FOR 60 DAYS

nd-Old Orchard-

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The True Editness

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Veto Conference Still Drags On

Redmond Goes to Ireland--Will Hurry Back if Compromise Seems Possible.

York Times and Chicago Tri-

An ardent radical journalist in-dicates the deadening of all strong political interests at present by com-plaining that London's latest murder

dicates the deadening of all strong political interests at present by complaining that London's latest murder mystery attracts more attention than the fight between the House of Commons history. The impression papers contain innumerable columns about the murder a terse paragraph is given to the conference between the Liberal and Tory negotiators.

Ardent politicians are becoming restive, and the prospect of going through the long vacation till the resumption of the sittings of Parliament in November without any definite statement is affrighting the fighting politicians, who already complain that the conference has killed all the Liberal enthusiasm. It seems unlikely that Asquith can dismiss Parliament without giving some information, but up to the present moment; the secrecy of the conference proceedings is preserved to a degree unexampled in House of Commons history. The impressio is beginning to spread, however, that the conference at last is reaching the critical point, and that before the House separates the negoriators will know whether a rupture is inevitable.

If find the strange rumor is still persisting that home rule will come as a part of the compromise if there is one. I still find little ground for such a rumor, but the continual repetition in many different quarters cannot be accidental.

Mr. Redmond has gone to Ireland in consequence of the illness of his daughter, but he may be summoned back at any moment, and he announced before leaving that he held himself in readiness to return on reception of the legram. Of course

back at any meaning that he held himself in readiness to return on receipt of a telegram. Of course no compromise will be accepted by the Liberals which the Irish Party cannot support as safeguarding home rule, and Redmond will be consulted if a compromise ever seems possible. At present, however, nothing can be said except that a rupture has not come and that a compromise is not certain.

cortain.

The chief debates of the week were on woman suffrage and the size of the navy. Opinion on the woman's bill was not divided on the ordinary party lines, though the majority in its favor consisted of more Liberals than Tories. The Irish leaders abstained from the debate. Lloyd-George and Churchill represents the Radical view, refusing to support the bill because it enfranchised only a small minority of women, their dread being that this minority would consist mainly of Tories.

The future of the bill in the pre-

The future of the bill in the present session of Parliament is now sealed, but it is uncertain whether the more violent section of the suffragettes will resume their operations in order to force Parliamentary action next year. tions in order to for ary action next year.

BETTER RELATIONS WITH GER-MANY.

The naval debate was initiated by John Dillon, who is the real leader of the Radical section on this question. It went more satisfactorily than the previous debates. The relations between England and Germany undoubtedly are much better than last year, partly owing to the diminution of the navy scare in England.

minution of the navy scare in England.

In spite of the exposures of the contradictions of Asquith and the other Liberal leaders, and the now admitted exaggeration of the estimates for naval construction in Germany, the scare is not dead. Asquith's soothing words as to English-German relations have been well received in Germany.

The situation in Ireland is steadily improving. The agitation against the whisky tax, though well financed, is not advancing. The gigantic temperance movement in Ireland, reaching proportions recalling the days of Father Mathew, is ranging many sections of the population in favor of the tax. Though the tax is still regarded as financially unjust and will be again criticised at the November sitting by the trish members, the Irish Party will be free to support the Liberal Ministry if it still remains firm and bold in the campaign against the House of Lords. The agitation is growing in England over the change in the Accession Oath. The proposal of the Government is attacked in two opposite quarters. It is attacked by the ultra Protestants because of the concession to the Catholics. It is attacked by the Nonconformists because it is giving under preference to

(T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the New | be made of it by appeals to reli-THE IMPORTANCE OF WHISKY.

It is one of the extraordinary pheena of British politics that apparently unimportant article of daily life assumes the position of deciding the fate of parties and of ministries.

For several generations in succession this place was occupied by the simple and harmless partiels successionly.

sion this place was occupied by the simple and harmless article sugar. one of the most famous episodes in the life of the great Earl of Chatham when, as William Pitt, he was the most potent voice in the House of lommons, relates to sugar. He happened to mention the word sugar, whereupon there arose a titter. But, rising to his majestic height, looking more like an eagle with his beak nose than ever, and speaking with the full force of his remendous voice, he repeated the word again and again—"sugar, sugar, sugar, and when the house word again and again—"sugar, sugar, sugar"; and when the house was thrilled and cowed into silence, he exclaimed: "Who will laugh at sugar now?"

