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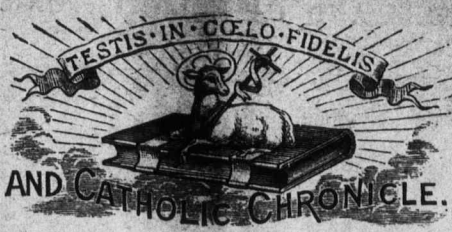
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QUEBEC, District Superior Court. No... Marie Louise Poiras... s taken to-day... ion as to property... and, Arthur Pa... the City of Mont... y, 1907. ORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. neys for Plaintiff.

QUEBEC, District Superior Court. Du... ois Xavier Robert... of the City of M... y instituted an... on as to property... d husband, in t... t Montreal. 4th, 1907. ORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. ys for Plaintiff.

The True Witness



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Vol. L Gardien de la Salle de Lecture Feb 19 1906 Assemblee Legislativ

Irish Bill Rejected. Home Rule or Nothing. Government Split and Far-Reaching Results Anticipated.

Dublin, May 21.—The largest, most representative and most harmonious convention which ever assembled in Ireland to-day repudiated the plan for a limited Irish Council which was all the Liberal Government had to offer in fulfillment of its campaign promises. This action killed the hope of any Home Rule legislation by the present Parliament, created a serious split in the Government's forces, and may have far-reaching results.

The temper of the convention was plain. No one had a word to offer in behalf of the bill. Home Rule or nothing was the unanimous sentiment, and the resolution rejecting the measure, proposed by John E. Redmond, commanded every vote.

The Irish parliamentarians had been deluged with resolutions from town councils and other bodies, all denouncing the bill. The country spoke in an unmistakable voice, and the Irish members of Parliament, cheerfully acquiesced to its will.

Three thousand delegates came here to attend the convention, and soon after the doors of the Mansion House were opened it was impossible to get into the building. The gathering lacked the spirit of the old Home Rule gatherings, when Davitt, Dillon, Healy and other fiery orators had the centre of the stage. The speeches were temperate and there was little denunciation of the Government. Except for the outbreak of a priest, who attempted to make the bill a Church issue, and was rebuked, everything went smoothly. The American delegates were greeted enthusiastically. The keynote of the orations and of several resolutions was that the bill was an insult to Ireland.

The floor of the rotunda was packed with delegates representing every part of Ireland, including many of the Catholic clergy. Beside Mr. Redmond were the American delegates, Secretary John O'Callaghan, Treasurer T. B. Fitzpatrick and Executive Committeeman Patrick J. Timmins, of the United Irish League; John Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell; Richard Croker and several bishops.

Mr. Redmond, who presided, was greeted with great cheering. His first words were: "The heart of every Irishman in the world goes out to John Dillon in the hour of his great affliction."

A resolution of sympathy with Mr. Dillon in the loss of his wife was adopted, as was another for the widow of Michael Davitt, who died since the last convention, recalling Davitt's imprisonment for Ireland's sake, and "the part he bore in raising the Irish peasant from a serf to a free man."

Telegrams of greeting from many Irish societies in America and elsewhere were read, after which Mr. Redmond reminded the delegates that Ireland's fitness for self-government would be judged by their conduct at this convention.

Mr. Redmond then read the resolution on the Irish bill, which was clamorously cheered.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Redmond's resolution was as follows: "That this convention, representative of Irish national opinion, emphatically places on record its profound conviction that nothing can satisfy the national aspiration of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self-government which will give the Irish people complete control of their domestic affairs."

"That while we have never wavered in our belief that it is impossible to produce any logical or workable scheme for the extension and development of popular power and responsibility in Ireland short of the concession of home rule, at the same time, in accordance with the resolution of the national directory of the 5th of February, 1907, and with the public declarations made from

time to time on our behalf, we have been willing to give fair consideration to any scheme prepared by the British ministers, which in their opinion would be "consistent with and lead up to the larger policy," to which they were pledged:

"That having considered the Irish Council Bill introduced by the Government, we declare that it is utterly inadequate in its scope and unsatisfactory in its details, and should be rejected by the Irish nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by the British Government, pledged to home rule, as confirmation of the position we have always taken—that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half measures would be entirely unsuccessful—and we call upon the Irish party to oppose the bill in the House of Commons and press upon the Government with all their strength and power to induce a measure for the establishment of a native parliament, with a responsible executive having power over all purely Irish affairs, and at this crisis in the fortunes of Ireland we invite all the Nationalist forces of the country to unite in support of our representatives in Parliament and enable them to effectively press for the speedy and genuine settlement of the Irish question."

