Irish Flay Collins for Treaty Negotiations

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

Love of country, instilled while yet a boy, was the outstanding characteristic of the young Irish leader, who, through an American newspaper correspondent, has bared the facts of 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.

Erksine Childers' asinine scheme to get England to consent to a "hands off" policy toward Ireland, deporta-

Volera as their leader. They ap-

plauded him when he told them, "We have counted the cost, and .

we shall not quail even though the

full price of our freedom has to be

paid" Brave words, truly! Ap

was yet to prevail.

Lloyd George

Well Informed

wizard.

land

government!

plauded, certainly! But reason

"Brugha told us in one of the

secret sessions that we had fallen

to the magic of Lloyd George. Mme.

Markievicz held us in scorn because

we had proved ourselves incapable

of mutching swords with 'the Welsh

"De Valera referred to his own

fours-fears that led him to abstaln

from taking part in the negotiations.

He admitted his fear that he might

succumb to the British prime minis-

ter's cunning-and then, apparently on the verge of tears, declared that

this is what had happened to us.

The man who had taken the mea

sure of Woodrow Wilson and

Georges Clemenceau had outwitted

the Teachtae. IT WAS NOT TRUE.

"The truth, as I have tried to , make plain, is that Lloyd George

was well informed. The militarists

in Whitehall were pressing for an

immediate onslaught by sea and

them still believe that the late Lord

Salisbury spoke accurately when he

said that "The Irish are no more

fitted for self-government than the

Hottentots." What Ireland needed

-declared these advocates of ruth-

"Lloyd George did not, believe

this. I repeat-he was well in-

formed. He knew we had organ

ized on a national scale and could count on 3,000,000 men, women and

children to do their part of the task

of fighting the British armed forces

in guerilla warfare. He knew the British garrison in Ireland all told

numbered 150,000 men. He knew

that it would mean to conquer the Irish people. He did not want to have to do it.

"Lloyd George knew that the ter-

ror had failed-that it had been not

only nondeterrent but had actually

swelled the patriotic fervor of the

youth of Ireland. He knew that

the morning they hanged young

lesancas-was 20 years of resolute

They believed-and many of

This is what De Valera told

By HAYDEN TALBOT. Copyright, 1922, New York American.

CHAPTER XVI -- (Continued.) "Before that first conference ended Griffith and I realized what we

must expect from these men and women with whom all through the years we had fought the fight for freedom. From colleagues Iriali they had suddenly changed into enemies. And yet then-as always ever since-Griffith and I hoped against hope that we could persunde them.

'It is all very well for critics of the polley which Griffith and I adopted to deciare that this minorshould not have been met by kid glove methods-but the Irish puople needed and still need unty shove any other one thing-and unity is not to be achieved by killing all those whose opinions make unity impossible. Harmony does not spring from murder. There are few men in the world whom you can bring to your point of view by Rnocking them down. "Griffith and I held that the

treaty healed an age-old tragedy the first act of which was played in Dablin in 1172, when Henry II of England compelled Ireland's tribal kings to swear fealty to him . But the little group of men and women facing us in the Mansion House held a different opinion.

They told us-and for the most port they were shoore- that the treaty we had signed was the most infamous document any Irishman ever signed; that every martyr's widow and most of the army leaders considered we were guilty of trea-It was they-at first-who held the floor, and had their say. For finally I had my chance.

Unable to Lessen Their Hostility

'fn signing this treaty.' I told them, 'we have laid the foundation of some and friendship with the pupple at our side. What I have gned I shall stand over in the belief that, if it brings Ireland no other blessing, the ending of the conflict of conturies is the finest thing that ever happended for the Irich people.

"This I told them, but it served to lessen their heatility not at all. stuck, I remember especially, was beenture Griffith had 'forgotten' the meaning of sinn feir which we mistranslated as 'Ourreives Alone.' Neither Griffith nor I have answer to this charge-nor indeed to any of the charges. Unexpected as was this vitriolic condemnation of us, and as little prepared for it as we were, we both grapped the essential point that the ecriminations were useless and worse than useless. The Valera showed us a telezraphed appeal to the Irish people tent from London that morning by Art O'Brien, hend of the Irish Self Determination lengue, 'Be not misled into thanksgiving without cause," the telegram read. 'Complete sovevelopity is a claim which no nation can forego. And until it is met in our case, we of the Irish race cannot and will not rejetce." "We quickly made it plain that we expected no acclamations of joy that might properly follow a nation al triumph. We asked and woated no throwing up of hats, no fervid demonstrations of any kind. did ask and did want calm, deliberate, fair consideration of the results of our labors in London.

tions of Sinn Feiners, Boland's devotion to De Valera and the Sinn Fein convention in October, 1917, also have been detailed.

