

The True Witness

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CATHOLIC WEEK IN LONDON.

Consecration of the New Cathedral at Westminster.

This has been a Catholic week in London, and to-day, the feast of St. Paul, has been emphatically a Catholic day. In the morning we had the solemn consecration of Westminster Cathedral. In the evening the Premier introduced the Royal Declaration bill. With the reasons which had led to the introduction of this measure, the reader is probably acquainted.

At the time of the alleged "Popish Plot," the English people, frightened at the possibility of having forced on them a Catholic King supported by France, passed a number of violent laws, having for their object the exclusion of Roman Catholics from both houses of Parliament, from the throne, and from every public position down to that of street-sweeper and hangman. All these laws have been repealed, with the exception of the one relating to the King. The case for sweeping away that last relic of intolerance was, therefore, extremely strong, for why retain in the case of his Majesty a religious test from which every other man in the British Empire has been freed?

Moreover, the King at that time was King of England only. At the present moment, the King of England is also ruler of a great empire which contains about twelve million Catholics. Moreover, the declaration which he is forced to make on oath is couched in scurrilous language, insulting to the sovereign himself, as much as it is to his Catholic subjects. The Catholic Church has undoubtedly progressed in this country. Many officials in the royal household are now Catholics—Lord Acton, who is a Lord in Waiting; Major General Sir John Ramsay Slade, also a Lord in Waiting; the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and a considerable number of other powerful noblemen in Great Britain and Ireland are very keen Roman Catholics. The lord mayors of London, Banbury, Darlington, Hereford, Eccles and Oswestry are all Catholics. Some of the best journalists and authors in the country belong to the same religion. Conan Doyle for example, Father Hugh Benson (a convert and son of a Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury), Hilary Bellloc, M.P., Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. Lillie and others.

A reviewer in the Daily News lately accused the editor of the Academy of being a paid agent of Rome, and a member of the gigantic conspiracy alluded to, with the result that there was the other day a libel action, in the course of which several Non-conformist clergymen expressed their belief in the existence of the great secret society in question, and of a Catholic movement in the press for the undermining of the Protestant religion in this country. This simply shows how alarmed the extreme Protestants are by the apparent progress of Roman Catholicism in these islands.

It was Cardinal Manning who conceived the idea of building a Cathedral. Wisely, he chose to build the cathedral which was consecrated today, thus following in the steps of his great Catholic predecessors at Westminster before the Reformation and acting in accordance with that Catholic tradition which has covered Europe with beautiful shrines.

It was Cardinal Vaughan who built the cathedral, however, and who is responsible for the style adopted. It is in the ancient basilica style. The interior of the immense nave is being covered slowly with gold and varnish and marble and onyx nacre, so that the ultimate effect will be most sumptuous. Three or four of the little side chapels are almost completed, and they give one a wonderful idea of what the finished cathedral will be like.

So far only about a quarter of a million pounds sterling have been spent on the sacred edifice. Its total area is twice that of the neighboring abbey. Its campanile is the highest in England, being 109 feet, that of Westminster Abbey being 105. In spite of news and stories to the contrary, the new building is 150 feet, while York Cathedral, the next largest, is 110. On the whole, it is a remarkable and striking object, an acquisition to London. Mr. J. F. Bentley, the able architect, was also a fervent Catholic and was, indeed, as the Cardinal himself wrote, "a poet; he saw and felt the beauty of the fancy, the harmony, and meaning of his artistic creations." In 1902 he died, before the Cathedral had been finished, but it has since progressed rapidly along the lines which he traced.

POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE.

Redmond Still the Factor in British Politics.

London, July 9.—The situation is greatly changed in the House of Commons and the whole political world.

John Redmond's success in getting the Ministers to agree to November sittings and to postpone the final stages of the budget till then, has produced equal delight and appeasement in the Liberal and Irish circles.

The Liberals are pleased because the postponement of the budget leaves the fate of the Government entirely in the hands of the House of Commons and thus prevents a chance of any such compromise by the Liberal negotiators as would imperil Liberal principles.

Hence that dangerous spirit of misgiving and revolt which threatened open rupture between the Ministry and their supporters has been exorcised and the whole political process is again tranquil and even cheerful, so far as the Liberal and Irish ranks are concerned.

The Tories are equally pleased, their opinion being that all this cessation from conflict helps them by soothing the popular passion against the House of Lords.

