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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916

"HALT! WHO GOES THERE!"

Of the making of War-books there is no end. That, of course, is true of other books as well. Still there are always books worth reading; some, even about the War, are worth buying. A book is hardly worth reading if it is not worth reading twice. A book is not worth buying if it is not worth reading many times; if you may not go to it and find a page, a chapter that vided by will inspire, console, stimulate, contradict; if, in short, it does not give out the atmosphere of mind and heart that surrounds the living friend.

"Halt! Who Goes There?" is a warbook as its very martial title quite shamelessly proclaims. Yet if you gloat over the gruesome details of the carnage of the modern battlefield do not buy it. If you would gratify and justify your hatred of the "Huns"not a soldier's vice but characteristic of the stay-at-homes—do not read it.

But if you are sore of heart and afflicted in spirit over the War, oppressed by the mystery of it, and would look reverently into the hearts | transformed into the little hill-counand souls of some of the good men try of Judea. Ireland's problem in and women who have been a part of it; if you would understand something of the mystery; see, as in a glass darkly, the national soul in the and in them he seemed to see a man individual; and glimpse the Divine and a woman, in ages long ago, purpose working itself out in nation and individual - per crucem ad lucem — then buy Wilfrid Meynell's mere fancy came to him), to reduce "Halt! Who Goes There?"

In form it consists of pages from the diary of a widowed nursing of One born beneath Casar's sway, a sister, and letters from the trenches by the "late Captain Owen Tudor, V. C."

Here is a passage which will give an idea of the matter and style of and to be content with their pay was this remarkable little book : Captain His Apostle's one recorded counsel to Tudor is trying to understand "this those legionaries, emblems at once England." Captain Shireburn is the England." Captain Shireburn is the last representative of an old English had closed for the nonce the doors of Catholic family.

"He," soliloquizes Owen, "a Roman Catholic, one of the components of Ireland, of the peace she had this England, could at least tell me enjoyed, the prosperity that was why he came to fight the battle of an officially Protestant country. Religion (I hold) lies at the heart of patriotism, and we have banned the could trace, miles out at sea, the Roman.

We shall have to pass over some delightful banter on Shireburn's part bout the "facts that falsify phrases winds seemed to r of Thought."

"I, a Holy Roman, am yet right loyal to a Protestant King—God save him! But you-if he becomes a Roman Catholic: you bluster and threaten to turn your backs on him. He can't be the most glorious thing in all the world (as I count it). and remain King."

Nor can he, we might add parenthetically, enjoy Freedom of Conscience or Liberty of Thought.

But we must positively skip a few pages sparkling with humor-good humor—of the discussion between the assets of Christianity." the Protestant Tudor and the Catholic Shireburn. The latter continues:

Well! say I'd fight with an added happiness, for a land firm in the Faith of my Fathers. Still, the literature of the War. McLellan and Establishment of a Church, though not mine, seems right enough as a Goodchild, Toronto, are the Cananational recognition of religion. So dian publishers. I don't go about grousing because Church of the majority is established here, and the Church of the majority in Scotland. But, by the way, the same rule doesn't apply to the Church of the majority in Ireland, a separate treatment that politicians somehow never spar over. Sorry to rub it in, Owen; but there's a fact again belieing the phrase — you put Religious Liberty on your banners and on your bans. But bother backhanders: I'm really out, as you know, for a hearty shake. England' in a sense is not only the greatest Protestant and the greatest Mahometan but also the greatest Catholic power - my heart and my sword at her service sir!

'Think of it-the British Empire to-day holds as many Bishops in communion with Rome as sat at the republishelsewhere, made this modest weaks whole Council of Trent. Think of it—there are as many English-speaking Catholics in the world now as Catholics in all Christendom at Christendom's flowering time — the time of the last Crusades. And, just as in Rome were more Jews than in Rome wer

Jerusalem at the time of the Cruci- Minister will readily admit that fixion, so now in London are more Catholic communicants on Sunday mornings than in Catholicism's own justice to this unhappy lady for the capital—in Papal Rome. Go to the great Missionary College at Mill Hill, cruel injury which has been inflicted upon her. To tell us there will be a and learn that Catholic England is court-martial which, of course, will moreover a mighty Gospeller to the heathen: the Superior General of be secret, and that we may be sure justice will be done, is really outrage upon every principle of fair that one single College will tell you quite simply that he has more than play.' two hundred Fathers now out on their distant Missions. Ask Quebec, with all her old-time religious rights in Germany. and privileges guaranteed to her our flag, if she would change it.

