# English Dealt Fairly at Treaty Parley---Collins

Seventh installment of "Michael Collins' Own Story." is presented today to readers of The Omaha Sunday Bee.

Love of country, instilled while still a boy, was the outstanding characteristic of the young Irish leader who, through an American newspaper correspondent, has bared facts in regard to Erin's struggle for freedom never before revealed. Final chapters of the narrative were given the correspondent shortly before Collins' assassination.

How the Easter week uprising, instead of being an ignominious failure, became a spur to Irish loyalty because England treated the disturbance seriously has been explained in previous installments. Because of England's action, perpetrators of the uprising went to martyrs' deaths, declared Prof. Eoin MacNeill, to whom Collins sent the writer of his story to get this part of the tale "first

strength. But I fought the stupid

notion that we were strong enough

In further discussing the invita-

tion from Lloyd George to negotiate

a treaty with England, Michael Col-

"England wanted peace with Ire

land, true; but if Ireland made im-

possible demands we could be shown

to be irreconcliables-and then Eng-

land would again have a free hand

for whatever further measures of

force might be necessary to restore

law and order' in a country that

would not accept the responsibility

"I was under no delusion that the

offer indicated any real change of

heart on the part of England

"In this respect I was entirely

at one with the uncompromising

republicans. But I held that then

as always, England's difficulty was

Ireland's opportunity-and we

should be fools to fail to seize it

merely because behind the offer was

difference that an awakening con

science had nothing to do with the English offer. It is true that there

Were stirrings of conscience felt by

a minority of Englishmen-the mi-

nority that had opposed England's

"They were the peaceful group,

intervention in the European war.

averse to bloodshed on principle

They were opposed to the killing we

had to do in self defense quite as

much as they were opposed to the

aggressive killing of our people by

the British agents sent to Ireland

considering this phase of the situa-

tion. Pacifists the world over are

almost without any political power

and have very little popular sup-

port. The point was that peace had

"It was not because she had re-

pented in the very middle of her

black and tan terror. It was not

because she could not subject us!

It was because she had not succeed-

ed in subjugating us before the

world's conscience awakened and

There was, for instance, the frank

dmission of Lord Birkenhead in the

British house of lords early in

The progress of the coercive at

From every side came proofs

empts made by the government has

proved in a high degree disappoint-

that world sympathy was with us

-passive sympathy for the most

part. If we had done no more-

and we had done much more- this

winning of world sympathy was

itself a great asset in the proposed

make the more extreme of our con

ferres appreciate was that we had

not beaten and never could hope

to beat the British military forces.

We had thus far prevented them

from contraventing our achievement.

And in July, 1921, we had reached

I suppose there are Irishme

who will go to their graves still

cherishing the notion that continu

ation of the struggle would have

nded in an overwhelming victory

for Irish arms. It is a pity, but it

is a fact. To such men figures

mean nothing. They will not see.

promising republicans had their mo

ments of sanity. Some of them at

least are on record as recognizing

ar inability to beat the British out

of Ireland. See what Mr. Parton

had to say in The Republic of Ire

land in its issue of February 21

that it was physically impossible to

ocure Irriand's ideal of a complete

y isoluted republic otherwise than

by driving the overwhelmingly en-

perfor British forces out of the

And yet Mr. Barton-safter by

but put his signature to the tree!

about having signed under duress'

bufore we went to London to nego-

rate, Mr. Barton knew, as \$14 we

of feign as remining black to

ing as British power lives.

that the element of during exist

I have explained how we co-

dorn't every phase of the situation

nefore finally dunling to accept

country plain that at the conclusion

of our deliberations we had alan-

nomed for the time being the hope

if achieving the libral of an in-

paired 16 those conferences to pre-

all charty broughlink that our to

tional view was not abayed by the

majority in the Roll methodolog

Ecock republic. We know that they

We know that you makering had

Your any of this men who particle

nd otherwise is absausoidel W-

calling at a sommon of Dail Erreans

Abandon Hope

of Republic

ted repubble

. It had become plain

1922:

"But even some of these uncom

the high water mark of what we

could do in the way of economi

and military residue.

