

VOLUME XLIII.

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH

IRISH EYES opyright 1921 by Seumas MacManu

THE "TENTATIVE" SETTLEMENT The tentative terms of settlement

in Ireland are causing much con-troversy on both sides of the water. Although no bitterness has yet been bred in the controversy, the differences upon such a vital matter cannot long continue without developing violent antagonism. But the leaders of the Irish Nationand the deft and clever Lloyd George asks Ireland to make itself believe and the world believe that the half free, four-fifths of the country is "The Irish Free State." alists on both sides of the contro-versy are so far ahead of ordinary versy are so far ahead of ordinary politicians in thoughtfulness, good sense, and sobriety of judgment and of speech, that bitterness will be barred. The party in favor of settlement, will, in all probability, win out-because of the large body of older people, farmers, mer-chants, clergy, and conservatives generally, that they will have behind them. The younger element will be well divided, with the greater part of them, however, against the terms of settlement. The Irish women will, by a big majority, oppose the settlement. For today in Ireland the Irish women, with the terrible memory stumbling block—and it seems to be as much of a stumbling block to the Irish Nationalists as is the Irish Nationalists as is the cutting off, and reserving to Eng-land, of one-fifth of their country. Instead of pledging allegiance to the British Empire, the difficulty was thought to be got over by swearing allegiance to the head of that Empire, "his heirs and suc-cessors by law." The distinction is too fine to be discorred by common majority, oppose the settlement. For today in Ireland the Irish women, with the terrible memory of English methods of warfare rankling in their hearts, are dis-trustful of all English agreements and bitterly irreconcilable toward any slightest British domination of their land. They have developed even a stauncher spirit of unflinch-ingeness than the men. too fine to be discerned by common-place mortals. Except that the empty form of oath might soothe his British following, I fear it will prove no strength in binding Ireland to His Majesty, King George, and succeeding majesties. But on the other hand, it will prove a weakness by giving point and pith to those who oppose the Treaty in Ireland. The objection to the oath will be fully as strong as the objection to ingness than the men.

WHERE THE FIGHT WILL CENTRE

fully as strong as the objection to Britain's hold upon one fifth of the The fight against the proposed reaty will centre around three oints—the financial arrangement, treaty country. oints the Northeast corner arrangement, and the oath of allegiance. As the world knows, England is stagger-ing under a fearful national debt. Finally, in summing up one's opinion upon the proposed treaty, one must recognize that Griffith and Previous to the last great War, nearly all of this debt was con-tracted in the course of England's suppression of Ireland, of India, of Egypt, of the Transval and of the his fellow delegates did superhuman work in compelling the British to go as far as they have forced them to go. It is doubtful if, under the circumstances, De Valera, or any other of the ablest of the Irish workers, could have compelled an inte mere. Criffith and his fellows peoples of hitherto free countries in every corner of the globe. Ireland is now asked to assume her share of iota more. Griffith and his fellows, utterly unskilled in the art and craft of diplomatic battling, faced this staggering British burden. To make the pill more palatable, it is explained that, for many years, Ireand took many a fall out of the most astute, the eleverest, and the trickiest diplomats in the world today. This must not be forgotten by these who dislike the Fronty. land's contribution to the national debt will be turned backward into Ireland to compensate for the British destruction of the last two years. And this is referred to as a fine thing by the jubilant friends of Ireland. But they are indeed easily pleased, who congratulate Ireland upon that little nation being graciously nermitted to din down the Irish delegates who went of London and matched simple sincer-ity and truth and right against art and craft and wrong. If any blame be given to them, it should graciously permitted to dip deep into her own pocket to compensate herself for the hundreds of cities and towns that were burned by the British army, and for the vast number of Ireland's sons and daughters who have been, by that army, slaughtered, tortured, or maimed. When Ireland has paid herself for the fearful destruction wrought upon her by her neighbor's army, she will then begin paying her neighbor's debt. I stress this

point only because unthinking ones have already been jubilantly crying mark an advanced milestone on Ireland's march to freedom. But, out in the press that the permission given to Ireland to pay herself for the terrible destruction wrought on

