

ÉIRE ÓG  
YOUNG IRELAND

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Irish question as a domestic question  
of Great Britain's."

Speaking to a Press representative in reference to the Reservation in favour of Ireland which the Senate of the United States adopted last

week, Mr. Arthur Griffith said: "In the late war most of the Allied Powers implicitly professed to be fighting to assert the right of all nations—small or great—to enjoy an independent existence. England explicitly made this declaration. Throughout the war she proclaimed officially—through the mouths of her Premiers, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George; through her Parliament and through her Press—that her sole reason for entering the war, and for continuing in it, was to

"As to the sanctity of treaties, and the right of every nation to choose its own Government. Her propaganda throughout Europe and America, on which she spent scores of millions of pounds, undoubtedly created in many European countries, and in America itself, a public opinion favourable to her as a champion of the rights of small nations, and hostile to the Central Powers as an enemy to those rights."

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"The so-called Peace Treaty negated all these principles," asserted Mr. Griffith. "The Treaty of Versailles was a more outrageous denial of the rights of nations than Castlereagh's and Metternich's Treaty of Vienna—the parent of all the European revolutions and three-fourths of the European wars in the 19th century. Imbedded in it was an Article—Article Ten—which

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guaranteed to each of the members of the League of Empires it proposed to create the assistance of each other to preserve "its territorial integrity." Under the Article, which was drafted by the League, the League of Empires was guarantor of England's possession of Ireland, and would have been bound to come to England's aid to keep Ireland enslaved, in the event of any nation—great or small—extending assistance to her in the form of "freedom, self-determination, or freedom."

It was vital to Ireland that Article Ten should go, and it was vital to England that it should be retained. It has gone, and the Treaty has gone along with it. The Treaty of Versailles is dead—killed by Ireland."

"It was Ireland that opened America's eyes to the trap that England had laid for her," said Mr. Griffith, who had been the first to see the American grounds beneath the feet of

guaranteed to each of the members of the League of Empires it proposed to create the assistance of each other to preserve "its territorial integrity." Under this arrangement, if England, Ireland, England, America would become the guarantor of England's possession of Ireland, and would have been bound to come to England's aid to keep Ireland free from any foreign invasion, no great or small—extending assistance to Ireland in her efforts to re-establish her freedom. It was vital to Ireland that England should go, and it was vital to England that Ireland should remain free. It has gone, and the Treaty has gone along with it. The Treaty of Versailles is dead—killed by Ireland."

"It was Ireland that opened America's eyes to the trap that England laid for her," added Mr. Griffith. "It was Ireland that showed the American grounds, because it is false to the principles on which America fought the war; but it was the warning voice of Ireland, and the example the English gave, that convinced America of the true meaning of this infamous Treaty."

potism! Conceive if you can the unspeakable hypocrisy of people who damn patriotic Irishmen because they demand independence and freedom for Ireland, singing:

Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees,  
Sweet freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.

Then when the patriots of Egypt, India and Ireland offer to accept the invitation—when they attempt to partake—

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England not only denies them their God-given share of Freedom, but sends them a General Dyer or a General French to answer their prayers with gassing guns. . . . Belgium suffered, to be sure, suffered the horrors of war, for four long years, but her oppressors did not commit one infringement of

England do not only denies them their God-given share of Freedom, but sends them a General Dyer or a General French to answer their prayers with galling guns. . . . Belgium suffered, to be sure, the horrors of war, for four long years, but her oppressors did not commit one infringement of liberty, nor perpetrate a single atrocity, that is not paralleled in the story of British rule in Ireland. But instead of four years, or even four centuries, Ireland has suffered this Hunnish treatment for seven hundred years. The Ulster traitors want America to help

England do not only deny them their God-given share of Freedom, but sends them to General Dyer or a General Dyer's successor—where they are with galling guns. . . . Belgium suffered, to be sure, suffered the horrors of war for four long years, but her oppressors did not commit one infringement of liberty, nor perpetrate a single atrocity; that is not particularly the story of British rule in Ireland. But instead of four years, or even four centuries, Ireland has suffered this Hunnish treatment for seven hundred years. The Ulster man wants America to help England to make it eternal! What Ireland has suffered at the hands of Great Britain cannot be told in human speech. To find terms that would fully express the agony of Ireland, one would have to go as far as Hell, and bring from the lips of fire words of such unutterable woe—expressions fashioned in the red fovee of ultimate damnation, and these might do justice to British brutality, but I doubt it. Still, the Irish traitor from every Ulster sang—

From every Ulster side  
Let freedom ring."

