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T. P. O'CONNOR

The Man and his Views.

A tall man, much above the ave ding over as he sits and talks bending over and rising as he stands to his full aim of the newspaper?" I asked. length, seems much taller than he is; a man faultlessly dressed in long gray, an iron gray moustache, a s well modulated voice, a ready tongue, a large and exact vocabulinsinuating personality of frankness and humor and seriousness—that is from Ireland.

and during all that time I have ever realized the important position that journalism occupies in shaping the progress of all civilized Journalism is the pulpit of world. The preacher preaches to the hundred; the journalist preaches to the million."

"During your wide experience you have noted, doubtless, the difference in the methods of journalists in America and England," I suggested.

"Yes," he replied, "there is great difference between them many respects."

"And what has impressed you as the most striking difference?"

"It is this: Here in America you have the faculty of bringing out the dramatic in your newspapers. You present your news in an attractive form. For the most part we seem Then you have an individuality in "The daily grind, then, does not Then you have an individuality in your presentment of news. Why, do you know that in London the same reporter reports the law courts, the same reporter reports the police courts, and gets the news from the police stations, for all the papers with the exception of the Times, with the exception of the which has special men for these departments. Do you wonder, then, that we have that incipient same which ness in our news columns, contains paragraphs nearly always beginning with the startling announcement that "Mr. John Jones," etc. There is a routine in our pa pers that we do not seem to be able to change. But you must remember that the English reporter has little opportunity to get out of his rut. He is doing the work that his father had been doing before him. | A reporter of the Bow street police station has had the place handed down to him as an inheritance from his father, and it is the same in other departments of newspapers. The class of at are paying the best in England to-day

and have made fortunes for their proprietors are Tit-Bits, Answers. high class literary journal in Eng-land, has proven an excellent in-vestment. Its chief feature each week is a review week is a review of an important book by "T. P." Mr. O'Conner has recently established a new paper—

"A great deal depends upon the name of a newspaper in England," said he. "Now, I did not want to spend a lot of mency in advertising my new paper, so I strove to get for it a name that would attract attention. I at first thought I should name it. "P. T. O."—my initials, but in talking the matter over with Beerbohm Tree he suggested that I give its present mane to it." "And is that name your initials transposed?"

sum of money in advert go, but these same thing to m Mainly About P

(By Frederick Boyd Stevenson.) we are getting too far into personal

A tall man, much above the ave-rage height, who, from his habit of rage height, who, from his habit of journalism, then, what, in your compling over as he sits and talks "Truth." was the quick answer.

"A newspaper should tell the truth frock coat, black trousers, no matter what may be the personal black vest, black tie, silk hat; a interests of its owner or editor. Reblack vest, man with black hair tinged with liability in its news reports is an important feature for a newspaper. gray, an item gray and item gray and item gray and gray a exaggerated. Is there not enough of the tragic, of the sensational in life ary, an earnestness of manner, an itself without resorting to fiction in the presentation of a news story?'

insinuating personality and humor and seriousness—that is T. P. O'Connor, M.P., journalist, litterateur, ambassador to America from Ireland.

"You, who wrote "The Life of Lord Beaconsfield," have proved that journalism is one of the best stepping stones to literature. What "I have been in journalism forty is your personal view on that sub-years, barring six months," said he,

"Don't judge my work by that book," he said, and he held up his hands as if in appeal. "I wrote that in the enthusiasm of youth. I should rather be judged by my essays on Lincoln or Carlyle, which I sent. believe are not very well known in America."

Mr. O'Connor, at his home in Chelsea, can look from the terrace and see the house occupied by Carlyle, whom he remembers to have seen on only one occasion. Once upon a time, in his earlier days, he asked his landlady about Carlyle. "What," replied she, "do you mean that funny old man that writes books?"

"Those essays were labors of love with me," continued Mr. O'Connor, "But, answering your question, most emphatically believe there no better school for literature than

wear the bright edges off a man's brain ?"

"By no means. Hard work never hurt any man. Some of the best things in literature have been written after a long siege at the editor's or the sub-editor's desk. The mental activity of the brain strengththe muscles strengthens them."

