Tägliche Omaba Tribüne

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Eine Arbeiterpartei

In New York ift von Delegaten der Central Labor Union eine neue Partet gegründet worden. Eine Arbeiterpartet. Gie foll ber organifierten Arbeiterschaft des Landes Gelegenheit geben, fich geschloffen an der Politik zu beteiligen, ohne die Gewerkschaften als folch hineinzuziehen. Die neue artet foll der produktiven Arbeit, der körperlichen wie der geistigen, den Sout gewähren, der ihr bis jeht nur in fümmerlicher Weise zuteil geworden ift. Ihre Forderungen umfoffen Rede-, Berfammlungs- und Preffrei- Ungerechtigfeit und Ungesetlichfeit beit: Beseitigung aller Hennniffe für den Austausch von Ideen und freien der Botlagen aufmerkfant machen nocuous desuetude, but before retir-Bertehr bon Indibiduen nach allen Ländern der Welt; Aufhebung der und ihre Berwerfung fordern. Briegsgesete und Wahrung der perfonlichen Freiheit gegen Probibitionsund andere Zwangsgesete; Einführung von Minimallohnen, Regulierung der Lohngesetze in Uebereinstimmung mit den Kosten der Lebenshaltung flaatlide Berficherung gegen Unfälle, Kransheiten und Invalidität, allgemeine Einführung des achtstillenigen Arbeitstages, Berbot der Kinderarbeit; Lirchenforper bereits Schritte getan and schools. The national govern- man propaganda of conspiracy Eigentumsrecht auf den Arbeitsplat, Befreiung der Industrie von felbiti en Intereffen und bureaufratischer Bevormundung der Regierung, dafür demotratische Rontrolle durch die Arbeiter. Wer die Zeichen der Zeit zu fort geschehen, denn es ist feine Zeit is precluded from interference with German folk in their native tongue, deuten versieht, wird an dieser Reugrundung und ihrem Programm nicht zu berlieren. Die deutschen Luthe the religion of American citizens, and and their natural desire to hear the achtlos vorübergeben.

Die Patrioten der Security Ceague

Der Rongreg hat vor einiger Zeit einen Ausschuß eingeset und mit Bekenntnisses. Die Tribune wird ih- proper that in the public schools all and schemes against the United ber Untersuchung der Tätigkeit der National Security League beauftragt. re Leser über den Berlauf dieses elementary educational courses should States. The foreign language scare Bir haben und mit dieser Bereinigung wiederholt zu beschäftigen gehabt. Nampses auf dem Lausenden halten, be imparted through the medium of of the State Council of National De-Sie gehört gu den ichlimmften Betvereinigungen bes Landes. Gegen Die Burger deutscher Herfunft besonders, gegen die deutschsprachige Presse und den deutschsprachlichen Unterricht richteten ihre Hebereien fich. Aber mit der Zeit wurde das ein etwas dürftiger Rährboden, deshalb fuchte sich nach genheiten, das Feld ihrer Tätigkeit zu erweitern. Solche Gelegenheit bot fich, als die legtjährigen Kongrehmahlen näber famen. Da schiefte die diga Fragebogen an famtlidje Kandidaten aus und forderte fie auf, fich über ibre Stellung jum Kriege und anderen nationaten Angelegenheiten gu duffern. Wer sich weigerte, die Fragen zu beantworten oder wer sie nicht bom 28. November ein interessantes education is a vital necessity and sense." zur Zufriedenheit der Liga beantwortete, sab sich der Drohung gegenüberge. Schreiben aus Frankreich gesandt. stellt, daß die Liga seine Kandidatur bis zum äußersten bekämpfen werde. Wie viele der anderen amerikani-

Die Fragen waren von fo imperfinenter Art, daß die meiften Randida- ichen Soldaten, ipricht er von dem the caption "Americanization" has the following to say on the same subject: ten aus Bründen der Selbstachtung es ablehnen mußten, fie zu beantwor- Regen, der beständig fällt. Die ten. Ihre Ramen wurden auf die schwarze Lifte der Liga gesett, die Tra- Kriegszonte fieht aus, wie wenn ein ger der Monalität verdächtigt und als Berrater gebrandmarkt. Unter den Tornado das gange Land heimgealso Geschmähten besand sich auch der Abgeordnete Johnson aus Nord-Da- sucht hötte. Der junge Dirgo gehört the disposition of members to deal other languages are taught as subtota, der Frau und Kinder daheimgelassen und fich in den Dienst des Ba- der 337. Artillerie au, und nach- with the problems of Americanizaterlandes gestellt hatte, also jedenfalls echteren Patriotismus befundet hatte, dem er 8 Monate im Feldlager ein tion which were revealed to us by subject to the compulsory education als die Herren von der National Security League allzusammen.

