THE CATHOLIO RECORD N. London, Cont and

are fully an beriese to research and transact all other bearing a contract of the bottom of the partial of the

IRELAND'S CASE.

We often hear it saked by the opposite of Ireland's demand for Tenan a crime to be a landleed !" and as it is, of course, expected that a negative answer must be returned to these questions, the inference is drawn that the Irish domand for tonant right is unreasonable and unjust. It is entirely everlocked by such enquirers that the position of the Irish tenants is quite different from that of tenants in other countries, as in England

the Irish Nationalist party, and none of the Irish Nationalists desire to rob the the Irish Nationalists desire to rob the landlords of their proprietership. It is certainly far from being the desire of such men as William O'Brien, or Lord Mayor Sullivan to aid in a scheme of rapine or plunder, and it is not for the attainment of such a purpose that they are ready to suffer in their country's cause. It is not for such a purpose that the honored pre-lates of the Catholi c Church in Ireland, Mke De. Croke, and De. Walsh, or such vocating the cause of the Islah people. But this they do maintain, that the land should fructify for the benefit of the people of the country, and that Legislation should so fix the relations between landlord and tenant that the people of the coun.

Try may derive their living from the land. Ownership of land as a social right, arises from the necessity of such ownership in order that the land should be used to advantage. As Blackstone says : "The earth would not produce her fruits in sufficient quantities without tillage, but who would be at the pains of tilling it, if another might watch the opportunity to seize upon and enjoy the product of his indus-

This very reasoning of the eminent jurist, proves that the laws of the country should be such as to protect the producers in the enjoyment of that which they produce. A government possesses a high dominion over the land, to adjust the relations between the proprietor and the tiller of the soil, so that the latter may have the benefit of his labor, and it may have the benefit of his labor, and it is the neglect of the English government to do this for the tenantry of Ireland that to do this for the tenantry of Ireland that the slave system of the South the slaves which men have established for the pre- which alone has succeeded in gaining just. Legislation should be such as to secure to the tenantry their right to live on the soil of their country and to profit by the fruits of their own labor. St. mas of Aquin, the great theologian of the Catholic Church, states that the private ownership of land arises out of human agreement; and that this ewnership is just, because "the will of men can make that just which is not contrary to natural justice, and such ordinances are positive w. But if there be in such ordinances anything contrary to the law of nature, the will of men cannot make it just."

It follows, the refore, that independently of the manner in which the landlords of Ireland acquired, in the first place, their proprietorship, this proprietorship should be exercised in accordance with the natural law which gives to the people of the country a right to live upon the fruits of the soil, and an inalienable right also to the products of their own industry in buildings, and the improvement made upon their lands. The legislation which does not give to the people of the country these natural rights, but hands them over to the landlords, is, therefore, unjust, and in this manner English legislation has always dealt unjustly with the Irish

people.

Under the ancient laws of Ireland, the land belonged to the clan, and every freeman became proprietor of as much land as was necessary for his subsistence, but so far back as the days of the Norman conquest, in 1170 and 1171, the English conquerors claimed to be owners and lords of the soil of Leinster. From that time it was the plan of the invaders to root out the Irish, and to make Ireland a home for the surplus population of England. Thus originated a contest between the native population and the invaders which had varied success down to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Henry VIII. Mary and Elizabeth, all labored with the same object in view, and the land was given by wholesale to English favorites of these sovereigns. The poet Spenser acres of the best land in Cork ; Sir Walter

Under Cromwell nearly eight milli area were conficented: and besides th lirest acts of conficention, by the pe-awa millions of seres were taken for tants for no other reason than that the former were faithful to their God. Thus to the land of Ireland almost entirely owned by a small number of owners who owned by a small number of owners who have absolute power over it. The land-lord is not now a trustee for the community, as he was under the old Irish law, but he is absolute owner. The natural consequence is that the tenants are subjected to the harshest treatment conseivable. Two thousand men own more than half the country. The iniquity does not consist merely in this that land is owned, but that the land tenura, established in oppression, ignores entirely the right of the tenants, the natives of the soil, to live and to enjoy the fruits of their own hard labor. The principle of othics whereby "the right to live" belongs to man will be found explained in another column, wherein an extract from an article by His Eminence Cardinal Manning is referred to. This principle would be applicable to

Eminence Cardinal Manning is referred to. This principle would be applicable to Ireland as a nation even independently of the unjust and tyrannical manner in which the possession of the land was obtained, and it is recognised in every country in the world that the distribution of the land, and the nature of land tenure is a process subject of legislation. In every country, except Ireland, the tenure is such as to acknowledge the right of the people to live. In Ireland, owing to the manuer in which the land became the possession of a few, the enormity of the present system becomes more galling, and it is the duty of the Government to grapple with it, and to repair the injury which has been perpetrated on the population by seven centuries of misrule.