"Lloyd George was not to blame, except nominally, for England's 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, 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 slavings. Collins declares the "murders" they committed were legitimate acts of self-defense forced upon them by British oppression.

The slaying of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, together with two other Irish writers, and the disheartening attempt to fix responsibility for the alleged "murders" have been described by the Widow Skeffington. Mrs. Skeffing-

But the Irish attempt to import arms for the Easter uprising ended in disaster through the leaders' inability to get word to Sir Roger Casement, their representative in Germany, of the change in the date set for the rebellion. It was necessary to scuttle the ship when surrounded by British patrols in Tralee bay, the vessel going down with 20,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

vent his comrades from attempting what he thought was impossible, paid for the trip with his life.

Brother and Sisters at Grave of Collins

ton later escaped in disguise and toured America to arouse sympathy for the Irish cause. The gun-running exploit at Howth was successful.

Casement, rushing to Ireland in a submarine to pre-

viously were to be avoided by any one with Ireland's interests at heart. "Ireland, being the weaker mitlon, could not fail to suffer if a misleading clause had to be interpreted. As for the defense charges, I have all ready told how Do Valera and Childers gave way to England on the only point that really mattered-agree ment not to build submarines.

"It would not do for them to say submarines would be of no use to Childers, with his experience in the royal navy, knows better, I rannot believe De Valera le so la norant as not to know better. he believes what I have told him more than once he does know bet-

Advantages of

Treaty Are Lost

"But before going into tire ome details, I want to state again that from beginning to end this document is for the most part a repetition of the treaty-with only such slight verbal alterations as no one but a factionist would have thought it worth while to have risked wrecking the treaty for. in the "As an improvement treaty, document No. 2 is not hon est. It may have been more dicta-

fresh label to the same parcel, or. rather, a label written of purpose illegibly in the hope of making believe that the parcel was other than it is!

and expresses scorn of a people who permit outrages to be practiced upon them by a minority understand that this is not fair to the Irish

"Let the world remember that there have been only brief intervals between long periods of starvation-periods in which we could reflect upon our condition and awaken to the cause of our miseries. The presence of the English had de

"An infamous machine was de stroying us.- Now that it has gone, the ravaging effects remain.

When England made her peace proposal, Irish leaders determined to seek the maximum limit of freedom.

Collins pleaded, without avail, with De Valera to have someone else take his place at the treaty negotiations. That Collins began to distrust De Valera's motives is shown by the former's query "whether. . .he (De Valera) wished to include me among the scapegoats who must inevitably fail to win success (at the conference).

Speaking of the treaty negotiations, Collins makes this startling statement: "From beginning to end, the English plenipotentiaries dealt candidly, fairly, sympathetically.

Last Sunday's installment closes with an account of the cool reception the Irish delegates received upon their return to Dublin following signing of the treaty which gave Ireland virtually the same status as Canada in restion to England.

26. 1927:

"The condition of the country is subject of the deepest distress and humilation. On the great national question of the treaty every Irishman is entitled to his own opinion, subject to truth and responsibility to God.

"It is a national question to be settled by the national will and ascertained by an election. It is pain ful to have to use the language of condemnation, but principles are be-ing openly defended which are in fundamental conflict with the law of God.

"The army as a whole and still a part of the army has no moral right to declare itself independen of all civil authority in the country. Such a claim is subversive of all eivil liberty.

"The army, more than any other order in society, from the nature of its institution, is the servant of the nation's government . . . We appeal in the name of God, of Ire-iand and of all national dignity to the leaders on both sides, civil and military, to meet again, to remember old fellowship in danger and suffering, and if they cannot agree upon the main question at all events-that the use of the revolver must cease, and the elections, the national expression of self-determi-nation, be allowed to be held free

from all violence. "To this appeal Griffith and I responded wholeheartedly. The result is known by the world. The military executive that was set up in the Four Courts was the answer of the extremists.

