

The memorial then cited the effects of British Government in the county. The population in 70 years had decreased by 60.5 per cent. This decay affected both the urban and rural areas and the Protestant equally with the Catholic section of the population. The memorial continued:

"Outside of Ireland there is no parallel for this in any civilised country. Tyrone and Fermanagh, in common with the rest of Ireland, have suffered relatively greater loss through their enforced dependence on the British Empire than Belgium has suffered from the German invasion and occupation. It is the best commentary upon the effects of government without the consent of the governed, a condition we are likely to have perpetuated were a Belfast Parliament to function. The people of Fermanagh are unable to see on what principle their county could be put under the rule of a Parliament that they have so many reasons for distrusting. They will never consent to be bartered and sold in this summary manner, but will do everything they can to assert their rights to self-determination. For centuries the men of Fermanagh have taken a noble part in the fight for Irish freedom, and their descendants of to-day are determined, with God's help, to resist by every means at their disposal the attempt to cut them off from the Irish nation."

Acting as spokesman for the County Tyrone deputation, Alex. E. Donnelly declared the inclusion of the county in the area of the Northern Parliament to be coercion in its worst form. "The people of England," he said "have come to speak of the six counties allocated to the Parliament of Northern Ireland as 'Ulster,' forgetting conveniently the other three counties of that province, viz.—Donegal, Monaghan, and Cavan, and have adopted the formula that 'there must not be any coercion of Ulster.'"

Tyrone, a Nationalist County

"Now the County Tyrone at all elections has emphatically declared in favor of the national demand, and against a Parliament for any area in the North, and, notwithstanding this, the British Parliament proposes the coercion of the people of Tyrone by forcing them under the government of the 'six counties.'"

"Prior to the redistribution of Parliamentary constituencies in the year 1918 Co. Tyrone returned four members to Parliament, and only one out of the four was a Unionist. In 1918 the constituencies were reduced to three and so arranged that by disregarding all natural boundaries one Unionist seat was secured.

"In the local elections, although the constituencies were also arranged in favor of the Unionists, they secured only nine seats out of 20 before proportional representation came into force and 11 out of 28 afterwards. Unionists have a majority in one only of the six urban district councils. At the last parliamentary elections for this county and Fermanagh the votes recorded were 37,935 Unionists and 45,766 for a free and undivided Ireland."

Mr. Lynch pointed out that three Southern counties of the partition area—Armagh, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, taken together, gave a clear majority of 3000 votes against partition. Mr. Doris supported this statement and pledged Co. Tyrone to stand in absolutely with the rest of Ireland.

He made our offences His offences, that He might make His righteousness our righteousness.—St. Augustine.

AN APPEAL FROM THE BACKBLOCKS

The WAIATU QUEEN CARNIVAL in aid of the Church to be built at Tuatapere will open on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, when it is hoped his Lordship Dr. Whyte, Bishop of Dunedin, will be present to grace the occasion.

Friends who have promised donations or contributions are requested to forward them before that date to the undersigned—

(Rev.) D. P. BUCKLEY,
Presbytery, Riverton.

Contributions acknowledged:—Dominican Nuns, Dunedin, £3 3s; Vaughan Lake, Otautau, 10s; "A Friend," Winton, £1; Mrs. Daly, St. Andrews, 10s; Miss N. Corbett, Hikutaia, £1.

English Methods of Government in Ireland

In an interesting article, one of a series recounting "old time" happenings in Tasmania, the writer, referring to the work of Ven. Archdeacon Hogan in the island State, says, in the *Catholic Standard* for October 29:

"In 1887 Father Hogan paid a visit to Europe and his native Kilkenny.

On reading his views on the Irish situation of almost 40 years ago one begins to realise how little English methods have changed and how vain have been the hopes of those who looked to a foreign parliament for justice. In this good priest's correspondence we read:—

"I have been travelling a good deal through Ireland during the last three months, and seeing the whole land so beautiful and fertile, and yet so depressed and wretched, I can come to no other conclusion than that there is something radically wrong in the government of that country. To one like myself, coming from a land blessed with freedom and self-government, to another land groaning under oppression, where even the liberty of speech and the right of public meeting are denied, the contrast is a saddening one. You in Tasmania can form little idea of the tyrannical rule that at present weighs down and crushes every national movement. Coercion, cruel and terrible, is practised over the most crimeless people in the world. The press is gagged, for if a newspaper even publishes a report of a National meeting, the proprietor is sent to gaol, that being actually the lot of the chief magistrate of the capital. There is terrible excitement on every side you turn when the people see their best and purest patriots imprisoned for simply doing their duty to their down-trodden countrymen. No one feels secure, as the least suspicion may be an excuse for forcing us to experience the discomforts of a felon's cell, and a plank bed. Had the country anything like fair play, had the people some share in the blessings of our Tasmanian system of government that would foster its resources, Ireland would become one of the grandest countries in the world and the strongest weapon in Britain's hands against the enemies of the Empire. Such loyalty to the Crown has never been known as that which would be the outcome of fair play and just rule to Ireland. Even now it is astonishing to witness the enthusiasm with which Englishmen are everywhere welcomed when they are known to come as friends and well-wishers. Irishmen have learned to distinguish between England and England's Government, a distinction which was not always so marked in the past. The English people have frankly expressed their abhorrence of the wrongs done to Ireland in their name by their enemies and ours. The Irish people have accepted the repentance and friendship as frankly as it was offered. English visitors learn for the first time that the police-spy, the baton, the bayonet, and the rifle are the necessary adjuncts of public meeting in Ireland. In the matter of political freedom we are still in the worst days of the worst of the Stuarts. These men, fresh from the free atmosphere of England, revolt against the iniquity of a system to which we have grown half-accustomed and the violence of their indignation outblazes our own. They learn, too, how willing we are to be friends. The English people have been betrayed into oppressing their own allies and helping their own foes. The people are keeping very patient, though the provocation offered is very great. It would seem as if the Government wished to goad on the persecuted people to rebellion, but, guided by their representatives, they are determined to fight constitutionally, and they must win the day. That great friend of Ireland, Cardinal Manning, sent an interesting letter to the Bishop of Ross, which is going the round of the papers, and I enclose it. It runs as follows: 'Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W., September, 1887. My dear Lord, I thank you much for the report of the visit of Lady Burdett-Coutts, and of your speech and of the Archbishop of Cashel's. It was like the sun coming out of a November gloom. I am always saying that the Irish are the most profoundly Christian people in the world. No other is so peaceful, so forgiving, or, when they can be, so grateful, and these are high and rare Christian graces. The reaction in England towards Ireland is on every side; and the confidence shown by Ireland towards England is hastening on the day of justice. I am in my 80th year, but I hope to live to see it. Many thanks for your kind words, which I heartily return.—Believe me always, yours affectionately in J.C.—HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.'"

One hundred thousand Italian Catholic families were recently consecrated to the Sacred Heart. Italy, glorious in her faith and traditions, gives a notable example to the world.

MARTIN HOULIHAN

**Hairdresser and
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