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NOTICE.

and the Curator substitution created by of Isaac Hurlbut, son, notice that they will Legislature of the Quebec, at its next sratify the nomination nary executor, and r deeds which have y the latter, and for o be conferred to him d substitution. & PRUD'HOMME. Attorneys. b. 3rd, 1909.

NOTICE.

give notice, on be- Charles Chaput, Fur- on, S. D. Vallières and all citizens of Mont- will present a bill ture of Quebec, at its to ask that the char- y of Montreal shall be ce the number of al- two to one for each board of five commis- be created, of which ll be chairman, to ad- affairs, and also to questions relating to nistration. l. 1909. RANGER, ST. MAIN & GUERIN. Attorneys.

of Bickle's Anti-Con- p as a sure remedy for ds are attested by ow its power in giv- tant relief when the with coughing, and almonary region dis- Syrup will save and a great deal of ce 25 cents, at all ITNESS is printed and at 216, La Gauchetière l., Montreal, Can., by nkett Magau.

The True



Witness

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Vol. 39

Votes for Women.

Inauguration of a Movement to Secure Franchise. Needs of the Day.

"Votes for Women" is the slogan that has disrupted England and Scotland and divided the two countries into bitterly opposing factions of suffragists, suffragettes and "antis." The echo of the disturbance has been faintly heard here, and last Saturday, under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, the matter was discussed at Strathcona Hall without, however, getting much "forrader." The same old pleas, pro and con, were brought forth and given an airing, though nothing conclusive was said on either side. However, many of the women who attended the meeting should now have some idea of what their sisters on the other side of the Atlantic have been asking for, and have been denied. An understanding of conditions, especially of those more unfortunate than one's own, usually leads to reform of some sort, and the chances are that from now on the question of whether women should or should not have the franchise will be discussed in many unlikely places, although it will still remain a poor second to the newest style or the latest scandal. Women, it has been claimed, have not received the education that will fit them for taking a part in the making of the laws of their country. The fact that they have made up their minds to study existing political conditions and to form an opinion for themselves at least shows that they are willing to take a good deal more trouble to fit themselves for the task of government than do the majority of the men who neglect to cast their vote on election day.

At last Saturday's meeting the usual old-fashioned reasons were advanced that man was the stronger and so should rule; that women were swayed only by emotion; that the weaker sex should stay at home and preside there, that the states where the franchise had been granted to women were no better off than before they got it, and so on and so on, while the other side placed cold, dispassionate facts against sentiment and moss grown traditions.

THE CANADIAN MOVEMENT.

In Canada it is admitted that the matter at this stage of proceedings is not a pressing one, but as the country develops and women take an even more prominent part in the commercial and business affairs of life, they will slowly realize that the privilege of casting a ballot will place them on a business equality with men, and will go far towards giving them fair wages, and an equally fair opportunity to win out against male competition. It is because this fact was realized by the women of those countries that Australia, New Zealand and Denmark, as well as some of the United States have women voters. And in spite of the prejudices of those who believe to the contrary, the result of women's influence has not been detrimental to the affairs of state. In New Zealand and Australia it is generally conceded that their influence has been good. In Denver very recently the mothers of that city took upon themselves to see that Judge Lindsey, of the Children's Court, should be elected, and they carried their point in triumph, in spite of the fact that they were running against both parties.

Reforms cannot be expected in a day, but the woman's argument that man has made such a mess of governing that women should have a chance at it, on the grounds that they cannot make bad worse, certainly has something to recommend it.

It is true, and no sensible woman will deny it, that every right thinking woman loves her home and her family and places them far above anything else, but if she sees her home and her family threatened by evils which she believes she can help to cure, she feels it her duty to emerge from her sheltered home and help to put things right. If the men can enforce the laws outside of the home and make at the same time laws so good and just that no exception can be taken to them, then by all means let them keep on.

WHAT HAS MAN DONE?

