

The Week in Ireland.

Directory of United Irish League.
Dublin, 28th June, 1902.

THE LAND BILL.—The seventh meeting of the National Directory was held at the League offices, O'Connell street, Dublin, yesterday. J. E. Redmond, M.P., presiding. There was a full attendance of the Directory.

The Chairman made a lengthened statement, in which he dealt with the character of the Land Bill of the Government, pointing out its objectionable features and proposals. He also made reference to the De Freyne prosecutions.

On the motion of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., (Chairman), seconded by the Rev. J. C. Cannon, Adm. (East Donegal), the following address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published and sent to the branches of the United Irish League:—

1.—A sham Land Bill, which was never intended to be passed, has been now openly abandoned by Mr. Wyndham, and the era of false pretences has been brought to an end. The present Chief Secretary, placed in his position by the landlords with the hope of staying the onward and irresistible march of the people in all parts of Ireland to compulsory purchase, has more than justified all the hopes that were placed in him. The measure which he introduced contained in every clause provisions for bringing back to the landlords the power they have forfeited, and for helping the landlords to more money; nearly every line was calculated to deprive the tenant of some one of his hard-won rights, whether obtained by agitation or legislation. The Bill would have torn up some of the best provisions of the Land Act of 1881; would have stayed, instead of stimulating, Land Purchase; would have inflicted a heavy and intolerable fine upon every tenant who wanted to purchase. Attempting but to touch the very fringe of a great question, which affects them equally in every province in Ireland, the Bill yet managed to approach this petty spirit of making the nation pay for even a small escape from the thrall-dom of landlordism.

2.—This impudent and contemptible response by Mr. Wyndham to a demand for a great measure, in which all Ireland is united, is a final proof, if that were needed, that neither from Mr. Wyndham, nor from any other Chief Secretary in a landlord Government, can the Irish people expect to get voluntarily a great measure of compulsory purchase. Now, as so often before, the Irish people are thrown back upon their own resources—on their own unity and organization, on their own courage and determination they must work out their own redemption. Now, as in the day when Parnell uttered the words, it remains true that the measure of the Land Bill of any Government is the measure of the magnitude and determination of the agitation among the people themselves. A small and fraudulent Land Bill will be the fruits of an agitation that is wanting in either strength or determination; to get a great Land Bill there must be a great agitation.

3.—If, then, it is the settled determination of the Irish people to exert from this or some other British Ministry a great measure of compulsory land purchase, and to get rid for once and for ever of the incubus of landlordism, the Irish people must show a stronger spirit of determination, a closer union, a perfected organization. In every part of the country a movement against landlordism ought to be made strong, effective, and fearless. The landlords must be made to feel they have to deal with a people whose toleration and patience are exhausted, and who are ready to face danger and suffering, if need be, to attain their liberation. The evil forces of grazing and grabbing which are allies and weapons of landlordism must be fought until it is clear that in no part of Ireland will the moral sentiment or the public opinion of the Irish people tolerate the men who from greed, selfishness, and the coveting of their neighbors' goods, assist in maintaining the plunder and enslavement of their land.

4.—We necessarily include in this appeal for a National uprising against a universally admitted social economic evil, the laboring and artisan classes of our country, as well as its farming population. No final solution of the land question can be just or possible which could ignore the claims of our agricultural labor-

ers to a stake in the soil, to better and healthier homes, and to more encouraging opportunities of employment in their native land; and these rights and advantages will in our conviction necessarily follow from the expropriation of those who now so largely monopolize the soil and restrict its cultivation and development. To free the land of the country from landlordism means to deliberate it for great or industrial purposes and for the fuller development of wealth-producing capacities. To multiply the necessities of life and stimulate all other branches of wage-earning occupation, releasing the land from the grip of landlordism, will be to free it for the greater and more economic advantage of all branches of labor, because a healthy and prosperous agricultural industry re-acts beneficially upon all other productive employments. To-day, under the paralysing influence of pastoralism, an acre of rich land, devoted to grazing, yields a yearly value of some £2 in produce, and gives little or no labor, while an acre of land devoted to tillage yields an average of £8, and does so through the agency of labor alone. To liberate the land from landlordism is therefore a task for the mechanic, artisan, and commercial classes, as well as for the farmer and laborer, and without in any way desiring to interfere with or control the independent organizations of labor and artisan bodies existing for separate aims and objects, the Directory of the United Irish League earnestly appeals to the members of all such organizations to join with us in achieving this great and truly National reform of obtaining the land of Ireland for its people. Every weapon which the great law of combination places in the hands of the Irish tenant, as well as of the English mechanic, must be employed without fear. Every attempt to break down these combinations, whether by the Coercion Courts or at public meetings, must be met with open defiance and resistance.

