# The Catholic Record

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LONDON. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

#### RECRUITING IN IRELAND TO-DAY

In the current number of the The Nineteenth Century is an interesting article on "Recruiting in Ireland To day," by the well-known humorous Irish writer, the Rev. Canon Hannay. Canon Hannay, it need hardly be said, is neither Catholic nor National. ist. He is Irish nonetheless: his countrymen have never, thank God. made the fatal mistake of identifying race and religion. Many of the names that brighten the pages of Irish history and are enshrined in the affections of Irish Catholic hearts are names of Protestant Irishmen. Some Irish Catholics there are who may be disposed to resent the free play of George A. Birmingham's (Canon Hannay's pen-name) thoroughly Irish humor and, at times, somewhat caustic wit over phases of National ist Irish life. In extenuation we most remember that, generous as nature has been to the race, there are individual Irishmen deficient in the saving grace of humor.

We do not intend to summarize the Nineteenth Century article nor to deduce from it any particular conclusion as to the status of Ireland in war time. A few extracts, taken here and there, besides their own interest as reflecting the observation of the keen witted Irish Canon, may give such glimpses of Irish conditions as to aid the Irishman abroad to appreciate the situation.

Many who read the papers have the impression that Lord Darby's recruiting campaign added millions to the British Army. As a matter of fact the essence of Lord Derby's plan was "deferred enlistment." In the course of time these recruits may be called on for training and will probably, if the War lasts long enough and the situation demands it, form a part of s notential future British Army. Lord Derby's scheme does not apply to Ireland, and Canon Hannay remarks :

why Lord Derby's scheme tried in Ireland. (Though) the Re gistration Act was not enforced here, we have a very good list ready to hand. . . . Our efficient police knew every man of us, our ages and occupations.'

"It was urged that we did not try Lord Derby's scheme because our Irish regiments were so immediately in want of men that we could not afford to adopt a system of postponed enlistment. This was good reason for taking all the men we could ge at once; but no reason at all for not also securing promises which would fall due for fulfilment at a later data.'

The ironical suggestion which follows is worth quoting :

"The fact probably is that it was no use trying us with a system of deferred enlistment dependent for its attractiveness on a pledge given by a statesman. We are an intelligent people, and we have taken an interest in politics for years."

The unprecedently acute English interest in Irish emigration which of these strangers." developed some months ago is thus referred to :

the opening of the new (recruiting) campaign. A few Irish emigrants ooted and jeered at in Liverpool while trying to get on board a military age and eligible for enlistment, went on strike and refused to shovel coal if the emigrants were had a bad fit of hysterics over the incident, and the Irish people were called nasty names. We were with less than justice. The crime of these peasants from Connaught was not cowardice, but a simple failure to realize that the War had altered the normal course of life. They were still living under the delusion that it is possible to conduct "business as usual," which for them meant emigration as usual. They

having precisely as the English behaved this time last year. Facts get slowly to Connaught. That is the real meaning of the incident. But it was unfortunate that it occurred. The abuse which was showered on us did not drive our young men into the Army. They would really have been owards if it had. It created a feel ing of sulky resentment which made he work of the new Recruiting Com mittee more difficult than it need

There are some light Irish touches of delicate irony here that should not be lost even on Scotch-Irish Anglo Saxon Irishmen,

About his hyphenated fellow-country men the Canon quietly tells the truth however unpalatable it may be to the vociferous loyalists of the North.

"The work of the recruiter was by no means so easy in the North as might be expected by anyone who took Ulster's boast of singular loyalty at its face value."

To the Censor's contemptible bluepencilling - until recently - of all official reference to Irish gallantry and heroic services on the field, Canon Hannay thus refers:

"We have heard too little-till -of the deeds of our Irish regiments. We read long casualty lists and mark in them the names of friends. But what do we know about the way they fell? For all we were told they might have perished as cowards perish, and though we refuse to believe this there came to us no inspiration from the lists of names. Yet we are a people not deaf to the voice of honor, not blind to the glory of great deeds. It stirs the dullest of us to find the names of those we know blown backwards to us from the lips of fame. Here we come up against ship, its necessity, its limits. suggesting that some allowance must be made for human emotion, that the management of a democracy at war is not the same thing as the drilling of a squad of recruits? Theirs, no doubt, but to do and die. But ours ? We must know what we are to do and how our sons are to die. Lately we have had less to complain of. Of our Dublins and Munsters, Connaughts and Inniekillings in Serbia we have heard something. There would be more of these men if we had heard more of what they do.'