If we must have disagreement, let us, in God's name, have a friendly disagreement. Let good WHY THERE IS OPPOSITION Now, those who are in opposition to the Treaty, feel driven into the opposition because one-fifth of their country is still held directly subject to Britain through the medium of the most bitterly anti-Britishers in the Empire—the British of the Northeast Corner. To add to their resentment, the rather than hasty and impetuous opinion : and let charity and brothopinion: and let charity and broth-erly love leave no room for recrim-ination. Let all of us, whatever our opinions may be, pray at the same time that God may guide the Irish nation to do what is wisest and To add to their resentment, the term Irish Free State is used to conceal from the world how deftly best conceal from the world how defery Lloyd George has managed (as he thinks) to prevent Ireland ever getting free. By the Treaty, four-fifths of the country is half free-and the deft and clever Lloyd and the deft and clever Lloyd

SUMMING UP

those who dislike the Treaty. Even

only be that when they came out of the battle with what boot, they

could secure, they failed to tell the country boldly that they did not get nearly all they desired—because

brute Might once again overmatched

divine Right-that with the Lewis

gun of the British Empire pressed against their heads by Lloyd George,

they did as well as men could do. A MILESTONE ON THE WAY

SEUMAS MACMANUS Of Donegal. IRELAND'S FUTURE

OUTLINED BY WELL-INFORMED JOURNALIST WHO KNOWS HIS IRELAND

By Shaw Desmond in N. Y. Times, Dec. 10th The oath of allegiance is the third IRELAND WILL SURPRISE THE WORLD The world believes that Ireland and the Irish Free State will sink their identity in that of the British Empire. It believes vaguely that the Irish Republican Army will be the the Irish Republican Army will be disbanded forthwith. It imagines that the new Free State will take long before it gets into its stride. And it rather suspects that Ulster may refuse point blank to come too fine to be discerned by commoninside a united Ireland and even, given the conditions, "raise hell" and fight the "South."

In my opinion none of these things are true. Eamon de Valera's "twelfth hour" bombshell is also making Americans wonder whether the new

Irish Free State may not fly in pieces on the impact.

It will not. Mr. de Valera's protest, and I can only speak for my own personal view, has been partly inspired by the natural desire to demonstrate to that strong section of the South which regards any. thing short of complete independ-ence as "surrender" that its view s not being ignored; partly to show

Is not being ignored; partly to show Ulster the very real sacrific. Sinn Fein has made in waiving "inde-pendence complete," so mollifying Ulster's fiery heart; but above all, to make a particular the same the to make a protest before the world, to go on record in the history books that Ireland only accepted the Irish Free State solution Jaute de mieux Even the very real, deep objec-tion to the "oath of allegiance" is subordinate to this. And this oath, if examined closely, will be seen to give a "way out," even for the most "sea-green incorruptible" of them all.

I have had many talks with Arthur Griffith," "the Brain of Sinn Fein"; with John MacNeil, the Sinn Fein Minister of Educa-tion the lole tion, who tried to stop the 1916 men held rising, when only 812 Dublin against the British Army; with that young phenomenon, Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Propaganda, whose related exploits will some day set the ears of the world afire, and with other leading Sinn Feiners. During the last year I have been brought into close per-sonal contact with men like J. S. Andrews and J. Pollock, Ministers of Labor and Finance in the Uister

Parliament. I have known these men's minds, and I say deliberately that Ireland is yet going to surprise the world and, as always, in a way that this silly old earth never The terms of settlement then to be sure, they are not at the

Nothing had been left out. A mas-terly piece of statesmanship and draftsmanship. It had all been prepared years in

able-

It had all been prepared years in advance. The creator of the Sinn Fein movement, who had had against him a stinging Ulster min-ority, an overwhelming Nationalist majority—both composed of his own countrymen and the most powerful empire the world has seen, had known from the first he would con-quer them all. He had "the will to victory," and with it—the faith. If Arthur Griffth had never

to victory," and with it—the faith. If Arthur Griffth had never existed, the Irish Free State would not exist today. And neither Griffith nor the others ever expected anything more in our time, although they hoped for a republic. That was known to all those of us who knew something of the inside.

But it was Griffth who had said to me in that awful room : "When Ireland is free, our first task must 'When be to get and keep Ulster inside. We want a united Ireland, but above all we want the keen business brains of the Ulstermen-Irishmen like ourselves. We need them in the Ireland that is coming. We want Protestant and Catholic, labor man and conservative." And then he made his simple confession of

faith : "People say I am conservative, I am not."

