

"CRIME IN IRELAND."

Argument of Lawlessness Against Home Rule Utterly False.

(Irish World.)

The old Tory cry about "crime in Ireland" has been once more raised in the British Parliament, with the purpose of showing how bad it would be for "law and order" to give the Irish people Home Rule, and with the further purpose of persuading the Government to revive the policy of coercion. This course—the revival of coercion—was suggested recently in the House of Lords by Lord Londonderry, a descendant from the family of the infamous Castlereagh, the worst of the gang of scoundrels who a little more than a hundred years ago destroyed Ireland's Parliament by methods which Mr. Gladstone denounced as "the blackest and foulest in the history of man."

Needless to say, there is no ground whatever for the charge implied in this demand for coercion again in Ireland. The Lord Londonderry idea, or rather the false idea and his class seek to impress on the minds of Englishmen with the view of prejudicing them against the Irish claims for Home Rule, is that Ireland is in a condition of "lawlessness and disorder," and that "life and property" are in such danger as to require coercion measures for their protection. If Ireland were in that state, or if Englishmen could be induced to believe that Ireland is in that state, it would tell against the Irish cause at the next general election.

That is the game of the Tory liars about "crime in Ireland." But it won't work this time or ever again. The lie and the liars have been found out in England. All intelligent Englishmen know that the charge of "crime" and "lawlessness" in Ireland in the sense alleged by the Tory enemies of Home Rule is false. There is crime more or less in every country, but there is less—far less—in Ireland than in Great Britain or any other country in Europe.

NO HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

In Ireland there is no "criminal class," that is, no class permanently criminal and living by crime. This was attested a few years ago by a commission appointed by the Government to investigate the claim of the Irish police for the same pay as the police in England. The claim was disallowed by the Commission, and one of the reasons assigned was that the English police have harder work than the Irish, because in England there is a "criminal class," a class of "habitual criminals," whereas there is no such class in Ireland.

Further proof of the practical crimelessness of Ireland is, of course, abundant. The Irish judges, on their periodical circuits of assizes, find hardly any cases of crime to try. Often, almost at every assize, the judges receive white gloves from the sheriffs, meaning no crime on the calendar to be brought before them. This happened recently at Limerick and Waterford. There was no case of crime for the judges to try, and all they had to do was to accept white gloves from the sheriff—the symbol of a "maiden assize." And last year there was a similar ceremony at Limerick at the first Quarter Sessions, the facts of which the newspaper report gave as follows: "Mr. William M. Beauchamp, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, said it was his pleasing duty to inform the court that there was no Crown (criminal) business. The High Sheriff said it was his very pleasing duty, the first in connection with his official capacity as High Sheriff, to ask his Honor to accept a pair of white gloves as emblematic of the peaceful condition of the city and its immunity from crime. The pleasure was all the more enhanced when they recollected that that presentation was not of an isolated character, but was of very frequent occurrence. His Honor had been pleased to accept on three different occasions already similar testimonies of the peaceful condition of the city and his predecessor had frequently been the recipient of similar presentations. The pleasure was further enhanced when they considered that the learned judge who presided at the recent assizes also referred to the immunity of the city from crime."

NO SUCH REPORT FROM ENGLAND.

We have never seen such a report from any English town. We have never read or heard of a judge at assizes in England getting white gloves from the sheriff.

Of course, as to crime in England and Ireland, there is "no comparison," that is, except comparison very unfavorable to England. An example was presented the other day in the House of Commons which we find thus noted in the Glasgow Observer:

"Mr. Arbuthnot, the Tory member for Burnley (Lancashire, England), has recently been interviewing him-

self in the subject of 'Crime in Ireland,' and so Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh (a member of the Irish Party) decided to develop similar curiosity about Burnley. In answer to a question by him in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill (the Home Secretary) said: The following figures are taken from the return for 1909. Habitual criminals known to the police at large on April 6, 1909, 20; crimes known to the police during the year 1909, offences against the person, 9; offences against property without violence, 168; offences against property with violence, 58; malicious injury to property, 1.

COMPARISON FAVORABLE FOR IRELAND.

Such is the criminal record for one year in one English town, as to which Mr. MacVeagh emphasized the point of his question by the further query to the Home Secretary for the benefit of Mr. Arbuthnot: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that these figures prove the fact that there is more serious crime in Burnley than in the whole of Ireland put together?"

