

IRELAND MUST NEVER BE CUT FROM BRITAIN

'Great Britain Holds Her God Placed Her There and There She Shall Remain.'

(Continued from page 1)
figures will illustrate some of the ways in which she indirectly receives back much more than she contributed for imperial purposes. The plea of over-taxation is therefore groundless, and the day on which Great Britain would be a day of disaster and financial ruin.

The Plea of Oppression

Sinn Fein also declares that Ireland is denied any real voice in her own affairs. If parliamentary representation be a test, how does she stand? Ireland, with a population, let it be remembered roughly equal to that of Great Britain, sends 100 representatives to the British Legislature, while Scotland sends only 75. Ireland's representatives are elected on a basis of one to every 40,000 of the people, whereas the representatives from England or Scotland are elected on a basis of one to every 75,000 of the people. Thus the vote of one Irishman is almost equal to the vote of two Englishmen or Scotchmen, and the Irish vote has often been the controlling influence in the British Legislature.

In addition, the 32 counties of Ireland possess their own local councils, and again these counties are subdivided into districts, and by the same franchise district councilors are elected. All such are Irishmen, chosen by the people to carry on local government in each county, and to strike their own rates of taxation within their own borders. In twenty-seven of these counties all the county councils are composed of Roman Catholics. To every office in their gift, these men invariably appoint only people of their own creed. Yet they are the first to charge the Protestant people of Ulster with bigotry. This inconsistency in Ireland is completely disproved. Ireland has, indeed, the fullest voice in her own affairs.

Damages By Prisoners

It is also stated by certain self-complacent writers from America, who paid a flying visit to Ireland, that men and women are being brutally treated in Irish prisons. Let me point out that in passing through the courts, and in the various offices of a minor character, the various law courts in Ireland desired only to blind hawk for easy, ready money, and to refrain from reasonable practices. On agreement, the prisoners were at once discharged. On the other hand, if they refused to give such an undertaking, the alternative was a short term of imprisonment. Sinn Fein agitators, in order to pose as martyrs before the Irish people and their great American friends, refused to enter into recognizances and therefore elected to go to prison. When in prison they refused to eat good, wholesome food, and proceeded to abuse the jailers and to damage the buildings. In Belfast they destroyed a whole wing of the prison, property valued at \$10,000. On the complaint of the warden and the American envoy, a government commission presided over by a distinguished judge, was set up to investigate the charges of abuse. The complainants refused to appear and make good their case, and the commission found the charges to be entirely groundless.

Pillage the Land

On the other hand, can any government arrogate its functions to the extent of tolerating the following state of affairs now a-days rampant throughout the south and west of Ireland? Sinn Fein with blackened faces approach the dwelling houses of peaceable, law-abiding people, Catholic and Protestant alike. On the door being opened a revolver is pointed at the occupier. The marauders shout, "Hands up, and the house is thoroughly searched for arms, medicines and military articles and civilians have been brutally murdered in the discharge of their duty, and the criminals have gone unpunished, as no one will come forward to give evidence against them. For other offences against the law it is practically impossible to obtain a conviction, the boards of magistrates in the district districts being notoriously Sinn Fein in their sympathies. Even if the magistrates desired, they were not convinced through terror of reprisals. Because of this the government has been obliged to certain disaffected areas, to set up special courts over which preside two paid magistrates who possess no local interests and who can, therefore, discharge the duties of the law without fear. In the higher courts where trial by jury obtains, jurors have been afraid or unwilling to convict in the face of the clearest evidence, and therefore in such areas, trial by jury has been temporarily suspended. The following illustrates the state of matters in the south and west:

A few months ago sixteen young Methodist soldiers were peacefully entering the Methodist church in Fynewry, County Cork, for purposes of worship. They carried their rifles, lest

in their absence from barracks they should be stolen, but they carried no ammunition whatsoever. Suddenly they were attacked by a party of armed Sinn Feiners, who tossed unexploded one of them in the doorway and wounded others. The ruffians made their escape in automobiles standing ready, and from that day to this not one of them has been arrested.

Plea of Depopulation

A favorite topic with Sinn Fein is that of the depopulation of Ireland, which they ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain. They conveniently ignore the fact that at the time of the Act of Union in 1800 the population of Ireland was 4,000,000, and that in less than forty years, under the Act of Union, the population increased to 8,000,000. The Union, therefore, cannot be the cause of depopulation.