IRELAND REBORN

Within a short space of time the world will find an Ireland reorganized from crown to heel econom-ically, with some of the cleverest of American brains helping her on her feet. It will find a system of taxation proportioned to the income of the taxpayer. It will find a country in which every farthing of useless expenditure will have been cut out. It will discover before two years have run their course a system of education second to none in Europe, with the best borrowed from the Continent and native-born. Many Irishmen, especially Ulster-men, are going to kick at Article V, land.

which provides for the new Ireland assuming liability for the public debt of the United Kingdom, including war pensions—but every Irish-man, Northerner or Southerner, will co-operate loyally in its fulfillment. And all the Sinn Fein obligations, such as the Irish Republican Bonds, will be honored. SINN FEIN TAKES NO CHANCES

Only do not imagine for one moment that the Irish Republican Army will be disbanded forthwith. Army will be disbanded better It is at the present moment perhaps the most highly efficient and dis-ciplined force on earth. It has been training steadily and in secret all these months. And it will be kept "for contingencies," which will never come—I believe with all will never come—I believe with and my heart—only Sinn Fein "never takes a chance," as one of its military leaders told me one day when I saw the Republican Army at But, under no circumstances

down deep into the paper, within the space of twenty minutes Arthur Griffith had drafted the new Ire-land, economically, socially and edu-cationally. Everything was there. Nothing had been left out. A mas-terly nices of statesmaphin and Hered, for Ulster God bless hert. again. — Elmer Davis in N. Y. Times.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

London Advertiser, Dec. 16

December 18, 1921.

Yours truly,

This action by the Separate school

ondary education and that such is

already well under way. The plan as now being carried out is to estab-

lish Continuation rather than Separ-

The withdrawal of the Separate

adds:

M. A. BRISSON.

is nothing if not extreme. Or she may come in sulky acquiescence to force majeure. But there is one thing which will bring her in inevit-" UNDEMOCRATIC " -her keen business sense. CATHOLICS WILL NOT NAME

She knows how handicapped she will be shut out from a new Ireland. She does not want to pay a single penny more in taxation than she can help. And so, as her present open-minded and shrewd Minister of Finance hinted to me, brute economic will swing her as it swings even the lesser sons of men. She will come in. Within ten years she will be the most enthusiastic partner of the new Ireland.

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM ?

sentation on the latter body. The letter reads as follows: But Protestant and Catholic? you say. The religious problem?

It never existed save in the imaginations of interested states-W. A. Tanner, Secretary Board of men and in a section of the North. The only thing that I, Protestant Education : Dear Sir,-In reply to your com-nunication of the 7th inst., with born, fear is that the Southern Catholic, with the quixotism he has reference to our nominating repre-sentatives to the Board of Educaalways shown, will give the Pro-testants positions of preference, socially, &c., just because they are Protestants, as indeed he has always done in the South, as the Southern Protestant tion to succeed Dr. W. J. Tillmann and Dr. Claude Brown, I am instructed by the R. C. S. S. board to advise you of the following resolution passed at a meeting held Southern Protestant very well knows. December 12:

"Be it resolved, that in view of The religious problem, so far as the anomalous position of Roman it had existence, was only in one or two limekilns like Belfast and even the anomatous position of Roman Catholic ratepayers in the matter of secondary education and of the utterly undemocratic character of the representation given to Separ-ate school supporters, the R. C. Separate school board of London does not consider it advisable to then only on occasions like the Twelth of July, which will now be dead and buried with any rival Southern dates of similar portent. Protestant and Catholic in Ulster herself always during harvest lent does not consider it advisable to name any further representatives to the High School Board of Educaone another horses and carts and gave one another "a hand's hand." Now that the statesmen and poli-ticians will have ceased to trouble tion. under the new agreement the rank and file will settle down in of the Separate School Board the brotherly contentment to work out London Free Press of the same date a common fate in a common mother-

SAFEGUARDS FOR ULSTER

board indicates also that they will develop their own system of sec-Once again, MacNeil, Desmond Fitzgerald who, himself a Catholic, is married to an Ulster Protestant lady of a well-known Orange family Griffith, and various leaders though out the West and South, have ate High schools. Under the Christian Brothers, two High school years are being taught at St. Peter's school. It is believed that under this plan Separate school students will go direct from the Continuation schools assured me again and again that they would give Ulster a hundred religious safeguards if she desired them, including many of an infinitely more sweeping nature than those imposed in Article XVI of the Free State agreement. Ulster has Free State agreement. Ulster ha nothing to fear and she knows it.