Das Treiben der Liga wurde dem Kongreß schließlich zu bunt und er krankreich beordert. Er kant mit beschollt der Lätigkeit zum Gegenstande einer parlamentarischen Untersuchten bekannten jungen Splacen der Krankreich beordert. Er kant mit folgenden bekannten jungen Splacen der Krankreich beordert. Er kant mit this legislature has a "mandate" to of standard grade. This calls for the deal adequately with this matter. erste Prafident der Liga, ein gewisser Wenten, bernommen. Er leitete seine Busammen: Cocar Grulfe, Roble sentiment of the state favors rational as well as public, be required, under Auslagen mit gehässigen Angrissen auf den Präsidenten Wisson und seine Berwaltung ein. An der Führung des Krieges durch den Präsidenten be- Adolf Sorensen. Hermann Ruß-Berwaltung ein. An der Führung des Krieges durch den Präsidenten bei Abolf Sorensen. Haber Menken alles auszusehen und er erwartet, daß seine Bermann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish alien voting. This same election was also a verdict against ill judged, opcomposition of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish alien voting. This same election was also a verdict against ill judged, opcomposition of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, mann, Sam Cash, Billiam Egsadoption of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, alien voting. This same election was also a verdict against ill judged, opcomposition of the amendment to abolish to those required of public schools, and the cash of the cash enten nicht; es herrschien Buftande dort, fagte er, die schlimmer und William Tamms, icien als jemals und dringend ber Abhilfe bedürften

Menten wurde gefragt, was ibn gur Gründung der National Security League veranlagt habe, und da fam die erstaunliche Antwort, daß ihm die Gründungsidee im Situngssaale des britischen Unterhauses gekommen sei. Wenken weilte damals — gegen Ende des Jahres 1914 — als Rechtsbeiand britischer Korporationen in England, und da fam, während er ben serhandlungen im Unterhause lauschte, die Gründungsides wie eine In. theker. ist eines Herzleidens wegen piration über ihn. Nach den Ber, Staaten zurückgesehrt, erstes er am 1. als Catient im Atlantic Holpital. cured only by action wrought out the children in a homogeneous Americans Dezember nit einigen gleichgesinnten Freunden den Aufruf zur Gründung Sein Puls schlägt so leise, daß man carefully and fairly and with regard ca. If there is any proper objection der Liga. Wenken gab im Berlause des Berhörs zu, daß die eifrigiten Förs ihn kaum hören kann und die Schlästen workings of human nature. to such a measure as this it has not berer der Liga und ihrer Bestrebungen Anwalte sind, die brifische und Kor- ge find nicht mehr als 28 in der Mi. The wisest heads in the legislature vet appeared. Surely no private ionsintereffen berfreten, und wie energisch biefe Leute auf Einlösung nute. bes Scheines bestanden find, ber ihnen bei ber Grundung ber Lige gegeben wurde, erhellt aus der Tatsache, daß Menken, als er fich ein einziges Mal weigerte, gegen seine britischen Freunde den amerikanischen Standpunkt berauszukehren, zurücktreten mußte.