Factors of Depopulation.

The factors of depopulation are the devastating famine of 1846. The potato was the staple food of the people, and exhaustion of the soil through lack of fertilizers, destroyed the crop for two disastrous years. In the overcrowded agricultural districts, the consequences of old and defective land economics and violated laws of nature. Even today it is the work of the State to conserve the soil by proper apportionment of the people to the soil and the soil to the people, and by the general development of agriculture, fishing and railways, to make impossible any repetition of that tragedy.

The inability of Ireland to compete with the vast volume of agricultural imports which, with open markets, began to pour in from overseas, caused many to seek brighter prospects across the ocean, and the wide opportunities offered by the opening up of new lands in America and the North drew multitudes of Irish people from their country. These causes, so far as they belong to defective land laws, economic conditions and the social framework, have long been the aim of legislation to remove.

British Parliament Works.

In order to redress the grievances from which Ireland tenants suffered, owing to defective systems of land tenure, the British Parliament has advanced \$750,000,000 at 2 1/4 per cent. interest in order that the farmers might purchase their holdings. This low rate of interest wipes out the principal and interest in seventy years, so that after that time there is nothing further to pay. Three-fourths of the whole country is now so purchased and belongs to the peasant occupiers. There is no land system in Europe to compare with this. Scotland and England would gladly possess it.

The British Government has loaned through the district councils of Ireland for the building of laborer's cottages, the sum of \$25,000,000 at 2 1/2 per cent. interest. Between \$5,000 and \$8,000 of these cottages are now built. They are neat, four-roomed dwellings, built of stone, with slated roofs and with from half an acre to an acre of land attached. They are let to the laborer at the nominal rent of from 30 to 36 cents weekly. These weekly payments will at the end of fifty years clear off the entire liability to the British government. The cottages will then be the property of the district councils, to be held in trust by them for the laborers. The money derivable from the rents will then go to the relief of the rates in which the cottages are included. Is there any country today which can furnish evidence of greater beneficence to the workers on its soil? Neither England nor Scotland possesses a more like this.

Not Hindering Ireland.

It is charged by Sinn Fein that Great Britain has prevented or retarded the development of Ireland. The facts I have given are part of the reply to this. In addition, the British government annually spends \$1,250,000 for the development of what are known as the "backland" districts of the west of Ireland. This money is distributed by the congested district board, consisting of official representatives of the government, local representatives, together with two Roman Catholic bishops and several Roman Catholic priests. Harbors have been built free of cost and curing stations erected for the fishery, while experts have been brought from Scotland to teach the Irish how to fish profitably their own seas. Light railways have been built to carry the produce of land and sea to the proper markets, and from the west coast of Ireland can now reach the London markets in twenty-four hours. Ireland is no poverty-stricken land. Before the war the Irish people had on deposit in the Irish banks a sum of \$350,000,000. Today, after five years this sum is increased to the amazing amount of \$700,000,000. A large proportion of this presumably belongs to the Sinn Feiners of Ireland. There is, therefore, no necessity to go outside of the country for money if the Sinn Feiners are really desirous of promoting industries. If further testimony is needed as to the prosperity of Ireland the words of the late Mr. John Redmond, spoken July 1, 1916, will suffice.

Not Hindering Ireland.

"Today the people, broadly speaking own the soil; today the laborers live in decent habitations; today there is absolute freedom in local government and local taxation of the country; today we have the widest parliamentary and municipal franchise. The congested districts, the scene of some of the most fearful horrors of the old famine days, are being transformed. The farms have been enlarged, decent dwellings have been provided, and a new spirit of hope and independence is today among the people. In fact, legislation has been passed facilitating the housing of the working classes—a piece of legislation far in advance of anything obtained for the poor dwellers of England. We have a system of old age pensions in Ireland whereby every old man and woman over 70

is relieved from the work house and is enabled their last days in comparative comfort."

Plea of Self-Determination.

It is claimed by Sinn Fein that Ireland is a nation, and as a nation possesses the right to secede from Great Britain and set up an independent government. Emphatically deny this claim and all Irish history is against it. Father McDonald, professor of Theology, of Maynooth, the great training college for the priesthood in Ireland, deals with the claim. The works of Dr. McManis may surely be expected to have weight with Sinn Fein.

