

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., NOV. 13, 1914.

MINORITY BOER REVOLT

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Favor The Allies

AROLD BEGBIE, the well-known has happened is a minority Boer re-English author whose war volt against the Boer Government of songs have become so tremendously popular throughout the British Empire, has been visiting the United | EXTENSION OF GERMAN METHODS

States as a representative of the London Daily Chronicle and makes the general statement that the people of the great American Republic incline, for the most part to the side of the Allies in the great European War.

Summing up his conclusions, Mr. Begbie says that he found amongst United States women a sympathy for judicious talk about the possibility of Great Britain that is warm, impulsive an extension of German methods of and enthusiastic, intensified in the

majority of cases by a great conflict. As to the men, the observer says, their sympathy for Britain is a calm and reasoned thing, being based more on shrewd observation than on any the last day or two a marked change sentimental consideration.

Much of this pro-British sentiment, are gradually awakening to realities. Mr. Begbie concludes, is actuated by the republican sentiments of the United States, leading the majority of the people to sympathise with France, and due also, in great measure, to the violation of Belgian independence and neutrality by the Germans. Great Britain's action in relation to Belgium, he says, caused tremendous en-

thusiasm amongst the Aemricans. Of course this pro-British spirit

does not actuate all those citizens of the United States who are of German descent and, therefore, might be expected to incline to favor Germany's cause, but Mr. Begbie quotes evidence to show that some, who might naturally be expected to champion the cause of the Kaiser, have been driven, by the developments of the last few weeks, to denounce German tyranny, German unscrupulousness and German brutality

"I tell you," said one German-American, quoted by Mr. Begbie, "what we see in this business. We see that Germany has ceased to be a nation and become a monster. We see that all those things which are in the blood of every true American-freedom, peace, social progress, democratic idealism, domestic happiness, everything which makes the life of a by the shoremen on the man worth living—we see that all Labrador.

New York World :-- It has been the dream of German writers like Bernhardi that if ever Germany and Great Britain went to war, South Africa would be the scene of a general rebellion against British rule. What

a loval British colony. * *

Philadelphia Public Ledger:-This country is neptral in letter and spirit. A majority of its citizens undoubtedly have definite opinions as to the rightbousness of the war for domination being waged by Germany, opinions that will not be moderated by in-

warfare to this Continent. * * * * THE GERMAN AWAKENING

London Mail:-There has been in of tone in the German papers. They

They are preparing their readers to bear the unaccustomed shock of facts. Everybody outside of Germany has foreseen from the start that this war can have but one ending. There are a few even in Germany who also foresee the result

NOT INDIFFERENT

London Express :--- An empire, in its essentials so idealistic, cannot be naintained unless it is sound at its heart. It had perhaps seemed that Britain herself had grown Great slothful and decadent, that her people were blinded by prosperity, and that they had become indifferent to their own greatness. Happily the menace at our doors has awakened our manhood to stubborn determination and masculine endurance.

Current Price Labrador Fish

There has been some dispute as to the price of Labrador Fish shipped

education which England had so tardand Have Enlisted From ilv established.

Glasgow Alone and Captured by Irish Girls Throughout England In some parts of the country the listed in Kitchener's army. The re-Irish were so numerous that they be-Wherever the Irish Ele- gan to intermingle with the native ment Predominates There population; this was especially the

unions

Britain's Side in the War tendency to unite them, and the Irish-

(By T. P. O'Connor.) ONDON, Nov. 10 .- It is not real-

ized, perhaps, even by many girls. Irishmen, what a large and powerful section of their race is settled in Great Britain. In round numbers they amount to 2,000,000. The represented between sixty and seventy years ago the very poorest section of even the poverty stricken Irish nation of those unhappy times. When the great famine of 1846 drove so many millions out of their native

country, those who were able to command even a small capital went to the United States or to Australia; but those who were driven to their last half sovereign had to take the shorter and cheaper passage to England. Wales, and Scotland.

As Refugees.

and from cholera, without training of to see their annual convention where

works, to the docks.

men, whose wages their arrival tend- Irish movement has raised from pau- has saved the situation. ed to lower by the competition of pers and serfs to peasant proprietors. starvation; and Lancashire is today

largely Tory, even among some of the workingmen, because of this old Native Presistence.

