

IRISH DILEMMA IS FOR BRITAIN

Americans Are Warned Not to Aggravate the Situation.

103 MEMBERS OF COMMONS

ARE IRISH WHO HAVE TOO LARGE A NUMBER.

Frederic Harrison's Hot Letter—Points to the Money and Men Spent by England to Pacify Ireland—Roasts Politicians, Too.

London, May 2.—Frederic Harrison, in the course of a long letter to The Morning Post on "The Irish Dilemma," says: "Englishmen welcome with enthusiasm the entrance of the great Republic into this tremendous war, not merely because we are now fighting side by side, but rather because it manifests that the common cause is that of civilization, humanity and peace. But does this glorious comradeship in arms quite justify American politicians, however eminent and friendly, in thrusting themselves into our municipal politics at a moment of intense crisis? As an Englishman I wonder to see my salwar friend Roosevelt and so many leaders of American intellect and statesmanship re-echoing the stale sophisms of our enemies during one of the most inveterate trials to which Britain has ever been exposed. What would the Americans do if we intervened in one of their dilemmas, say if our ex-Ministers, doctors and preachers were to summon them with a passionate appeal to raise up their twelve millions of colored citizens to equal human dignity, to wipe out the national stigma on the Commonwealth that every man or woman born with a dark skin is born into shame, exclusion and the life of a pariah race? Our American friends in our almost desperate crisis at home, repeat the unreal, untrue, malicious taunts of our enemies within and without the United Kingdom. When they tell us to 'give the Irish nation' autonomy, where is the Irish nation? Our very dilemma is that there are three sections of Irishmen, each repudiating and contradicting, and if we let them, eager to fight each other.

1914 Act Impracticable?—"The Home Rule act" cry one group, though they and all men of sense know that the act of 1914 is impracticable as it stands, and must in any case be revised under the urgent stress of war. "No Dublin Parliament for us," cries Ulster, by far the richest and most civilized, most vigorous element in Ireland, the only element which joins us in the war, and is not openly malevolent, and now a third factor brings in the cry, "Away with Redmond and his lot, traitors all; the independent republic, down with British uniforms, officials and law." "Our difficulty is, and has been for generations, to know which group we ought to regard as the strongest and most permanent. Which of them is the Irish nation? All three furiously claim to be the real Irish nation. "Ireland has already 103 representatives in the House of Commons, vastly in excess of its due proportion. At Westminster the Nationalist members occupy as much time as all the rest. They complain of, obstruct and

vilify our Government in our sore need. Yet they still cry out for more Parliamentary representation, and they use the excessive representation they have got in such treasonable ways as in any other country but ours would have sent them outside or to jail. There are the men whom our American mentors tell us we must placate. They seem to think that if we only started the act of 1914 all would be smooth in Ireland; that 250,000 Irishmen would enlist the next day. It is far more likely that if we started the act, and withdrew the strong hand, Ireland in three months would be in a state of chaos, the three groups at open war. And as soon as the Sinn Fein recruits got arms in their hands they would turn them against us and proclaim the republic, as they did a year ago.

"Great Potsdam Lies."—How can responsible statesmen abroad repeat that most false of all Potsdam lies—that Ireland has been treated as Poland was by Russia, or the Czechs are by Austria—Austria, that will not open its Parliament at all, which has hanged 2,000 Bohemian patriots, to say nothing of the hetaerocombs of Serbians, Bosnians and Rumanians? "Why, for two generations Britain has sacrificed her men and her own interests to do justice to Irish demands. Her purse, her policy, her Parliament, her Government have all been strained to meet Irish claims, to restore Irish welfare. Ireland has never been so wealthy, so prosperous, so hopeful as she is to-day. "When the war came Ireland was treated as being outside of it, as if it were a spilt and unmanageable son who must not be crossed. It was allowed to rest and grow rich, in sulken scorn of all that Britons and true Irishmen were bearing in the war—this to the eternal shame of the Irish name, which Britons and which history will never forget or excuse; to the eternal shame also of those besotted politicians who have treated Ireland as a timid fool might treat a dangerous lunatic whom he was afraid to touch and hoped to coax."