"What it was never possible to

regotiations with England.

"We had ample evidence of this.

become necessary to England.

"I urged that we waste no time in

for that purpose.

made itself felt.

Reach High

Water Mark

August:

"It seemed to me to make no

no sincerity of good will.

to rely on force alone."

No Real Change

of Heart Seen

of doing so for itself.

towards Ireland:

By HAYDEN TALBOT.

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CHAPTER XIV-Continued. "I anticipated what subsequently turned out to be the fact. Reltain must represent to us that the northeast would never acquiesce in more white representing them that in such a settlement they would be preserving that which they professed to have at heart, the sentimental tie with the nation to which they were supposed to be attached.

In those preliminary conferences, a few of us held that any settle ment which did not include the possibility of an united Irelandwhich was not predicated on the living truth, THAT EVERY IRISH-MAN IS FIRST AN IRISHMAN WITH RIGHTS THE SAME AS THOSE OF EVERY OTHER TRISH

MAN-would be unacceptable to us. "It was not so much the partition act itself that mattered-it was an even more formidable legacy that England would leave us, PARTI-TION OF VIEW. That is there," and it has to be dealt with. It is for us, to whom union is an article of our national faith, to deal with it

### Coercion Is Frowned Upon

For the most part De Valeraat first-scenied to be in accordwith the views voiced by Griffith and me. As little by Little Childers wormed his way into our councils. however, De Valera's attitude gradually charged.

From beginning to end. Stack and Brugha were unqualifiedly hostile to the whole idea of entering into negotiations with England. Yet for a long time we had all been agreed on the fundamental wisdom of no coercion for Ulster, Likewise we were one in our conviction that a divided Ireland could never be a

"It was and, more's the pity, it still is-this serious internal problent which led some of us to argue for the attainment of the final steps of freedom by evolution rather than by force, If we could obtain substantial freedom by consenting to association with the British empire it would at least give us time to teach the northeast to revolve in the Irish orbit and to get out of

the orbit of Great Britain, We held that in acquiescing in a peace which would admittedly in volve some postponement of the fulfillment of our national sentiment-by agreeing to some association of our Irish nation with the British nations-we would be going a long way towards meeting the sentiment of the northeast in its

supposed attachment to England. Against these counsels the un compromising republicans raised up the objection that by consenting to bargain with England before sh recognized the republic-we should be letting the republic down. But Valera himself pointed to the fact that this was not an issue to

Mr. Lloyd George had already made it clear that no such recognition would be granted. Further more, it was pointed out that were the trish republic a recognized fact we should have to use our resources to coerce northeast Ulster into submission. None of the conferees was prepared to sponsor such a course of action.

### Peace Offer Already Made

"We had long since concluded that coercion-even if it succeeded -could never have the lasting effeets which conversation on our side, and acquiesence on theirs, would produce.

Our position at this time, as it spreared to me, was one of greater strength than ever before in the nistory of Ireland under English

From the English viewpoint. prace with Ireland had become a ecossity to the British cabinet. Mondy Mr. Lloyd George-in July

" |- had made a peace offer to De stable to the Irish people. Referring to it. Mr. Churchill, at. bunded in September of the same

year, had midthis offer is put forward, put as the offer of a party government confronted by a formodatile opposition and anxious t

burgain for the trish vote, but with the united senemer of both the historist parties in the state and, in stood, all parties. It is a national

"Lindoubledly it was a national des-expresenting Hoglish norms som to pick bermif right with world opinion. It his at last become socontrol that blogical that a way of power with Ireland or-a good when for further and what proques tomobite would have been more to

with important factors in the situation were known to all of on tiv knew dominion premiura were Elegand from from their people. Flor were able to express the views

of their people. The Washington conference was homing sheet. Lived design's rubined had the concents difficult tion. Bighted's relationably with Bridge, constries were growing to reasingly unbapay. Decrevery of the good opinion of the world but

'M und councils & complexited there facts. They made for our

Erskine Childers' asinine scheme to get England to consent to a "hands off" policy toward Ireland, deportations of Sinn Feiners, Boland's devotion for De Valera and the Sinn Fein convention in October, 1917, also have been detailed.