Sir Auckland Geddes, like Mr. Ian Macpherson and Mr. Henry Landy, has been in London for some time. Sir Auckland Geddes has on the music-hall. Mr. Ian Macpherson in other places, and Sir Auckland Geddes is about to try his luck in America as England's Ambassador. Last week, at a farewell banquet in London, he gave a dress rehearsal. Whether his style of humour will, or will not, appeal to America remains to be seen. The following is the sample he handed out at the banquet in question.

"I have tried honesty, and without fear, to look into the heart of history, and find there that, in spite of blunders, in spite of difficulties, sometimes faltering, sometimes almost fainting, the British Empire, the British Empire, Britain, with, in the main, the closest co-operation of Ireland, have held high the torch of civilisation, have cleared the seven seas of pirates and sea raiders, have destroyed slavery, wherever it existed, have made the world more civilised."

Sir Auckland Geddes, like Mr. Ian Macpherson and Mr. Henry Lauder, has a pretty Scotch wit. Mr. Henry Lauder dismisses his own music-halls, Mr. Ian Macpherson in other words, and Sir Auckland Geddes is about to try his luck in America as England's Ambassador. Last week, at a farewell banquet held in London, he gave a dress rehearsal. Whether his style of humour will, or will not, appeal to American tastes is another question. The following is the sample he handed out at the banquet in question:—  
"I have tried honestly, and without fear, to look into the heart of history, and find there that, in spite of blunders, in spite of difficulties, sometimes false-  
hoods, some times almost untruths, the Anglo-Scottish-Welsh partners of Britain, with, in the main, the closest co-operation of Ireland, have held high the torch of civilisation, have cleared the seven seas of pirates and sea raiders, have destroyed piracy, wherever they have come, have almost exterminated the slave trade, have almost exterminated the have at last ended rapine and murder, torture, and the grosser forms of injustice, and with a corporal's guard imposed the Pax Britannica." America will, perhaps, appreciate Sir Auckland's humour.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark, irregular stain along the bottom edge. A small, dark speck is visible near the center of the page.



4th official (slowly, in an even tone affecting a deliberate manner)—I feel, Sir, there has been some mistake. The Irish Government has taken over the schoolhouse, which happens to be the schoolhouse, in the barony of Ballynagh, in order to select and appoint a suitable person as Minister of Pota Spraying.

Humphrey—I happen to have taken over the bally shoot and this is the official place where one can stay.



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on St. Patrick's night. With this object in view a deputation waited on the Cardinal, which, in his absence, was received by Monsignor Roland Gosse, Auxiliary Bishop, who expressed his happiness at having an opportunity of speaking with Irish people. He prayed that Ireland may soon obtain her liberty, remarking at the same time that "England did not put into practice the fine principles for which she pretended to fight."

During the past week the "Nation," "Belge," and several other Belgian newspapers have given prominence to the resolution of the Dublin Corporation concerning the deportation and imprisonment of Mr. Tom Kelly, T.D., Lord Mayor. During the war the Burgomaster of Brussels, M. Max, was associated with every kind of patriotic activity in the Belgian capital. He was the leader of those who opposed, either openly or secretly, foreign occupation, he made the administration of the Belgian capital impossible as long as he retained his position. Finally he was removed to Germany, where he was interned, in accordance with his rank. As a result of a slight indisposition he was afterwards moved to a residence in Switzerland, and during all this time the English Press cried out about the brutality of the Huns in their treatment of him. Now, it is well known that the activities of the Lord Mayor of Dublin consisted in obtaining better houses for the working classes, and ameliorating the condition of the poor of his native city. This was considered so criminal in the eyes of the English authorities that he was torn from his family, deported on an English warship, and he was kept in a criminal cell in an English prison, until his health was completely undermined. In case of his eventual recovery he is still forbidden to return to his native land, and this hypocritical, hypocritical English Press, which once denounced the English for "poor bleeding Belgium," and the "rights of small nations," has now to say in condemnation of the dastardly treatment meted out to the first citizen of Ireland's Capital.