The question is, however, has man, even in Montreal, succeeded in making and enforcing laws that make for the good of the community? Is there no reason why women should feel that she wants a hand in the making and enforcing of the laws under which she, and what is more important to her—her family—live, provided men cannot succeed in the undertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the question and have brought broad minded intelligence to bear on the matter.

In England the matter is on an entirely different basis, and of the 1,500,000 women who would be made

Knights in Retreat.

Cleveland Men of Order Show Faith in Practical Way. Little Knot of Purple.

A fair proportion of the men who made up the hurrying throngs on the down-town streets of Cleveland last week wore on the lapels of their coats a little knot of purple ribbon. The bit of penitential color told its own story, a story growing impressively familiar by repetition. Its wearers were perhaps as intent as others on the concerns of the day, as alert as their fellow-hustlers to the "main chance," but the tiny badge of purple proclaimed to every passer-by their interest also in concerns beyond the day, their absorption in a higher business than their daily occupations, their faith in the spiritual as well as the material ends of life.

The knot of ribbon was the sign of participation in the annual Men's Retreat then being conducted in the Cathedral under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. It carried the suggestion and influence of this spiritual exercise far beyond the confining walls of the church in which it was held. Indeed, it may be doubted if the direct benefit gained by those who for a week withdrew their thoughts from the tyranny of the world and its competitions was not equalled by the indirect benefit wrought in the community at large by this silent little reminder of all that the retreat taught and typified.

It was only a bit of purple setting some men apart from their fellows as they hurried to and fro together on the busy streets. Yet it spoke somehow of the aspirations that stir even the scoffers in moments when they face their own souls. It spoke of faith to a troubled generation that yearns for the capacity of faith. Who shall say in how many hearts it renewed the eternal and disturbing question: What doth it profit a man to gain the world?

Every night pews and galleries, sanctuary steps and aisles were black with the great male congregation. They listened with a kind of military attention to the powerful series of sermons which the director, the Rev. T. C. O'Reilly, D.D., preached on the Law of God.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will hold their annual temperance demonstration in St. Patrick's Church on Passion Sunday, March 28th, at 7.15 p.m. The temperance societies of the other Irish parishes have been invited to attend, and a large attendance is expected. Rev. Father Barrett will preach the sermon.

Was Sent to Jail.

Dermot O'Brien Bound Over Because of His Speeches. Police Accounts Garbled.

While at breakfast in Mullally's Hotel, Templemore, on March 13, Mr. Dermot O'Brien, United Irish League organizer, was placed under arrest in connection with an alleged inflammatory speech at Killenaulie and Newbirmingham.

Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to the barracks under police escort. His arrest was wholly unexpected. At noon the prisoner was taken before Mr. Murray Hornibrook, R. M., and charged that he did on Sunday, 28th February, at Killenaulie, and Newbirmingham, County Tipperary, publicly deliver speeches denouncing the Messrs. Hughes, of Ballyphilip and Ballynanty, and inciting to boycott and injure the said Messrs. Hughes, and was guilty of conduct calculated to cause a breach of the peace. The prisoner was called on to give security for his future good behavior.

The prisoner said the Crown were very anxious to secure a conviction against him, and the only course open to them was to send him to jail, whether it was for three or five months, the whole thing was cut and dry for his Worship. He (prisoner) protested strongly against the action the Crown had taken in his case. It was a scandal and a disgrace, and it would not be tolerated in any other country. The police had disconnected and distorted his speech in such a fashion as would be quite enough to send any man to the gallows. Dublin Castle had been on his track for the past two years, but though they sent very efficient and competent shorthand writers to his meetings, the Crown were unable to enter a prosecution against him. He never made an intimidatory speech. He was merely trying to do what the Government would like to do—to have the grazing ranches divided among the people.

Chairman—On the evidence before me I must bind you over to the peace to be of good behavior, yourself of £50 and two sureties of £25 each; in default three calendar months in Clonmel Jail.