"Lloyd George was not to blame, except nominally, for the English policy during the period of 1917-21."

This perhaps is one of the most startling statements made by Collins, who asserted that the British prime minister's attention was absorbed in the world war during that period and left other matters to those under him.

The smashing of the British spy system, the greatest secret service in the world, through hunting down of Irish traitors, robbing of mails and tapping of telephone lines, has been described in detail. In reply to charges against the Irish of unwarranted slayings, Collins declares the "murders" they committed were legitimate acts

of self-defense forced upon them by British oppression.

The arrest and harsh treatment of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, Irish writer who was opposed to the use of military methods to achieve the republic; his execution with two other writers by the black and tans; the disheartening attempt to fix responsibility on the perpetraors of the alleged "murders"—all this has been told by the Widow Skeffington. Mrs. Skeffington later escaped from Ireland in disguise and toured America to arouse sympathy for the Irish cause.

The gun-running exploit at Howth, although fea-tured by tragedy when British troops shot down two women, a man and a boy after the soldiers were stoned at Bachelor's Walk, was successful.

But the Irish attempt to import arms from Germany for the Easter week uprising ended in disaster.

The ship was ready to leave a German port for Ire-

# Throngs View Collins Cortege



The photograph shows a general view of the funeral of Michael Collins in Dublin, with the funeral escort the cortege and part of the immense throng that swarmed the streets to pay last respects to the slain leader of

recognition of our nation as an independent sovereign state. "We went-and in going we ad-

would not yet acquiesce in any kind

of isolation from Britain. Before

tions we realized these facts among

we not accepted them as facts-

there would have been no negotia

tions. Let there be no doubt about

"It is true that before we accept

ed the invitation sent by Mr. Lloyd

George we endeavored to get an un-

fettered basis for the conference.

And after negotiations had been begun-as I shall presently point

"Document No. 2 was an instance

of this endeavor. But we did not

succeed. Again and again we assert-

ed our claim that the plenipoten-

tiaries could enter such a conference

only as the spokesmen of an inde-

admitted in inviting us to negotiate

at all, but the fact remains that

we finally went to London without

"It was a claim Britain tacitly

out-we continued to try.

pendent sovereign state.

undertook the treaty negotia-

"Had we not realized them-had

mitted that there was a possibility of the Irish people reconciling Trish national aspirations' with 'association of Ireland with the group of nations known as the British com-monwealth.' Let us not fool ourselves about that!

### Collins Asserts Attitude Unfair

"Those who cannot, or who will not look these facts in the face blame its now and more than blame us. They find fault with us because in agreeing to some kind of association of our nation with the British nations we were not able, by the touch of a magic wand, to get rid of all language of empire. That is not a fair attitude,

'We like that language no more perhaps less, than do those who wish to make us responsible for its preservation. It is Britain's affair not ours, that she cares to preserve the prevarications of obsolete feud-

"The British empire is what it is. It is what it is with all its trappings, its symbols of monarchy, its feudal phraseology, its obsolete oaths of allegiance-its king a figurchead, having no individual power as a king-maintaining the healthy atmosphere of mediaeval subservience translated into modern

"But these are things that are not to be dissipated by the waving

of a magic wand! "Moreover, the result of our deliberations speaks for itself-we entered into negotiations with that mpire-and its language is language we had to speak.

"It is not any verbiage about sovereignty which can assure our power to shape our destinies. The important thing is to grasp every thing which is of benefit to us-to manage things for ourselves-to make such a constitution as suits ourselves-to make our government and restore our national life in the lines which suit our national character and our national requirement

"It is now only fratricidal strife which can prevent us from making the Gaelic Ireland which is our

### Pleaded to Be Left at Home

CHAPTER XV.

My going to London as one of the plenipotentiaries was in spite of my conviction that any other Irishman would serve the cause of Irish freedom better than I-at least so far as the treaty negotia-Hons were concerned.

