

Colonist Excursions... SEEEKERS' ROUND TRIP... TICKETS TO Western... United States... April 15th, 1910...

Western Canada... SEEEKERS' ROUND TRIP... TICKETS TO Western... United States... April 15th, 1910...

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ADIAN PACIFIC... SEEEKERS' ROUND TRIP... TICKETS TO Western... United States... April 15th, 1910...

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CHAS. MURPHY... Secretary of State... KEARNEY... for applicants.

# The Globe and Witness

Vol. LIX., No. 49

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910

PRICE, FIVE CENT

## LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

### Outlook of English Politics Uncertain Avers T. P. O'Connor.

The following views of T. P. O'Connor in the New York Times upon the English political outlook are significant and well worthy of close perusal:  
Until Parliament meets nobody can forecast the future of the struggle between the two houses. The chief discussion in the journals is on the proposed alteration of the coronation oath. All sane opinion accepts the desirability of sparing the King the humiliation of insulting his twelve million Catholic subjects, but enough rabid Protestantism is left to show that the opinion is not unanimous, and that a Ministerial measure cannot pass without some opposition in Parliament.  
On the other hand, a bill dealing with an appropriation for the new King will probably meet with less opposition than on the previous occasion, everybody being anxious to spare him unnecessary worry at the beginning of his reign.  
When things become normal the Liberal programme will not show any change in the main purpose or tactics, but there may be a change of dates. Lord Rosebery announces that he will persist with a proposal to reform the House of Lords, and the proposals augmenting instead of curtailing the powers of the Lords will force the fight once more. The real point at issue, then, will be whether the general election should come this autumn or next January.  
The Irish, Laborites and Radicals will press for the earlier date. Much will depend on the length of time occupied by the coronation and the new budget and other measures of the Government.

### THE STRIFE IN IRELAND.

In Ireland the hideous strife begotten by William O'Brien caused another riot in the corner of Ireland where he still holds sway. Last week's reception of Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Devlin, far exceeding anything in Cork since Parnell's reception thirty years ago, proves conclusively that in Cork O'Brienism is dead. Another election will drive him from that city and Healy from Louth and reduce the factionists to some three or four quiet and negligible places. Nearly every Catholic Bishop and priest confirms the universal opinion that Mr. Redmond's party is stronger to-day than at any hour since the Parnell split.

The world of business has made its first move toward normal life. The shopkeepers and hotelkeepers wait at home and abroad, however, over the impending destruction of the profits of such a big season as the late King had planned and would have initiated. The concession as to the shortening of the period of mourning shows the sensitiveness of the new King to all movements of public opinion. If the world of society and politics remain still in the same quiescence, it is largely because the leaders in both have left London and are taking the vacation interrupted by the King's death. The further postponement of the reassembling of Parliament till June 8 renders any discussion of politics at close quarters impossible. The interval is occupied by speeches of the minor politicians, mainly dealing with various forms of compromise in the struggle between the Ministry and the House of Lords, but these suggestions, coming entirely from the Tories, do not offer any proposal which the Liberals could accept. All the Tory proposals for a reform of the House of Lords would preserve the privileges of the Lords. Even financial control is still vehemently advocated by Lord Salisbury, but he is too crusted a Tory to speak for anybody but himself.  
A more hopeful suggestion comes from Sir Alfred Cripps, a great Tory lawyer. Sir Alfred practically abandons the claim of financial control by the Lords, but suggests that legislative deadlocks be referred to conferences. He meets the difficulty of the inequality of the Liberals and Tories in the Lords by proposing such representation at such conferences as would give the Liberals some equality.  
But while such proposals indicate a growing tendency on the part of the Tories to abandon an irreconcilable position, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour remain obstinately silent and the Liberal leaders remain also unpledged.