"SEPARATISM," BILINGUALISM

AND THE DAILY NEWS In its issue of the 10th inst. the Toronto Daily News has a characteristic editorial on "Saskatchewan's Schools:" characteristic, we readily admit, in its honesty as well as in its assertions, assumptions and omissions : and not less so in the latent -perhaps unconscious - political hias which unfortunately mars somewhat its otherwise neeful and able contributions to the discussion of important questions of this nature.

A paramount consideration, we quite agree with The News is that on leaving school English must be the common language of the children of the strangers within our gates if

ity. But in the very opening sentence there is the suggestion that Separate schools tend to defeat this very desirable, indeed, imperatively necessary educational object :

"Trouble over separatism and bilingualism in education has developed in Saskatchewan." And this assumption is emphasized

ater on : "There are many foreign groups in

Saskatchewan, Germans, Austrians, Poles, Rathenians and others have colonies of more or less importance. Five years ago the Germans and Austrians alone numbered 110 279. as against 251,010 of English speech

In addition there was a group of French Canadians, numbering 23 251. Demands for Separate schools began to come in-not so m uch because of the religious idea, but for the reason that public money might be used to perpetuate the language and ideals

That separatism and bilingualism with its too frequent consequence, "An unfortunate incident marred inefficiency) are closely akin if not actually related as cause and effect is an assumption not only baseless but misleading and mischievous. Engbound for America. The lish-speaking Catholics (and with stokers, themselves presumably of them we may group all those who sincerely and earnestly desire a thorough English education for their allowed on board. The newspapers children) are deeply attached to Separate schools and appreciate the inestimable value of the religious atmosphere which pervades Separate school life. Never theless in their loyalty to the Canadian national ideal as opposed to the perpetuation of foreign languages at the expense of English, and of foreign ideals at the expense of the Canadian ideal, they step aside for no Public

The question of English in the schools is entirely distinct from that of religion in the schools. There is not the slightest necessity for confounding them. To do so is to into the enemy's camp many who would otherwise be sympathetic, useful and active allies in the great work of nation building which confronts Canada in the present and in the future. In so far as this great work depends on the assimilation of not know if this pictorial insult is drawn from the public gaze. The the immigrants through the schools these is no reason in the world why it should be less successfully accomplished through Separate schools than through Public schools. Indeed these have obvious advantages in certain conditions; they remove all reason for suspicion on religious

grounds. Not religion but politics is to blame for undesirable conditions in some places.

Bearing directly on the point at issue between us and The Daily News is the Ontario election campaign of 1886. Recent as that event is, the facts seem to be completely forgotten and their lessons relegated to political oblivion. It is worth while to recall the facts and let them point their own moral.

public of Ontario was first seized of to the offenders that this sort of the fact that many schools in thing is neither good business nor Eastern Ontario were quite as French as those of Vercheres or Montmagny To quote from the Report of the Commission of Inquiry :

"It would appear that till the year 1885 the teaching of English in the Public schools (mark the term, in the weary wrangle about the Censor- the Public schools) of French districts was left to the judgment of the there any use discussing it further, trustees and teachers, and as a result the English language was never used or taught in some of these schools.

> In passing, this ought to point a moral for some of the hysterical declaimers against Ontarian Prussianism. It was only after this gross abuse of generous treatment that the Department of Education (approved Aug. 25th, 1885) by which the use of the Ontario Readers was required in the schools of the French any text-books that might be used in those schools.

But the all-important point we wish to impress on the Daily News is | Canadian Intantry, also a South that this state of affairs developed in African veteran, is in the thick of and through the Public schools of the contest, while Lieuts. James Ontario. Separate schools had Harold and Hugh Macdonell Wallis, nothing to do with it.

