

# The Catholic Record.

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

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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

LEADERS GETTING SANE

When Liam Deasy, second in command of the Republican fighters was, with other prisoners, captured in Tipperary—where he passed as "John Hurley"—and when his identity became known and he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, he asked for an interview with General Mulcahy "for the good of Ireland." After much debate, negotiating, proposals and counter-proposals, carried on during the night preceding the morning that was to be the poor fellow's last on earth—it was agreed that, in Ireland's interest, Liam should issue an appeal to his old comrades, the Republican leaders, asking them to surrender. The news of this happening, circulated in Ireland next day, created a sensation. Thousands of people—and several newspapers—hailed it as the beginning of the end of the Irish civil war. They were premature, yet the startling incident had big effect in slackening, if not weakening, the fight of the harassed Republicans in the field.

Deasy's execution has been indefinitely postponed. We feel sure that, now, it will never take place. Yet it was not to save his life Deasy acted. He had again and again proved his disregard of death—in the present fight, and during the Black and Tan terror.

### MARY THINKS ANARCHY WORTH SACRIFICE OF MORE LIVES

Miss Mary MacSwiney's testimony on this point—delivered, a few days after, at a Sinn Féin meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin—is effective. She said she knew it must be as great a shock to the audience as it was to her, who knew him, to read on Friday's newspapers, of the subject surrender of Liam Deasy. He was a brave man who faced the Black and Tans and death many times.

She did not herself believe that it was any fun in the face of death that made Liam Deasy act as he did. She would like to place that on record, because she knew the man and also the work he did. It was not fear of shooting that made him do it. She was afraid it was Deasy's faith that made him do it—his faith must have been weak.

She could understand it no other way, she said, but if it were right to do what Liam Deasy did last week, it would have been right to surrender last July, but it was not his right now to surrender to General Mulcahy. He should have told them that they were not down to the last man yet, and that they could do to the Free State exactly what they did to the British Government—they could prevent them from functioning, although they might not beat them in the field.

Knowing that they would beat the Free State, as they beat the English for the sake of a few more lives, or a few more hundred lives, or it might be a few more thousand lives—God grant it might not be—Liam Deasy asked them now to surrender, after all they had lost. Never.

### DEASY DEFENDS HIS POSITION

Liam Deasy, shortly after he sent the appeal to his brother leaders to surrender, issued an explanation and account of the whole affair which is so interesting that I give it in full:

1. Being informed of the publication of a document signed by me on the 29th January I take this opportunity to state my position and the reasons which prompted me to take this action.

2. The facts are as follows. Previous to my arrest, which took place on the 18th ult., I favored the taking of steps that would bring about a cessation of hostilities—my reason will be explained further in this note. As a prisoner I could not at first see that any results would be forthcoming, realising I was an ordinary "casualty" and not in the same position to advocate a definite line of action as if I were an active officer.

However, my own responsibility eventually dictated my attitude in deciding to act. On the 24th ult., I formally applied to the Commander-in-Chief, Free State Army, for facilities enabling me to get in touch with certain of my colleagues outside with a view to bringing about the termination of the present conflict. To this I got no reply.

On the 25th ult., my trial before a committee of officers took place, and on the evening of the 26th I was formally notified of my execution on the following morning. I then asked for a stay of execution and an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, but was informed by the latter that in view of mine of the 25th the execution would not be suspended unless I agreed in writing to the immediate and unconditional surrender of all arms and men and to have orders issued accordingly.

I replied that acceptance of these conditions was not possible, but was prepared to advocate a cessation of

hostilities. At 4 a. m. a further offer was made—execution would be suspended on my acceptance in writing of the following:

"I will aid in the immediate and unconditional surrender of all arms and men as required by General Mulcahy."

This offer I felt was an impossible one, particularly in view of the very strong position held by the I. R. A., but my feelings on the need to terminate the conflict in the better interests of the country were such that I agreed to its acceptance, on my own behalf, solely in the hope that an opportunity to consider the whole position was being given, and that a means to end the present conflict would be found by my colleagues.

Later the words "I accept" were added to the condition and I agreed, seeing no material alteration.

