

ADIAN PACIFIC... GIVING DAY... TICKETS OFFICE

TELEPHONE TO TORONTO... TICKETS OFFICE

Line to Maritime Provinces... TICKETS OFFICE

TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM... GIVING DAY

GIVING DAY... TICKETS OFFICE

COCE FARES... TICKETS OFFICE

TICKETS OFFICE... TICKETS OFFICE

COLONIAL RAILWAY... TICKETS OFFICE

Excursions... TICKETS OFFICE

GIVING DAY... TICKETS OFFICE

Maritime Express... TICKETS OFFICE

an Limited... TICKETS OFFICE

TICKETS OFFICE... TICKETS OFFICE

Sailors' Club... TICKETS OFFICE

WEDNESDAY EVENING... TICKETS OFFICE

COMMON STREETS... TICKETS OFFICE

BELLS... TICKETS OFFICE

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The Globe



Witness

Vol. LIX., No. 18

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

LARGE TEMPERANCE GATHERING HELD AT ST. PIERRE AUX LIENS

Practical Interest Shown in a Very Worthy Cause.

A splendid demonstration was held in Blue Bonnets, known now as St. Pierre aux Liens, on Thanksgiving Day. Delegates from all temperance organizations in the city as well as those interested in the cause of temperance joined in the celebration. The meeting opened with a short religious service, led by the Rev. Father Ladislus, the well known temperance preacher, delivered a sermon. In the course of his remarks he spoke of both the religious and social aspects of the question, and after holding that the first remedy against the great national plague should be a revival of a truly Christian spirit, he dwelt on the social influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people resident in the Province of Quebec alone within the last four years. If they would only unite and impose their views on the men in power! The election of the officers of the congress took place, with the following result: President, the Rev. Canon Savariz, pastor of Lachine; Canon Savariz, pastor of Lachine; first vice-president, Mr. Jos. Royal, president of St. Pierre aux Liens Temperance Society; second vice-president, Judge L. W. Scotte; secretary, the Rev. Father Hujolin, of the Franciscan Order. The Rev. Canon Savariz read the first paper, on the rulings of the first council of the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal concerning the liquor traffic. He was followed by the Rev. Abbe Desrosiers, with a paper upon the part played by the priest in the temperance movement. The lecturer strongly urged the necessity of incessant and continuous labor on the part of pastors, remarking that the work is only in its infancy, and unless the fight is constantly kept up no lasting results can be expected. A telegram was then read from Archbishop Bruchési in Quebec, sending his blessing to the members of the congress. An immediate reply thanking His Grace was sent. The afternoon session opened with reports from the committees appointed, and it was decided to adopt means to introduce the Temperance Bulletin in every home. The Rev. Father Crevier then read a very interesting paper on "Temperance Societies and Their Organization," showing what good work they are called upon to perform.

FINE PRESS CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. Father Ladislus then gave a summary of the work done for the cause during the past four years, through the press, on the platform, and from the pulpit. He made special mention of the splendid campaign made by the press in general, but expressed his deep regret at the illigal attitude taken by certain newspapers, in which an earnest appeal or behalf of temperance is often followed by glowing advertisements of certain brands of liquor, and he exhibited a journal in which appeared an appreciative report of the recent temperance demonstration, while the following page was covered with the advertisement of a well known gin. Judge Scotte followed with a paper on the legal means at the disposal of the electors to enforce the existing laws. Dr. Ste. Marie having been unanimously appointed president of the central committee, another resolution was passed to the effect that vigorous efforts be made to prevent the granting of new licenses in every place where they are not needed, and that steps be taken to secure the closing of hotels and saloons from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. on ordinary days, and from 7 p.m. on Saturdays to 7 a.m. on Mondays. It was also resolved to agitate for the closing of hotels and saloons on Labor Day and on religious holidays.

SCHOOLS MUST CO-OPERATE.

The last paper submitted was one by the Rev. Father Hujolin, on the importance of having anti-alcoholic teaching included in the official programme of studies in the schools and it was resolved to submit the demand to the Council of Public Instruction. It was then decided to send to every member of the City Council a copy of the resolution previously passed, concerning early closing, so as to get their support of the petition in that direction, to be submitted to the council. The Rev. Father Rottot submitted a form of pledge which his parishioners signed, binding themselves not to support any license petition without consulting their pastor, and it was decided to recommend the same practice in every parish, and to freely distribute the form of pledge.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY.

Commons R. R. Dec. 1909

FREEMASONRY HOLDS SWAY.