For three hours one night after the decision had been made to send a delegation to London I pleaded Valera to leave me home and let some other man take my place as a negotiator. But it was no use. My arguments saemed to fall on deaf cars. I had no

choice. I had to go." This statement Collins made to me many mostle after he had told me the inside story of the treaty negetiaffens- and to view of all the treumattances it was perhaps one f the most astounding things he

ver told me. He continued: "Of course we all liftow that what over the outcome of the avgotta seek all that Ireland wanted and deserved to have, and we therefore know that more or less opprebriu rould be the best roward we coul hope to win. But as Arthur Grif 13th has told you, we went when oth ove refused to go, because it was a the than had to be done lift some

For my can part, I anticipate the loss of the position I occupied in the hearts of the Erich people or a result of nor share to what was bound to be an unsatisfactory And in have and to hold the sugard of one's fellow countrymes is surely a been no to be lost while there is a way to avoid it. But Wile consideration was not at all want surved ma to ley to keep out of the angelo-

The point that I tried to impress upon De Valera was that for several care-rightly or wrongly stoken to difference—the healt-is had held we So by the one took stood express because they held not by cosponsible for the smashing of

their secret service organization and Collins Denles for their failure to terrorize the Irish people with the black and Duress Charge

"Brugha has spoken of this English legend as a having been altogether of newspaper manufacture. What difefrence does that make? The important fact was that in England, as in Ireland, the Michael Collins legend existed. It pictured me a mysterious, active menace -

clusive, unknown, unaccountable "And in this respect I was the only living Irishman of whom this could be said. If and as long as the legend continued to exert its in-fluence on English minds—the accruing advantage to our cause would continue. Bring me into the spotlight of a London conferenceand quickly would be discovered the common clay of which I am made! The glamour of the legendary figure would be gone forever.

### Childers Held Too Radical

"Whether De Valera underestiin the background, whether he believed my presence in the delegation vould be of greater value-OR WHETHER FOR MOTIVES REST NOT INQUIRED INTO, HE WISH-INCLUDE ME AMONG THE SCAPEGOATS WHO MUST INEVITABLY FAIL TO WIN COM-PIETE SUCCESS-is of little im-

"The only fact that may appeal to the careful reader as significant is that BEFORE THE NEGOTIA TIONS BEGAN NO DOUBT OF DE VALERA'S SINCERITY HAD PLACE IN MY MIND!

"As I have before stated, I objected to the presence of Childers in the secretariat because, as I have already pointed out, I considered him at least altogether too radical and impractical, and, at worst, ar

semy of Ireland. "But just as I failed in my plea to be kept off the delegation, so De Valera would not listen to Childers' exclusion. His argument was that aside from whatever truth there might be in my view that the men ace I constituted was of advantage to us. Ireland needed her ablest advocates at the conference table, and he insisted I belonged in that cate

"As for Childers-and here I am convinced be was quite sincere-b said he considered him the most brilliant constitutional authority Irehand had ever had and his presence in the delegation an essential of

"So my wishes were thwarted. Instead of being kept in the background-against all eventualities to be offered in a crisis as a fine! sagrifice with which to win out way to freedom-I had to walk into Whitehall and deal, face to face, with the heads of the British em

"At the very moment I was shak ing hands with Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of our first meeting there was still in existence the Dub lin castle reward of 10,000 pounds for my capture, dead or alive' sequently I reminded the British prime minister of this incongruous state of affairs, but that did not happen until I had discovered that he knew how to laugh!

### English Agents Deal Candidly

From leginning to and the ling plentpotentiarile deals candido family, at mosthetimiles. Much say ten has been directed at Grafith and me because frequently we want take conference upons with Mr. Llayd George and Mr. Churchill, D. source to me the point is not well

"I have naver beard of any our esticising by Valcon for having confecred quite alone with Mr. Linux learge a few installed coulded. There are manifality details in the commer of Segulations of this common non rules they by denote semant by Phile Contribution in this ha principles. And if, he bitsubits the Book low with Hone who was us as their pleasprisellineing

