

to English labor and English shipping. I have known an Irish railway having been built up to a coal mine, and when the work of development should have begun English capitalists purchased the mine and kept it closed.

Q. Are there any minerals or other valuable deposits in Ireland?

A. Yes; Copper, lead, Iron, silver and gold, marble, granite, slate and unrivaled clays for pottery and tiles.

Q. Are these developed?

A. Not at all, as the policy of England is to keep the National Resources untapped and so retard the establishment of Industries. Only granite is exported and that to pave the streets of England's cities.

Q. Any water-power in Ireland?

A. The rivers and water sheds in Ireland afford great possibilities in this respect. Not long ago, Lord Northcliffe declared Ireland possessed enough water power to run all machinery operating in the British Isles. And his lordship said that it is a shame that England did not develop for use a power so abundantly supplied by nature.

Q. Is Ireland a nice country?

A. For charm and beauty the natural scenery of Ireland is unrivalled; its verdure excels. Nature has been lavish to this land in her gifts. Ireland has been named, "The Land of Flowers;" a gem in the ocean. I have heard an American tourist in Ireland exclaim: "Without doubt this is the most beautiful country in the world; all that it needs is to be under the "Stars and Stripes!"

Q. What of Ireland's coast-line, and harbours?

A. Ireland possesses a marvellous extent of coast line and numerous harbours, the finest in the world. Ire-

land has 160 harbours, 28 suitable for sea going vessels; 14 adapted for the largest liners and ocean going vessels. Until a decade or so ago, the harbour of Cork, (Queenstown) was capable of accomodating all of the British Navy at once. Galway Bay has been described as one of the finest natural harbours in Europe and a British Commission in 1913 reported that it was the makings of a great National Harbour.

Q. Are these harbours much used?

A. Not much since England only permits shipping betwext Ireland and England—controlling Ireland's trade you know. And all goods shipped out of Ireland must come by way of England, thus increasing the cost of transportation. While two or three thousand ships per day enter and clear from British or English ports, only a few vessels do so from the ports of Ireland. These carry exports to England, and Irish emigrants to foreign countries, including the United States. England hogs all, centralizes all under the purview of John Bull in England. England is the only nation that has coerced the man-power of one of her own dominions to emigrate to foreign lands. Failing to enslave the Irish she banishes them. I quote from the London Times of date 1863 which reads:

"The Celt goes to yield to the Saxon. The land of 160 harbours with its fertile soil; its noble rivers and beautiful lakes, with fertile mines and riches of every kind, is being cleared quietly for the interest and luxury of humanity."

And the Saturday Review—English—of same date, gloatingly says: "Silence reigns over the vast solitude of Ireland." England's philanthropic work in Ireland, eh?

Q. What is the population of Ireland?

A. 4,500,000.