many of our readers no doubt are familiar with the little volume called *The Bab Ballads* which contains such exquisitely humorous rhymes by Gilbert and demonstrates *a priori* his capability for producing the libretti that Sir Arthur wanted in order to ensure success. The music is all important; but nevertheless, in this combination, Sullivan without Gilbert would be like Hamlet without the ghost. Therefore we venture to introduce to belated readers who have not yet made acquaintance with the *Bab Ballads* this amusing little book of poems.

"The Bab Ballads"

The ballads were written originally for publication in various English periodicals, ranging in dignity from *Fun* to *Punch*. They were all done in a period of three or four years, and some of them very hurriedly and spontaneously. The best known of them all had the fate to be declined by the editor of *Punch* on the ground that it was "too cannibalistic for his readers' taste." Notwithstanding this editorial verdict, *The Yarn of the Nancy Bell* is the most popular if not the best of them all. Its swing and verve catch hold of the memory and make an indelible impression when we have heard or read it once, in spite of the awful explanation of how the elderly naval man could be all that he said:

"Oh, I am the cook and the captain bold,
And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

There is broad humor and rollicking fun, real pathos and shrewd sarcasm in this little book. You will find on one page a poem that will make you laugh loudly, and on the next, a homely lesson like the following:

Only a dancing girl,
With an uuromantic style,
With borrowed color and curl,
With fixed mechanical smile,
With many a hackneyed wile,
With ungrammatical lips,
And corns that mar her trips.

And stately dames that bring
Their daughters there to see,
Pronounce the "dancing thing"
No better than she should be,
With her skirt at her shameful knee,
And her painted, tainted phiz:
Ah, matron, which of us is?

But change her gold and green
For a coarse merino gown,
And see her upon the scene
Of her home, when coaxing down
Her drunken father's frown,
In his squalid cheerless den:
She's a fairy truly then!

The Living Gaelic

W. H. Kent is as famous for his learning as the British Premier is for his lying. Lloyd George, who made it a criminal offence to speak Gaelic in Ireland, once in his caddish way taunted the Irish for not speaking the language that he had made it criminal to speak. The English scholar (who is a kinsman of the Wexford rebel, Edmond Kyan) scores and scathes the Welsh trafficker ruthlessly in the *Catholic World* for June. Respect for the truth is as foreign to Lloyd George as scholarship or even geography, but one can thank his ignorance inasmuch as it brought us the article in question from the pen of "W.H.K." Pausing to dispose of the Marconi schemer's argument that there was no separate nationality without a separate language, "W.H.K." asks what of the United States, what of Switzerland, what of the many new nations formed after the war. He then goes on to show that the Gaelic never died in Ireland and that it is flourishing to-day. He quotes Hyde: "When the great Milesian and Norman families began to lose their power in the seventeenth century, a distinctly new school of poetry arose in Ireland, which discarded the learning and the metres of the old bards, and instead of carefully counting the syllables, as used to be the case, counted only the accented syllables—and lo! with a turn of the hand, Irish poetry changed its form and complexion, and from being an old man so bound up and swathed about with rules and fetters that it could scarcely breathe or see, it burst out into a blooming young maiden dressed in all the colors of the rainbow. Then, indeed, poetry became the handmaid of the many, not the mistress of the few. Then, indeed, through every nook and corner of the island the populace, neglecting all bardic training, burst out into passionate song." This, on the evidence of one of the greatest living authorities is what happened after Gaelic was supposed to have died! Of the new Gaelic, Hyde goes on to say: "This is to my mind the rich glory of the modern Irish nation; this is the sweetest creation of Gaelic literature: this is the truest note of the enchanting Gaelic syren, and he who has once heard it and remains deaf to its charm has neither heart for song nor soul for music. The Gaelic poetry of the last two centuries is the most sensuous attempt to convey music in words ever made by man. It is absolutely impossible to convey the lusciousness of sound, the richness of rhythm and perfection of harmony in another language." One example of this modern song is the song:

*Ba bhronach an la ud ar sgaras om cheud gradh
's a mhuirnin d'ilis Eibhlin og!
Do phogas a deora, 's mo chroidhe 'stig dh' a gheur-
chradh,
's a mhuirnin d'ilis Eibhlin og.*

Having reviewed all the living and vigorous signs of modern Gaelic, "W.H.K." mentions some of the very latest masterpieces written in the old tongue in our own day, dwelling especially on "*An t-Athair Peadar's*" *Seadna*, and on the Gaelic writings of Padraic Pearse, concerning the latter of which he says: "For a moment the reader's delight in these writings may be dimmed with sorrow, as he thinks how this bright young life was cut short by the hands of ruthless foemen, and the world was robbed of a genius who had so much more to give us. But the blow missed its mark. Pearse is not dead. His writings still live, and will continue to live, among the brightest jewels in our living Irish literature."

"DOMINICAN STAR"

The Past Pupils and Friends of the Dominican Nuns will be pleased to learn that the JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE "DOMINICAN STAR" is now available, and may be obtained either at the Priory, Dunedin, or at the *Tablet* Office.

PRICE :: 3/-; POSTED 3/6.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the eleven o'clock Mass on last Sunday, followed, after Compline in the evening, by procession and Solemn Benediction.

The Rev. Brother Director of the Christian Brothers' School gratefully acknowledges a donation of coal and other fuel from "More Heat" for the school.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS

The undermentioned examinations will be held on or about the dates specified in each case:—

Junior National Scholarship (candidates must not have attained their 14th birthday by December 1, 1921): November 29 and 30, 1921. Senior National Scholarship (candidates must not have attained their 16th birthday by December 1, 1921): November 21, 1921.

Entries close with the secretary of the Education Board, Dunedin or Invercargill on September 8 next.

The Diocesan Catholic Federation guarantees to make good any scholarships won by Catholic children of either Catholic or Government schools, paying to successful candidates the same allowance as was paid by the Education Department before the right to hold scholarships was taken away from the Catholic schools. Such payment will be made by the Diocesan Catholic Federation to the successful candidates on condition that they take their scholarships out at a Catholic Secondary School.

All entries must be made on the proper forms, which are obtainable at the Education Office.

JAMES COFFEY, President.

A. TARLETON, Secretary.

Dunedin, August 1, 1921.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

DUNEDIN DIOCESAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I respectfully call the attention of the priests and teachers of our schools to the notice appearing in this issue of your paper, under the heading "Scholarships in Catholic Schools." It will be remembered that last year our Government, in accordance with the answer the members had given to the P.P.A.'s question, "Are you in favor of maintaining the national system of free, compulsory, and undenominational education without endowment, concession, or privilege in any form to any sectarian or private school?" decided to deprive our Catholic boys and girls of the right they had under the Education Act of 1914, of taking out the scholarships, won by them in open competition, in our Catholic secondary schools. When, in last year's Amendment of the Education Act, this proviso was given effect to, I promised that our Catholic children should not be allowed to suffer on account of the excessive meanness and bigotry on the part of the Government. I repeated that promise publicly at the opening of the residence for the Christian Brothers in Dunedin. I am pleased to say that now through the Catholic Federation and the generosity of the teachers and private friends this promise will be fulfilled.

It is the intention of the Federation to give the same concession in regard to scholarships as the pupil who wins them would get from the Government provided the scholarship is taken out in any one (boys' or girls') of our secondary schools in the diocese. This will include fees and even board on the same conditions as the Government's, and it will include Catholic children who may gain a scholarship from Government primary schools where there is no Catholic primary school, provided the scholarship is taken out in any case in a Catholic registered secondary school in the diocese.

I therefore call the attention of our clergy and teachers to the dates of entrance for the scholarship examination printed above, and urge them to send up for these examinations any child likely to gain a scholarship and com-

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municate to the Diocesan Council of the Federation the names of the children who are successful.—I am, etc.,

—JAMES COFFEY,

President of the Diocesan Council
of the Catholic Federation.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin,
August 9, 1921.

CHILDREN OF MARY, DUNEDIN

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WHYTE ENTERTAINED.

On the evening of Tuesday, August 2, the Children of Mary of St. Joseph's Cathedral parish had the happiness of entertaining his Lordship Dr. Whyte in St. Joseph's Schoolroom. The entertainment was of a high order, and the songs and musical items made up an interesting and artistic programme. The vocalists and musicians deserved all the applause they received from a delighted audience, and from every point of view the entertainment was extremely creditable to the Children of Mary and their teachers. The various numbers were rendered as follows:—Song, "For the Green," Mrs. L. Woods; song, "Avourneen," Miss Brady; pianoforte solo, "Idyll," Miss Spiers; song, Miss Kennedy; recitation, "The Two Wishes," Miss E. Tipping; song, "When the Dream is There," Miss A. Athy; song, "Love's Young Dream," Miss Murphy; violin solo, "Invocation," Miss M. Blee; song, "Dawn in Erin," Miss Inder; pianoforte solo, Miss Sandys; song, "Harvester's Night Song," Miss McCreedy; pianoforte solo, Miss McTigue; song, "Ave Maria," Mrs. Sandys; song, "Macushla," Miss Holden; recitation, "The Exile's Return," Miss Dunne; song, Miss Dillon. The following address to the Bishop was read after the concert:—

May it please your Lordship,—It is with feelings of pride and joy that we welcome you this evening. Though you have been such a short time in our midst, we have already come to realise that you take a deep and whole-hearted interest in all associations formed for the greater good of your people. Among such sodalities we feel that the congregation of the Children of Mary will always find in you a true spiritual father and friend. We are glad to be able to express our heartfelt devotion to you and our resolution to carry out whatever may be your wishes in our regard. We beg you to accept this little gift as a proof of our affectionate esteem and we petition for a remembrance in your prayers at the altar.

In reply his Lordship expressed his pleasure at being present at such a delightful entertainment, and cordially thanked the Children of Mary for their welcome and for the beautiful concert they had prepared for him. Besides the Bishop, Very Rev. Father Coffey and several of the local clergy were present.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 8.