Summarizing his views, Mr. Redmond asserted that the Birrell Bill was not workable, and, therefore, would end in disgrace and disaster. Its failure would be used as an argument against Ireland's capacity for self-government, and its operation would result in the demoralization of the Nationalist party and the existing unity, which was Ireland's strongest weapon.

Mr. Redmond criticized the details of the financial and other features of the bill as being inadequate when compared with the great powers given to the Lord Lieutenant. Government by committees, he said, was unheard of. Knowing the constitution of the British Parliament, he knew it was useless to hope to secure satisfactory amendments to the measure. In conclusion Mr. Redmond said:

IRISH PARTY INDEPENDENT.

"The Liberal party must drop the Rosebery idea and must come back to the standard of Gladstone. People talked of an alliance of the Irish party with the Liberals. The Irish party is independent. It can have an alliance with no English party that does not put home rule in front of its platform."

Speeches seconding the resolution then were made. A. J. Kettle, a veteran home ruler, was the first speaker, after which John O'Callaghan aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates by tendering them the support of the Irish in America.

"Do you think," he asked, "that the task of Mr. Bryce in America is going to be made easier because his colleagues have thrown in the face of the Irish people this measure, which you to-day will throw in the face of his colleagues with contempt?"

Continuing, Mr. O'Callaghan, amid great applause, assured the delegates that so long as England gives the Boers, who fought her, more home rule than the Irish, "the Irish-Americans will prevent the alliance with the United States which England so greatly desires."

Several other speakers followed, chief among them being Frank O'Connell, an Australian member of Parliament, who assured the convention of the sympathy of all Australians for home rule, and T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who explained the reasons why the Irish members of Parliament distrusted the bill. He said that if all the Cabinet ministers were as honest as the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, more would be done for Ireland.

Subsequently, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to fulfill its pledges of legislation

All France Under the Spy System:

Sanctity of Private Correspondence Violated As Never Under Monarchy.

No letter is posted and no telegram filed in France to-day with any assurance that it will not be read in "the black cabinet" a few hours later.

An oddity of the present nominal Republic is that the sanctity of private correspondence is violated to an extent unequalled during the periods of absolute monarchy.

One result of being born in America is confidence in the powers of a postage stamp and the moistening of the mullage on an envelope flap. If the American's sojourn in France is to be a long one, it will save annoyance to leave that belief at home.

There never is a certainty here that the person to whom you write will receive your letter unopened and unread.

There is just one thing stranger than the revival under the Third Republic of the "cabinet noir," which was one of the most hated institutions of the Bourbons of the old regime. That is the placid tolerance of this violation of the rights of the citizen by all classes of the community.

The Deputy, the striker, the shopkeeper, the priest, the editor, the waiter, at your favorite restaurant all shrug their shoulders and say: "But yes! Some letters are opened, without doubt. Yet is not the thing done in all countries?"

Every day a certain number of letters are chosen haphazard from the mails and opened and read. This is done upon the principle that chance will from time to time reveal information that intentional espionage would not disclose.

WATCH FOREIGNERS WHO STAY.

Neither the letters nor the movements of the tourist who remains a week or fortnight at one of the big hotels are watched ordinarily. But the foreigner, from no matter what country, who prolongs his stay is an object of surveillance. He must accept, in the first place, the recognized fact that his comings and goings and his visitors are noted and reported.

The French conderges are an unofficial police adjunct in probably ninety per cent. of Parisian apartments, and average but little less in the provinces. An organized movement by property owners and land lords to do away with them was promptly checked by the Government a few years ago.

But even without a hint from the concierge, the foreigner may rest assured that letters from and to him are being inspected until the Government knows more about him and his affairs than the custodians of American rogues' galleries do about the habitual criminal.

All politicians, priests, labor leaders, and, in fact, all citizens who are prominent or suspected of possible partizanship, know that this spy system is exercised even more rigorously in regard to their correspondence than over that of the acutely uncertain foreigner. But they understand the system so well that they trust the post office only with inconsequential matters.

In this land, which makes the word "liberty" a fetish, you can hear in a week more of cipher messages and roundabout, underground, disguised methods of communication than even the hardened never-reader could believe a twentieth century reality outside of Russia.

MIRABEAU'S WORDS APPLICABLE.

