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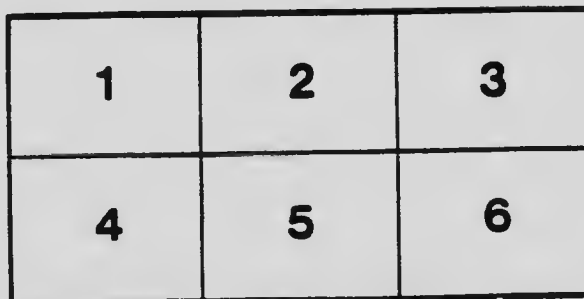
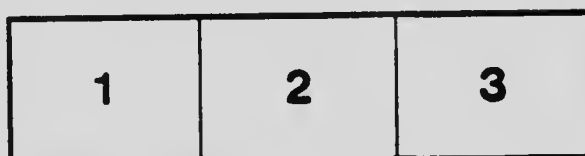
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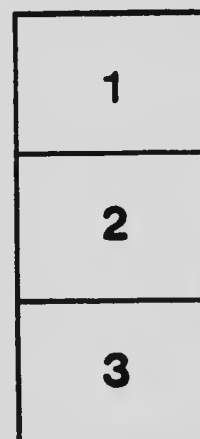
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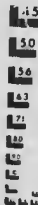
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SHORT CATECHISM
OF
The Seven Hundred and
Fifty Years War



By Dr. T. E. MacCoin

ISSUED BY
THE WINNIPEG BRANCH OF SELF-DETERMINATION
FOR IRELAND LEAGUE OF CANADA
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SHORT CATECHISM
OF THE
Seven Hundred and Fifty Years War

By *Dr. T. E. McEoin*

Question. Name the longest war in history?

Answer. The Seven Hundred and Fifty -years of war between England and Ireland.

Q. When did this war begin?

A. In A. D. 1169.

Q. Who were the kings reigning in England and in Ireland at that time?

A. Henry II. was king of England, and Roderick O'Connor was king of Ireland.

Q. Who, and what caused this war?

A. England, by interfering in Ireland's internal affairs.

Q. How would you characterize this war on part of England? on part of Ireland?

A. On England's part, a war of aggression; on Ireland's part a war of defence.

One Use of Religion In the War

Q. Did Henry II give any reason for this act of aggression of his?

A. Yes. Henry said he wanted to reform the Irish people religiously.

Q. Then Henry brought in Religion as an aid: Did Henry reform the Irish people religiously?

A. Henry tried to take away from the Irish people all their lands, allotting these among his court favorites and military Chiefs.

Q. Did Henry II produce any authority in the way of credentials investing him with the rights of a reformer?

A. Henry displayed a document before the clergy in synod assembled at Cashel, purporting to be a papal Bull entitling him to such action. This document has been regarded by learned men as false, fictitious and non-papal. At any rate, the Irish claim that neither Henry nor the pope had any basic right to do as Henry actually did in Ireland.

Q. Have any other English rulers, Statesmen, or politicians used religion as a cloak for their interfering in Irish internal affairs?

A. Yes, many of them.

Q. Name some of these?

A. Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, James I, Queen Anne, Oliver Cromwell, William III and we might add,

Edw. Carson Autocrat, and Lloyd George Weathercock.

Q. Did the Irish suffer on account of their religion?

A. Yes, the English banned the Catholic religion; they robbed and burned down the Irish Churches, they hunted the Irish priests for love, giving a bounty of \$10 for a priests' head. The priests when caught by order of English authority were beheaded, disembowled and quartered and the parts were exhibited in public places.

The Irish people were constrained to attend English Church services, and fined twelve shillings if they absented themselves for one Sunday. The Irish people were deprived of the right of education, the rights of property, and of citizenship if they did not accept the English religion. Moreover, the Irish people were constrained to accept the English religion in the English language, the Irish language being banned in its use to them. The English still seek to bann the Irish language.