On Sunday evening at the Cathedral, Father Herring, S.M., delivered an address on Retreats for Laymen. He pointed out that for some years past, in several convents in New Zealand there had been Retreats for Catholic women. These had been productive of very great blessings. But each year as these Retreats were being announced, good earnest Catholic men asked the question, Why not a Retreat for men? After the next term holidays at St. Bede's College this question need no longer be asked. A Retreat for men will then have been an accomplished fact. This Retreat has the blessing and approval of his Lordship the Bishop, for the Bishop always takes a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the men. The Rector of St. Bede's College, who also has this matter very much at heart, will gladly place the college at the disposal of the men during the holidays. The preacher traced the origin and growth of popular Retreats from the time of St. Ignatius of Loyola, and showed how the Retreat movement had received a great impetus from St. Vincent de Paul. He spoke of the great revival of the Retreat movement in France about 40 years ago, how it spread to Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Ireland, England, the United States, even to China. He dwelt upon the necessity of Retreats for the laity, and showed how the restlessness of

the age in which we live is fatal to home life, to steady effort, strength of character, efficiency, spiritual insight and real happiness. Men must pause and think. They need a dose of calm so that they can look the great realities of death and judgment in the face. The Retreat will supply the needful calm. Moreover our men have to live in an atmosphere that is tainted by worldliness, heresy, and irreligion. This applies to men engaged in the various professions, in commerce and politics as well as to laboring men. Our men must be lifted out of the rut of materialism. Confronted by so many difficulties, men will scarcely maintain a truly Catholic spirit unless they have an enthusiasm for the Church which is proof against the manifold seductions. In Retreat they have time to think and act for themselves. Going through a course of soul-drill they will re-arrange their lives and brighten up their Catholic ideals. The Retreat fosters a holy enthusiasm as nothing else can. The preacher pointed out the difference between a Retreat and a mission, how the work of the Retreat commences where the mission ends. He spoke of the results of Retreats in other countries, not merely the sanctification of the individual, but the social results, and quoted the words of Leo XIII.—"Retreats procure not only the sanctification of the individual but the general utility of society." A few good men in each parish can exercise a tremendous influence for good. A Retreat puts a man right with God, and consequently with himself and his fellow-man. Hence it is that the influence of the Retreat is felt in family life, in parish life, even in the industrial world. Father Herring appealed to the men of the Cathedral parish to come forward as volunteers, to send their names to the Rector of St. Bede's, to make the Retreat. By so doing they would be pioneers of what he hoped would be a great movement, one which would save the faith and the souls of many men; one that would help considerably in this Dominion to restore all things in Christ.

ST. ANNE'S GUILD, TIMARU.

The annual meeting of St. Anne's Guild, Timaru, was held at the convent on Sunday, July 31 (writes our own correspondent). The Rev. Father Hurley presided over a very large attendance of members. The Rev. Mother and the directors of the guild were also present. The annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted. The balance sheet, after allowing for an expenditure of £117 4s 9d, shows a credit balance of £62 8s 8d. The report gave a detailed account of the various works of the guild, notably the sewing class, which meets each Wednesday afternoon, when a large amount of new material is made up and also donations of clothing are renovated and distributed at the discretion of the directors. Reports were also read from the sick visitors who visit the hospital weekly, and of the number of orphans who have been placed in homes during the year. There has been a large increase in the membership, and all are keen and enthusiastic workers.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. Leeming; vice-president, Mrs. J. Sullivan; secretary, Mrs. Travis; assistant secretary, Mrs. Whitehead; treasurer, Miss Sullivan; councillors, Mesdames Sullivan, Stickings, Quinn, and Crowe.

After the meeting the members, at the invitation of the Rev. Mother, attended a short entertainment given by the convent pupils, entitled "The White Dove of Erin," which reflected great credit on the performers and their teachers, and was greatly appreciated by all. An enjoyable afternoon tea was then dispensed, and a most successful meeting came to a close.

Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. Following out his expressed wish, there were no addresses or other public celebrations of the event on the day. The Bishop sang Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral at Carlow, and received many messages of congratulation. The jubilee was that of the prelate's consecration as Coadjutor to the late Bishop Lynch, on Trinity Sunday, 1896, with right of succession. Bishop Lynch died in December of the same year, and Dr. Foley has nearly completed also his silver jubilee as Ordinary of the diocese.

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Tailored Suits from £8 15s. Your
own material made up. Price, £5 5s.
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SMART FABRICS for Spring and Summer

Crepes. For underclothing, dresses and blouses. In Pink, Helio, Lemon, Fawn, Grey, Sage, Sky. Available in tonev stripes now so much in demand for Summer frocks. 30in. wide 2/2 yard

Duro Shirting. Guaranteed fadeless, and suitable for hard-wear shirts. In smart stripes. 33in. wide 3/11 yard
Other qualities 2/3 2/6 2/9 2/11 yard

New Zealand Flannel, in Shetland, Orkney, and White. 29in. wide 2/9 2/11 3/3 yard

The tendency this season will be to buy early, owing to the fact that importations have not been so heavy, and the selection may be limited. Here, however, Beath's follow their usual policy of buying liberally for their customers. The prices quoted are very low indeed.

BEATH'S,
CHRISTCHURCH

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OUR ROMAN LETTER

(By "STANNOUS.")

(Concluded from last week.)

Lucas began his great speech by pointing out that there was no member of the aristocracy present and that the meeting was essentially a meeting of the people. He read the terms of the resolution. He followed this with Lord Lansdowne's words in the House of Lords on the previous 12th of December when the noble lord had referred to the Government's hope that it might be possible to induce the Vatican to use, for England's benefit, its peculiar sources of influence in certain parts of her Majesty's dominions, that is to say in Ireland. He recalled Lord Stanley's reply to a ministerial speech at the Second Reading of the Bill. The Minister had talked glibly about the grave inconvenience of the breach between England and the Vatican, but Stanley in opposition had exposed the pretence, saying: "You know that the Pope has influence over your Roman Catholic subjects, and you seek to obtain an influence over the Pope in order to prevent his interference with your Roman Catholic subjects being carried on in a manner offensive to you. Now that is, in plain English, the object of this Bill." He told the meeting that already 20 Irish bishops had sent a memorial to Rome in protest against the measure. He boldly attacked the House-of-Lords breed of Catholic in the main argument on which they relied, namely, the quasi-Catholic argument that "the Holy See was so protected by the power of the Almighty that it was almost blasphemy to suppose that any coercion could drive it into a course in any respect injurious to the interests of the Church." In his discussion of this extravagant proposition he indulged in little rhetoric. He directly attacked the objection on the principle of historic fact. He reminded his hearers of what had happened at Fontainebleau in the days of Pope Pius VII. He told them about the Ministers of Pope Gregory XVI. and the Czar Nicholas in the early part of that pontificate. And he wound up his reply by repeating words attributed to Lord John Russell wherein his lordship had said in effect: "We have tried to govern Ireland by coercion and have failed. We have tried to govern it by conciliation and have failed also. No other means are now open to us except those which we are resolved on using, namely, to govern Ireland through Rome." As Lucas proceeded with his speech the enthusiasm of the vast meeting seemed likely to break all bounds. That speech was delivered more than seventy years ago. Time has not staled its appeal. After all the years it has lost little of its power to thrill the Irishman who reads it. Here are some extracts:

"(1) Gentlemen, this is the real design and purpose of the Bill on which you are now met to deliberate. Its authors and promoters, the members and friends of the present Government, desire, not—as has been fantastically represented—benevolently to repeal a penal law; not to wipe away a reproach from England; not to abolish a legislative insult upon Rome; but, by the aid of English fleets and armies, to coerce the Holy See into becoming an instrument of party warfare within these realms. They wish to cajole Pius IX. Having made Ireland a desolation—the Poland of the West—they wish to degrade this great Pope from the high position he occupies as the Supreme Head and Father of the whole Catholic Church into a miserable party chief, the political enemy of his most faithful subjects, the exclusive upholder of a particular line of worldly policy, which every Catholic is at liberty, as I do now, to abhor and to execrate."

"(2) Gentlemen, I am sure I speak your mind, as well as my own, when I say that they cannot, they will not, they shall not, make Rome their instrument for governing Ireland. Of all periods in the history of the world, one would think that this is not the time for entering upon so mad, so preposterous an experiment. With the crash of falling thrones resounding in our ears; with so many exiled monarchs and princes scattered over Europe like seeds, but never to germinate; with the popular power everywhere receiving fresh developments, and (I say it with regret, for I am no republican) with the gloss of mon-

archic and aristocratic rule soiled with those stains which are ominous of the future—surely the very rats of the ship should warn us against the folly of allying the destinies of the Church too closely in any country with any Government, and least of all with a Government so profoundly execrated as that of England in Ireland."

"(3) England govern Ireland through Rome! Never, never shall that day dawn upon the world. If these wretched Whig traders in politics cannot govern Ireland through justice, they cannot govern it through Rome. Nay, even if Rome itself were so ill-advised—which I am sure it never will be—as to make common cause with them in that country, it is my firm conviction that they would sooner succeed in dragging down religion to destruction than in building up their own power. In that impossible event, it would be easier for them to poison the sources of that perpetual stream of reverence with which Christian Ireland has ever watered the feet of Rome, than to make sweet the bitter springs of that undying hostility which still bubbles up against themselves."

Ward followed Lucas in a combative speech which was received with great enthusiasm. After some more speeches a priest, Rev. Frederick Oakeley (an Oxford convert, afterwards more widely known as Canon Oakeley), rose and proposed that a Memorial be sent to Rome expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. This Memorial was duly prepared and afterwards signed by large numbers of Catholic laymen and ecclesiastics throughout England. Wiseman, of course, was impelled to take action. He too sent an appeal to the Pope. In London he published a pamphlet (*Words of Peace and Justice*) in which he merely repeated the very argument which Lucas had so eloquently refuted. The whole quarrel fizzled out when, after the Bill became law, the Government refused to receive an ecclesiastic as ambassador from one who was himself the Chief Priest. So Lord Shrewsbury—the "pious fool," as he is referred to in the correspondence of the time, did not get his Roman embassy, Prince Doria, who was to have been the Nuncio at London, got at least one very freezing reception at the Vatican. The unfortunate thing in the whole affair was the odium that came on poor Bishop Wiseman. As I am on that period I should like to recall what Gladstone once said in a letter written to Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford. The letter was published in the election of 1847. The English politician wrote:—"The Church of England will not fully have done her work until the Church of Rome has ceased to exist and operate in these realms."

