

NO PROPOSAL TO USE COERCION AGAINST ULSTER

De Valera Explains Mr. O'Duffy's Speech in Armagh—Dail Eireann Reply to British Premier Made Public.

Armagh, Sept. 5.—While an automobile was leaving Armagh last night, for Newry after the meeting at which Michael Collins spoke, he was opened up by a crowd of whom was shot and wounded critically.

Will Use No Coercion.
Dublin, Sept. 5.—The attention of the Sinn Fein "publicity department" today was called to the address at Armagh yesterday of Mr. O'Duffy, chief Sinn Fein liaison officer for Ulster, in which he was quoted as advocating coercion of Ulster. It was asked whether O'Duffy's speech had the approval of the Dail Eireann.

Eamon De Valera, the Irish republican leader, and other Sinn Fein chiefs were consulted, after which the following statement was made public:
"The Dail Eireann does not propose to use coercion against Ulster. It is more than it proposes to submit to coercion itself. Mr. O'Duffy's statement refers to the defense of the national minority at Belfast, who last week were wantonly shot down by organized and directed Orange gangs, which were permitted to act for two days without interference from either local or British authorities. Coercion will not be applied by us to a disobedient minority, but it is not proposed that the minority should be permitted to use firearms with impunity against our people resident among them."

The Armagh Speeches.

Belfast, Sept. 5.—Interest in the speech at Armagh yesterday of Michael Collins, Sinn Fein minister of finance and commander-in-chief of the Irish republican army, has been completely swamped in Belfast by the remarkable declaration of the same meeting of Owen O'Duffy, chief Sinn Fein liaison officer for Ulster, who in private life was assistant town surveyor of Clones, county Monaghan. Speaking concerning the attitude of the Ulsterites towards southern Ireland, O'Duffy said the Sinn Fein would have to put on the screws. The Sinn Fein would have to tighten that screw, he declared, and if necessary would have to use lead against the Ulsterites. O'Duffy said he did not make that statement as a threat; he did not want to threaten them at all, but he had said that these people must be allowed to stand in the way of the march of a nation. The Ulster question he asserted, would settle itself in a month's time without the shedding of a drop of blood if the crown forces cleared out of Ulster.

If they were for Ireland, the Sinn Fein would extend the hand of welcome as it has done in the past but if they decided they were against England and against their fellow countrymen, the Sinn Feiners, he asserted, would have to take suitable action along the lines he had indicated.

London, Sept. 4.—The Dail Eireann's reply to the British prime minister, signed Eamon De Valera, which was made public in London and Dublin simultaneously today, had been preceded in the British and Irish press by a number of apparently inspired statements that it would create a very grave situation.

Perusal of the reply, however, affords little reason to fear the immediate breakdown of the negotiations unless the cabinet council meeting on Wednesday to consider it should decide to impose a time limit, within which Ireland must accept or reject the government proposals.

The reply shows that Mr. De Valera and the Dail Eireann have not receded in the slightest from the position formerly adopted. It emphasizes that the government proposals are not an invitation to enter into a free and willing partnership with the nations of the British commonwealth, but that on the contrary the conditions Mr. Lloyd George seeks to impose would divide Ireland into two artificial and mutually destructive states.

The most threatening feature of the situation still remains in the refusal of Ulster to yield the slightest point, and in persistence in this attitude, it is recognized there is real danger.

Text of Communication.

The text of the communication reads: "We, too, are convinced it is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed, and recognize the futility of a mere exchange of argumentative notes. I shall therefore refrain from commenting on the fallacious historical references in your last communication. The present is the reality with which we have to deal.
"The conditions of today are resultant of the past, accurately summing

it up and giving in simplest form the essential data of the problem. These data are:

"First, the people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as their fundamental and natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realize their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority, declared for independence and to set up a republic, and more than once have confirmed their choice.

"Second, Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbids separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious. Yet, on the theory of its validity, the British government and parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland, even to point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refused allegiance. The proposals your government submitted in the draft of July 20 are based, fundamentally, on the latter promises. We rejected these proposals and our rejection is irrevocable. They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Empire. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter into the guise of an under conditions which determine a status definitely inferior to that of these free states.

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are all guaranteed against domination of the major state, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive to the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British government.

"The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your government insists on viewing them from your standpoint and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union we read as dictating separation. Our interpretation of the fact of 'geographical proximity' is no less diametrically opposed. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation, and as proof are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the judge. You refuse and threaten to give effect to your standpoint. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course we can only resist as generations before us have resisted. Force will not solve the problem and it will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right.

"If you again resort to force, and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will confront our successors. The fact that for 700 years the problem has resisted solution by force is evidence and warning sufficient. It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship, not any false idealism, that prompts me and my colleagues. Threats of force must be set aside. They must be set aside from the beginning as well as during actual conduct of the negotiations.

"The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions save the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or overt, but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement. We have proposed the principle of government by consent of the governed, and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate and just, and can be used as the criterion for the details, as well as for the whole. That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle, insisted by the British and now the very life of the British Commonwealth should make it peculiarly acceptable to you.