Q. What religion did the English wish the Irish people to accept?

A. Henry VIII endeavored to impose on the Irish the Protestant religion and his pious daughter Elizabeth did likewise.

Q. Are there many Protestants in Ireland?

A. About one Millicn or one fourth of the whole is protestant in religion. There might have been many more but for the English religious teachers insisting upon giving their religion to the Irish people in the English language, which the Irish either hated or did not understand. Then too, certain Anglo-Irish teachers of the Belfast Coote type have been deemed unpatriotic, more disposed to make the Irish English in Character that to make them Christians, by which they succeeded well

in driving many open-minded protestants into the fold of the Catholic Church.

Q. Is England a protestant nation?

A. England can hardly be called a protestant nation. In politics and commercial affairs England has no religion other than allegiance to the God of Success. England allied herself with France Italy and Belgium against Protestant Germany in the late war. The English government maintains an Envoy at the Vatican in Rome, which France and Italy do not do; thus England acknowledges the temporal power of the pope. It is amusing how the Carsonites wink at this. But it is all in the game. England is a nation of traders. She is commercial first, last and always. Were it not for the British working men, England would be a soulless nation.

Q. Is this Anglo-Irish war a war of religion then?

A. By no means. But England uses religion as a camouflage for purposes of aiding her in exploiting Ireland.

Are Protestants and Catholics In the War

Q. Do Irish Protestants leave the whole fight against England to the Catholics, and take no part in the defense of their country against this imperious and unscrupulous foe?

A. The Catholics being more numerous, and upon the whole more opposed to England have suffered most and have borne the brunt of the battles. But many brave and noble minded protestanats have stood and do now stand with the Catholics in defense of their country; these believe more or less in Sinn Fein—which is an Irish phrase for Self-Reliance. In the past as well as now many Protestants have proved

Short Catechism of the Seven Hundred and Fifty Years War

themselves worthy patriots, and have served as military commanders, Organizers, Campaign writers, Spokesmen and Statesmen in the defense of their country.

Q. Name some of these?

A. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy William Smith O'Brien, Robert Emmet, Thos. Davis, John Mitchell, Henry Grattan, Charles Stewart Parnell, John MacNeill.

Q. Name some other Irish leaders who have taken part in the great war and distinguished themselves, though not patriots?

A. The O'Neills, Hugh, Shane and Roe, Patrick Sarsfield, Daniel O'Connell, Michael Davitt, Arthur Griffith, Roger Casement, James Connolly, Thomas Ashe, Thomas MacDonough, Pat. Pearse, T. D. Sullivan, F. Sheehy Sheffington, Laurence Ginnell, Thomas Kelly, Mayor and the present acting Mayor O'Neill of Dublin, Mayor Thos. MacCurtain of Cork, just recently murdered, Mayor O'Dogherty of Derry, President Eamon De Valera and Mayor T. MacSweeney.

Q. Name some leaders on the English side?

A. General Strongbow, the Earl of Essex, paramour of Queen Bess, Geo. Carew, a ruthless minister of the same Queen, Oliver Cromwell scourge of Satan, William of Orange, 'of pious memory,' William Pitt, English imperialist, Viscount French, famous in retreat, Edward Carson, autocrat, and Lloyd George Weathercock.

England's Methods in This War.

Q. Mention some of Englands methods of war for the conquest of Ireland, other than religious?

A. In general, Spoilation of the land, Deportation of the Irish from certain zones, Plantation of these zones by Anglo-Saxons, Confiscation of large areas for this purpose such as the notorious Six counties in Ulster; and in particular the use of fire, sword, artificially produced famines, and more recently the up-to-date use of tanks, machine guns and bombing planes, and defamiation of Irish Character.

Q. How has England treated prisoners of war and political prisoners?

A. In times past she beheaded, disembowled and quartered them; then exhibited the parts of the body in public places. More recently she hangs, shoots or imprisons them indefinitely, without trial or charge in many cases.

Q. How has England treated the Irish women and children during the war?

A. She has often been known to shoot them down indiscriminately, and without pity. She has quartered her soldiers upon them, to eat them out of house and place, and invade the chastity of the Irish women. She has driven women and children from their cabin homes, and has thus forced them to live upon wild fruits and wild vegetables and on asses' flesh; and the mothers dying of hunger have become food for their own children, the little ones having been known to feed upon the flesh of their own mother!