Mr. O'Brien—I will give no bail. In the evening Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to prison under police escort, being warmly received by crowds who had foregathered at Templemore and Thurles.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

At a meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society held last Sunday in their hall, the sum of one hundred dollars was voted a donation to St. Joseph's Home, the founder of which is the spiritual director of the Society. A good example. Next!!

Note and Comment.

Sunday Snow Cleaner in London Than Weekday Snow.

The Spring Feeling.

Merry March. Getting close to shower time. Likewise to carpet beating time. Then there will be no peace in the land.

How beautiful are our streets and sidepaths. Commercial cities are usually dirty in appearance.

Irish potatoes are being imported by the United States where there is a scarcity.

Women boxers form the latest novelty in Paris. What's the matter with the men glove artists?

"Female Jail Next," declared a daily contemporary. What a shocking libel on the fair sex.

Roosevelt is on the high sea. No more lengthy messages to read for a few days at least.

A museum of Bad Taste has been opened in Stuttgart. There are several contributions Canada could send. What do you think?

Lacrosse talk is in the air. That is a sure sign that the snow will soon uncover the playing fields.

Wouldn't you like to be a good stick handler? If you were you might get a claim in Gowganda or a claim in Cobalt. Athletes come high these days.

The Lancet has been making an analysis of London snow on a weekday and on a Sunday. The Sunday snow showed roughly a fifth of the amount of impurities present in the weekday snow. But the most significant difference was that while the weekday snow contained as much as 3.36 grains of sulphuric acid per ten pounds the Sunday snow contained practically none. These results only show what was already well known, that it is chiefly due to the combustion, complete and incomplete, of coal that London owes its sullied air.

Athletic Activity.

Signs of New Life in the Ranks of the Shamrock A.A.A.

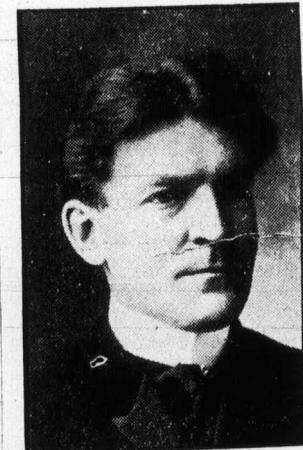
Much to be Done.

There are signs that the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be a more active body in the future than it has been in the past. The annual meetings of the Association itself and of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, were attended by a large turnout of members and there was keen interest in the affairs of both bodies. The Association has not



ALD. THOS. O'CONNELL, President-elect Shamrock A. A. A.

done all it should have done for the advancement of athletic interest among the Irishmen of Montreal. It has done little to advance the amateur spirit, and, unfortunately, altogether too much to advance the professional element in lacrosse and hockey. It has done nothing to encourage field sports, it has not encouraged the young men, nor has



MR. H. J. TRIHEY, Hon. President Shamrock A. A. A.

It developed along lines that would make membership in the Association desirable.

The renewal of activity amongst the membership is a hopeful sign, but it is to be earnestly desired that this is not another of the many flashes. On occasions there have been efforts to get out of the rut and do something, but the movements were not of a sustained character. It is to be trusted that the present officers will offer a good programme, and it is to be hoped, too, that when the programme is offered it will secure the enthusiastic support of all young Irishmen.

The athletic welfare of a community is of importance. To secure healthy minds there must be healthy bodies. It should be in the power of the athletic organizations to offer healthy exercise to the individual. It is not sufficient that there should be developed great athletes to form teams, the individual membership should receive due consideration. The Irishmen of this city seem to be lax in this—excepting, of course, for the really excellent work done by that worthy organization, St. Patrick's A.A.A. It is time to awaken; get into line and aid in the good work.

