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THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1903.

IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL

A Montreal correspondent in another column, deals with the subject of a petition which will be presented to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi upon his return from Europe. The spirit of this petition recognizes the generous energy and breath of sympathy which Catholics all over Canada have identified with the character of Archbishop Bruchesi from the day of his appointment to the high place he occupies with so much dignity in the Canadian hierarchy. There is no room among the Irish Catholics of Canada for any opinion detrimental to the mutual confidence and unity existing between them and the great French-Canadian people.

The movers in this Montreal petition are actuated only by the most implicit trust in their French-Canadian co-religionists, whose unflinching interest in the progress of religion and education is well known. In Archbishop Bruchesi all Irish Catholics recognize an ideal Churchman, and from him there is to be expected a just and sympathetic consideration of any claim which a large body of his people advance for their own welfare and that of the general Catholic body.

POPE LEO'S STRENGTH.

Exchanges report the arrival in Australia of His Eminence, Cardinal Moran, after his recent prolonged visit to Europe. The Government, as well as the hierarchy of the Colony, took part in the public welcome that awaited him. Replying to a number of addresses the Cardinal touched upon the health of Pope Leo which, he said, seems to promise many more years of glorious achievement. This happy statement is in perfect accord with the words of congratulation addressed to His Holiness on Dec. 22 by the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates in Rome. Following are the terms of this address:

"Rejoicing at the sight of the ever-flourishing health of Your Holiness, we pray that the Lord may preserve you for the benefit of society and of the Church, for which you have never ceased to show your paternal solicitude. Recent proofs of this are furnished by the latest acts of Your Holiness, the one directed to protect the sound interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures against the daring ideas of some followers of a system purely human and rationalistic, the other to ensure the spiritual education of the young clergy who are summoned by the circumstances of the times to labor in the field of popular Catholic action.

"For our part we can only unite in wishing that the aspirations of Your Holiness may be fulfilled, and not those of these men who, caring nothing for the genuine good of the people, and making display of a false zeal, aim only at satisfying their own ambitions by bringing about the triumph of a democracy which is anything but Christian.

"May Your Holiness accept with benignity this expression of our sentiment, and impart the Apostolic Benediction to the Sacred College."

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF VENEZUELA.

Many believed the independence of Venezuela threatened by the action of Britain, Germany and Italy, which has now been relaxed upon the agreement all round, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, to have the matters in dispute submitted to the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration. One incident in history connects Venezuelan independence by an intimate link with Irish and Catholic sympathy. In 1820 the Irish Catholic "Liberator," Daniel O'Connell, made a signal expression of his confidence in the Liberator of Venezuela, when sending to Bolivar's service his second son, Morgan O'Connell, afterwards member of

Parliament for the County of Meath. O'Connell wrote:

"To General Bolivar:
Dublin, Ireland,
18th April, 1820.

Illustrious Sir—A stranger and unknown, I take the liberty of addressing you. I am encouraged to do so by my respect for your high character, and by my attachments to that sacred cause which your talents, valour, and virtue have gloriously sustained—the cause of Liberty and National Independence.

"Hitherto I have been able to bestow only good wishes upon that noble cause. But now I have a son able to wield a sword in its defence, and I send him, illustrious sir, to admire and profit by your example, and, I trust, under your orders and auspices, to contribute his humble but strenuous exertions for the success of the army of the youthful but already renowned Republic of Columbia.

"The delusions of paternal affection may well cause me to appreciate beyond their order the services which are now offered to you. But even I may be permitted to say that these services are disinterested and pure, and that they originate in sentiments of which you would not but approve, because they are congenial to those which have actuated your high and mighty soul in all your exertions and sacrifices for the independence of your native land.

"To such sentiments of love of liberty are superadded two other powerful motives. The first is that I feel I owe to the cause of liberty to give you the best proof in my power of the devotion with which your fame and character are admired and cherished in remote lands. The second is that my son may be enabled to form one link in that kindly chain which will, I hope, ever bind in mutual affection the free people of Columbia, and the gallant but unhappy natives of Ireland.

"Actuated by these views, my son tenders to you his services. Deign to accept them in the spirit in which they are offered. He accompanies to your shores my gallant and honorable friend, General Devereux (of Taghmon), under whom he will always be proud to serve.