Disraen, in one of his books, expresses surprise that an article which is the delight of youth and a solace of old age should so often have wrecked Parliaments and ministeries.

have wrecked Parliaments and ministeries.

To-day whisky and especially Irish whisky, plays the part former-ly acted by sugar. Whisky pre-sents an exceedingly complex prob-lem in both British and Irish life in its political and social aspect. DISTILLERS ARE MOSTLY TO-

in Ireland and in Scotland it not only a popular beverage, but also the basis of a great industry. As an industry it is more important to Ireland even than to Scotland. Unemployment is still the curse of

As an industry it is more important to Ireland even than to Scotland. Unemployment is still the curse of the small Irish towns and the closing up of the distillery, putting hundreds of men out of employment, is little short of a great calamity.

The liquor business, too, still remains in Ireland, as elsewhere, a powerful political force, and though the distillers are Tories even to a man, and have subscribed for years to the anti-home rule fund, the small liquor dealers are for the most part Nationalists, and have done more than their share of work for the Irish cause. It, therefore, was difficult for the Irish party to refrain from resisting an increased whisky tax, which at once injured the Irish industry and estranged some of its most ardent and even unselfish supporters.

most ardent and even unselfish supporters.

There was only one consideration which could have justified the Irish Party, under these circumstances, in supporting the whisky tax, With great courage, Mr. Redmond announced his policy in clear and almost defiant language in a speech he made at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin last February. On the one hand, he warned the Government that if they showed any signs of hesitation or even undue delay in making the fight against the Lords he would resist them and defeat them.

or guarantees.

But in all these negotiations whisy never could be forgotten. Some numbers of the Cabinet, seeing that

ky never could be forgotten. Some members of the Cabinet, seeing that the new whisky tax exasperated the Irish opinion and at the same time brought in no revenue, consumption falling to such a point that the big tax brought in less return than the smaller one, were not unwilling to remove the tax. But here several difficulties arose. In the first place there is in the Cabinet, and still more in the Liberal Party, a powerful temperance section, and that section is ready to tax whisky regardless of all consequences.

It was hoped that in this year's budget, however, especially as the resturn from the additional tax had proved so disappointing, the tax might be removed. But again the temperance section of the Cabinet and of the Liberal Party stood in the way. And this section found enormous additional strength from the startling results that are alleged to have followed from the additional tax. The arrests for drunkenness, especially in Scotland, had gone down enormously: in Ireland they had gone down, though not so enormously. The section, curiously enough, of the Liberal Party that was most energetic in its demand for the continuance of the tax was the enough, of the Liberal Party that was most energetic in its demand for the continuance of the tax was the Liberal members for Scotland, and if the members for Scotland—where there is the biggest whisky industry in the world—were for the big whisky tax,, it were difficult for any other section to object. other section to object.

FEWER ARRESTS FOR DRUNKEN-

But again the situation largely turned on the old question—was the budget to be proposed independently of the position of the veto fight with the Lords; or was it to be made de pendent upon, especially in point of time, the position of the veto question? You know how the veto fight had been postponed and, for the moment, even suspended by the death of the King in the first place, and in the second by the and in the second by the conference which the King's death made inevit-able. That modification of the poable. That modification of the po-sition was further aggravated by the fact that the proceedings of the conference have had to be conducted in secrecy, and that there was no means whatever of knowing how it was going to end; still less when it was going to end.

was going to end.

It might end in a compromise, which the Irish would consider disastrous to the cause of home rule—or, that contingency not being probable, it might be dragged on for months. And thus Ireland might be asked to give the whisky tax as the necessary price for a stream that necessary price for a strenuous fight for the veto but before that fight had recovered from the anaesthesia, to which the conference has reduced

Putting this concretely, would the Putting this concretely, would the budget be pushed through by the Government immediately, or would certain stages of it—and especially the stage in which the whisky would arise—be postponed till we knew where we were at bout the conference and the veto fight? Putting that point again in even more be made at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin last February. On the one hand, he warned the Government of hesitation or even undue delay in Bestation or even undue delay in

GREAT HOPE FOR HOME RULE.

