vember 16, 1991



Vol. LI., No. 20

to this city, and the various other

to-day, was calculated to cast

all its features, is an evidence

seated on his right were the guests

Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., M. J. F Quinn, Q.C., J. A. Madore, M. P.

R. Lemieux, M.F., Hon. James Mc-Shane, F. B. McNamee, H. McMor-row, of the A.O.11, Rev. J. Kava-

St. Gabriel's, Rev. Father McDon-ald, St. Gabriel's, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, P. O'Brien, M. Fitzgibbon, J. Bermiogham, M. Delehaunty, J. Coffey, John O'Leary, P. Wright, W.

Kearney, B. Tansey. B. Connaugh-ton, Ald. D. Tansey, Thomas O'Con-

nell, J. T. White, J. G. H. Berge-

and S. T. White, J. G. H. Berge-ron, Ex-Ald. T. Kinsella, L. J. Tarte; J. A. Drouin, J. T. White, P. Reynolds, F. Casey, C. Cough-lan, W. H. Cox, N.P., E. Guerin, F.

J. Curran, Peter Kearney, John Killoran, Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS. R., P. McDermott, John Sullivan.

Hammill, Thomas Heffernan, James Morley, J. J. Ryan Martin Hickey, W. J. Hinphy, Joseph Johnson, A. Jones, John Kane, H. J. Kava-nagh, Q.C., C. A. McDonnell, W., Kavanagh, James Kenehan, R. J. Lunny, P. Lynch, P. F. McCallrey, P. McCrory, T. J.

Monaghan, Dr. Devlin, and

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of the evening.

O'Donnell.

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fortable and dry, e. C" variety — not om a very good r-proof; soles are extension edge a able shoe—as full "OUR LATEST" better. They cost thing a little finer wants in that line lifferent styles of lifferent styles of 1 50 and 81 75

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lessons of great mo ment to be drawn from the success of the immense Irish gathering, at the Windsor Hall, on the occasion of the welcome tendered Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and his fellowmembers, Messrs. McHugh and President Doran and the mem-

Ornes

bers of the executive of the parent Irish National Society of Montreal, who were instrumental in inducing the distinguished visitors to come

Irish national societies which cooperated with the old organization, deserve the highest praise for and subsided, extended to them a had subsided, extended to them a hearty welcome in the name of the society, of the Irish societies of Montreal, and of Irishmen by birth as or descent all over Canada. It is, in he said, my pleasant duty and my r. esteemed privilege to preside at this are the situation of the said, my pleasant duty and my r. esteemed privilege to preside at this are the distinguished leader of the Irish are not. What is representative government? It is government in active government? It is government in active government? It is government in active government? It is government is a hundred members. Over 80 of these are representatives. In the colleagues, Mr. McHugh and Mr. Government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government of our country we have no voice, no influence. In the government in traditions, and incapable of understanding the idiosyncrasies of Irishmen. There is a to any other race, different in traditions. It is no necessity to argue further that we have in Ireland no representative in the institutions. What we ask for is an onecessity to argue further that we have in tread no representative institutions. What we ask of is and incapable of understanding the idoption, never forgets the land of his doption, never forgets the land of his at srights, and one of these is to day we are ward with refrests. To her we owe, and for her we are willing to shed the last drop of our blood. (Cheers). But Canadian citizenship has its rights, and one of these is to day of our blood. successful manner in which every feature of the programme was carried out. The enthusiasm manifested was such as to prove that the cause of Irish Home Rule is as deeply rooted in the breasts of our people as ever. It was a remarkable gathering in many senses; the fact of the leaders of a people battling for political and legislative autonomy, addressing and appealing to a people in the full enjoyment of that constitutional self-government, and reasoning the situation in the old land fron, that which obtains in Canada flood of new light upon the muchdebated issue, and to awaken sympathies that might otherwise have remained dormant for years to come. The declaration of Mr. Redmond as to the absolute unity of the Irish party, and the union of sentiment all over Ireland, was received with that applause which tells of unbounded satisfaction. The coming of these prominant Irish representatives has served the purpose of enlightening many a heretofore prejudiced mind on the true aspect of the Home Rule battle, and has stirred into activity the spirit of patriotic endeavor that always characterized the Irish citizens of Montreal. 'We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration for the spirit manifested by men of various other nationalities, and in particular our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. The emphatic, graphic and pointed address of Mr. Madore, M.P., in support of the resolutions moved by Hon. Lr. Guerin, and seconded by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., must have thrilled