The London *Nation* with its usual bigness of view had a very good article recently on the letter of Pope Benedict XV to Cardinal Logue. There was at least one sentiment in that article with which most Irishmen actually resident in Rome were sympathetic; namely, the sentiment that after all the persistent intrigue which for three pontificates had been carried on at the Vatican through official and unofficial channels as well as through the unauthorised meddling of political busybodies, the nett result to date is the Pope's letter on the state of Ireland. Any man, having the slightest acquaintance with the ecclesiastical archives of the last century, can testify to the fact of such pernicious intrigue. The personnel of the intrigue may have changed. The intrigue itself goes on, English Catholics resident in Rome have done their bit in this regard for good old Protestant England. The casual English visitor has made the most of his opportunities also. In no generation have there been wanting Irishmen to help the enemy. Nearly eighty years ago the Irish Bishops found a motley array of intriguers working against them—men and women of the world, even priests and bishops too. The very same is true to-day. In each generation, the task of watching those gentry, of checking their slanderous reports and of denying their lies has fallen usually on one man and on him principally. The dossiers of each succeeding generation tell how a Cullen, a Moran, a Kirby, or an O'Riordan have had thanklessly to fight this grim silent battle for the Irish Church. One wonders what secrets will be told thirty or forty years hence when the archives of the present generation are given to view. And yet, as the *Nation* justly points out, the net result is the Pope's letter. It is an open secret here that a large share of the credit for that letter must be given to Dr. Mannix, whose striking

personality so charmed the Holy Father during his recent visit. My mind inevitably harks back to some of Cardinal Mannings' remarks which I quoted last month:—

"(1) If the Holy See will govern through the Episcopate it can do anything.

"(2) If the Holy See will govern with, by, and through the Episcopate one whole race of men would disappear—the whisperers, intriguers, backbiters, and accusers."

In regard to the letter I should like to place on record a very significant official correction which has recently been made in the English translation. The English version of a certain passage in the letter has been authorised by the Vatican to read as follows:—

"Mindful therefore of Our Apostolic Office and urged by the charity that embraces all men, We implore both the English and Irish peoples to consider whether the moment has not come for a cessation of violence and for a settlement by consent. In this connection We think that the time is ripe for carrying into effect the suggestion recently put forward by prominent men of great political experience, namely, that of referring the problem to a Constituent Assembly elected by the whole Irish people; once such an Assembly had spoken it ought not to be difficult for the authorised representatives of both peoples to come together and, having discussed the pros and cons, to agree on a plan for the solution of the question in the spirit of peace and reconciliation. The point of the correction is that in the unauthorised translation it seemed possible that the Holy Father was endeavoring to bring about peace between two political parties. From the official translation it now becomes quite evident that the Pope's mind was concerned, not with parties, but with the mutual agreement of two separate and distinct peoples, namely the Irish people and the English people. The correction, therefore, makes all the difference in the world.

IRISH NEWS

GENERAL.

Amongst recent ordinations to the priesthood at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, were Revs. P. Doherty and J. McMonagle for Christchurch, New Zealand.

The Republicans are making reprisals for the military burnings of farms, shops, etc. Recently Coolmaine Castle, Co. Cork, Correal House, and Curraghboy House, Roscommon, were destroyed.

At the trial by court-martial of Mr. I. I. McKeown, M.P. Republican Commandant, Co. Longford, for the murder of Inspector McGrath (who was killed by chance medley during the search of a house) the prisoner said: "From you I crave no mercy, but as an officer of the Irish army I claim the same right as I would be prepared to give you, if you fell into my hands." Evidence was given by the military that the prisoner had on many occasions behaved in a very chivalrous manner to the Crown forces when at his mercy.

IRISH BULLETIN ON TOLERANCE.

The *Irish Bulletin* points out that in the 27 countries in which the Republicans are in a majority, in spite of the Belfast pogrom, there has never been any persecution of Protestants. "The Irish Republic," it says, "has decreed and insists on absolute tolerance for all creeds." Proof of this is supplied by Sir H. Greenwood's admission in the House of Commons that the only part of Ireland in which he saw religious intolerance was in the north, and in the recent remarks of Dr. Glenn, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

HOW THE BOYCOTT HITS BELFAST.

The special correspondent in Belfast of the *Times* says that whilst by far the greater part of Belfast's trade is with markets outside Ireland, those industries with almost exclusively Irish activities have been brought to a standstill. "Wholesale drapery houses in particular are in a very serious plight, and as the firms cannot live in the absence of trading relations with all Ireland their situation is precarious. Owing to the deflation in values losses would be considerable even if normal trading were resumed. As

things are, holders cannot dispose of their stocks on any terms."

When the *Times* speaks of the trade outside Ireland it means the linen and ship-building trades, which are in a very bad way at present and are likely to continue so.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SINN FEIN.

In a discussion at the General Assembly (Belfast), reference was made to the authority of Sinn Fein in certain Western areas, and its exercise in securing cheap motor fares; and also to the religious tolerance shown and to the effects of the Belfast boycott.

Rev. W. G. Strahan (Newry) complained that mansees had been commandeered and turned into military barracks. In Galway he had been indebted to Sinn Fein for a quick passage along the roads. When the Republicans were in control, they allowed no overcharges for motors or motor-spirit.

Rev. W. P. Young (Galway) believed if there was any interference with Presbyterians, it was not for religious reasons. He had never met the slightest discourtesy.

Rev. H. T. Waddell (Howth) said that nothing that had happened or could happen could change the essential charm of Ireland for many or the essential love of the Irishman's character. (Hear, hear.) When people had spoken like this out of their heart's bitterness of the sorrow of these days, they were sometimes smiled at; but there was nothing like an Irishman after all. (Loud applause.) There was stuff in the Irishman's soul that was God's finest workmanship. He believed to a certain limited extent the exclusion of the North from the South was reacting favorably upon the business houses in the latter. Political parties must never separate religious affairs. There never would be two Parliaments in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and there was no frontier line to separate those who were beyond the Boyne.

THE CASE OF DR. IRWIN.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Dr. Irwin, the Presbyterian minister of Killead (Antrim), who travelled America with de Valera a year ago, speaking for Irish freedom, was, on his return home, arrested and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having in his house a revolver—as protection against the law-and-order Orangemen. The Orangemen raised a fierce howl against Dr. Irwin, demanding that the Presbyterian Synod should try him for treason and remove him from the ministry or otherwise suitably punish him. The howl was so terrific that the frightened Synod called a meeting, and after much discussion thought they found a way out by passing the matter to the General Assembly. The General Assembly in turn passed it to the Presbytery. The Presbytery investigated Dr. Irwin, and the newspapers report "could only find the highest praise of the gentleman's work and worth as minister of Killead." His faithful congregation, knowing the worth of the man, turned up in force to back their worthy minister. The Presbytery reported back to the Synod. The Synod, somewhat embarrassed by this, appointed a commission to go down to the parish, meet the congregation, and make a report. The parishioners at Killead had it conveyed to the members of the commission that they had better stay at home and attend their own business. The commission then considered it wise to be discreet, and sit in Belfast instead of Killead. Out of the large congregation at Killead, they just got two accusers of Dr. Irwin, one of them Mr. Heatley, a retired inspector of police, and the other an Orange Justice of the Peace, James Morrissey. These read long statements accusing Dr. Irwin of depravity in associating with de Valera, the head and paymaster of a murder gang. The members of Dr. Irwin's congregation rose up in hot resentment, and several of them threatened to visit Heatley and Morrissey with personal chastisement. The commission referred the matter back to the General Assembly. And the General Assembly is to thrash the matter out at the next annual gathering. Earnest Nationalists in the Presbyterian body are, with interest, watching the spiritual struggle among their leaders who, anxious to do justice, and at the same time fearful of offending the Orange wire-pullers, are trying to find some one who will bell the cat or else discover them a decent way out of the difficulty.

OUR SPORTS SUMMARY

[To ensure insertion without delay, notes intended for this page should reach us not later than Tuesday morning of each week.]

DUNEDIN.

St. Patrick's Harriers held their usual run on last Saturday afternoon, when there was a full muster. The pack, under Capt. Morris, starting from Musselburgh, followed the road round Tahuna Park and thence to Tomahawk lagoon. After indulging in a game of football a fast run home through the snow (then falling thickly) was made, several of the younger members keeping well to the fore.

WELLINGTON.

The Marist senior Rugby team was defeated on last Saturday week by Oriental by 8 to nil, the match being played in the rain.

Owing to the Canterbury v. Wellington match for the Brown Shield taking place on Saturday week, no local Soccer games were played.

In the senior grade of the primary schools' competition last week, Marist Brothers (Newtown, Wellington) defeated Seatoun Public School by 7 goals to nil. The school team in the junior grade also won its game, defeating Hataitai Public School by 5 goals to nil.

In the Saturday competitions Marist Brothers (Newtown) sixth grade defeated Thorndon Marist Brothers by 1 to nil, while the seventh grade, which played Thorndon Club, won by 10 to nil. The 8th grade team also kept the colors flying, defeating Seatoun Club by 4 goals to nil.

The Rugby football team, too, upheld the school flag, winning the Senior B School Championship, the final game being played against Petone West Public School, which was defeated by 20 points to nil.

The annual Rugby football match, St. Patrick's College v. Wellington College, was played on the Athletic Park, Wellington, on Saturday, July 30. St. Patrick's (Blue and White) was represented by the following:—Backs: C. Clemens, L. Aldridge, P. Kennedy, F. McParland, M. James, R. Blake, L. Pothan; wing forward: L. Day; forwards: A. Keane, M. Keogh, A. J. Burnes, C. White, G. Hales, J. Barry, R. O'Regan. Drizzling rain up to the time of starting made the ground heavy and the ball greasy and difficult to handle. St. Patrick's won the toss and played with the wind slightly in their favor. Almost the whole of the first spell was played in the Wellington twenty-five, the Blacks forcing on five or six occasions. From the beginning the Blue forwards and backs showed excellent combination and completely outclassed their opponents. Aldridge, St. Patrick's speedy wing, fell three times on the line after tricky runs. A little later Blake ran from near half-way and was tackled close to the line. After a long series of attacks, Pothan got the ball away to James on the blind side, and the latter, running strongly, beat the Black centre and transferred to McParland on the right wing. This player dashed between the opposing wing and full back and scored a pretty try amid great applause. O'Regan failed to convert the heavy ball. In the second spell, the chief feature was the scientific play of the Blue forwards. Realising that their best defence was attack, the Blues managed to keep the play in their opponents' half most of the time. In the scrums, the line out, the loose, St. Patrick's vanguard showed marked superiority. Time after time they reached the Black line by powerful rushes. Wellington put up a solid defence in this spell as in the first. Several tries were lost owing to the difficulty of handling the greasy ball. About half-way through the spell, Wellington booted well down the field and Miller, the Black wing, racing for the ball, made for the Blue line. He was brought down by Kennedy two yards from the line by a spectacular tackle. The Blue captain ran from the centre at top pace, and by a diving side tackle prevented a certain score. Aided by James the Blues cleared their line. Except on this occasion, Wellington were rarely dangerous. The line kicking of O'Regan, Kennedy, and Clemens earned loud

applause. The game ended without further score. The boys of St. Patrick's entered the enclosure and carried off Kennedy and his victorious team.