"It would be poor return for the treatment accorded us in London to overstep the bounds of strict ethics by divulging anything of the negotiations which in any way could prove offensive to the English pardeipants. I have no intention of

"But with that said there are certain points which I may shell light upon without committing that unpardonable offense. And to begin with there is one matter that I can deal with without any breach of confidence, or without any depart-

use from etiquet. "It has been charged that we signed the treaty under duress. It has been said we signed the treaty inder a threat of Immediate and terrible war. That is not true. It was Barton who first made this charge, and by his own statement proved himself a man who could be

successfully threatened! "But Barton-challenged to quote the exact words used by any of the ing the alleged threat-admitted that it had never been voiced in

"Nevertheless, Barton, having signed the treaty, opposed it and gave as his justification his having acted under a threat which was never made! It is time this kind of thing received the attention

"Surely I have made it plain enough that British armed force could wipe the Irish nation out of existence. Is it necessary to labor a self-evident fact? No one but a madman would question it. And

## Sister of Casement in America for Tour



Mrs. Agnes Newman, sister of Sir Roger Casement and friend of Michael Collins, has arrived in America for tour

In that sense, then there was no ing the regotiations as there has alwaxe been as between England and Ireland the element of dorses preseast. Nebudy doubles that had we tweet while he she it we alreadd have bentum the English out of Irelandes mor simple right

the mixin sense, but signing of the treaty-ull three proved flux there nished the element of duties. "kind me heen able to do it-We Amobil in an whitepeak England deals reduced then the treaty four tradients would have been conducted in Dublin, and we should have been constituting that the accommodity until of europeander to a vanigulable from The early reason that did not happen was because we sould not make it toppen! What good and it

"this acceptance of the truce, our

ensenting to negotiate-yes, and in

in in served by prelateling other. I divide on this point became in miley appeared this college of the that we printed total the wave and this or entourne Obviously Hors was not, and rould not have been Hat the unfortunate impressors that individual members of our delegation were directly threatened has found lodgment in the minds f men not conversant with the fun damental rules of conduct of negotintions between two soverign states. "Of frankness there was plenty.

Plain speaking was to our liking. And there was little of subtlety and drawing of fine distinctions. Meantime, however, the weeks dragged along, and we could see small chance of arriving at any possible "Time after time-duly reported

in the world press-we adjourned the conference, and went back to our colleagues in Dublin-with notheturn visits that De Valera brought

ing that was encouraging to report. "It was during the first of these forward the first rough draft of what later came to be the 'Mysterious Document No. 2.º Its right to the title lay in the fact that it was not of De Valera's composition

### Guesses Author of Document

ternative to the proposed tre was, in fact, the work of Erskine Childers: I had little difficulty in guessing the identity of the author as soon as I read it. Dominionism tinged every line of this production No Irishman who understood the tradition and the history of Ireland would have thought or written of his country's aspirations in the terms used in this document.

"Under the terms of this docu ment Ireland, by our own free offer was to be represented at the imperial have been taken from a constitu tional resolution passed at an imperial conference

It was quite clear that the out look of the author of the document was bounded entirely by the horizon of the British empire. But De Valera was insistent that we carry the alternative proposal back to London and there submit it as our icreducable minimum!

"We did so. The English dele-

gates turned it down flatly. We brought it back to Dublin and it was revised and amendedand again we took it to Downing treet. Again it was turned down And again we returned to De Va lera with the twice-rejected door nent. But a third time revisions and amendments were made and a third time we presented ourselves in London with the Childers com-

"When Mr. Lloyd George let us understand that further repetitions of this kind could mean only the final breaking up of the conference we shelved document No. 2-shelved t for once and all, as we thought fan that was an error.

"Meantime I had come to have what I believed-and believed was a clear understanding of the basis facts of the situation. And when the opportunity arose I made from that my stand was different from that of the nother of the hence reported proposals.

I stated that Ireland was most her country. With the duties and stimus of a mother country. cample statement had never effect on the British Asiagatics their all the organisate about dominion. or all the arguments bearing the claring of any Michael nation; on any new found idea.