Ask Malta with its State Catholic

Church, Ask Maynooth, the State

endowed nursery of the priesthood of

nation. Ask the oratorian at South

Kensington, or the Jesuit at Farm

Street, or the Carmelite in Kensing-

ton, and all will tell you that the

their birth-lands, Italy and Spain

Ask, all England over, priests and

nuns expelled from lands that ought

to know better, ask for the name of

with the troops, officers of the King,

maintained by his Treasury, or supplied by the Governments of Canada

Government of a nominally

Catholic country so provides it.

And, Owen, I don't even know where

demand it-and that's the corner-

he said, another war declared within

the open and walked the Wicklow

air, he seemed to see Ireland suddenly

relation to the British Empire merely

repeated the problem of Jewry in

relation to the Roman. A peasant couple passed him, on a high track,

travelling to a far town to

enumerated in the census of a mighty

Empire, perhaps to be taxed (the

some outstanding debt for the very

expedition which added Britain to

the Roman sway. And he thought

member of the subject race, One

who vet answered the challenger;

are Cæsar's.' On His lips had

sounded the praise of the Centurion;

Roman dominion and Roman

the Temple of Janus.
"And then Brendan thought of

surely coming of her people firm planted on their soil, the old wrongs,

uprooted. From where he stood, he

man took him like trumpets, struck

him like swords. He had decided

Belgium wailing to him like

In another place Brendan says

THE MURDER OF SHEEHY

SKEFFINGTON

prominent Dublin journalist who

took no part in the late rebellion.

On April 25th, while going about

was arrested and either that night

or early the next morning he was

"executed without trial" — murdered

John Dillon in his great speech,

Law was in force.

demand:

that England stood sentry.

'As he drank that keen mountain

of 'This England.'

Hills.

of

the land of religious freedom.

This appeal would be modest enough in Russia, in Turkey-or even

A month later we have a secret court-martial at which Captain Bowen-Colthurst is found guilty of murder-and insane at the time.

As we write the papers have the following despatch:

"London, June 16.-The lawyer for fare better in Babylondon than in Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the editor of The Irish Citizen, who was executed without trial during the recent Irish uprising, has written to Premier Asquith that his client is profoundly dissatisfied with the findthe hundreds of Catholic Chaplains ings of the court-martial and is urgently pressing for a public inquiry, The court-martial found Capt Bowen or Australia—martyrs to duty among them like Gwynn of the Irish who ordered the execution of Skefling. ton, and two other journalists, Guards: men like Fahey, who gained named Dickson and McIntyre, guilty the D. S. O. at Gallipoli. Ask any pious Catholic soldier of the King, insane at the time the acts were comwith his prayer-book in his kit prothe Government, as no mitted.

Mrs. Skeffington's lawyer says important facts were not revealed at the court-martial. He makes new charges against Capt. Colthurst and soldiers outside the British Empire specifies a witness whom he wishes to have called."

stone, in a way, of all my wordy "Executed without trial" as a structure. That belongs to the soul euphemism for murder is callous and Brendan O'Neal is an Irishman contemptible.

Dare Mr. Asquith or the Government drawn with delicacy, sympathy and condone this whole hideous business by refusing a public enquiry? "War declared in Europe meant,

Even the Christian Guardian, with no undue sympathy for the Irish, and presumably no knowledge of the situation beyond that furnished by the bare references in press despatches, is shocked:

"The trial of Capt. Bowen-Colthurst for the murder of F. S. Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, has brought to light the startling fact that this British officer had actually had three men shot in cold blood without a trial. The claim is now made that he was not responsible for his actions, but it cannot but strike the public that it is pretty late in the day to discover this fact. The captain may be acquitted on the plea of irresponsibility, but it cannot be doubted that if anything were needed to settle the fate of the former Dublin regime this awful act of Capt. Bowen-Colthurst would surely prove suffici-Render unto Cæsar the things that ent.'

This editorial comment of The Guardian helps us to hope that the honest indignation of honest Englishmen will force official England to grant a public inquiry into this atrocious crime, martial law or no

THE HONORABLE J. J. FOY

After a lengthy illness the Honorable James Joseph Foy, former Attorney-General of Ontario, died smoky trail of a war-ship—the sign last week in Toronto.