Im fibrigen ift Gerr Menken jenen, die die Liga grunden halfen, bis grabniffe fatt, wobon zwei der Der. "From the character of the bills institutions or freedom of choice in auf den heutigen Tag ein loyaler Freund geblieben. Als er von einem Mit- storbenen Schwestern waren. Frau bearing on the subject which have the selection of schools. It would e des Untersuchungsausschusses gefragt wurde, ob er nicht glaube, daß Schult und Frau Butler starben zu been introduced it is apparent that merely insure capable instruction, and bie Ber. Staaten, nach allem, was fie im Kriege geleistet, in der Achtung gleicher Zeit und hinterliehen je on one matter of policy there is large in the English language, of all chilher Welf hoher baftanden als zuver, und ob er unferer Regierung nicht we- eine Familie. Frau Hartwig ift die agreement. This is the view that dren alike. This is one proposal be nigstens diese Anersenmyg zollen könne, answortete Herr Menten: "Ich Mutter der beiden Berstorbenen hereafter all children subject to the fore the legislature which will deserve weiß es nicht!" Am Ende war das für einen fogenannten Amerikaner, der und mußte in verflossener Boche compulsory educationenet of the state its careful and courageous consideraim britifden Parlamentshause feine Inspirationen bolt und mit britischer einen Cobn begraben. ilerstützung eine Schutgesellschaft für Amerika gründet, die einzig logische Antworf. Aber wissen möchten wir, wie diese Antwort und die Ausfünfte des Herrn Menken überhaupt jenen Amerikanern gefallen, die sich in den nit ber National Security League gestellt und ihre schmutigen Geschäfte Offiziere, ein Kabitan und ein eriter beforgt haben. Wiffen vor allem, ob fie fich nicht ein bischen geschant ha- Leutnant, nebst drei gemeinen Solden, als fie den Bericht über das Berhör Menkens lasen. Denn für einen daten sind in Haft genommen wor- "New Republic". Opposes Recognition Of Amerifaner, der diese Bezeichnung verdient, muß es ein ziemlich unbehagli- ben wegen Aufruhr, den fie verursach. des Empfinden sein, fich in der Gesellschaft bon Leuten zu wissen, deren ten, weil ein Schukmann einen Sol-Gestimmung und deren Bestrebungen Menken mit so erfrischender Offenheit baten wegen allzu ichnellen Jahrens dargelegt hat. Wir möchten jedenfalls nicht dabei fein.

929 Namen auf der Ehrenliste der Täglichen Omaha Tribiine

Der Fortidritt in ber Chrenlifte halt ju unferer groffen Grende an, benn heute fonnen wir weitere nenn Baufteine anmelben, wohnech beren Gefamtzahl auf 929 gestiegen ift. Unter ben nen eingetroffenen zweijahrigen Abonuements befindet fich wieber eine kleine Angahl, bie pirett auf Die Tätigteit unferer freiwilligen Mitarbeiter gurudguführen ift, benen wir hiermit unferen Dant abftatten. Bir hoffen gnberficht. lid, baf ber Fortidritt anbanern wirb, bamit wir noch diefen Monat bas 10. Sundert vollgablig befommen werben und bann bie Lifte ab-Glieffen tonnen. Gollte ber Fortidritt ber lebten Tage nicht eigentlich manchen, ber ben Boriat gefaht hat, and in die Ehrenlifte gut tommen, aber etwas faumig war in beffen Ausführung, veraulaffen, kammen, aber etwas saumig war in besten Ausfuhrung, veranlassen, sich jeht zu beeilen mit ber Ausführung bes guten Borhabens. Es ist bach eine Befriedigung für Jedermann zu wissen, zum Gelingen des nicht leichten Bertes seinen Teil beigetragen zu haben. Wer wird sich barüber nicht freuen? Deshalb beeile man sich und helse, das Wert so raich wie möglich zu vollenden, indem man dieser Tage noch ein zweisähriges Abounement von \$10 für die Tägliche Omaha Tribine an und einsendet, einen Banstein zum Eigenheim unserer Zeitung kisset und Mitglied unserer Ehrenliste wird.

Bedienen Sie sich der Alassifizierten Anzeigen der Tribiine! Der Erfolg ist überraschend— die Unkosten nur winzig.

Beforgnis wegen der Ugitation gegen die Parochialichulen

Erzbifchof Sarty von Omaha bat wegen ber zahlreichen Borlagen, bie in der Legislatur erschienen find und latur Stellung gu nehmen. Das Romitee besieht aus Bern Rev. Jos. Ruefing aus Beit Point, und Reb. D'Hearn, Omaha.

Rev- Gannon, der Redaffeur ber .True Boice", hat erflärt, daß auch der Bifchof von Lincoln ein Komitee ernannt hat, um in gleicher Beife vor dem Erziehungstomitee des Albgeordneienhauses der Legislatur erscheinen, die Mitglieder auf di

in Rebrasta, die auf Diefe gefährtiden Borlagen aufmerkjam machte. Sie weiß nicht, ob unfere beutiden

Uus Jowa

28as ein Avoca Junge ichreibt.

