

Vol. LIX., No. 51
MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910
PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Cork's Enthusiastic Reception.

Greatest Demonstration Since the Days of the Land League.

(Irish World.)
The remarkable demonstration which marked the arrival in Cork on May 21 of John E. Redmond, John Dillon, Joseph Devlin, Richard Hazleton, and the party of Nationalists who accompanied them from Dublin was the herald of the forces which await the combined forces of the next general election.

The Nationalists of the city had marched to the station long before the hour at which the train was expected to arrive. The enthusiasm was almost frantic. The carriage in which the distinguished visitors were traveling was soon besieged by a cheering, surging mass, who shouted their welcome in the unmistakable characteristic of the Cork accent. In the meantime the torch lights were lighted, and when the honored guests emerged from the platform to the enclosure which connects the platform with the Lower Glanville road a remarkable sight met their view. Five bands led the marchers, amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm, to the Victoria Hotel. Vast crowds assembled at various points along the line of parade and volumes of cheers everywhere greeted the distinguished visitors.

DID KING DIE A CATHOLIC?

Many incidents point to this possibility.

The following cable despatch to the Irish world is of interest: Protestant England is greatly agitated by strange and persistent reports crediting King Edward with only with having leanings toward Catholicism, but actually having died in that faith. Various circumstances gave color to the reports. There is no doubt that he steadfastly declined in his last illness to see the (Protestant) Archbishop of Canterbury. That prelate meets this comment with the retort that he never asked to see the King. He unquestionably tells the literal truth but the fact remains that each time the Archbishop called at the Palace word was carried to the King, but he took no notice of it.

JOHN REDMOND'S SPEECH.

A new Budget would have been proposed, and does any sane man ask the people of Cork to believe that a Tory Government proposing a new Budget would exempt Ireland from all taxation? No; we know that they would need more money than the Liberals; they would have needed more money than the Liberals; they would have had more Drednoughts to pay for; they would have had more than 12,150,000 a year on Ireland, but probably three times that amount, and they would have put it, not on the rich ground landlords, not an increase on income and a supertax on wealthy men, but they would have put the increased tax on the food of the people, and I therefore assert if we had sacrificed the interests of Home Rule for the sake of defeating the Budget farthing, but on the contrary would have led to a still larger increase on our overtaxation.

JOHN DILLON'S SPEECH.

When we decided to come here on the urgent invitation of the people of Cork we were told that we were coming as invaders. Well, I should like to ask you, after the scenes witnessed in the streets of Cork today, who is the invader of Cork? We came here alone trusting to the people of Cork, and our trust was not placed in vain, for I venture to say that, since Mr. Farnell entered Cork, there never was witnessed such scenes as that witnessed in the streets of Cork last night and today at this great meeting.

THE KING AND THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

The King of England is a Constitutional monarch, he is the head of a free Constitution; he governs through Ministers elected by the people of England, and the English people rightly regard him as the head of their free Constitution so long as he acts within the recognized legitimate lines that restrain him. The King of Ireland is not a Constitutional Sovereign, he is not the head of a free constitution, he does not govern through Ministers elected and responsible to the people of Ireland, and therefore from the constitutional aspect it is impossible for us to regard the demise of the British Sovereign in the same way as it is regarded by the free people of England.

MAJORITY OF SIXTY IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

That declaration enabled us to support the Government in the elections in England; and every victory won by them in that election was a victory won for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. And the result of that action is this—it is sometimes lost sight of in Ireland—that for the first time in the history of the Union a purely British majority of over sixty was elected in favor of Home Rule. Now, when Parliament met, our task then was to see that the other great pledge of the Albert Hall speech was observed. You remember what that was—it

HE WORE A SCAPULAR.

Another incident that has now come to light helps as to the King's Catholic faith. It is said on what seems to be excellent authority, that on the Thursday preceding his death the King was visited by a throat specialist who, in order to facilitate his examination, asked him to loosen his collar so as to leave the breast free.

Old Scottish Seminary.

One of the most affecting spots in Scotland to a Catholic is the old seminary of Seaford in Banffshire. Here in the trying days of the eighteenth century, the lamp of faith was kept burning and amidst innumerable trials and difficulties, young men were trained for the priesthood and fostered in that spirit of fortitude and self-sacrifice so necessary to the fulfillment of their vocation. The idea of a se-

ARCHBISHOP'S 40th ANNIVERSARY

Immense Sum Pledged to Cancel Cathedral's Debt.