These facts account for the considerable change during the week in the attitude of all parties toward the veto conference. The pessimism which looked for an early rupture or a final disagreement, owing to the gulf between the two parties, has given place to a spirit of optimism and the general impression that the conference will eventuate in an agreement.

But, although this transformation of temper may mean something, it cannot be taken too seriously. Never has a political secret been better kept than the proceedings of the conference. Even to their colleagues the negotiators are dumb. Mr. Balfour's illness, moreover, introduces a new element of uncertainty and delay.

Another curious sign of the times is the feeling among the more rational Conservatives that the conference, if it mean a compromise on the constitutional question of the Lords' veto, may also mean a compromise on the Irish question. Evidently everybody feels that the solution of the Irish question cannot much longer be delayed.

The feeling is aided greatly by the spectacle of the Irish Party controlling all English politics at this moment. It was the Irish party which forced Premier Asquith and the Cabinet into the announcement of the demand of guarantees from the late King. It was the Irish Party that passed the budget and forced it down the throats of the House of Lords. And it was the Irish Party which forced the November sitting. The Tories are fans driven to contemplate the desirability of the removal from the Imperial Parliament of so disturbing an element.

Another factor is the well known opinion of the present King that local questions should no longer occupy so much of the time and attention of the Imperial Parliament and that a system of home rule all round should leave the Imperial Parliament to deal solely with Imperial affairs.

Ulster and the Orangemen are the only obstacles left to a settlement between the two parties on the Home Rule question.

GREAT IRISH DEMONSTRATION

Branch of the United Irish League Formed in St. Ann's Parish.

It was evident from the enthusiasm displayed at the large Irish meeting in St. Ann's hall on last Tuesday evening that the men of that district rightly realized and appreciated the great work of their political representatives in Great Britain. The meeting was called for the purpose of establishing in St. Ann's parish a branch of the United Irish League.

Mr. Geo. Donohoe, one of the pioneers of the movement, addressed the meeting and said he was highly pleased with the response to the appeal that was made from St. Ann's pulpit and through the columns of the True Witness for that evening's meeting. It was real proof that although many miles distant from their country their hearts were still at home. Looking at the peculiar standing of politics in England they had a right to be hopeful. They saw to-day a party who although denied the right to legislate for Ireland, yet that same party, in the true sense of the word, are the legislators of the whole British empire. The great English statesmen realize that fact, and hence the Irish question is promised immediate solution. It was their duty, therefore, to come to the aid of that party who were making such a bold fight, and so many sacrifices. It would afford much courage to their soldiers in their final battle to know that in far away Canada their actions were watched and appreciated. But turning from British politics altogether, the Irish of Montreal had a right to have a good, strong, active organization here in the city. All other nationalities were banded together for their common good, and Irishmen too had great need for such a society. They had their immigrants to look after and other matters that needed watchfulness. He referred to a leader in the True Witness of last week which emphasized the great necessity of looking after our immigrants. They had therefore great responsibilities resting upon them, and he hoped that in their wise judgment they would from that meeting elect a committee which would be capable of dealing with the matter referred to.

Mr. Thos. Markey emphasized what Mr. Donohoe had said, and remarked that Mr. Fitzgibbon and the Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. C. R. Devlin and other gentlemen were in entire sympathy with the movement. Messrs. J. P. Landy, R. Kelly, J. H. Conroy, H. O'Neill and other members having spoken, the officers were elected and the branch declared open.

The result of the elections was as follows: President, Mr. Geo. Donohoe; vice-president, Mr. Robert Kelly; treasurer, Dr. J. J. Heagerty; secretary, J. P. Landy; committee, Messrs. J. H. Conroy, H. O'Neill, M. Meade, M. J. Mullin, P. Noonan, M. Lynch, J. McKeon, T. Kelly, P. Donohoe, M. Birmingham and T. Hanley.

The chairman, after thanking the members for the honor conferred on him, proposed the following resolution: "That we, the Irish men and women of Montreal, declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of Irish Nationality and our determination to support the national movement for Irish legislative independence to which we have an inalienable right. That we express our entire confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the distinguished leadership of Mr. John Redmond."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. Markey, and carried amid acclamation. On the motion of Mr. P. Brennan a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the chair, and the meeting closed with the singing of "God Save Ireland."

HANDSOME GIFT OF DIOCESANS.

Bishop Receives Ticket to Eucharistic Congress.

