# The Catholic Record.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900, ditor of The Catholic Record, Te the Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congravulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good: and a
bruly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
by the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you

ne faithful.
sseing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.
Yours faithfuily in Jesus Christ,
†D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa,
Abost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903. ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH.

The Closing Exercises of Assumption College, Sandwich, will take place on Thursday, June 18th, beginning at 9

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

The movement on foot to present a testimonial to the Hon. John Costigan is one that will meet with the hearty approval of the Irish race throughout Canada. No man in this country has done more to forward a cause so dear to every Irish heart. By his efforts in the House of Commons he has on more than one occasion secured the approval of the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. The Canadian people, through their representatives in Parliament, have clearly demonstrated to the English Government that the only way to secure peace, prosperity and happiness in Ireland is to give to her the right to govern her own affairs which has proved so successful in Canada. Writing to a friend, referring to Hon. Mr. Costigan's recent motion in the House of Common reaffirming the principle of Home Rule, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, said: "The passage of the resolution will be of power, and punishes us for nonenormous value to us." The consciousness that he has by his action forwarded the interests of Ireland's sacred cause, is, no doubt, to the honorable gentleman's mind, ample reward for his efforts in Parliament, and a complete recompense for the unfair personal attacks made upon him during the recent debate on his Home Rule resolution in their contempt for the malignant tacties of the few members of Parliament who had the bad taste to descend to unfair personalities and to thus attack him in

the house. Mr. Costigan's career as a public man in this country is a source of gratification and pride to his fellow-countrymen, and with that generosity which is characteristic of the Irish race we believe that will make the presentation to be given worthy of the man to receive it.

#### BISHOP-ELECT COLTON ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Rev. Father Colton, of New York, who it is expected will be consecrated Bishop of Buffalo on the 25th July next, the feast of St. James, takes a very sensible stand on the Temperance Question. Fred A. McGill, the New York correspondent of the Buffalo Union and Times writes as follows regarding the matter :

There are no fads in Father Colton' He strives for the improvement elevation of his flock along the lines of regular Church work. On the subject of temperance, while he has not deemed it necessary to organize special societies to promote this virtue, yet on occasion he has made his opinions perfectly plain. No wine is used at his table and he discourages its use by clergy and laymen alike, upon grounds which he states with clearness and

Frequent recourse to the sacraments he teaches as the simple and direct means of overcoming intemperance. Those who approach the sacraments

In his pastoral work he quite often administers the pledge against liquor, many unfortunates calling upon him in order to invoke this means of resisting

temptation. In recommending the pledge of Father Mathew, the follow-ing, from Father Colton's pen, indicates

his strong convictions:
"The 10th of October is the anniversary of the birth of Father Theobald Mathew, the great apostle of temper-ance. Some of the older ones of us remember the monster meetings he held in Ireland, England, and here in America, and the magnetic power he wielded for the holy cause of temper-ance over all who heard or saw him. He is one of the glories of the Catholic Church, and of the Irish people, and his memory should be ever kept green

in our hearts.

"As a humanitarian who saved the lives of his people, he will never be gotten by the friends of humanity the world over; whilst as a priest of God who saved body and soul through the virtue of total abstinence his memory should be dear to every son and daugh-ter of Erin and to all descendants of the Irish race. But sometimes we for-get those we love; or love is more like sentiment than reality; and this is surely the case with regard to Father

"His name, once so great and powerful, is now little mentioned, and yet he gave the Irish people the charter of their liberty in the pledge he administered, and the talisman of their prosin the medal he bestowed in token of it. "That cross crowned medal was worn

not their sons and daughters be animated by the self-same spirit?
"Let's away, then, with the spirit of intemperance, and let's dash from our lips the intoxicating cup. If it be not an evil for us, it is for many of our brethren; and for the weak let the strong make the sacrifice and take little or none of those death-dealing drinks which are the relentless enemy of soul and body of those using them.

### PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

A despatch from Los Angeles, California, where the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States is now in session states that the Committee on Bills and Overtures, to which the question of the Revision of the Westminister Confession was submitted, received and adopted the report in favor of Revision. There is now no doubt that this question which has been several years under debate will be settled as was expected by explaining the doctrines of predestination and reprobation as not taking away man's free-will.