"La Croix" has recently published an interesting essay on the Irish question, as seen from America. "There is no day," says the writer, "that the American Press, whether hostile or sympathetic, does not pronounce a verdict on the Irish question. Every political party, every religious denomination, every professional association, frankly speaking, every American citizen interests himself, more or less, in this burning question; some of them, nearly 20 millions in all, out of sympathy for the land of their birth, often simply out of a spirit of justice; but, by far, the largest number out of hatred for England. One cannot disseminate that as long as Great Britain has not satisfied the aspirations of the Irish nation, she can never count on the lasting friendship of the American people. It was evidently not out of sympathy for England that the United States came to aid the Allies in 1917. On the contrary, many Americans have vowed to crush and humiliate her. In fighting under the folds of the Stars and Stripes, a banner a number of Yankees had in view only the liberation of their native countries. Did not President Wilson declare in the face of the world the right of enslaved peoples to throw off their yoke and to determine the destiny of their own countries? It was thus the Poles, the Italians, the Serbs and the Czechs volunteered by thousands in the armies of the Entente, with the ardent purpose that in fighting against the Central Powers they would free their native land, and Americans of Irish descent played the same patriotic impulse. They pictured in joining the colours the unhappy country, from which their fathers were hunted by British tyranny, and which they longed to deliver from the curse of foreign domination. No other emigrant conserved a more tenacious love of his motherland than the Irish Catholic. Irish priests, whom you find everywhere, maintain, with a holy passion, the cult of their native land, a brilliant line of historians, of poets, and of litterateurs, have never ceased throughout the centuries to recall to the Irish emigrant the mildness and the beauty of their native land. There are no songs more beautiful or more purer inspiration, than those inspired by Green Erin in her exiled children. It is a notorious fact, which would be perverse to deny, that the American-Irish hate England. They hate her with a double hatred, as Irishmen in the first place, and as Americans after."

After describing the effect of the Walsh-Dunne Mission, and the manoeuvres employed by England to prevent it being heard at the Peace Conference, "La Croix" continues that it is an absolute, authenticated, and undeniable fact, that during 760 years Ireland, like

Poland, Finland, and other countries, has aspired to burst her chains and live in liberty. She alone has the right to say whether her yoke is agreeable or oppressive. She affirms, notwithstanding the talk of intestine enemies, that her country has been ruined, and that she does not own her own soil, that many of her children live in misery under her English masters. She affirms, and against this historical fact nobody can protest, that her population, in the course of the last century, has fallen from 9 millions to 4,390,219, notwithstanding that her race is the most prolific in the world. She affirms that thousands upon thousands of her children abandon her each year, although her soil is marvellously fertile. Today, like a new Rachel, she cries out in the face of the world that she has enough of these forced exiles and cruel separations. Since the Act of Union she has never, for even a single day, ceased to protest against the union with England. She affirms that her industries, by obnoxious legislation, have been reduced to nothing, and that in seventy-nine years she has been surtaxed to the extent of £300,000,000, a figure which has been acknowledged by the English Financial Relations Commission. She declares to those who wish to listen, that her forced marriage to England has been a source of innumerable evils. All Ireland remembers, with a sentiment of profound horror, that in the year 1800, when the 47 and 48, half a million of her children perished of hunger, notwithstanding the rich harvests, and that thousands of others had to seek refuge abroad. During the second half of the nineteenth century, emigration, transportation, and penal servitude, were the reward of those Irishmen who worked in ameliorating the conditions of their country. In America, and in France, Ireland, like Poland, was tenderly treated, and popular indignation was very high. It was only towards the end of the 19th century that the Irish nation profited by some pitiable measures under the Gladstone Ministry. In 1808 the Local Government Act came into operation. The following year a Land Act was passed, but only after a series of battles, to permit the natives to purchase the land which had previously been stolen from them. A little progress was made, but the situation is far from being as brilliant as it might have been, and it is to be believed. At all events, if the English are satisfied with the regime they impose on Ireland, the Irish are not, and for good reasons. Who dares blame them Ireland has been martyred and her first word was to England, that her patience is exhausted."

As the cynicism of English diplomacy throughout the peace negotiations is becoming daily more apparent, the French press is becoming louder in its denunciations of "la politique de l'Anglais." The following is a strongly worded article says, "if we do not stand up energetically and face England we shall never have a French peace. I would not use this language," says M. Sancerme, the editor, "if I was not very sure of my ground, and I know that the whole of America supports us, that the American people know they have been deceived, and ask only to be enlightened on England's political intrigues with Germany. When that is done America will leave the Irish free to send advice to England to that effect. London will grunt and continue her intrigues. The moment when we should occupy ourselves with the affairs of Ireland has arrived."

