The Catholic Record

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THE EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES We have cast stones at other countries where there have been wartime strikes, but now we know how easily such deplorable disputes may arise among ourselves. Strikes are attend unpatriotic, but strikers may be just as patriotic as any other men. It takes two to make a quarrel, and the real fault, and therefore the real Public ownership" is no

failure in patriotism may be on the part of the employer. In a surprising number of the recent strikes the employer concerned has not been a private firm; it has been a munici pality or, as in the case of the post. men, the Government. Socialists used to believe that Capitalism was to blame for all strikes and they had is a familiar and not an unnatural faith that if we all worked for the State there would be no more strikes. But Socialists as well as other people have learned from experience that the Government as employer may lead to troubles as bad as those arising among the employees of private panacea for labor unrest. It seems harder to reach a settlement of a strike when the State is concerned than when only private employers are involved. It is astounding to learn that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not apply to a dispute in which the Government is concerned, and it is also alleged not to apply when a municipality is conducting a service not for profit. As the Act only applies in any case to industries reckoned as "public utilities" its application must be very limited indeed. The country cannot afford to waste labour and resources through strikes at the present crisis. The only alternative to strikes and lock outs is arbitration whether under the Lemieux Act or otherwise. All workers and all employers should prefer this form of settlement to industrial war at a time when all our fighting powers are needed to beat the Germans.

PUBLICITY IN CHARITY

In the annual report of the St. a fartnight age, there were some words of discussion on the extent to secrecy in charity. Let not thy right unreliable. giving publicity to its goed works. Yet Our Lord also enjoined a certain The spirit of this great charitable kind of publicity when He said: has for fifteen years taught in the which gave widespread publicity to seciety is one of humility and re. So let your light shine before men Public schools of the province says the fact of his arrest, to give equal ticence; it is profoundly averse to that they may see your good works in The Globe: everything that savours of "puffing" and glorify your Father who is in and acvertising. This traditional Heaven. We succeed in carrying out Education has assumed the onus of reficence is now being cited as one our Lord's injunction when we lead the position there is a chance that of the reasens why the Society often men to glorify God but not to glorify fails in making known to the public, ourselves. The example of the and especially the Catholic public, saints might also be quoted. St. records of its work which would be Vincent de Paul himself, the greatest of great sesial and religious value. of charitable workers, always prac-The Catholic Charities Review, which tised the most complete self-effaceis published at the Catholic Univer- ment, yet he started a paper called sity of America, begs in vain for The Magazine of Charity filled with Vincentians to send along reports of vivid descriptions of the relief works their werk which would be of the that he appealed to the charitable greatest interest to all social students and workers. With great politeness, the "Review" attributes dispense with publicity in a certain the failure of Conferences to send these remerts not to apathy or sleth or ignorance, but to the "traditional reserve" of the Society which is opposed to self-advertising. It is for presidents and secretaries of conferences henestly to examine their cansciences and decide whether it really is "traditional reserve" that keeps Lengthy as the article is it will them from writing and sending reports to the official organ of the Society in the United States. Such reserve is not an authentic tradition of the Society founded by Frederick | imperatively demands solution. Ozanam. True, Ozanam inculcated praise its own work. But this never | tarian.

meant that the Society was not to give a record of its work. On the contrary, it was a rule of the Society as laid down by Ozanam that such records were to be published, and great care was taken to ensure that these records would be reasonably complete. In the Introduction to the Manual of the Society published in 1851 Ozanam says:

ence . . . not only did we abstain from making known to the public the amount of the alms we distributed to the poor, not only did we abstain from publishing any report or general account, but we even hesitated to solicit the donations of such persons as were not within the usual circle of our conand opportune, and then the sublime tones of eloquence were heard on high imploring the piety of the faithful in favour of our protegees. his necessarily gave rise to accounts published for the purpose of justifying the use of the sums entrusted to our care; and at last Reports more detailed, more complete were drawn up, in order the better to initiate to the object of our meetings the sympathies of their own heart or taken place still the groundwork is the same; in one thing we all will poor, not of ourselves; that if we silent about our persons."