The Thirty Thousand. By William James' 1914. The thirty thousand sailed away to the warring lands on that Autumn day. Over the heaving ocean passed A challenge to the Prussian caste. Is it fateful years since that Autumn day. For the thirty thousand, where are they? Under the sands of Flanders lie The thousands who sailed away to die; In the prison camps of a mighty foe Thousands of brave hearts languish low; Or through busy streets they totter on. The weak rear-guard of a legion gone. The Teuton host like a torrent poured Through, the widening gap with sweeping sword, Fate's balance shook on that April day; But the thirty thousand stood at bay— Then into the breach their numbers hurled, And the First Division saved a world. No thirty thousand were they then, But a ragged handful of Northern men; No thirty thousand are they now, But in decades hence when they question how The rush was stopped for the Channel ports. Shall History point to a line of forts? Brave old Quebec, 'twas a glorious day When the thirty thousand sailed away! Even if babies were disposed to talk sense it is doubtful whether their mamas would let them. Too many people think they have fed the hungry when they have told the hungry how to make an omelet.



Wife and Children of Li Yuan-Hung, the New President of the Chinese Republic.

LOOK TO CANADA FOR CEREALS

Dominion's Efforts Toward Food Production Followed With Admiration.

AID IN ACHIEVING VICTORY

BY SUPPLYING FOOD FOR TROOPS AT FRONT.

Without Such Help The Allies Will Not Be Able to Push Their Successes As They Desire.

London, May 2.—Discussing the food problem, Director-General of Food Economy Kennedy Jones made the following statement:

"We in England are following with gratitude and admiration the steps that are being taken in Canada to increase the production of foodstuffs. Every pound of food raised in the Dominion is another spike in the torpedo-tubes of the German submarine. Your effective organization of voluntary land-workers, the patriotic way in which university and high school students are responding to the call to spend their vacations in helping the farmers and the promotion of vacant lot cultivation are all characteristic of the thorough way in which Canada is making war. These movements have not come too soon. We are working on the same lines here, but we are slow to realize the emergency and our efforts cannot have much appreciable results until 1918. "To achieve that complete victory which alone will satisfy every part of the Empire, we must rely on Canada for a cereal crop that will represent the cultivation of every acre by every available man, woman, boy and girl. Without this there may not be sufficient food in the Motherland to push the successes won at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy Ridge at the price of Canadian bravery. Our people here will do their best by cutting down to the bare minimum their own consumption, or, if necessary, rich and poor alike will only be able to obtain bread to keep them going by means of tickets. But neither voluntary self-sacrifice nor compulsory rationing of the Motherland will be of ultimate avail unless we can count on Canada for a cereal crop that will be up to the standard set by the Canadians on the battlefields of France."

Party Reorganization Socialists Want Thorough Democratization Now.

London, May 3.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says: "The reorganization in greater Berlin of the Socialist party, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, has adopted a resolution which says: 'Since a Liberal expansion of the German constitution will facilitate the speedy inauguration of the peace negotiations, we request the Socialist party committee to strive for the supersession of the policy of promises of small concessions by a thorough democratization of the German Empire.' "Such action, according to the resolution, would include equal suffrage and responsible ministries for the empire and the federal states."

Canada Congratulated On Lead She Has Given in Treatment of Soldiers.

London, May 3.—An editorial in the Daily Mail says: "We congratulate Canada on the lead she has given in the treatment of her soldiers, and we hope that the example will be followed in this country without delay. In November last an order was issued by the Canadian Government directing that no person should receive Government employment who had not served in the army. What Canada is doing all the states in the British Empire will do before the war ends."

Need Reinforcements Men Who Join Canadian Defence Force Release Others.