And the same may be said of any English town of any considerable size from Burnley to London. There is more crime in any one of them than in all Ireland put together. A very interesting illustration of the crimelessness of Ireland was given by John Redmond in a speech a couple of years ago in Wales, in which he said:

"I assert here to-day that by comparison with England and Scotland, and even with Wales, Ireland is in a state of perfect immunity from crime. There is, and I challenge contradiction, for the official criminal statistics are available, there is, I say, practically no serious crime in Ireland. What is our experience? In traveling through Ireland, everywhere you go you find the jails are shut up. Those jails where some of us were entertained in times gone by, all shut up, and the jail in my own native town of Wexford is shut up. It has been handed over to the County Council, and the County Council don't know what to do with it. I was in Wexford a few months ago, and to my amusement I found the walls placarded with the words, 'Spend two days in jail.' When I inquired the meaning of it, I found that a Feis of the Gaelic League was being held in the town inside the old jail. Yes, the jails everywhere all over Ireland are being closed up. There is less crime in Ireland than ever there was, and far less crime in Ireland than in England, Scotland, or Wales."

U.I.L. BRANCHES CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

The "lawlessness" and "crime" argument against Home Rule for Ireland is, then, utterly false and can have no weight with the electors in England for, as we have said, the liars and their lies have been found out by the English people. There is no crime in Ireland, and everybody knows it—no crime except the sort referred to a few years ago by a Dublin Castle judge, Mr. Justice Andrews, who in addressing the Grand Jury at Sligo described as follows the "lawlessness" of that county: "The state of the County of Sligo must be regarded as highly unsatisfactory. I am officially informed there are forty-seven branches of the United Irish League in the county, and a number of these branches are active in passing condemnatory resolutions against persons who hold either grazing or evicted farms, and against those who give their assistance in these matters. There are twenty-six evicted farms in the county, of which eleven are derelict (empty)."

That is the kind of crime that exists in Ireland—the crime that Lord Londonderry doesn't like and that he would, if he could, put down by coercion—the crime of having a great many branches of the United Irish League and of passing resolutions condemning the iniquities of landlordism. That kind of crime will go on in Ireland until landlordism is swept out root and branch, as it almost is and soon will be completely, and the United Irish League will go on increasing and working until the same is done with British rule, and that, too, is soon to come.

Irish to Buffalo.

Irishmen of New York State are busy or getting busy in preparation for good work for Ireland at the forthcoming convention of the United Irish League of America—to be held in Buffalo on Sept. 27-28.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, will be there with three of his colleagues of the Irish party—F. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin and Alderman Boyle. The last-named gentleman is not much known in America, but he is well known in Ireland and Great Britain and highly esteemed as a veteran in the Irish cause.

The Irish envoys will remain in America about six weeks. Besides attending the convention, they will address meetings in several towns and cities throughout the country, according to the plan or program already announced—each envoy to be assigned a section and cover as many meetings in that section as possible.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue the "TRUE WITNESS" will cease to exist. It will be succeeded next week by "THE MONTREAL TRIBUNE."

This is a step which has been contemplated for some months past, and which has been finally decided upon only after the most mature deliberation. The publishers felt that not merely did business reasons demand a change, but that the general interests of, not only our readers, but of the English-speaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec, if not, indeed, of the whole Dominion, would be far better served if their organ possessed a name which would be thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the times.

There was no intention, however, to make this change unless public opinion favored it, and, for that reason, the pulse of our people was felt on this subject. Pains have been taken to get the opinion of the English-speaking Catholics of the city on the advisability of taking this step; their advice has been sought, and their wishes in this matter consulted, and it is no exaggeration to say that, without a single exception, they declared themselves favorable to a change of name. In addition to this, the pastors of the majority of the English-speaking parishes have been interviewed in this connection and every single one of them have placed themselves on record as thoroughly supporting the idea of a change, and His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi has graciously granted his approval to the reorganized weekly.

This emphatic expression of opinion, which made itself heard from all quarters, convinced the publishers of the wisdom of the move which they had contemplated, and which is now in process of being carried out.

We feel confident that the majority of our readers will receive this announcement with satisfaction. To others, however, it may come in the nature of an unpleasant surprise. We can appreciate these feelings, and we readily sympathize with them. Some of our readers have been subscribers to the "TRUE WITNESS" as long as they can remember, while others have had their names on the books since the first issue of the paper, sixty years ago. It is easy to understand that the disappearance of the name of an old and valued friend cannot but cause some regret, and that it will take them some time to become accustomed to the fact that the visitor whose weekly appearance was always so welcome is now coming to them under a new name and garbed in a new dress. The new management, however, would like them to understand that whatever changes are taking place are being made with the object of benefiting them, that their interests have never been lost sight of, and that, before long, the wisdom of the change will have made itself very apparent to them.

The subscriptions to the "TRUE WITNESS" will be transferred to the "TRIBUNE," and, for the present, there will be no increase in the price of the paper.

The old subscribers are asked to give "THE TRIBUNE" all the support and sympathy which they extended to the "TRUE WITNESS." They were faithful to the latter in its years of success and loyally stood by it when Fortune's smiles seemed to have all but vanished. They clung to it through its lengthy career with a tenacity that warmed the hearts of those who were striving to make it a success, and now they are asked, in all sincerity, to transfer the allegiance, this loyalty, and this whole-hearted sympathy to the "TRIBUNE."