Three hundred thousand dollars pledged to pay off the last debts of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, was the gift of the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of New York to Archbishop John M. Farley on Sunday last, on the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

The great cathedral on Fifth Avenue was filled to the doors when the service began. Nearly every parish in the archdiocese was represented by clergy and laity, and the open space in the rear was crowded with church members who stood through the long service of Pontifical High Mass.

His Grace the Archbishop officiated, assisted by the Bishop of the Diocese of New York and the clergy connected with the cathedral.

After Mass a sermon of appreciation was delivered by the Rev. John J. Keane, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, one of the committees in charge of the celebration.

The preacher compared the work of Archbishop Farley with the work of his predecessors, who had laid the corner-stone of the cathedral, and who had carried on its construction. To the present Archbishop, he said, was the honor of seeing the debt that connected the church with the world wiped out. He eulogized the late Archbishop Corrigan, who, he said, depended upon the energies of the present Archbishop, and who had erected a tablet on the walls of the cathedral telling of his success. Then he announced the gift of the archdiocese had prepared for the occasion.

"We have not forgotten the time-honored custom of bringing gifts on such an occasion," he said. "At the recent meeting of the pastors of the diocese it was decided to wipe out the debt that still rests upon our magnificent edifice. I am authorized, in the name of the clergy and of the people, to pledge the sum of \$300,000 towards the liquidation of the debt on the cathedral, so that the building may be consecrated next fall. In the name of the archdiocese of New York, I therefore offer you this sum, of which \$50,000 had already been paid into your hands.

"We earnestly pray," he added, "that Divine Providence will leave you long with us as our guide and leader in the shepherd of the great Archdiocese of New York. True and loyal, we shall ever rally around you, united and devoted to you. This day, we hope, will be among your fondest and most consoling memories."

Mounting the pulpit, Archbishop Farley made a short address in reply. He said in part:

"I had proposed to celebrate this fortieth anniversary quietly, privately, as I had done during the many recurring anniversaries in past years, but the kindness of the clergy prevailed. The method in which you have chosen to celebrate this anniversary has put beyond my power of expression the feelings on my part. I feel that much allowance must be made for your kindly partiality in what has just been said but in it I recognize much that is true and suggestive. As I look back over the forty years many old faces come before me, and I feel that this is again the first day of my priesthood. I thank God for the privilege of these forty years. How grateful should I be for all that I have been permitted to do.

"What has been said of my devotion to Catholic education is true, but very little credit is due to one who has come after the three who have preceded me. We have passed through the fight for the principle of Catholic education, until now our former most bitter enemies are ready to take us by the hand.

"I thank you not only for what you have done to-day, but for the past, and your hands filled with gifts is but another evidence of the lifelong devotion you have showed to the authority God has placed above you.

"In the matter of the debt upon the cathedral, the laity have come forward with a unanimity and liberality never before shown in the history of the diocese, and have made gifts ranging from \$1000 each to \$25,000 each. The great church is now about to dissolve its partnership with man and become, in fact as well as in name, the House of God."

Tolerance in Spain.

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NO RETREAT AND NO COMPROMISE.

Now amongst our reasons for regret is the inevitable pause which has arisen on the onward march in the Constitutional crisis. That pause must be momentary only, the Liberal party and the democracy of England have burned their boats upon this question. For them no retreat is possible on the essential issues of this fight—no compromise is possible. To retreat or compromise would be for the masses of the English people themselves to barter all the principles of public liberty in their own hands. The Government must advance firmly and promptly on the lines of Mr. Asquith's recent speech in Parliament. I say here that so long as they do, and no longer, they will receive our enthusiastic support in Parliament and out of it.

NO SILENCING OF HOME RULE.

There is on this point a wide chasm of difference between our critics and ourselves. I have tried to understand their policy, and it seems to me that they think we ought not to have asked for the Albert Hall declaration because it was embarrassing to Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Party. They seem to think we should have agreed to silence on the question of Home Rule, that we should have agreed to the abandonment of the Veto and guarantee policy, and should have confined ourselves entirely to endeavoring to make a bargain whereby—now mark you this, because this is the high-water mark of what they have got—that we ought to have confined ourselves to making a bargain whereby one-fifth only of the proposed additional taxation under the Budget, which would have amounted to less than \$400,000, possibly between \$300,000 and \$350,000, should be taken off Ireland, and that in return we should abandon for the present, for this generation, in fact, all the hopes of seeing Home Rule in action.