But the Irishmen everywhere fight, their residence in Great Britain they "It was," he said, "perhaps the last with time and their native resolution have the advantage of understanding time he could do so." I hope not. on their side, and in the next genera- British character and British politics

tion they had begun to improve their in a way impossible to the untravelled position in Great Britain. Then came, Irishman. They got on so well with with the third generation, that won- the Englishman and Scotchman as a drous new development in the rela- rule that they lost long ago the old

tions between England and Ireland, feeling of racial antagonism, and when Mr. Gladstone took up the Irish since Gladstone's movement brought cause and devoted to it all his com- them into close alliance with the de- WANTED. manding genius, his restless energy, mocracy their influence has been his indomitable will, and his tremen- sought, and they have in many cities A General Servant, in small dous influence over his countrymen. reached all the municipal offices that family; good wages. Apply At once the Irish in Great Britain the electorate could bestow.

made a big step in advance. There An Irishman is at this I

What was more remarkable was the story of the numbers of the Irishmen who had gone to the front or encruiting had been especially strong in Scotland.

From Glasgow alone between five is Intense Enthusiasm For case in the mining districts. Mining, thousand and ten thousand Irishmen like all dangerous occupations, has a had gone. Even some of the Irish students in Glasgow University threw men in the mining districts of Scotup their books and enlisted. In some land and of the north of England beparts of the country the newspapers gan soon to find English wives, and are publishing lists of those who Englishmen were captured by Irish went to the war; all the lists contain a large number of Irish names. In these districts the instinctive A parish magazine was produced

talent for political movement of the from Bradford, in Yorkshire, a large Irishmen began to assert itself, and Irish center, and the congregation soon Irishmen were chosen as the was almost decimated. In another chiefs of the miners' trades unions. city a branch of the league had sent Wherever there were miners all racial every officer to the front except the hostility gradually disappeared. In president, and he had to remain bemore recent years the Irishmen have hind because he was beyond the milalso attained a high place in the itary age. ouncils of the Labor party; three

Fifty Thousand Irish Enlist are members of that party in the But even age did not altogether House of Commons; and Irishmen have over and over again presided at prevent every Irishman who was more than fifty, put his age down at twenty the annual conference of the trades five and was accepted, with the result

The Irishmen in Great Britain is, if that he may find himself in the same anything, more fervently nationalist regiment as his son, but the son, acthan the Irishman who has never left cording to the veracious record, will These refugees, flying from hunger Ireland. I have often been touched be two years older than his father! Altogether some fifty thousand

minds or of hands, had to accept the men, nine out of ten of them of the Irishmen, either by birth or by blood, first and the worst conditions that working classes, have paid their sub- have joined the new army. Of course Est. 1860. are presented to foreign and unskill- scription, which often reached a total this takes no account of the Irish re

ed labor in every land. They went of £4,000 to £5,000 a year, for no servists who were called to the col to the chemical works, to the gas other possible motive than their de- ors. They have already distinguishvotion to their country, without such ed themselves, for all the papers de-Naturally they created some re- rewards as came, for instance, to the clare that on more than one occasion sentment among English worging- millions of Irish farmers whom the an Irish regiment's stubborn bravery

So far, then, as the Irish in Great

Britain are concerned—and they are **Racial Antagonism Lost** the Irish I know best-they are fierce And yet, though thus fervently and ly in favor of the Allies. Many of unselfishly Irish, these Irishmen in them have joined the navy as well, resentment toward the inconvenient Great Britain do differ somewhat especially in such cities as Plymouth. from their countrymen at home. It One of them, just before leaving, sent is partly, of course, because through his subscription to our league.

29 Gower St.—nov11,tf

Schr J. Henry Mackenzie, Capt. Geldert, 2 days from Sydney, has arrived to A. Goodridge & Sons with 230

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Notice to Fishermen

All Union fishermen are requested to call at the President's office to learn prices of Shore and Labrador fish immediately upon arrival here. No Union member should sell a quintal of fish from now to, the close of the fall, except through the Union.

