



The Truth About Ireland

Editor Ontario—Feeling sure that you are a just Canadian, one who values truth and justice, I venture to ask you to give me space for the following, which may be of conclusion of my answer to Mr. Rice, and, at the same time, give readers some information, which may be new to them. This letter appeared in the St. Thomas Times-Journal. Besides all the Irish help, which was given from Great Britain, Ireland and colonies, I would venture, with pride, to draw your attention to the fact that a New York paper gives 750,000 as the number of men of Irish blood in the American forces—a church report states this week that over one million Catholics were in the American service. There is no guess-work about these figures, as they are all authentic. It is claimed that Ontario gave more Native to our army than Quebec; but, the Government Report on the Military Service Act shows that Quebec gave more than Ontario under it—19,057 from 236,141, while Ontario gave 27,885 from 349,424.

Garrett O'Connor

An article under the non-de-plume of "Malcolm" in your issue for the 26th inst. makes reflections on Irish help in the war that stirs the Irish in me and calls strongly to me to refute the statement, which I do. "Malcolm" has assumed a grave responsibility under a hidden name. The Canadian Year Book, printed under the auspices of Sir George Foster, gives, in its 1916-1917 issue the following figures of men of military age, 18 to 45 according to the census of 1911:

Canadian-born of all nationalities	1,109,383
British and Irish born	206,377
Foreign born	504,310
Total	1,720,070

The Toronto Globe, answering a Canadian-born soldier in France stated that the total number of volunteers who went overseas from Canada to March 31, 1918, was:

Canadian-born of all races	163,773
British and Irish born	175,498
Americans and others	25,679
Total	346,750

The native-born are of English, Irish, French, Scottish and other descent, about twenty prominent European races being represented in our population. The census for 1911 shows that our population was 7,206,843 people, including 392,000 Germans, 129,000 Austrians, 45,000 Dutch, 105,000 Indians, 43,000 Russians, 107,000 Scandinavians, 45,000 Italians, 75,000 Jews, 33,000 Poles, 9,000 Belgians, etc. It would be very hard to say which race gave most of its sons to the native-born group in our army. We know that our population is very mixed, and we know that it does not matter very much what was the original ancestry of the boys' grandfathers or great grandfathers—we should hardly pursue that subject, but be proud of all our native-born boys who have, as the correspondent pointed out, won so much honor and glory in this just war. I glory in the boys who did do their bit, but I have always thought that more native-born boys should have gladly volunteered. You will see that 175,498 Britons and Irish volunteers from only 306,377 men of military age from the old countries, while we had over a million natives of military age, but only 163,773 offered! Is that just—satisfactory to Canada as a nation? 14 1/2 per cent? No excuse can be offered for this Canadian-born shortage. But the fact that so few native-born Canadians volunteered makes the heroism of those who did volunteer all the greater. I bow down to them in respect, while my heart throbs with sympathy for their sacrifices. They know how I worked for them and the Cause.

The fact stands that the backbone of our Canadian army was composed of old countrymen, English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh—I place them in order of merit. They gave us a noble example. The man who wrote the words reflecting on Ireland knew that Ireland did not have 300,000 men of military age, born outside of Ireland, from which to give 150,000 to swell its offerings, but that all Ireland's gallant volunteers were natives. Herewith I give reliable figures showing that natives of Ireland numbering 200,000 volunteered to assist the United Kingdom in the most just war it ever engaged in. These heroes were from a group of "it" Irishmen that must have volunteered to the last man, and then some. As the native-born of Quebec were slow to enlist so were the natives of the other eight provinces, which gave about 147,000 native volunteers. Hall to them! I glory in them, and I am might proud to have a son amongst them. Anything that may be said in favor of them fills me with pleasure and satisfaction.

The Registrar-General for Ireland, in the Registration Act for 1915, stated that the total number of men of military age in Ireland (less one-third Canada's number) was 547,827; 245,875 of these were said to be indispensable to various labors, 107,494 were unfit; 130,241 men volunteered in October, 1916, leaving 64,219 still available. Others joined from time to time, so that 174,000 had joined to August, 1917; and the London Star states that this number has now been increased to 200,000 volunteers about 36 per cent of the men of military age. Besides these, Mr. Redmond stated that 11,000 were working at munitions in Ireland and 80,000 were rejected; and Hon. Mr. Samuel stated that 40,000 had gone to work at munitions in Great Britain. Besides these stated that there were 89,000 Irishmen in the original army—52,000 Catholic and 37,000 Protestants. Besides all this help, Irish emigrants in England, Scotland and Wales gave fully 25,000 men to the British regiments; and Capt. McMahon, Irish Guards, an Australian, who was at Mons, told the Boston Globe, (he is one of a commission rounding up 300,000 Britishers in the States) that half the Australian forces were Irish; and Australia maintained five divisions on the battlefield to our four.