Besides all this, the landlerds of Ire-

land are for the most part absentees. Between five and six millions of acres are wned by landlords who never see the country from which they are drawing the life's blood in the shape of £10,000,000 produced it. No wonder that the people of Ireland are impoverished. Next: out of about 700,000 tenants, 550, 000 are tenants at will, liable to be ejected from their homes at the landlord's caprice, and then whatever improvements they have made become the landlord's property. The scenes which have occurred at these evictions have been often described in our columns : suffice it to say that they are conducted with the greatest brutality, and the tenantry the direct relations of the intelligent evisted by hundreds, are left to starve and creature to his Creator, while the rights of Irish tenantry have none. The scenes rights of man override the laws of men, have authorized their tyranny. To all this we must add that the rents are far bove the value of the land, exceeding t in some cases as much as 250 per cent. These are some of the hardships unde which Ireland suffers, and it is only when she shall have their settlement in her own hand that a remedy can be applied. This is the reason for her demand for Home Rule.

# BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

On Friday, the 13th inst., Mr. Wilfred Blunt was deprived of his overcoat by the prison officials. Thereupon, flinging his prison garb aside, he demanded his own suit, and on being refused, gathered his blanket around him, and in this dress paced his cell during the remainder of the evening. On Saturday he remained in bed.

Mr. Blunt told the visiting justices that Mr. Balfour in a recent interview had told him that it was his intention to imprison six of the physically weakest Parnellites who would be unable to survive six months in prison. The justices refused to receive a written declaration, but advised that the prisoner be removed to a better room, and that his overcoat be restored, and that he be supplied with writing materials.

Mr. Blunt declares that he is being personally persecuted. He adds that while Mr. Balfour spoke of imprisoning the siz Parnellites he added: "I shall be sorry for Mr. Dillon, as he has some good about him. He will be sentenced for six months, and as he is in bac health he will die in prison." Mr. Blunt

le bim. Mr. Blunt ac

pidity and cruelty cannot but meet the sternest condemnation of Parliament if there be in that body the least spark of chivalry and love of fair play. This deliberate attempt to lease a the number of his opponents in Parliament by "mur der meet foul" is scarcely equalled by any acts which are read of in Russian or Turkish annals, or in English history of the deep of King John or Richard III.

Turkish annals, or in English history of the days of King John or Richard III.

There is great excitement among the people in consequence of Mr. Blunt's ill-treatment. A band attempted to seromade him, but was prevented from doing so by the police. A riot is feared.

In furtherance of the purposes of Mr. Balfour, it is positively stated that as soon as Mr. O'Brien's term of imprisonment will be at an end, he will be agreeted again on a new charge.

arrested again on a new charge.

Mr. Blunt is a descendant of the Sir
Walter Blunt whom Shakespeare has
rendered immortal in the celebrated

A gallant knight he was, his name was

# THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The London Times has taken the trov ble to send a cable despatch stating that Cardinal Manning has devoted three pages of an article in the Formightly to a demonstration that the recognition of the right of property involves and rests on the admission of the right to live. The exact words of his Eminence are reported to be, in one part of the article, "I answer that the obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the foed necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has ne law, and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread."

At this doctrine the Times seems to b George doctrine which "has been con- short of such reduction as would bring demned by Archbishop Corrigan," It is needless to say that Archbishop Corrigan has not condemned this doctrine, which is theologians. It is only the Irish landlords, and those who, for their interests, would bend the natural law to their ideas, that maintain the rights of property enacted at Bodyke, Glensharrold, Luga-because they are ordinances of God. Curran, having but recently occurred, are Hence though it be a surprise to the Times that his Eminence has uttered this dochave moved the world to pity for the trine, it will not be matter of surprise at oppressed tenantry, and indignation all to those who are acquainted with the against the oppressor and the laws which teaching of true ethics. This teaching is not at all identical with Mr. George's theory, which denies the right of private property in land altogether. It is in extreme necessity, that is to say, when a person is in the danger of his life, that these rights of private proprietorship must yield to the natural rights to live which each man possesses, and then the person who is in the necessity must only make use of such private property as is necessary for his preservation. Such is the doctrine of St. Thomas:

"A man in extreme necesity can take either openly or secretly that which belongs to others without the guilt of theft,"

The reason for this is thus given by the same authority :

same authority:

"Human laws cannot derogate from the natural law, or the law instituted by God. But by the natural order instituted by divine Providence, inferior beings are ordained for the relief of the necessities of men. Therefore, the distribution and proprietorship of things arising out of human law do not impede the right of relief of man's necessity out of these things. Therefore, they who have superabundance ought by natural law to give to the support of the poor . . . but if the necessity be evident and urgent that relief is required out of things at hand for immediate necessity, (for example when the danger is imminent, and there is no other means of relief,) it is lawful for any other means of relief,) it is lawful for any one to relieve his necessity from the property of another . . . and to do this is not theft or robbery." (Question 314 2 of 2ud part).