Hitherto the Presbyterian teaching in regard to the operation of God's grace and power on the will of man made the elect do God's will independently of any act of themselves, whereas the reprobate, or those destined by God to eternal destruction were foreordained to follow evil ways.

To this all Presbyterians held until. of recent years, the doctrine became unpalatable to many who saw that it made of God a tyrant Who requires us to obey laws which are beyond our obedience; and further, man who feels himself in his inmost consciousness to be a free agent, is rendered by this doctrine a mere machine who cannot help himself from doing good or ill, according as it has been predetermined from all eternity.

It has been the growing feeling of out his long and honorable career, and chief organ of Presbyterianism in the West, declares that the majority of Presbyterians, lay and clerical, repudiated it already notwithstanding that it was clearly taught in their Standard of Faith.

The fact was generally denied by the Presbyterian organs; but the recent test by which the question of revision of that standard was put before the Presbyteries has shown that the Interior was correct in its statement, as about 91 per cent. of the Presbyteries of the country assembly reported themselves in favor of revision, and the present action of the General Assembly is a consequence of that vote. It is well known that the most important revision which is to take place is the practical elimination of the predestination and reprobation clauses of the Confession.

We certainly do congratulate the Presbyterians on their advance toward truth by their return to the Catholic doctrine which was so strenuously opposed by John Calvin and the Covenanters of old; and our congratulations are all the more freely given inasmuch as it is understood that it is proposed also to expunge or at least explain away the absurd and insulting reference to the Pope found in the 25th

chapter; "The Pope of Rome . that anti-Christ, that man of sin, and son of perdition that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God."

This allusion was admitted by the late Rev. P. Schaff to be based upon a mistaken interpretation of Scripture, often, as said to the writer, need no other aid to enable them to lead tem- and it is some credit to the Church carefully studied out its plans. Howthat it is now disposed to correct its time-honored errors.

But the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, the chairman of Committee, greatly marred | promoting political agitation.

In recommending the the good effect which a simple and candid acknowledgement that the Church having greater light than it had in a less enlightened age, is disposed to correct certain errors into which it had thoughtlessly fallen.

But instead of this that gentleman made under cover of an explanation understood to mean.

In this way, the Confession is to be the explanation will turn its meaning to something else.

The purpose of this evasion of the case is evidently to avoid admitting openly to the public that the Church has been in error for over three hundred years. It is evidently expected that this mode of procedure will leave the impression that the description of the Church of God as given by the Apostle of Christ is applicable to the Presbyterian Church, even in whatever changes it may undergo, and that make the people proprietors of the soil it is truly "the pillar and ground of truth," and that this character be- have become unless by means of so longed to it even while its adherents were taught the doctrines which are on the hearts of our fathers. Should now to be repudiated.

The Catholic Church cannot resort to such tricks simply because she is really the Church referred to by the Apostle as "the pillar and ground of truth," and her doctrines must therefore be unchangeable, and she has not departed, and will never depart from the "doctrine once given to the Saints."

It is to be noted here that the Free Presbyterian Church of England has for some years had its difficulty solved in another way, as it issued a shorter Creed which left out the most objectionable passages of the Westminister Confession, with the declaration that the profession of faith in the new Creed shall suffice for membership in the Church. Thus, also, the same end will be attained, without positively admitting that there was any error in the past.

The object of both these Churches was evidently the same, but it appears to us that the procedure of the English Presbyterians was somewhat shrewder than that of the Americans, as the time will come when it will be practically forgotten by the public generally, and even by the majority of Presbyterians themselves, that their Church ever taught the doctrines which are now admitted to be false. In the American Church, on the other hand, the old formula will remain as a monument to attest what was the old discarded belief-that is, it will remain till it is laid aside entirely as useless lumber, for, no doubt, the day will come when people will ask, "why cumbereth it the ground?" When this day comes it will assuredly be laid peacefully at

#### AN IRISH AMERICAN INDUS-TRIAL LEAGUE.

An association has been started in New York under the name of the "Irish Presbyterians for years that this teach- Industrial League of America," the the House. The Irish people of Caning is not reasonable or tenable, and a purpose of which as announced in its ada will, we know, be glad of this few years ago Dr. Hillis of Chicago prospectus is to aid in the promotion of opportunity to in some way show their denounced it as degrading man and industrial, commercial, agricultural, country of their birth, and not to anyappreciation of Mr. Costigan's befouling the nature of God. Many technical, and artistic pursuits in Iresteadfast devotion to Ireland through- years ago the Chicago Interior, the land, to promote and develop the material resources of that country by the advancement of Irish industries; and for the purpose of carrying out these objects, the League has become an incorporated body under the laws of New York State.