Q. Why have the civilized nations permitted England to engage in such a long, nefarious and atrocious war upon Ireland?

A. The nations have not known the Irish side of the war, nor the suffering of the Irish people. Reason obvious.

Q. Does England give any public reason for this long horrid war upon Ireland?

A. Yes, England tells the world, The Irish cannot govern themselves! England makes the nations believe that her work in Ireland is wholly philanthropic!

Q. Does England deal so with other nations and peoples over which she gains power?

A. Yes. Somewhat after the same manner she treats India, Egypt, colonies of peoples, of various nationalities in S. Africa, while Mesopotamia and contiguous peoples lately put under her shall doubtless soon feel the pressure of her heel. England says of these also: they cannot govern themselves!

Q. Does England class the Irish with the natives of these countries — India, Egypt and other states of Africa?

A. Yes, England says, like these, the Irish cannot govern themselves; a noted English Statesman, Lord Salisbury, designated the Irish Hottentots! And England's apology to the civilized world for her atrocious rule in Ireland is: The Irish cannot govern themselves.

Q. What reply do the Irish give to England?

A. The Irish say, we want no favours from a barbarous nation; loose us, and let us go; get out of our country!

Q. And what reply does England give in turn?

A. What we have we'll hold.

On The Outlook

Q. Has Ireland a war-slogan?

A. Yes.

Q. Give it to me?

A. No Surrender!

Q. What is the man-power of Ireland?

A. Ireland's population is 4,500,000 in Ireland, and 30,000,000 outside of Ireland. The dispersion, found mostly in the following countries: The United States, Central and South America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, parts of Asia and continental Europe. And no matter where the sons of Erin are cast, their heart beats true to Ireland.

Q. What is the population of the British Empire outside of Ireland?

A. 400,000,000.

Q. Does Ireland hope to win this long and bloody war against the British empire, and regain her nationhood?

A. Ireland never surrendered her nationhood. She has been often crushed, but never conquered. Today the soul of Ireland is unconquered and unconquerable. England's rule in Ireland has been atrocious, a failure and a farce.

Ireland's defense, has been tragic but glorious. The war for Ireland is now won. Victory belongs to Erin. England must withdraw her army of occupation. And the sooner the better.

On the side of England have been hypocrisy, misrepresentation, atrocious and satanic might. On the side of Ireland have been valour, heroism, truth and God-given right, — everything in fact, deemed noble and sacred among nations of uprightness and honor. Ireland wins!

"Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal Years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain; And dies among his worshippers."

Q. Watchman, what of the night?

A. The morning cometh, the shadows flee, night is gone! 'The woman that sat upon the sea-beast' (her navy); that marked and commanded the merchandise of the world; "The Mistress of the Seas" arrayed in purple and scarlet;

that sat upon many waters (peoples); And disported and played with Kings and Princess, — to, She now goes to doom!

"Babylon the Great is fallen, is fallen! Alleluia!"

He that rideth upon "the white horse," whose countenance is as the sun and from whose mouth goeth forth a sharp two-edged sword, — lo, He hath come: — To proclaim deliverance to the captives (in bonds and prison dungeons);

And recovering of sight to the blind (made blind by he: who darkened council by words);

To set at liberty them that are bruised (burdened and broken, in Ireland, India, Asia, Egypt, Africa).

Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!
The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth.

PART TWO

Q. Give some names by which Ireland has been known where the long war has been waged?

A. Hibernia, Scotia, Erin, Ireland.

Q. Where is Ireland situated?

A. Julius Caesar, said, Hibernia is an island west of Britain and is about half the size of Britain.

Q. Give a modern answer to my question?

A. Ireland is an island lying betwixt the devil and the deep blue sea?

Q. What is the size of this island?

A. 300 miles long and 170 miles wide.

Q. Give in square miles the size of England, Ireland and Scotland respectively?

A. Scotland has an area of 26,000 sq. miles, Ireland 32,500 sq. miles and England 58,000 square miles.

Q. Is Ireland a level or a mountainous country?

A. Ireland compared with England or Scotland is a level country.

Q. Name some of the rivers and lakes of Ireland?

A. Of rivers, The Shannon, Lee, Liffey, Boyne, Bann and Suir. Of lakes, Loughs Neagh, Erne and the beautiful lakes of Killarney.