CHRISTOPHER CONWAY.

draw upon our imagination for pretty pictures of her sitting before the fire darning stockings, when if the truth were known the only stockings she has to darn are her own; and the coal in the grate would be too great a luxury unless she hustled many hours a day to provide for it, and other women to stay in the home, should provide the homes, and as there are many more women than men in England, it cannot be done in the usual matrimonial way, and polygamy is forbidden. England has too much to do with its old age pension scheme to provide pensions for able-bodied young women in order that they may not need to work. There remains, there-

'The Grand Old Man.'

Death of a Noted Irish Franciscan, Brother Tynan.

Fought For Public Rights.

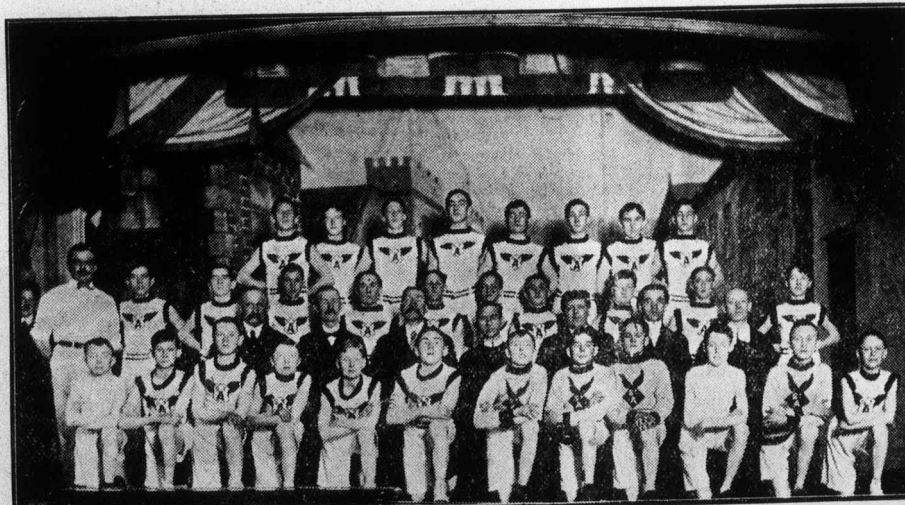
In the 80th year of his age, and 55th of his religious profession, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with truly Christian patience, there passed away on the evening of the 11th February, at Cummer Monastery, Co. Galway, a truly noble character in the person of the well and widely known Rev. Brother Francis Tynan. Born near Ballybrittas, Queen's County, he entered the Franciscan Monastery at Mount Partry some years ago. He was then, says the "Mayo News," a really noble specimen of humanity, standing 6ft. 4in., able, active, generous, possessing splendid qualities of head and heart. Soon after his profession, he was elected Superior of Mount Partry Monastery, and at various intervals was re-elected for ten triennial periods to that office. In the early days of Brother Tynan's religious life, the Hon. Lord Plunkett, Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, owned a vast territory, carrying a numerous tenantry, in the district of Mount Partry. Proselytism was then fashionable among the aristocratic Protestants, and Lord Plunkett was no exception. Nowhere in the West of Ireland, not even excepting Achill or Clidhen, was this nefarious propaganda so actively prosecuted as in Mount Partry. The refusal of a Catholic tenant to attend Protestant service on Sunday, or to send him summary eviction. During the many years of this cruel persecution, shoulder to shoulder with the famous Father Pat Lavelle, Brother Francis did herculean work in decapitating the hundred-headed hydra of proselytism. Day after day he was to be seen going among the terror-stricken peasantry, enspiriting, counselling, consoling them, and, as far as the resources of his Monastery permitted, alleviating their distress. For seven years he never missed a Petty Sessions Court in Ballin robe, in defence of the rights of a people who looked to him as a Father guardian. It will yet be fresh in the memory of many how, on a certain occasion when a big batch of his Grace's tenants—for refusal to barter their Faith for the Plunkett pottage of broth and bacon—were hurled from their homesteads to perish by the wayside, and while the smoke of their burning roof-trees—typical of their sacrifice—was yet ascending to Heaven, the Community of which Brother Francis was then Superior, and Brother Ignatius Phelan, of Cummer, and Brother Leo Higgins, of Mount Partry, were members, having nothing else to offer, nobly and generously came forward and, without one penny of compensation, handed over for ever to these poor people the magnificent farm of Churchfield, which was then the principal support of the Monastery.