The Irish question seems to be better understood in Britain and Alsace-Lorraine than perhaps in any other part of France, and this for excellent reasons. In the former province there is an affinity of race and religion, and the Celt above all other peoples is never unresponsive to the call of blood, while in the latter there is the sympathy which exists between peoples who have suffered from the same ills and for the amelioration of which there is but one remedy. M. Mari Sanguier, Deputy for Paris, whilst on a lecturing tour in Strasbourg, was warmly greeted and evoked the greatest enthusiasm by his sympathetic references to Ireland. In Brittany too a movement has been set on foot for the purpose of organising lectures in the various towns of western France dealing with Ireland, and steps are likewise being taken to bring influence to bear on local Deputies so that when the Irish question is brought before them they will be in a position to give the necessary support. The Breton Journal, which is read by its readers well informed with news from Irish sources.

In the current issue of "Mouir ar Viro," ("The Voice of the Country") there is an interesting interview with M. Gavan Duffy, T.D., dealing with political, economical and industrial aspect of the Irish question in which he said: "We are not an insignificant people, and like others, we are entitled to our Liberty, but an enemy nation holds us under her domination—a domination which will no longer once Ireland is nearly three times as large as Bel-

gium and her birthrate, after Holland, is the highest in Europe. To her actual population which is only slightly over four millions, we must add the 25 millions of Irish established in America and Australia. In a word, Ireland is large and populous and rich enough to be independent, without taking into consideration the high intellectual culture—the oldest and most ancient in Europe, and the special aptitude of her people for politics, as may be judged from the incontestable influence which it exerts enough to place her in the government of the United States of America. In spite of the principles which were a hundredfold repeated by the Allies—the principles of self-determination—Ireland, whose people have absolutely nothing in common with England, is to-day the only Nation in Europe which is forced to submit to the yoke of an enemy, and the cruel irony of it is that this enemy is England who went to war to defend the liberties of oppressed peoples. Even if English administration was perfect we could not accept it, besides it is far from being so in so far as Ireland is concerned. Do you not think it exasperating for us to be obliged to pay to Great Britain, in taxes of all kinds, 42 million pounds a year, 11 millions in expenditure, that the expenses of the country do not exceed 13 millions, and that John Bull pockets, without scruple, the remainder. At this moment it is true that his profits are considerably reduced for the army of occupation costs 11 millions annually, but this is his own fault, as that army is maintained in the country contrary to our wishes. This, however, will convince you that England holds on to Ireland above all for financial reasons, our country being a veritable gold mine for her."

In his treatment of the economic question M. Gavan Duffy gave many examples of the fashion in which Ireland is exploited by her oppressors as follows: "Until last November Ireland had not the right to export cattle and horses to the Continent. Then England, figuring a generous impulse, granted an authorisation to export a certain number of animals destined for Europe on condition that they be embarked at an English port. In this way John Bull kills two birds with one stone: English intermediaries reap the benefit of Irish commerce and direct communication between Ireland and European ports, particularly French ones, is avoided. In another case a French merchant undertakes to import a large cargo of corn from Ireland treated directly with the producers. Everything worked smoothly and no difficulty presented itself until there was a question of an exportation licence to which the British Government replied that the necessary authorisation was given to certain English houses to which application should be made. This clearly demonstrates that no Irish firm has the right to develop, that Irish commerce must persist unless it passes beneath the caudine forks of England."

"Not content to have strangled our flourishing industries during the last century," continued M. Gavan Duffy, "England endeavours to isolate us from the rest of the world and to paralyse our foreign commerce by means of the embargo. We are working for the organisation of direct traffic with foreign countries, and thanks to the good will which we encounter everywhere, regular maritime lines will soon unite our country to France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Algeria without speaking of the United States. The exchange between France and Ireland will be numerous and equally advantageous for all parties. If Ireland has seen her industries perish under the yoke of England, she is now in a position to she is nevertheless extremely fertile, and on this head it is time to smash the absurd legend which pretends that she is naturally poor."

M. M.

## St. Patrick's Day in Paris

The National holiday has been celebrated by the Irish residents in Paris in a manner befitting so great an occasion. A Mass was offered for Ireland at the Church of St. Francois Xavier by that well known friend of the Irish cause, M. le Pere Moisant who delivered a touching sermon. At St. Joseph's Church another sermon dealing with the life of St. Patrick was preached. An Irish Concert was held in the Etoile Hall, under the auspices of Pere Logan, where republican emblems were much in favour. The most important event of the day, however, was the Dinner given by Les amis de la liberte Irlandaise at the Cafe Continental which several nationalities were represented, and which was presided over by M. O'Carroll. Mr. Gavan Duffy, T.D., who was the principal guest of the evening, speaking in Irish and French, said "I had heard of people condoning with Ireland because she had not got a hearing from the Peace Conference during the 'great peace year,' in truth she should be congratulated, that year, would be a landmark in Irish history. It was Ireland's right and her duty to present her case at