Q. Characterize the soil of Ireland?

A. The soil of Ireland is very rich and productive, and is well adapted for agriculture and grazing purposes.

Q. What would you say of the climate of Ireland?

A. The climate is most salubrious, the grass is always green, and there is virtually no winter in the year.

Q. Do the people use fuel in Ireland?

A. Yes, and for this purpose they use turf mostly, there being large tracts of peat bog, and smaller areas distributed by Nature's hand throughout the land. This turf when cut, spread out and dried yields an abundance of very acceptable fuel to the people at a nominal cost.

Q. Is there any coal in Ireland and do the natives use it for fuel or manufacture?

A. Yes, there are large areas containing bituminous and anthracite coal beds?

Q. Are there coals mined and used by the Irish?

A. Not much. The English landowners in Ireland and the English capitalists control the natural resources of the island, and they manage to keep these mines closed so that the Irish people must buy English coal shipped in, paying good prices for it, including transportation—this gives employment

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 Northciffe 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.

Q. Why cannot a land so fertile, rich in resources, and of great possibilities support more than 4,500,000 souls?

A. In the long and tragic war of defense Ireland has maintained against England her population has suffered great reductions.

Q. Mention some of the serious reductions you refer to?

A. In the 16th century Sir Geo. Carew—Vice-Roy, so decimated the Irish—men, women and children, that in writing to Queen Elizabeth he said: "There remains little left for your majesty to rule over but carcasses and ashes."

In the Cromwellian execution a century later Dr. Smiles, a Scotch Protestant tells us, "men women and children wherever found were indiscriminately put to death." Lecky, another historian confirms this, saying, "The slaughter of Irishmen was looked upon as literally the slaughter of wild beasts."

Another historian estimates that the population at this time was reduced by two-thirds of the whole. In the Victorian period from 1846-51, by what has been designated an artificially created famine the population was reduced by 2,000,000 by forced emigration, starvation and Pestilence. Since seventy years ago Ireland's population has been reduced by half. Then it was nine millions, now it is four and a half millions.

Q. How do you account for this depopulation during these years?

A. Chiefly by the policy of the English land owners in Ireland, imposing rack rents upon the peasant class and pursuing a policy of pushing the tenant off the land so as to get the land for cattle ranges and game preserves. The number of cattle kept on the lands has been doubled, the

number of persons retained upon the land has been cut to half. Then too, the English government has given assisted and free emigration apparently to get the people out of Ireland; this, with restrictive and coercive laws has greatly aided in the emptying of the manhood from the island. Just recently Vice-Roy French has said, much of the trouble in Ireland is due to the fact that there are 200,000 young men in the land which normally should have emigrated. I presume the noble lord heaved a deep sigh of regret here because the young men did not offer themselves for slaughter in European Battlefields, for the purpose of destroying England's competitors for the world's markets, and incidentally destroying themselves.

Q. You mention an artificially produced famine in 1846-51. Explain?

A. A great scarcity was due to the failure of the potatoe-crops in Ireland and in other European countries at that time. All felt the pinch. But in Ireland, while it is well known the island produced ample food supplies for the inhabitants, England who controlled Ireland's trade encouraged Irish exports. And with English gold and English ships she delivered Irish products in England, South-America and other places. While Turkish and American relief ships were unloading corn in Irish ports, English ships were bearing away Ireland's food supplies. The Irish appealing to her for an embargo, she replied that she could not interfere with the laws of trade! More than a million Irish therefore died of starvation and another million emigrated to avoid death, many dying in transit from the land.

Q. What population might Ireland maintain if given a chance to govern

itself, develop its natural and national resources, use modern methods of industry and manufacture, and govern its own trade relations?

A. A conservative estimate by economists, affirms Ireland could maintain a population of from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000. Today England is engaged in clearing the land of men, that these may give place to beasts and birds!

Q. Did St. Patrick banish snakes from Ireland?

A. St. Patrick banished snakes from Ireland by founding schools and churches; thus laying foundations for education and christian culture. Hence Ireland has been designated.

"Land of pure women,
And of heroic men."

