

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

VOLUME XLIII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1921

2253

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH "IRISH EYES"

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus
THRILLING ESCAPES

In this column, I have previously described some of the extraordinary escapes made by Irish Republican prisoners from the internment camps. All of them were extraordinary—but every succeeding escape is more thrilling than the one gone before. Of all the remarkable escapes, the most remarkable, undoubtedly, was the recent escape of three Irish Republicans, Michael Carolan, of Belfast, a national teacher and Sinn Fein candidate at the recent election; Peadar Bracken of Tullamore, a young married man, and Patrick Traynor, a Dublin boy. It was from the Curragh of Kildare internment that they escaped.

About a hundred men had previously escaped in the great gold delivery of some months ago. As a result, they apparently saw to it that things were made doubly secure for the prisoners who remained. Even so, a new plan of escape was made—and, unfortunately discovered by the authorities. Twelve men who were known to be leaders of the twelve hundred confined in the camp were collected and for still safer keeping, put in "The Cage." The Cage was constructed especially for them, of corrugated iron, and placed at the corner of the camp farthest removed from the main road. Moreover, this Cage or hut, was cut off from the main camp by a wall of corrugated iron ten feet high. So completely were the men and the Cage cut off from the remainder that they had not seen one of the others for three months.

In the space between the Cage and the rest of the camp was erected a block house, on top of which two armed British sentries were always posted—while beneath were five others, to relieve or assist the sentries on top, in case any suspicious movements were noticed among the men in the Cage. In addition to this, the large space between the Cage and the rest of the camp was strewn with barbed wire entanglements. To make assurance doubly sure, a new British Commandant was appointed to the camp, a Colonel of the Royal Engineers. He employed his engineering skill to make, as he conceived it, the camp additionally secure as a prison. The labours of the Commandant's engineering staff were directed to strengthening the wire entanglements around the Cage. For two days the prisoners had been working at the task of making a new exit from the cage proper. This they accomplished by removing one of the corrugated plates from the latrine.

On Friday night the occupants of the Cage were locked up as usual by the British officer in charge. A couple of hours afterwards four effected an exit from the Cage in the open air in the manner indicated. They then began to crawl through the ground on their stomachs. There was a strong light but they remained for a distance of a few yards in the shadow cast by the corrugated iron wall. After crawling for a few yards, they had to cross in the full light a space of about three yards on which grass was growing to a height of about a foot. Having successfully accomplished this part of the perilous journey without attracting the attention of the sentries, they came to the first of the wire entanglements erected amongst the high grass. To one of the four daring spirits was entrusted the task of cutting a passage through the wires. This he did, working at about ten yards from the sentries. The process of crawling was then resumed, and now their progress took them directly towards the block house of the sentries and parallel with a strip known as "The Death Trap," a space brightly lighted and within view of two sentry block houses. The sentries had orders to shoot at sight internees seen in "The Death Trap." Those who might be found among the wire entanglements were to be challenged. When they reached the next wire entanglements they were directly under the sentries but shaded from their view by the shadow cast by the block house. Here they lay with their heads even on the ground while one of the four worked away at the wire cutting. Three-quarters of an hour this task occupied. In the meantime they heard the sentries calling their posts every quarter of an hour. "All's Well." It was a calm and starry night, but again a passage was cut through the wires without attracting attention. The little party moved towards the open gate. On their way they had to pass by the door of the sentries' blockhouse, and beneath its window. They crawled safely past and went through the gateway.

They were now, having left the cut wires about ten yards, behind them, in a large open piece of ground used by the British troops at the Curragh as a place of exer-

cise. Through this they ran for a space, and were again compelled to halt when they encountered another wire entanglement. This obstacle was successfully overcome, and the party found themselves on a road outside the camp. Three of them only, however, reached this point. His companions missed the fourth while they were in the ground mentioned. Yet they were far from safe, for the ground they now had to pass over was constantly swept by searchlights. Fortunately, it was a starry night, which made the searchlight of less value, and they got out of range without discovery—wandered all night, until at seven in the morning, after tramping about twenty miles in various directions, they found themselves about nine miles from camp—welcomed by the people to freedom.

MILITARY GENIUS IN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Some English correspondents, who are taking advantage of the truce to inspect the scene of war in Ireland, are sending to London reports of the manner and extent of the operations conducted by the Republicans, which are more than mildly amazing the editors and the readers of London papers. One of them tells how, in a trip that he took through a typical area, he found hardly a road that had not been rendered useless for military purposes. Bridges so far destroyed as to be available for only one foot passenger at a time; trenches dug across the road, enormous trees felled so as completely to block the highway, great rocks and boulders rolled down from the mountain side and positioned so as to make a way impossible for lorries or any horse-drawn or motor vehicle. The task of coping with this sort of operations by the military is unenviable. The risk of ambush to repair parties, and the immediate appearance of some fresh obstruction after one was disposed of, would make it well-nigh impossible.