Mr. Foy was the Catholic represen-British navy-Ireland's sure shield! To the Gael of today, the hill-side tative in the Ontario Cabinet from nd: 'Render | the time of his party's coming into -Freedom of Conscience, 'Liberty to Casar, Render to Casar.' The power in 1905 until ill-health incasimilarities of the two countries in pacitated him for the active duties of great external Temporal Power, the public office; he remained, however, applicability of that spoken word to a member of the government, withthe present path of duty for an Irish- out portfolio, until his death.

Mr. Foy was educated in St. Michael's College and in Ushaw Colhis duty, and dedicated himself to it, lege, England. He was called to the before he slept. Even so, all that night he could hear in his dreams Bar in 1871 at the age of twenty-four; ten years later he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society and in 1883 was created a Q. C.

"So measure by the story of Irish martyrdom the immensity of Irish It speaks well both for Mr. Foy and magnanimity, and count it among for Protestant Toronto that he was elected five times successively for a Lengthy as are the extracts given Toronto constituency.

The Globe pays this generous and

they do not give an adequate idea of the wholesome and healing influence deserved tribute to an old political of Mr. Meynell's contribution to the opponent:

friends and so few personal enemies, as the late Mr. J. J. Foy. The explanation is, in part at least, that while he had real ability, it was of the unobtrusive sort, and that his kindness of heart and gentleness of were so obviously uncalcu-F. Sheehy Skeffington was a manner lated that it was easy for him to dis entered the political arena, for which unarmed and helping to repress loot- he was handicapped by lack of both ing by the mob—not the rebels,—he physical strength and robustness of temperament. He would have generally expected that he would in cold blood - days before Martial was still a member of the Conserva-May 11th, after reading Mrs. Sheehy- tive Opposition, that he declined weakening his leader, the late Sir republishelsewhere, made this modest "I make this appeal to the Government. I do not want to embitter political association, and they had in

nothing but a public inquiry is demanded as a matter of elementary colleague said: colleague said :

"Mr. Foy was recognized as a man of ripe and wise judgment, of most kindly nature, of sterling integrity and of unwavering devotion to the public interest. As the counseller and friend of his late leader, Sir James Whitney, alike in prosperity and adversity, Mr. Foy did splendid service to the public.'

A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY

It appears that in March, Sir Sam Hughes wrote a letter to Lord Kitchener expressing the views of Canadian officers at the front as to the wisdom of holding, at great cost in Canadian lives, the Ypres salient, and suggesting that the lines here be straightened. "They (the Canadian officers) maintain, also, that they will be under fire practically two sides or, in fact, three sides most of the time. . . They point out, too, Colthurst, of the Royal Irish Rifles, that in building their new trenches -if the present lines are followedit must be done practically in the of murder, but held that he was open and under fire and will entail great and unnecessary sacrifice."

The Minister concludes thus:

"I *do not know whether or not your attention has been drawn to this fact, but there can be no harm in making a suggestion. I presume, however, the whole matter rests with our mutual friend, Sir Douglas

matter consideration, or submit it with the boy who was asked, "Would it than 800,000 on the same portion of to Sir Douglas Haig for considera-

This letter is dated March 24th, May, 1916, Mr. Winston Churchill speech was frankly critical; but as a parables. Or it may be that their press despatch remarks: "His criticisms attracted attention because to be "fishers of men" and predisthey were not merely destructivethey contained many elements of constructive policy.

It is, however, to this one point we wish to direct attention:

point which has been the subject of much discussion in London. It was England should continue to hold indefinitely positions of no vital consequence where her men were at an utter disadvantage, and where, owing to the superior observation and posiproportion of Britain's daily as very much higher than that of the enemy.