"On this basis, and this only, we see hope of reconciling the considerations which must govern the attitude of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives and on this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries."

PICNIC PRIZES.

The drawing for the prizes at the Cathedral picnic was made at the palace on Friday night and the winners of the various prizes were as follows: Pass to the Imperial Theatre, won by ticket 234, M. Tannis, 31 City road; gentleman's pipe, won by ticket 55, B. McHale, Exmouth street; ladies' umbrella, won by ticket 788, Mr. Killorn; girls' season ticket for the Y. M. C. I., won by ticket 291, Miss Lena McConnell, 383 Haymarket square; cushion, won by J. Sullivan, 10 Charlotte street; child's dress, Mrs. A. Davidson, 143 Elliott row; five pounds of Orange Pekoe tea, won by Miss Grace Walsh, 22 Queen square.

An automobile accident occurred at the corner of Britain and Charlotte streets yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, when a taxicab, driven by Maurice Townsend, collided with a street car. The automobile was coming down Charlotte street and the street car along Britain. The taxi came off second best in the encounter, receiving considerable damage.

AMALGAMATION OF CITY ORPHANAGES IS CONSIDERED

The total amount raised by the recent garden party held in aid of the East St. John Protestant Orphanage in the orphanage grounds was the handsome sum of \$620.13. Reports of the success of the garden party were given at the regular meeting of the board of directors held last week in the Britain street home with D. C. Clark, the president, in the chair. The gross receipts of the garden party amounted to \$856.63 and expenses were \$236.50. A resolution of thanks for assistance and co-operation in the garden party was extended to the ladies of the Protestant churches of West St. John.

The members of the fraternal societies of West St. John, St. Mary's Band and the Martello Band and to other generous friends. The question of amalgamation with the Provincial Memorial Home for Children was considered but further action was deferred. It was suggested that a tea and sale of the work done by the children in the Britain street home might be held at a later date in order to give the general public some knowledge of what excellent work the children have been accomplishing.

Deskman Thomas, of the central police station, who was acting in the police court in the place of Sergeant Hastings, while the latter was on his holidays, has resumed his duties in the guard room. Plain-clothesman Bettie, who was acting night desk-man has returned to duty.

CHAPLIN SCORES ONCE AGAIN AT UNIQUE THEATRE

Charlie Chaplin, the most famous of screen comedians, appeared at the Unique yesterday in his new film, "The Kid," widely advertised as six reels of joy. "Six reels of joy" tells but half of it, for while the comedian has never been so mirth-provoking in any previous production, the story which is unfolded contains more real heart throbs than many a picture that has built up reputations for emotional actors. Charlie is himself, but he has injected himself into a story of heart interest that has seldom been equalled. Notwithstanding the many counter-attractions now in the

city, the Unique Theatre was packed to capacity, which goes to show that the popular Charlie is a big favorite with the patrons of this theatre. The Kid was shown in the city some time ago, and no doubt many did not have the opportunity of seeing it. If one loves comedy, and if you enjoy being held enthralled in the grip of pathos, there is a treat awaiting you. So don't miss it.

MUSICIANS' UNION

The Musicians' Union held its first meeting of the season in Trades and Labor Hall on Sunday morning with the president, M. C. Ewing, in the chair. The union, which is affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, was formed two years ago and has 115 members, practically all the musicians employed

at local theatres. One member of the union said last night that since its incorporation it had done more to improve the quality of music than anything before in the history of the city. He said that there was the best possible feeling between the musicians and the theatre managers. There was no disposition to strike and there had been no attempt to cut wages or to cut men off the roll.

His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc and Rev. W. M. Duke will leave this evening for Prince Albert, Sask., to attend the consecration of Rev. J. H. Prud'homme as bishop of Prince Albert. Bishop LeBlanc and Father Duke will stop at St. Anne De Beaupre, where on Thursday morning the former will celebrate pontifical high mass in connection with the pilgrimage from New Brunswick.



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CAKE BAKING WITH CARNATION MILK

Carnation Milk may be substituted for fresh milk in any cake recipe by cutting down the quantity of shortening about half, and using two tablespoons more liquid than recipe calls for. Use 1-3 Carnation Milk to 3/4 water and mix together thoroughly before stirring into cake.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

1 cup butter, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 8 tablespoons Carnation Milk, 6 tablespoons water, 3 eggs, 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup tea-spoonful baking powder, Cream the butter and sugar. Add sifted Carnation Milk and water. Drop in eggs and beat thoroughly. Add sifted flour and baking powder. Bake in moderate oven. Use plain filling between layers, and cover top with icing.

CARNATION MUFFINS

8 cups of flour, 3/4 teaspoonful salt, 8 tablespoons baking powder, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 egg, Carnation Milk. Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder, and sugar. Add the beaten egg, and enough Carnation Milk diluted equally with water to make a rather stiff batter. Pour into greased muffin tin, and bake in a quick oven.

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF IS OGING TO START IN BUSINESS ON LESS THAN A SHOE-STRING

-By "BUD" FISHER