In return, the "TRIBUNE" will always consider it its solemn duty to look after the interests of the English-speaking Catholics to the very best of its ability. To this end it has installed a thoroughly new and up-to-date plant, comprising the best machinery that money could buy, enabling us to produce a newspaper which, from a typographical standpoint, will be worthy of the matter it will contain and of the people who will read it. In addition to this the various departments of the paper have been placed in the hands of men who, by virtue of their training and ability, have been adjudged the best qualified to manage them, and, finally, arrangements have been perfected to cover in a thorough manner the views that most interests our readers.

In a word, no trouble has been considered too great, neither has any expense been spared which would in any way contribute to the publishing of a weekly newspaper which will measure up to the high standards we have set for ourselves.

CRIPPLES CROWD CHURCH

Pitiful Sight Many as Little Ones Hobble Along While Mothers Hover Near.

The week of the novena of St. Ann was a busy one for the priests and officers of the law at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East 76th street, New York city. The block between Lexington and third avenues gave the appearance of a fête chocked as it was with crowds which stormed the different church entrances and exits and with street stands over which presided women selling amulets, statuettes of saints, rosaries and so on. To keep those anxious to reach the shrine of St. Ann and her curative relic from blocking the exit of those who had already penetrated to those sacred precincts was a task which kept several patrolmen especially assigned very busy.

The army of cripples and invalids which besieged the little church all the week was increased yesterday by the news that a lame boy to whom the relic had been applied the day before had been cured. The church

building can accommodate only five hundred persons at a time, and thousands waited patiently in the blazing street all day for a chance to kneel at the rail, while hundreds kept up the vigil until 9.30 o'clock last night. The entrance to the lower church, which contains the shrine of St. Ann, showed until late a solid human stream pressing up through the centre aisles to the altar. Its progress forward was as slow as the hour hand of a watch, but the patience of its human ingredients was as great as their devotion.

Scores of them had foregone supper in the hope of an application of the relic before bedtime, and shiny with perspiration and pale with fatigue, stood their ground. In the upper church a similar crowd attended the simple service in progress there, choking the big central door and the broad steps leading from the street, pressing back those who wished to emerge and try their luck downstairs. In both the upper and lower churches the pews were packed and all the standing room and oxygen pre-empted.

The rich were there as well as the poor, and out in the street coachmen, footmen and chauffeurs waited hour after hour in their different vehicles for their charges to come forth from the church which had swallowed them. These carriages and motors brought mostly crippled children and their mothers or nurses to look out for them in the press. The mothers

of the poor brought their maimed offspring, too, but on foot, in their arms.

Most of the cripples Saint Ann attracted were children, and it was a pitiful sight to see them hobbling away from the church, their parents or guardians hovering near, hoping the cures were real, fearing the collapse that might attend the dying away of the religious fervor that sustained them. The collection of crutches and braces in the rack beside the shrine was augmented.

Father Letellier, pastor of the church, was assured by one mother who had brought her eighteen-year-old daughter to the shrine to be cured of deafness that a miracle had been wrought in her child's case. The girl had been stricken deaf and dumb seven years ago, the mother said, and until Tuesday night had not heard a sound or uttered a word. Day before yesterday she obtained an application of the relic from the priest at the altar rail and now could speak intelligibly and hear loud sounds, according to the mother.

Another mother, it was reported, brought her ten year old son to the church on Monday, on Tuesday and on Wednesday. The boy suffered from tuberculosis of the spine, but after the last application of the relic, stood up without his mother's assistance and hobbled out to the street. Father Letellier could not vouch for the authenticity of this case, nor for cures of similar degree alleged for a little boy of six years who had spinal trouble and another of fourteen suffering from paralysis.

According to Mrs. Mary McManus, who is in charge of a cake and coffee store that is being run in conjunction with the church at 188 who is in charge of a cake and coffee shop, whose left arm had been crippled since she was 10 years old, came into the store at an early hour yesterday, when her crippled arm was noticed.

She went into the church, had the relic applied, and twenty minutes later when she again visited the store she was able to lift her coffee cup with her left hand. A crowd gathered, and the woman proudly lifted her arm above her head, it was said. Mrs. McManus says the woman left the store crying with happiness.

The pastor and his assistant priests are loth to bear witness to the "favours" of the good saint unless in each case the extent of improvement can be measured by personal observation. This is a condition difficult of fulfilment, since the priest applying the relic must be moving swiftly from one to the other in the long kneeling line at the rail, which is ever changing, as he intones the service.

Written on the Occasion of the Golden Jubilee of a Reverend Sister 1860-1910.