Recently statements have been appearing in the press from officers at the front with regard to the need of men in the front line trenches, and surprise has been expressed by several that there should be any slowness on the part of those at home now in coming forward to join the forces. These officers remember the large rush on the declaration of war of men to the colors, and they cannot understand why this should be less now that the need is greater than ever.

The war is not finished yet, and though the outlook is hopeful there is still the prospect of the struggle going on for some time. An eminent statement of Lord Kitchener—that the side which was able to throw the last 50,000 men into the field was the one which would win the war.

The last 50,000 men in Canada who have enlisted for overseas service are now almost all overseas or on their way. These men have been trained partly here but their departure was hurried by the great need for them at the front, and they will be brushed up hurriedly in England. At the present time therefore in Canada outside a few thousand overseas troops who have not yet gone, there are no soldiers except about 12,000 militia men. The militia forces have been depleted by the continuous call for men for overseas service and at the present time they consist for the most part of men over age or physically unfit for overseas service. On this force alone is Canada depending for security in case of emergency.

The cry of emergency is no empty one. In time of war no one can say just what is going to happen from day to day, and the only proper way is to be prepared for any contingency.

The Government therefore has decided to call out a force of 50,000 men, to be known as the Canadian Defence Force, whose duty it will be to take care of any military emergency. The raising of this force will make possible the departure of all the overseas troops, and men who join the Canadian Defence Force are therefore relieving others to go overseas.

Terms of enlistment in the C.D.F. are the same as for overseas service, viz., for the duration of the war. Pay, subsistence, clothing and equipment are the same, and separation allowances are granted in the case of married men. For the present men who join this force will drill two evenings and one afternoon a week for which they will be paid 50 cents a parade. Later they will be taken to camp and will be kept there all summer.

Further information regarding this service can be secured from the advertisements which the government is having inserted in the newspapers from time to time, or at the Orderly Room of any militia regiment.

The militia regiments are raising the force and have already made a start. Staffs have been completed, and a beginning has been made in enrolling men.

The call is to the young men who for family or other reasons cannot go overseas. Here an opportunity is offered to them to serve Canada at home, and to do their share in the great world struggle by releasing others for overseas service.

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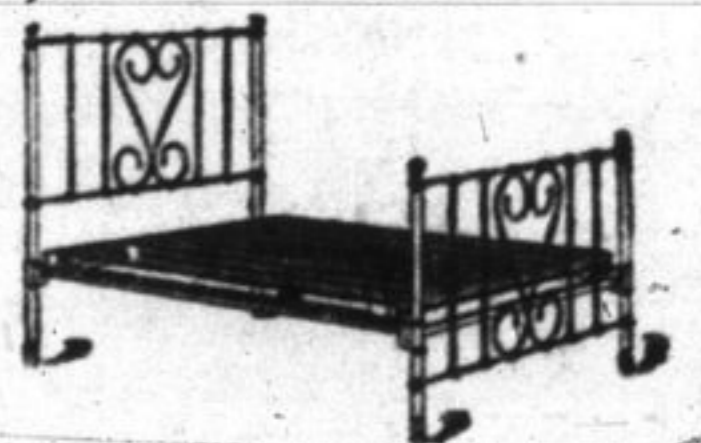
Achelis Opposes Plan to Amalgamate Chief Companies.

London, May 3.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says a Bremen message reports that Herr Achelis, President of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has resigned as the result of a disagreement with the Board of Directors on the question of Government compensation for ships of the company confiscated in American harbors.

"It appears that the Government offered all the German companies \$15,000,000," says the despatch, "of which one-third was allotted to the North German Lloyd. Herr Achelis wanted two-thirds of the amount."

"It is now believed the North German Lloyd will join the Hamburg-American Line, under the joint directorate of Albert Ballin of that company and Phillip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd, with a view to an amalgamation with other German and Austrian lines in a group."

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Herr Achelis has always been opposed to this plan, which is said to have originated with Emperor Wil-

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