3. On the 29th ult., two army officers representing the Commander-in-Chief met me and put up the surrender conditions for my signature. I informed them that my idea in accepting a stay of execution was to terminate the war, and requested facilities to get my views communicated to my colleagues on the Army Executive. This was refused and the document was presented for signature.

On signing I informed the two representatives that such methods were more likely to embitter a struggle than to terminate it. I had, however, no alternative. My aim was to open up the whole matter with a view to having it ended. My position under the circumstances was not a free one, but my duty to those to whom I was responsible was the chief consideration, and the national position, in my opinion, demanded the taking of a definite line of action.

4. As one of the people who endeavored to prevent this war, but who felt at the time, and still believe, there was no other alternative once the fight was forced, but to resist what it meant to impose, I have aimed at its ending during every possible period since it began.

My hopes of a termination on a basis of army unity were held until very shortly before my arrest—on the 18th ult.—when the Free State Army this outcome principally depended—that they would see the futility of reimposing English domination, what many of them had fought to break, and, finally, when their efforts in this work meant the shooting in cold blood of "prisoners of war," their attitude would be reconsidered and the old spirit of unity against the common foe would be to them preferable to the conditions they were helping to impose.

I admit disappointment. The hope of unity against the common foe has no immediate prospects. If anything, a continuation of present conditions will only widen the present breach to an extent that years won't overcome.

### DEVELOPING INTO FACTIONAL FIGHTING

5. The conflict, as it appeared to me before arrest, was developing more to a fight for supremacy between two sides as a result of which the hopes entertained for the achievement of national freedom were gradually being submerged. Undoubtedly responsibility for this rests with the Free State Government and its Parliament.

Presuming to act in the name of the Irish people they, by originating and pursuing a policy of murder, forced the hands of those whose outlook was national and not sectional, and, further, compelled the responsible leaders of the I. R. A. to take measures for the protection of the men who were voluntarily prepared to maintain the freedom that was won.

Thus a new phase in modern warfare was introduced by the Free State Government, a policy that could only have for its end a bitter outcome among our people. Gradually were we retrograding from the path of warfare to that of vendetta, the work of which would probably see no change in the respective positions but undoubtedly would show a considerable weakening nationally.

### FREEDOM NOT SERVED BY FIGHTING

In facing this situation I had decided that the interests of freedom would not be best served by a continuation of hostilities and was prepared to advocate a cessation of definite lines when prevented by my arrest.

6.—No useful purpose will be served at this stage by outlining the terms of peace I was about to propose. My ideas being known to some of my colleagues it is entirely a matter for them to decide whether or not these proposals ought to be considered.

As a preliminary to any decision on future policy my intentions were to advocate—

(a) An immediate cessation of hostilities.

(b) The securing of all armaments in possession of the I. R. A.

That a cessation of warfare was essential had no doubt—the policy to pursue in the achievement of the nation's freedom could subsequently be decided in a more favorable atmosphere. My views are not altered as a result of imprisonment, and though my action in agreeing to an unconditional surrender may appear inconsistent I can only trust that comrades with whom I have worked in the past will understand the motives which influenced this action of mine.

7. In this note I am appealing to all comrades in asking them to consider fully the future outlook in this long struggle for freedom. Each ought satisfy himself on the all-important question with which he is faced—whether the interests of freedom are better served by (a) Halting at this stage and preparing to meet the common foe at our first opportunity; or (b) To continue a struggle that may go on for years and will leave a feeling which even a contest with the common foe may not quell.

If we halt the interval will see the attempted re-imposing of Britain's grip, not, of course, as formerly, but even foiled, her influence in part will remain. Having fully considered I am satisfied to face this unwelcome period in the belief of its temporary existence. It is preferable to a continuation, the end of which might only mean a cordial welcome by a section of our people to the return of England's "protective forces."

Even by halting our difficulties will be many. We realize the internal influence that had to be fought and overpowered in the past, but to the army of the Republic the ultimate aim will be a guide likewise to methods and the inspiration of those many brave comrades already fallen, and to whom we owe a duty, will strengthen our hand in the final advance to victory.