Probably Mr. O'Connor is one of the best living examples of a person turning out "copy" under stress of time. He has never acquired the knack of dictating his articles. When he does so they lose force and sound wooden he says. All his Queen's College, Galway, when I was I look at the

twenty-second year, he had exactly mimistry—which is a ministry friendsuggested.

Let up to Ireland—brings in its Irish
the so," was the reply.

The convergested to greet him bill; it may be the year after, or

although I do not want to be un- Athlone, who then held a humble poderstood as decrying it. It may sition at the Lyceum Theatre. But "Your idea of writing, then, is-" from telling of these days but ra-"Pure English--good vigorous Eng- ther a reluctance to talk of lish that goes straight to the point personal affairs. After his arrival and conveys plainly the idea that in London came the weary search

the writer wishes to express. There for work and the usual rebuils in should be a clear style with no attempt at "fine" writing. Many of at that time unwelcome, and is now us in our younger days attempted, so welcome that editors vie with perhaps, to create for our articles one another for his "copy." Once two or three years after—what does an elaborate introduction couched in he said: elegant phrases and long words. At 'With a wonderful power of dethe end is in sight? And who the present time we are content to taching myself from my surroundings that hour comes I shall feel that bellishments."

question is: What is your opinion of walked about for six hours in the the stand taken by President Roosevelt on simplified spelling?"

Mr. O'Connor smiled.

"Mark Twain says that I ought to be in favor of it," he said, "because it will cut down the long words, and I get paid by the word. But, seriously speaking, while there is no doubt that the present way of spelling certain words is quite ridiculous, we should not be precipitous in making changes in our method of spelling. Of course, we have made reforms in numerous instances, but my idea is to go slow for the pre-

Mr. O'Connor next spoke of the remarkable progress that has been made in a comparatively few years in American literature.

"Many Americans—I need not name them," he said, "have become famous in their own country and in England by their literary work. I attribute this wonderful advance of good American literature to the international copyright law. Before the passage of that law many publishers in America helped themselves to English works. Since its passage they have been compelled to original matter, and the result has been the outgrowth of a fine American literature. Thus you see, prompts men to exertion-be it physical or mental exertion."

"Does the necessity of money to prompt men and women to action, argue against Socialism ?"

that connection; it might be so, ens the brain just as the activity of though; but I must not talk of American politics."

"Talk, then," I ventured, "about yourself-of your early struggles and lish, the critical reviews, the unthose countries. ambitions in life."

"I started out to be a barrister," work is done on a typewriter, and is composed direct on the machine arts. I supplemented my education and mentality. And I realize a hat arts. I supplemented my education and mentality. And I realize hat by studying Chambers' Encyclopedia. his great ambition in life has been which he operates at a whirlwind by studying Chambers' Encyclopedia. speed, never hesitating for a word. In those days the law said that a his ideas flowing at a more rapid student who desired to be graduated me: rate than the movement of his fin-from one of the law schools of London should take his dinners at the "I have observed in the last few inns of court. This cost about years," continued Mr. O'Connor,
"the gradual creation of two lan-"the gradual creation of two languages from our mother tongue—the English language. One of these languages is English; the other is America you have so Under the circumstances, however, it the control of the control of two languages is English; the other is America you have so Under the circumstances, however, it turies, is still fighting, and will control of two languages are the control of two languages. One of these languages is English; the other is America you have so Under the circumstances, however, it turies, is still fighting, and will control of two languages. One of these languages are the law was changed after I was civilized. By superior military forces England course. Ireland was a circumstance of the law was changed after I was civilized. By superior military forces England country long before England was civilized. By superior military forces England country long before England was civilized. By superior military forces England country long before England was civilized. By superior military forces England country long before England country long before England. But Ireland forces England country long before England c your expression as they affected the American Indian in their mode of land a position in the civil service. In Englishment of the civil service in Englishment of the civil service in Englishment of the civil service and it turned my attention of the civil service in Englishment of the civil service.

