

Irish Press and News Service. Address on Present State of Ireland by Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward Thomas O'Dwyer of Limerick.

Bishop O'Dwyer's speech, delivered recently, in the City Hall, Limerick, has created a sensation not alone in Ireland, but also in Great Britain; the fact that the speech was censored in nearly all the newspapers has not detracted anything from its interest. It is a masterly presentation of Ireland's right to Nationhood as well as a lucid citation of English misgovernment in the present day as well as in the worst days of the past.

Dr. O'Dwyer more than any other man in Ireland, speaks for the Irish people. His letter to General Maxwell, in which he scored that militarist's pretensions to dictate in Church as well as in State matters, has endeared him to the Irish race.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the freedom of this City was yesterday conferred on Dr. O'Dwyer. After signing the roll of freemen, he spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:— I thank you very heartily for the great honor conferred upon me, but I confess that I feel somewhat strange in these surroundings of public favor. Popularity is a novel experience for me and I must be on my guard against its fascination, not, indeed, that I ever attached much importance to it or sought it. We all know the fickleness of popularis aura, and the man that relies upon it will probably be marooned in the end.

Some of you will remember the early days of my episcopate when the correct thing politically was to treat me as an enemy of my country, because I had the audacity to think and to say that the methods of political agitation were amenable to God's law.

Now again, gentlemen I have been drawn into a collision with politicians in the discharge of my ecclesiastical duties. What is that ghost of Home Rule which they keep safe in lavender on the Statute Book, but a confession of the wrong of England's rule in Ireland. I should like to ask Mr. Asquith if the destruction of the Irish Parliament was not an atrocious crime against this country, and if as a nation we have ever condoned it or forfeited our right to redress.

If he were an Irishman, would he submit tamely to the perpetuation of the present misgovernment of the country?— Would he patiently look on at the deceit and chicanery with which this supreme interest of Ireland has been treated, and never more scandalously than for the last ten years? Did he imagine that the young men of any nation would have the patience to bear with the tantalizing perfidy which, after years of strenuous agitation, pretended to yield their claim, passed into law a measure of Home Rule and then hung it up and announced that before it could be put into execution, it had to be amended?

Did he think the Home Rule Act needed amendment? If so, why did they press it in its present shape, or was it a part of the perfidy with which Ireland has always been treated?

Then see the result of the rising. With all the preoccupation of the war upon him, Mr. Asquith from his entrenchment of "wait and see" sped across the Channel to discover what was the matter with Ireland. And what did he find? That the Castle Government had failed. That is the recorded judgement of the Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Asquith is an able man, and as honest as any English statesman can be in dealing with another country. He knows that English Government in Ireland is indefensible; that no people in the world that could help it would stand being governed by strangers, men like Wimborne and Birrell and Nathan, a gang of carpet-baggers who came here for their personal interests at the behest of their party. But he has

not the manliness to concede what he knows is our absolute right. Does he think that partitioning a country by religions is the way to emancipate it? If Germany were now to offer corresponding proposals to Belgium with what scorn they would be rejected; with what burning indignation Mr. Asquith would roll out his resounding periods in denunciation of such an outrage on national rights.

An Empire in any true sense consists of a number of Kingdoms, each of which is a unit, self-contained and self-governed, but all of which come together for their mutual support and benefit. But that is not the case as between England and Ireland. We have been deprived of all the attributes of a Kingdom. We are like a subject province. We are like Egypt, governed by English satellites of an inferior kind, but in no sense are we constituents of the British Empire. Canada and Australia are parts of the Empire, but we are not, for we are ruled not by ourselves, but by some English barrister from Bristol or Manchester, or some Jew from Shoreditch. This is our share in the Empire, and I for one avow that it does not fire my enthusiasm for the Union Jack.

Ireland is a nation and never will be at rest until the centre of gravity is within herself. Clever and plausible English ministers may do a great deal by way of Corruption, they may buy the National Press they may mislead the Members of Parliament, they may demoralize individuals, and even large classes by an insidious system of bribery, but in my humble judgement there is deep down in the heart of Ireland the sacred fire of Nationality which such influences can never reach, much less extinguish, and which will yet burn upon the altar of Freedom. They may think that prosperity will wean our people from the Old Cause; that education will turn their thoughts into other channels. It is the flattering unctious which tyrants are always laying to their souls, but the history of the world is against them.