### No Illusions in Whitehall

prings from the link pumple, sot Ivon and comparison with any other nation, not from any equalityseparat or amplicul-with any other

"In this reserve of our converse time for Bill the Two I want bearing that the opposing conferent were numerity non who doubt in facts. may respect they were the our

in the Manney Rouse in Archive there was rough of five blockers builterman by done on family had

to Williams William of the St. January and Maring had no place land. The date of the uprising had been set for Good Fri day. But unexpected difficulties necessitated postponement of the rebellion to the following week. Desperate efforts to notify Sir Roger Casement of the change in time failed and the ship sailed away. Surrounded by British patrol boats in Tralee bay, the captain had to scuttle the ship which went down with 20,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Casement, rushing to Ireland in a submarine to prevent his comrades from attempting what he thought was the impossible, paid for the trip with his life.

Included in last Sunday's installment were sworn statements from several Irish persons of alleged mistreatment by British troops. The installment closes with an account of the British proposal for peace and the Irish leaders' determination to seek the maximum limit of free-

flut in Whitehall at least we knew

where we stood." Amplifying his statement to me that when the frish plenipotentiaries in the peace negotiations with England arrived in Whitehall they found thenselves dealing with practical men who dealt in facts only and not in "fine idealism" or "im practical dreaming," Michael Col-

ling went on: 'As I have said, I hesitated to do anything that can be construed as a breach of etiquet-but to make my point quite clear I must risk the charge by citing two instances of this downright frankness which characterized the English statesmen with whom we dealt.

### England Objects to Submarines

"It happened during the conference between Mr. Churchill and Lord Beatty and Childers and myself-in the colonial office-to which I have already referred.

In my embarramment over Childers' failure to produce anything approaching a reasonable idea to back up his statement that he could prove that Ireland was of no concern to Britain-I searched my mind for something to say that would at least make my colleague's imprac-

ticability less glaring. "It will be remembered that Childers had insisted that Plymouth was a better base for submarine chasers than any Irish port! While Lord Beatty was pointing to the map and thus flatly disproving the truth of this assertion, I had an

"Pointing to the French coast, I suggested that Havre, for instance, would have made an excellent base for the British forces engaged in

hunting submarines. 'Quite so,' replied Lord Beatty. Then he smiled and added, But we can't take a French port!" "If that constitutes duress, I'll

admit that we were under duress.

But to my way of thinking it is plain talk, right talk, and the kind of talk I prefer my opponent to use. "The other instance of this willingness on the part of the Englishmen with whom we were dealing to say what they mean was furneshed by Mr. Lloyd George. I think he will have no objection to my quot-

ing him. As I have already stated. I know he can laugh! "It was in the midst of our consideration of the defense clauses in the British proposals. Mr. Lloyd George made it quite clear to us that the British people could not, or would not, for the sake of their own safety, allow any Irish government to build submarines.

"England did not mind if built a dreadnaught or two, a battleship or two-although these concessions do not appear in the signed treaty. In fighting for vital concessions we were not weakening our position by claiming anything so obviously useless as the right to build and man a few capital ships. "It must be apparent to every

one that to do such a ridiculous thing would be to play England's

### De Valera Sees No Objections

"We could indulge our vanityif we were foolish enough to waste public funds in such a manner—by having an infant navy that could never mean anything at all to the British sea power-but we could not have one submarine! Submarines are cheap to build and require few men to operate them! Subma

rines are a real menace to England! "I fought my best to try to argue the point. After all, I said to the British prime minister, Ireland could never hope to wage aggressive war against England. Restricting our offensive argument seemed to me on a par with murding a sky

THEFTSHIP. "Submarines," repplied Mr. Lloyd-George, 'are the flying columns of the sens." He looked at nie straight as he said this, and slowly a twinkle came into his eyes. Then he spoke numer. 'And I am sure,' be and there is no need for me to tell you Mr. Collins, how much damage can be inflicted by ffring columns! We being had experience with your fly-

og exturnes on land? There was nothing to be wait then? He knew what he was talk ing about. More than that he know that I know

"Hot I've Values and Children may honing disadvantageous to us in this probibition of submaximes. Per hapa it would be more nearly as curate to my that De Valera did Irish submurines and that Child-