(Signed) LIAM DEASY

SEUMAS MACMURDO, 264 Water Street, New York City.

## SEES HOPE OF PEACE IN PRAYER

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL ASKS SPIRITUAL AS WELL AS MATERIAL AID FOR EUROPE

Boston, March 4.—Cardinal O'Connell today declared that those who governed the world have failed to answer the pleading of the nations for world peace and urged that Americans unite in prayer for that common end, and that hate and discord be driven out of Europe and this country. Speaking in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, the Cardinal declared that the nation's prayers and the nation's laws combined would work together for safety and order and justice in a way which more mandates could never do.

"Today not isolated men and women, but whole nations are plunged and weligned submerged in an ocean of grief and sadness and trial," he said. "Humanity is utterly worn out with war and its consequent horrors, and still war goes ingloriously on."

"Millions are literally dying of starvation all over Europe and Asia. Millions are homeless. Millions of men are utterly without means because without work, and their women and little ones are facing the horrors of disease which lack of nourishment inevitably induces. And the world looks almost callous. It has witnessed so much sorrow that it has become dumb with the sense of its utter impotence. For the world is actually tired of trying to think itself out of a maelstrom of horrors, which statecraft, even doing its best, seems unable to mend. The problem seems so enormous that even genius is powerless to solve it."

"We in America had felt only slightly the dire effects of the catastrophe which has overwhelmed Europe, and yet we, even, privileged as we are and remote as we are from the centre of the cataclysm, have had our days of trial, too. But how utterly insignificant have been our trials in comparison with the long torture of people who only yesterday revelled in prosperity and happiness! Our country is prosperous, and our people have work and food. On the whole, life here is sane and orderly, and our Government concerns itself with the nation's real welfare—not with conquest or tyranny."

"Europe and Asia know well the generosity of our people, and our chief glory as a nation is that of kindness and helpfulness."

"We have united loyalty in sending material aid. Shall we not unite loyalty in a spiritual endeavor, and seek that all hate and discord be driven from the war-torn peoples of the earth?"

"We have done much for Europe. Can we not do this for Europe and our own land as well? Even here the seeds of hate and discord are being planted. The nation's prayers and the nation's laws combined would work together for safety and order and justice in a way which more mandates can never achieve."

"We have begged for peace from those who govern the nations, and they have failed us. Let us now all unitedly, humbly, devoutly pray for peace."

## GREAT ORATOR DEAD

### BOURKE COCKRAN STRICKEN ON SIXTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY FOLLOWING SPEECH IN HOUSE

Washington, March 1.—Representative W. Bourke Cockran of New York, one of the most eloquent orators in the House of Representatives in recent years, died this morning after a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Cockran was stricken shortly after 1 o'clock this morning after celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday at a dinner attended by a number of friends. The celebration was a double one, as it was the natal anniversary of Salisbury Field, his house guest.

A statement issued by Mr. Cockran's secretary said:

"Mr. Cockran had been feeling very well and working very hard. He made a speech in the House, and in the evening, it being his birthday, a few friends came in informally to dinner. He seemed in the best of health and spirits. He had been talking with Mrs. Cockran for about half an hour after the guests had gone when, about 11 a. m., he suddenly said he had a terrible headache and soon after that became unconscious. Dr. Hardin immediately was summoned and the last rites of the Catholic Church were administered. Mrs. Cockran was at his bedside until he died."

### A SHOCK TO THE HOUSE

Mr. Cockran's death came as a particular shock to the House, as his speech last night had made a strong impression on his colleagues. Mr. Cockran had planned to spend the rest of his life in Congress. He had made plans for taking the lead to revise the rules, and the Democrats were depending upon him in the next House to be one of their strongest advocates of reforms.