A function of an interesting and very pleasing nature, took place in St. Mary's Hall, Fortham, Dundee, recently, when Bishop MacFarlane was presented with a cheque for \$120 from the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Dunkeld, towards his expenses to the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal this year. Provost Holder, in introducing the matter, said it was one of the most pleasant duties he had to perform in making the announcement. The clergy and laity felt their duty not only to send their Bishop, but to enable him to travel as a Prince of the Church should. He hoped the journey would be a pleasant one, and assured His Lordship that, though he would be absent from their midst he would ever be in their minds and hearts.

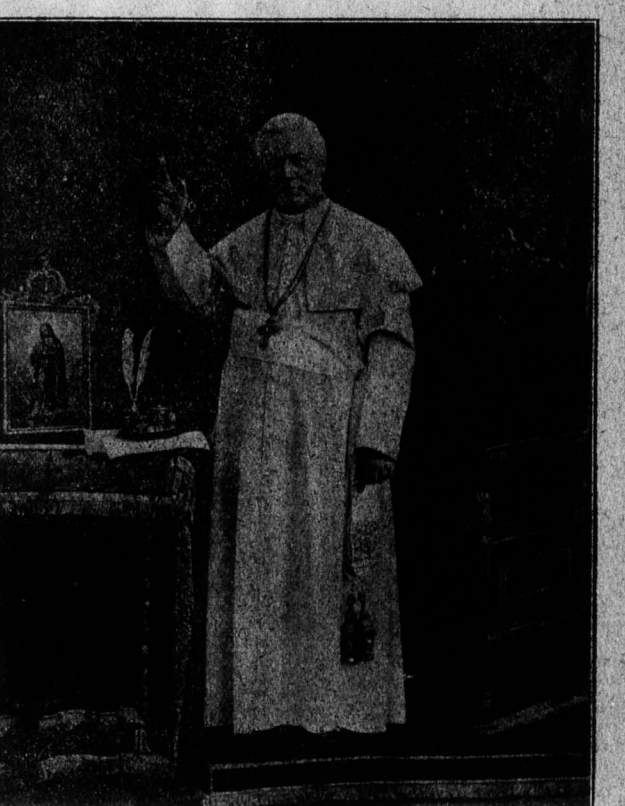
He called on Canon Turner to make the presentation. Canon Turner, on behalf of the subscribers, formally handed over a cheque for \$120 to his Lordship.

During the address delivered by Father M'Daniel on the Coronation Oath, that speaker took occasion to refer to the presentation, and said: "May I be pardoned in considering Canada first—but Canada is uppermost in our thoughts this evening, for we are to present his Lordship with a free ticket to Canada to attend the Catholic Eucharistic Congress there. We are proud, indeed, to have the opportunity, and we wish him God-speed in his journey, and we really envy him the happiness in store for him. It will be a grand sight indeed for him and for the others who go with him; they will witness a veritable triumph of Our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, enthroned and brought forward in the midst of thousands of Catholic children. It will be Transubstantiation once more glorified and publicly proclaimed by the most eminent Catholics of the British Empire. It bids fair to outrival in importance even the Eucharistic Congresses in London and Cologne, and to mark an epoch in the history of Catholic progress in North America; and even more than in the case of the London Congress, the voice of the Montreal Congress will be not only heard throughout the length and breadth of the Christian world, but it will be listened to with attention, and perhaps with anxiety, by those who are responsible for the preservation of the unity of the British Empire."

His Lordship made a fitting and very feeling reply in returning thanks for the great manifestation of kindness shown to him. He appreciated it very much, and he would not forget them in his prayers.

Signal Honor to St. Joseph's Home.

Pius X. Sends Blessing and Signed Photograph to Founder.



Holy Father,

Father Holland, c. s. s. of Montreal, humbly prostrates himself before you, and begs the Apostolic Benediction for himself, for his children of St. Joseph's Home, and all its benefactors.

Yours very affectionate son,
Pius X.

Father Holland feels justly proud of the above copy of the Holy Father's autograph blessing with his portrait, the original of which hangs in the best corner of the Home in a frame kindly presented by Mr. McGuire of Notre Dame street. This singular favor was procured by the Rev. Father Desjardis, C.S.S.R., who accompanied the Very Rev. Father Provincial in the recent visitation of the Canadian houses of the Redemptorist order, and with him went to Rome. A copy on cardboard suitable for framing will soon be sent to every one who helped or will help the struggling institution in any way. If any of our readers be forgotten, they have only to write to the Home, 26 Overdale Avenue, and the blessing and portrait will be sent to them at once. All benefactors have received the apostolic benediction, and now they can have it in writing by sending their address.