"In any spent Document No. unuseded this lights claim fully. Recument No. I gave way to Hopland on a point stay really matter od! This connect to stated too co-

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"Nucle a companion to British waresity, real or supposed, was posting but rank dishmosty. Let us whall not build schmarines, but Sta new Last tendent ou but I make

there the real metrod "With the treaty finally signed, what was the position? After years drained was almost to become a. Polity womanticularly nations - then whether of Ereland on one nation to compose ment to make long to the overunder and good grownmant of 174 land, and with an executive re-

sponsible to that parliament. "This is the whole basis of the treaty, and it must be borne clearly in mind that the treaty land A treaty, be it remembered, is be-tween equals), is the bedrock from which our status springs, and that any later act of the British legislature derives its force from the

treaty only. "We have the constitutional status of Canada, and that status being one of freedom and equality, we are free to take advantage of that status. In fact, England has renounced all right to govern Ireland, and the withdrawal of her forces is the proof of this. With the evacnation secured by the treaty has come the end of British rule in Ire-

"No foreigner will be able to intervene between our government and our people. Will Irishmen continue to intervene between our government and our people?

"The treaty we brought home gave us the freedom we fought to win-freedom from British interference and domination. "And it seemed that the Irish people resident in London cohsidered it a triumph. For at the station there were thousands of them

-men, women and children-wav-

ing the tricolor and cheering us and singing happy folk songs. It was a heartening sight. "Was it only a forerunner of our greeting in Dublin? We all won-

### People Seem Apathetic

CHAPTER XVI.

"Our arrival with the signed treaty in Dublin-on a gray, cold December morning-was in a sense prophetic of what was to follow through all the bitter weeks of the Dail sessions. Here were no signs of jubilation. There was no one at the station to greet us. yet the newspapers had acclaimed the treaty as a triumph. Even the few people abroad at that early hour seemed strangely apathetic. Had our four months of hard work meant just nothing at all to the people whom we had tried to serve?

appeared so." Collins spoke with an unaccustomed note of sadness in his voice. Although at this time he did not make reference to it. I recalled an earlier confidence of his-the real ambition he hoped one day to realize What he wanted above snything else-and I can say this because I have his word for it-was to see his country awaken to the meaning of good citizenship and so permit him to lay down the heavy burden of leadership. And when that day came Collins hoped he might be able to set himself up in businessa little business in which he could never have to be afraid of becoming

lins' mind-perhaps the only fear he ever knew. On two different occasions it became my duty to ac quaint him with opportunities of fered him by American interests

One of the involved bls receiving a som of money greater than the total of his life's earnings-to be paid to him for writing a series of articles for American publications. He agreed to write the articles-but flatly refused to accept payment for

them! Would you think of offering your President Harding payment for such a thing?" he asked soberty Michael Collins was chairman of the provisional government, and he held that any act unworthy of that office must reflect on the dignity of

### Collins Refuses to Make Journey

the Irish nation.

The other offer I presented to im called for his jeaving the responsibilities of government others-and making a journey to the United States, where a lecture tour had been tentatively arranged for him. He smook his head em photically. It was out of the question, he insisted. And when I explained to him that in six months of lecturing he could do more for Ireland's cause in America than he suld ever accomplish in any other way, be was still adamant in the re-

fund even to consider it. I unless from if he had any bles how much maney he himself could cure by sinth a four. He grinned and shook his break. I told him he would be gither by at least a mil-

"That settles tt." he said with a chimale. 'I'll keep away from America. A colline dellars would rum a better man then I am; But, returning to Collins story of

The lank of publishes among the position he continued, was dopirotony enough, but it was nothing comment with the heather we fored in this endount drowing rooms of the Mannion House. Awatting a thorn were I'm Valera, Black, Bruha, Mree. Markevier. These and others faced up, and one of the first words of greating sidd us ting we find made opposites 'part ers of the empire cutaring to

(The next installment of "Michael Collins' Own Story" will appear in The Outsha Sunday Boo med week.)

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