There are certain kinds of publicity much in favor at the present day that are entirely contrary to the high Catholic spirit inculcated by Frederick Ozanam. For example, it thing for men interested in good works to make public their praise and appreciation of some associate who has performed exceptional service. dispute arose between municipali-It is thought that such public appreciation is good because it is an incentive and an encouragement to further good work. But this kind of publicity and praise of individuals is not in accord with the Vincentian spirit, because it appeals to a lower motive, to a form of self love, as an incentive to charity. Nothing must ever be done to make Vincentian work appear the work of man, when it can only be the work of God. All this does not forbid publicity which Ozanam's day the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is now not simply distributing the offerings of its own all who are acquainted with social circulation any longer exists. members, but it is the trustee for the charitable alms provided by the Catholic body. The annual report of the Particular Council of Toronto shows this very strikingly. The total receipts for the year 1917 was \$8.032. The receipts consributed by the members at their weekly meatings amounted only to \$466. Comment is needless.

The rights of the Catholic contributing public is only one of the reasons for urging a certain form of publicity for Catholic works of charthe strongest language. which the Society was justified in hand know what thy left hand doeth. public to support. All this gees to preve that Catholic charity cannot degree and of a certain kind.

> THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND We reproduce in this issue a masterly review of the whole Irish got to learn arithmetic or spelling or problem by the well-known Nation. geography but whe nevertheless leved whatever to it." alist leader T. P. O'Connor, M. P. repay careful perusal by all those who realize that the Problem of Ireland is, as Mr. Asquish said not long ago, a world problem which

Mr. O'Connor's review is compre the most complete personal humility hensive, lucid, and characterized by for school learning may nevertheless among the members, and not only that broad sympathy with various grow into a very competent work. that, but collective humility in the and divergent viewpoints which man or an admirable housekeeper is for fair play to his country and its ingup with cheerfulness and forti-Society as a whole. The Society was characterizes the serious writings of known to all plain people, though flag: not to take pride in itself nor to the veteran publicist and parliamen. not to the experts, and it is unusual

There are welcome signs that common sense is triumphing over the experts" who have been tyrannizing over us of late years, especially in the spheres of education and what is called uplift or social service. It is not long since Ontario was the field of a raging, tearing "During the first days of our exist- the feeble-minded." It was dinned into our ears that four-fifths of all crime, vice, destitution, and every other nasty thing was due to the feeble-minded. We were told that feeble-minded people existed in such numbers as we in our ignorance never suspected. In every block of nections. In aftertimes, what at dwelling houses there was at least one feeble-minded child, in every sand opportune and then the contrary equally right class room in a school were feeble. minded children; we were rubbing shoulders with mental defectives whenever we walked in the street. Dr. C. M. Hincks, one of Toronte's psychiatrists, told us that there were no less than two thousand feebleminded children in the Public schools of the Queen City. In other there were three feeble minded. the fervour of a glowing faith to And to make the situation more attend them. But if apparently dreadful, we were told that the species at a far higher rate than normal-minded people. The pedaagree, which is that if we are obliged to speak in public it will be of the gogical and psychiatric and sociological experts who proclaimed this menace seemed to have the monopoweak voice was heard here and there saying that the experts were talking nonsense. The cry about the men-

ace frightened the politicians and they were prepared to spend huge sums of public money for the internment of unfortunate beings pronounced by the experts to be feebleminded. Providentially, however, a ties and the Province as to the sharing of the expenditure, and during precious respite for the poor "feebleminded" because since then the experts have begun to change their views. Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, an American author, has published a book called "Problems of Subnormality" which, to speak in homely language, knocks the bottom out of ing the alarm about the feeble-

science, says; "Dr. Wallin performs a genuine public service in calling a halt to the reckless methods of testing mentality which have resulted in classifying a large proportion of us as feeble-minded. For a number of years social workers have been stampeded."