Then, as to food, the London Chronicle showed some months ago that Ireland had sent, year by year, more food to Britain than any country outside the United States. Canada has 2,000,000 more people than Ireland, and a Victory Loan Circular says it is the richest country in the world. Now did not Ireland do better with its handful of available natives than Canada with 1,100,000 natives between the ages of 18 and 45? No need to ask. As to Canada, three distinct Irish battalions were formed at Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal; and the Irish names in the casualty lists show that Irishmen are sacrificing second to none. The war office reported in May that 19 priests had made the supreme sacrifice, the number being out of all proportion to the other chaplains. As to priests, 120 went to the front from the same Ireland that your correspondent unjustly criticized. "The Irish at the Front," by Macdonough, shows that Irishmen won the extraordinary number of 21 Victoria Crosses in the first six months of the war. Every statement in this report is vouched for by British authorities and Canadian authorities.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Asquith said that Ireland was the one bright spot! Why did he say that? Because the whole Irish nation went into the war with real Irish ardor, and was only cooled by the strange acts of certain men, which brought the public remark from Mr. Lloyd George that it looked as if some power was deliberately trying to repel the efforts of Irishmen.

Neighbor, please remember that Ireland has more exiles sons away from Ireland than any small nation in the world. I make the claim that when the true story of this Kaiser-made war is written, it will be proved that no country gave more of its sons of the United Kingdom, Canadian, Australian, South African and American armies than the gallant land that "Malcolm" and others cruelly slandered. I also make the solemn statement that, when the political history of these times is written, old country politics will be proven to be the real cause of the existing confusion in worried and harassed Ireland.

Garrett O'Connor

Belleville, Ont. Feb. 5, 1919.

Some Things Needed In Belleville

Editor Ontario— I have read a lot lately about a Bigger and Better Belleville and 000 volunteered to assist the United Kingdom in the most just war it ever engaged in. These heroes were from a group of "it" Irishmen that must have volunteered to the last man, and then some. As the native-born of Quebec were slow to enlist so were the natives of the other eight provinces, which gave about 147,000 native volunteers. Hall to them! I glory in them, and I am might proud to have a son amongst them. Anything that may be said in favor of them fills me with pleasure and satisfaction.

Belleville, Feb. 3.

Mr. H. J. Poste, manager of the Ritchie drapery department in New York gathering new ideas.

your paper. Well, sir I think Belleville is big enough, until there is an improvement in many things. I guess we need a Better Belleville all right.

It takes forty-five minutes' good walking to walk from the city limits east to west or north to south. I know some cities no larger, with double the population of Belleville. But I guess we need a Better Belleville very much. Have you ever noticed the garbage heap at the foot of Victoria Ave., back of some of the Front street stores? Some days it looks very beautiful I must say. Then many of our houses could be made better and more sanitary by draining. Fancy eight-roomed houses with no conveniences, of which there are many, to say nothing of hundreds of smaller workingmen's houses. When the city gets busy and puts decent workingmen's houses up, with three bedrooms, bathroom, living room and kitchen, at a reasonable rent or to sell on the instalment plan to the workingman, it will begin to look like a better Belleville.

When Sir Titus Salat built his large factory, which employs thousands of people and is famous for Salts plush and lustre dress goods, he was asked the question where would he get the work people. He told them to wait and see. When the factory was finished he built 500 houses and a steam laundry, with baths for the use of his employees. He soon got the people. Belleville would soon get the live concerns if the citizens made it worth while and gave a fellow a decent place to live in.

Well, Mr. Editor, I would like to see a splendid monument up for the brave boys but I don't want to go to the Devil's corner to see it or to the end of Front street. There are hundreds of people living on the east side that never get any further than the corner of Bridge and Front streets, also the same on the west side and hundreds of visitors. The corner of Front and Bridge Sts. is the Mecca of all Belleville. Why not put a marble monument there or the corner of Victoria and Front St.? This would be a constant remembrance of our boys and also serve to divide the traffic. If made like they do in London, England, it would be a refuge for people that have to dodge the cars at that busy corner.