In his recent book, "Some Ethical Questions of Peace and War," he declares that Ireland has the rights of a separate nation, and he plainly declares what all history makes evident, that she never was a nation. "If nationality be for her by Henry II. Two centuries later, in 1595, in the reign of Richard II, the chiefs reaffirmed their submission, but in the reign of Henry VIII, the allegiance of Ireland to England was emphatically confirmed by a parliament which met in Dublin on June 12th, 1641, and which formally recognized Henry as King of Ireland.

Coming to the reign of Charles I., Catholic confederates met in Kesh on October 24, 1642. This was an assembly representing Roman Catholic Ireland, and one of its decrees was to the effect that "All the inhabitants of the island and each of them shall be most faithful to our sovereign the King and his heirs, and lawful successors." Fifty years after in the reign of James II, the Parliament convened in Dublin in 1689, and presided over by the King in person, recognized him not only as King of England, but as sovereign of Ireland.

What is Self-Determination?

Still it is asserted in the face of these facts that a nation possesses the right to what is called self-determination. There is much confusion of thought regarding this phrase, as if it implies that any community forming part of a larger one by its own will may break away and set up an independent government. Dr. McDonald has a good deal to say regarding this. He points out that a country cannot be admitted unless no injury is to be done to the country as a whole.

Ireland is and has been for many centuries a part of the United Kingdom. It is not a nation, and it is not a people. It is only within comparatively recent years that humanitarian principles have begun to urge to come to their own aid, peoples in the older days among all nations the strong hand was an argument freely employed. Whatever the wrongs Ireland she was to be responsible for, and she was to be held responsible to the world for her share of the wrongs. Let it be remembered that Protestants in Ireland suffered from oppressive legislation and that Presbyterians united with Roman Catholics to oppose harassing evils. But the living fact today is that the descendants of those Presbyterians are among the staunchest defenders of the Union which Sinn Fein seeks to dismember.

An Illustration

"When we came to seek for the explanation of Ireland's troubles, we are brought face to face with obvious facts. In those regions in which the Roman Catholic Church is dominant, the authority of the State, the priesthood over their people is often used in ways frustrating or retarding legitimate trade and industry. This is a well-known fact in the southern provinces where Protestants, who throughout Ireland are the pioneers of industry, come under their ban. The following case will illustrate many others which could be given.

Some Ethical Questions of Peace and War.

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MARRIED.

ANDREW BARNES—At Trinity church at 8 p.m., on Saturday, Oct. 16th, by Rev. D. H. Lovell, Dorothy Barnes to John Watson, Andrew, both of this city.

DIED.

MURRAY—In this city on October 16th, George Murray, aged 57 years of age. Funeral today (Tuesday) from the late residence, 206 Sydney street at 2:30 o'clock.

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"Until the day breaks And the shadows flee away"

Navy League—What—Another Campaign?

We think we hear your exclamation. You want to forget the war and all its aftermath. We are with you in your desire to forget—but we must not, in forgetfulness, bury the solemn obligations undertaken in the days of sacrifice.

Canadians have bounden duties to those who must bear a burden until the "graves are opened and the sea gives up its dead"—who must forever carry the memory of sons and husbands and fathers who went down to the sea in ships and never returned.

Navy League—What—Another Campaign?

Yes, another campaign. A campaign from which the Navy League does not flinch; but on the contrary is proud to bring before the people—because it is the people's trustee.

The obligation to provide for our merchant sailors' dependents was undertaken by the people during the war, and must be maintained by them, until the need for it is no more.

After this year, however, the League expects to cease asking for funds for the relief of the Canadian dependents of Merchant Sailors who were killed on active service. With the Trust Funds now in hand, together with the sum set aside in the Budget, to be raised by public subscription this week, it should be possible to establish an endowment, the income from which will be sufficient to provide these dependents with a pension equal to that granted to the dependents of Naval men killed on active service.

As many of these dependents are young children, the endowment must continue for a number of years, until the children become self-supporting.

Navy League—What—Another Campaign?

Yes, another campaign. Is it nothing to you? Maybe not; but there are wives and mothers and children praying anxiously this week, knowing that upon the results of the campaign must depend their sustenance for many years.