Since last account the following subscriptions have been received: Mrs. Dr. Carroll and Miss Nellie Flynn, Scranton, Pa., twenty-five dollars each; Mr. E. Flynn, ten dollars; Rev. Mother Cyril, five dollars; W. A. Gleason, Island Pond, Vt., Miss Mahoney, Mr. J. Brennan, P. J. Kealy, Martindale, P.Q., five dollars each; Mr. Stack, A. Friend, Miss Archer and Mrs. McCormack, two dollars each; Mr. J. Mulvihill, L. Dempsey, Martin Gleason, Mrs. Cuddy, Mrs. Joynt, M. Cuddy, M. Mc-

ADIAN PACIFIC UNION DAY

Tickets will be sold at the fare.

Canada, Fort William, Good going June 1st. Good for return 1910.

Old Orchard-Wharfport.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. Route to the Maine.

Sping Car service has leaving Windsor Street 7:45 p.m., daily. Car service has been going Montreal at 9:00 p.m. Sunday.

Convention, Boston. Tickets on sale 1, 2, 3, 4. Return 1910.

COLONIAL RAILWAY UNION DEPOT

Union Day tickets at single fare. On 30th and July 1st. July 4th, 1910.

Schedule

JUNE 19TH

Express

Yacine, Drummondville, Quebec, Riv. Ouelle, Mur, Riviere du Loup, Little Campbellton.

the above-named Sta also Moncton, St. John Halifax.

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TO FORCE THE ACCESSION BILL

In the meantime, the uncertainty and surprises of British politics are revived by the history of the Accession bill. It seemed impossible that any person could object to the removal of the words of insult in the royal oath to millions of Catholic subjects, but the "No-Popery" feeling was being carefully machined by the ultra-Protestant associations. Owing to the Accession bill the parliamentary vacancy in Liverpool is likely to lead to a fierce fight, in which the accession oath will rush to the front as the main issue. The Ministry, after resolving to postpone the bill till November, has now resolved to bring it to a final decision before the present sitting ends in order to head off the "No-Popery" agitation.

Mr. Redmond scored another big victory this week. Mr. Lloyd-George, although he is hard pressed for money, and although he failed to get three per cent, has agreed to lend another \$5,000,000 to Ireland for laborers' cottages at two and three-quarters per cent.

This new victory has provoked the Tory members for the rural constituencies in England to exclaim that the Irish Party is the most powerful factor in getting anything done in the present Parliament, and they complain that members could not get for the agricultural laborers in England what has been won for the agricultural laborers in Ireland.—T. P. O'Connor.

Prelate Attacks Suffrage.

"The theory that demands equal rights between the two sexes must be denied absolutely," said Archbishop Messer in his address on "Woman's Rights" at the opening of the Western Catholic Chautauqua at Spring Bank, Wisconsin.

"It is a mistake to say equal rights instead of similar rights, for women have certain rights that men have not, and men have certain rights that women have not."

"In regard to the question of politics, why should women demand equal rights? What does politics mean? Politics means the ruling of nations, and no one who understands this would demand equal rights."

"It would interfere with woman's calling, which makes her the queen of the household. Equal rights would destroy her female character and destroy her influence on mankind."

"The true solution of the woman question may be found in religion. In the sacred scriptures there is the law that woman is subject to man, and therefore man must take the principal place."

Canada's Next Census of Population

The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality, and religion; profession, occupation and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities.

Every person living on 1st June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution, or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality, and every British subject with residence in Canada, as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin, unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on his own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woolen mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage-earners are entered to show 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the number of weeks employed in the rate per hour when employed by

Four Brothers Officiate.

Four brothers, members of the priesthood of the Catholic Church, conducted the services at St. Ann's Catholic Church, Tuleytown, last week. Rev. John Carter Smyth was the celebrant of the Mass; Rev. T. G. Smyth, deacon, and Rev. Carroll Smyth of St. Martin's Church, Baltimore, subdeacon.

Rev. James A. Smyth of St. Patrick's Church delivered an appropriate sermon. The church was crowded. At the close of the religious services the visiting priests were entertained at dinner by Rev. T. G. Smyth, pastor of the church, Washington Square.

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