tholic Record

es & Europe—81.50 per annum

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912

A TOUCHING ADDRESS

Shortly after the terrible accident the Titanie His Lordship the Bishop of London, Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, in the course of an address in St. Mary's Hall this city, made reference to the sad event. His Lordship's words made a most profound impression upon the large audience. "I feel," he said "as I am sure you all do, that hadowed by the appalling tragedy that has within the past few days marred the homes of this continent and of For all these hundreds of our beings we may breathe at least in private a heartfelt prayer, and may add supplication that we ourselves may be spared from the horrors of the sea, against which the science of man has proven so unavailing. I am confident that I may express also the sorrow of that great apostolic father, who, as he heard the stery unfolded to him, felt the deepest pity for those alone, helpless and hopeless, in the mighty grasp of the

. THE HOME RULE BILL

The struggle for Home Rule for Ireland has entered upon its final stage A thrill of exultation stirs every Irish heart at the culmination of this magnif icent struggle. The mighty and infin itely varied forces at the command o England have yielded to the persistent unconquerable demand of the unquench able spirit of Irish nationality. Coer cion, persecution, slander, obloquy all pere enlisted on the side of might and England, and all failed to kill the deathless cause of Ireland's right to govern herself. The old device "divide and govern," was never forgotten, but despite the fact that all hope of personal advancement, of position, place, power or emolument had to be abandoned, Ireland through succeeding generations always found, amongst her patriotic sons, men tried and true to carry on the apparently hopeless and thankless fight for the cause which now is crowne

Verily Peace hath her victories What parallel in the history of the nations can be found for this unselfish, dis interested and marvellous singleness of purpose and unity of action? What an wer to the stale calumny that the Irish can never agree! Divisions there were, differences of opinion there have been and will be; that is natural, it is human, and it is, moreover, wholesome But the essential unity of Ireland's demand for Home Rule, and its organized expression, remain unique in history.

The first clause of the Bill that has just passed the House of Commons establishes unequivocally the suprem acy of the British Parliament, which may veto any act of the Irish Parliament. The army and navy remain under the control of the Imperial Parliament. Thus the old cry of dismember-ment or disruption of the Empire is very effectively given its quietus. John Bull may be panicky at times, but no sane Englishman will believe, with the unconditional supremacy of the British Parliament, backed by the army and navy, that an Irish Parliament in Dub lin is a menace to the integrity of the

On the people of Great Britain depends the fate of the measure. There was no doubt in the world that it would pass the House of Commons, and there is no doubt, either, that it will be rejected by the House of Lords in it must be passed practically un changed by the Commons at two succeeding sessions to become law in spite of the Lord's opposition. Late in 1913 or early in 1914 is the earliest possible date of its receiving the royal assent. The whole success of the measure then depends on the opinion of the man in the street, for no British Government can withstand for two years strong popular disapproval. It is this phase of the question which we shall examine,

The first clause, then, as we have fear on the part of sane Englishmen and no sane Irishman, at home abroad, desires absolute separation.

There are two rocks shead, however on which the Bill and the government may founder. One is the financial provisions, the other is Ulsteria. The British taxpaper is not an enthusiastic Home Ruler, neither is he an enthusiastic taxpayer. The bill provides that the tion of Irish taxes shall remain in the Imperial service and be paid into perial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish executive a sum equivalent to the cost of Irish governmen at the time of the passage of the act. 000 the first year, this sum to be de-

ased by \$250,000, annually until re

The actual expenditure for gover ment services in Ireland for the year ending March 1911, was \$56,000,000, and Ireland's contribution to the general ing a deficit of about \$6,000,000. These figures include Land Purchase, Old Age ions and National Assurance which remain under Imperial control. Old age sions alone amounted to nearly

In both of Gladstone's Home Rule bills Ireland was to contribute to the Im perial Exchequer. This is something the man in the street can understand and it is not likely to make him enthus lastic. However, the deficit is there Home Rule is not responsible for it. It is rather a proof of the failure of Eng-land's attempt to govern Ireland. This passage from an article by John Rednond in McClure's Magazine is illuminating and to the point:

"The total civil government of Scot "The total civil government of Scot-land (with practically the same popula-tion) was in 1806 £2,477,000, or \$12,385,-000. The cost of similar government in the same year in Ireland was £4,547,000, or \$22,735,000. Ireland's judicial system costs £200,000, or \$1,000,000 a year more than the Scotch. The Irish police costs exactly three times what the police of Scotland costs. The number of officials in Scotland is 963, with salaries amountn Scotland is 963, with salaries amounting to £311,000, or \$1,555,000. The number of officials in Ireland is 4 539 with salaries amounting to £1,412,520, or \$7,662,600. Per head of the population, the cost of the present govern-ment of Ireland is twice that of England and is far higher than that of Norway and is far higher than that of Norway, Holland, France, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Germany or Russia. In other words Ireland, probably the poorest country in Europe, pays more for her government than any other nation. The secret of the inefficiency and outcomes is identical, namely. and extravagance is identical, namely, the fact that it is a government not based upon the consent, but maintained in actual opposition to the will of the

It will only need time and full di ussion to bring home to the rank and fyle of the British people that the pres ent system is not only a failure but a costly failure. "Ireland," says a writer in the Ninteenth Century, "is being reated with a generosity unparalleled in the history of Federal finance throughout the world." Yes, to quote John Redmond again: Ireland has 4,589 official with salaries amounting to \$7,062,000, while Scotland with the same population has 963 officials whose salaries amount to \$1 555,000. This looks more like costly failure than unparelleled generosity.

Ulster, or Ulsteria, is also a serious stumbling block. No one in Ireland be ieves Ulster Orangemen will fight, but no one can say that they have no chance of creating the impression mongst certain classes of Englishmen that Home Rule will cause serious disturbance if not civil war. But this impression will wear away as the facts become known. The fact that Ulster sends sixteen Home Rule members to Westminster as against seventeen Unionists will already have come as shock to those who labored under the delusion that Ulster is exclusively Protestant and Unionist. The fact that Ulater was just as disturbed and menbefore the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 will help Englishmen to set a true value on Ulsteria. The Irish Church was disestablished and the threat to kic Queen's crown into the Boyne was

carried out. The fact that the apprehension of serious trouble on the occasion of Winston Churchill's speech in Belfast turned out to be groundless has already discounted Carson and Carsonite tactics The melodramatic antics of the make shift unionist leader Bonar Law are not likely to impress serious men.

The appeal to religious prejudice will not stand calm discussion. Lord Dunraven, himself a Protestant Irishman says that under a microscopic examina tion. Irish history fails to show a trace of intolerance on the part of the Roman Catholic majority. "It is an accepted historical fact that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are free from the vice of inolerance." As the knowledge of this fact percolates, the appeal to English Protestant prejudice will be futile.

The fact that Lord Pirrie, the head o the great Belfast ship-building firm of Harland and Wolf, is a convert to Home Rule, is of immense significance. That the Unionists recognize this is evidenced by their quoting an anti-Home Rule director of the same firm, stating with a flourish that this is "the greatest ship-building firm in the world." Well, what spout the head of the firm ?

An English correspondent puts th case thus :

"The bogey men of the press, the preachers of Ulsteria and Hysteria, about to deaf ears. The passion and high-wrought emotion, which wrecked Gladstone's bill, have burnt out their

The criticisms of more serious Unionist papers are significant; it would appear that they wish to leave the way open for coalition with the Nationalists hould some untoward event cause the defeat of the present Government before Home Rule is finally passed.

We may take it that Home assured. Though, party and party warfare are enough in England as party is so bankrupt in statesmanshi to perpetuate a condition that the world concedes is an injustice to Ireland, a costly and useless drag on Great Britain, and a serious weakness to the

An editorial in the Ottawa Citizen nder the above caption has been called o our attention. Commenting on Archbishop Bruchesi's ples for sinking racial differences in Canada, The Citizen says : "This country has outgrown the racial bugaboo. From being a menace it has become a bore." heless the writer finds it "particularly pleasing" to hear that the Archbish of Montreal has no sympathy with any country over which there is no Britisl

"It is not surprising either. Under the British flag the Roman Catholic Church has privileges that it enjoys neither in Rome, nor in old France, nor in any other known country."

The tone is one of top lofty toleran quite usual with a certain type of Candian newspaper, but " from being : nenace it has become a bore." Cath lics have just the same rights in Canada as others, with no debt of gratitude due to the Citizen type of Protestant flag-

"Within the past three years there has been a racial and religious demon-stration in Canada which would scarcely have been as quietly tolerated in any other known state."

" Tolerated," " tolerance," the writer does not even suspect how utterly incompatible this superior "tolerance" is with any genuine conception of liberty and respect for the rights of others.