Navy League—What—Another Campaign?

Yes, another campaign. The people accepted this responsibility during the war. The people must live up to it now. Give generously when you are called upon.

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA
SAILORS' WEEK CAMPAIGN
October 18—23 Dominion Objective, \$760,000

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J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.

VIENNA LADIES SMART DRESSES EVEN IN MISE

Social Conditions at Vienna Are Appalling But So Goes on.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic, Inc.)
By LEON SCHALLT.
Vienna, Oct. 18.—Although able social conditions and hunger forced thousands of Viennese literally to sell themselves for bread, the wealthy classes are equating fortunes on clothes in order to maintain their reputation as "smart dressers."

Recently a "fashion week" was held here and an immense variety of latest evening dresses of gold and silver brocade were shown. The included the red, blue, green, black, gray, yellow, black and white. Some beautifully finished crepe Liberty, velour and chiffon were decorated with fur and ermine. Cloaks are fashionable and being made in the red, gray and blue. The new fashion is mono shape. Short sleeves and deep décolleté at the back are in vogue. A large display of hats, many of velvet, in black, gray and blue, are being worn. Huge sums are being spent for things by the wealthy, often in order to escape the new baron aristocracy, but the masses walk in rags.

Glad Rags And—

Vienna these days may truly be said to be a city of glad rags—just rags. The only medium in which it seems to be over-ridden. The people who can afford to wear beautiful clothes—the Viennese were ways well dressed—and those who can't must choose between a rags and any old thing. A "rags" movement has been initiated among the new poor; government officials, teachers, painters, musicians, the middle class, are enrolling as members of the "Rags" and bearing the ridiculous press.

In consequence of the miserable social conditions, the position of men has never been so bad in the city as now, many girls who are merely children being sent on the streets. Many women out of hunger sell themselves for a meal, the evil has pervaded also the school. "Trotter" classes are being formed to help the poor to earn sufficient by a decent profession to make even a scanty living.

Blood Transfusion.

Several cases of blood transfusion have caused some talk in the city. A rich woman who had tried a difficult operation was given a transfusion of half a tube of blood from a poor girl expecting a child of the same hospital. The girl, who received an insignificant reward, had caused the doctors of having drawn her and drawn her blood again and again.

A greater sensation has been caused by an alleged discovery by Professor Stenhouse, who conducted a certain operation, old and middle-aged people can regain part of their youthful strength and energy, and prevent the ailments of old age. In several cases, one middle-aged and old man. The Professor has also experimented with a new method of transfusion. On publication of his theory, he received thousands of letters but he complains of not having means at his disposal, no proper laboratory, no servants and no assistants; experiments, and he hopes that a more prosperous country such as America, his labors may be continued and profit by.

The Theatrical Life.

Theatrical life in Vienna has suffered much by the war, except occasional strikes of actors, actors and musicians and the impossibility of performing plays with large and elaborate mounting, as owing to immense prices of costumes, and the necessity of having a large staff of actors, the theatre has been forced to raise the very high sums necessary. Naturally the prices of actors' "risen accordingly. For the "Lazarus" melodious and very successful opera "The Blue Mazur," half a million kronen (nominally \$100,000) was spent. A large number of operatic and musical comedy stars are running with titles such as "Queen of the Air," "Little Dutchman," "Love's Intoxication," "Love's First Sight," "Love on the Run," "Miss Teck," etc. According to Kusanoff pattern attempts have been made to socialize a theatre, with what success remains to be seen.

Actress Suicides.

A sad event was the suicide of Kutschera, one of Vienna's most popular young actresses, who played in the "Lazarus" opera. She was a wealthy young man, who promised to marry her, but killed her and married another actress at the same time. Strangely enough, she was invited to her rival's wedding, and broke down afterwards, threw herself from the fifth floor window. She left a letter to her parents saying that she felt it impossible to bear the burden of his any longer.

Since the war, the marriage has risen immensely in spite of economic difficulties; but so also the divorce rate. The new Socialism rendered it possible for Catholics divorced persons to remarry, which is forbidden by the Church. Thousands of Austrian Catholics have availed themselves of the opportunity, among them a member of the Hapsburg dynasty, a secret of state, and son of the late. The clergy are furious at this, and the Christian Socialists protest that the country is going to the dogs through utter demoralization.

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