5.—No man brought before these infamous Coercion Courts, which are employed and paid not to try but to convict, should acknowledge their authority. These courts should be flouted and defied; the impudent pretence that they are courts of law, and not Star Chamber agencies of a despotic executive, should not be helped, except in cases of an exceptional character, by any attempt at defence before them; they should be allowed to do their infamous work in all its nakedness, and without any assistance on the part of the people brought before them on the pretence that they are judicial proceedings.

6.—The attempt to turn public officials into Castle informers, and to use them as allies in the work of landlordism and Coercion should be sternly resisted. The people have not chosen their public officials with a view to their being employed to do the dirty work of anti-National Government, or to help in the plunder or coercion of the people. All public bodies should resist in every possible form any attempt on the part of the Government to degrade their officials in this way, and those boards should resist the payment for extra police, whose presence in the district has been necessitated simply by the determination of the Government to assist landlordism by suppressing public meetings by force, every honor and recognition which it is in the power of the people to bestow should be conferred on the men marked out for punishment and attack by the Government in this movement for the rights of the people. No man should be allowed to suffer in pocket, as he certainly does not suffer in repute, because he has had the honor of being chosen for assault as a formidable enemy of landlordism and Coercion.

7.—To sum up, compulsory and purchase must be brought about by such vigorous and combined action against landlordism as will leave no alternative to the British Government and tottering landlordism but to pass such a measure as the people of Ireland unanimously demand. Compulsory purchase will never be granted as a concession to the mere justice and reasonableness of a measure called for even by the voice of all Ireland. It will come when the Government and the landlords are forced to concede it to an imperative and irresistible National agitation. In other words, it is the determination of an organized people, and not the good-will of either landlords or Ministers, that will settle this great question. Confiding in

the well-proven courage of our race, in their resolve to settle this question once and for ever, and to win back the soil for the people, confiding in the firm hope and determination of the people to leave to their children of the next generation the full ownership of the land, untrammelled by even one remnant of the burden of landlordism; confiding, finally, in the readiness of the people to make all and every sacrifice for such a noble, glorious, and final victory over the felonious system that has robbed, ruined, and expatriated the Irish race for centuries, the Directory makes this call upon the people for such a combined advance as will vanquish the already trembling and divided garrison of landlordism, and lead to its final disappearance from the soil of Ireland.

The additional purchases recently made by the Congested District Board, while giving satisfactory evidence of the healthy influence of stern popular criticism, are rather calculated to increase than to allay discontent, by reminding the people how narrow is the Board's sphere of operations in comparison with the necessities of the case, and how intolerably slow is their present system of purchase, and how unrepresentative and questionable is their mode of administration. It will be the fault of the tens of thousands of tenants of adjoining estates, for whom nothing has been done, if another winter is allowed to pass without pressing their claims upon the Congested Districts Board, upon the landlords and the holders of eleven-months lettings, in a manner that will compel attention.

With a view to concentrating public attention upon the demands of Ireland, and upon the methods by which a Castle and landlord conspiracy is endeavoring to stifle them, we believe there will be a general agreement in the country that there is no work in which the exertions of a large portion, at all events, of Ireland's Parliamentary representatives can be at the present moment so usefully employed as in directing the struggles against landlordism and Coercion in Ireland, upon whose results any ultimate legislation in Westminster must inevitably be founded. With this object we respectfully suggest to the United Irish Party that records of the work of the Party be, for the future, framed in such a manner as to give full credit for work done in connection with the fight in Ireland.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.—Proposed by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., seconded by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and passed unanimously:—

"That the Directory have learned with the deepest sorrow of the grave illness of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, and associate themselves with their fellow-countrymen in their prayers for their eternal gratitude to the most illustrious Churchman and Nationalist of our race."