31; 2 of 2nd part).

This applies, however, only to the case where there is danger of death. Wherefore Pope Innocent XI. condemned the doctrine that it is permitted to take the property of another in great as well as

entreme necessity.

The expression of His Eminence Car-

common safety of men, and have for this purpose the force of law: but the legisle-ter does not forces all the cases which will occur, wherefore he makes the law according to what will meet frequently happen, with the intention of scenring the public welfare. If, therefore, it happens that the observance of the law would be injurious to the public welfare, it is not to be observed." Quest, 96, first of second mark.

course, of obligation in consedence. At the end of this question occurs the senti-ment quoted by His Eminence. After stating that when these circumstances

ctating that when these circumstances occur, recourse should be had to the lawful authority, if possible, he adds:

"But if the danger be sudden, not permitting the delay of recourse to the superior authority, the necessity extrins with it the dispensation (of the law) for necessity is not subject to '(human) law."

From this statement of the Angelia Doctor's teaching, it will be seen how different it is from the anarchical teaching of Heavy George, who has made all land

of Henry George, who has made all land proprietorship a robbery.

The doctrine, that extreme necessity lessens the fault, or even takes it away, is borne out by the words of holy Scripture; for we read in Prov. vi, 30: "The fault is not so great when a words." not so great when a man bath stolen; for he stealeth to fill his hungry soul." The

he stealeth to fill his hungry soul." The Protestant version has here: "Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry."

Cardinal Manning adds, according to the Times' despatch, "that in the reign of Queen Etizabeth this natural right was over and over again recognized and enforced by Statute." It has been stated that judicial decisions have refused to asknowledge this right but the queetle. wledge this right, but the questien is not here what the human law, but wha the Divine law ordains.

### THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AND THE LAND COMMISSION.

The action of the Land Comm

in lowering the judicial rents has no oury an d Mr. Goschen had declare heir intention of not revising th udicial rents at all. Consequently the reduction of the rents at present made by the Land Commission, amounting to from ten to twelve and a half per cent., gives great dissatisfaction to the land iffe's blood in the shape of £10,000,000 horrified, for he declares that the words annually; or if some of them do see it, it is only on a flying trip. The money they derive from the hard labor of their tenantry; pet it derive from the hard labor of their tenantry is spent out of the country which the rents within a reasonable amount The agricultural depression is so grea in fact well known to all Catholic twenty five per cent. on judicial rents would meet the requirements of the public, and if this abatement had been made, it would undoubtedly have been accepted by the tenantry for the sake in land to be superior to the natural right of peace. The concession has therefore of man to life. This right arises from not given satisfaction either to the landlords or the tenants. As a consedemands; and it is even to the Plan of Campaign that the present concession has been made. The tenantry are thus made to see the potency of the Plan, and they are not likely to abandon it as long as their just demands are not recognised. Their war with the landlords will therefore still continue as resolutely as it has been conducted in the past. It was in the first place adopted because the Gov-ernment declared positively that they would make no concession to the demands of the people. Lord Salisbury declared in the House of Lords in August, 1886 : "We do not contemplate any revision of judicial reuts. We do not think it would be honest, in the first place; and we think it would be exceedingly; inexpedi-

> that by the Pian of Campaign they could gain the rights which were refused by the landlords, backed by the Government, that the latter yielded so much: and now the tenantry will not be satisfied with so insufficient a yielding to their demands.

While a satisfactory concession to

warned Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien of Balfour's intentions concerning them, also in accordance with St. Thomas, who and it is in consequence of his warnings states that "human laws are made for the all. The consequence will be that the

ion of Campaign still, as the only mod y which they can gain that redress hich Acts of Parliament possistents

The Plan of Campaign has, du that they will abandon a mode by which they have proved that they can obtain justice, for the sake of a Land Act which justice, for the sake of a Land Act which falls so far short of their necessities. The want of confidence in the decisions of the Land Commission is made evident by resolutions of the National League throughout Ireland. Everywhere the League meetings have declared the Commissioners' reductions to be insufficient, and the Mitchelstown Board of Countilians has pessed a resolution Guardians has passed a resolution declaring that it has no confidence in the Land Commission. This is but the reflex of the opinion of the people throughout the land,