"That you, illustrious sir, will imitate the virtues of Washington, may, like him, live to see the enemies of your country confounded and defeated and to enjoy the heartiest gratification of beholding your country perfectly free, that in your life you may be honored and revered like Washington, your great prototype, and that after a long, useful, and glorious career upon earth your fame and your memory may be embalmed in the tears and affections of the wise, the good, and the patriotic of all nations is the fervent prayer of
"Yours most obediently,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The Register regards as a quite conspicuous diminution of Catholic representation in the Judiciary the retirement of Chief Justice MacGuire in the Northwest Territories and his replacement by Mr. Sifton's brother. At the same time comes the announcement of Judge MacGillivray's appointment in Nova Scotia to the County Judgeship of Antigonish, Guysborough and Inverness. The latter position is not a change from the point of view of Catholic representation. It may be that further changes are impending.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST IN TIME OF DANGER.

Our readers will recall without effort many incidents of danger on land and sea in which Catholic priests have distinguished themselves by their heroism and devotion to others. One more instance of this kind has been mentioned in connection with the recent terrible railway wreck at Wainstead, near London. The Toronto World, whose reports of the accident were graphically written, describes the noble figure of Father Gnam in the scene of terror and disorder which followed the collision. Our contemporary says:

"Father Gnam, of Wyoming, is the name of the man whom many wounded in the wreck will remember in spite of the horror and the agony of their surroundings; and he ministered to the last wants of several victims. Several of the dying consigned to his care valuable papers, messages to their families and friends. He was working until the last mangled body was taken out, and then was covered with blood. He was seen in the thick of the horrible work, making certain those laid out were really

dead. In this manner he found life in several bodies that had been placed in the death row and saved the lives of those victims by removing them in his own arms to the sleeping cars. Many of the bodies of the dead were frozen stiff before they could be removed from the death row. The cold was something frightful. I saw this priest giving a dying man absolution while kneeling in a pool of blood. I saw that man several times working in the thick and answering calls where any one asked for a minister. I heard one man say he was a Protestant, but wanted the priest to pray for him, and I heard a part of the prayer. The man died before it was finished."

ALDERMEN WM. BURNS AND WARD.

The magnificent majorities by which Ald. William Burns in the Fourth Ward, and Ald. Ward in the Sixth Ward, have been returned to the Council of 1903 proves, if proof were necessary, the confidence of the electors in these gentlemen. In the press also, the highest compliments have been paid them. But it is in the respect of their conferrers in Council once more made evident on Monday last, that Messrs. Burns and Ward should find a still more signal honor. Alderman Burns as a former Controller, was one of the four elected to the new Board on the first ballot. Ald. Ward received the unanimous nomination of the members of the Legislation and Reception Committee of the Chairmanship of that body, which he filled with great credit to himself in 1902, when he received and entertained on behalf of the citizens several distinguished groups of visitors. The representatives of the British Board of Trade and Lord Dundonald, on his first visit to Toronto, may be mentioned. Ald. Ward discharged the duties of his position with dignity, and the citizens and their elected representatives have not been slow to appreciate it.

Ald. Burns and Ward are the only Catholics in the Council, and The Register marks the confidence reposed in them as an unmistakable sign of that liberality and broad public spirit which must enhance the reputation of Toronto among the foremost cities of America.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. De Costa, who has gone to Rome, had a sympathetic leave-taking of many Catholic friends in New York. Among others who said farewell was Mrs. Crawford, of Montreal, also a convert.

Among the Irish priests who have expressed their hearty appreciation of the action of the Irish Party with regard to the British Education Bill is Dr. Tynan, of Manchester, who points out that the Repairs Clause means a saving of \$25,000 per annum to the Catholic schools of Salford diocese alone.

The conversion to the Catholic Faith is announced of the actress, Miss Ellaline Terriss. She has been received into the Church by Father Bernard Vaughan, at the Jesuit Church, Farm street, London, the ceremony being entirely private. Miss Terriss' secession has come as an entire surprise to her friends, for her husband, Mr. Seymour Hicks, belongs to an old Catholic family.