DELEGATES FOR BOSTON.—The following was read:—

"Redmond, Chairman Irish Party, Dublin.

"First Convention, United Irish League, America, will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, first week in October, two days.—Finnerty, Chicago, President League; Redding, Baltimore, vice-president; Fitzpatrick, Boston, treasurer; O'Callaghan, Boston, Martin, Baltimore, hon. sec."

Proposed by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., seconded by Father Clancy, West Clare:—

Resolved:—"That in response to the message which has been received by the Chairman of the National Directory from the executive of the United Irish League of America, intimating that a convention of the League branches in the United States is to be held in the city of Boston in the month of October next, we hereby nominate Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.; Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Michael Davitt as delegates to represent the home organization at such convention."

Passed unanimously.

THANKS TO DELEGATES.—A report from Messrs. Redmond and Devlin, M.P.s, relating to their mission in America, which had already appeared in the public Press, was read and ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

Whereupon the Rev. J. C. Cannon, Adm., East Donegal, proposed, and Mr. Alfred Webb seconded, the following resolution:—

"That we, the members of the Directory of the United Irish League, acting as the representatives of the Irish people, hereby tender the public thanks of the Irish nation to Messrs. Wm. Redmond and Joseph Devlin, M.P.s, for the splendid, self-sacrificing,

and thoroughly successful work they have done for the National Organization and the National Cause in the United States, and congratulate them on having brought to a successful issue the work so well begun by Messrs. J. E. Redmond, P. A. M'Hugh, and Thomas O'Donnell."

Passed unanimously.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.—The following was proposed by Rev. J. Clancy, C.C., West Clare, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barry, North-East Cork:—

"That this Directory confirm the following resolution adopted by the West Clare Executive of the United Irish League:—

"That being altogether dissatisfied with Major Jameson's discharge of his duties as our Parliamentary representative, and having already called on him to resign without result, we direct our representative on the Directory to obtain the confirmation of the Directory of our vote of want of confidence."

Adopted, Mr. P. White, M.P., dissenting.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. P. M'Guirk, South Monaghan, seconded by Mr. John Teggart, and supported by Mr. Tom Barry:—

"That we confirm the action of the North Managhan Executive in calling upon their representative to resign his position of member of Parliament for that constituency."

Lord Rosebery's Fanciful View OF THE IRISH QUESTION

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

At the present moment there are many circumstances which direct special attention to the condition of Ireland. In London there are representatives of all the colonies in the empire, sent there to attend the coronation festivities; and there are also the delegates of foreign powers having diplomatic relations with Britain. These people cannot fail to be struck with surprise at the attitude of the Irish people on so auspicious an occasion. The Irish people, as a nation, directly or indirectly take no part in the proceedings, and will continue to hold aloof when the coronation does take place, in August next, if all goes well with the King. To the question which will naturally arise to the lips of these delegates and representatives as the cause of Ireland's attitude of indifference, not to say hostility, there can be but one reply, and this is furnished in the English daily newspapers. The Irish people are discontented because they are misruled; and the spectacle of representatives from Canada, Australia and other self-governing colonies enjoying free institutions, being feted by Englishmen on every possible opportunity during their stay in London, cannot fail to have the effect of intensifying this discontent. Ireland's only representatives in London are her paid servants of Dublin Castle, a company of Constabulary men. At a time when peace and amnesty are proclaimed in South Africa, and when murderers and other criminals are pardoned in the colonies, Ireland is governed by the Coercion Act, and the prison doors are open for the reception of her legally elected members of the House of Commons; an eviction on an unprecedentedly large scale—involving ten thousand unfortunate men, women and children—is pending; and charges of conspiracy and intimidation are hanging over the heads of the leaders, Nationalist members, because they have protested against these unjust acts. The De Freyne trouble would never have arisen—it would not have been possible—if the demand of the vast majority of the Irish members, including Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and his Ulster friends, for a compulsory land purchase act, had been acceded to.