Antagonism

Within Ranks

When a people has struggled for 750 years against subjection, it is perhaps not strange that the one dominating characteristic of such a people should finally come to beantagonism. And antagonism has come to be an ingrained quality of many Irishmen.

"Among ourselves in the 26 counties there is hardly less of antagonism between the labor group and those not so labeled than there is between the so-called republicans and those who support the treaty.

jority was quite 600-and a blind man could have seen the chip on his shoulder, " 'You're wrong.' I told them And before they could say anything further I showed them how wrong CHAPTER XVIII. they were. I told them they had a majority of more than a thousand "In spite of this admission of mine we reached an agreement not to take the vote which I acknowledged would see us beaten by two to one. The reason De Valera con-

sented to forego this victory was simple. He knew that Ard Fheis was as typical of the Irish nation as Tammany hall is typical of New York state. As well expect Tam many to endorse the republican candidate for president as to expect the Ard Fheis to vote to disestab

At the grave of Michael Collins at burial in Glas novin cemetery. Dublin, were his sisters, one a nun, and a brother, a priest (center).

denationalizing influence of Angliciescape would be fordoomd to fail-

"The task before us, having got rid of the British, is to get rid of the remaining influences-to deanglisize ourselves.

"It is no restriction nor limitation in the treaty that will prevent our nation from becoming great and potent. The presence of a representative of the British crown-depending upon us for his resourcescannot prevent us from doing that. The words of a document as to what our status is cannot prevent us from doing that.

Opportunity

zation.

to Make Good

"One thing only can prevent us -and that is disunion among ourtrust in him." selves. Can we not concentrate and unite not on the negative, but on

'The point was-how to nominate the lucky 30. Et ry one of us knew in his heart that our return to the army meant more to Ireland than that of any other man! That was only human, of course. selection was not safely to be left in our hands. Only someone less self-interested ought to name the \$0. "Among ourselves we discussed our various leaders-to find one upon whose judgment we could all rely. Brugha, as titular head of the army, was objected to by many of us. De Valera likewise was voted down. Finally Collins was prosed. Not one man of the 1,200 had any objections to him. And so we left out fate in his hands.

Dail Eireann.

the Dail.

"The campaign being waged by

the uncompromising republicans,"

Collins said at one of our last con

ferences, "had its beginnings in the

bitter fight in the early sessions of

"De Valera would vor head the

wanted him to conduct the treaty

negotiations, and many of us plead

ed with him not to remain behind.

But he was unmovable. The reason

he gave was two-fold. First, he said,

it was beneath his dignity as presi-

dent of the Irish republic to leave

his country; and, second, he could

not afford to put himself in a po

esition in which he might do his na

tion irreparable harm by a chance

word across the conference table

He insisted his value to the Irish

people would be greatest by remain

ng in Dublin, and from that dis

"I, for one, accepted what he said

as being his sincere belief-although

I differed from him. But he persist

ed in foreing us to present to the

British delegation Document No. 2

-after we had told him time and

again that it meant the breaking

"De Valera's Alternative con

the treaty, and little that England

could have objected to, but for that

very reason our insistence on its

supplanting the treaty merited the

unequivocal refusal our insistence

met Besides that, De Valera' doch-

ment was hoose in its construction

In the application of its details we

should have been constantly faced

with conflicting interpretations lead

ing to inevitable discordance

Inconsistency

tance guide us in our tasks

off of the negotiations.

the treaty and this alternative, there is, for instance, the definite stipulation in Document No. 2 for Britain's ratification of the alternative. And The hand in hand with that fact is De

important.

Valera's vehement protest against the British conferring on us of the rights and powers of the treaty. Vagueness of Document No. 2

"Under certain clauses of the alternative Ireland is committed to an association so vague that it might afford grounds for claims by Britain which might give her an oppor-We did it because we had implicit funity to press for control in Irish affairs as 'common concerns,' and The little story was told me by to use or to threaten to use force. "The Irish people would never

its authorship. But this is relatively

"As to the differences between

torial in language. But it does not contain in principal a greater reconcliation with Irish national as-pirations.

"It merely sought to attach a

"Let a world who stands by now people

prived us of life and liberty.

Fiancee of Collins

st. Patrik's college, Maynooth, April / among the supporters of the treaty are almost as great as the gulf that separates the free state party as a whole and the republican party. There is an unbridgeable chasm between the uncompro mising extremism of the radical wing of the republican party and its moderate adherents.

