

## Past Master Frank Schultz Has Issued an Open Letter to the Orange Order

DEALS WITH THE QUESTION OF  
PROPOSED ARMED RESISTANCE  
TO HOME RULE BY ULSTER  
MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Sir,—I enclose you a communication on armed resistance in Ulster. I desire you to publish this in your daily and weekly issue. I am aware that subscriptions are being asked for in the province from Orangemen. This is contrary to the principles and teachings of the Orange Order. I am anxious to reach as many of my brother Orangemen as possible, in order that they may understand the serious position they are now in.

An open letter to Orangemen by Frank Schultz, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, Past Grand Master Grand Black Chapter of Manitoba, Past Grand Auditor of Triennial Orange Council of the World, and at the present time Master of Orange Lodge of Balduf, Manitoba, Canada, a member of Grand Orange Lodge, and Grand Black Chapter of British America.

Armed resistance in Ulster to constitutional authority is an important question affecting every patriotic citizen in the British Empire. The only defence offered by the defenders of this method is that Ulster has a grievance, and that armed resistance is justifiable. In reply to this argument I would draw your attention to the following historical facts:

In 1837 the Chartist Rebellion took place in England. Since then practically all their demands, with the exception of semi-annual parliaments, have been granted. The rebellion was quelled, the leaders punished, and to this day the supporters of it are branded as rebels.

In 1837 we had a rebellion in Canada in opposition of the tyrannical rule of the Family Compact. Newspapers that protested against their methods were attacked and in some cases their presses were seized and destroyed. The agitation for responsible government was supported by a majority of the people of Canada, but when Mackenzie and Papineau resorted to armed resistance as a means of securing it, the Orangemen and other patriotic citizens united in defending the constitution and the British Empire. The rebellion was crushed and a large reward was offered for the capture of Mackenzie. These loyalists agreed with the rebels that responsible government was desirable, but they firmly resolved to secure it by lawful means. In 1884 responsible government was granted to Canada. A few years later Mackenzie was elected mayor of the loyal city of Toronto. There is no doubt the people of Canada had a grievance; that the demands of Mackenzie and Papineau were just is now universally admitted, but these demands only seven years later were secured by constitutional methods, and those who resorted to more violent means were justly called rebels.

In 1869 the residents of what is now Manitoba imagined they had a grievance. The replacing of the Hudson Bay Company, to whom they had always looked for protection, by a new form of government, was misunderstood by them. A council was formed with Riel, as president, and Thomas Bunn as secretary. A majority of the council decided in favor of armed resistance. Thomas Bunn, with many others, refused to join the rebellion and their action won them the name of patriots. Riel and his party were defeated, and Riel finally died the death of a traitor. These

people, like those in Ulster, believed they had a grievance. The Orangemen and all other patriotic citizens declared only constitutional authority should be appealed to in remedying it. To preserve constitutional authority, Brother Thomas Scott laid down his life.

In 1776 the New England States rebelled and forced England to acknowledge their independence. The rebellion was caused by unjust taxation by England, and refusing the colonies right of representation. These injustices did not affect the loyalty of many true Britons then residing in the rebellious area. They sacrificed their homes, their prosperity, and in some cases their lives for their motherland. Large numbers emigrated to Canada and there were given the name to which all their descendants point with pride, "United Empire Loyalists."

In 1913 the British Parliament passed the Home Rule Bill the second time in the House of Commons, the House of Lords rejected the Bill. In May, 1914, it will be brought up in the Imperial Parliament. If passed by the House of Commons it becomes law, despite the actions of the House of Lords.

The situation leading up to the present crisis may be briefly summarized: For over twenty-five years the people in Ireland have had at least 65 per cent. of their members in favor of home rule. At the present time Ulster, "Protestant Ulster," is represented by eighteen Home Rulers and seventeen anti-Home Rulers. The government has devised a settlement of the question satisfactory to a majority of those concerned. Sir Edward Carson, an Orangeman, in defiance of this settlement, is appealing to the citizens and to the Orangemen of Canada for financial assistance. Some Orangemen have formed themselves into an Ulster defence committee and are making the same appeal which means armed resistance to the King of England, to the King's government, to the King's proclamation forbidding the importation of arms into Ireland. Last week's papers Sir Edward Carson was reported as making the following statement: "One year ago Ulster had 15,000 men armed, and now there is 90,000, and these men are prepared to fight." I ask who are they prepared to fight? Is it not the King of England and his government, and is not the money sent from Canada devoted to this treasonable purpose? Now I wish to ask Sir Edward Carson and the Orangemen supporting him this question—If the Chartists and Mackenzie and Papineau and Louis Riel were rebels, what are they? I ask further, if the acts of Sir Edward are not treasonable, what are they? I have consulted the best authorities at my disposal and find the terms rebel, rebellion, treason, defined as follows:

Rebel—To renounce and resist by force the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience.

Rebellion—Open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war or by aiding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects for the purpose of coercing or overthrowing the lawful rulers, government by force.