Everyone who knows anything about Irish affairs will admit that the land question is at the bottom of all the trouble in Ireland at the present day; and that if a compulsory land purchase bill, drawn up on the lines advised by the Irish National leaders, and by Mr. Russell, who is at one with them on this question, were passed, Home Rule would speedily follow, and an Irish Catholic University will soon follow Home Rule.

In an article on "The Irish Question," which he has written for a New York newspaper, Lord Rosebery, with characteristic inconsistency, has advanced one of the most

telling arguments that could be advanced in favor of Home Rule. "What is the Irish Question?" he asks. And he replies: "It is the eternal incompatibility that exists between a slow, conscientious, Protestant Anglo-Saxon race and a quick-witted, Celtic, Roman Catholic race, with different characteristics, different ideas, different traditions, different aims, different churches, and last, and not least, a different sense of humor."

"It is the misfortune of the two races that they are geographically compelled to live together though they are separated by a belt of stormy ocean. That, as far as I know, is the elementary view of the Irish question, and, naturally, the point of view into which it has recently resolved itself is mainly the question of Irish government."

To any broad statesmanlike mind, this "eternal incompatibility" would be a convincing reason why Englishmen should give up the foolish idea of trying to govern by English methods a people so dissimilar. The difference of religion has nothing whatever to do with the question; and its introduction into the discussion serves only to prove how little Lord Rosebery knows of the Irish people. A misstatement that would be astounding if it came from any other public man follows. Lord Rosebery coolly says that the Home Rule Bill of 1893 is dead and buried. He adds: "I do not think that any one will deny that fact." The leader of the British Liberal party, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will deny the statement. Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt will deny the statement. Every general election that has since been held in Ireland has denied the statement. The solid and united Parliamentary Irish Nationalist party is a proof that the contrary is the fact.

"If Ireland were loyal, I would gladly give her the privileges of the self-governing colonies," he says. How can Lord Rosebery expect Ireland to be loyal as long as these privileges, or rather rights, are withheld? Such an expression as this explains that peculiar mental condition of Lord Rosebery which has placed him in the position of political isolation which he occupies to-day, discredited by the Liberal party, and distrusted by the so-called Unionist party. Give Ireland the same liberties and free representative institutions as Canada enjoys—Mr. John Redmond and his colleagues stated so in Montreal last year—and Ireland will be loyal. It is stated that Lord Rosebery has just written a novel. Fiction would be a more congenial field for his intellectual energy than practical politics.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL ANYTHING TRY THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE TRUE WITNESS. RATES ARE LOW.

One decides things hastily—on the spot, very often—but the decision which takes twenty seconds is the result of twenty years of self-danial and self-training.

All the doubts of sceptics are as nothing, or as very little, compared with the great doubt which arises in men's minds from the ways of Christians themselves—saying one thing and doing another.

Tell me what you feel in your solitary room when the full moon is shining in upon you and your lamp is dying out, and I will tell you how old you are, and I shall know if you are happy.—Amiel.

A Woman's Munificent Donation.

Mrs. Anna Eliza Walsh, wife of Jeremiah Walsh, of 107 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, has joined the ranks of the liberal givers for educational and charitable purposes by the donation of a fund of nearly half a million dollars for the education of candidates for the priesthood of the Catholic Church. The exact amount up to this time given for this object by Mrs. Walsh is \$450,000, which is \$150,000 larger than the Caldwell appropriation for the Roman Catholic University at Washington. Mrs. Walsh's gifts to the Roman Catholic Church all told now amount to nearly \$800,000.

Mrs. Walsh inherited her large fortune from her father, Henry McCaddin, and her brother, Henry McCaddin, Jr. Henry McCaddin, Sr., began making real estate investments in the then village of Williamsburg in 1840. His son followed in his footsteps and the investments were extended to Brooklyn and Manhattan until a very large fortune was accumulated, the bulk of which came to Mrs. Walsh. Jeremiah Walsh, her husband, is himself a retired Williamsburg merchant of considerable wealth.