Dr. Wallin's book shows that the tests of feeble-mindedness trusted in by the experts are worthless and ity. Ozanam's rule that we speak of that the statistics showing the Vincent de Paul Saciety of Toronto, our works but not of our persons is alleged proportion of feeble-minded which was published in our columns a sound one. Our Blessed Lord, in among various classes of the dearged pendent and delinquent

" Now that the new Minister of the feeble minded child will be viewed from a new angle. From the deductions I formed from

my experiences as a school teacher am convinced that there would be few feeble-minded children so-called under a different educational sys-

This teacher points out that the educational system is framed on the assumption that every pupil is to be prepared for the high school course. though only 7% actually passed the Entrance examination. Boys and girls whose minds could not be formed to satisfy the arbitrary requirements of this academic sourse were pronounced feeble minded. There was a boy who could not be farm work and horses and who had the makings of an excellent worker. Another instance is given of a girl, a honeless dance at the three R.'s, but perfectly in her element in house-

That a child with a low capacity

SANITY AND THE SPECIALISTS in print. The teacher we have ing the home and trying to do more than it is capable of :

"The Department of Education has adopted itself the children of today, taking the place of mother and mentor. The system undertakes so much for the children that the propaganda against the "menace of the feeble-minded," It was dinned sidering the system as a foster parent to be, in some vague way, capa ble of turning out a better product than the parent could produce. school nurse now looks after the child's health, the teacher through the medium of the printed pages of the Goldan Rule books, presents story lessons in various lines of conduct.'

> The teacher who writes in that strain is in peril of being called a reactionary, but our progressive age is learning to believe that reactionaries are sometimes right.

> > THE WRONG TO BISHOP

BUDKALast week we mentioned the fact. acquittal of Bishop Budka as it gave to his arrest. The Globe assents to there is more news value in the arrest of a Catholic Bishop than in his acquittal, especially when his minded. Prof. George B. Mangold, culation that entitled it to considera-

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE RATHER extraordinary circum-(an occupation requiring the minimum degree of intelligence) receivdeluged with such statistics, but ing better pay than the carriers of strangely enough, judges, lawyers and legislators have refused to be been before the public within the past few weeks. But then the postmen do not constitute a mere adjunct to the Orange Society, nor have they the good luck, as such, to serve the Toronto City Council, which makes all the difference.

COMMENTING UPON the complete collapse of the case against Bishop In Ontario, too, there is a reaction Budka for sedition, the Globe ediagainst the alarmists. A writer who torially urges the press of Canada prominence to his vindication. But that is not the habit of the Canadian press where Catholics are concerned. nor are the Globe's own skirts

against Ontario Methodism, the Methodist Army and Navy Board,

fashion: "The attention of the board was unrelated to the apparant subject under discussion, and so absolutely without foundation in fast, that the board secided to give no attention

If the Board, or the General Conference, would recall this minute to mind when tempted to assail Catholics it would not only redound greatly to their future credit but bear a work and milking cows and making delightful spice of novelty into the bargain.

AN ITALIAN citizen writes to the

"The Italian colony of Toronto

honor than a common alien enemy. quoted has also some very sensible things to say on the school supersed.

The Italians who have been so loyal and patriotic to Canada and who so and pariotic to Canada and who so long have worked and helped to beautify Canada with its beautiful railways, cement walks, roads, har-bors and every nature of work that other nationality of peoples refused or were incapable of doing, does not receive a mere symbol of appreciation whenever a holiday or some other important day occurs. Why is the Italian flag not raised with the rest of the flags of the Allies?

"Give the Italians fair play, and never forget that whenever the flags of the Allies, Great Britain, France, Belgium and United States, are raised on any special day the Italian emblem should always wave with the rest, for Italy is fighting hard for the same cause in this great War for civilization and for justice."