In the opinion of Rugby critics the St. Patrick's forwards gave a brilliant exhibition; their packing, hooking, heeling, dribbling, and screwing were all scientific and heady. Their opponents' attack was never serious in the face of this pack. Old boys of the college consider that this was one of the finest forward divisions put in the field for many years. The backs are as brilliant as the forwards, but on the day they had fewer opportunities. The team showed perfect combination between forwards and backs. In addition to the backs already mentioned, Pothan played one of his greatest games. Clemens at full back was always safe and reliable. Kennedy proved an excellent captain.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. Darroch, on behalf of the Wellington College old boys officially congratulated the team. It was an epoch marking game, for since 1908, owing to fewer numbers and in some cases to hard luck, St. Patrick's had not won any of the nine games which were played. In all, the rival colleges have played 37 games since 1885: St. Patrick's has won 18, Wellington 17, and two were drawn.

NAPIER.

The card tournament, played on July 19 between the Druids and Hibernians (writes our own correspondent), resulted in another victory for the latter. The Vigor Brown Shield therefore remains in their hands.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

August 4.

The Federation social was quite a success and very enjoyable. The parish committee is now in funds. Gonville also had another little flutter last week for the new church fund. There is a whisper of a glad night at Wanganui East soon, this to be a first offence.

Castlecliff is busy now selling tickets for its queen candidates. The big fair is to take place somewhere about Christmas time, and already delightful visions are being conjured up. Christmas puddings, hams, nuggets and the rest, all these are possible for a modest shilling.

Ratana the Healer is still much sought after, and the list of "cures" becomes longer and longer. Some of the seekers after health certainly benefit greatly, in fact appear cured after intercourse with Ratana, but quite a number are left uncured. These last make a pitiful contrast, especially when one cannot help thinking that ordinary medical treatment by a qualified physician is what these poor sufferers need.

Mrs. D. Gellatly, who has been seriously ill, is now recovering, her many friends are pleased to hear. Mrs. T. Meehan and Mrs. McCormick, both of whom are in hospital, are also on the mend.

We are enjoying a particularly unpleasant stretch of weather this week, with thunderstorms and other oddments thrown in. However, it appears the country needs still more rain, so, rain in plenty it had better be.

D A W N.

The thousand muffled noises of the dawn:

The drowsy stir of birds, surprised from sleep,
The faint applause of leaves above the lawn,
The bleat, far off, of closely-cabined sheep,—
Are like dim perfumes blowing down the stairs,
All sweetly prescient of the coming day,—
And less like sounds, than little tender airs
Gone softly shod and happily astray.

The later sleepers, where the garden lies,
Such heavy-lidded ladies as the rose,
Hear the soft tumult with a dim surprise,
There, where an early wind as roundsman goes,
To rouse each languid, over-sleepy head,
And shame them that lie so long abed.

—DAVID MORTON, in *Current Opinion*.

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FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

[A WEEKLY INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG AND OLD.]

THE BLESSED TRINITY.

We have considered the nature and the attributes of God, and seen that the divine nature and the divinity are one—that God is one and single in nature. He is not, however, one and single in person, for there are Three Divine Persons. This is the dogma and the mystery of the Most Blessed Trinity, which is clearly revealed to us in Scripture. "Baptise," Our Lord says, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Blessed Trinity is the first, the most sublime, and the most profound of all our mysteries. We will first make an exposition of our faith on this subject; and secondly, suggest certain considerations concerning the mystery itself.

First Article: Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

1. Faith teaches us that God is a Trinity; that is, that in one and the same divine essence, or divine nature, there are Three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. These Three Persons are numerically distinct from each other, but perfectly equal, having all but one and the same nature and substance. They are, in other words, consubstantial.

2. The Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are eternal, existing from all eternity each in the manner proper to Himself. God the Father exists without birth or origin; God the Son draws His origin from the Father by means of birth—He is "born of the Father"; and God the Holy Ghost draws His origin by procession—He proceeds from the Father and the Son as from a single principle.

3. The attributes of the divine essence are common to the whole Trinity. Power, wisdom, and holiness belong equally to each of the Three Persons; and, in the same way, all the exterior works of the universe—the creation, redemption, and sanctification of the world and of souls—are likewise the common work of the Three Divine Persons. The Sacred Scripture, however, attributes power and creation in a more especial manner to the Father, wisdom and redemption to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost holiness and sanctification. This way of speaking is called appropriation. It is founded on the personal attributes of the Divine Persons, and is extended moreover to other attributes and other works.

4. The redemption belongs to the Son, not only by appropriation, but also by personal execution. The Blessed Trinity willed to save the human race, and the Second Person, God the Son, came down from heaven, and was made man by taking to His Divine Person our human nature. In this nature, which He had made His own, He died on the Cross, an expiatory victim for the whole human race. For this reason He is called the God made man, the Man-God, the Mediator, the Redeemer, the Author, by His Passion, of our salvation.

5. The Three Divine Persons manifested themselves at the same time at the baptism of Jesus Christ. God the Son was then visible as man, the Holy Ghost appeared in the form of a dove, and the Father announced His presence by the voice which was heard, saying of Our Lord, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

6. By the coming, descent, or mission is signified the relations which the Three Divine Persons have with man on earth. Such relations may be either visible or invisible. Thus God the Son was sent by His Father to save the world; God the Holy Ghost was sent by the Father and the Son on the day of Pentecost to sanctify the Church; God the Father was not sent, but He came to render testimony to Jesus Christ. These are the visible missions or comings of the Blessed Trinity. The invisible coming, or mission, takes place when the Divine Persons begin to work in our souls in a special manner, which happens when we receive Baptism, Confirmation, the Holy Communion, and the other Sacraments; also in the Mass and in prayer. The Divine Persons—at such times descend into well-disposed souls, purifying them and establishing their abode in them, as in a living temple. This ineffable union of souls with the Blessed Trinity is revealed to us in the words of Christ: "He who loves Me will keep My word; and the Father will love him, and we will come to Him

and take up our abode within Him" (John xiv. 23).

7. The names of the Persons of the Blessed Trinity are expressive of their individual attributes, and are therefore incommunicable. There is but one Father, one Son, and one Holy Ghost. God the Son is called also the Word, also Wisdom, and the Substantial Image of the Father; God the Holy Ghost is called Charity, Love, the Union of the Father and the Son, the Paraclete or Consoler, the Gift of the Most High, the Giver of Gifts. All this doctrine concerning the Blessed Trinity must necessarily have been revealed to us by faith; our own reason being incapable of discovering it, because it contains what is called a mystery.

N.Z. CATHOLIC FEDERATION

CHRISTCHURCH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the Christchurch Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation was held on the 20th ult. in the Hibernian Hall, Christchurch (writes our travelling correspondent). In the unavoidable absence of the president (Rev. Dr. Kennedy) Mr. J. R. Hayward vice-president) presided. Among those present were Very Rev. C. Graham, S.M., M.A. (Rector of St. Bede's College), Rev. Fathers T. Hanrahan, Adm., Kerley, S.M., and O'Connor. The report showed that the year's operations had been most successful. The enthusiasm shown in the organisation throughout the diocese was proved by the returns sent forward by the various parish committees, only one failing to come to hand in time for the meeting. Mr. F. J. Doolan's resignation from the position of diocesan secretary owing to his removal to Wellington, was received with regret, his valuable work in connection with Federation matters being well known and appreciated not alone in the diocese but throughout the Dominion. A strong and energetic committee was elected for the ensuing year, and already there is every indication that all previous records as regards membership will be exceeded.

CONVENT OF MERCY, GREYMOUTH

A very pleasant function took place at the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth, on Saturday, July 30, when the parents, friends, and school companions of Misses Marjorie Fletcher and Borgia McSherry assembled in the convent schoolroom to witness the presentation of the Trinity College exhibitions. The proceedings opened with a "Welcome" chorus, sung by the pupils. This was followed by a pianoforte trio, "Qui Vive?" played by three Trinity College exhibitors—Misses Doreen Daly, Marjorie Fletcher, and Borgia McSherry. The following musical programme was then rendered:—Instrumental selection, "Serenade" (Schubert), played by Misses Vera Hannan, Mary Phelan, Doris Lalor, Marjorie Fletcher, Annie Hudd, and Ethel Wallace (violins); vocal solo, "When the Heart is Young," Mrs. Clarence Moss; instrumental selection, "Lisette" (Papini) played by Misses Vera Hannan, Mary Phelan, Doris Lalor, Marjorie Fletcher, Annie Hudd, Ethel Wallace (violins); vocal solo, "Angus MacDonald," Mrs. Stoop; violin duet, "Canzonetta," Misses Vera Hannan, Doris Lalor, M. Phelan, and M. Fletcher; vocal solo, "To the Angels," Mrs. W. Fletcher; vocal duet, "A.B.C.," Misses Bernadine Gilbert and Vera Ryan; pianoforte duet, "Golden Bells," Misses Marjorie Fletcher and Borgia McSherry; chorus, "Hail to Our Dear School To-day," pupils. At the conclusion of the programme, Rev. Father Long (the local secretary for Trinity College, London) said that it gave him great pleasure to present the exhibitions. He congratulated the winners, who, he said, had received all their education in music and school-work at the convent, Greymouth. After referring to the educational value and refining influence of music, Father Long presented Miss Marjorie Fletcher with nine guineas and Miss Borgia McSherry with six guineas. Mr. J. Fletcher responded for himself and Mr. McSherry. Mr. Fletcher said he was very pleased to have the opportunity of publicly thanking the Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, for all the kindness and attention shown to his daughters. He concluded by wishing the Sisters a continuance of success in all the works undertaken by them for the promotion of education in Greymouth.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TO THE EDITOR

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Sir,—I enclose cheque (£5) for Irish Relief Fund. I believe you were quite justified in abusing all of us—priests and Catholic lay people—for our want of response to Dr. McRory's appeal for the distressed people of Ireland. I sometimes think we are qualifying to be presented with a bellows (a wind bag) because of our many protestations of love for Ireland and its people, because in many cases be it said to our shame (like the bellows) our usefulness as far as Ireland is concerned is summed up in empty gusts of air.

I was pleased to read your appreciation of Dr. Walsh. It recalled to my mind the historic occasion in one of the halls of Maynooth College when the late Dr. O'Hickey, delivering an address on "Irish," compulsory in the National University, recommended the other clerical senators of the University to the pious prayers of the students, but said of Dr. Walsh—"I have no fear for Dr. Walsh, he has been always found on the side of Irish Ireland."