'The reference was, of course, to the Ypres salient.'

by Sir Sam a month previously was (Jesus Christ) are born in water." "a subject of much discussion in It was also used as a symbol of the

Lord of the Admiralty, who had just plication of the loaves and fishes. returned from active service on the Apart from these considerations, firing line, agreed absolutely with there is much about the lives of and even artillery activity was interthe view of the Canadian officers on fishermen, especially of those who go mittent. the spot, and that he expressed him- down to the sea in ships, that fosters self publicly in much more vigorous religion. They are so dependent Ziliebeke, which are presumably still terms than those used by the Cana- upon wind and weather, so often manned by the Canadians. Reports dian Minister of Militia in his very exposed to danger, and so closely courteous private letter conveying associated with the manifestations of the views of Canadian officers to the God's Omnipotence, that there is construct safe trenches upon it. The

offend political partisans we thought doubt St. Peter and his sainted comit well to place these two views in juxtaposition that our readers may cede in heaven especially for those to speak of "the vain and bloody form their own opinions of the that follow that calling, which had efforts to break through our resistattempts of a section of our press to for them, when on earth, so ance, which is now thoroughly, con hold up to ridicule the Minister many attractions. Be that as of Militia as a megalomaniac war it may, it is interesting to Kaiser himself.

partisans for honest political reasons? nets for a catch. Pasteur, the great Or must loyalty to party be so inter- French scientist, has extolled the preted as to justify such indecent faith of the fishermen of Brittany. and pitiful misrepresentation of Coming further west to that island, every prominent man in the public whose greatest glory is that she has "It falls to the fate of few public service whose party affiliations place suffered for centuries for her Cathomen to have so many personal him amongst our political oppolicity, and has allowed no heresy to nents.

I GO A FISHING

are about to take our holidays. It is est on the western coast, among a text from the last chapter of the "The fisher-folk of Donegal arm an opponent or at least ward off Gospel of St. John. The speaker was Kindly of heart and strong of arm. an attack. Somewhat late in life he the Prince of the Apostles. The company consisted of Thomas and Nathanael, the sons of Zebedee, and two other disciples. The occasion was more lively and orthodox faith, a Catholic Review. temperament. He would have other distributions adorned the Bench, and it was the eve of that memorable day, when faith that manifests itself in higher truth or another is professed by expected that he would at convisc on the shore of the Sea of ideals and more magnificent accomat sunrise on the shore of the Sea of ideals and more magnificent accomat surrise on the shore of the Sea of have been appointed to a Superior Tiberias, Christ gave to St. Peter the signify a willingness to accept one. It was currently believed, while he a very human trait in that very off the coast of Newfoundland and happiness complete. To all of them human man, whom Christ honored the Maritime provinces? It might we would repeat what we only tosuch an offer through fear of weakening his leader, the late Sir James Whitney. The personal bond the primacy of honor in His Church.

In the primacy of jurisdiction and the primacy of honor in His Church.

The personal bond the primacy of honor in His Church.

The personal bond the primacy of honor in His Church.

The personal bond the primacy of honor in His Church. James Whitney. The personal bond between the two men was one of genuine friendship quite as much as political association, and they had in common a strong element of the common a strong element of the common as the primary of holor in the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch are for the chatch are, for the most part, close to the banks of our rivers and the shores common a strong element of the common as the primary of holor in the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch. In the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch. In the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch. In the primary of holor in the chatch. In the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch are for the chatch. In the chatch are for the chatch ar

Premier Hearst in the course of in passing, that this is one of the few do not wish to be understood as authentic fish stories and speaks attaching any mystic significance to

> have followed thee. What therefore of broad and monotonous acres, of shall we have?" said St. Peter to Our | massive barns emblematic of mater Lord, when he heard Him promise a | ial prosperity, and of homes wherein treasure in heaven to the rich young man, if he would but sell his goods, give the money to the poor and As a contrast to this we recall a follow Him. The critics of St. Peter scene in which the joyous festivities have tried to belittle the sacrifice that he made in accepting the these words of his as boastful and presumptuous. "What did he leave," said they, "but some nets and a couple of old boats." St. Jerome answered them by pointing out that he sacrifices much, who sacrifices all he has. If this able apologist had, in his youth, hidden his fishing pole under a Juniper bush or had waded out into the rapids to cast his line into an eddy, he could have strengthened his argument, he could have shown them that there are other things, that it costs more to sacrifice, than wealth.