This is a reasonable and equitable protest, and should be heeded. Especially should Catholics be above reproach in this regard. Too often unfortunately, they fall into line with the vulgar fashion of the day in Canada.

As WE LEARN from an authoritawithout commenting upon it, that tive source, the project of making words, out of every hundred children | The Toronto Globe featured in its | Rome a scaport is likely to be realnews columns the arrest of Bisbop ized in the not distant future. A And to make the situation more Budka on a charge of sedition, but convention has been signed by did not give a line to the news that representatives of the Italian Govsome important alterations have feeble minded multiplied their the charge against His Lordship was ernment, and by accredited delegates withdrawn by the prosecution. A of the city and province of Rome, for correspondent wrote to The Globe constructing a port at Ostia Nuova, directing its attention to the dis- which when completed and connectposition made of the case and sug- ed with the Tiber by means of a gesting that it was in the interests of navigable canal will give harbor ly of scientific authority. Only a national unity that the press should facilities to Rome and thereby realgive as much publicity to the ize an old ambition of its citizens.

THIS WILL probably constitute one this view, and criticizes another of the after War undertakings of the Toronto paper that made an unfair Government, to provide work for statement on the case, but does not discharged soldiers. The first group German peace. refer to its own sin of omission. of works to be constructed will cost We may accept The Globe's editorial about 47,000,000 lire (between nine note, belated though it was, as full and ten million dollars,) which is to intended to be deliberately unfair. convention, 50%, and the Province 10% the delay caused by this dispute the It was not thinking about fairness at of this sum. The capacity of the ten by the public. This has been a and every journalist considers that 1,000,000 tons annually. Its bearing upon the future of Rome is obvious.

ANOTHER GREAT project which has lively war news from the Western Italy is that of connecting the Adrifront. As for the other Toronto atic with the Mediterranean by a glaringly unfair, it is less necessary construction of a navigable canal is demanded by the nature of the the case of those who have been cry- to speak, for though in by-gone days from Milan via Lodi to the river Po, that paper had a standing and a cir- and thence down that tributary to Venice. As the Milan Port Construcmust present its report to the Minister of Public Works within six months, and the actual work of construction will have to be begun withstance of a body of city scavengers in six months of its acceptance by the Government, it is in a fair way of the project itself affords further evidence that Italy as a nation is determined to keep abreast of other nations in the march of material

> THE CANADIAN Food Bulletin publishes an extract from a recent letter htable reading to Canadians gener- force on the British front. - Globe ally. Those disposed to chafe under the trifling restrictions of the Food Board, and to turn up their noses at 'War bread," should meditate for a little upon conditions in the French capital, and in the provinces.

"As you may know, no white bread told that in some parts of the provinces conditions are even worseimmaculate in that respect. Neverthat bread of any sort is difficult to
theless, we congratulate our contemporary on its stand in the Budka

Case.

Case.

Inces conditions are even worse—
that bread of any sort is difficult to
get. The quality of the bread in
Paris is very poor. It is mixed with
many substitutes which do not seem
London, July 26.—As a result of to respond to the yeast. It is generally sour and clammy, and has made a number of people sick. Besides no white bread, there is no cream or sugar or butter desserts of any kind except stewed and fresh fruits served which met in Toronto a week ago, in any hotel or restaurant; and no placed itself on record after this cheese is served if the cost of the meal exceeds a dollar and twenty Imagine sitting down to the cents. called to the recent astonishing like the Ritz, in Paris, and being statement of Lieut. Col. Mackin, served sour war bread and this early French breakfast at a hotel miserable French coffee which tastes like chicory and soft soap, and then being told that you could not have butter for your bread, nor sugar nor cream for your coffee.'

If under such conditions the heroic people of France can maintain their not afford to stake heavily on a dubipreverbial buoyancy of spirit and adamantine determination in presence of the foe, the people of this continent should not be behindhand ir the good work under so much more favorable conditions.