There are some military geniuses in the Irish Republican Army to whom their enemies do not hesitate to pay a generous tribute. The task on which they have been engaged has produced apparently, men of rare military ability, whose natural intelligence and capacity have been discovered often enough fortuitously, by the force of circumstances.

There is told a story of one young Irishman, almost a youth, who with a band of not more than a hundred men, outwitted and outfought a force seven times as great, which had actually surrounded him and cut off every apparent means of retreat. It was a case in which nothing but supreme genius, natural ability and intrepid daring could have succeeded, in a feat which in most cases would have been replaced by a despairing surrender.

Another account is related of a small detachment of Irish Republican Army Volunteers who were resting in a private country house, in the belief that they were remote from any danger of surprise. Suddenly they were apprised by scouts that the place was surrounded by a superior force. With perfect calm their young commander assembled them and gave them briefly their instructions as to what he proposed to do, and appointed them to their stations. The surrounding force had to advance out of thick cover, and came into the open right up to the building which remained as still as the grave. Those inside held their fire until the attackers were almost up to the wall, with the result that the first outbreak of bullets from within took them so by surprise and was so devastating, that the attackers bolted back helter-skelter for cover. So effective was this initial success, that every man in the house ultimately got clear away, the last to leave being the young man in command.

SEUMAS MACMANUS
Of Donegal.

CATHOLIC BARON TO Emerge IN U. S. INDUSTRY

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, Nov. 28.—Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., one of the few Catholics in Ireland who can trace his title of nobility back through centuries, and a chamberlain of the Papal household, is about to transfer some of his activities to America.

He intends to take up the cultivation of sugar beets in Wyoming. Since ceasing to be a member of the British parliament in 1918, after having held a seat for over thirty years during a great part of which he was chief whip to the Irish parliamentary party, Sir Thomas has increased his industrial activities and now occupies a leading position in Irish railway and banking enterprises.

His Baronetcy dates back to the 17th century. His mother was a granddaughter to Henry Grattan, the Irish patriot and orator whose name is associated with the Irish parliament of 1782-1800. Sir Thomas has been a Papal chamber-

lain for twenty years, has traveled extensively, written much and is especially interested in Irish folklore and antiquities.

ULSTER

Manchester Guardian, Nov. 18

This article from the Manchester Guardian was set up before the great news of the Irish settlement was received. As indicating the trend of English opinion that led to the treaty we let it stand.—E. C. R.

After Sinn Fein the Covenanters: Mr. Lloyd George and the Cabinet are now in the throes of their second crucial engagement. The ground of contention is different and the relations of the parties to it are different, but it is almost as difficult and may prove hardly less obstinate. It is in some ways more painful, because in this case we are contending not with men who profess hostility but with those who, with good reason, claim to be our friends. Their grievance is that we are, in their view, casting them off, that instead of defending them we are sacrificing them to those whom they describe as their "hereditary enemies," that we are actually seeking to place them and their vital interests in the hands of these enemies, to deprive them of the security which no longer ago than at the beginning of the present year we had guaranteed to them under the Government of Ireland Act, and not only to deprive them of this security in Ireland, but virtually to cut them off from their constitutional position as citizens of the United Kingdom. The fundamental error of the Covenanters' case is that it assumes the perpetuity of strife, the impossibility of any permanent reconciliation between the warring elements of Irish life. The first word and the last word of the Government policy is that for all our sakes—for Ireland's, for Great Britain's, for the Empire's, for the sake of interests even wider than these—there has now to be peace. It is easily to be understood that Covenanting Ireland and even its leaders, living in their little world of struggle and resentments have not realized this—have not realized the great change which has come over the whole mind of Great Britain and of its governing men. It is hard for us, even here, to realize its full extent. It has been long preparing. It is part of the inevitable reaction against the violence of war, of a growing sense, which experience daily reinforces, of the futility of violence. Even while the Terror in Ireland was in full blast, all that was best in the mind of the country recoiled from its shameful excesses. People here are utterly weary of it, disgusted with its increasing viciousness of its folly and its futility. Under no circumstances can we write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

"We have found that the great bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

"I don't agree with those who write and talk on the theory that criminals are mentally deficient. The criminals may be deficient in the sense that they have not had the proper moral training. But they most certainly are not mentally deficient. They are, as a rule well "brained" but their intelligence never was given an opportunity to expand, to move along right courses.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment, a friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the whole country in grave difficulty and danger.

of the general interest of the country is to be brought to bear on Ulster. That would be to place Ulster in a privileged position indeed, a sort of position which mortal man can hardly claim. For it is from events that the pressure really comes, and the Government will not be merely justified in bringing their lesson home; it will be their duty to urge it with all possible insistence. If Ulster remains obstinate it will be merely the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peacefully, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and