

tunity which is open to me before returning to the struggle, and because I feel that such a statement as I have made would with me, and therefore I think it will with you, afford a basis for action when the proper time arrives, and for organization meanwhile. I hope, too, that here, as in Canada, some of the wealthy Irishmen may act more early.

Gentlemen, the burden proposed is light. It is in truth infinitesimal if spread over the proper area. And to that end organization — organization which shall draw out the sympathies and enlist the support of the masses — is the one essential thing. I have therefore to ask you in Massachusetts, who are foremost in that work of organization, who have realized more, I believe, than any other State its importance and proved its efficiency, to still further extend your organization. And I have to ask other States to imitate Massachusetts and to enroll themselves in the National Federation of America, to which we owe so much. So doing, and acting upon the proverb that many hands make light work, the Irishmen of America will find no difficulty in performing their part in the restoration of the liberties of Ireland. And it will be for those of this favored generation a source of pride and pleasure in the days to come, when the struggle shall be over, when the result shall have been attained, when the great act of justice and of reconciliation shall have been accomplished, to be able to say that they stood steadfast to the cause; that they did not lose hope or courage, but persisted to the end; and that their resolution, determination, and self-sacrifice materially contributed to such a noble issue.