God bless you and spare you to champion the cause of right and justice. God Save Ireland! Sinn Fein abu!—I am, etc.,

—SACERDOS.

Sir,—Herewith I enclose my subscription for the Belfast Relief Fund. I hope and believe that my heart has not "grown heedless in the sun," nevertheless I must admit that your biting remarks about the failure of this fund are only too true as they affect me personally. I had intended all along to give something, but through carelessness neglected to do so. I am cordially hated for my known sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people of Ireland, so perhaps there is some hope for me.

Lately a Redemptorist priest who gave a mission here spoke publicly in the highest terms of the *Tablet*, especially the literary notes. May I too join my small voice in congratulation of the high quality of your paper?—I am, etc.,

—A. McLAUGHLIN.

Rawhitiroa, July 30.

Sir,—I am sending you a donation for the Irish Relief Fund. I told my father I would save all my pennies for the starving children of Ireland, and daddy gave me £1. I am sending my own little mite as I am a child myself and I feel for the little ones at home.

I love to hear Mammy read the Irish news in the *Tablet*, but some of it is so sad.—Respectfully yours,

—MARY O'CONNELL.

Trafalgar Street, Onehunga, July 30.

Sir,—Please find enclosed cheque for £50 which I have collected for the Irish cause, and send it where most needed in Ireland. Please also publish in the *Tablet* the names of those who have subscribed.—Yours faithfully,

—D. T. LEAHY.

Following is the Opunake list:—

D. T. Leahy, £5; M. J. MacReynolds, £5; D. D. O'Sullivan, £5; J. Coneglan, £5; H. McCann, £5; J. O. O'Rourke, £5; A. McQuaig, £2; E. O. Hanlon, £2; T. Mulligan, £2; J. M. Hickey, £2; E. Lewis, £1; T. S. Hickey, £1; W. P. Fennell, £1 1s; J. Boyhan, £1; Mr. Halpin, £1; W. Coneglan, £1; D. O. Sullivan, £1; A. Friend, £1; B. Connor, 10s; J. D. Coneglan, £1; R. J. Morris, £2 10s.

IRISH RELIEF FUND

Mrs. Hutchinson, Gore, £1; Sympathiser, £1; Alex. McLaughlin, £1; A. McCadden, £5; Mrs. Fleming, £1; M. O'Donnell, £1 4s; M. Gannon, £1; Mrs. Chronican, £1 10s; T. Sheehan, £1; M. Maloney, £1; Father Guinane, £5; James Cunningham, 10s; Russell O'Shaughnessy, £5; Father Coffey, £5; James O'Neill, £1; Anonymous, £6.

INSTITUTE NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

All the pupils of the Sacred Heart Girls' College, Lower High Street, Christchurch, who were presented for the Pitman's Shorthand examinations held recently at the above centre, were successful. The following are the results:—Pitman's shorthand speed examination—Vera O'Donoghue (120 words per minute), Irene Aslton (50), Mercy Cook (50), Lena Keane (50). Pitman's shorthand elementary examination—Ena Gillespie (1st), Melba Tulloch (2nd), Eileen Gartley (3rd), Olive Price, Madeline Kennedy, Rita Corbett, Nina Field, Kathleen Mahoney, Vera Kiely, Violet Cotter, Sara McCartin, Doris Blyth, Rima Pope, Maureen Cunneen, Madge O'Malley, Kathleen Leany.

D U S K.

The red sun dips. Long shadows grow
To one rich gloom as homeward go
The scuttling hares, whose white tails gash
The dark green banks where by they flash.
Old neighbor horse lends his rough tongue
And licks a dozing mare. Night sung
Is the last lullaby of birds—
A dreamy song of nonsense-words.

And sleepily I seek my home,
Who ask from day's distemper some
Dear refuge at the dusk of night,
Still haven from harsh seas of light. . .
Tired senses all to sleep are curled,
Their doors fast shut upon the world:
And friendly stars like tapers shine
With guardian light on me and mine.

—Westminster Gazette.

A TALENTED NUN STUDENT.

The highest honors at this year's commencement exercises of the University of Colorado in Boulder, U.S.A., were bestowed on a nun, Sister M. Basiline, of the Order of Sisters of Charity, B.V.M., and a teacher of Mount St. Gertrude Academy, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She was the only candidate. Sister M. Basiline received the A.B. degree from Mt. St. Joseph College, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1908, and the A.M. degree from the Catholic University of America, Washington, in 1914.

AN APPEAL FROM THE BACKBLOCKS

At Tuatapere—a bush township in Southland—Mass is celebrated in the most westerly part of New Zealand. The few scattered Catholics are making a bold endeavor to raise funds for a much-needed church but realise their difficulties without assistance from outside. They therefore appeal to the generously disposed readers of the *Tablet* to help them in their enterprise.

Subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned—Presbytery, Riverton—and will be acknowledged in the *Tablet*.
(Rev.) D. P. BUCKLEY.

Subscriptions to date 1/8/21:—

Father Buckley, £20; Mr. H. McFeely, £5; Mrs. M. Reid, Orepuki, £5; Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Riverton, £5; Mr. J. A. Horner, £2 2s; Mr. W. P. Daly, Port Craig, £2 2s; Mr. T. Ward, £1 10s; Prentice Bros., £1 10s; Master Dan Walls, Mosgiel, £1 1s; Mr. T. J. Henderson, £1; Mr. J. Griffin, jun., £1; Mrs. Montgomery, Lawrence, £1; Mr. P. Chamberlain, Orawia, £1; Mrs. P. Cunningham, Mosgiel, £1; Mr. J. Griffin, sen., £1; Miss A. Columb, Mosgiel, £1; Mrs. H. Knowler, £1; Mrs. Morris, £1; Mr. T. J. Harris, £1; Mr. W. Cosgriff, £1; Mr. M. Dowling, £1; Mr. H. Lobb, £1; Mrs. O'Brien, £1; Mr. J. H. Coughlan, £1; Mr. P. Chamberlain, jun., Orawia, £1 1s; Mr. J. Cavanagh, £1; Mr. Verdon Sheehy, Port Craig, £1; Mr. R. Donaldson, Port Craig, £1; Mr. D. Kaveney, Port Craig, £1; Mr. J. Wakefield, Port Craig, £1; Mr. W. Butler, Port Craig, £1.

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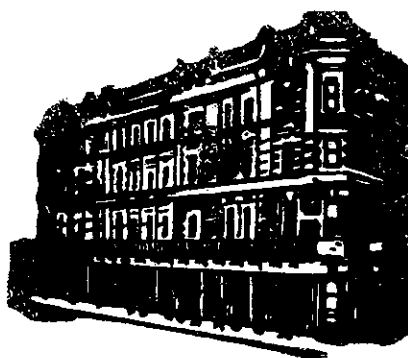
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DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 1.

St. Mary's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society recently held a largely-attended half-yearly meeting in Ozanam Lodge, Bro. W. Rodgers presiding. Sick allowance (£2) was passed for payment, and one new member was initiated. The secretary (Bro. Johnston) read the balance sheet, which showed all funds to be in a very satisfactory condition. Favorable comment was made on the work of the secretary and on the excellent progress of the branch. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Bro. W. Rodgers; vice-president, Bro. J. Anderson; secretary, Bro. H. Johnston; assistant secretary, Bro. Smith; treasurer, Bro. H. O'Connor; warden, Bro. Wilson; guardian, Bro. Holland; sick visitors, Bros. Ormandy and Hampton; auditors, Bros. A. Roche and D. McCormick; U.F.S. Dispensary delegate, Bro. H. Johnston; U.F.S. Council delegate, Bro. H. O'Connor; U.F.S. Benevolent Association delegate, Bro. H. O'Connor.

The ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening, July 25. B.P. Bro. H. Upjohn presided over a full roll of office-bearers and a good attendance of members. Sick pay amounting to £14 6s 8d and accounts (£9 4s) were passed for payment. Bro. M. J. O'Connor brought under notice the annual report and balance sheet of the U.F.S. Benevolent Association, and detailed the good work carried out by the association, which has expended £1164 12s 6d in relieving distress. Despite heavy demands during the year the balance sheet disclosed a highly satisfactory financial position. During the evening four new members were initiated and four nominations received. The secretary (Bro. Grimes) having enrolled the greatest number of new members during the past year, was presented with a framed certificate.

A very pleasant couple of hours were spent the other Sunday evening at the Catholic girls' hostel (writes our travelling correspondent), when, at the invitation of the matron, a few friends were invited to meet Miss Morgan and Mr. Tom Minogue, Catholic members of the J. C. Williamson Opera Company, then performing in Christchurch. Both these talented artists are Australians, and have previously visited the Dominion. Much appreciated musical items were given by Miss Morgan and Mr. Minogue, also by Misses M. G. O'Connor and Olga Wacked. Miss Eileen Hatch, who was successful in the recent Competitions, played a violin obligato to one of the vocal numbers. Supper was served in the large dining-room, after which Rev. Father T. Hanrahan, on behalf of the guests, thanked the matron (Miss Beveridge) and all who contributed to the enjoyable function. Messrs. Minogue and Amodeo also expressed the pleasure experienced on the occasion, Rev. Father Gallagher responding on behalf of the hostess. In conclusion, and by special request, Mr. Minogue sang "God Save Ireland."

A POPULAR POLICE OFFICER HONORED.

Prior to his departure for Wellington, having been promoted from Constable in charge of the Paeroa police district (a position he has very capably filled for the past six years) to the rank of sergeant (writes our own correspondent), Sergeant T. H. Dyer was entertained at a smoke social by the townspeople, among whom he is held in the highest esteem. The Mayor (Mr. P. E. Brennan) presided at a largely attended gathering in the local Returned Soldiers' Hall. Mr. H. Poland, M.P. for Ohinemuri, telegraphed his regret at his inability to be present, eulogising Sergeant Dyer's efficiency as a police-officer, and wishing him and his family every prosperity in his advanced position and new location. After Mr. E. W. Porritt (solicitor) had paid an eloquent tribute to the fine character of the guest of the evening, the Mayor, in his civic capacity and also as a justice of the peace, spoke in laudatory terms regarding Sergeant Dyer's tactfulness, consideration, and other sterling qualities which go to make—what their guest had proved himself to be—a thoroughly just and efficient police-officer. In asking Sergeant Dyer's acceptance of a gold watch, also of a gold wristlet watch for Mrs. Dyer,

Mr. Brennan said these were gifts from all sections of the community, as the subscription list testified; a plain indication of the high esteem in which both recipients were regarded by the people of Paeroa. In acknowledging with expressions of sincere gratitude the honor shown him and Mrs. Dyer, the sergeant said he regretted leaving Paeroa, where he and his family had been very happy. One's ambition naturally was (he said) to advance in whatever service his lot may be cast, and in his (the speaker's) instance promotion in the police service having come to him he must go where duty called. Mr. T. E. McMillan, of the *Ohinemuri Gazette*, in eulogising their friend's capabilities as a police-officer, remarked that a learned judge had expressed the opinion that "the highest function of the police was not to bring criminals to justice but to prevent crime being committed. Sergeant Dyer (he said) had lived up to this high ideal, and in honoring him the people of Paeroa were honoring themselves. In a similar strain kindly sentiments regarding their guest were voiced by a number of other prominent residents of the district.