He goes on to enumerate some of th dreadful trials to which his broad tolerance was subjected. "We have had an acting Governor

The Citizen is either very ignore or malicious. The acting governorgeneral very paturally presented his

pects to the papal legate. Ignorance of the French language is not a sin, but bearing false witness is. Moreover, the legate was not a prince of a foreign "We have had His Majesty's minis-

ters likewise paying homage."

His Majesty's Protestant ministers may take any part they choose in the religious ceremonies of their respective churches without a single Catholic objection. Protestant objection to Catholic ministers' taking part in a Catholic religious ceremony is

judice; misrepresentation of such action or political purposes is contemptible. Majesty the King of Great Britain and far from admitting, it is of the British Empire taking part in re- that the Catholic Church had

dicative of regrettable religious pre-

Canada have stood for it all.' Now if it were simply a regiment of Canadian militis, or even Canadian oldiers, it would not be so bad; but soldiers of His Majesty the King of

As a matter of fact the Catholic soldiers of Montreal have taken part in do so. What difference is there between this action and an ordinary church narada?

How different things are in the short while ago, the President, his cabinet, the Supreme Court judges, the leading senators, all were proud to honor in the most signal manner Cardinal Gibbons. The reputable press of cure sheets which make a business of hat sort of thing.

"The ecclesiastical dignitary who now makes a plea for harmony in this Dominion, undertook to dissolve a marriage solemnized by one of the most prominent clergymen of the Methodist Church in Canada, because the contracting parties were Roman Catholics, and the Church of Rome, as its affairs are administered in this country, did not see fit to recognize as legal a ceremony performed under the law by a representative of the Methodist Church. The unfortunate wife, on behalf of her illegitimatized family, had to carry the case into the courts and obtain a ruling in her favor and that of her children. "The ecclesiastical dignitary who into the courts and obtain a ruing in her favor and that of her children. This is not the sort of procedure that makes for harmony in a British and Protestant country."

A lie that is part truth is ever the plackest of lies.

Archbishop Bruchesi did not under take to dissolve a marriage. That was done by the civil court.

The "unfortunate wife" did not appeal to the courts from the Archbishop's decision. One judge decided that according to the Civil Law of Quebe there was no legal marriage; anothe judge gave a contrary decision. But judges were interpreting the Civil Law of the Province of Quebec. It is not yet decided whether a Methodist minister may legally marry two Catholics in the Province of Quebec.

ucation, that is the business neither of he State nor of the Citizen.

Here we believe the Citizen does grave injustice to the electorate of Canada. We cannot believe that any large number were influenced by malicious or ignorant mistranslation a French word, nor by the contemptible appeal to religious bigotry on account of the presence of Catholic ministers and Catholic soldiers at a Catholic re ligious ceremony.

GOOD CANADIANS AND OTHERS In the Christian Guardian, of Toronto lated April 10th, the editor makes the following reference to a portion of a speech delivered by Senator Coffey in the Senate, on the Manitoba boundary bill. The Senator spoke in favor of amending the bill in such a way as to protect the rights of Catholics in regard

to education in the territory proposed

to be annexed to Manitoba : 'The following quotation from a recen 'The following quotation from a recent speech by Hon. Senator Coffey is worth reading. He says: "We are all Canadians. Would that a kindlier spirit were abroad. Would that there were fewer rancour-mongers plying their unlovely trade in our midst. Would that we had amongst us more really great Canadians whose noble purpose is to build up a united Canada, united in heart and soul, dealing out measure for measure of kindly dealing out measure for measure of kindly consideration, each for each, irrespective of race, or class, or creed. With such men or race, or class, or creed. With such men Canada will become truly great. Such men are a benediction amongst us. May they be multiplied over and over again, until it may come to pass that we are as one people, under one and the same old flag, loving our country with a great love and our neighbor as ourselyes." This is the anists which as ourselves." This is the spirit which should animate all true Canadians, and our Roman Catholic friend will find that our Roman Catholic friend will find that Protestants believe just as he does in this matter. For this reason we de-precate priestly interference in the home in cases of mixed marriages, and priestly interference in the state to se-cure special privileges for Roman Cath-olics."