Paris; otherwise the world would have been told and would have believed that she had stayed away for the very good reason that she knew her case to be an English domestic issue. Ireland had not sought from the Peace Conference, and would not seek from the League of Nations that which she had hatched a decision upon Ireland's right to independence; that matter belonged to the people of Ireland and to them alone. But just as a man desiring admission to a club is obliged to put up his name for election by the members, so Ireland had taken the proper steps towards her admission by the nations into the charmed circle of diplomatically recognised countries on the basis of the fourteen rules which were declared to regulate their proceedings. Her claim had not been heard, had not even been voted upon; the fourteen rule constitution had been scrapped and the assembly of nations had degenerated from a select triety to a select ten, from ten to five, from five to four, from four to three, till it was discovered that all the time there was only one, and that one had made such a success of the Peace that no one was now willing or able to enforce the Treaty. That was not the fault of Ireland, and, in spite of it all, Ireland had come to the 'peace year' with at least one very big score which would stand to her, due mainly to the wisdom which had directed the home campaign, and to the magnificent organisation in America, she had secured that at long last her cause was now recognised throughout the length and breadth of the whole civilised world as international, and, as a result, the world was coming to realise more and more clearly that there would be no world peace until there was peace in Ireland."

M. l'Abbe Flynn, who was the representative of the French Government in Ireland during the war, said that "England had surrounded Ireland by a wall of paper through which no news filtered except such as was detrimental to Ireland on the one hand and prejudicial to France on the other. That wall had now been broken down, and as a result the cause of Ireland was exciting fresh and renewed sympathy throughout Europe. The mere mention of Ireland was in itself sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of French people which boded well for the secular friendship of France for Ireland, which he was sure was warmly reciprocated. M. Sommerfeld, the famous Norwegian philosopher, who spoke in Irish, said that in every country and in every sphere of society the Irish cause was gaining new friends. He himself had lived in Ireland, had studied her language, had learned to admire her people, and he wished that she would soon take her rightful place amongst the free nations of the world."

## Irish Banking in 1919

I.

A summary of the assets of the Irish Joint-Stock Banks for the Autumn of 1919 shows that the various heads of loans, cash, and investments were very much higher than those of two years before. An analysis of the accounts presented by each bank is interesting, because there is a really extraordinary difference between them. One should think that a great institution like the Bank of Ireland, with its heavy cash resources and the large deposits of public funds, would figure high in its accommodations to customers, but, in reality, it comes at the bottom of the list, as we see.

### SUMMARY OF ASSETS, AUTUMN, 1919.

Bank	Loans	Cash	Treas. Bills
0000 P.C. 0000 P.C. 0000 P.C.			
Munster	5,204 25.4	3,881 21.1	2,450 18.3
Hibernian	3,334 30.0	2,011 18.1	230 2.3
Royal	1,708 45.6	276 7.4	—
Ulster	10,248 30.6	6,234 21.9	700 5.5
Northern	8,177 37.0	8,570 21.4	400 2.4
Belfast	11,469 60.4	4,055 20.1	1,479 7.3
B. of Ireland	475 18.7	15,777 34.9	8,300 7.3
National	12,343 31.8	10,921 49.9	—
Provincial	0 257 37.8	3,330 20.1	—
	65,149	68,493	8,579

These figures are generally for June 30 (Munster, Hibernian, Bank of Ireland, National, and Provincial), July 31 (Ulster and Northern), and August 31 (Royal Bank), except in the case of the Belfast Bank, which this year did not report until Dec. 31. The Loans comprise discounts and advances. The National leads with over twelve millions, but the Belfast with eleven millions returns the higher percentage of 56.4 of its resources. The Royal comes next in proportion (45), and then in

order—Provincial, Ulster, National, Hibernian, Munster and Bank of Ireland. The difference between the Ulster at the top and the Bank of Ireland at the bottom is quite extraordinary, the accommodation provided by the latter for its customers being just one-third of the former.