"I am perfectly certain that my good friends around here are far from realizing the true character of this proposal. I know perfectly well that these Democrats would recoil from the idea of tolerating or encouraging a system by which one set of people are despoiled for the benefit of others. They have been very quick to denounce the Ship Subsidy bill and I agree with them. This is exactly the same character as the tariff. There is no way by which the Government can interfere in private business except to oppress it. I appeal to the gentlemen on both sides of the House to realize that Government never interferes with private business without disaster and that disaster is always brought about rapidly and of the most extensive character when it interferes with ranking. Every attempt to enrich the law means the despoiling of some for the benefit of others."

"God knows whether the world will succeed in freeing itself from the calamities that are multiplying around it and the dangers that are constantly increasing in its pathway; but if it is to escape it can be by one way only—and that is by the employment of every pair of human hands with active industry on the soil or some product of the soil. You cannot induce the employment of human hands in industry unless you guarantee to every man the peaceful and secure enjoyment of all that he produces. When the days dawn that any number of citizens are taught to believe that there is a more rapid road to prosperity, to wealth, to the possession of capital, than the employment of industry and the exercise of self-denial, and that a more rapid way, if through the treasury, by the compliance of, or the connivance of politicians, then the knell of this country's prosperity is sounded."

### PUBLIC CAREER OF FORTY YEARS

One of the last of American political orators, as he was one of the greatest, W. Bourke Cockran had a public career of nearly forty years. Known as the "silver-tongued orator" of Tammany, he broke at least twice with that organization, once in support of William McKinley, Republican, for President in 1896, and once to work for the election of Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, to the Presidency in 1912.

The speech which many consider to mark the peak of his oratorical efforts—the sound money speech for McKinley in Madison Square Garden in 1896—was made while he was outside the Democratic organization to which he gave his allegiance during most of his life.

Mr. Cockran's brilliant speeches were numerous. Besides the two

already mentioned those which were best known included his speech against Cleveland at the Democratic National Convention of 1884, when Cleveland was nominated for President and later elected, his "Gold Democrat" speech in Chicago in 1899 in a debate with William J. Bryan over standards of currency, his anti-Crocker speech in the New York City Club on May 24, 1901, his pro-Irish speech before a committee of the United States Senate on Aug. 29, 1913, his peace treaty plebiscite speech before the Cleveland Democracy in New York City of Feb. 1, 1920, and his speech nominating Governor Alfred E. Smith for President at the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco in July of the same year.

### CAME TO AMERICA WHEN A BOY

Mr. Cockran was born in County Sligo, Ireland, Feb. 28, 1854. His parents, who were in moderately prosperous circumstances, intended him for the church, but the career of a priest was not to his liking, and he came to the United States when seventeen years old to seek his fortune.

Mr. Cockran's first employment was as a clerk in the department store of A. T. Stewart. This, too, was distasteful to him and he became a tutor in a private school in Rutgers Street. Later he went to Tuckages as principal of a Public School.

While teaching school, Mr. Cockran studied law. He was poor and could not then afford to buy the books he needed. During this period he made the acquaintance of Judge Abram R. Tappan, who took a fancy to the young Irishman and gave him access to his law library. Thus encouraged, Mr. Cockran worked the harder, teaching in the daytime and giving his nights to the study of law.

In 1876 he gave up teaching, was admitted to the bar and practiced for two years in Mount Vernon. He then moved to New York City and opened a modest law office on an upper floor of 178 Broadway.

### HE ENTERS POLITICS

After that Mr. Cockran's rise in his profession was rapid and he began to take an interest in politics. His eloquence was winning him friends among the politicians, the leaders of the Irving Hall Democracy, a faction opposed to Tammany, took him up and he attracted attention as spokesman of that organization at the Democratic State Convention at Albany in 1881. In the following year he was appointed Counsel to the Sheriff of New York County, a lucrative position.

John Kelly, then leader of Tammany, had watched Cockran's progress with interest and in 1883 invited him to join the Wigwam. Kelly had a high opinion of Cockran's ability and predicted a great future for him.

During his last period of service in Congress Mr. Cockran had been outspoken in his condemnation of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead law, which he characterized as "antimistic gone mad." He led an unsuccessful attempt to write a wet plank into the Democratic platform at the San Francisco convention.