As REGARD food restrictions, the Toronto Star the following appeal people of Great Britain also are bear. L'Italia—publishes the following for fair play to his country and its ing up with cheerfulness and forti. Statement: "Of the 750 Jesuits in tude. During the recent food queues outside provision shops, we are told

through all the weary hours of waiting. One of the conservation rhymes referring to bread reads:

Each ounce that you take And is helping to lose us the War.

Think once and think twice Ere you cut a new slice, And show honor and pluck and good sense.

Bread is blood-bread is guns-Bread's our fort 'gainst the Huns: Don't destroy the last line of defence.

There are no stronger weapons against the Huns than national fortitude and cheerfulness.

THE CAPTURE by the French of Oulchy Le-Chateau and the recapture of Villemontoire, with seven hundred prisoners, furnish indisputable evidence that the army of the Crown Prince is having a hard time of it in the Marne salient. Oulchy is but six miles west of Fere en Tardenois, the centre of the enemy's supply system in the salient. The French, operating along the Qurcq, and the Americans, coming up from the Marne through the Forests of Fere and of are converging upon Fere en-Tardenois, and if the present rate of progress is continued should force the enemy out early next week.

FOCH WAS not accommodating. The emy's depots and roads have been shelled and bombed continually for a week, and in defending its stores the German army has been so cut up that the (rown Prince's reserves have been reduced to the vanishing point in making good the wastage. are believed to be but thirty divisions now available for immediate use of that vast reserve of over a hundred divisions with which the German leaders set out in March to win a A FRENCH official return concerning

the results of airplane fighting during the first two weeks in June shows compensation for that omission. be advanced by the Commune, the We never believed that The Globe State reimbursing, according to the intended to be deliberately unfair. twice to thrice those incurred by the German aviation service. agitation slackened and was forgot- all, but only about "news values," port on completion will be for the fourteen days in question, which included the closing phase of the battle of the Aisne and the entire per iod of the battle of the Oise, the French aviators and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed or forced to land in French acquittal comes on the day of very been approved by the Government of lively war news from the Western Halvis that of connecting the Adri. many of them probably destroyed, although no assurance paper, The News, which is more water route. This provides for the could be had of this. The French lost only 72 machines in action, and twelve of these were only damaged. This indicates a net loss of at least three German planes for every French machine. The ratio of British losses whose words will carry weight with tion, neither the standing nor the all who are acquainted with social circulation any longer exists. and latterly the Germans have not cared to face the music. This refusal of battle is not due to cowardice -for the German fliers are brave men, though less thoroughly trained than those of the Allied armies-but is probably the result of orders issued prevent the wastage of aviators being realized. The conception of and airplanes from becoming danger ously large. When vital necessity arises for airplane activity either in fighting or scouting the German machines have to take their chance.

BRITISH DAY and nightreports tell of unsuccessful attacks by the enemy on the recently won British positions in and around Meteren. There was also some sharp fighting around Hebuterne, on the Albert sector. There from Paris which should afford pro-July 27.

> SITUATION IS TRANSFORMED (Canadian Press Despatch)

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 26.—The allied offensive has slowed down, but has not been checked. Franco. is to be bought in Paris, and I am American troops today forced back the Germans a bit farther north. The greater part of the fighting

London, July 26 .- As a result of the past week's activities, the whole flagration and finally a looting and situation on the Western front has wild mob threatened the lives of been transformed. The Germans. according to despatches from the Davlin faced the conference, and in a front, have used 65 divisions on the speech of an hour so swept the audi-Champagne front, and the whole of ence off its feet that there could be the Crown Prince's reserves have no doubt as to the results; and the been exhausted. The only fresh reserves remaining to the Germans are majority. less than 30 divisions attached to Crown Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Last week it appeared certain that Prince Rupprecht would be called upon to launch an attack on the British front, but the enemy put off this attack, and the psychological ment for it probably has passed, for the Germans appear committed to the great battle in progress, and canous operation at another part of the front, according to the view of British