And yet, in the General Election of 1886, when this question of Engligh in the schools became the paramount issue in the campaign it was allowed to degenerate into a mean appeal to racial and religious prejudice and passion "to abolish Separate schools altogether."

Had that campaign, thirty years ago, been honestly and reasonably conducted and not marred by the erroneous and unreasonable assumption of | donell's only son, Lieut. Ian Cameron | nation would persevere, however, we hope to fuse the ever-growing heterogeneous foreign elements in heterogeneous foreign elements and heterogeneous foreign elements are all the heterogeneous foreign elements and heterogeneous foreign elements are all the heterogeneous foreign be non existent.

It is true that most of those schools ave since become Separate schools largely because of the mistaken impression that as Saparate schools they would be freer from government control.

But it remains true ethat it was the counties of Prescott and Russell were, to use the terms of Histoire d'Eglise Catholique au Canada, "in vaded" and "conquered."

We do not question the honesty of its assumption either that " separatabolition of Separate schools would facilitate the anglicisation and assim. ilation of the foreign elements in Canada, is one that is not only base. less in fact but mischievous, and apt to complicate the very problem that requires for its solution the cordial cooperation and good-will of all true Canadians irrespective of religion.

## AN INSULT

endars that are distributed by the for the past ten or twelve years, has local managers of our banks are at length realized the error and selected by the head office, or futility of his course and submitted whether it is left to the pictorial to the Holy See, is not withtaste of the local man to decide what out its meed of gratification. work of art shall decorate the homes | A man of considerable talent, and a of his patrons during the space of lapsed priest, his subsequent conduct twelve long months. But we do was the occasion of great scandal to know that the calendar issued by a the faithful and to devout-minded certain branch of the Bank of Ottawa Anglicaus who looked to Rome with this year is an insult to every man longing eyes. Having episcopal am-

were doing what they would have school advocate—not even for the veins. The one-time familiar Paddy crated by an "Old Catholic" bishop in | battle the Russians in the Czernowitz | filled with great dexterity, is now a done if there had been no War, be. Daily News. popularize the Bank of Ottawa with set himself up as the "Head" of that would be investors, Paddy is de- ill-starred schism there. Later, evimake-up, and to give it the genuine Irish flavor a nice fat pig is porforce into a false position if not trayed attached to his leg. In addition there is an "Irish" colleen. with enough brass in her face to supply the Kaiser's armies with that much needed commodity in saecula sasculorum.

As we have already stated, we do psculiar to the particular branch of this bank that we have in mind. If it has been issued with the sanction of the high officials of the bank it only makes the insult more pronounced. But even if this one branch is the only offender it is surely necessary to register a vigorous protest. It is an insult to Irish. Canadians, and a disgrace to the Bank of Ottawa, or at least to its branch at Bracebridge, Ontario. We think it is high time that "Paddy and his pig" was banished from the boards as representative of the Emerald Isle. All decent people should resent this attempt to belittle an entire people. Caricatures of the Irish, whether calendars, post cards, or so called "Irish" plays, should be relegated to the limbo of discarded About the year 1885 the reading things. It should be brought home good manners. COLUMBA.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHILE SECTABIAN pulpits continue to talk of unity among Christians in face of the common enemy, sectarian papers continue to dish up stale calumnies against Catholics for the delectation of their readers, thus giving a new type of illustration of the old copy book maxim "Example is better than precept."

ATTENTION WAS called in one of the Toronto papers a few days ago to the share of the War burden assumed by the Macdonell issued the first mild Regulation family of that city. Brigadier-General Archibald Cameron Macdonell, C. M. G., D. S. O., of the Strathcons Horse, who bore an honorable part and German districts in addition to in the South African War, is well to the fore in the present struggle. His first cousin, Col. Archibald Haves Macdonell, D. S. O., of the Royal nephews of the Brigadier, enlisted at Winnipeg in the "Canadian Scottish," and for gallant conduct at Ypres were promoted. The elder of these two brothers, James Harold, | tion ? was severely wounded at Festiebert, and is still in hospital. The younger is now aide-de-camp to his distinguished uncle.

