

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919

## Irish Situation

Interview in New York With Mr. Horace Plunkett—The Attitude in the United States

(Christian Science Monitor.)  
A representative of the Christian Science Monitor sought Sir Horace Plunkett out at the home of Lawrence Godkin in West Tenth street, where he is stopping, and there, in a large room whose wall paper was row upon row of books, Sir Horace answered all questions put to him so freely and frankly that the interview amounted to a general discussion of the Irish situation as it stands today, with particular reference to the attitude of Irish-Americans toward it. Sir Horace had recently spent some time in middle western states, and was therefore qualified to speak of the population as he had found it in parts of the country other than New York. The first question concerned the reception which Sir Horace had received in Boston, and he replied:

**Countrymen Friendly.**  
"I find my countrymen as friendly as they always are to me, agreeing with me in most things, disagreeing in some, quite open-minded and in a mood to discuss the Irish situation with the view to trying to find out what is best to be done."

"But did you not see," his interviewer asked, "an account in the newspapers of dissent and protest against your remarks while in Boston?"

"Oh, yes," Sir Horace replied. "My attention was called to these excursions and alarms which, as a matter of fact, I was told to expect. I duly found them in the newspapers, and as I hadn't seen them anywhere else I read them with considerable interest."

"But was there not a definite protest by the faculty at the Boston College?"

Sir Horace replied that "apparently some members of the faculty used the occasion of my visit to give his own views upon the Irish situation and incidentally upon my own heresies in regard thereto; but nothing was said to me, except to thank me for having stated quite frankly how far I was in agreement with the latest Irish demand, which I knew to be favored by the students at the college. And I said I thought it would be wise for them as future sympathizers with, and workers in, the Irish cause, to suspend judgment for a while."

**Exact Meaning Asked.**  
Sir Horace was then asked exactly what he had meant by the words, "The latest Irish demand."

"The complete independence of Ireland, and a place at the peace conference," he replied.

Upon being asked why he thought it was best to suspend judgment on this demand, he said:

"Because a judgment formed at this moment I find to be motivated (if I may talk American for a moment) by hatred of Britain, the reasons for which I quite understand; but the sentiment ignores altogether the Irish end of this difficult question, which is the only one that interests me. I want the Irish settlement, which is bound to come in the near future, to be based upon the best Irish thought, and conceived in the real interests of Ireland, social and economic, the industrial and agricultural populations being equally considered."

The interviewer was then interested to know whether Sir Horace had found that these issues were being overlooked at the Boston College.

**Political Motive Seen.**

"No, not at the college," replied Sir Horace. "But I was thinking rather of public opinion outside, and the impression I have gained in my travels is that a very large percentage of the Irish agitation at the present moment in the United States is much less concerned with the welfare of the Irish people at home than with the political movements in this country, in which it is important, no doubt, to enlist Irish sympathy. Upon the merits of these movements I have no criticism to offer, because I am not concerned with them. I have done my best to keep out of party politics at home and to concentrate upon practical problems of Irish government. The last thing I want is to butt into American politics. For forty years I have resisted that temptation, and it becomes easier as I grow older."

Having learned Sir Horace's opinion as to what might be called the false attitude for Americans to assume toward the Irish question, the interviewer asked what was the most helpful one.

"I find," was the reply, "in most Americans an attitude of understanding sympathy with Ireland, a reluctance to interfere actively in Irish affairs, and a feeling with which I wholly agree, that the Irish question must be settled in order to satisfy the moral conscience of the world. They feel, however, that it is primarily a matter for Irishmen in Ireland."

**The Irish Revolution.**

"How do you feel," the interviewer asked, "about the Irish revolution introduced in the United States congress?"

"I don't wish to criticize any possible action of congress," Sir Horace said, "but I understand its function to be to represent the whole American people, rather than any section."

"Did you find any difference between the attitude toward the Irish question

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# WHERE WILL THE REVENUE COME FROM?

To meet the regular expenses of administration, to pay war service gratuities to demobilized soldiers, to provide pensions for disabled soldiers and for the dependents of those who have lost their lives, as well as to carry out the program of public works which is being undertaken to relieve unemployment, it is estimated that the Dominion Government will require to raise this year a revenue of about

**400 MILLION DOLLARS**

Last year the Dominion Government revenue was 260 million dollars and was derived from the following sources:

Canadian Customs Tariff	116 millions
Special War Tariff	45 millions
Excise Tax	26 millions
Business Profits Tax	21 millions
Income Tax and other Sources	52 millions
Total	260 millions

**How is the shortage of 140 millions to be made up?**

At the very moment when Canada is struggling with this problem the Western Grain Growers come forward with insistent demands for:

- (1) "An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs 'ariff'."
- (2) Free trade with Great Britain inside of five years.
- (3) Reciprocity now, and free trade later, with the United States.

These demands are apparently made in the hope and belief that, if they are granted, those making them will be relieved of a large part of what they call the "Burden of Taxation" which the tariff imposes upon them. That expectation can only be realized if the revenue raised by means of the tariff is substantially reduced. They may argue that under a lower tariff the volume of goods imported will increase, and consequently there will be no decrease in the revenue. But mark this—they want the duty removed entirely from implements, lumber, cement, oil and other articles of which they are large consumers. If the revenue is to be maintained under such a rearrangement of the tariff schedules, other classes of the people must pay what the Grain Growers will escape.

Passing to the next point, how would the Grain Growers provide for the probable shortage of 140 million dollars this year? They ask the Dominion Government to impose the following taxes:—A direct tax on unimproved lands, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes and increased taxation on corporations.