'Personally, I do not admire slang, was a former police sergeant from it was not false pride that kept him

make ourselves understood in good I could give myself over wholly to have done my small part in the high-English, simple and without em- day dreams and literary musings. I est work any man can devote himremember that on the first day of self to-to bettering the land "In this connection the natural my arrival in London, after having the people to whom he belongs. scorching sun, finding myself in Trafalgar Square; I sat down on the ledge of the basin and listened to the plash of the cool fountain. A sense of inexpressible calm came over me. I felt as though all the fierce noise and tumult of the great me tropolis were far removed from me I conjured up the scene from 'Esmond,' where Lord Bohun stands beside the fountain the day before his death. Then my mind reverted to a passage in De Quincey, in which he describes how, under the influence of opium, he sat from sunset to sunrise without moving or wishing to move. . . . It was on my arrival in London that I read "The Mill on the Floss" for the first time. would be impossible for me to make this masterpiece. Lying on my has been subscribed. quilt in my tiny, humble bedroom, The objects of the absorbed in the trials of Maggie Tulliver, with a brown loaf of bread ing meal, I knew such hours of keen happiness as an emperor might well

envy." It was on these dreams of dreamer that the building of the man was made-the building of the practical man, but it was due to ments that magnetism and tion that money is the incentive that strength of the man developed, too. After long quests for employment came the final position on the Daily Telegraph when almost the last shilling was reached. Later came the successes of the Parliamen-Well, I have not thought of it in tary Sketches in the Pall Mall Gazette, followed by other literary work, including "Old Love Stories," one of Pierre Loti's books into Ingrivalled descriptions of parliamentary debates, and the "Life of Lord

I forget these early struggles when I look at the man as he is to-day. display of art treasures, and every

"The Irish nation, like the Jewish nation, has a pertinacity of purpose that cannot be diverted from original course. Ireland was a ci-

American Indian in their mode of expression, that a new vernacular means much more than it does in my position at this moment in a my position at this government is my position at this moment in a my position at this moment in a my position at this government is my position at this moment in a my position at this government is my position at this moment in a my position at this moment in a my position at this government is my position at this does in this country, is the sum of large, it assures one of a life position and a pension in old age. But in this direction I was also discussed in the must be my position at this soult in a my position at this country is my position at this does in this position and a pension in old age. But in this direction I was also discussed by versity my position at this will, as expressed by every jorn the must be my position at this position and approximent. It is a m "As to Ireland, I must sum up my position at this moment in a few words. It is governed against its will, as expressed by every form of protest known to a nation—by rebellion, by vast popular demonstrations, by sending, time after time, and, in the last quarter of a century, seven times in succession, three-fourths of her representation in the Imperial Parliament to demand self-government. Ireland's government

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are ruled and ruined by their livers. The least indiscretion in diet causes a vigorous pro-test of their liver.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT takes care of the good liver's liver. For sale by all Druggist 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

it matter for a year or two, when

A World's Fair at Dublin Next May.

The Dublin Exposition will, throw open its gates next May and bid the world "Caed Mille Failthe." The exposition grounds are Herbert Park, about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city on the line from Dublin Dalkey. Three tramways, a railway and steamers will carry visitors to the grounds. The wide facades of the building have arisen It lagoons, gardens and lanes are laid out, and the work is being rushed.

The objects of the exposition are: 1. To protect and encourage the industries, arts and sciences of Ireand a pitcher of water for my even- land by exhibiting the products upon which the country's fame rests, as well as those of only partially veloped industries that have nevertheless a bright outlook.

2. To stimulate the development of commerce and industrial education by inviting all the nations we the influence of these boyish senti- exhibit their products, both in the the raw and finished state.

An important special place will be reserved for the Irish history, literature and antiquities. In the same way, women's work and peasant industries will be effectively shown. We may also look for various ex

hibits from Great Britain, the continent of Europe, the Americas, the Indies and the colonies far and wide, "Life of Parnell," a translation of for the exposition has already received abundant promises from all

Unquestionably one of the greatest be the section of fine arts. A special pavillion will be erected for the precaution will be taken to safeguard them against destruction.

The chief entrance way brings one in front of an octagonal half, 215 feet long, from which run out eight feet wide. In the center rises an immense dome. All around the cen-America, in Canada and in France.

facilities provided for them. veral Canadian ones.