But that is not all I would like to see, Mr. Editor. There have gone from Belleville many brave nurses. I have never seen a mention of a monument for them. Where would the wounded men have been but for them? Belleville Hospital sent forth some of its best and this week I read of one Belleville nurse that is to be honored by the King. I would like to see a nurses' home and soldiers' hospital combined like they are doing at Bramford. Belleville Hospital is often taxed to its limits. Such a combination would honor our boys, also our nurses. I think the G.W.V.A. could get all the rooms they need at the armories or their present home for social recreation. So I would like to see them put up a monument for the glorious Dead and Sanctuary for the Brave that have endured.

Yours for a Better Belleville.

HAROLD

Candlemas day was certainly a nice one. A good number from here attended the funeral of the late T. H. McKee, of Stirling. Mrs. Geo. Cotton spent a week with Mrs. John Osborne in Stirling. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wilson spent an evening at Mr. B. Johnson's. Mrs. Geo. Bailey is on the sick list. Miss Emma Snarr was home over the week-end. Miss Laura West returned to school on Monday. Mrs. J. A. Tompkins spent Wednesday at Mr. B. Faulkner's. Mr. and Mrs. David Cotton spent Sunday at Mr. John West's.

Preference to Veteran

No Alien Should Hold Job Soldier Needs. Hamilton, Feb. 8.—At Hamilton's open forum the chief speaker was Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor who said he came as a fellow-worker and not as a minister of the crown. He spoke of unemployment, and said that no aliens should hold a place that a soldier needed when he returned. The government had taken up the question of returning the undesirable aliens to their native lands, he said, and if they are unable to pay their way, the government will assist them. The friendly aliens who wish to remain should be assimilated, and it is the duty of Canadians to aid in this work.

Another McDowell Honored

Brockville, Feb. 8.—Another member of the famous McDowell family of Maitland, five miles east of here, has been honored for conspicuous gallantry in the war. Yesterday word was received that Lieut. Cuyler M. McDowell has been presented with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government for bravery exhibited last summer. He was formerly a G.T.R. employee at this point and enlisted in the British navy shortly after the outbreak of the war and in England transferred to the Canadian heavy artillery as a gunner later winning his commission. He is a brother of Major Thain W. McDowell, V.C., D.S.O., and Capt. Merrill McDowell, winner of the Military Cross. A fourth brother, Newell, is also overseas.

Barrel of Mash Proved Costly

Orillia, Feb. 8.—Police Magistrate Clark imposed a heavy penalty today for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act. Inspector Fisher charged Chas. H. Draper, hotel keeper at Elmvale, with having a barrel of whiskey mash on his premises. The charge was proved, the inspector having found the mash simmering in the kitchen of defendant's house. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$500 and costs.

County and District

Parcels Sent Back

Kingston, Feb. 8.—Another big batch of parcels sent to soldiers overseas for Christmas, arrived at the Kingston post office, and have been distributed. The soldiers had left the front at the time the parcels arrived for them. In all over a thousand parcels have sent back for this district.

Jail Breaker Must Report to Sheriff

The man named Hanes, who escaped from the Napanee police station recently after being arrested by Chief of Police Barrett, of Napanee, near Hamilton, came before Judge Madden at Napanee on Tuesday. He was sentenced to nine months at the Burwash Farm on the charge of shopbreaking, and on the charge of breaking jail was allowed to go on suspended sentence. The judge also ordered him to report to the sheriff of Lennox and Addington on the first day of each month for the next five years.

Made a Major-General

Kingston—Word has just been received that Brig-Gen. William Bethune Lindsay, chief of the Canadian Engineer Corps, received as a Christmas present, promotion to the rank major-general, attaining this high honor in his thirties. It is possible that the general, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College, may be able to return to Canada in June. He is one of five brothers who volunteered for overseas service, four going with the first contingent. At present the major-general is having the pleasure of crossing and recrossing the Rhine.

Woman Forged a Cheque

A woman who resides near Kingston, tried to put one over on a local bank this week. It is alleged that the woman forged the name of a man to a cheque for \$50. The money was paid by the bank, but after the payment was made the bank officials were somewhat uneasy about the transaction, made an investigation, with the result that the man with the account was interviewed, and it was found that he had issued no cheque, and that it was a case of forgery.