A little while ago a rumor was set afloat, probably as a feeler, to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain intended to send his friend Lord Milner from the Cape to Canada as a part of his conciliatory plans towards the Boers.

The suggestion was received in no conciliatory spirit whatever by the Canadian press, and no more was heard of it. The rumor is now revived, but this time it is for Australia Lord Milner is said to be designed. They are having some interesting developments in the new Commonwealth. The latest measure which has been prepared for the consideration of Parliament proposes to prevent British and other "foreign" steamers from handling the coast trade of Australia.

All Canadian Catholics have a good knowledge and profound respect for the Eulist Fathers, whose colleges and schools in the diocese of Halifax have long been participants in the educational reputation of our Dominion. This Congregation is to feel the effects of the French Associations Law very keenly. The Eulist Fathers are also called the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, and were founded in 1643 at the instance of Cardinal Richelieu, to oppose the Jansenists. The founder was Father Eudes, who, as Sainte-

Beuve shows in his history of Port Royal, followed in the footsteps of St. Vincent de Paul, M. de Berulle, founder of the French Oratorians, and M. Bourdoise, who founded the Community of Priests of St. Nicolas.

Pressure on our space to-day obliges us to hold over two interesting reports from Peterborough, one of the celebration of the third anniversary of the St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society, at which an eloquent address on Catholic Emancipation was delivered by Father Frank O'Sullivan, and in the second place an account of the Douro T. A. S. entertainment on the evening of the 7th.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW CHURCH.

Preparations have been going forward for some time looking to the erection of a new church for St. Patrick's Parish. The present edifice, though beautiful in its interior, is inadequate to the demands of the congregation. The pressing need for increased accommodation can no longer be neglected, and the new building plans have been definitely decided upon. Mr. A. W. Holmes will be the architect. Very Rev. Father Barrett, C.S.S.R., the present pastor of St. Patrick's is energetically forwarding the preparations.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal, who at present number one-fifth of that city's population, are about to present a petition to His Grace the Archbishop on his return from Europe. The petition asks for three things:

- (1) More Irish Parishes.
- (2) Religious Communities for men and women distinctly Irish.
- (3) A Separate School Board.

The petition states that it is not with a spirit of antagonism this work is undertaken, but with a view of bettering the Irish people. Last year a new Irish parish, St. Michael's, was formed, but there are need of two or three more such parishes.

The next thing is the one which appears to stand as the greatest necessity, an Irish Community for men and the same for women. An English-speaking convent is badly needed. There are many vocations lost on account of not having the proper place to go. The school system is very defective also, and the only remedy for this is a distinct School Board, in which the Irish Catholics could educate their children properly, and be able to give decent salaries to the Irish teachers, a thing which they are not receiving under the Catholic Commissioners' Board. The petition finishes with the following words: "We cannot bring ourselves to think that Your Grace will ever allow the gates of the Rome of America to be closed on national lines. While we do not presume to dictate to Your Grace, we beg that you will see fit to consider our suggestions. They have been prompted by a desire to promote the temporal betterment of our people in Montreal, and keep alive amongst them the priceless legacy of our Holy Faith."

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Michael's Hospital, return their sincere thanks for the following donations received during the "Festive Season":

Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, \$25; Mr. Corne, \$25; Dr. Ross, \$10; Mr. Coleman, \$10; Mr. Cosgrave, \$10; Dr. Wren, \$5; Mr. Windeyer, \$5; A Friend, \$5; Rev. F. Rohleder, a turkey; Rev. J. Walsh, a turkey; St. Vincent de Paul Society, books; Mr. H. T. Bailey, a case of oranges, also figs, grapes and candy; Miss Doyle, 4 turkeys; the Wm. Ryan Co., 3 turkeys, a ham and a brace of partridges; Miss Coffee, a case of oranges; Kelly Bros., a lamb; Mrs. Cosgrave, a turkey; the Misses Smith, a case of oranges, a case of lemons and 3 turkeys; J. Sloan & Co., raisins, figs and nuts; Mrs. Hynes, a turkey; Mr. Ferrier, a case of oranges; Mr. J. J. McLaughlin, one dozen ginger ale; A Friend, a turkey; A Friend, candy.