Ireland will never be content as a province. God has made her a nation, and while grass grows and water runs there will be men in Ireland. It is that National spirit that will yet vindicate our country and not the petty intrigues of Parliamentary chicanery. And if our representatives in Parliament had relied on it, instead of putting their faith in Asquith and Lloyd George and the Liberals; they would not be where they are to-day.

Pity The Poor Priests In The Solomon Islands.

The apostles of the Solomon Islands are specially to be pitied. Their trials are many. Bishop Bertreaux, S.M., says of himself and his remaining priests:— "Accustomed to carry a heavy cross, we do not give way to discouragement, but an especial grace is required to sustain us. Of seventeen priests only eleven remain and most of them are weakened by the terrible fever that is ever present in these islands."

Poor apostles! The struggle is a hard one, but with the fortitude, almost supernatural, of the true missionary, they do not complain. Compelled to live the life of savages, and to wait battle with trackless wastes and see "sped across the Channel" to discover what was the matter with Ireland. And what did he find? That the Castle Government had failed. That is the recorded judgement of the Prime Minister of England.

The Big Night School
In the Rochester Business Institute. We have enrolled a greatly increased number of students in night school this year over any other year in history. We have plenty of room, however, in our new building and we want you to come and gain knowledge for positions that will bring you better pay. Rochester Business Institute. —Adv.

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The Time For Serious Thought.

Disturbed Conditions Demand Attention of Catholics.

What the Socialists Are Doing.

The unusual conditions produced by the great war have given this country a momentary period of excessive prosperity. It is also a period of excessive disquietude. The prices of some of the most necessary of commodities have gone up by leaps and bounds. The threatened rise in bread prices has led to the demand for a federal investigation into the reasons for such action, and local investigations on the matter have already been begun. Strikes and lockouts in some instances, have been the order of the day. The garment workers, turned out of the shops by their employers in the metropolis, after a stubborn struggle forced the latter to return to the orderly regime of the protocol. On the Mesabara range in Minnesota, the iron ore workers hearkened to the appeal of the Industrial Workers of the World and threw down their tools. The machinists and longshoremen won victories without much effort, as the time was opportune for them. Milk wagon drivers and ice men in the summer months demanded changes, and by their strikes seriously inconvenienced many cities. The traction employes in several places have made moves for better conditions, culminating in the strike in New York, which threatened several times to assume enormous proportions. The huge railroad difficulty sent a chill of fear through all classes of the people. The workers have determined to take advantage of the present situation to get what they can out of the profits which are being made and to try to keep pace with the high cost of living.

These conditions certainly demand serious study on the part of all our citizens. They are artificial and unstable, and unless properly directed are likely to lead to severely evil consequences when the reaction from the flush times comes. This has been pointed out several times before. The leaders of public thought throughout the country are beginning to call attention to it, and to warn the people of the necessity of preparing for the change which is sure to come on the cessation of European hostilities. In the economic history of the United States there have been recurrent seasons of high prices and strikes and resultant high wages; but there has never been a period of such uncertain factors as at the present time. The war has, in fact, produced an abnormal condition that is of the most unmeasurable character.

In the United States, as in other countries, the radical elements are determined to take advantage of this situation. The Socialists are already busy at work. In the New York Call of October 1, the wonderful growth of the party in this country, from 96,000 votes in 1900 to 900,000 votes in 1912 is shown, and predictions are made for a greater harvest in the coming campaign. The single taxers are also not idle. In California they are seizing the opportunity which the reports of the State Tax Commission and the Commission on Immigration and Housing have given them to drive home their ideas, and to take part in the agitation for land reform. In a number of cities where the present unjust system of taxation is causing uneasiness, they are seeking to get in their entering wedge. Their ceaseless propaganda would almost put the forces of conservative progress to shame.