a mere coincidence, that so many of the apostles were fishermen, or if the calling afforded some inherent adaptability for the apostolate. Certainly the picture of a person, sitting for hours watching a line in the water, is indicative of hope and faith-but not exactly of divine faith. Sometimes it even suggests "Hoping you will kindly give this the supernatural, as was the case be a crime if I caught a fish in this the would be a miracle." Jesting aside, many of His apostles and disciples it. occupation, in some way, fitted them | shortly to be undertaken. posed their chief for the office of sian captures during Thursday's "Pilot of the Bark of Peter," making operations was 100 officers and 14,000 other alternative is the continuation his seal the emblem of orthodoxy. It is very significant that the fish, as Austrians are still on the run. The a symbol, played an important part "In the course of his speech Mr. in the crude decorative art of the Churchill made special reference to a Catacombs. The Greek word for fish "Ichthus," of which the motto a question, said he, whether in a war I. H. S., so familiar to us, is an that was largely one of attrition, abbreviation, stood for a brief profession of faith among the early Christians, forming, as it did, the initial letters of the Greek words, which translated would read, "Jesus tions of the enemy's artillery, the Christ, Son of God, Saviour." In the early centuries of the Church, the picture of a fish was painted on baptismal fonts, signifying in the words of Tertullian that "We little So it appears that the point raised fishes after the image of our Ichthus Eucharist, no doubt in reference to It is evident that the former First the preparatory miracle of the multi-

engendered in them an humble, line may be withdrawn voluntarily simplicity of their faith are the Can we not be honest political men of our day, who let down their take root in her soil, we will possibly find-and we say this with all due deference to Wexford and Tipperary This is not an intimation that we | —that the star of faith shines bright

Where in Canada will you find a

well for the veracity of the Apostles, it. The fact nevertheless remains. "Behold we have left all things and There comes to our mind a picture a fish is never needed for Friday, and if it were, would have to be imported. of a shore dinner are associated with the spire and cross that proclaim the Apostolate. They have stigmatized faith of the fathers of the village who sleep beneath the grassy slope, that stretches down to the water's edge, awaiting the resurrection morn. the proposals.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE GLEANER.

News comes from Britain that the movement of troops to France has been greatly accelerated since the The diffi naval action in the North Sea. That engagement proved that the Germans had no 17-inch guns, no new super-Dreadnoughts with which the Admirwe have often wondered if it was was unfamiliar, and no new methods of maritime warfare. An invasion of Great Britain, backed by the German High Seas fleet, as it appeared in its full strength in the execrated as fatal to Ireland's chance battle of Skagerrack, is now recognized as an impossibility, and many thousands of men who have been on garrison duty in the United Kingdom absolutely loyal to Mr. Redmond and are being transferred to the front in France and Flanders. It is generally similar though not as fierce exasperbelieved that on the British front, ation in other parts of the country. and in cantonments behind it, there are not less than 1,300,000 whereas the Germans have not more battle-line. The half-million stream?" "No," replied the lad, "it British troops in excess of Germany's total will form a formidable striking force should General Joffre deter-1916. On the night of the 23rd of we suppose that it was because so mine that the time has come to use The recovery of the Lens coal made a very impressive speech in were fishermen, Our Lord referred field and of the Lille textile region the British House of Commons. His so frequently to their calling in His will almost certainly be the objective of the British, if, as is generally believed in London, an advance is

The approximate total of the Rusmen. The grand total for less than two weeks is about 166,500-and the heaviest fighting at the moment is taking place in Galicia, west of the There the Austrians Lower Stripa. have been reinforced by German troops, who are trying to interpose effective barrier between the advancing Slavs and Lemberg. centre of this battle is northwest of Buczacz, and Petrograd states that the struggle continues unceasingly. When last night's report was compiled the Russians had captured on this part of the front 6,000 prisoners. Russian pressure here will be added to when the army that has driven Austrians out of Northern Bukowina progresses as far west as Kolomea and begins to strike at the railways which feed and supply the Austro-Germans along the Lower Stripa. An Austrian report claims a repulse of the Russian cavalry south of the Dniester, and on the Stripa

the capture of 400 Russians. There was relative calm all along the British and French fronts yester No infantry actions occurred, The German guns directed a heavy fire against the Loos salient and upon the British trenches east of from London indicate that the ground

With no desire to influence or child-like, confiding faith. No at this point to more favorable Italian official reports are now attempted invasion of Venetia must be added to the dash for Paris, the lord second only to the caricatured note how remarkable for the attempt to hack a way to Calais, the Verdun drive and other unsuccessful efforts of the German General Staff to strike a decisive blow. The Austrian assaults on the Asiago plateau during the past few days have brought no gain of territory, and the retreating enemy has left piles of dead in front of the Italian positions. In the Lagarina Valley also desperate hand-to-hand fighting resulted in the routing of the Austrians. The heart has gone out of their offensive,-Globe, June 17.