DEATH OF JOS. M. WHELAN.

We regret to chronicle the death of a young man well known and highly respected, Mr. Jos. M. Whelan by name, who died on Monday, Jan. 12. Mr. Whelan had been suffering with throat trouble for about sixteen months and during that time he travelled out west, living in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, seeking a change of climate. Mr. Whelan was a telegraph operator and has been stationed at different times at Parkdale, Toronto Junction, Streetsville and at Weston. In Weston he had lived during the last 9 months and while there he was appointed Secretary of the Weston School Board, which position he occupied at the time of his death. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at St. Mary's Church, and thence to Mount Hope Cemetery. A very large crowd of representative citizens attended the funeral.

WHELAN—At his father's residence, 51 Robinson street, on Monday, Jan. 12, Jos. M. Whelan, late C.P. R. agent at Weston.

Funeral from the above address Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, to St. Mary's Church, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery.

MR. HEARN RE-ELECTED.

Mr. E. J. Hearn, B.L. has been re-elected by the Separate School Board representative on the high school board.

GOVERNMENT BY FORCE

Hon. Edward Blake's Thorough Exposure of the Tyranny Under Which Ireland is Groaning—The Police-mag's Baton the Only Law

We herewith print the magnificent address delivered in Washington, D. C., by the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., the occasion being a demonstration organized by the Michael Davitt Branch of the United Irish League of America. We commend the speech to the careful attention of our readers:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must not seem to address you under false pretences, so let me at once disclaim the honor of sharing in the embassy of my friends and comrades from the United Irish League of Ireland. My credentials are but the invitation of the league of this country and the request of the delegates.

My first word must be to express the deep regret of Mr. Davitt and myself that you are prevented by Mr. Dillon's illness from hearing him tonight. He has, as I know, this meeting much at heart. It was to have fittingly closed the campaign of the toils of which his strength has for the moment succumbed.

Gladly do we all learn that he will be able, with the care of his devoted wife, who has crossed to join him, to undertake the journey back; and I am sure all here ask for him and her and their little children a happy meeting and a glad Christmas at home.

I do wish you could have heard him. I have known him long, and for ten years intimately. We have generally closely agreed in Irish politics, and I say with knowledge that he always recognized the absolute need of reunion and wrought to that end.

A TRUE PORTRAIT OF JOHN DILLON.

When time brought the possibility in sight he had achieved the honorarium party, of 71 out of 80 Nationalist members. He had no real competitor. He had shown his qualities—political instinct, unflinching industry, indomitable spirit, untiring energy, high courage, and large powers of conciliating confidence and attachment.

He had devoted his life to Ireland. And, when the time was ripe, he proposed and induced his friends to offer, as the best proof of sincerity and guarantee of good faith, that, in case of reunion, the first chairman of the party should be chosen from the ranks, not of the 71, but of the 9.

The reunion accomplished, I took the sole responsibility of proposing Mr. John Redmond for the chair. That choice, then thought by some experimental, has been amply vindicated by events, and Mr. Redmond justly commands the undivided confidence and support of the party and the country.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF A GREAT MAN INSPIRED BY A GREAT CAUSE.

And so honest John Dillon played his great part in accomplishing reunion; to that end stepping down and out from his well-worn official seat, but mounting to a place higher and more enviable far in the hearts and affections of the Irish people. He is giving Mr. Redmond his invaluable advice and cordial support; he is laboring incessantly for the success of the Chair, and he has thus shown an example worthy of a great man inspired by a great cause. I have seized the chance given by his absence tonight to ease my heart of thoughts which in his presence I must have suppressed. I know that the Irish in Ireland and Britain do him justice, and I am sure the Irish in America share their opinions.

At the desire of Mr. Davitt, I reluctantly precede him this evening, but I shall not abuse my position by elaborating some great topics which obviously are for the delegate of the League himself; such as the object, work and claims of the organization, and the vital subject of the land. On that, who else should speak in the presence of the father of the Land League?

MR. BLAKE AN IRISH-AMERICAN BORN.

But I may perhaps venture, as an Irishman, American born, whose highest ambition is to be a marching soldier in the army of freedom and progress, to say something, even here, on one great aspect of the national cause.