NOR DOES THIS honorable record end here. Brigadier General Maclieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. A nephew of Col. Macdonell. Stuart Finbar Hayes, eldest son of has almost a million men under arms, Judge Haves of Guelph, enlisted as a private in the 57th Peterborough Rangers at the outbreak of the War. and is now a prisoner in Germany. Another nephew, Lieut. Philip Barry under the Pablic school system that German, R. N., is at present in the Naval Intelligence Department at Ottawa, while still another member of the family, Lieut. J. A. E. Macdonell, a cousin of the Brigadier and of Col. Macdonell, is in the 95th Bn.. the Daily News, and we know that C. E. F., Toronto. All are descendherein it reflects a large body of ants of the late Hon. Alexander honest opinion; but that makes it Macdonell, at one time Speaker of all the more emphatically true that the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and a kinsman of the Col. ism" begets bilingualism or that the John Macdonell, who fell with Brock at Queenston, and whose remains rest beside those of his chief under the noble shaft on the Heights overlooking the Niagara. All are difficult to surpass this record in the present war.

THE INTELLIGENCE that "Arch. bishop" Mathew, whose schismatical vagaries as an "Old Catholic" have We do not know whether the cal- been much in evidence in England with a drop of Irish blood in his bitions, Mathew had himself conse-

progress, he cut loose from that affiliation, proclaimed himself an "Independent," sacreligiously consecrated two or three excommunicated priests as bishops, and gave himself the title "Archbishop of London." Now, realizing probably that he has a soul to save, he has made his submission to the Holy See and with-Canadian Churchman rather ironically remarks that he and his immediate followers have reached their "natural home." It is something to the wanderer at least to realize at length that he has a home.

SOME CORRESPONDENTS of the Toronto Mail and Empire bave been disputing as to the merits or demerits of Sir Edward Grey, and heaping maledictions upon his devoted head for the "humanity" of his conduct of the Foreign Office. Whatever opinions may exist as to the wisdom of Sir Edward's course as a statesman and diplomat, the time has not come to weigh the evidence in the balance or to pronounce judgment. If he has erred (and Sir Edward Grey would be the last man to claim inerrancy for himself) his errors have been those of a Christian gentleman and a champion of civilization. The burden of the complaint against him on the part of these anonymous scribes is that he is really too civilized to have a part in carrying on a war. That is a complaint which in the long run will re dound to the honor of the Foreign Secretary's name. And we are of those who believe that when history takes account of the events of today the name of no statesman or soldier connected with it will stand higher than that of Sir Edward Gray. Britain no less than Sir Edward can well afford to await that verdict.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE THE STRAIN AND THE DRAIN

OF WAR The strain upon Austria Hungary approaches the breaking point. Ar official statement announces that the Government of that country, in order to replace the territorials sent to the front, has decreed that the age limit for service during the course of the war will be fifty five years. Those who are between fifty and fifty-fifty will do service only for six weeks, and only in districts outside the war zone. What would Canadians think of the outlook were every youth and man between the ages of eighteen and fifty five put into a uniform and withdrawn from productive occupa-The economic condition of Austria-Hungary must be indescrib

able. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Allies are not also feeling the strain. The Premier of Italy vesterday said that Italians thought the war in which they are engaged would be short and easy, but it had become a long and hard one. The turbance of business and the cessation of the tourist treffic rather than and has lost only 31,000 killed in action, and probably 20,000 more permanently disabled. France has been far more seriously drained of her manhood, but there is no sign of irresolution in that country among the fighting men. General Joffre spoke for 3,000,000 Frenchmen under arms when to a labor deputation he "If only the civilians said yesterday: "If only the civilians will hold firm, that is the essential thing. If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory; not immediately or even soon, but eventually." The responsible leaders of the

allied nations and armies are no longer talking of ending the war by a series of great battles intended to break up and disorganize the Germanic armies and send them reeling back to their own frontiers. Ivan off, in Bessarabia, is illustrating the new program. He concentrates a big force against some vital part of the enemy's line and makes a lodgment in it at great cost Canadians, and, what is more, of a to his own troops. Then the enemy, level Catholic family. It would be rather than withdraw his entire front, counter-attacks with equal violence, and loses terribly in recoving the vital trenches. Several times during the past month the Russiau leader in Bessarabia and Galicia has fought actions of that sort. He does not care whether he gains ground or loses it so long as day by day he is able to reduce the number of his adversaries in the same proportion as his own ranks are thinned. He knows that Russia can supply men in practically inexhaustible numbers, and that Germany and Austria cannot Ivanoff is working out the most tremendous mathematical problem in the world's history—the subtraction of the Teuton from the Slav.