Three Sons are Dead from Flu

Cobourg, Feb. 8.—Word has been received here that the "flu" has taken the three sons, aged 16, 14 and 12 years, of Mr. Chas. Fox, a former Cobourg resident, now residing at Mochanville, N. Y. His wife and two daughters are ill at present. Mr. Fox is a brother of Messrs. Joseph and W. M. Fox, merchants of Cobourg.

A Find and Sudden Departure

Two Grand Trunk Railway detectives, in company with four license inspectors, in searching a freight train at Cornwall the other night discovered six cases of liquor hidden in the bunkers of the car. In an adjoining car were three men, said to be from Brockville, who, on learning of the presence of the officials in such close proximity, beat a hasty retreat. Some shots were fired in an attempt to stop the fleeing men, but without effect. The liquor was confiscated and taken to Brockville.

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County and District

Mr. Joseph Sloggett Injured

While coming home one evening last week from Havelock, Mr. Joseph Sloggett was badly hurt by being thrown from the rig which was struck by a car.

It seems the car struck the buggy throwing Mr. Sloggett out and rendering him unconscious. He was cut badly about the head and face and had several teeth broken. The horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Sloggett, on coming to consciousness, asked the driver of the car to take him home. The request was refused and the driver declined to give his name, but offered to take him as far as the cemetery.

The night was dark and Mr. Sloggett was unable to get the number of the car, but he noticed some peculiarities about it which gave a clue as to its owner. After working on the case for a few days, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of H. Nicholas. At first he denied the charge, but finally owned up. The case was settled without going to court.

Mother is Taking Her Chance

I wonder if you have noticed in your neighborhood these past few months an increased tendency on the part of home-keeping women towards self-expression? That is, a greater number of married women, mothers and excellent housekeepers who are beginning to do some of the things they have wanted to do all their lives but have never done because of the press of housework? I have seen quite a little of it in my own little circle, and I have been wondering if it is "purely local," or if it is nation-wide.

For instance, there is one woman of thirty-six who has always wanted to study art. Up until this fall her artistic instinct has expressed itself in cutting over her long dresses for daughter, or cutting down father's pants for son. The dresses have been really rather wonderful for style, and all cut without a pattern. The mother had excellent ideas, but with no training whatever she did not know how to express them. This fall she made a great resolve. Across the road from her home is a schoolhouse where night classes are held. Among other subjects taught is dressmaking design, and a part of the course is lessons in drawing. She decided to take up the work. Last week she showed me a design for lace which she had drawn, and which her teacher said was better than the work of some of the students in his day classes who had studied drawing for years.

"You never can tell what you're going to be called on to do these days," she says, and "Tom and I thought I might as well be getting prepared. If I can do something with dressmaking I'll be in better shape to take care of myself. And anyway, I've always wanted to draw. I hoped one of the children would take it up, but they can't draw a straight line, so I am at it, after all these years of wishing."

Then there is the woman next door. Before her marriage she studied music. But like many another woman music went into the discard when the babies arrived, and dish-washing and scrubbing stiffened her fingers. The girls are now fifteen and seventeen years old. They have had several terms of piano lessons and still have to be driven to practice. A month ago the mother said over the back fence:

"I want the girls to begin their music, but I dread it. There is always such a time to get them to practice. Seems funny when I've always loved it and would give a good deal even now for the chance."

I thought of my friend who is drawing. "Why don't you take the chance?" I asked. "Let the girls wash the dishes and mop the floor and take the music lessons. They are old enough to show some talent, if they have it, and if they don't care enough about music to practice for love of it, why drive them to it? You spend the money on yourself."

"Do you think I could?" she asked wistfully. "George wants me to. We were talking about it just last night."

Farms Wanted for Soldier Settlers

Powers are proposed to be granted at the approaching session of Parliament to The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land. In the case of undeveloped lands the Board will be granted powers of forced purchase at prices judicially determined.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices on a small number of select farms in each district of the Province, available for purchase.

The public are hereby informed that this land is for returned soldiers, and no tenders to sell are requested except for land of good quality and location, and reasonable value, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued.

The information received will be treated as confidential. No commission will be charged or paid. No offer to sell will be binding on the person offering unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

Address all Communications to
W. M. Jones
Provincial Supervisor.