Bufe fallt auf 28 Chlage. Atlantic, Sa., 20. San .- Der feltene Fall ift bier gu bergeichnen, 28 fiel und der Mann dody am ge. no intention to shirk.

Bwei Comeftern begraben.

Donnerstag fanden hier drei Be, handled by fireworks methods.

Anfruhr in Des Moines.

Des Moines, 20. Jan. - 3mei feftnahm. Die Colbaten protestierten, und es sammelte fich eine große Menfchenmenge um die Streitenden, wodurch es notwendig wurde, eine Mannichaft Boligiften beraus zu beordern. Der Golbat Mife Bovet, ein Patient des Fort Des Moines Armee-Hofpitals, fing den Lärm an und als er trop Ermahnung fortfuhr, iber einen Mitofahrer, beffen Car ihn angefahren hatte, zu schimpfen, wurde bie Berhaftung borgenom men. Die Berhafteten werden friegs. gerichtlich prozessiert werben.

Um gludlich gu fein, fieht gar manchem nichts anderes im Wege als er felbit.

Biele Chrifffteller fcreiben fo viel, daß ihnen gum Denten feine Beit fibrig bleibt,

Die ichlimmften Abfturge erleben wir von ben Bergen, bie wir uns jelbit turmen.

Ber nicht freundlich bit. ten'fann, 3ft fein Lebtag fibel bran.

Beidente find für bie Sonnenglut für ben Conee,

Tribune's English Section

(Devoted to the interpretation and furtherance of real Americanism and die sich gegen die Barodialschlen um der Legisrichten, ein Komise ernannt, um gegen diese Borsagen in der Legisspread a knowledge of the English language among our foreign-born citizens.)

The Legislature and the Parochial Schools

Tre Lincoln contributor to "The True Voice" of Omaha, the official organ of the Catholics of Nebraska, in its issue of January 17th, writes the followtätig gu fein. Diefe Romifred follen ing on the attitude of the present Nebraska Legislature towards the Parochial schools:

"The State Council of National De- they need no penal law to make it fense, I understand, has gone into in- plain to them that they would be inflicting a serious injury upon their ing from the stage of its activities ceive their elementary education in children by compelling them to re-Die Tribiine war die erste Beitung the council put on a wise face, and a foreign tongue to the neglect of the warned us common folks of the vernacular language of the country danger to be apprehended from the in which they were born and intend to use of foreign languages in churches live and die. There has been a Gerhaben gur Befauntjung diefer Bor- ment of the United States, in ac- against this country of ours without lagen. Benn nicht, jo follte es jo- cordance with its own constitution, doubt, but the prayers of the old raner haben mehr Gemeindeichulen has no power to decree what langu- language of their youthful days and int Staate als die Ratholifen, und age shall be used in religious exer- their fond memories coming from the die Borlogen richten fich gegen alle cises, under the roof of a church or lips of their children in their new Semeindeschulen ohnellnterschied des anywhere else. It is only right and home had nought to do with plots the national tongue. In schools sup- fense has no more substance than the ported by private funds the patrons phantom of a brain over-excited by have the right to decide whether the disordered nerves. With the return native or a foreign language shall of peace, and their relief from the be the medium through which in- excitement of their arduous labors, let Mbaca, Sa., 20, San.—Charles struction shall be imparted to their us hope that our patriotic friends will Dirgo bon hier hot an herrn und children. Common sense will tell allow their overheated imaginations From Bines unter dent Datum them that in a country where English to simmer down to normal common

canization. It was as much a ver- public school teachers. dict in favor of reasonable action. This is a work which this legislature would set in motion an Americanizadaß der Buls eines Menfelen auf should not shirk. There is evidently tion process which alone might bring

should be taught in the language of tion."

The Nebraska State Journal, at Lincoln, in its issue of Jan. 20th, under "A large number of bills already the country. The language of instruc introduced in legislature witness to tion should be English, even though jects of study. Further it is evidently the view of many that all children erergiert worden war, wurde er nach the war. It can justly be said that act are entitled to tuition in schools pressive acts in the name of Ameri-|training and scholarship required of

"A measure involving these points

the desired result. The essential thing "It is a work of the utmost delicacy, in any Americanization measure is of course. Good results can be se- that it provide for the absorption of will need to co-operate on this sub- school could want permission to mainject. Action will need to be accom- tain standards as to equipment, curpanied by thoughtful discussion. The riculum and instruction of recognized Dunlab, Ja., 20, San. Mill subject is decidedly not one to be inferiority. Such a measure does not interfere in any way with religious

A Traditional Or A Fair Peace?