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Manitoba government resigned on the 16th, and Governor Aikins has sent for Mr. Greenway, leader of the opposition. That gentleman repaired to the Government House, and was called upon to take hold of the reins of govern-

the members of the Wentworth bar entertained Judge McMahon at dinner at the Hamilton club. Mr. Edward Martin, Q. C., presided, and Mr. John Orerar, Q. C., was vice-chairman. The toast of his Lordship's health was elo-quently responded to by Judge McMa-

A conflict occurred at Gweedore Saturday between peasants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was tabbed with a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other persons more or less seriously injured. Two arrests were made. The people are incensed at the pellos for making seizures while the tenants are in bed.

At Skibbereen yesterday, Bishop Ross preached a sermon in which he vehemently denounced the Coercion Act. He said that the time would come when no half measures would suffice, and that rell, Mayor O'Mullin and Aldermen Lyons and O'Brien. At the close resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Home Rule movement. lutions were unanimously adopted en-dorsing the Home Rule movement. Archbishop O'Brien was unable to regret very much that circumstances prevent me from attending the meeting to-night at the Academy of Music, at which Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde is to address the audience. I need scarcely say that my heartiest sympathy is with you, and that the odious tyranny now practised in Ireland, clothed though it may be in Act of Parliament, is deserving of the contempt and determined opposition of all lovers of freedom. For brutal savagery the scenes now taking place in Irish gaols find no parallel in the history of any civilised nation. To help fight coercion I enclose a cheque that grave dissension exists among members of the Cabinet, and the

a thoughtful and timely article concerning the trouble with the Crofters in Scotland. The strictures of our contemporary may with justice be applied with even greater force to that same class of people in Ireland is whose behalf the cowardly and blood-thirsty Balfour is now waging relentless war on a peaceable people. Our contemporary of Toronto sums up his argument as follows: "The root evil and iniquity, however, of the whole system has been the complete and utterly abject state of dependence upon the landed proprietors and their factors in which these poor people have been kept for ages. Woe betide the poor wretch that managed to get into the evil graces of the lord of the soil, or of his uncorupulous factotum! He had no alternative but to flee the country, or to grovel in the dust in absolute and most deplorable degradation. If he managed to turn away the wrath of the local god by his own disgrace, or by his wife's or his daughter's dishenor, he might think him-self fortunate. We say this, for there have been Lord Leitrims in Scotland as

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRLE QUESTION.

Thomas Sexice, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin, is slowly improving after a severe attack of typhoid sever.

The Dublin Corporation has conferred the freedom of the sity upon Lord Ripon and Mr. John Moriey.

Mr. Parsoil has returned to England, having been for some time at his estate at Avondale.

At the opening of Parliament it is expected that there will be a general attack on Mr. Balfour's administration.

It is stated that the district inspecter holds a warrant fer Mr. O'Brien, on which he will be again arrested as soon as he is released from prison.

The demonstration in honour of extend Mayor Bullivan and Mr. O'Brien on their release from prison and return to London will be organized on a great soale.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt belong an account.

welcoming Mesers. O'Brien and Sullive includes a programme nearly a wellong. The Liberal caucus is arrangis for meetings, dinners and receptions all kinds in Caester, Manchester, Lee and many other large towns before the arrival in London, where the demonstration will be on an enormous scale.

The Dublin Express (Conservative states that measures will be offered Parliament to deprive electors of the power to return persons to Parliam who have been convicted of certicities. This is evidently aimed at free election of Nationalists whose critare no other than the exercise of liber of free speech in the decision of politiquestions.

A conflict occurred at Gweedore Satur

ence was at hand.

Professor McNeil, M. P., speaking at Stratford, England, the other day stated that he, the son of a Protestant clergyman, represents the most Catholic constituency in the Empire, by a mejority of four thousand over his Liberal Unionist opponent, who is a Catholic of high standing. This does not agree very well with the statement of some people that the Irish Catholics would oppress the Protestant minority if they obtained Home Rule,

Dr. Tanner M. P. hes harmonic that

Rule.

Dr. Tanner, M. P., bas, by undertaking the sale himself, given an impetus to the sale of the Cork *Herald*, which the Government are endeavoring to suppress, and whose editor, Mr. Hooper, M. P., is in

prison.
A reporter of the Freeman's Journal has had an interview with Mr. Parnell Mr. Parnell believes there is no doubt Government party crisis may occur at any time next session oversome English question. He urges the Parnellites and Radicals to facilitate Government business and thus avoid the charge of obstruction. He says the Liberal Unionists are certain to separate on English matters. Mr. Parnel says the recent reductions of rent made by the Land Commission are not half what the tenants of Ireland are entitled to and wress the party to take such what the tenants of reland are entitled to, and urges the party to take such action as will oblige the sub-commis-sioners to re-examine the whole ques-tion. He expresses the belief that the Nationalists will gain three members in Ulster at the next Parliamentary elec-

Ulster at the next Parliamentary election.