Mr. Cockran was a devout Roman Catholic and one of the most prominent laymen of that church in this country. The late Pope Leo XII, considered Mr. Cockran a friend and granted him repeated audiences. He held degrees from St. Francis Xavier's College, Georgetown University, Manhattan College and St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Cockran was an outspoken opponent of divorce, which he characterized as "one of the worst blots upon our civilization. If we are to choose between divorce and polygamy, give us polygamy," he said at one time.

Mr. Cockran throughout his public career had been the friend of organized labor, but always held that employer and employe could not prosper separately and at the expense of each other. He opposed compulsory arbitrations, declaring it inconsistent with a condition of free labor.

Some of Mr. Cockran's most ardent admirers were accustomed to style him the "greatest orator of the age." Whether that is true or not, he was undeniably effective. With a big head set upon broad sturdy shoulders and of powerful physique, he had a commanding presence. His voice was clear and resonant, and possessed just a tinge of Irish brogue. Burke was his favorite orator; after dinner speaking he looked down upon as "vapid."

### DEFENDED TOM MOONEY

Although Mr. Cockran was best known as an orator, he was a lawyer of ability and distinction. In his early career he was counsel for the late Jacob Sharp, and more recently he defended Tom Mooney in the San Francisco bomb case.

Although thoroughly American, Mr. Cockran never forgot the land of his nativity and was always an advocate of Irish liberty. Many persons believed that it was largely

through his efforts that the late King Edward signed the Irish Land act, a great benefit to the people of Ireland, before his death twenty years ago.

### TRIBUTES OF PARTY LEADERS

Acting Mayor Hulbert—It was a great shock to the people of this city to learn today of the sudden death of Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, who for forty years has been a prominent figure in the life of this city and for the greater part of that time in the State and nation. He is known throughout the country for his distinguished forensic ability, and the splendor of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery and the boundless store of knowledge which he displayed was equalled by few Americans.

Judge Alfred J. Talley, of the Court of General Sessions—Bourke Cockran was the foremost orator of our times. I know of no other man who had such control of the magic and music of the spoken word and his power never waned. He was never more eloquent than two weeks ago when I heard him at the Catholic Club on Lincoln. He was a splendid gentleman of the highest probity and loftiest ideals. His death is indeed a loss to the country.

United States Senator elect Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey—He was a broad-minded man of democratic ideals who always used his talents in the cause of righteousness and justice. His loss is the loss of the entire country.

Albany, March 1.—Governor Smith was greatly shocked when news reached him today of the death of W. Bourke Cockran, whom he had known for many years and who on two occasions had eulogized the Governor as sponsor for his nomination.

The first occasion was the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco in 1920 when he placed Mr. Smith in nomination for President, and the second the Democratic State Convention in Syracuse last year when he seconded his nomination for Governor.

"His passing from this life removes one of America's great men," said the Governor. "The history of his life reads like a romance built upon early struggle and latter day success. He was a forceful and vigorous character and by sheer ability he fought his way from the humble schoolroom in which he taught on the lower east side of Manhattan to a position of prominence in the greatest nation in the world."

"His death is a distinct loss to the country, and one beyond measure to his personal friends, a distinction I enjoyed during his lifetime, because those fortunate enough to count him as such, knew the warmth of his friendship and the strength of his loyalty and devotion."

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—Governor Silzer tonight commenting on the death of Representative Cockran, said:

"He was an American in the truest and best sense. He had great faith in the people and they in him. Both were right. I join with the people of the United States in mourning our loss, and in extending the deepest sympathy to Mrs. Cockran."

### THE FUNERAL

National, State and municipal officers, as well as thousands of admirers outside of officialdom, paid their last tributes of respect yesterday at the funeral of Representative W. Bourke Cockran, which crowded every inch of space in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Inspector Thomas McDonald and 100 policemen exerted all their physical and mental power to keep the crowd that collected outside the church in order. Many attempted to enter, but were informed that was impossible. They lined the sidewalks—ten deep in some places—for two blocks on either side of the church.

In his eulogy the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of America, spoke of Mr. Cockran's prominence not only in the political and social life of the country, but the religious life as well.