the visiting Irish representatives with delight. The whole meeting, in all its features, is an evidence of

O'Neill, D. Phelan, P. Flannery, M. Shea, P. J. Shea, W. Ryan, W. J. Scullion, P. Scullion, M. Sharkey, T. P. Tansey, Robert Warren, T. J. Donovan, P. Tucker, George Clarke, Jos. Lonergan, N.P., John O'Neill, Tugh Brady, C. Brady, D. O'Shaugh nessy, M. O'Shaughnessy, P. Mur-phy. W. J. McKenna, John Quinlan, A. Shaw, John Dunn, and many others. The St. Ann's Cadets played in their usual first-class style a variety of Irish airs, at the close of which the guests were escorted to seats on the platform. The Ohairman, Mr. W. E. Dorani, when the repeat-ed cheers which greeted them had basistied, extended to them a heaarty welcome in the name of the wooiety, of the Irish societies of Montreal, and of Irishmen by birth or descent all over Canada. It is

We have in Ireland no representative institutions. What we ask for is a government responsible not to the people of England or to any other but the Irish people. (Cheers). I ask our friends, the citizens of this country, to assist us in obtaining for Ireland what they have obtain-ed for themselves. We are not un-mindful that about 1886 the Federal Parliament of the Dominion of Can-ada passed a resolution in favor of representative institutions in Ire-land; and I am certain that in Can-ada the same foelings are entertain-ed towards us to-day. (Applause). We are working towards that end with righteous means. It is not ne-cessary in a Canadian audience to argue in favor of our right to gov-ern our own affairs.

whole world there is no such other instance of a similar vast attempt at governing. It would take all the time of the English Parliament to manage the local affairs of England. There are vast problems affecting the masses in England, Scotland, and certainly in Ireland, which are left unsettled. The Imperial Parlia-ment, in the six months a year that it sits, has not time to touch them; still less has it time to manage Im-perial and foreign affairs. It would be the same if. Ireland never existed. It is clearly necessary to remit to local assemblies all local affairs, (Cheers). It stands to reason. What two years? South African affairs have put aside every other question it, is inevitable, then, that Home Rule will be conceded to Ireland (applause), else local and Imperial Interests must suffer. Therefore, I look forward confidently to some great development in the near fu-ture. ture.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

ture. I say this would come even if there were no Irish members. But there are Irish members. (Cheers and laughter). They are in the Brit-ish Hot'se of Commons against their will. (Cheers). They are in it, but not of it. Every writer admits that our Parliament was taken from us by force and fraud. (Cheers). Only the other day I told an English member that, just as a forcign sub-stant source of irritation and dan-ger, so an attempt to administer a stant source of irritation and dan-ger, so an attempt to administer a country by foreign means would be a constant source of irritation and danger. I was asked by a represent-ative of a Monireal newspaper why we have pursued a policy of obstruc-tion. I denv that we are obstruct-tonists. (Cheers). English and Scotch members are constantly vot-ing on Irish questions, and, surely, so long as we are members, though against our will, of the House of Commons, we have the right to Commons, we have the right to vote on English and Scotch and other affairs.