No One Has Courage to Raise Objection to Their Tactics.

One begins to notice in the streets of Rome these days the first signs of the return to life. The members of the English-speaking colonies are beginning to return for the pleasant rest of Roman months; various caravans of visitors, usually of the "specially conducted" species, are to be seen in the churches and among the ruins; already there have been a few pilgrimages, and to-morrow two hundred Germans, under Cardinal Fischer, are expected; even a college or two has returned from the "villegiatura," and, most significant of all the papers are full of the prospects of the approaching session of Parliament. Everybody, friend or foe, seems to take it for granted that towards Christmas Signor Giolitti's health is going to break down again, necessitating a period of rest and retirement from political life. That always does happen when the political situation becomes too complicated for him. On paper he has at present a majority as large as that of the Liberals at Westminster, yet before the summer holidays he escaped defeat on a fifth-rate question only by suddenly adopting as his own opposition motion which was to have compassed his ministerial destruction. But he will not be permitted to perform this ingenious feat a second time, and there is already much discussion as to his probable successor. Very likely that important matter has already been decided by the Freemasons. Last year at this time the secret sect seemed to be in the throes of an internecine dispute which boded ill for its future influence; two years before certain debates in the Chamber of Deputies showed that a great many members who have no sympathy whatever with the Church or religion distrusted it profoundly, and were prepared to put restrictions upon its propaganda, especially among the officers of the Italian army; at that time, too, one of the fundamental rules of the Socialist party was that none of its members should belong to Freemasonry. Now the situation has entirely changed. The split in Freemasonry is almost healed, the sect is strongly represented in all extreme parties; nobody dares to raise a sound against it in the Chamber, where its adepts are numerous and powerful; it holds the municipalities of Rome in the hollow of its hand; one of its leading members seems to have succeeded in persuading a lofty personage that everything is to be hoped from his friendship and everything to be feared from its hostility. In short Freemasonry is quickly leaving the mass of Italian political life and is adly aiding in a position to nominate its Prime minister and Cabinet. Very likely the year 1910 will pass without any striking overt act against the Church, but the year 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the Capital of Italy, will be made a year even more "fatidic" than XX Settembre, 1870. This is not prophecy. You feel it, in the air—even if you did not know that for a whole generation Italy had been copying France in its internal spirit and policy. Usually it is about ten years behind, which would bring us up to the beginning of the Waldeck-Rousseau period, but in reality we have already passed that, and the evolution from an Italian Waldeck-Rousseau to an Italian Briand threatens to be quicker than in France.—London Tablet.

Mr. Easton, of the Catholic Temperance Union, congratulated the members of the congress for their good work of the day, the benefit of which would be felt for years to come, and he expressed the hope that, with the united efforts of all the friends of the good cause, the day would come when the use of liquor would be completely abolished in Montreal. After words of thanks to Abbe Desrosiers, to the local temperance society, and to the officers of the congress, the proceedings closed. All the visitors were the guests of the pastor and temperance society of St. Pierre aux Liens, who entertained them at dinner and supper, with the kind assistance of the ladies of the parish. The Belfast Gaelic College has opened for the year. The report submitted at the inaugural meeting is encouraging. No fewer than 270 students passed through its classes last year, and 95 per cent of these were teachers. Apparently the college is fulfilling its first function, the training of teachers of Irish. Most people in Ireland seem to believe that in this direction lies the path of the revival of the old language for the present.

Attitude of Irish Party. Ireland and New Taxes--Home Rule for Ireland Chief Issue For Electorate.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 12th inst., Mr. John Redmond, M.P., addressed the first of a series of Home Rule meetings in the North-West of England. Long before the proceedings began the place was packed, and there was a crowd outside unable to gain admission, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman. It was a characteristic Lancashire audience representing a typical Lancashire town. Ashton-under-Lyne is a long, straggling, grimy town, of about fifty thousand population, just seven miles from Manchester. The people—men, women and children—are nearly all wage earners, principally in the cotton-spinning and weaving mills; but there are also iron works and coal mines. There are about two thousand Irish residents. After nearly twenty years of Conservative representation, the constituency was won for the Liberals by a majority of nearly a thousand at the last election by Mr. A. H. Scott, who will be remembered for his plucky fight against Mr. Balfour in North-East Manchester, in the khaki election of 1900. Mr. Scott has always been a pronounced Home Ruler, and it was on his invitation and that of the local Liberal Association, Mr. Redmond addressed this great Liberal Home Rule meeting.