Now, Ireland has by slow degrees, after long agitation, and dreadful suffering, wrung from Britain's unwilling hands, during the last hundred years, several great alleviations of injustice. But there yet remain in the category of specific wrongs unredressed some capital items, notably those touching land, taxation and higher education.

LAND, TAXATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

On these topics, however, I repeat, I shall say but a few words. The lack of provision for university education, available on a liberal and equal basis to such of the children of the majority as can profit by it, is a great grievance, the redress of which

is essential to the intellectual, moral, literary, industrial and political advancement of the nation. But there is no relief.

The two other questions touch directly our material existence. The over-taxation is second only to the land. Ireland is yearly drained of a wholly undue proportion of her taxable resources. Though the wrong is not so open and palpable in form and does not so obviously strike each individual as the land wrong, yet it is plain, as has been established, and both the terms of the union and the justice of the case demand early redress. But again there is no relief, rather an aggravation.

THE LAND THE SUBJECT OF WIDEST NATIONAL INTEREST.

As to the land, I just name the questions of laborers and town tenants, as requiring attention, and turn to the overwhelming topic of the agricultural holdings. This is the subject of widest national interest, compelling home most directly to the whole population. Its speedy solution is essential to the continued life of the nation. Great things indeed have been done upon it, which I leave to Mr. Davitt. But after all, its present state is agreed to be intolerable. Its remedy is universally agreed to be the conversion of the occupying tenancy into a proprietary right; coupled in congested districts, with consolidation of some holdings and migration to others. This consummation will, at best, take long. All the more need to begin soon, for while the rulers tarry the nation dies. The people are rightly convinced that, short of a measure for compulsory sale, no effective progress can be made, and this is their demand. On this, the majority of the Unionist constituencies in the North agree; about nine-tenths of Ireland is agreed. But England refuses. The Minister declares that "no government can settle the Irish land question—it must be settled by the parties interested." The Minister offers, so far, only legislation including impossible and omitting essential provisions, which would, on the whole, leave the tenants much worse off than they are.

Meantime, though the former abominable system has been enormously modified, yet imperfections in the reform have left some old and developed some new evils; the tenant's interest is in peril on each revaluation; there is no proper security for the fruits of industry; sale is declined; excessive rents are levied; more and more the country is depopulated and turned into cattle ranches instead of homes for men; coercion is in full swing; once again Ireland is being taught in the new century the lesson of the last, the fateful lesson that reason, argument and the judgment and will of the nation avail not, and that agitation, trouble and necessity are the only levers to move England to action.

The question I have thus sketched summarizes and illustrates in a concrete form the real nature of the Irish difficulty and its one solution. IRISH LAND LORDS AND AMERICAN COAL BARONS.

I rejoice, however, to add that within a brief space some hope has sprung up in Ireland herself. True, the landlord organization has been acting in the old and haughty spirit of the garri-son; insisting on strong coercion by Government and Parliament; raising half a million with which to crush under the engines of the law Irish leaders, organizers, and recalcitrant tenants; contemptuously refusing (like some coal barons lately in the United States) to accept the proposal, though made from their own ranks; of a conference with the tenants' representatives; laying down an impossible ultimatum; and reiterating their insuperable objection to the principle of compulsion.

But wiser views seem at last to have dawned upon a number of the landlords; these do not insist on the ultimatum; they favor a conference. And thus there open, unexpectedly, great possibilities of good. But, in my judgment, which I cannot too emphatically state to-night, any prospect of their realization depends on the continued firmness, determination, and activity of the Irish at home and abroad.

IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT: CAN ALONE SOLVE THE IRISH QUESTION.

I speak of education, taxation and land no more to-night. Vital though it is, and sound as are the tactics which at this time bring the land to the front and concentrate upon it popular attention, yet it is on something greater even than these—something the acquisition of which would involve all these, but the want of which would leave Ireland, though all else were won, still poor, degraded, deprived of the one thing needful; it is on the absolute lack and the imperative need of Irish self-government that I would speak.

Were I given the choice of a place and of listeners for such a topic, out of all the world, I would choose Washington for the place, and this gathering for the audience. Why?

Because this is the political capital of a mighty republic, embracing half the area of the Northern Continent.