I could cite twenty instances to show that I have exaggerated in no way the workings of the "cabinet noir." For comment the words of another are appropriate:

"Should a people who wish to be free borrow the procedures of tyranny? What can we learn by a shameful searching of letters? What ambassador, what man entrusted with any delicate negotiations does not correspond directly, understanding how to escape from the espionage of the post office?"

"Such culpable procedure could have no excuse, and the comment of Europe would be this: 'In France, under the pretext of public safety, citizens are deprived of all right of property in letters which are the private treasures of confidence. They can be procured only by a crime.'"

These words are of especial interest, because they were spoken by Mirabeau in the Assembly of the States General in 1789. His only opponent was Robespierre. The result was the adoption of Article XI of the "Declaration of the Rights of Man," including this section: "Whoever shall be convicted of having knowingly and willingly suppressed a letter confided to the post or of having broken its seal and violated its secrecy, shall suffer the penalty of civil degradation."

The section continues by imposing an additional penalty of two years upon an executive officer who issued an order of espionage and any agent who obeyed it.

It is a historical fact worth noting that the "black cabinet," thus assailed as an abominable relic of despotism, was re-established only when the Jacobins began the Reign of Terror.

M. Clemenceau, of course, is not Robespierre the Second. But France has the "cabinet noir" to which Mirabeau objected.

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1-4 size collars, only at

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The simple fact that more Cadillacs were sold last year than any other car in the world carries its own argument.

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Rev. Father Conrardy In City.

Successor to Saintly Father Damien.

Rev. Father L. L. Conrardy, who is at present on a visit to the United States and Canada for the purpose of raising funds to further the good work amongst the lepers of Canton, China, is in the city. He belongs to Belgium and away back in the 60's he started his great life work in India, where leprosy abounds. His health gave way, however, and he journeyed to America and settled down in Oregon. In the year 1886 the fame of Father Damien was spread abroad all over the Western continent, and his noble services on the island of Molokai, in the Hawaiian, inspired Father Conrardy to leave home and friends and assist Father Damien among the lepers. Father Conrardy went, and three years later stood beside the grave of the martyr Damien, who had at last succumbed to the awful disease which he had made it his life work to combat. Father Conrardy stayed on at Molokai for a few years, and eventually went to Canton.

Father Conrardy explained that in the province of Canton there are 30,000 lepers, and in the city of Canton over 10,000.

"What I want to do," added Father Conrardy, "is to form a mission colony of lepers in the neighborhood of Canton, where the sufferers would be kept as clean as possible and

those physically able be set to do light work in the open air. At the very small cost of two and a half cents a day I could provide all the necessities of life for a leper. Of course we cannot cure them, but by our ministrations we help to instil a little brightness into lives which are unalterably dark."

French Press Spreading False Reports

Rome, May 21.—This correspondent is authorized to deny the report that the American clergy and Catholics have assured the Pope of a yearly contribution of a million dollars to Peter's Pence. The report is considered as one of the many attempts of the French press to create a false impression. The French clergy has contributed to increase the financial resources of the Church. American generosity towards the Vatican is well known and is fully appreciated by the Pope, who has repeatedly expressed his gratitude for American support, which dates from before the French crisis, and has not been provoked thereby. Lately the resources of the Vatican have been diminishing and its expenses increasing. Proof of this is furnished by the Pope's intention to reduce the expenditures to the lowest point. His Holiness will not solicit financial aid from Catholics, which remains as heretofore spontaneous.

Butterfly Suspenders. A Gentleman's Brace, as easy as pie and she

Canada at the Dublin Exposition.

The magnificent pavilion erected by the Canadian Government constitutes one of the most imposing structures in the International Exhibition grounds at Dublin, says the Irish Independent. "Architecturally, it possesses many handsome features of a distinctive character that cannot fail at once to arrest the attention of the visitor, while its spacious proportions and artistic scheme of decoration contribute materially to the generally impressive effect of the exhibition as a whole. Containing a floor space of 18,000 square feet,

the building is 70 feet in height, 90 feet in breadth, and 200 feet in width. It is rectangular in form, and is constructed in the half-timbered style, with stucco facings. On the eastern gable the name "Canada" is worked out in huge lettering, while over the imposing entrance door are displayed the words "Irish Canadian entente cordiale." The exhibit consists almost entirely of the national products of the country, divided under the heads of agriculture, fruit products, products of the forest, economic minerals, the fauna of the country, dairy food products, fisheries, etc. The building has been constructed under the personal supervision of Colonel Wm. Hutchison, Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner-General.

Good Digestion Should Wait on Appetite.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Farnese's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion, so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience and will derive all the benefits of his food.