It is said that the League will not collect any funds in aid of political agitation in order to obtain political concessions which are known to be impossible of attainment at the present time, as this is regarded by the promoters of the League to be a waste of energy; but it will accept donations or contributions in money or property real or personal, to be disbursed for the encouragement of industrial enterprises of any kind which will commend themselves to the promoters of the League as being calculated to improve the industrial condition of the people

of Ireland. We are not prepared to say whether or not the present proposition is in the hands of persons who may be thoroughly trusted to administer honestly and capably the funds which may be put into their hands. This must be ascertained by persons sincerely desirous of improving the condition of the people of Ireland, and who are at the same time in a position which will enable them to know the ins and outs of the proposition, and that the managers are above suspicion who are engaged in carrying out this plan. We may safely say that much good can be effected in this direction if the management of this League is in good hands, and if the honesty and ability of its promoters can be vouched for by those who shall have ever, it does not commend itself any the less to our mind on account of the fact that it is not intended to aid in

In the end, Ireland must have Home Rule. We are, in fact, convinced that the British Parliament has too much that the police were earning their pay, business on hand to devote its time to the consideration of the details of the from their homes, and then it was necesgovernment of Ireland in local matters, but even if it had the time at its distells us that the corrections are to be posal, we know by the experience of the past that it will not devote sufficthat the Confession means something ient attention to Irish affairs to masdifferent from what it has always been ter the needs of Ireland so as to govern Ireland intelligently. Ireland should, therefore, be left to govern itself as do apparently retained as it stands, while the Australian and Canadian colonies, at least in all matters of merely local interest.

But at the present moment so great a benefit as is offered by the Land Purchase Bill for the immediate amelioration of the condition of the people ought not to be neglected nor even endangered by throwing obstacles in the way of its becoming the law.

It is conceded by all parties and classes in Ireland that this is a measure which must within a very short time, on easy terms, which they never could drastic a measure.

We fear that political agitation for Home Rule at the moment when so the people is to be expected, would tend to delay the adoption of the Land Purchase Bill. especially if such agitation were conducted in a violent or unconciliatory manner; whereas the passage of the Land Purchase Bill would ensure the greatly increased prosperity of the people, and thus prepare the way for the advocacy of Home Rule hereafter in a more efficient way than ever.

The British public, thanks to the interest King Edward VII. has shown in the pacification of Ireland, are now more disposed than ever to do justice to Ireland, and the present great stride made toward this end is a much greater advance toward making Ireland prosper ous than any which has been made since the Legislative Union of the kingdom which took place but a few years more than a century ago. It is our belie that the greatest hope for Ireland nov lies in the development of Irish indus tries under the new conditions, and the new League will help toward thi development without taking part in political agitation, it will do more goo than anything which such agitatio could effect.

It is true that industries have been slow of development in Ireland. Var ous causes have been assigned for th fact, and some have been attributed the religion of the mass of the people They say that the Catholic religion an obstacle to their progress. Bu those who make such an assertion sh their eyes to the fact that in Australia New Zealand, Canada, the Unite States, and even in certain Irish col onies in Brazil and other South Amer can States, the Irish have pushed for ward to the front rank, and are found among the most successful merchants, lawyers, physicians, architects, builders, etc., of the various countries in which they live.

The obstacle to their progress must, therefore, be looked for as local to the thing in their race or religion, which is the same in whatever land they ma

It is not owing to their religion that the population of the country has diminished one - half in sixty years. while all other civilized countries have prospered and increased in population during the same period. The fact is that Ireland's industries have been uniformly overtaxed and have thus been unable to compete with the industries of England and other countries.

A Royal Commission reported only a few years ago that the overtaxation of Ireland amounts annually to £3,000,000 or \$15,000,000, while the police service of Ireland costs three times that of England in proportion to population, though it is a fact which cannot be disputed that Ireland is almost a crimeless country.