THE PRESENT CONGESTION of legislative business has not een brought about by the

of legislative business has not been brought about by the Trish question, but by other questions. Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, threatens that our mem-bers shall be cut down from 80 to 60. That would be a senseless, a ri-diculate attempt to relieve the con-gestion of the House of Commons. Still, he admitted that the congest-ed state of the House of Commons in England was not much relieved by the presence in it of 80 deter-mined Irish nationalist members, (loud applause), who are, as the late Mr. Biggar (arplause), remark-ed, "taking an intelligent interest in English affairs." (Laughter). Mr. Gladstone, the greatest statesman perhaps of the past century, tried the foreign "closure," which had the effect of stifling free speech in the House of Commons; and now, twen-ty years afterwards, it was intended to interfere further with free speech by reducing the Irish Nationglist representation fron. 80 to 60. Such measures do not go to the root of the evil. They are mere palliatives. The only remedy is to send back to Preland those men and let them, with the intellect that God has giv-en them, manage their own affairs (Loud applause). I hope I have manage their own domestic affairs (Loud applause). I hope I have manage their own domestic affairs as the American Senate or the Fed-eral Parliament at Ottawa to look after her imperial affairs. I ask the imperial affairs. I ask the liber-ty-loving people of Canada, to give their sympathy and support to a united people behind it. (Cheers). Treland. Ireland is poor yet she hers a proud history. It is a historical fact that Treland. Treland. Treland. Treland. Treland is poor yet she bys a proud history. It is a historical fact that when Great Britain was such in barbarism Ireland was an enlight-ened nation, s; reading religion and learning throughout other lends. In every colony and in every land Irish-men have given proof of a great capacity to govern themselves. (Cheers). We are suid to be violent. What si t that makes a people so-ber and steady? Responsibility. (Ap-plause). We are convinced that all that is necessary to make Treland steady, sober, and prosperous is to give Irishmen the responsibility of governing themselves. (Cheers).

Elitness

side signs of the improvement and progress that flowed from that re-sponsibility to cultivate, to pro-sper, and to orogress, to which my leader has eloquently alluded. (At-plause). I compared the Unitsd States with my own country; and I saw that all the advantages were on the side of Ircland if we only possessed the right to govern our-selves. (Cheers). Fifty years ray freland supported a population of over nine millions, while, to-day, owing to the blight and decay caus-ed by misgovernment she has only four and a half millions. The lend system cripples the farmer. Up to recent years all he existed for was to raise rent for landlords who never saw the country. You are hap-py and prosperous in. Canada, be-cause you are free; and I hope that you will help us to be free and hap-py and prosperous too. - (Cheers). Some of you perhaps have seen an eviction. It has long been a fami-listmen think we ought to be loyal after such things as that. I regard it as my duty to be loyal to Ire-land from Rule for us. You Canadians are loyal, because you are free, and because England's flag protects, your trade interests, al-though you pay nothing for that protection. (Cheers). We have no trade interests left to protect, and you will help us to the free and ray of my forefathers. (Applause). I will continue to be disloyal to those who withhold Home Rule from us. You Canadians are loyal, because you are free, and because England's flag protects, your trade interests, al-though you pay nothing for that protection. (Cheers). We have no trade interests left to protect, and you we have to pay ten million pounds a year into the English treasury. I appeal to you to help us in the same cause for which your forefathers fought and bled. (Ap-plause). Mr. O'Donnell then spoke in Trish.

Mr. McHugh.

Mr. McHugh. Mr. McHugh, M.F., was greeted with loud cheers. He said that those who criticized the Land League of former days forgot the good work it nad really done. There are now 53,000 pensant proprietors in Ireland, and rent to the amount of £1,670,000 has been saved to the farmers. (Applause). The United Irish League was its successor. It was based on broad lines. Its principles were the same as those of the United Irismmen founded by Wolfe Tone. It had two great objects in view: The abolition of Irish Landlordism and the de-struction of Dublin Castle. (Ap-plause).

plause).

plause). Under the coming compulsory sale bill the number of pensant proprie-tors will be very largely increased, and Parnell's idea of a peasant pro-pulsion, the realized (Appleuse). He

PRICE FIVE CENTS

him a very agreeable task to sup-port the resolutions in the name of his French-Canadian compatriots. (Cheers). France and Ireland had always been great friends. The sons of Green Erin were always welcome in France, and herc, in what was once New France, Irishmen were al-so always welcome. (Applause).