The chair was taken by Alderman William Kelsaw, who opened the proceedings with a thoroughgoing denunciation of the House of Lords and championship of the budget. Then, on behalf of that audience, and on behalf of all lovers of freedom, he welcomed Mr. Redmond, the great Irish leader. MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH. Mr. Redmond, who was received with rounds of enthusiastic cheering, said:—I thank you for your kind and cordial greeting. This is a somewhat unusual kind of meeting, called together for the purpose of hearing the case of Ireland stated by an Irish representative. I am here to-night to discuss with you the position of Irish self-government, to explain its meaning, and also to insist upon its urgency. Let me say, in the first place, I am most grateful to the Liberal Association in this district for having afforded me the hospitality of their platform. I am here as the guest. I am not a member of the Liberal Party. I am a member of no English party. I am a member of a party which for thirty years, in itself aloof from all British parties (cheers), and which has, at the same time, in the past, rendered, I believe, great service in support of every reform instituted in the interests of the masses of the people of this country. Still, it is a party whose members are always in opposition, who have nothing to gain for themselves from the return to power of any English party, Liberal or Tory, who stand independent of all British political combinations, and who have gone to the House of Commons with the single object of endeavoring to obtain justice and freedom for their own country (cheers). I am here because I am one of those who have been convinced for many years that the bitter hostility to Ireland which once unfortunately existed in this country has entirely disappeared (cheers).

NO RACE FEELING.

I don't believe there is any race feeling against Ireland or Irishmen in Great Britain (cheers). I believe all the old prejudice with reference to Ireland has disappeared from the hearts of the masses of the English people, but I recognize that the obstacles in our path are formidable ones. They spring from what I may call without offence to you, British ignorance of all the details of the Irish question and British apathy and indifference. I am here to-night to endeavor to combat these obstacles, to show you that the settlement of this Irish question concerns the well-being of Great Britain and of the Empire at large as well as of Ireland, and I have, therefore, been anxious to seize every opportunity I can in Great Britain to speak in any assembly of Englishmen. I care not of what party, on this question of Ireland. I have spoken on Liberal platforms, on Labor platforms, and I have even spoken at high Tory assemblies like the Oxford Union, and wherever I can get the opportunity in Great Britain, will go amongst the people and speak upon this question, because I am convinced that once the people of this country understand the question all obstacles will be removed from its settlement.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

When this meeting was originally fixed neither Mr. Scott nor I had any idea that when the meeting came to be held it would be in the midst of an acute political crisis like that which exists at this moment. The present situation is not only acute, but is full of uncertainty. No man living can tell what may be ahead of us in the next few weeks. No one can tell what the House of Lords will do with reference to the budget. There is, it seems to me, only one thing in the present political situation that is certain, and that is that we are on the eve of a general election, when the great issues at stake will be submitted to the people of this country (cheers). I know not whether the election will come as the result of the rejection of the budget. If it does, then there will arise in this country a grave constitutional crisis like the like of which you have not seen since 1832—a crisis in which the dominant issue will be, not even the merits of the budget, but the existence of the veto of the House of Lords. (loud cheers).

people in this country who rightly call themselves friends of Ireland, who are still doubtful as to exactly what we mean by Home Rule. You hear most extravagant talk upon this question. You hear men who are well informed upon political questions discussing Home Rule as if Home Rule meant separation from the Empire, or the inauguration of a system of war between poor defenceless and disarmed Ireland and the armies and navies, the Territorials and the Dreadnoughts of the Empire (laughter).

T. P. O'CONNOR AT BOSTON. LARGE SUM RAISED. Eloquence of Irish Member Stirs the Hearts of Countless Sympathisers.

On Monday night the Irish people of Boston were privileged to listen to the eloquence of T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Liverpool. Upwards of four thousand assembled in the Tremont Temple under the auspices of the United Irish League, and at the close of his lengthy speech some 910,000 were raised for the Home Rule movement. Hon. Augustine J. Daly, ex-mayor of Cambridge, president of the Boston Central Branch, U.I.L., called the meeting to order, and stated that Mr. Denis O'Callaghan, who was to have been the presiding officer, had requested that that honor be turned over to Hon. Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, national president of the United Irish League of America, who referred to Boston and Massachusetts as synonymous with human freedom and that from its borders have gone forth the ideas that dominate the world. He then introduced Mr. O'Connor, who received an ovation, and who spoke in part as follows: I speak to-night, after 29 years, holding the same convictions and fighting by the same methods for the same great principles. I stand here to-night preaching the doctrine that the rights and liberties of Ireland can be won by a parliamentary party on the floor of the British House of Commons (applause) on the condition that it is nationalist, that it is honest, that it is united and that it is backed by the organization of the Irish race at home and abroad (applause).