That this is the only sane policy for Itedmond to have adopted no man who is honest and intelligent in Ireland doubts. But it is a policy, of course, that has some—though not great—risks. It is always easy to organize a revolt against high taxes, and especially in the liquor trade. And Redmond has on his flanks the campaign of O'Brien helped by Healy. But these men have little power left. Healy, indeed, has zone and O'Brien is being gradually broken down even in Cork County, where alone he has had any strength. Cork County is sending money to the national exchequer in large sums for the first time in years. Cork City is in open revolt against O'Brien, and O'Brien's most recent speeches, full of abuse, and his acceptance of money for his newspaper from notorious and-popular figures like Lord Durraven—are driving men every hour from his ranks.

For these reasons I believe the hour is more favorable for Ireland than

Churchill.

At last the victory came to Lloyd-George. The budget was postponed, the veto resolutions were brought forward, and, finally, the secisive victory of Redmond's policy was signalized by the historic declaration of Asquith that he would ask the King for guarantees.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk

Will Represent Catholics of England at the Eucharistic Congress.

The following are the titles of the Duke of Norfolk, who will represent the Catholics of England at the coming Eucharistic Congress:

The following are the titles of the likes of you that keeps the likes of us out of many a fine place!"

It was the Duke of Norfolk and owner of the development of the development.

ing Eucharistic Congress:

"The Duke of Norfolk, Sir Henry
Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.
V.O., Earl of Arundel, Surry and
Norfolk; Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre and Maltravers; Earl Marshal and Heredity Marshal of England; Premier Duke and Premier
Earl; Lord Lieutenant and Custos
Rotulorum of Sussex; Knight, First
Class, Noble Order of Christ; Honorary Colonel Third West Riding
Brigade, R.F.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel
and Honorary Colonel, commanding
Fourth Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; J. P. and C. C. for West
Sussex."

Besides being Earl Marshal.

Besides being Earl Marshal, the Duke is also head of the Heralds' College, and under him are the Gar-College, and under him are the Garter King of Arms, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, Rouge Croix, heralds, pursuivants, gold and silver sticks, innumerable and all the rest of that quaint mediaeval company which is only mustered when a King dies and a new King is crowned. And more, he is Chief Butler of England. All must take their orders from the Duke of Norfolk at royal func-tions. He prescribes everything— where the guest shall stand at the where the guest shall stand at the ceremonies, what part they must take, when they shall stand when they shall sit; in what order they are to salute their rulers, and, finally, what they shall wear, even to the color of their small clothes, the length of the trains, the feathers in the hair and the amount of the in the hair and the amount of decolletage! Already he is planning this and much more for the corona-tion for Great Britain's new King whenever it shall please His Majesty to set a date for his coronation.

GLORIES IN SHABBINESS.

All the Duke's official duties premier peer are associated with point, pageantry and costume. Yet there is no man in all the Empire who cares less for dress and who is more frank to admit it. Even if he didn't his own clothes would show it more plainly than mere words. There is nothing Nortolk hates more than show and glitter, yet he must, perforce, always be a part of it. But he has one consolation—he must needs only put on "side," as the Britishers say in their slang, when some great event is on the tapis. At other times he positively glories in his shabbiness, but then the Duke of Norlolk is immensely rich, and it is only the poor and needy who must there is no man in all the Empire is only the poor and needy who must dress well if they want to make a

dress well if they want to make a good impression.

"He seems to take delight," say his friends, "in displaying his contempt for anything that makes for fictitious dignity."

But then, isn't that easy for the premier Duke of all the Empire, the ableman closest to the throne?

The premier duke cares nothing for

It was the Duke of Norfolk and owner of the demesne whom they were addressing. But his innate courtesy stood the nobleman in good stead.

"Why, certainly, ladies," he said, quietly. "I didn't mean to give offense. I'll stay on the path hereafter."

after."

And stay on the path he did until he was out of sight, when he took a short cut to the castle across another lawn. But the two indignant visitors did not see him this time. Norfolk loves to tell this story on himself. As like as not he will next show the sixpence he wears on his show the sixpence he wears on his watchchaip.

ENJOYS JOKE ON HIMSELF.

"The first and only money I ever really earned," he says, as he displays it proudly.

