

able to take the city, and scared of their lives, made agreement to give civil, religious and equal liberty to the Irish Catholics with their protestant Compatriots, after the high justices pledging the English king thereto,—the English broke the treaty before the ink making it was well dry.

When in the act of renunciation, Jan. 22, 1783, the English parliament — alarmed because of the 100,000 Irish volunteers demanding local autonomy and a free Parliament for Ireland, — passed the measure, declaring that the legislative independence of Ireland should remain for ever unquestioned and unquestionable. But in November of the same year the volunteers being disbanded the English parliament retracted this measure, and took again to England the control of Ireland's affairs, stripping the Irish parliament of its legislative power.

In 1800, in the act of union the national debt of Ireland being £21,000,000 and the national debt of England being £450,000,000, it was declared that each of the contracting parties should assume the responsibility of its own national debt, because England's was greater out of all proportion. But, lo, in three years after England passed the act of Consolidation — putting the two national debts together thus making Ireland share with England the greater load.

Prior to 1914, in solemn agreement Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, Lloyd George et al promised to give the Irish nationalist party a Home Rule Bill for all Ireland, provided the nationalists support Asquith and the liberals in the pending general election. The nationalists helped the liberals to victory and power. A Home Rule Bill providing a parliament for all Ireland, none too good, was put

upon the statute book of England, kept there for six years—then before application, it was nullified by a bastard municipal sort of a parliament for Ireland, intended to walk upon two shrivelled limbs, and thwart the aspirations of the Irish people by dividing them. This is Lloyd George's offspring.

When the great world war broke out, England assumed control in Egypt, promising the Khedive, it was for Egypt's protection against Turkey, and was only for the period of the war, after which Egypt should be independent. But, the war over, England holds on, shoots down the Egyptians when they ask for independence and her withdrawal. England has interests now in Egypt. She always has interests to protect. England stays in every country on whose soil she puts her foot. She is the beast of the forest. Note the bull dog, what it has, it holds.

When, England wanted men and money to carry on in the world-war, she was not out for more territory, or indemnities, oh no but to promote world peace, and bring or secure self-determination for little nations and weak races; with President Wilson, her statesmen (craftsmen rather), she affirmed government should obtain only with the consent of the governed. Now as England was the controlling figure in the councils of the Big Four, we say, lo, how she has assessed the defeated nations! what territory she has taken to herself! And what has she implemented her pledges, given before the world, on behalf of small nations, and weak races? True she divided the enemy countries, mechanically enough, with evidently a strong-never-to-be-forgotten self-interest. Her old trick—*Divide et Impera*.

Where is Ireland in the adjustments on behalf of weak nations? England,