The proceedings, which were enthusiastic throughout, were interspersed with musical and elocutionary items capably rendered and much enjoyed.

WEDDING BELLS

McCARTHY—STITT.

The wedding was solemnised at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, on June 21, of Mr. Dominic McCarthy, and Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Stitt. Rev. Father Murphy officiated and celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The choir, conducted by Mr. W. Pringle, rendered Weber's Mass in G, with Mr. H. Hiscocks at the organ; the soloists being Miss M. Coleman and Mr. W. Pringle. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. J. L. Stitt) was attired in a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with silk tulle and white fur, a train lined with gold satin, and beautiful veil of Limerick lace, and carried a sheaf of arum lilies. She was attended by two bridesmaids—Misses Tessie O'Connor and Kathleen Scalley. The former was attired in white satin and black picture hat, and the latter in lavender crepe-de-Chine and hat to match. The two little train-bearers—Leon Watts (niece of the bride) and Kathleen O'Leary—wore pretty cream silk net frocks and torquoise blue French bonnets. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a beautiful gold Rosary and brown fox furs. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister (Mrs. P. Murphy), when Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, on behalf of St. Patrick's Cathedral Choir (of which the bride was a member), presented the newly-wedded couple with several handsome and useful gifts. Among the guests were Rev. Fathers Murphy, O'Connor, and O'Malley. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy subsequently left on a tour of the Waikato, the bride wearing a navy-blue and fawn cloth frock and jade-green hat.

McCARTHY—WHELAN.

The wedding was solemnised at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, on July 12, of Patrick McCarthy, third youngest son of Mr. Patrick McCarthy, of Westport, and Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Whelan; of Kumara. Rev. Father Buckley officiated and celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Patrick Barry, late of Greymouth, was attired in a neat navy blue costume with grey velour hat to match, and carried an ivory-bound prayer-book. Miss E. Byrne (late of Kumara) as bridesmaid was attired in a smart grey costume and black hat prettily trimmed with nattier blue. Mr. William McCarthy (nephew of the bridegroom) was best man. After the ceremony the bridal party motored to the residence of Mr. P. Barry, where wedding breakfast was partaken of and the customary toasts honored. The numerous and costly presents received made an interesting display, and showed the esteem in which the newly-wedded couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy left for Devonport, where the honeymoon was spent prior to taking up their residence at Te Kawhita.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

M.O.—We have no doctor of medicine on the staff, but if you object to our recommendation to cure chilblains by boiling them for six hours you might try camphor ice on them. It is said to assassinate microbes. For lumbago tie a hot-water-bottle on your back when going out to work. In wet and snowy weather keep in the sun and you will be all right.

RUGGER.—As far as we remember the All Blacks were beaten by Wales and the All Greens (alias, Springboks) were unbeaten. It is a noteworthy fact that no Canterbury player was picked for the tests in spite of the fact that Canterbury has beaten the Springboks. It is not generally known that Marists beat all Canterbury last year. The English public proved at the Australian test matches that they have lost the spirit of sport as well as other things. Christchurch, the most English city in the Dominion, gave evidence of a similar lack of spirit when the Marists were "stouthing" team after team last year. Of course, Irish Catholics are still "good missile troops."

AMBUSH.—Please do not worry us with queries concerning horses. You know the Council of Churches does not like them. Our personal opinion re the rumor that Coalition is to be sent to compete at Aintree against the Irish "leppers" is that he has as much hope of getting round the Aintree course as the proverbial celluloid cat chased by the asbestos dog would have in Hades.

READER.—Concerning the use and abuse of stops consult approved authors. As a working rule we might say avoid the two extremes that obtain at present: that is, do not throw them on paper with a pepper-castor, and do not begin a sentence without a capital letter. Having that in mind you may make a beginning. The use of the colon, semi-colon, parenthesis, and brackets is best learned by watching with an observant eye the practice of good writers. As a warning we quote the barber's sign, written by an unlettered scribe: "What do you think! I will shave you for nothing and give you a drink." Of course the note of exclamation ought to be after the word "What." Another example may be taken from a recent report of a fashionable gathering: "General and Lady Toney (in eau de Nil silk)."

CORRESPONDENT.—The Author of "Genesis" had no intention of writing a scientific account of the Creation of the World. The Bible is not a manual of science, and there is nothing explicitly taught in the first chapter beyond the fact that God created all, and that He rested on the Sabbath Day. This much is told us in a popular way; and the fact that in the second chapter the Order of creation is reversed matters not at all, as it is not the order of Creation that is important, but the fact. That there is a personal God, that the world did not come about by chance, but that there was a definite series of operations directed and supervised by that personal God, that, as we have said, is all that there is of doctrinal importance. This being so, Dean Stanley's statement with reference to Chapters 1 and 2 of Genesis has no force as an objection to the Inspiration of the Book.

"To establish the credibility and divine origin of Genesis it is necessary not merely to harmonise its theories with science, but to reconcile its statements with each other. The latter is as impossible as the former." (In what cases)?

What "theories" are meant? And where do these conflict with science? Are we so sure of the conclusions of science that anything that seems not to accord with them must necessarily be wrong?

Again we say, the Sacred Writer nowhere aims at scientific exposition. Where his statements appear not to harmonise with "science," which is here spoken of as if it were something sacrosanct and irrefragable,

the statements of both should be examined and the different subject matter and object of both kept in view. The want of harmony, if it still exist, will be found either not to the purpose, or due, not to inaccuracy on the part of the Sacred Writer, but to the imperfect state of our scientific knowledge.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY MAHONEY, AUCKLAND.

With deep regret (writes our Auckland correspondent) the death is recorded of Mrs. Mary Mahoney, who passed away on Saturday, July 23, at her residence, London Street, Ponsonby, in the 73rd year of her age. The deceased was a daughter of the late James Sullivan, a notable pioneer in the State of Victoria, and in the early Goldfields of New Zealand, and widow of the late William Mahoney, who was widely known in the early days at Westland and Thames, and later in Auckland. She was born in London, but arrived in New Zealand in her youth, and resided with her father at Onehunga for some years. On her marriage she lived at the Thames, and for the last 30 years in Auckland. Her singular charm and beauty of character manifested in her constant charity and courtesy endeared her to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance during her long life. The funeral cortege, the largest seen in Auckland in recent years, and the very many expressions of condolence from all parts of New Zealand, were fitting tributes to her good qualities. Rev. Father Wright, who attended her during her illness, officiated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mr. Harry Hiscocks played the "Dead March" from "Saul." The last prayers were recited at the graveside in the Waikaraka Cemetery by his Lordship Dr. Liston, assisted by Monsignori Hackett and Ormond, Very Rev. Dean Cahill and Chancellor Holbrook, Rev. Fathers Golden, Wright, Carran, Murphy, Forde, O'Malley, Buckley, O'Connor, Eccleton, and Curley. Many of the Marist Brothers were also present. Mrs. Mahoney leaves one son and four daughters—Mr. James Mahoney, Mrs. Daniel Flynn, Miss Nora Mahoney, Mrs. George Tyler, and Mrs. Louis Peterson—to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MRS. MARGARET COLLINS, QUEENSTOWN.

With deep regret (writes our travelling correspondent) the death is recorded of Mrs. Margaret Collins, wife of Mr. Timothy Collins, of Queenstown, who peacefully passed away on Friday, August 7, at the age of 85 years. Born in Co. Galway, Ireland, in 1836, the late Mrs. Collins arrived in New Zealand by the ship Edward Thornhill, in 1864, landing at the Bluff. She was married in Queenstown, and was a resident of Maori Point from the early mining days until about two years ago, when she settled in Queenstown. Always a fervent and practical Catholic, her well-spent life was an example to all who had the privilege of her genial friendship. During her brief illness she was attended by Rev. Father Woods, who also officiated at the interment in the Queenstown Cemetery on Sunday, the 7th inst., the funeral being attended by friends from over a wide area. Like her husband (who was among the first subscribers and shareholders in Otago) the deceased was a great advocate of the *N.Z. Tablet*. Her husband and son—Mr. John S. Collins, licensee of the Mountaineer Hotel, Queenstown, who are left to mourn their loss, have the sympathy of the Catholic community of the parish, and of many friends throughout Otago and Southland.—R.I.P.

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DOMESTIC

(By MAUREEN.)

Cheese Omelette.

Take two fresh eggs, divide the yolks from the whites, stir the yolks for five minutes in a basin with a little pepper and salt; whip the whites very stiff with a pinch of salt; mix lightly with the yolks, and put into a hot buttered omelette pan and cook in the oven for five or six minutes, fold some finely grated cheese inside, and serve at once.

Fig Tartlets.

Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of figs in cold water to cover until soft, chop them finely, add half a cup of sugar, a cup of the water in which they were soaked, and cook until the figs are tender and cool; add the grated rind and juice of a lemon, and use to fill small tartlet pans which have been lined with piecrust. Cut strips of piecrust and place them, lattice fashion, over the fig filling, and bake 10 to 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven. Serve hot or cold, plain or with whipped cream.

Marmalade Rice Pudding.

One cupful of cooked rice, 1 cupful of milk, 1 egg-yolk, 1 egg-white, $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of orange marmalade, and a few grains of salt. Mix the rice and milk and cook over hot water until scalded. Add the slightly beaten egg-yolk, add salt to taste, and cook, stirring constantly, for two minutes. Add the orange marmalade, and pour into a baking-dish. Beat the egg-white until stiff; beat in one tablespoonful of orange marmalade; pile lightly on the rice and bake in a slow oven until delicately brown, the time required being about eight minutes. Serve hot or cold.

How to Make Short Pastry.