One day he chanced to be standing outside a railway station in his shabbiest attire. A lady bustled out of the veiting room apparently in of the waiting room, apparently in a very great hurry. Casting an eye at the poorly clad figure in the ill-fitting clothes she promptly surmised that the man was hanging around for any odd job he might rick un.

pick up.
"'Here, you!" she called, "fetch
a cab and be quick about it!

late now."
She didn't know that she She didn't know that she was addressing the first of all the peers of England. The Duke didn't let her know, either. Instead, he meekly trotted off like a hard-up porter and brought the cab, around quickly. He gratefully accepted the sixpenny bit the lady thrust at him, touched his cap and carefully closed the cab door for her. That sixpence is one this most cherished nossessions to of his most cherished possessions to-

day. What might be an embarrassing situation for both parties is always saved by the Duke, who takes such little contretemps as part of the joy of living. He is so used to them now that he can "get away with it" without the quiver of an eyelash. He turns what might be a most uncomfortable moment into something amusing—for himself, at least.

something amusing—for himself, at least.

The Duke has been ordered, when acting as Earl Marshal in his unconventional garb, to get out of the way of his own carriage. He was mistaken for the chief undertaker at Queen Victoria's funeral. When he was Postmaster-General of England he could only secure attention from a very self-important young clerk at St. Martin's-le-Grand by addressing a telegram signed "Norfolk, Postmaster-General." Another time, when he was signing a check, the smark clerk at the bank remarked, "My dear sir, we want your signature, not the place where you live!" FOUGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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RICHEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

don holdings alone, which include a large portion of the Strand, London's famous shopping street. From the city of Sheffield he gets \$500,000 acres of the fairest countryside in all Great Britain. Arundel Castle, the great feudal estate, has been improved to the extent of \$5,000,000 since he has held it—he inherited the title at the age of thirteen. The neighborhood was once the home of Alfred the Great, and the castle has been the home of the Norfolk family since the Anglo-Saxon days, long before William the Conqueror's time. The Duke has been married twice. His first wife, daughter of Lord Decivered ded in 1997.

fore William the Conqueror's time. The Duke has been married twice. His first wife, daughter of Lord Donington, died in 1887, leaving an heir who was deaf, dumb and blind, as well as an imbecile. The boy died at the age of twenty-three, so that the Duke's younger brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, was next in line for the Dukedom. There was a report that Norfolk had proposed marriage to Miss Gladys Deacon, the beautiful American girl, but whatever may be the truth about that, he married in 1904 the Honorable Gwendolyn Constable Maxwell, daughter of Lord Herries. He now has another son and a daughter. hWhen the boy was born, in June, 1908, the Duke shed tears of Joy. The boy was christened the next day by Father Vaughan, brother of the Cardial, and the name given to him was Bernard Marmaduke. He is now known as the Earl of Arundel.

Bernard Marmaduke. He is now known as the Earl of Arundel.

And some day, if he lives, the boy will succeed to all his father's proud titles, even to the point of telling kings and queens what to do and how to dress!—Correspondence N. Y. World.

Ten Thousand Make Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

Unfortunates afflicted with spinal trouble, blindness, deafness, paralysis and other ills of life, are making pilgrimages this week in large numbers and the annual novena to St. Anne de Beaupre in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, New York City, in the hope of getting cured or at least having their condition alleviat-

least having their condition alleviated.

Ten thousand people sought relief through the relic of St. Anne in the church last Sunday, and many of them will make the same pilgrimage while the novena lasts. The relic will be exposed from 8 o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night until July 26.

From eleven o'clock Sunday morning until the evening cripples, some on crutches and others in the arms of relatives, blind men, women and children, children afflicted with spinal trouble carried in the arms of

al trouble carried in the arms of their parents and others appeared at the church, kissed the relic and left

the church, kissed the relic and left happy.

The relic, a wrist bone of the saint, had been taken from the golden casket in which it is kept, and as each supplicant reached the rail of the altar the silver frame containing it was first pressed to the lips and then applied to the afflicted part of the body. In exceptional cases the bone is taken from its frame and is permitted to come in contact with the flesh.

Many wonderful cures have been reported each year since the relic has been at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste. Cripples who have been carried to the altar are reported to

But then, ins' that easy for the premier Duke of all the Empire, the nobleman closest to the throne?

The premier duke cares nothing for the cut of it of his everyday clothes as long as they are comfortable. And as the final satisfying than may ones, he sticks to them until they are almost rags. To see him in an ordinary suit no one but the initiated would ever guess that he was Emgland's first nobleman by right of birth and antiquity of lineage. And even his best friends admit his clothes—from the public with the same. But the public with the same, and the public with the same that the was Emgland's first nobleman by right of birth and antiquity of lineage. And even his best friends admit his clothes—from the same was a tried to the altar are reported to the same was the same of the same was the same of the same was the same