In Cash, the National comes an easy winner, with the large sum of nineteen millions, or almost one-half of its funds. It is, however, noticeable that the National includes Treasury Bills in its cash and accordingly it is necessary to add the Third column (Treasury Bills) to the Cash column before making comparison with the others' cash. The Bank of Ireland comes next with 42 per cent of cash (on hand and at call) and Treasury Bills combined. The Munster third with 34.4; the Belfast fourth (27.4); the Ulster fifth (24.4); Northern sixth (23.8); Hibernian seventh (20.4); Provincial eighth (20.7); and the Royal ninth (7.4). It is remarkable that the three Southern banks come, in point of cash holdings, before the three Northern banks. Apparently there is more money in the Southern banks than in the Northern banks, in spite of all the talk and fuss about the "prosperity of Ulster" and its alleged progress under the "Union." It is well here to set to bed the figures:—

### CASH HOLDINGS. (Including Treasury Bills).

Southern Banks.	Northern Banks
£	£
National	19,321,000
B. of Ireland	19,077,000
Munster	6,301,000
	44,739,000
Belfast	5,534,000
Ulster	6,934,000
Northern	3,970,000
	16,438,000

It will be seen that the cash held by the three Southern banks is nearly three times greater than the quantity held by the three Northern institutions, and, furthermore, either the National or the Bank of Ireland could buy up the Northerners over the counter, and have millions to spare. Thus the "Ulster Bugaboo" disappears on financial analysis.

## England's "Domestic" Economy!

[We give below some notable passages indicative of the manner in which England, insofar as Ireland is concerned, has looked after what her statesmen are pleased to term a purely "domestic" question.]

The author of "Commercial Restraints," Mr. Hely Hutchinson, who was a Principal Secretary of State, and Provost of Trinity College in Ireland, summarises the disastrous effects of the restrictive legislation in Ireland between 1699 and 1770, in the following words:—

"Can the history of any fruitful country on the globe, enjoying peace for four score years, and not visited by plague or pestilence, produce so many recorded instances of the poverty and wretchedness, and of the related want and misery of the lower orders of the people? There is no such example in ancient or modern story. If the ineffectual endeavors by the representatives of those poor people to give them employment or food were not sufficient proof, I should appeal to the human countenance for my voucher, and read the evidence on that hopeless despondency that hangs on the brow of unemployed industry." (pp. 78-9).

Hussey Burgh, in the course of a speech in the Irish House of Commons, said:—

"The usurped authority of a foreign Parliament has kept up the most wicked laws that a jealous, monopolising, ungrateful spirit could devise, to restrain the bounty of Providence and enslave a nation whose inhabitants are not sufficient to man the ships, to rouse people; by the English code of laws, to answer the most sordid views, they have been treated with a savage cruelty; the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland are synonymous; they are marked in blood on the margin of their statute book, and though time may have softened the calamities of the nation, the baneful and destructive influence of those laws have borne her down to a state of depre-







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## The Victory

The Treaty of Versailles has been killed by the action of the United States Senate. The so-called League of Nations set up under it becomes impossible and ridiculous in its present constitution. On the admission of America to that League all the schemes of English Imperial policy were built. They are all gone. "What you trample on in Ireland," said a great Irishman to England in the 18th century, "will spring up and sting you in America." It was true then—it is true now. The last few months of English dragging in Ireland sealed the fate of the Treaty of Versailles. America learned from the spectacle of Ireland, and from its warning voices—which England in vain tried to gag—what English faith meant. The trap was spread in sight of the Bird—but the American Eagle has not this time been caught in it.

Elsewhere we deal with the effect of the defeat of the Treaty by the United States Senate. Here we shall only repeat what we wrote in August last:—

President Wilson went to Paris with a scheme for a more or less genuine League of Nations. England forced her scheme for a League of Great Powers upon him. And Ireland today is leading the freedom-seeking peoples of the world in the fight to destroy a greater menace to human liberty and national rights than ever was the Holy Alliance. Ireland stands in America today for a true League of Nations. A League in which all nations shall be joined—a League which is not an alliance, but a union to preserve the peace of the world. Ireland has no navy on the sea—no material empire; but to-day she is a world-power. She is leading the wronged peoples of the world—she has given them new courage and new hope. Her voice is convincing the greatest of Powers—America—a Power that retains its

idealism and its love for justice—that the League made in England must go, and be substituted by a true League of Nations. The Ireland that England stifled and hid away in its Parliament for a century has burst from that prison and leaped into a world-leadership—the leadership of the weak, the wronged, the oppressed nations and peoples. And so today, from Bathonia to Egypt, the name of Ireland is saluted and the name of Irishman, long made by English propaganda a synonym of inferiority, has become a title of honour.