Special Claims At Peace Conference.

Says America Will Demand Fairness To All.

Will the old principle, proclaimed in the saying: "To the victor belong the spoils," be recognized at the Peace Conference? Will France be permitted to realize claims for territorial aggrandizement, such as Premier Clemenceau has repeatedly hinted at? Or will the Wilsonian policy of arriving at terms, which will leave the least possible occasion for future hostilities between the late belligerents, be accepted? The "New Republic" is of the opinion that the former course would be wrong, injurious to the peace of the world, and incompatible with the policies necessary for the success of a League of Nations, and that the latter would be the only one which would receive the sanction of America. In the issue of Jan. 4., in the"Editorial Notes," the editor presents his arguments in the following paragraphs:

DIVERGENCE OF PEACE AIMS.

The nature of the differences of opinion and policy between the French and American governments which peace negotiations have brought to the surface are partly revealed by the recent news. French official opinion is almost unanimously in favor of a peace of the traditional kind-a peace which would seek to perpetuate the victory over Germany by rendering and keeping the German nation powerless to protest against the provisions of the treaty. The chief guaranty of such a peace would consist of an alliance among the victors pledged to fight against any future infringement of the treaty, and this alliance would be cemented by the common interest which all would possess in keeping their particular share of the spoils. It was a peace of this kind which was arranged in the secret treaties and at the Paris Conference, and which, if America had not entered the war, would have sealed an Allied victory. Premier Clemenceau still believes in its desirability, and so herzen ber Evastuditer, mas bie apparently does a majority of the French Chamber of Deputies. But they have not a free hand. Without American assistance there would

have been no Allied victory, and the American government declines to enter into any alliance based on a community of interest which depends on the subordination of justice to power politics. The French government, consequently, is willing and prepared to make certain concessions. It consents to a League of Nations in which its chief does not believe. and it is willing to pay for a League by withdrawing certain unspecified particular claims. But it still insists on some of its physical guaranties, and it still interprets the word justice to mean chiefly the punishment of Germany and future discrimination against her. We infer from the President's Manchester speech that he consents to such an arrangement. That is his reason for asserting that an eventual agreement is in sight.

FRANCE'S SPECIAL CLAIMS.

Neither are we left entirely in the dark as to the nature of the special claims upon which France still insists. The French government asks in the first place for a renewal of the license which it obtained under its secret arrangement with the Tsar's government to draw the new boundary between France and Germany. M. Pichon did not state just what line his government proposed to draw, but apparently it intends to appropriate the Saar Valley which previous to 1815 was part of Alsace-Lorraine. The excuse given for annexing this district which is inhabited by Germans is the same that Bismarck used in 1871 to annex Metz to dermany, viz., its military value in the event of another war, but the Saar Valley sontains some valuable coal deposits which would be useful o Frenchmen in rendering the Lorraine iron deposits commercially nore valuable. In addition, France does not apparently wish to be embarrassed by any obligations to a League of Nations and its principles in dealing with Russia. The French government is determined to detroy the Soviet Republic and to establish in its place some kind of Russian government which, whatever its general character, will-pay he debts contracted by the former Russian Empire. As to indemnities nd colonies; nothing definite is said about them. But France's economic olicy in her existing dependencies ignores the principle of the Open Door, which the American government has sought to impose on other nations but ignored itself.

FAIRNESS TO ALL PARTIES.