Where, may we ask, is there any evidence of such a thing? No doubt the editor has in mind a certain case in this province which occurred about two years ago, and which was given much prominence in the press, especially of Toronto. Of the merits of this case we are absolutely convinced that the public has not received a true and complete version. But, even on the admission of the non-Catholic party, the question of religion did not in any sense tirely a matter of personal antipathy, and on the assumption of the truth of And we have had "soldiers of His this view, which we are very ligious processions without the author- absolutely no responsibility whatever. ty of the State. And the people of It is pitiable indeed to note how little the editor of the Christian Guardian knows of the Catholic Church in the matter of mixed marriages. Before the marriage takes place she uses every influence possible to dissuade union where so great dangers cord must inevitably be faced. If he efforts to prevent the union fail, and pus Christi processions every year the marriage takes place under her aus contracting parties with the same maternal kindness which characterizes her ections towards her own children. Now. however, suppose the case where a mixed United States, says the Citizen. Yes, a marriage occurs outside the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and her attention is in any way drawn to the fact, it is in such a case that the vivid imagination of the non-Catholic writer is given full play. Indignant reader the States applauded; comment of the are furnished with the harrowing de tails of almost blood - thirsty priests rushing into such a home to separate husband and wife and throw helpless children upon the mercy of a cruel and careless world. Such a case has never occurred. To make such a statement is but the effort of fancy, tinctured with ingrained prejudice against Catholicity. What are the facts? In every such case the unvarying method of the Catholic Church is to endeavor in the most private, personal and friendly way to regularize a condition which she cannot approve, and which does violence to the religious convictions of the Catholic party, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred her Christ-like methods meet with complete success. It is a crying injustice, therefore, and most unbecoming conduct on the part of a paper calling itself the Christian

> With regard to "priestly inte in the state to secure special privileges for Roman Catholics," we shall say no more than this charge is the old calumny in the old form. That both pricate and lay Catholics have a right and duty to insist upon the protection of their conscience from the possible inroads of logical Christian can successfully oppose. That Catholics, as such, whether lay or

Guardian, to deal in generalities for

which no specific case can be offered in

slerical, seek for more, is us with the particular instances upor which it bases its general accusation?

THE RIGHT AGAINST VESTED

The strenuous battle for Home Rule

till goes on from day to day in the English House of Commons. The descendants of those who in the old days pposed the Reform Bill, having for obect the betterment of the mass of the people, are to be found in the ranks of hose who are fighting the bill inch by inch. Mr. Balfour describes it as an unsymmetrical and botched federal scheme utterly unworthy of British statesmanship. The Postmaster General Mr. Samuel, truly said that Mr. Balfour's arguments against the bill might with equal justice be advanced against any eminded the leader of the opposition that exactly the same opposition was offered to local self-government for South Africa. Andrew Bonar Law savagely assailed both the bill and the government. The people of Ulster, he declared, were ready, in what they believed to be the cause of liberty and justice, to lay down their lives. It is astonishing with what a light heart the English Tories give vent to expressions which, coming from Irish members a generation ago, would and them behind prison bars. Mr. T. P. O'Connor declared that in Ireland they believed that the true der road was through liberty to loyalty, God save the King," he added, would be sung again in Ireland when it was not degraded into a song for party fac-tion. Timothy Healy said that the bill, instead of repealing the union, as contended by the opposition, made it perpetual with the consent of the Irish people. One of the most gratifying features of the present united action of the Irish people, always excepting, of course, the foreig element in Ulster. There are no Irish factions now, The Nationalists, embracing, be it remembered, a very large contingent of Protestants, who place country above narrowness and bigotry form a compact body. We have at last united Ireland. The race of the wily politician, who promoted faction for his own selfish purposes, has become extinct. May he never be seen in the land again.

A MOMENTOUS SUBJECT The best way to grapple with the drink evil is a subject that is old and yet ever new. Statisticians tell us that one half the drunkards contract the disease before they are twenty-one years old; 30 per cent. before they are sixteen; and 7 per cent. before they are twelve. The latter, it may be assumed, ecome accustomed to the taste of strong drink in the home or in the bar-room owned and operated by their fathers. Some young men who, just emerging from their teens, with a little roll of bills in their pockets, handed them by the paymaster of the shop, stroll about the town on a Saturday afternoon are too prone to drop into the bar-rooms and in-Needless to say that they, as a conse quence, go to their homes, it may be early or it may be late, with a peak load of vile proving. This custom is not as comnon as it was a generation ago. The working men nowadays, taken in the aggregate, have wisely arrived at the conclusion that by partaking in the jollity promoted by the wine clerk in the white apron, they are but living in a fool's paradise. In society, save that of the lowest grade, and in the commercial and industrial world, the man who carries about with him the odor of spirits is looked upon with suspicion and with distrust, and men who have a high aim in life shun his company. An American exchange tells us that "for some years corporations that employ many men to carry on their enterprises have been careful to exclude from their payrolls those addicted to drink. All governmental departments national. State and municipal, also mak it a point to keen only sober men.