### THE NEW KING'S OPINIONS.

The new King has passed as a Tory largely because he spoke so frequently of drawing the colonies and the mother country together, and our protectionists proclaim protection as the only means of accomplishing that purpose. He also lacks a good deal of the popular fibre which made the late King so typical an Englishman and there-

## HEROISM HONORED

### Brave Deed of Dollard and Companions Recalled in Sunday's Celebration.

On Sunday afternoon last a very impressive ceremony was witnessed in Place d'Armes Square, where, a vast assemblage had foregathered to commemorate the heroism of Dollard and his seventeen companions. A platform had been erected and among those occupying seats were: Archbishop Bruchesi, Abbe Troie, Abbe Melancon, Hon. Jerome Decarie, Messrs. Henri Bourassa, J. J. Beauchamp, representing St. Jean Baptiste Society, J. B. Legace, chairman of the Committee, Philippe Hebert, W. D. Lighthall, Ald. Lamoureux, acting mayor; Ald. Dandurand, representing the City Council, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, K.C., representing St. Patrick's Society.  
Archbishop Bruchesi spoke first. He read from the records of Notre Dame telling of the heroic act of Dollard and his companions. These men, severing all family ties, went out in defence of their country and religion. Although the commemoration of this event was late, said His Grace, it was sincere. The descendants of the founders of Ville Marie owed much to Dollard and his band who delivered up their lives on the altar of their church and country. The bas-relief on the statue in Place d'Armes Square was a tribute to the heroes, but this was not enough, and the next school building erected here should bear the name of Dollard. This would be a fitting tribute and a vivid reminder to the scholars of the heroic work of the man. The young people of the city might collect a sufficient quantity of money to pay for the construction of a monument to Dollard.  
In drawing the lesson to be learned from Dollard's sacrifice, His Grace said that even now, as in those days, the enemies of the church and country appeared, and should still be met as those opposed by Dollard two and one half centuries ago.

### QUEEN A TYPICAL ENGLISHWOMAN.

He also has lived a very domesticated life. Although not long married, he already has a large family, and he spends most of his evenings with his wife. She is a typical Englishwoman, very fond of her children and of her home, of rather stout proportions, very simple, and very strict, full of common sense, and is said to have immense influence over her husband.  
I don't believe much in the stories of the new King's Toryism. He had an excellent political education. His training, indeed, in that respect was much better than his father's. Queen Victoria belonged to the old generation in English life, which did not permit any great intimacy between parents and children, and I have heard that Edward almost up to the time he came to the throne was excluded from all the inner knowledge of what was going on and still more excluded from the exercise of any political power.  
But he, being a modern man, treated his son quite differently. They were companions and friends, and doubtless the Prince learned a great deal from his father's lips and the knowledge of all English life. The whole family, too, has the tradition for generations, if not centuries, of the constitutional duties and limitations of the royal position, and the new King will do the right thing when the time comes.  
But for the moment he, like everybody else, is under the overwhelming influence of the outbursts of real and genuine sorrow which gathered around his father's grave. The politicians are in the same position; and beyond doubt the death of the King has produced considerable modifications in all the plans of politicians.

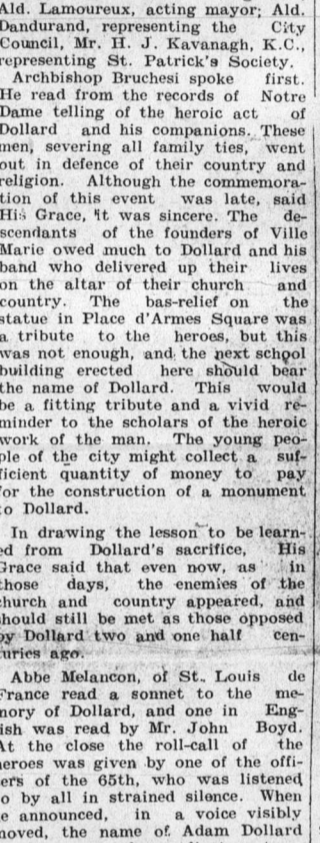
### How New York Physician Cures Tippling.

