CANDIDATES FOR SOUSA'S BAND TO MEET IN UNION

Positions In This Unique Organization Eligible To All Classes.

Meet at 4 o'clock today in the Union, "Musicians of Technology," the announcement rings out through the buildings and corridors of the Institute. Every undergraduate who can play any kind of a band instrument is asked to say the committee of arrangements, to be present at a meeting in the Union at 4 o'clock to consider under the direction of famous Sousa Brooks, a band will be selected to play at the Senior Joy Ride and at Odd Day festivities. Those men, especially, who performed so nobly at the Technique Rush, are invited to attend this extraordinary conourse.

A word in regard to Sousa Brooks, the famous leader. He is one of the shining lights in the musical firmament. He has also played before crowned heads, for at the Technique Rush last year there were many formations. There is no doubt that under such an able leader the band will be most successful, and it is only necessary that more men respond to the call.

Members of the band will be given free transportation to and from transportation on the Senior Special. It does not matter whether a man is a Senior, however, for all classes are welcome to the ranks of the handsomely equipped and to add to the general din and to delight the ears of the occupied Senior isles by their efforts.

The tickets for the Joy Ride have been going fast and will be on sale this noon at 1 o'clock in the Union. The charge is ten cents for transportation to and from the Field.

COMMUNICATION

Editor-in-Chief of THE TECH:

Dear Sir: In congratulating Tech men especially those away from home, upon having the privilege of hearing Dr. Fleischer in their own Huntington Hall on Sunday afternoon, I am happy to say, Dr. Fleischer belongs to the spilits that inspired Tech, and he also enlisted to the cause several of the House of Commons, and was nearly successful in an effort to have the Act of Union canceled. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century, principal constituents were interested in the movement. Next came the Young Ireland movement, supported chiefly by men who were graduates of Trinity College in Dublin. This movement was completely crushed. The spirits of the people at this time were very low; famine and emigration depleted their numbers. The population was reduced from nine millions to four millions by this. At this time our Civil War broke out and many Irishmen came over and enlisted in the cause of the Union. This culminated a spirit of action in the hearts of the Irish and they returned to Ireland to organize an army in their efforts. This movement was known as the Fenian movement. It was crushed, however, like the first, and the leaders executed or sent to Australia.

Benjamin Disraeli, then prime minister, realized the strength of the Irish movement. A lecturer, Mr. Froose, was sent to the United States to spread the report about the Irish meeting, and was very successful in this, but was soon called back by the dissolution of Parliament. He was re-elected and became the leader of the Irish movement in the House of Commons. Gladstone was won over to this country to encourage the Irish and they returned to Ireland to organize an army in their efforts. This movement was known as the Fenian movement. It was crushed, however, like the first, and the leaders executed or sent to Australia.

C. S. Parnell, an Irish Commoner, next organized, in 1879, the Irish Land League movement. He came over to this country to encourage this, but was soon called back by the dissolution of Parliament. He was re-elected and became the leader of the Irish movement in the House of Commons. Gladstone was won over to the cause and introduced a bill for Irish Home Rule. This bill was defeated and the movement died for a quarter of a century. The bill was brought up a short time ago by Prime Minister Asquith. The bill was passed the House of Commons, but was defeated by the House of Lords; however, it was brought up again, as before was passed by the House of Commons and defeated by the Lords.

However, a bill was passed shortly before the substance of which was that if a bill was passed three times by the House of Commons, it would become a law even though the Lords rejected it. This bill is to come up again in May, and it is felt sure that the lower house will pass it.

ATTENDANCES

CATHOLIC CLUB DINNER

(Continued from page 1.)

a law next May. This will restore the Irish Parliament, in 1603, by Act of Union, the Irish Parliament was dissolved, and the Irish were refused the privilege of ruling themselves. It appeared from this that Ireland could not exist without a minority in the national governments. However, the Irish people have always cherished the hope of getting back their Parliament. The rights of the Irish nation in the nineteenth century various movements were made to bring about this. These movements like both revolutionary and constitutional.

Daniel O'Connell, leader of cause of Ireland, caused several federal penal acts against the people; he also enlisted to cause several members of the House of Commons, and was nearly successful in an effort to have the Act of Union canceled. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century, principal constituents were interested in the movement. Next came the Young Ireland movement, supported chiefly by men who were graduates of Trinity College in Dublin. This movement was completely crushed. The spirits of the people at this time were very low; famine and emigration depleted their numbers. The population was reduced from nine millions to four millions by this. At this time our Civil War broke out and many Irishmen came over and enlisted in the cause of the Union. This culminated a spirit of action in the hearts of the Irish and they returned to Ireland to organize an army in their efforts. This movement was known as the Fenian movement. It was crushed, however, like the first, and the leaders executed or sent to Australia.

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THE CHOCOLATES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

For Sale at the Union

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