othing to fear and she knows it. Nor will the Southern Protestants ness world without having gone make trouble. Here, for the first through the ordinary High school time, I can reveal a page of secret terms. time, I can reveal a page of secret history. During the famous 1917 convention, which sought to find a way out of the Irish impasse, a certain Ulster leader, now one of her Ministers, told me that he had discovered by chance that at one period of the negotiations the Southern Unionists had been quietly prepering to make their own terms school representatives from the Board of Education will make no difference in the appointment of the committees, which will be done at the first meeting of the new board the first meeting of the new board in January. At least, this is the opinion of Chairman Langford, of No. 3 committee. It has been the custom for the two Separate school preparing to make their own terms direct and leave their Ulster friends in the cart, something that Ulster has never forgiven.

LOYAL TO AGREEMENT FRIENDLY

CATHOLIC NOTE:

Dublin, Dec. 2 .- Three priests belonging to the South African Missioners, Cork, have just left for Nigeria, and three others for Liberia, in Africa.

The establishment of a trading post at Castine, Me., in 1618, claimed to have been the first settlement in New England, was recently recalled in the dedication of the little Chapel of Our Lady of Holy Hope. The chapel, remodeled from an ancient structure, stands on the site of Fort Pentagoet, the story of which is written history of French, English, Acadian and Dutch occupations of the territory. Father M. A. Brisson, superin-tendent of Separate schools of London, informed The Advertiser Boston, Dec. 5.—Thesppointment of Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, presi-dent of the League of Catholic Women of the Boston archdiocese, on Thursday morning that he has forwarded to the Hon. Dr. Grant, Minister of Education, a copy of the communication that was sent to the local Board of Education with respect to Roman Catholic repreto be the only woman member of the Executive Committee of Ten of Gov. Cox's statewide Committee on Unemployment is a striking indica-

League, with its 400,000 members, as one of the greatest moral forces in Massachusetts.

New York, Dec. 10.—Men and women of every race and creed gathered in the New York Hippo-drome last Sunday to pay tribute to Nexther Durffy, cheaplain of the add 60th Father Duffy, chaplain of the old 69th Regiment on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. Archbishop Hayes, U. S. Senator Wadsworth, Wilton Lackaye and Rabbi Silverman were among the speakers at the meeting, which was presided over by Martin Conboy.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2. — Miss Lyda O'Shea, graduate of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, and of th training school of Mercy hospital, of which her sister, Sister Mary Rita is superintendent, has been selected by the Illinois director of State registration and education as State registration and education as a member of the State professional committee of nurses. Miss O'Shea committee of nurses. Miss O'Shea is a product of the Chicago Catholic To this account of the action schools, both elementary and professional.

Dublin, Nov. 25.—A prominent woman in Belfast draws attention in a letter to a newspaper to the fact that girl employees in that city work 12 hours daily and 14 hours on Saturdays. She asks if the Chris-tian citizens of Belfast will remedy this crying evil. The citizens should do their bit "to save the slaves of greedy people." This letter was written by one connected with a "loyalist" institution. Bishop MacRory and the priests have fre-quently complained of the harsh working conditions in Belfast.

Cologne, Germany, Nov. 16.-Storms which raged in the Rheinland about ten days ago destroyed the ancient church at Esch, near Duren, injuring seven young women and killing five others. The hurricane overthrew the tall spire, which crushed through the roof and wrecked the whole building. All the congregation but the women had left the church after attending vespers. They were standing in the entrance when the building collapsed. All were buried representatives to be placed on No. 3 under the debris. The church was