FREE TEXT BOOKS IN CHICAGO

About six weeks ago the "True Witness" published an account of the difficulty arising in Chicago out of the appropriation by the Board of Education of \$90,000 for the introduction of free text-books into the schools. In the issue referred to we said :--

we said :--'In Chicago the public school trustees and the 250,000 pupils who are attending school are, according to local newspapers, in an embar-rassing situation ir the opening weeks of school, owing to the at-tempt to introduce free text-books in the system. The public school trustees are being criticized for hav-ing delayed the text-book matter so long that the schools were opened without any, and the pupils are long that the schools were opened without any, and the pupils are finding it difficult to begin school work without text-books. To com-plicate the situation, there are text-books piled up in the school which no one has the authority to distri-bute. An injunction brought by the German Catholic societies is likely to bring out many points, for and against the idea."

We now are in possession of the facts resulting from that action on the part of the German Catholics. The decision of Judge Neely, sustaining the injunction against free books, was rendered last week. The "Record-Herald" commenting edi-

torially on this decision says :--"Judge Neely's decision against free text-books is confined strictly to an interpretation of the law, and it is sound all the way through. The attorneys for the Board of Eda-cation, who stpangely enough are all rabid. Socialists, relied upon a gen-eral constitutional infunction for the establishment of 'an efficient system of free schools whereby all children may receive a good com-mon school education.' A lawyer-may read free text-books into this, or free railway or street-car fare, but as the judge said, the clause is not self-executing and it was left to the Legislature to add specific pro-visions.

visions. "This it has done without adding a provision which empowers the board to buy text-books either to give away or to loan except in the case of indigent pupils. But this very exception anicunts to a limita-tion, the implication being that the purchases can be made only for the indigent. The argument is re-enforc-ed by reference to various fallacious analogies of the broad construction-ists who simply go wild on the im-plied powers of the local author-ities. The judge shows, for instance, that to reason from school libraries to free text-books is absurd, and then adds: "Nor is it reasonable to thint-

D RD. ION RK. and 16th. Beturn 5 For the Round Trip Pullman accommo-IOE, 141 St. James adsor Station and

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en religion Paulists late-mission in them after-k, says the

in and that Catholic mis-to be preced-on. But our s proof posi-What is re-urgetic work and people. ntial. Never nission in the d so well." Uch, to sell find work, or to a mission

rea.ly exists between the different elements of this great city. Mr. William E. Doran, president of St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair, and

THOSE PRESENT. - Among those noticed on the stage were -- Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., a think, since there assembled in this city so large and enthusiastic a meeting of Irishmen in behalf of Ire-hand. During many years the Irish-men of this city have taken little or no interest in the progress of the Irish cause. I do not blame the Irish, duitzens of Montreal or of Canada in general for this lack of interest. I know the cause of it. When that great Irishman who had led the peo-ple within sight of the promised land, who had guided them to the threshold of victory, died, party dissensions arose, and our friends in America and Canada grew disheart-ened and ceased to take any practi-cal interest in the cause. I assure you that those years of dissension will not be set down in Irish his-tory as years of folly. If the same political earthquake as the death of Parnell (loud applause) had cocur-red in any other country there would in have been the same chaos and con-tusion. (Applause). This meeting en-thorses the fact that a blessed that enso come over the firsh par-ty. No longer are Irish nationalists arrayed in different camps. All dis-sension and dispino is over. To-day in principle, policy and organ-tation there is a greater unity amongst Trishmen in the old land y than ever prevalled there and than ever prevalled anongst any other rase. (Cheers). nagh, S.J., Rev. W. O'Meara, P.P.,