THE BUDGET AND IRELAND.

We, no doubt, would have been glad to get some further concessions on the Budget, because, remember, even when there was a majority of three hundred against us in the House of Commons, we got pretty large concessions on the Budget last session. We would have been glad to get more, and let me tell you, would have succeeded in getting more if we had been let alone. The whole responsibility for not getting further concessions rests upon those who came over to this country and made speeches here which had the effect of making it impossible for the Government to make any concessions at all; but as soon as it became a question for us between the Veto, meaning Home Rule, on the one side, or the defeat of the Budget on the other; we did not hesitate for a moment; we carried out the pledge we gave to Ireland, and we subordinated the Budget to the interests of Home Rule. To have done otherwise would, in my opinion, have been to betray Home Rule.

WOULD A TORY GOVERNMENT EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION?

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FIGHT ON LORDS IS STAYED.

Sovereign Forces Tories and Liberals to Hold a Conference in Secret.

King George V. has surprised his Ministers by his views on political matters. At their first political interview this week he notified Premier Asquith that every effort should be made to settle the great controversy between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The new King's plan for settling this tremendously important question was to bring about a conference between the leaders of the Government and those of the opposition. It developed that he had communicated these plans to Arthur Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party. Balfour was naturally eager to adopt any expedient which promised delay, and temporary cessation of the Liberal agitation against the Lords.

The conference will be held. Those attending it will include four members of the Liberal Government and an equal number of representative leaders of the Unionist party. The proceedings will be private, but the conferees will be empowered to consider the whole situation.

Neither side in the political struggle has the faintest hope that the conference will bring about any settlement or compromise, but both sides vie with one another in pretending that the death of King Edward has so overwhelmed them that all party rancours and rivalries are stilled for the moment.

Beneath this appearance of sorrow and chastening the bitterest political feeling seethes and each side is using all its skill to manoeuvre its opponent into a false position. There can be little doubt that the Liberals have most to lose by the proceedings, whatever the outcome of the conference.

CONSERVATIVES SNUB PREMIER.

The feeling against Premier Asquith in Tory circles is so bitter that last Monday, when he landed at Troon on the Clyde from the Admiralty yacht with First Lord of the Admiralty McKenna and sought to play a round of golf on the famous Troon course, permission to play was refused because the Premier and Lord McKenna were not formally introduced by a member of the club. Troon is noted for its exclusiveness and the secretary of the club is confident that the Tory managers will approve the affront he put upon the Liberal Prime Minister.

Pilgrimages to Ireland.

The latest American enterprise is an invasion of Ireland to the catching tune of "Come Back to Erin." When first the idea was mooted in Washington it was regarded as a good joke, but the smart tourist agent who conceived it is now able to boast a booking list of about 20,000.

For the most part Irish and Irish Americans, many of them living in the Western States, will be afforded the opportunity of visiting Ireland at specially low rates.

The first contingent, numbering over 500, has reached Queenstown, and during the next few months Killarney and other favored spots will be pleasantly engaged making out their bills, not in Saxon shillings, but in American dollars.

Irish Christian Brothers Received by Pope.

The Pope a few days ago received in private audience two Christian Brothers—Joseph Barrett, of Brisbane, and Bonaventure Duggan, of Kalgoorlie, Australia. The Pontiff expressed satisfaction at the rapid development of the schools and colleges of the Irish Christian Brothers in Australia, where, in 1871, when Brother Barrett arrived, they had only two educational establishments. While now they have forty-five. Brother Barrett and Brother Duggan are on their way to Ireland to be present at a General Chapter of the Christian Brothers to be held at Dublin in July.

Electric Light for Palestine.

Advices received indicate that yet another is to be added to the list of generating stations for electricity depending upon water power. A company having its headquarters in Paris is engaged upon a project for supplying Palestine with electricity for lighting, heating and cooking purposes. The power is to be obtained from the River Jordan, where it falls 700 feet between the waters of Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and the generating plant is to be set up on the west bank of the river and connected with all the principal towns of the country.

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