The fight that was raging in August last is now won. Ireland has triumphed, and her triumph is a triumph for the principles that America enunciated in the war. On next Sunday in every church and chapel in Ireland we exhort our people of all creeds to each offer up a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the victory that Ireland has won—a victory against odds that seemed to many hopeless—a victory that indeed makes it possible for the peoples to destroy the foul spirit of Oligarchy and make the world safe for Democracy.

## The Murdered Lord Mayor

We go to press before the evidence at the inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork is available to us, but by the time this issue is in the hands of its readers that evidence will be available through the daily press to the people of Ireland.

The Chief Magistrate of a great Irish city has been murdered in circumstances of cold-blooded villainy, and the civilised world will sit in judgment on the guilty. To the widow, children, and relatives of the dead man the passionate sympathy of Ireland has gone out from a brimming heart. Truly indeed it can be said that the whole Nation mourns with them.

The City of Cork on the day of Lord Mayor Mac Curtain's funeral was an absolute unit. All class and party distinctions vanished, and the citizens, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, joined in mourning. The weeping spectators of the funeral procession testified silently the estimation in which all sections and classes held the murdered Mayor.

To the business life of Cork Alderman Mac Curtain contributed energy and enterprise to the social life a courteous and genial personality which charmed all—and to the political life a sincere and unselfish patriotism. He loved Ireland—he was devoted to the cause of her independence. He was an ardent student of her language, music, and history, and an energetic supporter of all proper means to improve her trade and develop her resources. He is the latest martyr to her cause, and on the Day of that Cause Triumphant his name will be spoken and engraved on her tablets with the long list of those who died that that Day might be. Go ndéanadh Dia trócaire ar a anam.

## Manufactured Imports in 1918

The value of the imports of manufactured goods during 1918 is given by the Statistical Branch as £69,898,000, as compared with £57,153,000 the previous year. A singular feature of present-day Irish trade is the close balance that exists between the values of manufactures imported and exported. The following table gives a summary for the past five years:—

MANUFACTURED GOODS.		
	Imports.	Exports.
1914	£ 35,891,000	£ 31,420,000
1915	40,769,000	32,065,000
1916	47,672,000	40,008,000
1917	57,153,000	56,701,000
1918	69,898,000	69,897,000

This table relates only to values, not to volume of sales, but the comparison between the imports and exports adds good. It is remarkable that while imports have risen in value from 35 to 69 millions, or practically double, the increase in the value of the exports of Irish manufactures is considerably more than double. Our exports are increasing at a greater rate than our imports. This is a welcome and cheerful sign of the industrial activity of our country.

The following are the imports of manufactured goods for the past two years:—

	1917.	1918.
Textiles.		
(1) Yarns, Thread, Rope, Cordage, etc.	4,752,000	7,310,000
(2) Piece Goods, Apparel, Drapery, etc.	25,124,000	31,097,000
Leather Goods.		
(1) Leather, etc.	768,000	871,000
(2) Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, India Rubber Goods, etc.	3,245,000	5,142,000
Metals and Machinery.		
(1) Metals & Metal Castings, etc.	6,530,000	6,724,000
(2) Machinery, Implements, Motors, Ships, etc.	5,030,000	5,900,000
Wooden Articles, Furniture, and Articles mainly of wood.		
Books, Paper, Stationery, etc.	1,838,000	2,097,000
Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, China, Glass, etc.	946,000	1,070,000
Chandlery, Soap, Paints, Oil, Paints, etc.	4,439,000	4,961,000
Chemicals, Fertilisers, Dye Stuffs, etc.	3,326,000	3,129,000
Miscellaneous Articles	338,000	374,000
	57,153,000	69,898,000

The increase in the value of yarns imported is mainly due to the rise in very strong yarns from £2,978,000 to £4,938,000. This rise was not due to any increase of importation. In fact it fell slightly from 23,829,000lbs. in 1917 to 23,472,000lbs. in 1918. It is important to note that this cotton yarn came in, most of it (nearly 20 million lbs.), to Belfast: that only 400,000lbs. of it was re-exported from there, and that nearly all of it was used in substitution for flax in the linen mills. So that Ireland has not merely lost a great part of her flax trade, but has had to pay five millions for material which has largely replaced the native flax yarn. It is this fact which in some measure explains the surprising indifference of the spinners on the need of restoring the area of flax cultivation.

The increase of six millions in piece goods, apparel, and drapery is due to woollen goods (increased from three to four millions), and to cotton goods (from ten to fifteen millions). Here again the growing importance of the Irish cotton trade is evident. Cotton goods have increased from 497,000cwt. to 505,000. It is very remarkable that despite the war the importation of cotton goods increased by 8,000cwt. and of woollen goods by 7,000cwt. The former of these millions more and the latter one million.