Treason is thus defined by Henry E. Taschereau, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada:

Treason—An intention to levy war against his majesty within any part



of the said United Kingdom, or Canada, in order by force or constraint to compel him to change his measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe both houses, or either house of parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada. (Page 48, Section 69, Sub-Section "B," of the Criminal Code).

The punishment for such offences can be as rigorous as imprisonment for life, or even death.

It is the duty of every Orangeman to consult the best authorities possible and determine the real position of Carson and his associates. It is the duty you owe to the Empire, to the government, and to the Orange Society of which you are a member.

It has been reported that members of the Black Chapter are also seeking assistance for the cause advocated by Sir Edward Carson. I would call their attention to the following passages from the Black Constitution:

"No member shall be permitted to introduce any subject or religious discussion in any of the chapters or preceptories." (Page 45, Rule 103.)

"The applicant must to the utmost of his power support and defend his present majesty, his heirs, successors, being Protestant, and maintain the Constitution of 1688 against all foes, foreign and domestic." (Page 1.)

The action of the supporters of Sir Edward Carson violates both these rules for dissensions are bound to result from a course that according to the best authorities means rebellion against the King and his government. I assure them many members have a true sense of their obligation and would withdraw rather than countenance rebellion and treason.

I request the Orangemen of Canada to investigate the question a little further purely from the Orange point of view. The General Declaration says in part:

"The Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles of the Christian religion, to maintain the laws and the constitution of the country, and the supremacy of the law, order, and constitutional freedom (Page 3.)"

"The Orange Association lays no claim to exclusive loyalty; but it admits no man whose principles are not loyal. It takes its stand upon the glorious principles of the Revolution of 1688; it lays its foundation in the field of British liberty; it disdains the badge of faction and knows no emblem save the altar and the throne. (Page 3.)"

Regarding the qualifications for membership the constitution reads as follows:

"The candidate should be zealous in promoting the honour, happiness and prosperity of his King and country." (Page 6.)

In dedicating an Orange Hall, the Grand Master says in part to those assembled:

"The duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal subjects of every religious persuasion in the employment of their constitutional rights."

The only question is as to whether the Home Rulers are proceeding according to the British Constitution. I think this will be readily admitted. This admitted, it follows that the actions of Sir Edward Carson and his followers in taking up arms is unconstitutional. I challenge any Orangeman in Canada, to show by the constitution or the ritual of his order one line in defence of armed resistance in Ulster. I ask them to produce any evidence, any authority that will justify their actions to the Orangemen of Canada.

If we admit the right of Sir Edward Carson and Ulster Orangemen to raise an army to fight the King's government of England because they object to home rule, does it not follow that home rulers, with a majority of 100 members in the House of Commons, would be justified in raising an army against the King and government for the purpose of securing home rule? If Sir Edward Carson is at liberty to organize armed resistance to secure certain concessions, would not the suffragists, the Labor Party, the Socialistic Party be equally justified in resorting to the same methods? If you admit the right of Carson and his supporters to rebel, you give the same privilege to any body of men or women dissatisfied

with the legislation of the British parliament.

I took my first obligation in the Orange Association over forty years ago. I have been a student of its teachings and principles ever since. I know that these teachings are loyalty to the Empire, the King, and the constitution. Orangemen are bound by these teachings and by their obligation to adopt only constitutional means. It has been my privilege to proclaim the same sentiments from many platforms and at Orange celebrations. I never found them contradicted. I am satisfied that if the members of the primary lodges of Canada would read the first four pages of the Orange Constitution and would consider the obligations they have taken, it would be apparent to them that armed resistance in Ulster is in direct opposition to the teachings of the Orange order.

I claim to be a true Britisher giving willing and cheerful allegiance to constitutional government. As an Orangeman, and as a loyal Canadian, I shall at all times advocate constitutional methods and no others as a means of securing the legislation I may be in favor of. I will never place myself in a position that my opponents can say I am in favor of armed resistance, and that I am a rebel against the King and lawful government. This is what the Orange Order teaches. I purpose to live up to my obligation as an Orangeman.

FRANK SCHULTZ.

Balduf, Man., Dec. 16, 1913.

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## Eggs.



For months the hens turned out no eggs, and caused us much despair; in vain we tried to pull their legs—the henfruit wasn't there. And then the sinful storage men began to make their hay; they charged us seven kinds of yen for eggs put down last May. Whereat we rose in awful ire, the storage men to roast; we talked of faggot and of fire, and longed to see them toast. "These soulless vampires," so we cried, "would rob us left and right! We can't have henfruit, poached or fried—the cost is out of sight! They buy their eggs at seven cents, at forty cents they sell; oh, let's round up these wicked seals, and lynch them for a spell!" Next year the crazy, dippy hens may lay to beat the band; you'll hear them cackling in their pens throughout the blooming land. And then the men with storage eggs, who had good luck this year, will walk around on wobbly legs and shed the scalding tear. And when we see these wretched jays, thus mourning, in the hole, we'll pause to wish them better days, to pity and condole.

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