Assuming the foregoing account of the result of the negotiations between the French and American governments to be substantially true, what chance does is offer of an ultimate agreement? Would an agreement on the indicated basis render possible the formation of a League of Free Nations, of which America would become and remain a loyal member? The New Republic does not believe that it would. If France uses the Allied victory to annex the Saar Valley, her action in so doing would have precisely the same moral significance and the same international results as a German annexation of the Briey iron district would have had. It would be a clear example of the politics of power and of the predatory nationalism which is incompatible with any organized international community. Even more incompatible with the spirit and purposes of a League of Free Nations is the proposed French policy with respect to Russia, which can have no result but the reestablishment of an autocratic military government in that woe-begone and distracted country. President Wilson may or may not have implied by his Manchester speech a willingness to consent to concessions of this kind. But one assertion we will take the risk of categorically affirming. America will form no permanent part of a League of Nations which permits such infringements of the principles of international right. American soldiers will not go to France in order to protect French occupation of the Saar Valley and the American nation will not conside for long at a policy which converts the restoration of order into an excuse for inposing on Russia a new but equally galling military autocracy.

"Carson's Betrayel Of Minority."

"The Statesman," published at Toronto, Can., in its issue of Dec. 28, takes the Irish leader Sir Edward Carson severely to task for what it terms his "betrayal of minority." The "Statesman" declares that Carson has originated a cleavage among the Unionists, and that the results can be readily seen in the weakening of his following. A specific incident. is quoted to illustrate the policy persued by Sir Edward. We read:

In the 'eighties and later the opposition to Home Rule was based on national grounds, and took account of Ireland as a single and indivisible unit. This was the Unionist idea before Carson came on the scene. The argument of the Chamberlains and Brights, who deserted Mr. Gladstone, was that Home Rule must be resisted in the interest of the Protestant minority in Southern Ireland. It was this strong appeal to Protestant England, as well as to the Protestants of Ulster, that rallied sectarian support to the Unionist cause. This Unionist idea of the integrity of Ireland remained in force down to the signing of the Covenant, which was a solemn covenant that bound Unionist Ulster to stand by the Unionists in the other Provinces. The passage of the Asquith Home Rule Bill, however, revealed a growing cleavage between the Carsonites in Ulster and the remaining Irish Unionists. With characteristic indifference to the binding nature of the Covenant, Sir Edward Carson altered the whole position, and veered round from the old Unionist national ground of objection to the narrow provincial schismatic attack which, since 1914, has isolated Carsonism from its former Irish and British supports. How far intelligent Unionism in Ireland has revolted against Carsonism may be inferred from the decision of Sir Edward to transfer his political affiliations from Dublin, where he was born, to Belfast, which he now represents in Parliament. The following correspondence between the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Ulster Unionist leader, is significant of the great change which has taken place in Ireland among the Unionists:

The Provost of Trinity College writes to the Press as follows in reference to Sir Edward Carson's retirement from representation of

"Sir,-The enclosed letter received to-day from Sir Edward Carson is the first intimation of any kind he has vouchsafed the electors of this University of his intentions; nor did he send it till I had sent him notice of the day of nomination.

"I leave the electors to form their own opinion of such conduct. At all events, it puts them and me to the utmost inconvenience he could possibly have devised for us .- Yours, etc.

"J. P. MAHAFFY.

"The Provost's House, Dublin, "November 22, 1918."

The following is a copy of the letter from Sir Edward Carson to Dr. Mahaffy:

"My Dear Provost,-I have decided not to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of Dublin University at the forthcoming

"I need hardly say with what deep regret I have come to this decision, having regard to the long period of years—over 26—during which I have had the honor of being one of the representatives of the University in the Imperial Parliament,

The recent Convention has brought out differences of opinion beween Unionists in the North of Ireland and those in the South as to how the Home Rule Act should be amended and the situation created by it should be met; and I feel that, under existing circumstances, and having regard to the prominent part I have taken in connection with the position of Ulster, it is right that the University should be represented by a member which is not so closely connected with the Ulster.

position. I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the electors of the University for the confidence they have so long reposed in me, and to offer to them my heartfelt thanks .- Yours sincerely,

"5 Eaton Place, London, S.W., 1,

"EDWARD CARSON.

"November 21, 1918."

Symptomatic of the declining strength of Carsonism is the bitterness of the anti-Irish appeal that marks Carson's election speeches. One would imagine, according to these intemperate utterances, that Nationalist Ireland had done nothing in the war-that Kettle, Redmond, Gwynn and hundreds of thousands of Home Rulers like them, who added undying glory to the fame of Irish regiments, had never been heard of in the war save as pro-Germans. The bigotry and intolerance which leaves entirely out of account Ireland's part in the fight against Germany is an evidence of Ulster Unionist weakness and defeats its own object.