Catholics must take example from them, and concern themselves with the present condition which confronts this country. They must set themselves determinedly to the task of studying the problems of their community, and of the nation as a whole, and of entering upon the solution of these problems, according to the proper standards. The Fall season offers an excellent opportunity to begin this form of endeavor.

or. Study clubs on social and economic topics can be established. The various Catholic associations and federations can take up their work with renewed vigor and push it forward with zest and energy. This is what is necessary at the present. The time for serious thought—followed by vigorous action—is at hand.
C. B. of C. V.

Catholic Notes of Interest.

Domestic

Should Bishops have a relic of the true Cross in their pectoral crosses, it is forbidden by the Church that it be buried with them, as was formerly done.

At Newark, Ohio, it is proposed to erect a group of educational buildings on the grounds of St. Francis de Sales' Church. The architectural designs for them are very classic and beautiful.

Brooklyn is to have a handsome parish school for its St. Charles Borromeo Church. It will have the shape of an L.

In Milwaukee, the Capuchins are building a \$50,000 monastery for clerics.

A new students' hall costing \$50,000 will be added to St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, Wis.

Two Sisters of Providence will be in charge of the late Miss Jenkins' home for elderly women of refinement and culture, in Baltimore.

At Waukegan, Wis., the new St. Joseph's parish school will cost approximately \$35,000.

Vestitions and professions in the various religious orders in the United States have, of late, been many and of notable increase. This indicates well for the growth of the Church in our country.

The Archbishop Ryan Memorial Association has received from Chas. R. Horn, a contribution of \$5,000.

The marble work for St. Peter's Chapel in the Cathedral of St. Paul, Minn., is ready for shipment from Italy.

The Cathedral school of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., will be a high school and with complete commercial courses. Eighteen Dominican Sisters will teach in it.

The Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn., has directed that henceforward Catechism in his diocese be taught in the English language.

The Xaverian Brothers will teach in the Cathedral school, Wichita, Kans.

In the Archdiocese of Milwaukee 20,532 pupils are in Catholic schools.

Very Rev. J. C. Byrne has succeeded the late Father Gibbons as Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of St. Paul. He was ordained in St. John Lateran, Rome, in 1883.

At Taraski, Japan, is a congregation of native Catholic Sisters, founded there in 1880, and known as "Lovers of the Cross."

The Catholic University established in Lima, Peru, antedates Harvard University by nearly one hundred years.

The Bishop of Madrid blessed the corner-stone for a magnificent national monument to be erected to the Sacred Heart in Spain.

In Mgr. Pelo's seminary at Kenia, East Africa, are thirty students.

In the immense empire of India, of the natives, only about one in 500 is a Christian.

In Brandon, Manitoba, the Redemptorist Order is establishing a Juvenile or preparatory novitiate for boys for priesthood in the Order.

In addition to devotion to the Rosary, during this month, the Church would have us also remember the Holy Angels.

Foreign Mission News

Special correspondence by The Propagation of the Faith Society, 114 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Another Chinese Mission Heard From.

The best of news comes from Fr. Aroud's mission in Wenchow, as far as the harvest of souls goes; baptisms are numerous and the thirty-nine schools have a good attendance.

Five priests attend to the formation of the Christians, and seventy-two catechists help direct the flock. There is also a community of Sisters of Charity. Altogether Wenchow is one of the successful missions of China, but in spite of this it can not live without alms. The great trouble is going to be to keep all the good works going, and therefore Wenchow is on the list of applicants for substantial help.

An Opening For St. Anthony.

Out in North Arcot, India, is an earnest apostle named Fr. J. Bastide. He has a poor little mission like most of his companions, but the Christians he has gathered about him want a chapel and he has promised St. Anthony to build one in his honor.

To this end, Fr. Bastide and his flock have manufactured some sun-dried bricks, but money to get material and labor for the construction of the chapel is lacking. As the good missionary quaintly puts it, "If St. Anthony sends me some help I will build him a beautiful chapel, if he does not, what can I do?"

Perhaps some of us will assist St. Anthony to live up to his reputation as a wonder worker.

Word From An American Bishop In The P. I.

Mgr. Maurice Foley is one of the enthusiastic missionary bishops who appreciates the work of his priests in the Philippines and also the kindness of those who help them. When on a visit to New York a while ago he stated that he considered it a privilege to meet those who promote the great cause of the Propagation of the Faith.