"De Valera is a moderate at heart. An idealist, he is at the same times less radical than many of his followers. Proof of this can be adduced. To do so I shall lift a corner of the veil of secrecy that covered the three-hour conference that took place just before the opening of the Ard Fheis between the leaders of the two parties.

Sought to Find

Common Ground

"At that conference De Valera and Stack met Griffith and me in an attempt to find a common ground on which to appeal to the 3,000 Sinn Fein delegates for unity. As I think I have already made plain there is no follower of De Valera-not even excepting Cathol Brugha-more bitterly hostile to the treaty than Austin Stack.

"Yet an agreement was reachedand reached in the face of Stack's violent opposition. To prove De Valera's moderation it is necessary to reproduce a portion of our dis cussion in the conference,

" 'I have a clear majority of 600 in thos Ard Fheis,' said De Valera. " 'You have not.' I told him.

"Stack insisted that their ma-

"Of the 121 members of Dail Elreann, 112 were veterans of the war and men who had served at one term in an English jail

"Many of them have been arrested and imprisoned three and even five times. A few have served priso terms as many as nine times. And to these Teachtae of the Dail we submitted the treaty with its oath of allegiance That I will be faithful to His Majesty King George' his heirs and successors by law." knew how hard it was going to be for these men who had suffered so much at the hands of England-to take that eath. But who is going to say that their difficulty is any more painful than ours?

Serious Split

in Dail Eireann

"I talked with these men, and tried my best to reason with them. The world knows the result. A majority of seven in Dail Elreann brought the treaty into being. But the minority left me in no doubt as to where I shoul in their estimation. "From of thereis efficience for many it

openly, but all of them held that I was not the same man who hold the young volunteers at Rathfarn hans that 'Irish freedom is coming menuage of the man who have died and because of the mon who are utill propared to die." I was the saves mins. I am the same man. say now what I said at Rathfarnhomowith the difference that now I may, truck freedom has

"Of some the Dail discovered. that there was a serious split in tor resident it the first of the accret sometime in December. De Valera and just matural back from the west. Brughts was on hand freak from an impection of the army that and taken him all over Ireland. Both were considered that the vast majority of the people would aus-THE ARE BUILD Darrie Shirth. And, for a four dara this was a first sendoutenilly "The propie still halled De

Kervin Barry, 550 young men of Dublin enrolled themselves in the army!

"He knew that we were smuggling arms and ammunition into Ireland throughout the truce. He knew we were recruiting and drilling. He knew our ramifications were world wide.

People Begin

to Understand

"There were evidences of this close at hand. The raids for machine guns on Chelsea and Windsor barracks were such evidences. The Irish office in Whitehall had proof that as much as five pounds had been paid for a high explosive de tonator-and five times as much for a service revolver! The British prime minister had accurate information as to the intended recipients of the 600 45-caliber Colt automatics discovered on the docks in Hoboken! He knew the planned destination of the 355 pounds of T. N. T. seized in the home of a coul miner in Newcastle.

"But he knew more than this He knew that Ireland's freedom was absolutely dependent on the good will of Britain. He made us know it! He made us see the com mon sense of entering into friendly relations-a course dictated, if by nothing else, by the instinct of selfpreservation. He put clearly before us the indisputable fact that our economic interests are identical. It was our task to convince our people that these were the facts!

"To many Irishmen the treaty had come as a crushing disappoint There is no gainsaying it. ment They had believed that in some magical way we of the delegation would be able to make possible the vebirth and regeneration of the Gaelic state on a stupendous scale. Anything less than this seemed impossible to accept. Yet we could not forever live in dreamland. "The reality of the situation had to

be made plain from Cahal down to Kerry, Griffith voiced the urgent need of unity on the part of 'all see tions of the Irish nation to raising the structure and shaping the dee tiny of our new free state." showly the people legan to under stand.

Difficulty

Not in Treaty "De Valera at thet insisted that

the truity would never be accepted is the people. He declared that The torus of this sgreement are violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of this nation.' Litvia by little he began to roulies that this was not the case.