Impotem the the usual features of the world's fair. It will have, among other delights, a series of superb vocal and that that reland's attractions that have never been attractions that have never been attempted before.

Dublin is a lively city and a most interesting one to visit. Its fine the susual features of the world's Again we say, oh people of Buckingham, get rid of the sycophants, give no offices to upstarts, and move slowly before surrendering all else you have in this world to this, accurate monaster of our age, avariclous monopolists.

OWEN AN SAGART.

interesting one to visit. Its fine broad avenues, its streets, its boule-vards, and its fascinating shops, as vards, and its fascinating shops, as well as its public monuments, are sufficiently superb to call forth unfeigned admiration. Its exposi-tion will certainly be a brilliant suc-

Buckingham Letter.

Now that things have reached an

awful climax in our town, it may be

interesting to recall some remarks we have made in the past, dimly forecasting the present bloody conflict. A year ago or a little more we wrote the following to the True Witness: "The people of this fair town have hitherto indulged many beautiful dreams about great and prosperous future before We had accustomed ourselves to look forward almost with tainty to the building up of many new industries in the future. thought the time was near steam and electric routes would connect our thriving centre with national capital to the west and the great metropolis to the east, and with all the rising villages to the north on the banks of the Lievre. We have, however, been lately rudely awakened from our dream and you realize with what rapture I read A guaranteed fund of \$3,000,000 now we find ourselves like so many avaricious capitalists. The curse of selfish monopoly has settled down upon this town, and has commenced o devour it and to destroy its life. We shall revert to this topic again on some other occasion, suffice it to say to-day that many of our promising young men find a far higher value placed upon their services where monopoly's growth is more stunted." A little later we wrote: Monopoly is still clinging to struggling victim, and poor dear old Buckingham is bleeding to death. Oh, all ye small towns and villages that still enjoy your freedom, and have within your gates honest competition, watch and guard against this accursed monster of our Learn of us ere it is too late." We were not gifted with prophecy, but simply had our eyes open and saw coming the terrible catastrophe that is now upon us. The upstart henchman of bloody monopoly was then posing as a philanthropist aiding of the exposition's attractions will charitable work in the town, with a view of making. himself master of the town's destiny... The town now knows whether or not we were justified in our remarks about this gentleman of now unenviable fame. Our forecasts then about the advisability of accepting the aid of blood-money and, the philanthropy of upstarts wings, each 164 feet long and 80 and monopolists will be seen now in another light. There is something weird and unnaturally distasteful in the sad facts of the present unfortu for the English, foreign and colonial nate shedding of blood when looked sections. Conspicuous among those at through the happenings of the past few months or couple of years. collections representing modern Irish The hospital was not sufficient in itart. The historical section will be self even though Satan did supply One of Mr. O'Connor's papers—T.
P.'s Weekly—which is the only penny high class literary journal in England, France and the climatic conditions affect your expression as they affected the American Indian in their mode of land a position in the civil service.

In America you have so Under the circumstances, however, it turies, is still fighting, and will continue to fight for that liberty the no less attractive. A search is now with time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the became impossible for me to become time to fight for that liberty the polymortar for the building of it. The historical section will be mortar for the building of it. The historical section will be no less attractive. A search is now wide walls of the ward will be the love of which is a part of the Irish became impossible for me to become impossible for me to become impossible for the time to fight for that liberty.

A search is now with the complex of the liberty the polymortar for the building of it. The historical section will be no less attractive. A search is now with the complex of the liberty the polymortar for the building of it. The historical section will be no less attractive. A search is now with the complex of the liberty the polymortar for the building of it. exposition is counting fearlessly able by the generous domations upon help from Irish cousins in generous upstarts. Why did not apon help from Irish cousins in monopolists also organize a Red monopolist also organize a Red mo facilities provided for them. For exhibits arriving by water, the port of Dublin will afford economical and convenient means of loading and unloading. There are direct steamship lines running from English and Scottish ports, as well as from several Canadian ones. reral Canadian ones.

The exposition will comprise all it is late, of course, to mend matter usual features of the world's ters, but better late than not at all

Buckingham, Oct. 9th, 1906