It is the case year after year that the judges holding their Quarter Sessions throughout Ireland find scarcely any criminal business to transact, and the proverbial "white gloves" are constantly presented to them to signify that there was an utter absence of criminal cases to be tried in most of the counties, while in other counties the white gloves were not presented merely because there was some trivial prosecution which stood in the way of their presentation.

Statistics published by the Imperial Government also show that the average drink bill of Great Britain is \$20.79 per head of the whole population. In Ireland the bill was \$14.50 per head, in England \$22.50, and in Scotland \$16.85. It is thus seen that in Ireland drunkenness is much less prevalent than in either of the sister kingdoms. Why, then, is so large a police force

necessary in Ireland?

Its purpose was to enforce coercion prietors of their holdings.

to pursue poor people for trivial offences apparently in order to make it appear or to take part in evicting the people sary also to have a large police force to keep the evicted from taking up their abode in some other dilapidated cabin on the estate from which they had been violently ejected.

It is naturally expected that the Land Purchase Law will create a new era in the country, and that new era seems to be already arranged for, as it has been announced that a great reduction in the police force is to be made with as little delay as possible.

Whatever the proposed "Irish Industrial League of America" may do towards the resuscitation of Irish industries may be of very great benefit, and we trust that its mode of operation will be carefully examined by some true friends of Ireland so that it may not prove to be a mere delusion.

#### HON. JOHN COSTIGAN TESTI-MONIAL FUND.

We have been requested to state that the presentation of the Testi- of cultivation of which were exmonial to the Hon. John Costigan, in tremely primitive. In a good year, recognition of his life-long devotion to the inhabitants could do no more great an improvement in the condition of the Irish cause, and the banquet to be tendered to him by his friends, has bad year arising from a complete or been postponed until Thursday, the 25th June.

The following is a list of subscriptions so far received. Further subscriptions may be sent to John Daly, Treasurer, St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, or to this office, and will be acknowladged in this namer :-

9	edged in this paper:	1
n	LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON. JOHN	
1	COSTIGAN'S TESTIMONIAL.	1
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or.	LAND?	

Mr. G. Wallace Carter of Lincoln. England, has issued a small pamphlet which under the above title tells his experience of the sufferings of the poor tenantry of Ireland, and especially of what has been and is being endured by the tenantry of Lord De Freyne, which being a case of recent occurrence shows that even now with the Local Government Act and the Land Acts which have been passed since 1881 it is still the case that if a tenant improves his land or even whitewashes his house or makes it comfortable in any degree, the rent is immediately raised, and this happens even though the recent Land Acts declared that the buildings constructed by the tenant are his own property over which the landlord is to have no control, and for which he can not demand rent.

It is noted that under the Bill nov before Parliament by which Irish tenants are enabled to buy out their landlords, 62,241 tenants have taken steps to purchase their holdings. The present situation is thus explained:

"Where a landlord is willing to sell, and a tenant willing to buy, the Government having satisfied themselves through the Land Commission officials that the farm is security for the sum agreed upon, loan the money for its purchase, retaining for a secretary solid if processary posteriors. certain period, if necessary, a portion of it as a guarantee for its repayment.'

Forty thousand pounds sterling will be advanced by the Government, if required, to make the purchase of the land possible; and the tenants will for forty-nine years pay 4 per cent. to the Government to reimburse it for the outlay, and after the end of this period the land will belong to the tenant.

The manner in which this law is expected to operate toward producing a tenant proprietorship on easy terms is that the annual per centage will be less than the rents now paid, with no hope that the tenants will ever become owners of the land.

The re-payments shall be made half yearly, and thus it is expected that the tenants, after the time mentioned above, shall become absolute pro-

laws prohibiting political meetings, or | The De Freyne estate adjoins that o-

Lord Dillon, the two extending for twenty miles through the counties of Mayo and Roscommon. These estates are on bog land which has been reclaimed by the tenants, and made partially habitable and productive, though not sufficiently so to give the tenants a living. The men were, therefore, obliged to go over to England to earn a precarious and insufficient living for themselves and families while more than the whole production of the land went to pay the landlord.

Recently the Dillon estate was sold under the existing land acts to the tenantry, and when this was the case, the tenants immediately set about im proving their property, which they would not have done so long as the law gave the improvements to the landlord who was sure to raise the rent when the property was thus improved.