One of the newest methods of curing the habit of tippling has been invented by a New York physician, who has found that it so far has met with success among the patients who have tried it.  
"I tell them," he said, "whenever the desire for a drink gets strong to eat an orange. It is just about as easy nowadays as it is to get a cocktail and there are very few parts of the city in which they will not find it possible to get the fruit at short notice.  
"My patients who have tried this remedy tell me that it worked very well. One of the scientific grounds for its existence is the aversion that most regular drinkers feel for fruit. When the prospect of an orange instead of a drink suggests itself to them they decide they would rather do without either than eat an orange. To those who are not so opposed to fruit there is a certain refreshment in the taste of an orange and if the patient really is trying to quit drinking there is a certain compensation for him in the fruit."

## FETE DIEU AT ST. PATRICK'S.

### Handsome Repository Erected in Gardens of Sacred Heart Convent.

Favored with most delightful weather, the greater number of city parishes had processions throughout their districts on Sunday last. The most imposing were those of St. Patrick's, Infant Jesus and St. Peter parishes. That of St. Patrick's was carried out with the usual éclat which marks all its ceremonies. The presbytery, church and grounds and St. Bridget's Home were particularly well decorated, also the Sacred Heart convent, in



SCENE IN GARDEN OF SACRED HEART CONVENT.

## The Late King at the Vatican.

Very different, indeed, is the account of the late King Edward's visits to the Vatican from the cheap notoriety given to the attempted audience of ex-President Roosevelt. The King was first of all a gentleman and as such he understood the law of etiquette and readily conformed to it as noted in the following by H. L. Berman in the Chicago 'New World':  
King Edward was twice a welcome visitor to the Vatican. In 1859, when only seventeen years of age, he—as the 'Times' puts it—'travelled to Rome, where he made some study of the mirabilia urbis Rome, and visited the Pope—the first English prince, if we are to except the later Stuarts, who had been received at the Vatican for some centuries.' His host then was the illustrious Pontiff, Pius IX., who was in full possession of the inalienable sovereign rights of the successors of St. Peter, and the young prince's reception in the Eternal City was, therefore, one full worthy not only of the dynasty which he represented, but of the still more ancient and holy one by the head of which he was received. More than forty years later, shortly after his coronation and immediately previous to his first state visit to this country, King Edward was again a welcome guest at the Vatican, this time being received by Leo XIII. The Daily Telegraph recalling this incident, says: "The meeting of the aged Pontiff and the recently-crowned monarch made a very remarkable historical picture, which left a deep impression on the minds of all who witnessed it. His Majesty, who was accompanied by Mr. (now Sir) Charles Hardinge, General Sir Stanley Clarke, and Admiral Lambton, was received in the private ante-room the frail but dignified figure of the Pope advancing to meet him as he crossed the threshold. After an exchange of compliments, the spiritual and temporal rulers withdrew to His Holiness' own apartments, where they remained closeted together for nearly half an hour. The members of the King's suite were then summoned in turn and introduced individually to the Pope, who rose from his chair and shook hands with each of them. The Holy Father then addressed a few words to them collectively, repeat-

## Pastoral Letter Anent Confiscation of Lourdes.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Tarbes, Mgr. Schoepfer, in whose diocese the famous town of Lourdes is situated, has just issued a pastoral letter denouncing to the Catholics of the world the definite seizure of the Grotto of Lourdes and the sanctuaries attached to it. Mgr. Schoepfer enters his solemn protest against this sacrilegious crime.  
In an able pastoral Mgr. Schoepfer thus announces the awful act of spoliation:  
"Alas! The storm which has long been gathering around Lourdes has at length burst. Our sanctuaries with their annexes have been brutally taken away from the Bishop of Tarbes, who, in the name of the Catholic Church and our Holy Father the Pope, is their lawful proprietor. The iniquitous work which has long been in contemplation and for which the Government was secretly preparing has at length been consummated."  
The Bishop, after giving expression to his great sorrow at this new act of spoliation, recalls what he said four years ago at the time that the inventory of Lourdes was taken:  
"I wrote at that time that the Bishopric of Tarbes, as far as regards what constitutes the property and the revenues of Lourdes are concerned, has not and never has been indebted in the least or in any manner to the liberality of the state or to the department or the municipality."  
"We hold, it, therefore, our bounden duty to state beyond the shadow of doubt the lawful and incontestable ownership of these funds and property."  
"The property of this diocese consists exclusively in the shrines and