> WHERE TO FIND ALL THE TRUTH When Protestants left the old

Who plough the ocean's treacherous farm," Church centuries ago they carried much with them. They left much more behind them. And this we would give them back, says the Baltimore One Catholic day read about the saying of a Bap-

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

BLUNDERS OF MILITARY RULE!

ENHANCE IRISH DIFFICULTY LLOYD GEORGE THE MEDIATOR AND

THE IRISH LEADERS cial Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916, Central News)

London, June 17.—Ireland pauses efore making the most momentous decision of her history. I believe the decision will be ultimately in favor of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, but there is room for much doubt. The chief difficulty is not the nature of the proposals. The Ulster Nationalist minority, living under oppres sive conditions, are the most ment, energetic and united Nation alists in all Ireland. bitterly the separation of any portion of their province from the glories and protection of a Home Rule

The difficulty comes from the blunders of the military, especially from the number of executions. In my brief visit in Dublin I found this bitterness of feeling more widespread, deeper, and fiercer than we in England could realize; and as a result of a rebellion which nine out of ten of final liberty, there is now found a great wave of pity for the men exe-

Mr. Redmond's policies, created a It is difficult to get calm considera tion for any proposition in such an

atmosphere. In addition, all the enemies of Home Rule and the Irish Party are attempting to kill a settlement order to kill Home Rule and the Irish Party. Their campaigning is fero cious, unscrupulous and mendacious. But the alternatives are now clearly before the Irish people. They are first, immediate liberty with a Home Rule Parliament and a Home Rule Ministry for twenty-six out of thirtytwo Irish counties, with the certainty that in time the other six will be drawn in by economic causes. The bloodshed and anarchy for perhaps another generation. I trust the instinct of my race to make the one wise choice between such alterna-

tives. The negotiators to whom was entrusted the great attempt to settle the Irish question, had as big and as difficult a job as any body of men that ever had to help in the decision of a long outstanding quarrel Some words may be welcome with regard to the main figures in this markable enterprise

Lloyd George is at once the most energetic and vehement of fighters and the most indefatigable and suc cessful of place negotiators. His first great success indeed in official life was in preventing a disastrous railway strike which would have held up all the trade of the country and perhaps led to bloodshed. took the bold step of interviewing everybody; he did not attempt to oring the railway directors and the labor leaders into the same room, but he had them in adjoining rooms. and he passed from one room to the He was vocal and he was silent just as the exigencies de-

Lloyd George has a great advantage in playing his present part by being on equally good terms with all the parties to the transaction The Nationalists have always regarded him as one of themselves partly because he is a Celt, partly because he has fought so strongly for the National principle in his own little country. On the other hand there is no man who is in more thorough agreement with him on the war than Sir Edward Carson. When Carson left the Cabinet he pro claimed loudly that the one man in was a little unfair to the other mem bers of the Cabinet-Lloyd George himself would say it vehementlyonly give it as showing the terms between the two men. And in Ulster generally, Protestantism of the great Welsh Nonconformist frees from any sus picion of leanings towards that church which is still so dreaded and hated by the typical Orangeman. Lloyd George has in negotiation one quality for which he does not get credit. An impulsive man with great capacity for defiant temper if he be attacked, he exhibits infinite patience, and if too serious and the emotions too deep for smooth words gentle smile. The brilliant eyes become soft and he says just the right soft word to turn away wrath. The only thing he said once in reply to a hot address was: "Now, really you must give me a chance." an instantaneous effect.

Sir Edward Carson is also complex. In exterior and in public there is no grimmer figure in the House of Commons. Tall, rather slight, with a hatchet face, a high forehead, cleanshaven, black in hair, black in expression, he might pass for one of those ruthless squires of the close of the eighteenth century who Castlereagh first to put down the rebellion and then to destroy the Parliament. How daring and des perate he can be was proved by his organization of the threatened rebellion in Ulster, when he certainly risked his life and abandoned a great position and a princely income. dour spirit is in private a charming,