The increase in leather goods is, of course, to be attributed to boots, which increased from 130,000cwt. to 153,000 and in money from £2,039,000 to £3,661,000. Our shoemakers were principally engaged in shodding work and in repairs. The shoe importer is, however, doing a greater trade at immense prices. The foreigner has got his boot well in anyway. It is altogether surprising what a tide of invasion there is in footwear. It is a good thing for the cobbler to stick to his last, but it is a better thing to have shoemakers making shoes.

The other classes of importations do not seem to have changed in any important respect. Wood imports are about the same. Metals have increased somewhat in value. The same, of course, is true of paper, which soared to the higher range of prices in 1918.

In chandlery, soap has declined in volume from 192,000cwt. to 187,000, but has advanced in cost from £306,000 to £537,000. Similarly, candles have been less imported, falling from 63,000 to 55,000cwt., but likewise have advanced in cost from £254,000 to £283,000. Paints have increased from 123,000 to 132,000cwt., and in value from £358,000 to £464,000. Varnish has likewise increased in quantity and value. Paints and painters' materials now cost our Emerald Isle over three quarters of a million to embellish.

## An American Impression of Ireland's Leader

The following striking leading article appeared in the New York "Evening Journal" of March 1st:—

Anyone who talks to Eamonn De Valera feels the profound sincerity of the man. He is compounded of candour and integrity. And if ever the fire of enthusiasm for a noble cause burned in a fearless heart and a sane, capable mind, it so burns in the heart and mind of Eamonn De Valera.

When the Irish chieftain speaks from the public platform no audience of his is free from the agents of England, listening to every word, in the hope that some careless phrase may be uttered which can be twisted or misrepresented to convey a false impression of the speaker's meaning.

It is an old, old trick of politics, at which the English are past masters, and which many Americans, too, are adepts.

And it is remarkable how the Irish leader has succeeded, in the course of hundreds of speeches, in presenting Ireland's argument for freedom with powerful emphasis, and in avoiding, at the same time, the traps of his enemies, all set to catch a sentence, a clause, a word that might be misrepresented to his disadvantage or used to shake the confidence of Americans and Irishmen in his devotion to the cause of Irish independence.

The only attempt to use one of Eamonn De Valera's public utterances to discredit the sincerity of his devotion to Ireland's demand for her complete liberty and complete independence of England, has been very recently made, and we are bound to say, very cunningly made, and also, we are glad to say, very unsuccessfully made.

The occasion arose in this way:—The only argument made by the advocates of English rule in unravelling Ireland that appeals at all to Americans is the argument that England's security demands English control of Ireland.

Replying to that argument, Eamonn De Valera could reasonably say that no Irish man could reasonably deny that Englishmen acted naturally in wishing to insure the safety of England; just as any other people naturally desire to insure the safety of their own country first of all, and proceeded to argue that England's safety would be far better secured by the neighbourhood of an independent, true, sovereign, satisfied Ireland, than by the neighbourhood of a sullen, resentful Ireland, occupied by an English army, and hating with a deadly hatred, and resisting with every possible device of desperate men and women the alien rule and the alien occupation of their country.

Illustrating this sensible reply and this sensible appeal to British self-interest, the Irish leader cited the first paragraph of the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Cuba by the United States, and asked why a recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Ireland by England in the words of that paragraph would not afford England security of the same high right place among the free nations of the world.

We cannot imagine a more statesmanlike or sane suggestion. Yet this very suggestion gave a handle to the British enemies of Ireland, and to some Americans, who were deceived by British cunning, to misrepresent the clear meaning and intent of Eamonn De Valera, and to attempt dissension in Irish ranks, which might have been disastrous to the Irish cause in America had the confidence and trust of the mass of Irish-Americans in Eamonn De Valera not been so unshakable.

Eamonn De Valera quoted only the first paragraph of the recognition of Cuba's independence, which is:—

"That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign Power or Powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorise or permit any foreign Power or Powers to obtain by coercion, bribery, or military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island."

There are other stipulations in the articles of recognition, reasonably applicable to the relations then existing between Cuba and the United States, but not applicable to the relations between England and Ireland—and these stipulations which are not applicable to Ireland and England, Eamonn De Valera did not quote or ignore.

Nevertheless, it was an opportunity—no matter how strained—for misrepresentation which his enemies had long sought, and with which they tem-







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