committee, which has charge of the erected in 1555, Collegiate, and they have also had a voice on the Technical school com-mittee. The Collegiate Committee has benefation of Loewenstein, who joined the Dominican Order at mittee. The Collegiate Committee has heretofore consisted of four members of the Board with the two Separate school representatives. Trustee Langford states that the committee will be appointed as usual next year. The four mem-bers of the board will be named and provision will also be made for the two Separate school representa-school representatives. astic life, Prince Loewenstein was a leader of the Catholic forces. He two Separate school representa-"If the Separate School Board had been commissioner of the Catholic assemblies in Germany since 1872. With others he helped to does not care to send representa-tives to our board that is its privi-lege," said Mr. Langford, "but we found the Centrist party in 1871. lege," said Mr. Langford, "but we will not make any change in our usual method of appointing the Cologne, Germany, November 16. -In the death of Canon Theodor Wacker, parish priest of Zaehrin-gen, the Centrist party has suffered the loss of another of its ablest leaders. Canon Wacker was born in committees. If the Separate school representatives are not appointed there will simply be two vacant seats on No. 3 committee next 1845, and ordained in 1869. He won the name, "Lion of Zaehringen" by his vigor and ability as a de-fender of Catholic rights. During Note .- The "two vacant seats ' at the London Board of Education will exercise about all the influence the Kulturkampf he did much for the Catholics of Baden. He was a that the present undemocratic fine orator and an able organizer. He was several times elected to the device affords Separate school ratepayers who are, nevertheless, compayers who are, nevertheless, com-pelled to pay their full quota of taxes and assume their full burden of debentures. As the six thousand of debentures. As the six thousand their inexorable logic and wealth of London Catholics may not cast a material. single vote for or against any mem-Paris, Nov. 17 .- Statistics coverber of the Board of Education they raris, Nov. 17.—Statistics cover-ing fifteen dioceses and religious congregations in France, published by the Livre d'Or, show that 1,844, citations and decorations were conwill probably receive the consideration usually extended to the disfranchised .- E. C. R. ferred on clergy and religious for distinguished service during the War. These include 977 priests and religious who received the croix de guerre, 61 who were nominated to the Legion of Honor and 118 who received the military medal. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny received 59 of the 1,844, citations. The figures show that of the 572 religious and priests who died as a result of war causes, twelve were ferred on clergy and religious for model for that of the new Irish Free State, the use of the term "Colonials" for the Canadians would, of course, imply that an Irishman also was a colonial. This, naturally, would wreek the brief result of war causes, twelve were members of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

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remarkable concession wrung from England.

THE NORTH EAST CORNER

The objections of the party are, differ in opinion as to whether a of course, strongest against the Northeast Corner arrangement temporary settlement should be accepted on these terms or not. (what is usually miscalled th "Ulster" or "Northern Ireland" None of our Irish people, of course, the will for a moment consider it a permanent settlement ; but some of arrangement.) With the knowledge the best will be quite within their rights in voicing their opinion that of England's craft, which centuries of history have taught them, they or history have taught them, they see in this arrangement a deep laid plan to hold Ireland's sons in sub-jection by cutting off one-fifth of the country, which shall be held and ruled and garrisoned, by a people who are more British and rights in voicing their opinion that the compromise should, for the present, be taken as the price of peace—because Mother Ireland could not any longer endure the agony that for two years she has suffered. They will say that if (as threatened by Lloyd George) the war is resumed, it will mean the repeople who are more British and more anti-Irish than the most anti-Irish Tory party in Eng-land. The Irish people consider that, while Britain has this correct that, while Britain has this correct war is resumed, it will mean the re-morseless extermination of the Irish race. Others will point out that the last two years of fearful agony, instead of weakening the Irish spirit, has strengthened it; held from them by Britain's chil-dren of the Northeast, they will have a stranglehold upon the remaining four-fifths of Ireland, at any time they consider this four-fifths is proving recalcitrant. At any time Britain wants to enforce her will upon Ireland, she can, from Ireland. this northeastern stronghold, launch her army upon the country again.

In this connection, be it remem In this connection, be it remem-bered that, immediately before Lloyd George offered a truce to Sinn Fein, he had his "Home Rule" bill enacted with feverish haste, and hurriedly invested the northeastern corner with what they were pleased to call its rights. This being accomplished, King George was sent over to open their Parliament and into the enemy's possession, is a peace that would dishonor the over to open their Parliament and to speak a prepared piece which should give Lloyd George fine excuse for climbing down, and asking a truce in Ireland. And at the same time it gave him the excuse for keeping his-grip on one-fifth of the country under any terms nation forever. There is much to be said by sincere men on both sides, and sincere men should have a right to of settlement that might be made This, on the plea that the rights of the Northeastern Corner, already given, could not be revoked. All hese carefully thought out, crafty lans were meant to block the way complete Irish freedom.

Yet, neither here nor in Ireland should bitter antagonism over expects. these terms be bred among our people. Sincere men may well

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE well

Right from the word "go" it is Ireland's intention to keep her identity and nationality quite distinct from any other country in the empire. The Gaelic language is to be used side by side with English meant it.

in business, and perhaps exclus-ively, so far as possible, for oratory and the more flowing periods of life Irish history is to be taught through the glasses of the Gael, as will be the mythology and the literature of Ireland. But you will ask : "What about the planning of her finance, her education, &c.?"