The Soldier Settlement Board
32 Adelaide Street East Toronto, Ontario
N.B.—Advertisement approved—Ontario Loan Advisory Board
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman

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"Of course you could," I said now, and proudly tells everybody how lessons she brings home on her twice-a-week trips down to her class of the girls."

A half hour later I heard her at the piano, and for two hours she played scales and finger exercises. At noon she called across: "My fingers aren't near as stiff as I thought they'd be. I am going down this afternoon to see about my lessons."

Perhaps the most surprising person, though, is the quiet neighbor across the corner who always comes in if anyone is sick and does more in ten minutes than the average woman would do in an hour. She had a large family of six children. The youngest is now fourteen, and they all assume that mother is their personal property and, incidentally that she isn't so wise as they are and needs careful watching. They have been in the habit all their pert young lives of telling mother what she ought to do and deciding things for her. This fall she made a decision for herself. She decided to go down and take the Red Cross nurses' aid course. The family was aghast. The idea of mother going down town to do anything was beyond them. They told her outright she was too old, and politely hinted that she wasn't bright enough. But for once mother was "not."

"I've always wanted to be a nurse," she stuck to it, "and doctors all say I do better in a sick-room than lots of trained nurses. You never can tell what's going to happen. Father may drop off any minute with his weak heart, and the children won't want me in their homes. I'm going to get in shape to be independent if the need comes."

So mother carried the day, and is now, and proudly tells everybody how lessons she brings home on her twice-a-week trips down to her class of the girls. The family think it quite the thing now, and proudly tell everybody how the folks in charge of the course say that mother is the best in the class. I don't know whether it is the war which has brought these women out, or not. But whatever it is, I like it. Children are out of the way and measure the corner who always comes in if anyone is sick and does more in ten minutes than the average woman would do in an hour. She had a large family of six children. The youngest is now fourteen, and they all assume that mother is their personal property and, incidentally that she isn't so wise as they are and needs careful watching. They have been in the habit all their pert young lives of telling mother what she ought to do and deciding things for her. This fall she made a decision for herself. She decided to go down and take the Red Cross nurses' aid course. The family was aghast. The idea of mother going down town to do anything was beyond them. They told her outright she was too old, and politely hinted that she wasn't bright enough. But for once mother was "not."

Clear the Skin

A beautiful complexion is the outward mark of good blood and a healthy body. When the stomach, liver and blood are in good order, the skin is clear and lovely. Unsightly blotches, pimples, eruptions and sallowness show the need of Beecham's Pills to stimulate and regulate the vital organs and improve the circulation. Good health and better looks soon follow the use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS
are worth a guinea a box
Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

ESTABLISHED

ATTE

Would-be Effective in Ass

PARIS, Feb. 8.—times this morning in the back and sh

The bullet which been found near roughs considerable mien's chauffeur, E

Delegates to P tempt upon Premi sider the effect of with the conferen would not be any hensive plans laid during the absence son. Premier Clem a conference with tary, concerning r Council. Owing to sonally certain sub so far as these are tivity for the time of an early treaty

Policeman Gou though not serious said that Premier sin and grappled with regarded as dangerous serious consequen ever, it was official lously wounded. A spective quiet, gath occurrence. Withi He was quickly fo high officials of g and Navy, as well the city hall that man named Emile Crell. The man s Paris but the polic

The shooting the Premier was l the war office. T dressed as a work took effect in the rested. Georges Cl men of France fo stages of the great country through to world renowned fl Clemenceau has oc ment, during the Peace Conference, personality, Premi large and warmly and outspoken opp classed as a radic representative of I have accused him alistic trend.

What a pure blessed region is the open country. None should go away from it forever, and some should never leave it, so full is it of purity and beauty. Its beauty is the basis of some of the fine arts, and the inspiration of all. Culture is no more the power to appreciate an orchestra or an opera than the power to appreciate the songs of birds. It requires as much culture to appreciate a field of blooming clover as to appreciate a gallery of art. True culture is not the power to appreciate a book, a picture, or an opera; it is the power that detects the anthem of the morning larks; that can hear a robin in sing without shooting it; the power to walk carefully upon the earth's carpeting of flowers. It spares eve the bruised reed. This is the culture of earth and heaven.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—France and Rume tions are under w

AERIAL SERVIC TORONTO, F freight and passer onto and Hamil

TRO WASHINGTON troops have been threaten the inva

ITALY RE PARIS, Feb. territorial differe

PRUSSIAN WASHINGTON commissions in t refused.