ON THE ENGLISH

Q. Characterize the English?

A. In comparison, the English as such are inferior to the Scotch and the Irish. By actual tests, the English are less in size, weight, strength and height.

The working classes living for generations in crowded apartments and tenements and working in sweat-shops, mills and factories under unsanitary conditions—manifest the evil results in both body and mind. The ruling and so-called wealthy classes—have inter-married and inter-bred, germanized and dissipated, and are taken by disease, hereditary and acquired, until their very appearance brands them as decadent.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, with a claim for knowing nationality by appearance, at a railway station one day approached a rather fine looking man saying, 'You are a German'? The man replied. Ya, ya, mister Bryan, Shak Hands, I am a Sherman. Mr. Bryan, going to another, said, 'You're a Scott.' Quick came the

answer. 'Ye ken a right,' Mr. Bryan, verra good, I am a Scott. Next Mr. Bryan approached a fair haired, quiet looking man sitting aside, and to him he said 'You're an Englishman,' whereupon the quiet looking man, who happened to be a Swede, rose in wrath and threateningly asserted, "I am no such Gott tam ting, I have had flu, and dat's what makes me look like h—ell."

Q. Some say the English are 'perfidious,' explain?

A. They are covenant-breakers.

Q. Give instances?

A. When they first came to British shores in marauding Hordes in 449, when they didn't own or possess a foot of land between their head and hades, they engaged with Vortigin, Prince of the Keltic tribe in Britain—called the Wohlas, as mercenary soldiers. For their services they were to receive and agreed to accept the island of Thanet. But lo, when the engagement ended they claimed Britain itself, and they drove the Wohlas, themselves, into the fastness of the hills called afterwards Wales, from the name Wolah. Here the Wohlas were pinned up by these Saxons, until subjected in the thirteenth century to the Saxon Crown. This first act of greed is an index of English national character since then.

In 1169-70 when the English invaded Ireland, to assist Dermot, the Irish profligate, and outlawed prince as mercenaries, Rod. O'Conor High King of Ireland made terms with Dermot, to the effect that the claim of Dermot would be granted, and the mercenaries from England should at once return home. But, lo, the English took Dermot's Kingdom, remained and claimed all Ireland—which, thank God, they haven't gotten yet. When in the treaty of Limerick, 1691, the English not

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,

it appears, can never merit other than the well and widely known opprobrium—'Perfidious Albion.'

THE IRISH.

Q. Is Ireland a nation?

A. The question is absurd?

Q. Can the Irish govern themselves?

A. The Irish governed themselves for three thousand years before the English invaded their country or essayed to govern Ireland. They had a strong central government at Tara for more than a thousand years. Here reigned 136 pagan and 6 Christian kings. After the seat of government was removed from Tara in 554 A. D. the nation retained its national character and prospered. Irish civilization stood highest among the nations of Europe right up till the English invasion. For legislation purposes, the Irish had their *cuirmtig* or clan assembly, and the "Daillar" representative legislative body for the Tuatha, and the Feis or national assembly for dealing with national affairs. Their kings were all elected to office and amenable to the people who enjoyed legislative powers in the *cuirmtig*.

The Irish people built up a system of jurisprudence well adapted to the national needs. The Irish people developed language and produced a literature which for importance and volume ranks second only to that of Greece. The Christian schools of Ireland were admired and celebrated throughout Europe. From England and from the continent came tens of thousands to the Irish schools, to be taught by British scholars. These taught in populous centres, founding schools and colleges, and were retained at King's courts. For 300 years i.e.

during the sixth and up until the ninth century—the period known as the dark ages—Ireland was commonly regarded as the 'light of Europe.'

During the ninth and tenth centuries Ireland like England, was harassed and plundered by the Danes and Norsemen—the Duvgalls and Fingalls. Through all these years the Irish maintained their nationhood contending with these marauders, till defeating them in the Battle of Clontarf—1014—they ejected them from the land.

The Irish, regard the English in the same light as they did the Danes—viz.—Invaders and plunderers. They refuse to surrender their nationhood to the English, and hope ere long to eject these also from their land. Thus in the illustrious history of the Irish people, the soul of the Irish nation unconquered and unconquerable stands forth in indisputable evidence of the eternal fitness of the Irish to govern themselves.