Materials: Two cups flour, two-thirds teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, two-thirds cup lard, ice-cold water to mix. Way of preparing: Have all materials as cold as possible. Pass the flour, salt, and baking powder through a sieve. Cover and let stand for 10 minutes. Roll out $\frac{1}{4}$ in thick, keeping the paste oblong and square at the corners. Place the lard on the lower half of the cake of paste, and fold the other half over. Press down the edges firmly. Fold the right side of the paste over the enclosed lard and the left side under it. Turn the paste half-way around and let it stand for two minutes. Roll out, having the paste oblong. Fold from the ends towards the centre, making three layers. Cover and let stand for 10 minutes. Repeat this three times, turning the paste each time.

Home-made Soap.

In reply to "Enquirer" I recommend the following recipe for making household soap:—Dissolve 1 lb lye (caustic soda) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of cold water. The liquid will imme-

diately become quite hot; let it cool down till it is just warm. Heat 7 lb clean fat (lard or tallow) over a fire until liquid. Let it cool, but while still liquid pour in the caustic soda, slowly stirring with a spoon until well mixed and the solution is like honey. Do not stir for more than two minutes. Let the mixture stand in a warm place for 24 hours, then cut up and store to dry. An ordinary petrol tin is quite a suitable vessel to use in the process of soap-making.

To Cure Hare Skins.

In answer to the same correspondent, treat your skins as follows: Fasten to a smooth board (skin side uppermost) with tin-tacks, then wash over first with a solution of salt, afterwards dissolve 2 1/2 oz of alum in one pint warm water, and moisten the surface of the skin all over with a sponge dipped in this solution. Repeat this process every now and then for three days. When the skin is quite dry, take out the tacks and roll the skin loosely, the long way, hair inside. To soften, draw it quickly, in this position, backwards and forwards through a large, smooth ring. When soft, roll in the contrary way of the skin, and repeat the operation.

To Remove Grease.

Grease is responsible for much kitchen work. Soap frequently fails to fight it. Soda and strong powders are often harmful. Nothing keeps grease in check quite like borax. Crockery washed with it is absolutely grease-free, drains easily, retains its pattern, and, when wiped, possesses the gloss of new china. Soda is impossible because it removes the pattern. So also are powders which contain harmful substances. Borax is a harmless, straightforward water softener, which will effectively clean everything that needs washing.

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(Lead, Kindly Light)

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MARKET REPORTS.

At Burnside last week there was a moderate yarding of fat cattle, numbering 183 head, of medium quality. The sale opened firm at values on a par with late rates, and closed with prices from 10s to 20s per head in advance of the previous week's. Prime bullocks realised from £18 to £21 12s 6d, medium £14 10s to £17, light and unfinished sorts from £9 upwards. Prime heifers realised from £13 to £14 10s, medium £10 to £12, light and aged from £7 10s upwards. Fat Sheep.—The yarding numbered 1997. Although a number of prime sheep were forward, the bulk of the yarding was of uniform quality. The demand at the opening of the sale was slack, but values improved as the sale advanced, and closed with prices from 1s to 1s 6d per head dearer than on the previous week. Prime heavy-weight wethers realised from 24s to 30s 9d, medium 18s 6d to 23s, light and unfinished sorts from 15s upwards. Extra prime heavy-weight ewes realised up to 25s 3d, prime 20s to 23s, medium 15s to 18s 9d, light and aged from 12s 6d upwards. Pigs.—A small yarding. All kinds suitable for killing realised enhanced prices. The demand was keen, and a larger number could easily have been disposed of. Best baconers realised from 8½d to 9d per lb, and best porkers up to 9d per lb.

At the Addington market last week, which is now known as the "National Market," there was an outstanding entry of special show beef and mutton from South Otago, North Otago, and Canterbury, and several lines from the North Island. The number of exceptionally prime steers exceeded that of previous years. The top beef price for show stock was £70, others selling at £63, £55, £50, £45; and another record was established in fat sheep, four pure-bred two-tooth Suffolk wethers making £16 each. Other show wethers sold at £6, £4 11s, £4 1s, and hoggets 9s 1d to 10s 8d. Excluding show sheep the mutton yarding was particularly large, comprising about 15,000 head. Beef was forward in average numbers. Fat Sheep.—A record yarding and an easing in prices. Prime wethers 19s to 31s, medium 16s to 18s 9d, inferior 14s to 15s 9d, prime ewes 17s to 22s, medium 14s to 16s 9d, inferior 11s to 13s 6d, hoggets 11s to 18s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Prices advanced about 30s on the previous market. Extra prime bullocks up to £26, prime £15 to £19 10s, medium £11 to £14 10s, light and inferior £7 to £10 10s, extra prime heifers up to £18 10s, prime £10 to £12, medium £7 10s to £9 10s, light and inferior £6 10s to £7 5s, prime cows £10 to £14 10s, ordinary £5 15s to £9 15s. Vealers.—A sharp rise. Runners up to £6 10s, good vealers £5 to £5 10s, medium vealers £3 to £4, small vealers £1 to £2 2s 6d. Fat Pigs.—An irregular sale, but special choppers went to £16, choppers £3 10s to £16, extra heavy baconers £7, heavy £5 15s to £6 10s; light £4 15s to £5 10s (average price per lb 8½d); heavy porkers £4 to £4 10s, light £3 5s to £3 15s (average price per lb 10½d).

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANURING.

While most farmers of the present day realise that those plant foods in which the soil is deficient are phosphates, potash, and nitrogen, it is by no means an easy matter to ascertain the extent to which these ingredients are absent. Some farmers have an idea that soil may be quite easily analysed, and this reminds me (writer in the *British Agricultural Gazette*) of a farmer who brought a sample of soil to the county analyst on his way to market in the morning, and said he would call for the analysis in the evening. As a matter of fact, there is no more intricate and exacting work than that of analysing a sample of soil.

Simple experiments often prove of considerably more value to the farmer than soil analyses, and by simple experiments I mean the application of such manures as sulphate of ammonia, basic slag, superphosphate, or any other manure to a few rows of swedes or mangels, or two separate areas of corn, for the purpose of comparing the results or yields with such portions of the land that have not been treated.

Further than this, those who have been farming the same land for a number of years often know much better how to treat it as regards manuring than anyone else, including the agricultural chemist. Other conditions are

necessary, apart from manures, such, for example, as a continuous supply of water to the roots, together with thorough aeration of the soil. These and many other factors are dependent upon climate, drainage, depth of soil, and other conditions.

A soil analysis can determine fairly accurately the amount of phosphate, potash, and nitrogen present in the soil, but even where external factors, such as climate, depth of soil, aeration, etc., do not enter into the calculation, there is frequently little or no action between these means and the soil's fertility or its manurial requirements.

The majority of soils contain considerably more plant food of all kinds than any single crop can possibly remove from it in the course of a season's growth. The great bulk of the plant food is, however, unavailable, either for the time being insoluble or out of reach of the plant roots, or it may be present in combination with other ingredients, and is gradually set free or rendered available, the rate varying considerably in keeping with the character of the soil and the amount of moisture and air circulating through it.

Plants can only make use of free or soluble food, and thus it is possible for one soil containing quite small amounts of available or soluble food to produce better crops than those which contain large quantities of food which is not yet available.

The ridging up of soil in order that it may become thoroughly aerated does much towards breaking down and liberating plant food, as, for example, in the severance of a suitable seed bed in the spring after the soil has been weathered, or the good effects which follow summer or autumn fallowing. Good cultivation, draining, and liming may often partly take the place of manuring in a soil which contains large stores of locked-up food.

Potash may be liberated from clay soils by the judicious application of lime, while an expensive plant food like nitrogen can often be supplied by growing suitable leguminous crops in the rotation or as catch crops.

SOIL PHYSICS.

What amounts to a new science, whose object is to increase the fertility of British acres, is being undertaken at Rothamsted, near Harpenden, the oldest and most scientific agricultural establishment in the world (says the *Farmers' Union Advocate*).

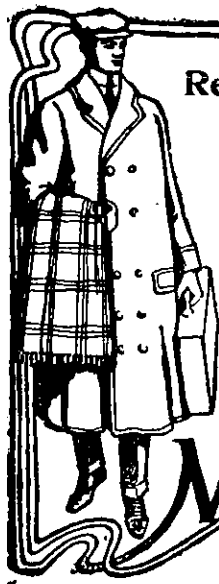
The new branch of science is a department of "Soil Physics." It has already been discovered by workers at Rothamsted and elsewhere that those beneficent bacteria which make soil fertile are much more numerous and active in the autumn. This fact, it is held, is directly concerned with the substitution of the tractor for the horse-drawn plough. The earlier and quicker land is ploughed the greater its fertility.

A demonstration with an English-made tractor was given before a number of farmers, to illustrate the necessity of tractors if more is to be produced per acre. The tractor works three or four times as quickly as the horse, and can take rapid advantage of suitable weather. On the Rothamsted farm all the ploughing was done before Christmas, and the time thus left for extra spring cultivation—previously altogether omitted—immensely improves the crops.

For example, the particular 10-acre field being re-ploughed by the tractor and a three-furrowed plough at the demonstration could be completely finished off in two days, and only one man be employed. The experience there is that even at present wages an acre can be more cheaply ploughed with the help of the tractor than at pre-war wages with horses.

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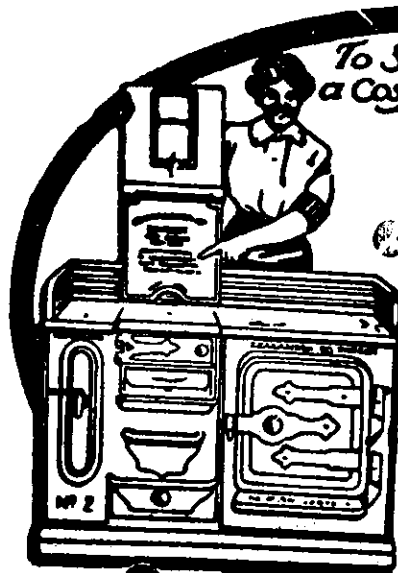
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The Family Circle

GRANDMA'S ROSARY AND MINE.

When Grandma goes to say her beads
For all our family and our needs,
She sweetly says to me, "My dear,
Play nicely with your dollies here
Until I call. Then come to me
And bring your little Rosary."
I help her (Grandma says it's true)
With Aves ten, when she's most through.

She lays her hand, her gentle way,
Upon my head. "When children pray,"
She says, "the guardian angels take
The whispered Aves, and they make
(They do, indeed, right then and there)
The loveliest rosebuds of each prayer.
Some rosebuds white, some rosebuds red,
Red as the lips the Aves said;
Then with the posies off they fly,
Those happy angels, to the sky.