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sanctuaries, the ornaments, sacred vessels and other objects used in religious worship, as well as the houses in which the clergy charged with the conduct of this worship are lodged and cared for. Involuntarily by their very nature and purpose, they bear in their very origin a particular character calculated to move the heart of any in whom respect for conscience and God is not wholly obliterated. They are, indeed, the proceeds of the offerings of Catholics of the entire world. It is the moment, then, for us to cry out with a loud voice: There is not a country, not a city, perhaps not even a village in the entire world that has not co-operated by its gifts and donations towards the erection and embellishment of our shrine and sanctuaries. They should, therefore, be held beyond all contest or discussion as a sacred treasure, truly Catholic and worldwide, that has been confided to the sacred guardianship and safeguarding of the Bishop of Tarbes."

## The Holy Father's Birthday

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Pope Pius X. is being celebrated throughout the Catholic world to-day. Coming from an humble peasant family, Giuseppe Sarto by name, he gradually rose in gradations of office in the Church to the position of Pontiff. He is one of nine children, eight of them living to witness their brother's elevation seven years ago. Previous to his election to the Papacy by the College of Cardinals, Aug. 4, 1903, after a session of five days, he was patriarch of Venice. In origin he was in several respects the opposite of his predecessor, Leo XIII., who was of aristocratic birth and a scholar.

## Justin McCarthy May Again Visit America.

Justin McCarthy, historian, novelist, member of Parliament, and former chairman of the Irish party, and one of the gentlest and best-beloved of all men in public life, in London, has been getting ready for his eightieth birthday by letting a photographer take his picture—for the first time in years so far as the public is concerned, says the Baltimore Sun. The venerable historian has had a long siege of illness and trouble with his eyes, and has changed in appearance since the last published photograph was taken; but everyone who knows him will testify that he hasn't changed one whit in his never-failing supply of kindness for all and sundry, or in the charm of his talk and his writing.  
"My health," writes Mr. McCarthy in response to queries, "is decidedly improving, but the improvement is still somewhat slow in its process, and I do not believe there is any probability of its allowing me to

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what he had already said to the King, whom he warmly thanked for the hospitality granted to Catholics in England, and for the liberty of creed and confession obtaining wherever the British flag had been unfurled, after which he resumed his conversation with His Majesty with great vivacity and animation. The King did not conceal from his entourage the fact that he had been profoundly moved by his interview, or that he looked upon it as one of the most interesting incidents of his tour.

## The Evils of the Daily Press.

The daily press is filled with accounts of serious offenses against the commandments of God. Upon this press many of our people feed, sending their children morning and night to the corner stand to procure a copy of the sheet that tells them alluringly of the world's sin, and yet never calls it sin. The great majority of our novels are insipid and sensational; our magazines are made up of startling, hair-raising articles, or else of the cheap, attractive pictures of men and women, and of stories that give an altogether false picture of life. If we stop to think, we will realize that the printed word of to-day is predominantly untrustworthy. It preaches the enervating doctrine that one religion is as good as another. At times it goes further. Not long ago one of our great city dailies, which not many days before had thousands of votes for a popular Catholicism in one of its contests—that same paper had a picture of the Crucifixion and an advertisement that told of a book written about other saviors that were equal to Christ, and that had also been crucified. That paper was read and supported by thousands of Catholics. In morality it teaches that there is no such thing as the positive commandments of an infinite God. It practically denies free will and personal responsibility. It never speaks of heaven; it will not hear of hell—John J. Burke, C.S.P., in the Catholic World for June.

## The Evils of the Daily Press.

to that political and parliamentary life to which I gave up so much of my time during many consecutive years. I hope, however, to be able to continue my literary work so long as I remain one of the occupants of this globe, and I shall soon devote my attention mainly to the production of another novel.  
"My interest in the progress of the United States is as keen and as warm as it has ever been, and from my earliest boyhood and even childhood my attention was naturally drawn to that Land of the West, as we used to call it, which was associated with so much of the prospects and the fortunes of our people. I hope even yet to have a chance of revisiting the United States."  
Justin McCarthy also visited Canada the last time he was on this side.