Besides Governors Smith and Pinchot, the honorary pallbearers were Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, former Senator T. E. Burton of Ohio, Judge Martin T. Manton, Martin Keogh, Jr., Nicholas Brady, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Daniel Riordan.

The Congressional Committee which accompanied the body from Washington for the funeral included Senators Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder of New York; Representatives L. W. Mott, J. J. Connelly, Isaac Siegel, W. B. Oliver, C. J. Sullivan, F. H. Dale, Meyer London, J. F. Carew, James C. McLoughlin, A. J. Griffin, J. M. Mead, W. A. Oldfield and W. M. Chandler.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Ponce de Leon the veteran Catholic Explorer reached Florida on Easter Sunday, 1513. The Spanish name for Easter Sunday is Pascua Florida, hence the name given to the land by Ponce de Leon.

The celebrated bells of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, will hereafter be rung by electricity. Workmen have already begun installing the electrical apparatus and the task will be completed in a few days.

London, Feb. 21.—The opening of a new Catholic college by the Archbishop of Cardiff, at the North Wales resort of Aberystwyth, is yet another sign of the remarkable progress which the Catholic Church is making in Wales.

Washington, March 2.—A prominent Washington woman who desires that her name be withheld from publication has donated \$50,000 to the Georgetown University Hospital. The gift was made through the Georgetown Endowment Association.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Richard Montgomery Tobin of San Francisco, a member of one of California's oldest Catholic families, has been nominated by President Harding as American Minister to the Netherlands, according to an announcement made here.

Archibald Chekralla Khouri of Tyre, Syria, will come to New York soon to visit Maronite Roman Catholics, having been delegated to do so by the Patriarch of Antioch. He will visit all cities in the United States where there are adherents of the Maronite rite. This will be his second visit.

Mrs. Mae Ella Nolan, widow of the late Representative John I. Nolan, whom she succeeded in Congress, has been appointed a member of the House Committee on Labor of which her late husband was chairman. Mrs. Nolan has announced her intention to devote her efforts to legislation in behalf of women and children.

The Very Rev. Dr. Thomas Dowling, O. S. F. C., noted Irish priest who was instrumental in settling no less than three hundred labor disputes in that country within a period of three years and who is reputed to have come as close as any man to bring about conciliation between rival forces in Ireland, has arrived in San Francisco and will have charge of the Capuchin mission band in California.

A movement to purchase a large building for a "Missionary Home" at Vichy, France, the famous French watering place, has been started at the instigation of Father Wathe, and a large group has already been formed to carry out the work, the chief object of which is to provide a home where worn-out missionaries may be restored to health and enabled to carry on their apostolate.

A recent Sunday saw the inauguration of the new Catholic outpost at Arnold, Nottingham, when Mass was celebrated in the Co-operative Hall by Father Henson, secretary to his Lordship the Bishop of Nottingham. The congregation numbered sixty-nine. Considering that this was the first time that Mass has been said in Arnold since the "Reformation," such an attendance augurs well for prospects of future progress here.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Plans for the first annual meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, which is expected by its sponsors to develop in coming years into an annual Catholic Social week that will parallel the great Catholic social conferences held in many countries of continental Europe, were revealed here this week by Professor David A. McCabe, president of the Conference.

Olympia, Wash., Mar. 5.—A bill to allow students in State schools credits for Bible courses taken outside the schools has been passed by the Washington State Senate by a vote of 29 to 12. Senator Myers, in proposing the bill, declared it was the opening wedge to the introduction of the reading of the Bible in the Public School, and asserted his belief in a clear cleavage between religion and secular education. The sponsors of the measure declared that it was merely aimed to encourage the reading and study of the Bible outside school hours.

El Paso, March 5.—The Ku Klux Klan received a decided set back in the municipal election last week, when a ticket headed by Senator R. M. Dudley as candidate for mayor, was overwhelmingly victorious at the polls. The Dudley ticket, which was opposed by a full Klan ticket, made its fight on an anti-Klan basis. Senator Dudley taking for his slogan the words of the late President Theodore Roosevelt that "this country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in." Leading professional and business men backed Senator Dudley at the polls.