

counterbalanced by the increased population in Belfast. Such was the Unionist idea of 'prosperity'; but what about the wealth? He found that in the ratable valuation per head of the population the figures were—Leinster, £4 8s 9d; Ulster, £3 9s 8d; Munster, £3 4s 8d; Connaught, £2 5s 1d. Taken by counties, the ratable valuation per head was higher in no less than thirteen counties in Leinster and Munster than in the highest county in Ulster (Co. Down). Taking the 39 counties and county boroughs of Ireland in order of ratable valuation per head, Belfast was 12th, Down 15th, Monaghan 18th, Fermanagh 19th, Antrim 20th, Armagh 21st, Tyrone 25th, Derry County 26th, Cavan 29th, Derry Borough 30th, and Donegal 38th. Ulster, again, was not overwhelmingly Unionist—it was doubtful, indeed, whether Unionists were not in a decided minority. The population consists of 690,134 Catholics, 366,171 Episcopalians, 421,566 Presbyterians, 48,490 Methodists, and 52,000 others; and as practically all the Catholics and a substantial minority of the other denominations are Home Rulers, they were probably in a majority. Home Rulers were in a large majority in five of the nine counties, and a substantial minority in the other four counties. There was only one county in Ulster, County Derry, which has not returned at least one Nationalist member to the House of Commons; and even in the county the Unionist majority at the last elections in Derry city was only 113. Sixteen of the thirty-three members from Ulster were Home Rulers. It was difficult to extract from the election results the exact voting power of the two parties. One constituency (West Donegal) was so overwhelmingly Nationalist that it had had never had the luxury of a contest—and none of its 6642 electors has ever had an opportunity of recording a vote in a parliamentary election; but taking the figures in the last contest in each constituency, the official Unionists polled 97,983 votes in Ulster as against 98,507, exclusive of West Donegal, so that there is a Home Rule majority even in Ulster. But then we are told: 'Well, at least Ulster is pre-eminently the law-abiding province.' The official figures for Ireland in 1909 showed that of the indictable offences in that year, 4534 took place in Leinster, 3182 in Ulster, 1516 in Munster, and 641 in Connaught, and that the indictable offences in County Antrim and Belfast were higher in proportion than in any county in Ireland except Dublin. The claims in 1910 for compensation for malicious injury to property were as follow:—Ulster, 329; Munster, 256; Leinster, 159; Connaught, 107. Finally, it was claimed that Ulster was the province of education and intelligence. But was it? The Census figures for 1911 were not yet available, but in 1901 the percentage of persons, over five years of age, who were able to read and write was: Leinster, 83; Munster, 81; Ulster, 79; Connaught, 72—that is to say, Ulster was third in the list of the four provinces. Again, according to a Parliamentary return issued in August, 1910, and giving the number of illiterate votes recorded in Ireland at the January elections in that year there were 12,995 illiterate voters in Ulster, whilst the total for all the other three provinces was 9510. He regretted those figures; he regretted that Ulster had not all the prosperity and wealth and culture and loyalty that was claimed for it, but truth was better than fiction, and

The Irish Party was Determined

that the truth would be made known in every constituency in Great Britain. Men, whether dukes or privy councillors or commoners, who proclaimed that Ulster did not want Home Rule, either did not know the facts or were wilfully misrepresenting them. Home Rule, at any rate, was coming, and when the hour of victory came the controversies of the past would be buried in oblivion, and Nationalists would seek and welcome the co-operation of all Unionists in the noble work of rebuilding a nation.

WANTED KNOWN—That Bill-heads, Circulars, Cards, Programmes, and General Printing of every description are executed at the *Tablet* Office. Moderate rates.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 14.

The Catholic Tennis Club will open the season on Saturday, the 21st inst.

The pupils and scholars of St. Mary of the Angels' Sunday School intend holding a picnic on Labor Day at Seatoun Park.

Captain R. E. J. Martin, of St. Anne's Cadets, who recently met with a serious accident and has been confined to his bed, is progressing favorably towards recovery.

Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, has been elected a vice-president of the Astronomical Section of the Wellington Philosophical Society.

A combined meeting of the parishioners of Thorndon, Te Aro, and Wellington South was held on last Wednesday evening at the presbytery, Boulcott street, to make arrangements for the usual Boxing Day outing.

There will be Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament to-morrow at the Sacred Heart Basilica. The members of the Sacred Heart branch of the H.A.C.B. Society will approach the Holy Table, after which there will be a Communion breakfast.

The Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart met at St. Anne's, Wellington South, on Friday. There was a good attendance of men, who were treated to a stirring address on the life and works of Frederick Ozanam, the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, by Rev. Father Venning, S.M., of St. Mary's.

The Thorndon Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart met on Friday evening, there being a good attendance. Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., continued his course of sermons on the 'Early History of the Church.' He also announced that the proposed mission would take place in March next.

The Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart met at St. Joseph's, Buckle street, on last Sunday. There was a large attendance, and they were addressed by Rev. Father Venning, S.M., on 'Catholic Literature.' In the course of his remarks Father Venning made a special plea to his hearers to support the *Tablet*, a copy of which, he said, he would like to see in every Catholic home.

Speaking at a public meeting held here in the Town Hall in connection with the Daylight Saving scheme last Monday, the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., gave his hearty support to the measure. He said that a Select Committee of the House of Commons had found excellent reasons why work should be commenced earlier. The fact that the Bill would give the people more time in the sunshine commended it very strongly indeed to his judgment.

On Sunday, November 5, the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commences in St. Anne's Church, Wellington South, and, following the usual custom, a procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament will take place in the church grounds, which are admirably suited for the purpose. The St. Anne's Cadets, the Drum and Fife Band, the confraternites of the Sacred Heart and the Children of Mary, Marist Brothers' school boys, and the Hibernian Society will take part. A number of children will also make their First Communion on that day.

The Month's Mind for the late Very Rev. Father McNamara, S.M., took place at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Thorndon, on last Wednesday at 9 o'clock. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (St. Anne's), was the celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Father Hurley, S.M. (St. Joseph's), deacon, Rev. Father C. J. Venning, S.M. (St. Mary of the Angels'), sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., master of ceremonies. The choir consisted of the students of St. Patrick's College, under the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M. (Rector), and the Rev. Father Schaefer,