

MARRIAGE

O'NEILL—BOWDEN.—On June 14, 1911, at the Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch, John Thomas, youngest son of Mr. Martin O'Neill, Springs Farm, Lincoln, to Margaret Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Bowden, Lincoln.

DEATHS

GILLESPIE.—On July 2, 1911, at his parents' residence, Oturehua, Otago Central, George Edward, the beloved eldest son of George and Bridget Gillespie; aged 26 years 3 months; deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

O'CONNOR.—On June 6, 1911, at his late residence, Greenhill road, Morven, John, the beloved husband of Lavinia O'Connor, in his forty-eighth year. Leaves six sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

O'HARE.—On June 22, 1911, Catherine, relict of the late Edward O'Hare, formerly of Newry, County Down, Ireland; aged 84 years.—R.I.P.

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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900. LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900. LEO XIII, Pope.



THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

THE DELEGATES IN NEW ZEALAND



As Mr. Hazleton remarked in his Dunedin address on Monday night, the delegates have now arrived at the last stage of their work in the Dominion. A few outlying districts, and one or two important centres have still to be visited, but in the course of a few days the whole ground will have been covered; and it is now possible for us to make a broad survey and form an intelligent and approximately accurate estimate of the general results of the mission. That it has been a magnificent success, educationally and financially, is beyond all question—the enthusiasm and practical generosity displayed having far eclipsed all previous records for the Dominion. In the accomplishment of this result the personality of the delegates has necessarily been an important factor. Mr. Donovan is an old and welcome friend. Messrs. Hazleton and Redmond are both young in years and in experience; but their very youthfulness enlisted sympathy and made its own appeal to the hearts of their hearers. Mr. Donovan

speaks with an Irish raciness and a sort of rapid-fire oratory that never fails to carry his audience with him. Mr. Hazleton is earnest, eloquent, and persuasive; just the man to carry conviction, to conciliate objectors, and to make converts to the cause; a man of ability, of whom—if good health is vouchsafed to him—more will certainly be heard. Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding, there is, after all, a good deal in a name; and Mr. W. A. Redmond, as the son of his father, is entitled to, and everywhere secures, an affectionately cordial and sympathetic hearing. It would be a mistake, however, to rely too exclusively on the enthusiasm of the people and the possession of an honored name to carry one through a long and important mission; and Mr. Hazleton's example of thoughtful and measured utterance and careful preparation of fact and argument cannot be too warmly commended.

A feature of the mission has been the representative character of the audiences which have greeted the delegates, and the perfect harmony and orderliness which have everywhere prevailed. Enthusiasm—unbounded enthusiasm—there has been, of course; for the Irishmen of New Zealand are as full of the quenchless spirit of love and devotion for the Old Land and the old cause as their compatriots in other lands. But, as we have said, the audiences have everywhere been of an entirely composite character. In addition to the gray-haired veterans in the movement and to the Irish auditors generally, young New Zealand has nobly played its part; and the coming generation in this country are with the Irish people to a man in their demand for Home Rule. Apart from these friendly sympathisers, there have been at all the meetings a sprinkling of those who were only half convinced, or of those who were frankly hostile to the Irish claim as they have hitherto understood it. Yet from the commencement of the mission to the present moment, there has not been one solitary hostile interruption or unfriendly demonstration of any kind. Our delegates could not have wished for more cordial, more fair-minded, or more friendly audiences than those which it has been their fortune to face in their New Zealand tour. It should be mentioned, also, that in all the large centres the delegates have been honored with a public, official, civic reception; and the Mayors have, in most cases, frankly and unreservedly avowed their sympathy with the Irish cause.

Another feature which has been a very notable characteristic of the envoys' visit has been the cordiality and marked fairness of the press reports and press editorial utterances regarding the delegates and their mission. Most, if not all, of the press editorial references to the mission have come under our notice; and we cannot recall a single New Zealand daily which has expressed the straight-out view—once common enough—that the demand for Home Rule was flatly unjustifiable. On the other hand, the number of articles warmly and enthusiastically supporting the movement has been simply legion; and if a collection of them were made it would furnish interesting and impressive evidence both of the grasp which our people have of the question and of the genuineness and intensity of the Home Rule sentiment throughout the Dominion. As a specimen of the non-party and sympathetic spirit in which even Conservative papers have addressed themselves to the consideration of the Home Rule question, we refer our readers to the leader in Tuesday's *Otago Daily Times*, which, in respect alike to its criticism and to its praise of the delegates, was a model of fairness. As a sample passage, we quote its concluding sentences: 'But it is to be acknowledged by reasonable people that the existing system of government in Ireland, which is justly described as government by a bureaucracy, has caused, and continues to cause, dissatisfaction and murmuring, and we cannot but feel that the bestowal of autonomous powers on the country, though it may at first produce irritation and resentment on the part of a powerful minority of the people, is likely in the end, and even, we hope, before long, to be fraught with marked benefit to Ireland as a whole. Nor is the incidental gain that will be achieved through the removal from the sphere of the House of Commons of the distractions that are, at the cost of a great deal of valuable time which might advantageously be devoted to the discussion of Imperial affairs, associated with the ventilation of Irish domestic grievances altogether to be overlooked. Subject to the wholly unimpaired maintenance of the Imperial supremacy, concerning the acceptance of which condition the Nationalist delegates offer the most absolute assurances as to the good faith of the party and the people they represent, the cause of Home Rule is one that commends itself to the prevalent sentiment in the self-governing dominions.' That is from a Conservative paper. The *Dunedin Evening Star*—in common with the rest of the great Liberal dailies of the Dominion—has been a consistent defender and advocate of Home Rule for many years. Apropos of press discussion of the question, it would be ungracious not to acknowledge the signal—though quite unintentional—service rendered by sundry anonymous scribblers, who, in most of