

Ireland by a volunteer army of only 100,000 forced England to pass the act of Renunciation. Ireland by a small band of heroic patriots forced England's hand in the treaty of Limerick. Ireland under a popular movement led by Daniel O'Connell compelled England to give the Act of Emancipation thus restoring to the Irish people civil and religious liberty. Ireland in a popular agitation, known as the tythe war, forced England to give the act of disestablishment of the Church of Ascendancy in Ireland, thus driving the religious persecutor from the land as Patrick did the snakes from Ireland. Ireland through the Land League forced England to establish Land courts for judicial rents in Ireland; thus muzzling the English landlords, that they might not devour entirely the Irish tenantry. Ireland, through agitating and letting the light in upon the methods of these land-owners forced England to give measures of relief in the various Land-Purchase Acts. Ireland through the Nationalist movement compelled England to think seriously of restoring to the Irish people their national parliament, taken from them, in the words of the late Mr. Gladstone, by force, fraud and corruption. When Lloyd George Weathercock sought to withhold this measure of self-government embodied in a Bill and put upon the statute book of England, Ireland through Sinn Fein, the expressed genius of Arthur Griffith, and the mighty instrument of Eamon DeValera, forced the wily Welshman, to give to Ireland but a spectre of a parliament.

Thus we see England gives away nothing — nor does she return the goods stolen when detected.

Everything must be forced from England. England knows nothing but force, and is only amenable to force. Another wrench of the lion's tail, and Ireland shall be free.

The morning cometh. Lo, this is the day of God!

Q. Have the Irish people recently declared their desires in regard to Government.

A. Yes, in December 1918, at the last general British Elections balloted on the basis of adult suffrage, so that practically every man and woman in Ireland voted, in short it might be termed a plebiscite of the nation, 79 Representatives pledged to Self-Determination were elected out of a possible 101, in other words 79% were opposed to further connection with England. Only 22 Unionists were elected and this proportion just about represents the extent of England's garrison in Ireland. It must be remembered that the issue was put squarely to the people. They were asked to vote for the following:

(1) Withdraw the Irish representation from the British Parliament.

(2) Deny the right and oppose the will of the British or any foreign Government to legislate for Ireland.

(3) To convene a national assembly of those elected from the Irish Constituencies to be the supreme authority for the nation—an authority which would speak and act in the name of the Irish people, would develop Ireland socially, politically and economically, and act governmentally without favor in the interests of the whole people of Ireland.