Vacant land now pays taxes to the Municipalities and, in some Provinces, additional taxes to the Provincial Government. Income taxes are now paid by individuals to the Municipalities and also to the Dominion Government. Inheritance taxes are now imposed by all the Provinces, ranging in Ontario, for example, from one to twenty per cent. Corporations are now taxed as persons by Municipal Governments, Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government, and also pay special taxes to every Province for the privilege of being corporations.

Last year the tariff collected sixty-one per cent. of the total Dominion Government Revenue. Does anyone believe that the forms of taxation advocated by the Grain Growers can be increased sufficiently this year to obtain the revenue which would be lost by tariff reduction, and also the additional 140 million dollars required, without crippling industry, stifling business and throwing thousands of workers out of employment?

The United States has all the forms of taxation advocated by the Grain Growers, but still finds it necessary to maintain its customs tariff.

If the Grain Growers are to escape almost all taxation, including the great increase caused by the war, what will happen to the people who will be driven out of business through having to pay not only their own taxes but also those of the Grain Growers? Will they try to grow grain? It is more likely that they will go to the United States to get work, as other Canadians went fifty years ago, and leave a population, chiefly farmers, ever growing smaller, to bear all the taxes, ever growing greater.

**Again we ask where is the extra revenue coming from?**

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in the eastern states, and that in the middle western states?"

"Not among the Irish element, but perhaps in the middle west there is a growing dislike of any sectionalism, which could possibly come under the odium of hyphenation. The middle west is intensely American, and unwilling to intervene in the affairs of other countries more than is absolutely necessary for upholding American ideals."

The interviewer then raised the question whether what is said and done about the Irish situation in the United States is based on knowledge of actual Irish conditions or mere suppositions or hearsay information about them. He put the question in this form:

"Do you find in the United States a keen interest in conditions as they actually exist in Ireland today?"

"More interest than knowledge," Sir Horace answered. "I found commonly assumed that the Irish political movement was due to economic causes. As a matter of fact, Ireland has never been materially as prosperous as she is at the present moment. Her land tenure having been radically reformed and her farmers having a very advanced agricultural system, under a co-operative organization which the American farmers are largely copying, she has been able to take full advantage of war prices. There is no more illuminating fact in the political situation than that the home rule demand does not now synchronize with a condition of poverty and distress, but with an era of considerable prosperity. I know a contrary impression

prevails owing to the miserable condition of the Dublin slums and of a very few small rural communities along the west coast. But taking the country as

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a whole, the political agitation derives none of its force from economic depression."

Asked how he thought the labor situation in Belfast affected the political situation, Sir Horace replied:

"Those things happened since I left Ireland, and my information is not sufficient to enable me to answer your question. I may say, however, that I have always expected a revolt by labor against political leadership which has retarded industrial solidarity by introducing political issues and by maintaining sectarian animosities."

The interview, having lasted an hour and a half, now came to a close. Sir Horace had discussed other phases of the subject, but not for publication.

### INDIAN MEDICINE MEN

In the Indian Tribe one finds the "Medicine Man,"—one versed in the healing art of roots, herbs, leaves and barks. In these he discovers emollients, astringents, laxatives and tonics, all of which are prepared and offered to sufferers among the tribe. To such good, old-fashioned roots and herbs Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the most efficient remedy in the world for female ills, owes its success. For forty-five years it has been restoring the women of America to health, until it is now recognized as the standard remedy.

**ADELINA PATTI.**

Two generations of New Yorkers have taken pride in the career of Patti, who was "discovered" there in an humble

home at Yonkers and made her debut as a girl of sixteen in "Lucia" at the old Academy on Nov. 24, 1859. She became a world figure on her arrival two years later in London. It was there nearly half a century after that she made her last public appearance in the Albert Hall when she was more than seventy years old.

Mme. Patti lately celebrated her seventy-sixth anniversary, having been born Feb. 10, 1843, while her father and mother were engaged in an opera season in Madrid or, as some accounts say, in Barcelona. The family removed to America, and Adelina sang in a public concert as early as her seventh or eighth year. In the forty years that her fame was at its height she is said to have earned \$5,000,000. Her American tours often reached \$250,000, and her nightly fee was a certified check for \$5,000 paid in advance before she would sing.

Mme. Sembrich, while at the Metropolitan, said of her great predecessor: "When you speak of Patti you speak of a thing that was but once." It is still the fate of the supreme voices of the day—a Melba, Tetrazzini, Galli-Curci—to be compared to former memories of Patti in her prime.

The diva's diamond jubilee was dimmed by war last year, and what would otherwise have been an occasion of widespread interest was passed quietly at her castle of Craig-y-Nos in Wales. Patti has been three times married, first to the Marquis de Caux, then in 1886 to Ernesto Nicolini, a tenor, and in 1899 to a young Swede, Baron Cederstrom.

### Y. W. P. A. EXECUTIVE.

The executive of the Young Women's Patriotic Association held an important meeting last night with the acting president, Miss Alice Fairweather, in the chair. Many plans discussed were left for definite action at the next general meeting. It was reported that the committees in charge of the Red Triangle concert this week have arranged for an entertainment each night, and are being most gratefully thanked by the men. Miss Fairweather reported that the Y. W. P. A. furnishings for the nurses rest room in the St. James street dependents' hospital had many of them been presented already, and that the room looked most attractive with the wicker chairs upholstered in bright chintzes. Several new members were added to the refreshment committee.

**To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises**

If you have catarrhal deafness or are tired of hearing or have head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parnell (double strength), and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water, and a little granulated sugar. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus will drop down the throat. It is easy to prepare, cost little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a

## ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain How to Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisulphated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisulphated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.