Working men who are fond of the cu might here tell us they have as much right to drink intoxicating beverages as their employers; that the poor man has as much right to his beer as the rich man to his champagne. Admitted. Our words of censure go out to the one just the same as to the other. The secret drinking of the rich is quite as reprehensible as the public drinking of the poor. Of course we do not wish it to be understood that we think the drinking of a glass of beer or a glass of champagne is sinful. We are now dealing with the influences which serve to promote the habit and which sooner or later lands both the rich and the poor in a condition which gives them a charred past

and a bleared future. Much discussion is now in vogue ment the proposed legislation in our the civil power, is a principle that no Provincial Parliament touching the regulation of the liquor traffic. Mr. Rowell, the leader of the Opposition,

the purpose of his party to a will not go so far. He favors the enact ment of a statute which will prevent treating. Politicians will view the merits of one and the other proposition from the party standpoint. Conserva-tives will declare it as their conviction that abolishing the bar goes too far, and Liberals will say that an anti-treating law is but a weal and spineless expedient, impo minion Alliance will no doubt, at least in print and on the platform, favor the proposition of Mr. Rowell, but when the ballot boxes are doing business they will, as is customary, hearken to the lash of the party whip. What is best to be done to promote temperance spells " Perplexity." The ideal condition is in the experimental stage Meantime the very best work that can The really effective way of closing the bar-rooms is to take away the cost and if we put forth strenuous efforts in this our day to keep the rising generation far away from temptation-to in press upon the minds of our youth the horrible effect of the drink habit-we will in due time have a "dry" community and the wine clerk would forced to look for a more reputable way of making a living. In this conne

we deem it well to quote here the words of Cardinal Manning : " As a pastor of souls I have before me the wreck of men, women and children homes and all the sanctities of domes life. I see prosperity turned into tem tations; the wages of industry n-only wasted, but as they increase ma only wasted, but as they increase making the plague more deadly. If by denying myself in this which I am free to renounce, I shall help or encourage even one soul who has fallen through intoxication, to rise up and break his bonds, then I will gladly abstain as long as I live."

WORTHY OF DOOLEY The Most Rev. Dr. Crozier, Arch.

bishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, has been publishing his views upon what he thinks will result from any measure of Home Rule. He " regards with horror the thought that the destiny of his native land should be handed over to the mercy of men who had marched through rapine to the disnemberment of the Empire." As an apostle of ascendancy His Grace of Dublin could not be expected to expres any other view of the situation. The same sentiments were held by his fellow-churchmen—indeed we might say even nore intemperate ones - when Mr Gladstone brought in his bill to dises tablish what was miscalled Irish Church. At that time during many generations farther back the Irish Catholic people, povertystricken as most of them were by oppressive English laws, were compelled to give of their scant means to support the clergymen of this alien establishment. Our friend Dooley, a few years ago, while in conversation with his mate Hennessey, related his experience while attending Rockefeller's Sunday school "It would have done your heart good," says the humorist, "to hear young Mr. Rockefeller leading the choir, who sang Onward Christian Soldiers-marchin for the sthuff." / His Grace of Dublin must be, if sincere, a very peculiar individual, else he answers the descripstuff in their stomachs. Conditions are, tion of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. The nonccess of the Irish Church Mission Society, to sunder the tie which binds the Irish people to St. Patrick, has made them dour-minded, and we are therefore not surprised when we read o their giving vent to such un-Christian, uncalled for and narrow-minded utter

The Unionist whip, Sir John Lons dale, received a cable despatch from one Mr. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, which reads :

"Canadian loyalists are opposed to Home Rule based on the separatists disloyal agitation. Disallowance power in colonial experience absolute futile; we consider safeguards useless.