Because of the population many millions are of Irish descent, and their hearts beat high for Ireland.

Because, among those who cannot claim Irish blood, many millions more are yet warm in sympathy with our cause, and unable to discern any reason why the Irish should be deprived of those rights of government at home which they so freely exer-

cise over themselves (and some say over everybody else) in all other countries where they are found.

Because this Continent, through whose wide expanse, from Atlantic to Pacific, from Pole to Gulf, the very winds of heaven seem to wait the breath of freedom; whose people have in each of the great divisions—yours and mine—so abundantly proved their right and title to self-government, so thoroughly applied the principles of State rights and Federal relations, this Continent is, naturally, that which should be most responsive to the claims of others for liberty and justice. And, lastly, because this country is, again, of all the countries in the world, that whose clear and settled opinion on the Irish question ought most to weigh with England.

Now, my effort will be limited to bringing before your minds one point, mainly, the real condition of things as to freedom in Ireland under the existing union.

IRELAND HAS NEVER SURRENDERED HER RIGHT TO NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

I say nothing of her more ancient story; I recount no details of her historical claims. You know that she has never freely surrendered her right to a national existence; that the union under which she suffers to-day was accomplished by the basest means of corruption and intrigue; that it has never been truly accepted by the nation, and can show no moral sanction for its continuance.

THE "UNION" OF THE SHARK AND ITS PREY.

You know that under the union the strong partner has grown stronger, the weak partner weaker, the rich richer, the poor poorer; that the population of Ireland, which was one-third of the whole, is now but one-eighth; having actually decreased one-half, while that of Britain has increased nearly twenty-five millions; that Irish manufactures and capital have declined, while British have immeasurably multiplied; that the incomes of Irish wage-earners average little more than half of those of British; that the scale of living of the masses in Ireland is far lower, and the margin so narrow that in great areas a single bad crop tends to famine, requiring state aid; while in Britain there is a steady improvement in the standard of living, and in the reserve for emergencies. You know that emigration has drained Ireland of those in the prime of life, and the relatively inferior conditions of the people have produced painful results; for example, the proportion of deaf mutes is near one-third larger than in England; of blind, two-fifths larger; of lunatics, one-third larger.

THE PER CAPITA TAX OF IRELAND TO-DAY DOUBLE WHAT IT WAS BEFORE THE UNION.

You know that in this gloomy situation there is only one other relative increase; the taxes on commodities were, per head, in Ireland, in 1820, 11 shillings; in 1894, 22 shillings; they were doubled; in Britain in 1820 they were 48 shillings, and in 1894 they 24 shillings; they were halved; so that, resources considered, Britain is the lightest while Ireland is the heaviest taxed country in Europe.

But notwithstanding these results, which seem to me of themselves to condemn the system of government under which they occur, those who are less familiar with its actual working are sometimes puzzled, and even deceived by the claim that after all the union is an arrangement possessing the elements of fairness and freedom.

Now, to Irishmen on the ground, and to political students everywhere, and accordingly to many of those whom I address, part of what I am going to say is trite. But I own I want to include such American citizens as have not had time or inclination for detailed study of the Irish question. I want rather to talk to the man of open mind not yet convinced, than to preach to the converted. I shall attempt no rhetoric; I must deal with some dry details; I have not time to enliven and enforce abstract reasoning by anecdote or example, or even adequately to sketch, still less to fill in, the details of the argument. But I wish to give you some reasons at any rate for the faith that is in me. So may I best hope to create or confirm that same faith in you.

Some are caught by the statement that Ireland has a full, or, with her depleted population, even an excessive, representation in the British Parliament; and thus obtains her adequate share of control, both legislative and administrative, in the local as well as the imperial concerns of which that Parliament disposes. And this, at first blush, may look all right. You remember the old couplet:

"For forms of government let fools contest; What'er is best administered is best."

I do not agree; because I think forms, especially in the direction of securities for freedom, are often absolutely vital. But it is true that forms, however excellent they may be, are often evaded or perverted; and the working of a system, or the administration of a law, may make it either beneficial or intolerable; that a seeming show of freedom, either in legislation or in administration, may be so managed as to result in slavery.

And this we say is, both legislative (Continued on page 5.)