This property is included within what is called the congested districts, and the farms are but small plots usually of from two to four acres in extent. Indeed they can hardly be called farms at all, but were plots of land usually planted with potatoes and oats, the modes than escape hunger, while in a partial failure of the crops, they were in a condition of semi-starvation. Notwithstanding these drawbacks,

the Dillon tenantry improved their condition greatly when the land became their own under the Land Purchase Law as we have indicated above, since 1899.

On this estate, Mr. Carter found a new order of things existing. The new owners of the land showed an energy in mproving their property, which many people maintained not to exist in the haracter of the Irish peasantry. A tenant explained to him :

"You see, sir, it's different now. Before, we never knew but our rent vould be raised, or maybe, that might have to go out. But now, its our own, and so we are trying to make the best of it. Its so good to feel the land's our own, and all we do to it is for ourselves and for our children

The most astonishing part of the matter is that these tenants are paying as interest on the purchase money, 6 shillings and 8 pence less than they were paying as rent to Lord Dillon. And, further: the situation of these tenants is still not so favorable as it would be if the system of drainage were carried on on a large scale. If this were the case, the drainage would be both more effectual and less costly.

The tenants of Lord De Freyne, side by side with the Dillon tenants, are living in wretched hovels, paying an ever increasing rent for the bog which they have themselves reclaimed from the swamp, and while the Government has saved the Dillon tenants from the grasp of the harsh landlord, it is paying the police to collect Lord de Freyne's rack-rents, and is evicting with cruelty those tenants who have fallen behind in payment of rents because the land will not enable them to save enough to pay the debt they owe.

Mr. Wallace Carter's pamphlet compresses within ninety-eight pages a bird's eye view of the Irish Land Question, and enables his readers to grasp the situation through the living examples he gives of the sufferings of the people under the present working of

The new Land Purchase Act when passed will make the evil much less extensive, and so far it will be a great boon to the tenants of Ireland. It has already been seen that the fruits of the Land Purchase laws already in operation have been very beneficial, but they all fall short of what is really needed in this respect, that but few of the landlords have sold their estates under these acts. What is wanted is that the dual ownership of the land should cease through the complete purchase of the landlords' claims. This alone would settle the tenantry on the soil, and do away with the arbitrary power which is now exercised by the landlords over their tenantry. It is to be feared that even the Land Purchase Bill now before Parliament will fall short of what is required, as it does not provide for compulsory sale. Yet so far as it goes it will be a vast improvement on the existing state of affairs. It is to be seen how far its operation will extend.

Mr. Wallace Carter's pamphlet is for sale at the Catholic bookstores at 12 cents. The profits derived from the sale, if any there be, will be given for the relief of the De Freyne tenants.

## PILGRIMAGE TO THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Ontario Pilgrimage to Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupré will be

THESDAY, JULY 21st. It will be under the auspices of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and the direction of the Rev. Father

Twomey of Tweed. Rates, time, limit, etc., will be about the same as last year. Further information will be given in a later issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE WAY TH RITUALISTS

" A Catholic membe of England " writes to "We use Catholic

cause as members Church we feel that w right to it. devotion, and observe Sacred Heart because observed by the We which the English C The same may be said "Of course we pra Primate of the who patriarch of the west fully accept any indul-

It is surprising to u men who can write th side the one fold whe is found. It is also a how our anti - Ca Anglicans are in one persons holding su Anglican Bishops rep and disown those wh to them, yet they a rapidly increasing in of CATHOLIC RECORD. CARDINAL GIBBO

### UAL LIE James Creelman

When Cardinal Gi American people he attention, but when against the oppression workingman by the
—as he did in a shor with him recentlyimpressive significan SWEET AND V The primate of the of America sat in t

room of his resider sweet and venerable easel bore the coun Newman. Through caught a glimpse A slender, nervo black soutane, with a thin, bony, pointed high cheek bones, v lines about the kind straight, wrink hair issuing from un cap. The America eight years old, bu

ddress and patrio boy. His gray eye e talks. His s have been raised in tions, are extraord ness and refinemen The whole person modesty and sincer golden chain and cross, the flashing the princely scarl the Cardinal with bears the honors meekly, that he is, simple hearted, de zen. Love of cour

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