The Irish are not a people of greed and grab; they assimilated the original inhabitants of Ireland, Firbolgs and De Dannans. The Irish colonized Alba in 252 A.D. 503, and assimilating the Picts who dwelt there, gave Scotia or Scotland its dominant people—the Scots. They gave Scotland its language, laws traditions, institutes of government and the Christian religion. It ill becomes Scots, whose land is a conquered province of this enemy country, England, to speak against the Irish and take sides with England.

England through the years of attempted conquest of Ireland, has planted fully three fourths of the Island with Anglo-Saxons and mercenary soldiers, Germans, Dutch, etc. But the Irish have assimilated and absorbed practically all of these. Only in two counties Antrim and Down do Anglo-Saxons hold a modicum of English nationality.

This will soon be gone. The stronger race absorbs the weaker. By generosity and a great spirit of Catholicity the Irish without effort absorb the English. Had Ireland been given to greed and grab as England—her world influence—or authority would more than equal that of England. But the Irish like England she would be hated, and eventually doomed to destruction. Ireland prefers to give and not to take.

Q. Is that why Ireland is poor?

A. Though poor she is rich in all that flows from nature's hand—"rich in the Emerald wall that guards her Emerald land."

Q. What makes Ireland poor in some respects?

A. In brief, England's control, interference and restrictive laws.

Q. How does England restrict the Irish, give instances?

A. In 1663 (Chas. II.) The Cattle and navigation acts passed by England cut off Ireland's foreign trade and crippled her merchant marine. The mistress of the seas could not bear even a weak rival. Ireland's cattle trade with England was thus banned to aid the English Industry.

In 1698, (William III)—on petition, of the English woollen manufacturers had his parliament enact legislation prohibiting Irish woollen made goods from entering England, and as the navigation Act banned them from foreign trade, the Irish must keep their cattle and woollen goods at home.

The English said, the Irish might manufacture cotton goods. But the Irish made such success of the cotton Industry that the English Government put 25 per cent duty on exported cotton goods and also legislated, that only coarser cotton goods should be manufactured.

Still the linen manufacture was left to Ireland—but in the reign of Queen Anne the Irish enterprize and genius was over-come by the English putting a duty upon Irish linen goods, and bonusing the English and Scotch linen goods to boot! So much for English control and restrictions of Irish trade and Irish export. With slight modifications, England's control of Irish activities goes on.

Q. How do the Irish people act under all of these restrictions? And English penal laws?

A. The Irish, people for generations accustomed to walking abroad, and breathing freely of their native air, with head erect, shoulders up and chest extended,—do certainly object when England puts them in straight jackets, and lays heavy burdens upon their shoulders. They object certainly.

Then their grand old step-mother England determines they must have a spanking. And she sends over the channel an army equipped with hand grenades, tanks, machine guns and bombing planes. And she tells the world the Irish cannot govern themselves!

Q. But has not England granted huge sums of money from the Imperial purse to enable the peasants of Ireland to buy or lease their lands?

A. The Imperial government borrows monies from the Irish imperial bank—the custodian of the Irish people's money—pays the bank 2½%, hands the money to the retiring landlord who prefers investing the money in other securities—and the government charges the Irish peasant purchaser three and one quarter per cent for the money so borrowed and given the landlord. This interest, the purchasing peasant pays in addition to the principal—25 years rental—or what-

ever is agreed upon. In the transaction the land lord and the Imperial government stand boldly to gain. The Irish people pay abnormal interest and a good big principal in buying back the lands taken by force from their forefathers. England's philanthropy.

Q. But have not the British government set aside £77,000,000 to be expended in purchase of sites and in erecting four-room cottages for Irish labourers—and these labourers pay a nominal amount—equal to interest only—to the local district or country district Board acting for and on behalf of the government. So the labourers in Ireland at the expense of the Imperial ex-checker live in nice comfortable homes.

A. Yes, but with all the labourer pays he never owned and is never intended to own the nice cottage. He lives in the house as a vassal of the government, and pays the latter good interest for the money invested. Catch England give away anything for less than its worth.