## AUSTRIAN REPORT

An Austrian official report states that as a result of the enormous losses they suffered in Wednesday's in the House of Lords, a position he considerably advanced his position

and his pig is the subject selected to Holland and returning to England region ceased their attacks on Thursport at the Bank of Ottawa with set himself up on the "Head" of that broken only by intermittent artillery duels. Russian aircraft have been picted in the regular stage Irish dently becoming dissatisfied with his dropping bombs around Brzezany, which is less than fifty miles to the east of Lemberg, and is an importan railway centre. In aircraft, as well as in artillery, the Czar's troops appear to be thoroughly refitted.

#### IN THE CAUCASUS

The Russian victory in the Caucasus was far more complete than at first stated. An official Petrograd report says that the Russians pursued the fleeing Turks as far as he forts of Erzerum, sabreing them and taking as prisoners 1,500 men. Turks, no longer protected by the Erzerum forts, are retreating precipitately in all directions, abandoning their guns and supplies. The investment of Erzerum is certain to follow this surprising vic tory, for the Tarks cannot bring up reinforcements quickly.

#### THE SUBMARINE IN A NEW FIELD

The Germans are rejoicing over the success of their submarines in destroying British shipping. In December, it is asserted, 24 vessels among them a British auxiliary cruiser and two transports, were lestroyed by Austro German submarines, the tonnage loss being 104,764 tons. This is about double the normal monthly addition to the tonnage of British shipping through the launching of new vessels. Most of the vessels were sunk in the Mediterranean, where the enem submarines driven from the Atlantic are finding a new field. It is now stated that Corfu and the adjacent channels on the mainland were bases for the enemy's undersea craft and that the that island and of other Greek terri. tory in the vicinity was due to the continued use of the Corfu base by submarines which preyed on the ships of the Allies in the eastern Mediterranean. The activity of the enemy submarines has lessened nota bly, probably because their supplies are no longer available Britain is taking a hand in sub marine operations in the Adriatic A novel encounter is that reported between a British submarine and an Austrian hydroplane and torpedo boat. The submarine sank both and captured their crews. — Toronto Globe, January 22.

### T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

Special Cable to The CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916, Central News)

London, Jan. 22.-Very little is loing at any of the fighting fronts. Both sides are marking time and pre paring for big operations in the spring. These will take the form of a great offensive movement by the Allies if the Russians can complete their reequipment in time. It will probably mark the beginning of the end of the war.

Every week sees the increase of the Allies superiority on the Western front. A friend just back tells me that the French and British are now firing two shells to the German's one The greatest impression prevails that when the next advance is undertaken the German line must break. Until the Russians are prepared to co operate however, it is obviously foolish to waste the strength, which it applied simultaneously would have infinitely more effect. Russia's new but no general move will be made Cacil. For some days Mr. Law took until sufficient reserves of munitions the position of Leader of the House. lack of men or war material. She are collected to ensure that the ad- I do not know whether it is a pervance, once begun, can be pressed home rapidity with which the American The Leader of the House, whatever and Japanese factories can deliver their products.

The forward movement in Buko- Practice makes perfect, and wina, which has been temporarily suspended owing to the condition of satisfaction to the Russian manders, convincing them of their ability to roll the enemy back when the proper moment comes.