Archbishop Knoz, Primate of the Church of Ireland, has written to Professor Galbraith, stating that his membership of the Finance Committee of the Church, a representative body owning land as church trustees, is not compatible with his membership of the National League, which instigates tenants to resist the legitimate claims of landlords. The Primate refers to the valuable services rendered to the church by Professor Galbraith in its hour of need. Professor Galbraith, replying, says he joined the league for conscience's sake, to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland. He is unable to see why his connection with the league should unfit him for service on the finance committee of the church. He will retire if his resignation is publicly

while a satisfactory concession to them would have been like extending the clive branch of peace, the present at post of the consequence will only lead to greater firmness on the part of the tenantry in adhering to the Plan of Campaign, which has already proved so powerful an instrument in their hands.

The tenantry are more than ever convinced that it is only by their own firmness, and not by measures of the Government that they will secure redress.

Mr. Parnell foresaw the insufficiency of the present Act, and warned the Government that the clauses introduced by the Lords would ruin it as an act of redress, and most of the landlords were on the point of yielding the reductions which were demanded by their tenants under the Plan of Campaign. This was the case on the estates of Lord Hartington's father, where but a few weeks ago a reduction of 35 per cont. was made and accopted by the tenants: but the present Act would not affect this case at all. The consequence will be that the

Bishop Dowling's Visit to

JAW 21, 1908

We regret that through mention of Blebep Dow Downeyville has not appear an earlier date. His Lo panied by Father Kelity an pastor, Father Connelly, a the evening of the 9th Dewre escorted by a train of a mile long. The whole had turned out to gree After all had assembled committee of the parishic ward and presented His the following address, washy read by Mr. H. Mathe THE ADDRESS His Lordship Thomas D. D., Bishop of Peterbo My Lone Bishor,—On sion of your first episcop members of the congretantly thus afforded us, o ear warment congretation

appointment to the exa-bishop and pastoral guard. It is with most eincer-pleasure that we also to welcome for a dignitary which is ever present in Irish Roman Catholic Bor what, my Lord, is a heart of every Irish Cr. Soggarth Aroon and that was first implanted in glorious and immortal Supportabable faith for wand priests have suffered priests have amperiabable faith for wa and priests have suffered his forefathers bled. Put dawn of a brighter futur surely breaking, and we generation shall see the

generation shall see the in its effulgent beauty at of peace and harmony owho inhabit that emeraplace of the scholar, the saint and the martyr.

That you are eminent Lord, for the sacred tru your fatherly care, we hanny in your scholarly areadinese with voice and ing the best interests of institutions, and your abof the See of Hamilton terrignum consequent of the late lamented Bishop further testimony necessible found wanting. The you have already evince tration of our episcopa the many expressions of regard, and welcome eximal contents of the saint series of

We are fully sensible grave and arduous natur duties which our holy m requires of you, and of es to be overcome in the in everything connectereligion, we have every shall be our constant loving Saviour who she His precious blood on the will in His infinite go you with every grace a sary to the faithful fulfi ations which the respondent

Almighty God, in t Almighty God, in the wisdom, ordeins all this And while we hasten to ship of our steadfast learning humble obedience cannot permit the occa out giving expression t predecessor, Bishop Jatenderness, his amiab his affability to all, irre creed, will not be for my Lord, you will per the hope that our Digrant Your Lordahip of health and strength us in those paths of vi Heaven and that crow awaits us all, if we bu inisters.

Before soliciting you like to bear

Before soliciting your manner in which parish are conducted. this and the true copervades the people, justly and proudly referred who have the conducted of the conducted precints of the clead a life mo God and more be souls. We cannot appear to the contract of the the great veneration veneration veneration beloved pastor, Fatle careful instruction, reuntiring efforts to min has united us in that which time cannot

In conclusion, then Your Lordship's bless tion which we have t nt. Signed on behalf of WILLIAM LEHANE,

PATRICK MEEHAN, DENNIS DONOGEUE Dennis Donoghum.
Dennis Donoghum.
His Lordship in
people very cordially
things they had said
time assuring them the
ing praiseworthy in his
he had done or cou
God alone. He exp
the great responsibility
bishop, pointing out
of one soul for which
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