Q. It is said, Ireland is indispensable to England, necessary to the safety of the Empire?

A. It is a pitiful plea for an empire of 400,000,000 population to say her safety would be imperiled if she permitted one little country of 4,500,000 to govern itself! Shame! Shame! If England were an upright nation she would'nt be afraid of other nations, much less afraid of Ireland.

The fact is, England keeps control of Ireland for the purpose of exploiting both the products of Irish labor and Irish labor itself. Why can't England be honest? Moreover England needs the man-power of Ireland, to fill her armies and her navy; and lead her on to greater conquest.

Q. Mention some Irishmen who have done distinguished service for Britain?

A. Wellington, Wolrely, White, Roberts and Kitchener, Huthinson, Jellicoe and Beatty.

Q. Why do so many distinguished Irishmen serve England, to strengthen an empire which keeps down their own nation?

A. Men of ambition and genius generally find expression some way and some where. England, the clever schemer, offers them title, place and price.

Q. What do you think of Britain's policy in this?

A. She notes the outstanding and ambitious men; she controls and uses them. In giving them a knighthood, she swears them to new allegiance unto the British Crown. Thus binding the great men to the chariot wheel of British monarchy. In making them peers she binds them doubly to her, and takes away both their individuality and even their name. The great men, believed by the masses to have been honored, have really been enslaved. They are pledged in fealty to an existing order, and are no longer free. This titling business is an invention of the devil. The masses pay dearly for it, and rising in their strength should abolish it.

ON THE OUT-LOOK

Q. Watchman, what of the night?

A. The night is far spent, the day is at hand. With a long and illustrious history behind the Irish nation, with her fearful tragic, and glorious resistance against an inveterate and all powerful foe, covering a period of seven hundred and fifty-years, a prophet may easily divine the future.

Ireland by a volunteer army of only 100,000 forced England to pass the act of Renunciation. Ireland by a small band of heroic patriots forced England's hand in the treaty of Limerick. Ireland under a popular movement led by Daniel O'Connell compelled England to give the Act of Emancipation thus restoring to the Irish people civil and religious liberty. Ireland in a popular agitation, known as the tythe war, forced England to give the act of disestablishment of the Church of Ascendancy in Ireland, thus driving the religious persecutor from the land as Patrick did the snakes from Ireland. Ireland through the Land League forced England to establish Land courts for judicial rents in Ireland; thus muzzling the English landlords, that they might not devour entirely the Irish tenantry. Ireland, through agitating and letting the light in upon the methods of these land-owners forced England to give measures of relief in the various Land-Purchase Acts. Ireland through the Nationalist movement compelled England to think seriously of restoring to the Irish people their national parliament, taken from them, in the words of the late Mr. Gladstone, by force, fraud and corruption. When Lloyd George Weathercock sought to withhold this measure of self-government embodied in a Bill and put upon the statute book of England, Ireland through Sinn Fein, the expressed genius of Arthur Griffith, and the mighty instrument of Eamon DeValera, forced the wily Welshman, to give to Ireland but a spectre of a parliament.

Thus we see England gives away nothing — nor does she return the goods stolen when detected.

Everything must be forced from England. England knows nothing but force, and is only amenable to force. Another wrench of the lion's tail, and Ireland shall be free.

The morning cometh. Lo, this is the day of God!

Q. Have the Irish people recently declared their desires in regard to Government.

A. Yes, in December 1918, at the last general British Elections balloted on the basis of adult suffrage, so that practically every man and woman in Ireland voted, in short it might be termed a plebiscite of the nation, 79 Representatives pledged to Self-Determination were elected out of a possible 101, in other words 79% were opposed to further connection with England. Only 22 Unionists were elected and this proportion just about represents the extent of England's garrison in Ireland. It must be remembered that the issue was put squarely to the people. They were asked to vote for the following:

(1) Withdraw the Irish representation from the British Parliament.

(2) Deny the right and oppose the will of the British or any foreign Government to legislate for Ireland.

(3) To convene a national assembly of those elected from the Irish Constituencies to be the supreme authority for the nation—an authority which would speak and act in the name of the Irish people, would develop Ireland socially, politically and economically, and act governmentally without favor in the interests of the whole people of Ireland.