GRIFFITH'S PLANS AND GRIFFITH'S FAITH

All this was planned first in the ear 1904, seventeen years ago, and Irish spirit, has strengthened it ; that the English army was, to al that by the astutest brain in Ireland, perhapsone of the astutest in Europe, that of Arthur Griffith. Through intents and purposes, practically beaten in the field; and that the British Empire will break before that of Arthur Griffith. Through those seventeen years of waiting for those seventeen years of waiting for the fruiting of a 700-year-old ideal, Griffith was helped by Irish econ-omists and educationalists, includ-ing Professor John MacNeil. In And they will say that the blood of the martyrs of the last two years, as well as the blood of the martyrs

fact, nothing has been left to

as well as the blood of the martyrs as well as the blood of the martyrs against compromise with wrong. And they will say that the peace which asks the Irish fighters to swear allegiance to the Emperor of that Empire that crushed them— that Empire that crushed them to anaged with some difficulty to and him in a dingy first floor Dublin the backen

and which, moreover, asks them to sign over a fifth of their country coat but with heart unbroken. The eyes that slewed themselves round Ireland.

upon my trembling self through their great glasses seemed to me as

express their opinions frankly and to stand by them without begetting antagonism from their brothers. I have my own decided opinion on the subject, but rather than pre-judice the case in the minds of my readers, I refrain from expressing

and others. Griffith and MacNeil, WITH AMERICA

incidentally, are and have always been pacifists, as they both have told me. One of them said : "I Finally, the new Irish Free State is intent upon establishing a close and friendly connection with would as soon kill one of my own children as take the life of my Ulster brother. We are all one blood, of one country." And he America, without in any way being America, without in any way being disloyal to the new agreement, this connection including the establish-ment of steamship lines, &c., which Arthur Griffith told me had always been part of the Sinn Fein plan. A NEW ULSTER DANGER

But there is one real danger ahead, but one which I believe will be avoided. I refer to the danger of certain elements in Ulster, Ireland will work loyally with Eng land. Ulster will come into a united Ireland. Within a decade the Ireland. Within a decade the bloodshed and horrors of 700 years will have been forgotten as though of certain crements in the cry implacable, angry, raising the cry of the French Army in 1871: "Nous sommes trahis!" and believ-ing themselves betrayed, and as one of their leaders himself hinted, they never had been. And so Ireland, her genius turned from the channel purely political, will rise out of her long agony a fresh one of their leaders himself hinted, throwing themselves comamore into the arms of Sinn Fein, afterward beating the big drum of hate against the predominant partner. If that were done, Sinn Fein and the new Irish State would have enormous difficulty in restraining this element—only an element, mark you, and not the whole of Ulster, who will, I am convinced, with her canny Scottish sense, ultimately bow to the inevitable. Now I know that Sinn Fein is eautiful young woman, and so Kathleen-ni-Houlahan will take her place in the circle of free nations. year.' God save Ireland !

A CRISIS AVERTED!

More trouble for the storm-tossed British Empire. Lord Riddell the other day announced to the corres-pondents assembled at his confer-ence that there would be a photo-graph of British and Colonial jour-nalists at the end of the interview "Colonials!" exploded all the Cana-dian newspaper men in one voice Now I know that Sinn Fein is prepared to do everything humanly, dian newspaper men in one voice, and forthwith assembled to debate the question of declaring war on the United Kingdom.

in order to get her inside a United

large as lighthouse lenses. A Nad Ulster will come in. She may exercise her right of with drawal under Article XII. She may kick up her heels and say she ne'er will be placated. But she ne'er will be placated. But she ne'er will ultimately come into Irtland, as sure as the sun will rise over to drag over a child's copybook, and with vivid staccato pencil, driven to with vivid staccato pencil, driven to sure as the sun will rise over the british Government—for, to the cland and percentence of the little man was to drag over a child's copybook, and with vivid staccato pencil, driven to the british Government—for, to the cland as the sure as the sun will rise over the vivid staccato pencil, driven to the british Government—for, the british gradement of the british gradement as the sun will the british Government—for, the british gradement as the sun will the british grad

More trouble for the storm-tossed

It was explained to Lord Riddell that inasmuch as Canada's position

WHY ULSTER WILL COME IN And Ulster will come in. She