Regarding the work in his territory of Tuguegarao, he writes: "I visited the town or settlement of Quiangan, the principal village of these Ifugaos, who are cared for by the Belgian Fathers and I gave confirmation to some two hundred of these poor simple children of the forest and mountains. It was the first time that the sacrament had been administered here as the Belgian Fathers have been in charge only six or eight years, but they have done wonders in that time."

"The Padre in charge of Quiangan, Father Moermans, built the rectory and church out of his own money as his family was well-to-do in Belgium, but now for two years he has not only received a cent from them, but has not even heard from them. To be without funds is hard enough, but to be deprived of the last comfort of a missionary's life, the letter from home, is certainly a supreme trial, and yet the priests do not complain but put their trust in the Lord of the Vineyard. Who will send them help in His own good time."

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News From Ireland

The bankruptcy is gazetted of Henry A. Ferguson, commission agent, Botanic avenue, Belfast.

The death in his seventy-ninth year has occurred at Carrickfergus of J. Hays, victualler.

Died—At San Clemente, Rome, Rev. Reginald (Joseph) Carr, O. P., youngest son of Michael Carr, Maryville House, Cliftonville road, Belfast.

The profession has taken place at the Bridgeline Convent, Tullow, of Miss Anna O'Donnell (in religion Sister Margaret Mary Alcocke), second daughter of R. O'Donnell, Garryspillane, Knocklong.

F. McMahon, Co. C., seed merchant, Coochill, has died as the result of injuries sustained by a fall. He was father of Rev. T. McMahon, O.C., recently ordained.

By the death of the late Thomas Mannix, of Old Market, Fermoy, the town has lost one of its most kindly and progressive citizens.

J. J. Kelly, assistant manager of Athlone Woolen Mills, has been appointed to a post at Messrs. O'Brian Brothers, Woolen Mills, Cork.

The death is announced of A. Groeger, Cork, who was a well known figure in Gaelic circles and a famous footballer.

Michael McDonald, laborer, 25 of Clones, was drowned in a lake near Redhills, County Cavan. Deceased had enlisted and was due to come up for training next day.

Married—At St. Paul's church, Arran quay, by the Rev. William Field, C. C., Thomas, youngest son of Peter and Mrs. Mullan, 121 North King street, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Mrs. Early, of St. Francis terrace, Bow street, Dublin.

Married—September 4, at the Cathedral, Tuam, by the Rev. Father Hannan, Adm., assisted by the Rev. P. Ruane, cousin of the bride, George, son of Thomas and Mrs. Monney, Burren, Castlebar, to Josephine, daughter of P. J. Lynch, The Square, Tuam, Kerry.

The Kinsale Guardians have passed a vote of sympathy with J. Lynch, R.D.C., and D. Lynch, J. P., on the death of their brother, the Rev. Father Lynch.

Married—September 5, at St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Church Hill, Tralee, Arthur, son of Lawrence Jackson, Tansfield, Staines, to Miriam, daughter of the late Sir John Henry Donovan, Seafield, Tralee.

Died—At Brittas, Kilmacneagh, M. Dalton.—At Lamogue, John Coady.

Married—September 4, at Fairview church, Dublin, with special Mass, by the Rev. Father Nolan, Mortimer, the youngest son of the late Henry and Mrs. Clancy Killard, County Clare, to Lizzy, eldest daughter of Stephen Lalor, Friary street, Kilkenny.

At the Convent of the Cross and Passion, Bolton, Gratta, third daughter of the late J. Sullivan, Elm Hall, Carrig, Birr, was received into the order, taking the name of Sister Mary Helena.

W. J. McGarry, stationmaster, of Islandeady, Westport, was the recipient of a valuable present from the staff and other friends on his departure from the district.

A beautiful new marble pulpit in the Augustinian church, Dungan, was the gift of Mrs. Cashels in memory of Nicholas and Ellen Tobin, Cahir, was consecrated recently.

Died—At the infirmary, Waterford, William H., third son of Joseph Walsh, draper, Cahir, after a brief illness.