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY TO BRAVERY OF FRENCH PRIESTS

An anti-clerical journal in Italythe French Army, 112 were killed, 20 taken prisoners, and 48 were wound to find such an ordinary fact stated today receive no more respect or the best of good spirits prevailed service, over 160 minor officers, so 10 Downing Street and that in three

much for efficiency; and as to bravery, enough to say that in all, for ery, enough to say that in all, for 525 enlisted men, there were bestowed 490 decorations or

"What party or group of men or lodge, or club, can claim similar dis-tinction in its devotion to country? Out of 100 persons 93 were decorated or honored. That indeed is Jesuiti-

cal! Nothing more need be said." And still some say the Catholic religion is destructive to patriotism. -The Monitor.

PROBLEM OF IRELAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

have something of the qualities, ON THE BATTLE LINE curiously enough, of the other race and the other creed with which they are constantly at war; they are resolute and very practical; passionate in their convictions. possibility of their being out of the Irish Parliament, for which they had worked for generations and against such gigantic obstacles, was loathsome to everybody in the Nationalist circles, and the only justification that could be found for their temporary separation from the rest of their countrymen was that in the nature of things, the separa-tion could only be temporary; economic and other reasons would have drawn the rest of Ulster into the common life of Ireland. However, a strong opposition was immediately started; all the Ulster Bishops joined in the hostile movement, and hun-dreds of priests, and many of the laymen, especially in the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, where the Nationalists were in a majority, though these two counties among the excluded six counties, were passionate in their opposition.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION

It was the intensity of the passions that raged and the vital issues that were involved which made the Belfast Convention that had to do with the rejection or the acceptance of the compromise one of the most exciting and interesting assemblages ever held. There were only a few people present, outside the delegates. and some of them were from England; one of them was a Welshman, a friend and a representative of Lloyd George. Everybody who saw the famous convention agrees in describing it as one of the most im-pressive gatherings they had ever beheld. There was now and then some interruptions, passionate and approaching the insulting; but, taken as a whole, the proceedings were characterized by an orderliness, a sobriety and a seriousness worthy of the greatness of the occasion and of the issues. And the convention produced a man and a speech worthy of the opportunity; it who ultimately turned the oft wavering scale and who achieved, over apthe most notable triumphs of oratory that history records. That man was Joseph Devlin. It is difficult for anybody who has never been under the spell of this remarkable man's oratory to realize what a force he is. small man with a massive head that seems as big as the short body—not uplike Stephen A. Douglas in physi que and in gifts, of an uncertainty of mood that comes from supersensitive nervousness, but who has the cour age of a lion combined with the nerves and quiver, tremble and tor. ture in moments of anxiety, Joseph Devlin is to day the man above all others who can control an frish meeting, and who can interest, amuse, entrance even the House of

And never in the course of his life ad he to face a task more than that of the convention. Mr. solemnly with his sober elequence and impressive manner, but he had left the audience cold and hessile. Mr. Dillon did not remove the had impression of the opening speech of Redmond, for he had no faith in the possibility of the success of the negotiations and was still under the under the impression of the horror of the rebel. and the executions. lived six days and six nights in his house in Dublin, which was not a stone's throw from the area where the bullets were filling the air and where first the battle, shen the conhimself and his six children. compromise was carried by a large

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

On the other side, Sir Edward Carson had his own difficulties, but he also carried his men; and so the two Irish parties presented to the Government the agreement had been suggested to thom by Mr. Lloyd George, with the approval of their constituents. It looked as if there were nothing to be dene but to get the necessary legislation rushed through Parliament, and the opening of an Irish Parliament after at 116 years acom interval of 116 years seemed at hand. It was then there occurred one of the most flagrant breaches of faith even in the history of England and Ireland. Lord Lansdawne, and then other Tories, raised the stand ard of revolt against all of the terms of the agreement; then Mr. Asquith weakly agreed to modify the agreement in two important particulars. What he should have done was to have told these reactionaries that