Your Jubilee comes on the wings of dawn, Bringing blessings a thousand fold, For every joy that has been with-drawn, And leaves behind it a trace of gold.

Fifty stars light the way, By saints and angels trod, Shining links in a golden chain Reaching from earth to God.

Fifty sheaves of golden wheat In the harvest field of time, Fifty precious caskets, where Cornelia's jewels shine.

Fifty rainbows flushing bright O'er mists of smiles and tears; Half a century of toil— Thrice blessed Fifty Years.

Fifty lilies pure and white Breathing a perfume sweet, Meet offering of tender love, To place at the Master's feet.

Fifty lamps shining clear, O'er the altar steps of Time, Where prayer and praise and sacrifice Go up to the Heart Divine.

Oh, fruitful years! Oh, faithful heart! To God and life-work true, The cup of gratitude I fill, And quaff this day to you.

S. SUTHERLAND MOORE.

Coronation Announced.

An ancient and picturesque ceremony was carried out last Thursday morning in London in connection with the proclamation "declaring his Majesty's pleasure touching the royal coronation and the solemnity thereof." The proclamation was first read in Priory Court, St. James's Palace. King George, Queen Mary and the royal children, witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House wall.

The procession of heralds, pur-suivants and other heraldic officers then proceeded through the streets, repeating the proclamation at Charing Cross, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

28th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Knights of Columbus Will Meet in Ancient Capital.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Knights of Columbus will be held at Quebec on August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. At the Pontifical High Mass at the Basilica the celebrant will be His Lordship Bishop Roy of Quebec and the music will be furnished by a specially selected choir of Quebec Knights. Members of the order belonging to the various city choirs have volunteered themselves into a special organization for this occasion and have been rehearsing for some weeks. An orchestra will also render special numbers and obligatos.

The sermon in French will be preached by Rev. Canon Gauthier of St. James Cathedral, this city, one of the most eloquent orators—the French-Canadian Church has produced.

The sermon in English will be preached by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, O.M.I. Those who have had the privilege of listening to his eloquent sermons know of his great ability. He goes to Quebec to deliver the English sermon to his brother Knights at the special request of the committee.

THE PROGRAM.

Monday, August 1.

8 p.m.—Open air concert on Dufferin Terrace by the band of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. Brilliant electrical illumination in honor of the visitors.

Tuesday, August 2nd.

8 a.m.—Procession of Knights from Knights of Columbus Building, 73 Grand Allee to the Basilica.

9 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass at the Basilica, the celebrant being His Lordship Monsignor Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec. Sermon in English will be preached by His Lordship the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, Ont., and one in French by the Rev. Canon Gauthier of Montreal.

11 a.m.—Formal opening of the convention at the Auditorium Theatre. Addresses of welcome by His Worship Mayor Drouin and by Dr. N. A. Dussault, State Deputy. Response by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty.

1 p.m.—First business session of the convention in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

4 p.m.—Reception tendered to visitors at Spencerwood by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G., and Lady Pelletier. Automobiles and carriages will be provided to convey the guests to and from the reception.

8 p.m.—Open air band concert and illuminations on Dufferin Terrace.

Wednesday, August 3rd.

8 a.m.—Requiem Mass at the Basilica for the souls of the deceased members of the Order.

9.30 a.m.—Sight-seeing trip around city, affording visitors an opportunity of seeing the museum and picture gallery of Laval University, the Seminary Chapel, the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Hotel Dieu, Ursuline Convent, Franciscan Church, Citadel, etc.

10 a.m.—Delegates assemble at City Hall for business session.

1 p.m.—Delegates resume business at City Hall.

3 p.m.—Trip to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre on special trains leaving Quebec at 3 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. At the shrine a service consisting of the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be held at 5 p.m. in the far-famed Basilica of St. Anne.

8 p.m.—Open air concert and illumination of Dufferin Terrace.

8.30 p.m.—Banquet to delegates at Chateau Frontenac.

Thursday, August 4th.

9 a.m.—Excursion for visitors around the harbor on steamers specially provided for the occasion.

1 p.m.—Delegates assemble at City Hall for closing business session of the convention.

3 p.m.—Open-air band concert on Dufferin Terrace.

4 p.m.—Visit to Kent House and Montmorency Falls for delegates and their ladies.

8 p.m.—Farewell open air band concert on Dufferin Terrace and electrical display.

On Friday morning at 10 a.m. a specially chartered R. & O. steamer will leave Quebec for the Saguenay, calling at Chicoutimi, Tadoussac and Murray Bay, and returning will reach Quebec early Sunday morning.

From the editorial chair to the altar was the change made by the Rev. J. F. Byrne, who was recently ordained by Bishop Burke, of Albany. Father Byrne served his apprenticeship as editor in the office of The Tidings of Los Angeles.