In 1896 Mrs. Walsh built the McCaddin Memorial in Brooklyn at a cost of \$200,000. This building she gave to the Church of St. Peter and Paul to be used for a lecture hall and for other purposes connected with religious work. Some months ago she communicated to the Rev. Dr. John McQuirk, rector of St. Paul's Church, 117th street, near Park avenue, a plan she had in mind to contribute something for educational work in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. McQuirk was an old friend of the McCaddin family and had known Mrs. Walsh from the time she was a girl. She had great faith in his business ability and sought his advice as to how best to devote her proposed gift and to manage the fund. After long deliberation the plan to devote the fund to the education of theological students took form.

In many dioceses in the United States, Mexico and other countries on this side of the Atlantic there was no provision for Roman Catholic young men to carry on the necessary studies in a course of divinity. From the nature of their vocation candidates for priesthood in the Church were unable to seek business employment, as other students do, to help themselves through college. Dr. McQuirk believed, and Mrs. Walsh agreed with him, that there could be no better use for her proposed endowment fund than to apply it to this need.

It was no part of the plan to build new seminaries and create new corps of professors and tutors, but to pay the living and educational expenses of students in the institutions already existing; and along the lines of this idea the plan is being carried out. The proceeds of the fund of \$450,000 will be devoted to the education of such aspirants for the priesthood as the bishops of such dioceses as are unable to bear the burden of educating candidates may name. The fund will be available to such candidates throughout their entire theological course and until their ordination as priests, thus practically forming numerous scholarships in many theological seminaries.

The fund has been incorporated under the laws of New York with the Rev. John McQuirk, D.D., LL.D., as president and treasurer; Matthew Daly, a lawyer, as vice-president, and the Rev. Charles Grannan, D.D., of the Catholic University in Washington, Municipal Justice Joseph P. Fallon and John G. Thebau, civil engineer, as its first directors. The title under which the five incorporators act is "The Henry McCaddin, Jr., Fund for the education of candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the poorer dioceses of the United States and elsewhere."

Mrs. Walsh designs the fund to be in the nature of a memorial to her brother for whom she has named it. Mrs. Walsh herself declines to discuss her gift and was averse to having it published to the world.

"But," said Father McQuirk last evening, "it was considered by the incorporators that it was inadvisable to have such munificent generosity hid entirely under a bushel, so Mr. Daly was authorized in his judgment to make the matter public."

Father McQuirk himself declined to say anything about the gift until he learned that the matter in its general outline was already pretty generally known.—Sunday Democrat.

To accept death with resignation outweighs all other penance.

Stock Market

the export live stock this day week has been selling which developed market for export cat-tops have declined. The large receipts of cattle, and these have effect upon the market choice stock. The in the Toronto market exporters last Friday 100 lbs., as against 100 lbs. previous. The dealers continue strong a recent decline in two leading foreign cattle are making though cable advices day, yet the prospects are not very encouraging mail advices to hand stocks of dressed beef large, every cold storm being full at it, fact that dealers had supplies in anticipa-tive demand for the ts, which, no doubt, materialized and prices had not been post-poned it has been the de-ha fallen off mate-rial will likely continue the heavy stocks are there has been no im-in in the ocean freight demand for space is have ruled steady at cool. Manchester and at 27s 6d to 30s to

End Abattoir market rning the offerings of 6000 cattle, 600 sheep, calves and 50 young of the recent decline little in the western as little change in the or good to choice tone of the market inferior was weaker, such ruled lower, creased offerings for only a limited de-canning industries, were scarce, in fact, on the market, and prevails that the n well cleaned up of demand from butch-for the best grass sales of picked lots 4c to 5c; good at non at 3c to 4c, and o 3c per lb. A mors done in sheep and it of the increased re-s ruled about steady, c to 3c per lb., and \$2.25 to \$4 each, with a fair scale at from \$1.25 to \$3 s an active demand m \$2.50 to \$10 each, steady, under fair 0 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

of live stock from	at retail for the week	were:—
Cattle	438
Sheep	702	690
.....	51	48
.....	241	1,838
.....	218	664
.....	265
.....	303
.....	300
.....	2,513	3,240