If there were a law against sending nisleading reports over the cable Mr. J. Castell Hopkins would be punished for transmitting the above despatch. On two separate occasions the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada passed with scarcely a dissentient voice esolutions praying the English Government to grant Ireland Home Rule Are we to take it that these men and those whom they represented were disloyal Mr. Denison, if we mistake not, boasts Empire Loyalists, who, to show their loyalty to George of England ran away from George Washington and settled in Canada — a circumstance which proved but a sorry asset for Canada. People

ce, besides stating what is not a fact. States. There were such persons in either go or be placed under strict regu-

1866 and they invaded Canada. The Toronto Loyalists went out in battle array to meet them, but when the first shot was heard they turned tail and headed for the Queen's City in a manner which would have made Longboat green with envy.

A third despatch was sent by Mr. J. S. Willison, disapproving of Home Rule. The News is published in Toronto.

In "The Common Cause" for March Mr. Robert Larmour, the Railway Vet. eran of Stratford, Ont., has a clever paper giving a comparative study of Socialism and religion, disproving all the claims made by Socialists in regard to their programme of action. It would seem that the propaganda are pursuing but a policy dictated by arrant hypocrisy. In the Socialist arena we have a body of men, clever beyond doubt, at the top, who, while claiming to be Socialists and leaders of Socialist thought, eschew all forms of Christianity and outline s course of action that would lead us back to barbarism. At the same time the something entirely different—that the very fathers of the cult have gone astray and that their children will not follow them. In other words, the claim is made that the generals of the army com mand a body of soldiers who are not obliged to give them obedience. The whole thing is a hodge-podge of insincerity, mystification and deviltry calculated to entrap the unwary by holding before them a will o' the wisp which has for its aims and objects the robbery of one section of the community to enrich another section. We would advise all who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with this subject to send for Mr. Larmour's little book entitled "The Impossible Vagaries of Socialism." Price 50 cents. His address is Stratford, Ont.

A BLESSED WORK

From Toronto we have received a neat little booklet, being the third annual report of the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association. Within its covers we read a story that will, we feel assured, be the means of bringing a benediction upon all those engaged in this splendid endeavor to alleviate misery. In the darksome home, where poverty is too often known, sunshine and hope and Godliness have entered through the exertions of these noble ladies. In a world of gaiety, of frivelity, of all the waking urs spent in worse than useless rounds of pleasure, when men and women look forward to nanght save the quenching a thirst for the gratification of the senses with the continuous social whirl, the visiting nurse is the bright and blessed star shining through the gloom. To her warm heart, loving the things divine, there is infinitely more gratification succoring the stricken ones. 'Tis trying to the human side; but the divine idea -the following in the footsteps of the Master - makes the burden, though heavy, light indeed, and brings the conviction that the great reward will come comewhere, sometime. The founder of the Society was the late Archbishop McEvay, the Honorary President Lady Falconbridge and the President Mrs. J. McLean French. The nurses are Miss Annie B. Long, lovingly remembered in London because of her innate nobility of soul; Miss Kelman, Miss Mary E the past year these ladies had 921 patients and made 6 924 visits. What a plendid work, and what a noble ambition is that of each nurse as expressed in the following lines:

Let me to-day do something that shall take A little sadness from the world's vast store, And may I be so favored as to make Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

COLD STORAGES

The Toronto Board of Trade has taken upon itself the task of finding out the cause of the high price of our foodstuffs and a special committee has been appointed to make investigation. Mr. Spence. one of the speakers at the meeting, defended the cold storage, which, he said, had been blamed for the high price of living. "The cold storage," he added, was very necessary, as it prevented radical fluctuations in prices. Before there was cold storage produce was cheap only at certain periods in the year." In other words, the cold storages, level up prices, but do they ever level them down. As might be expected, these people will advance all sorts of excuses to defend their particular line of business. Before the advent of the cold storage a housewife could in plenteous season take her basket to market and get chickens, butter and eggs at a low figure. The modwho are eternally boasting of their loy- ern "Big Interest" man now scours alty make poor soldiers in time of need, the country and buys up everything Mr. Geo. T. Denison of Toronto also in sight, puts it in cold storage, ent another cable which reads : "The smiles benignly at himself, and calmly surrender to the Empire's enemies is an awaits the time when the corner is ripe, outrage to Ulster dictated by U. S. A. when he fixes the prices. There Fenians. Will England wound herself?" may be other reasons for the new condi-Mr. Denison when sending this despatch tions but the cold storage is certainly forgot that he was skating on very thin one that is visible to the naked eye. Some time, and that soon, there may There are no Fenians now in the United arise the cry that cold storages must