Among those whom we noticed in the audience were :--M. P. Car-roll, T. P. Crowe, A. Cyl-linan, W. Davis, F. E. Donovan, E. Durack, M. Burke, J. H. Feeley, John Gallery, P. J. Gordon, John Hammill, Thomas Heffernan, James APPEAL TO CANADA. - its soon as the unity of the people and of their Parlia-mentary representatives was effect-ed, it was resolved to ask from the rishmen, on this side of the Atlan-tic, and from every lover of free-bouthere of all nationalities, sym-bathy and support for the just cause for which we were struggling. (Appeople antery r

A TELLING POINT .- Another reawhy I think so is this. The English Governmeat, as a legislative machine, has atsolutely broken down. (Appinuse). Do not let me be misunderstood. I do not attribute that breakdown to the Irish move-ment. (Lauriter). I say that even if the Irish members were dumb dogs-which they are not (laughter) - it would be the same. Here, with a Federal Parliament at Ottawa and you Provincial Legislatures as well, you have plenty of legislative work to do, although your population is only a little larger than that of Ire-and. In the United Kingdom there is a population of over 40,000,000; there is in India s population of about 300,000,000; there are the affairs of the great colonies; there is South Africa for instance; there is the whole empires and yet England attempts the impossible task of governing the local affairs of the hard Scotland, and India, and to have time to alterd to Imperial at-fairs as well in the bistory of the lish Governmeat, as a legislative

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prietary be realized. (Applause). He was not loval to England. He was a rebel, and would continue to be a rebel until Ireland got Home Rule. (Applause).

The Hon. Dr. Guerin expressed his pleasure at the héarty way in which the audience had punctuated the eloquent specches to which they had listened. Canada possessed the greatest freedom on the globe, but she did not obtain it without a struggle, in which Papineau, Do-rion, Howe and others task part. The struggle in Ireland began and carried on by Emmet, Parnell and Redmand (a voice: "O'Connell") would be crowned with success. He proposed the following resolutions : Resolved,-That we, citizens of

Reading the voice. To Connell 's work of the crish Parlia went we citizens of bled, extend to Messars. Redmond the has meeting assembled, extend to Messars. Redmond the rish Parlia wentary Party, and bled, extend to Messars. Redmond the rish Parlia wentary Party, and the trish Parly, and the trish P

to free text-books is absurd, and then adds: "Nor is it reasonable to think that the legislature in providing for schoolhouses, keeping them in re-pair, procuring funiture, fuel, ii-braries and apparatus, could have forgotten or neglected to provide for text-books if the legislature had intended to do so, when it was wall known that books arc the essential thing for the school child." "The legislature had not got so far on the socialistic path, but prob-ably if Judge Neely's decision is sustained by the higher courts it will be besieged by a socialistic lob-by headed by Messrs. Darrow and Altgeid. That is the greater reason why the public shuld now interest iself in those principles and policies which it was not the judge's duty to pass upon. Does it believe that people who are able to supply their children with books should appeal to the state for aid?"

CATHOLIC LABOR UNIONS.

The news comes from Chicago that labor unions governed by prin-ciples outlined in the encyclical letters of Pope Leo XIII. on labor are to be organized in the Catholic par-ishes throughout Chicago and the to be organized in the Catholic par-ishes throughout Chicago and the State for the purpose of fighting and impeding the socialistic move-ments in the labor pircles, and to secure solution of questions between labor and capital by beaceful means, under the guidance of the Church. The movement was started last week at a conformed of Catholic clergy and laymen of different na-tionalities at the office of Theodore B. Thiele, chairman of the vigilance committee of the Federation of Ger-man Catholic Societies of Hilmois. Priests and well known Catholic laymen of Chicago and other places throughout Hilmois for several months have been working upon a new plan or organizing Catholics. The proparations were kost servet until the first conference was held It is principally on attack apon soand it