The domestic situation here continues perfectly sound. The readiness wherewith the country accepted the compulsory service bill has intensified the confidence wherewith the whole nation looks forward to has the admirable quality of know victory. The feature of the compulsion bill debates has been the tributes anthusiastically paid by Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionist leaders to Ireland's magnificent services in the war. Mr. Red. like the Foreign Office. All these mond has not only secured Ireland's exclusion from the bill. Instead of to defend the government and to de-

tary efforts in the struggle for human

liberty. One of the results of the coalition which probably observers are scrutinizing with closest attention, is the personal positions of so many of its knew, that he was essentially members, and especially of those was are taken from the Conservative party. So far as most of these Conparty. So far as most of these Contract of the conservative what new to the parliamentary trade, for he had spent the greater trade, for he had spent trade, for he had ilent heads of departments. Lord Lansdowne, instead of being the he never held high office until the spokesman of the Unionist majority

minister at large, with no salary, and no department for which he is re-He occasionally stands up, especially when the ministry is in tight place and subject to severe

critician Lord Lansdowne is an interesting figure in the public life of England. Though he is half English and half Irish, through centuries of English and Irish history, he inherits from a French mother some of the qualities of that race. He is the one man in public life who speaks French exactly like a Frenchman. It used to be related of him that on one occasion when he had to address a meeting of French-Canadians as Governor of Canada, there was eager expectation to hear his first words : but when they came out with the perfect accent and tone of a born Frenchman, everyman of French blood was delighted and recognized in him one of their own blood. The somewhat lean figure, the lean, clear-cut, sharp face, indicates the French origin, although the imperturable tranquility of the face shows that British phlegm still

forms the basis of his character.

Lord Curzon, keen, restless, ambitious, with something of the splendor still remaining to him of his arrogant, youthful self-confidence and of his glory as the Vicercy of India, is supposed to be one of the keenest and most indefatigable of the apostles of Conscription but he is also with out a department and his appearances before the public are rare. And thus both these prominent and distinguished members of the House of Lords are perhaps rather more obscure so far as the public is concerned than they were when they appeared before the war, when they were the constant and sometimes vehement exponents of their party creed.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has al. ways been known to be an assiduous and energetic head of a department. He is one of the men, who was carefully trained for political life from his boyhood upward. His energetic and brilliant tather, once he had made a fortune in business never took much interest in anything but politics. Politics were the only subject discussed at his dinner table, and to politics therefore his son was devoted from his earliest days; and he was still a stripling when he became a member of the House of Commons. Charming in manner, handsome in appearance, with a singular resemblance to his father, and yet with the softer lines that came from the maternal side, he has always been personally a popular figure in the House of Commons, and has never the violent antagonisms, which the sharp tongue and dominant personality of his father so abundantly created. But he also seems, in the affairs of his great department, the government of India, face to face every moment of the day, with difficult and perilous problems, has hidden himself from the House of Commons in his splendid offices in Parliament street, and rarely appears in the House, except to give an answer with regard to some of the incidents of the Eastern campaign.

Mr. Walter Long, another prominent Unionist figure in the past, has had to carry some bills in th of Commons, and has been able to do so as adequately as any other minister by a bluff frankness and good nature that disarm all opposition, as well as a readiness to listen to suggestions from all quarters, he also, however, has a tremendous amount of departmental work to do, and does not figure prominently in the House of Commons.

manent arrangement or not, but for This entirely depends on the the time being it worked very well. his disinclination to speak, is forced by his position to speak frequently. applies to speaking in the House of Commons as well as to anything the roads, has given the greatest else. I have seen many members of the House who have begun by being scarcely able to mutter few sentences, become quite fluent speakers, by the very fact of having to practice the art several times every night of the session. Bonar Law certainly rose to opportunity which fortune had thus placed at his disposal. ing the use of language. Facility, distinction, and shove all the tactfulness of expression, are his natural gifts. In many respects he would be an ideal spokesman of a department qualities were required when he had this prejudicing her in the eyes of the fend himself against the assaults British public, they freely make made upon both by the extremiets of allowance for the special circum- his own party whose strong idea was stances dictating it, and are content to destroy the Plural Voting Bill. that she shall make her contribution | Everybody who heard the speech in her own way.

This is a sound policy, and Ireland it put his own position and partly it put his own position of the will repay this practical measure of because it put the position of the home rule by increasing her volungovernment with extreme lucidity candor. All the prejudices against Mr. Bonar Law for his strong utterances during the Irish struggle were forgotten, and people recognized-as those personally acquaintgradual difference it is making in the ed with Mr. Bonar Law already

> entered the House of Commons, and present ministry; but he has very