IRELAND'S DEMAND EXPLAINED

Let us be practical for a moment. What do we mean? We are a poor nation of a little over four millions and a quarter of population, and when we ask for Home Rule what do we mean? I will endeavor to be precise in my answer to that question. By Home Rule we mean this—and this only, the conferring upon the Irish people by the creation of a native Parliament, with an executive responsible to it, of the right of managing all Irish affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament, as now, the control of Imperial affairs (cheers). In a word, what we mean by Home Rule is to add one more to the twenty-eight Home Rule Parliaments at present existing in the British Empire (cheers). We say that the present system in Ireland is bad for the Empire, bad for its strength, and so far as Ireland is concerned, it is absolutely ruinous. I am not going back into history on this occasion, as I have done at previous meetings of this kind, when I have shown that during the one hundred years and more that have elapsed since the Union, from the Imperial point of view, Irish disloyalty and discontent have gone on increasing every year, and from the Irish point of view, the population has diminished by one half, Irish industries have disappeared, famine and misery have stalked through the land, and at the same time the government of Ireland has been the most costly in the world. I propose rather to take the illustrations of my argument from the present session of Parliament. I say to you that the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament during the session of 1909, even if they stood alone, would constitute an overwhelming justification for our demand (cheers). Let me amplify that. Parliament has been engaged continuously now since February last with the consideration of the Budget in one shape or form. From the British point of view, I cordially admit the budget to be a great and democratic measure. The land taxes which it enacts, the death duties, the super-tax—all are just taxes that put taxation upon monopolies and privileges. They put the enormously increased cost of the Empire upon the shoulders that are best able to bear it (cheers), and instead of taxing the food of the people to build Dreadnoughts, they have taken the unearned increment of the great landlords. For thirty years the Irish party in Parliament have supported the principle of these taxes.

THE BUDGET AND IRELAND.

I remember when the principle of the taxation of land values was raised, 25 years ago, in the House of Commons there were very few, even Radical members, who supported it, but from that day to this the Irish representatives consistently supported the principle, and so, when this Budget came on, the Irish Party unanimously supported these particular taxes, believing they were just, because they relieved the taxation of the poor, and increased the taxation of the rich (cheers), who had escaped too often the burdens which ought to fall upon them. Well, although on that principle the budget is a just measure, and from the British point of view a great and Democratic reform, yet from the Irish point of view there are portions of the budget which press hardly and unfairly upon us (hear, hear). I will explain how that is. Every British budget, under the existing system of government in Ireland, must necessarily press unduly and unfairly upon Ireland. Ireland is a very poor country, and it is linked in partnership with the richest country in the world.

IRELAND'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Our financial position is an awful one. The more the expenses of the Empire increase, the more our proportion of the expense increases, and year after year it is falling upon us with crushing effect. Here in this wealthy country—although, indeed, even here these bloated armaments are beginning to be felt (hear hear)—in England, at any rate, you are able to bear your proportion. In Ireland we are not (cheers). There never has been and there never can be a fair British budget for Ireland so long as the present system continues. Every Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country forms his budget without any reference to Ireland whatever. He simply considers what the needs of Great Britain are, what the needs of the Empire are, and he does not (Continued on Page 8.)

St. Ann's Choral Union

Will Give Concert at Catholic Sailors' Club.

What promises to be a most enjoyable concert will be given by the St. Ann's Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. J. J. McCaffrey, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3rd, at the Catholic Sailors' Club. The following is the programme arranged for the occasion: Solo Chorus—"Come Back to Erin." Miss B. Broderick and Choral Union. Song, Tenor—Mr. E. O'Brien. Song, comic—Mr. Doyle. Song, contralto—Miss Margaret McKeown. Solo Chorus—"Alabama," Mr. J. McMullen and gentlemen's choir. Solo, soprano—Miss Ellen Keenehan Instrumental Selections—St. Ann's Boys' Mandolin Club (Pratt school). Song, soprano—Miss M. Mahony. Song, comic—Mr. G. Holland. Chorus—"Il Trovatore," Gentlemen's Choir. Song, soprano—Miss N. Mott. Quartette—"Maid of Judah," Messrs M. McKewen, S. Findlay, Messrs M. Norris and W. F. Costigan. Violin Solo—Master Birmingham. Song, base—Mr. Sullivan. Solo and Chorus—"O Canada," Mr. E. Jackson and Choral Union. God Save Ireland!