And all that Grandma says is true,
I see it in her eyes so blue
And clear and deep and kind,
That look right into mine and find
Those thoughts that cannot see a way
To get out in the words I say.

I see her sitting over there
In her old-fashioned rocking-chair,
The place (so I've heard father say)
She taught her babies how to pray.
And now the rosy altar light
(She keeps it burning day and night),
Sends rays that give the softest kiss
To her grey head—like this and this.

CHEERFULNESS A GREAT TREASURE.

There is no gift of human nature more fortunate to the individual and to mankind than a cheerful disposition—the happy faculty of looking on the bright side of things, disdaining to be influenced by circumstances, however untoward, holding our own manfully, and laughing in the face of fate. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us" against the saturnine, atrabilious member of society who obtrudes his gloom upon his fellows! We all know it, the funereal mood, paralysing wholesome thought and laying its pall upon us like a foretaste of death. What if rheumatism or toothache afflict us—shall we visit upon others the misery we endure? "Is life worth living?"

LAMPS AND CANDLES.

Lamps were employed long before candles were invented. As far back as recorded history goes we hear of their use. In some languages indeed there was but one word for both.

The first light was simply a torch. Then men improved upon that, and devised the scheme of obtaining light from porous fibre soaked in some animal or vegetable oil. Lamps of brass, bronze, and stone have been found in the Pyramids, as well as in old East Indian temples; and common terracotta ones were in general use for domestic purposes in Greece as early as the fourth century B.C. The earliest candles of which we have any record were those used by the ancient Romans, and were made of rushes coated with fat or wax. The first Christians made constant use of candles, and in course of time the Church adopted them for all religious services. No other light may be used on the altar for the celebration of Holy Mass.

We who obtain a brilliant light by turning a little thumbscrew find it hard to realise the difficulties under which our forefathers labored. Many of the masterpieces of great authors of antiquity were written with no other light than that from the fireplace or the uncertain flicker of a tallow candle, or even the flame of a dried rush.

THE OLD IRISH MOTHER.

I wonder if she is still in the old land, the blessed Irish mother, who put a cap around her comely face between the twenties and thirties and covered her brown waves from sight.

To her simple soul marriage meant consecration; the man who chose her need not concern himself about the little tenderesses; her affection was as fixed as the stars. He might be unreasonable, exacting, but her faith in the divine right of husbands was unshaken. She would have the children reverential to their father, even if she should have to romance a little to effect it, and with what loving sophistry she explained away his weaknesses.

She never understood constitutions, political or physical; but when sickness was in the family the pathetic care made the poor broth strengthening and the bitter medicine sweet. No sleep, no rest, no peace for her, while the shadow of death lay across the threshold; and how hard it was to die under her searching eyes!

But if a summons had really come, she would hold a crucifix to the dying lips, and the beloved son or daughter would carry the sound of her voice with them to heaven, for what Irish mother but could say prayers for the departing soul.

Not even the story of her country's wrongs could embitter her guileless nature. The mantle of her charity covered even the bloody "Sassenach," and sometimes secretly not daring to let it be known, she recommended them to the Virgin Mary.

If her belief in her husband was strong who could measure the confidence she reposed in the brave boys who overtop her at sixteen; anything evil in them, her glory and delight? Impossible. They are always white boys in their mother's eyes, however dark and desperate in the sight of those who dwell in palaces.

Her unquestioning trust and earnest teaching kept them pure and honest in their early days, and later when they discovered that their mother was only a simple, illogical, unlettered woman, their loyalty and devotion deepened, to find what wonders she had worked with her few talents.

What a tragedy Shakspeare could have woven around her, haunted all her life by a phantom ship at anchor in some harbor waiting till the children of her love were old enough to take passage and leave her forever.

How sorrowful must have been her joy on seeing them rise to the stature of men and women.

I wonder if she is still in the old land, stealing out of her lonely home at nightfall, and looking with her tender eyes always westward, and when no one is by, falling on her knees and lifting up her hands in such intensity of supplication that they touch the hem of His garment and His blessing falls on her flesh and blood in the far-off land.

If flowers emblematic of their lives could spring from the earth beneath, it would be easy to find the grave of the Irish mother.

Roses would be clustered on the emerald moss about her head, violets at the feet, and amongst the sweetest of the clover blossoms there would be lilies—lilies.—Exchange.

"TABLES."

You see, I'm learning "tables"—but not the schoolroom way, Just mother's way of teaching. Why, fifty times a day, She's ask me, "Six times seven?" as quick as any wink, And I'm supposed to answer without one chance to think?

Perhaps I'm drying dishes when my mother says to me, "Florence, shine these tumblers, and what was eight times three?"

Or maybe I'll be dusting, or teaching Rusty tricks, When mother calls and asks me, "Now what was twelve times six?"

At school the stupid figures seem hard, and all the same, But here at home with mother, they're just a kind of game!

It's fun to know the answers! I really like to play At learning all my "tables" in mother's funny way!

—Des Moines Register.

NOT VERY DEEP.

Coming to a river with which he was unfamiliar, a traveller asked a youngster if it was deep.

"No," replied the boy, and the rider started to cross, but soon found that he and his horse had to swim for their lives.

When he reached the other side he turned and shouted, "I thought you said it wasn't deep?"

"It isn't," was the reply. "It only takes grandfather's ducks up to their middles."

THE MANAGER'S PRIVILEGE.

The manager of a factory had occasion to admonish one of his employees, whereupon the latter began to find fault with the way the management controlled the works.

"Are you the manager here, I should like to know?" demanded the official, angrily.

"No, sir," replied the man.

"Then don't talk like a fool!"

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

"Tell me a tale about an elephant," demanded the young man of his favorite aunt.

"What, on Sunday? I'm surprised at you. Little boys ought not to want to hear tales about animals on a Sunday."

The point seemed to be worth considering, and Bobby was silent for a while. Then he asked,

"Is it Sunday now in Australia?"

Auntie thought it was not.

"Well, then, tell me a story about a kangaroo."

SMILE RAISERS.

Teacher: "Swarms of flies descended upon the Egyptians, but there were no flies on the children of Israel."

Smart Boy: "There ain't now, either."

Mollie and Freddy had been to a party, and were just leaving.

"Good-bye," said Mollie to the hostess. "Mother says we've enjoyed ourselves very much, thank you."

"My coat is well made, and a charming color," said a lady to her dearest friend as she stood in front of a shop window gazing critically at her reflection. "It fits excellently, and yet I look a perfect fright. What's wrong with it?"

"You!" was the brutally frank reply.

She never sings the old, old songs

She shrieked in days of yore;

She never thumps the keyboard now

Until her thumbs are sore.

Alas! upon the latest grand

She never more will play;

She failed with the instalments, and

They've taken it away.

Dugald McTavish, all-round athlete and sportsman, entered his name for all events in the local Highland games.

The first event on the programme was the half-mile, and of eight runners Dugald finished eighth.

"Dugald, Dugald," said a fellow-Scot, "why don't you run faster?"

"Run faster!" he said, scornfully, "an' me reservin' mase for the bagpipe competition."

"What is the shape of the world?" asked the village schoolmaster.

"Don't know, sir," piped the class.

"Well, what is the shape of my snuff-box?"

"Square, sir."

"No, no; I don't mean that one. I mean the one I use on Sundays."

"Round, sir."

"Now, then; what is the shape of the world?"

"Square on week-days and round on Sundays, sir!"

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SCIENCE SIFTINGS

(By "VOLT.")

Damming Water with Water.

Experiments by Norwegian engineers have shown the possibility (says a writer in the *Engineering News-Record*, New York) of successfully damming shallow streams by means of a large canvas hose filled with water. The dam was constructed October 26, 1920, across the Skjaersjo River, Maridalen, Christiania. We read:—"Where the dam was located the stream is shallow and has a rock bottom. The hose used was of cotton canvas and was 115 feet long and 6.56 feet in diameter. It was laid across the river enclosed in a rope net anchored by cables to bolts set in the rock bottom about 65 feet up and down stream from the hose. Both ends were also anchored to the shores. One end of the hose was temporarily closed by a plank clamp and the other end was left open and was slightly elevated for filling. The hose was filled with water run into the open end by a small hose laid far enough up-stream to get a filling head of water. It required about twenty minutes, with a 7.8-inch filling hose, to fill the large hose to the condition suitable to the nature of the dam, about 6 feet high, which was formed. For more permanent structures it is contemplated that the hose will be filled with liquid mortar. The method, which is patented, has been planned for various other uses in engineering construction. Johan Store, civil engineer, Christiania, Norway, is the inventor."

Wonderful Timekeepers.

As far back as 300 B.C. the Egyptians used a clock which was worked by water. The passing of water through various pipes moved a cog-wheel with a hand attached, and this hand indicated the different hours of the day while the wheel performed its revolutions.

Hour glasses, or sand glasses, were invented about 330 A.D. They were made of two bulbs of glass with an intervening neck. Dry sand placed in the upper bulb ran through the neck into the lower bulb in exactly one hour.

Clocks worked by weight were in use in 1125, but watches were not invented until 1500.

Typewriters for the Blind.

An ingenious typewriter for the use of the blind has been invented by Natale Rovedo a young Milanese artisan.

Its method is modelled on the ordinary but obsolete German portable printer Mignon, only a zinc plate is introduced containing forty-two spaces, within each of which is set in relief one of the characters of the Braille alphabet.

The operator places the index finger of the left hand in the finger guide, which moves over this zinc plate, and, having found the required sign, strikes the stamping lever with his right hand. The chief merits claimed for the machine are its economy and ease. After two days practice the inventor's sightless comrades learned to write sixty-five letters a minute.

Where Hail-Storms Start.

The starting point of a hail-storm is a layer of air laden with water-vapor.

This passes rapidly through varying degrees of temperature, which first freeze the particles of water and then melt them and re-freeze them, adding other particles as the journey continues.

Hail-stones, in falling, are sometimes carried below the central part of the storm which gave birth to them, through successive layers of rain or snow, which accounts for the fact that the resultant stone is formed of a number of distinct coatings, like the skins of an onion.

It frequently happens that a considerable quantity of this frozen vapor is whirled by the action of the storm into the centre of the tornado. Then, when the force ceases abruptly or the particles become too heavy to be supported by the wind, they fall to the earth in an almost solid mass.

The connection between hail-storms and thunder-storms is because of the rapidly shifting degrees of temperature which accompany the latter—a fact which explains also why hail-storms occur usually in the spring or summer, when the majority of thunder-storms take place.