fore, an immense number of women who must provide for themselves and very often for others left dependent upon them. Until the State can provide them with all necessities it is useless to tell them to stay at home and if they must work and must fight they must also be allowed to do it in their own way. Were they willing to sit still under adverse conditions there might be truth in the old man's to cast a ballot, but while they show remarkable common sense in trying to get what they consider their rights, it is only fair to suppose that they would exercise the same common sense in helping to govern the nation.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

One hears a good deal of the noisy suffragettes who have brought their cause so much to the front of late, and also we have been told that they are unsexed young women who crave excitement. Yet among the last lot arrested and sent to Holloway prison there were ladies of the highest social standing, including a woman of title and the sister of a peer. When such women ally themselves with the cause it is easy to see that all the enthusiasts cannot simply be misguided persons seeking a little diversion. As for the "antis," it is generally admitted that their ranks are filled by women who for the most part have their "meal tickets," and are quite unaffected by any of the questions so vital to the working women and those who have the working woman's good at heart. That women should have the suffrage was the contention of John Stuart Mill when he first spoke on the subject in the House of Commons. That they should have it is now the pledged opinion of 470 members of the Commons out of the whole number of 670. And it is beginning to look as if John Stuart Mill would shortly have his opinion vindicated by the vote of the House,—perhaps not this session, perhaps not during this Parliament, but soon and conclusively.

JOHN HAPGOOD.



ST. ANN'S GYMNASIUM CLASS.

A Group of the Boys of St. Ann's Parish who are being Developed Into Sprightly Men. These Boys Made a Big Hit in an Entertainment given in Honor of St. Patrick.

voters by the passing of the bill to grant the franchise to women, 82 per cent are wage earners. There are women who work for the love of it, but they form a small percentage, after all, and the fact that so many women are earning their living in Scotland and England today is not a matter of will or desire, but one of necessity. It is the land of superfluous woman, and yet even a superfluous woman must eat to live, and given no better way of getting food, she must earn it. This does away with the contention that woman's place is in the home, or rather that all women should be placed in the home, and be content to stay there. Poor things, no matter how willing they may be, they are, most of them, to descend to the vernacular, "their own meal ticket," and consequently there is no life of sheltered ease for them.

If women must work to provide themselves with the necessities of life, it is only natural that they

should have a wish to obtain the best conditions for themselves, the biggest return for their outlay of strength, and consequently some compensation for the sheltered home life that circumstances have denied them. Now in order to do this it is necessary that they should have some representation when new laws are made and old ones amended. Industrial questions are coming up constantly in greater numbers, and are being constantly legislated upon. Some of these questions are of the utmost importance to women, and yet they are still classed with children, paupers and lunatics and deprived of the franchise.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been claimed that if women are accorded seats in Parliament—something which it is said must inevitably follow the granting of the franchise to them—they will do all sorts of things to throw the coun-

try out of balance. Some say women will give their votes in favor of war, some object because they claim women will preach the "peace at any price" doctrine." But the chances are that when women have the hardest part of warfare to endure—the waiting and the watching and the loss of dear ones—they will think seriously before they decide, but that they would be influenced by cowardly motives no one can believe who knows the heroic part women have played when patriotism was demanded of them at any cost.

Supposing it is granted that woman should be forced to stay at home and leave politics to men—whose home would she stay in? Some few happy creatures who are unattached have incomes that will support them, but the average woman who has no home of her own has to work to make even an apology for one. And when the best she can do is often anything but attractive, it seems useless to talk of forcing her to stay there, and