"Hus in the initial singes of the fight within the cabinet De Valera and his followers sound capable of making a pickissilu impossible. "Our difficulty then-as it is still

wus to make plain to the people that the task of making a suble Triah Ireland thes in the people them-It cannot be stated actives. - Kalari often that our moment for hundreds of years have been subjected to

the positive task of making a real Ireland-a nation of our own? "The only way to get rid of the

British contamination and the evils of corrupt materialism is to secure a united Ireland intent on democratic ways, to make our free Ireland a fact, and not to keep it forever in dreamland as something that will never come true, and which has no practical effect or reality except as giving rise to everlasting

> fighting and destruction. Destructive conflict seems almost to have become the end itself in the minds of some.

"In those early days of the year De Valera Is we clung hopefully to the belief that our political opponents must sooner Unmovable or later cease their opposition and accept the will of the people which was daily becoming more and more delegation that went to London. overwhelmingly in favor of the Every member of the cabinet and treaty. every Teachta of the Dail Eireann

"At that time Ireland was perhaps the only country in Europe which had living hopes of a better civilization. We had an unparalleled, opportunity of making good. Much was within our grasp. Who could lay a finger on our libertles? If any power menaced us we were a stronger position than ever before to repel the aggressor.

Fate Left in Collins' Hands

"We had reached the starting point from which to advance and use our liberties to make Ireland a shining light in a dark world, to reonstruct our ancient eivilization on modern lines, to avoid the errors. the miserles, the dangers into which other nations with their false civilizations have fallen.

"The only way to build the nation solid and trish is to affect the lissentient elements in a friendly national way-by attraction, not by compulsion, making themselves feel welcomed into the Irish nation in which they can join and become absorbed as long ago the Cerludines and the De Burgos became absorbed

The old unionists, home rulers, revolutionists-and now the uncompromising republicans-we had to have them all, and we tried to win. them all. We are still at it. If with each passing week our efforts eeen to be more and more fullle, at least it will not be bettined those of us enlisted in the cause of an

Exhant in every square mile of the

24 counties. To that we have dod

CHAPTER XVII.

in digging the turned thivings which

a few of us would be able to loaks

There were Li290 of me in the

to interneeine conflict.

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ernment currip.

Shown in Stand iven Ireland have not used every taenne in our power to put an end

Almint, systy-

the stated that kinghand far? never heat a treaty, and would not We had won nur freedom. But heap this treaty. He used this armsnext we had to consulidate our gates most in support of his contention to prove annelieve worthy of the that his Descriment No. 3 should victory. The fight must go on un have been frorted again the Hritish all it ha most. It will give on headed haw and order have been suith-

"Regiand, and the Valera in "effort, would not houp the treats which is least statical-and would haups a treatly it thad not atgued! Vot he is the man who accepted in the same of the trick prople the English mythetion to fiel a dop the two matimum to live olds by and h highly.

man of the lot had done his shave Of contries, it has been abuilded ty established-ghat Document No. 7 our nears. By motual agreement this number was fixed at \$0. If a was not of the Valery a solliog-ship. And it is fact that ranced he red troveried tiest the Values claimed greater number attampted it the

have agreed to commit themselves after the signing of the treaty. tell it here to make clear the hold to anything so vague. We know Collins had on all classes of Irishthat there are many things which men. But in the case of De Valera the states of the British commonwealth can afford to regard as 'comthere was also a kind of blind faith on the part of hundreds of thoumon concerns' which we could not afford so to regard-one of the dissands of Irish people which accounted for his very real power in advantages of geographical propingulty.

"We had to find some form of association which would safeguard us -as far as we could be safeguarded in somewhat the same degree as the 3,000 miles of ocean safeguard Canada.

"De Valera knew when he accepted the British prime minister's invitation to discuss association with the British commonwealth that that meant association of a different kind from that of mere alliance of isolated nations. 'More than that, the association

of the treaty is less equivocial than the association proposed in Document No. 2. The external association mentioned in Document No. 2 had neither the honesty of complete olation-a questionable advantage in these days of warring nationallties when it is not too easy for a small nation to stand rigidly alone. -nor the strength of free partnership satisfying the different part-Such external association DEEK. was not practical politics. "De Valera and Childers labored

long over the framing of an oath which they knew had to be incorporated in any agreement that would be acceptable to Britain. Their first essay read as follows:

Oath Shelved

for Another

"That for the purposes of the asociation Ireland shall recognize his Britannic majesty as head of the association. tained very little that was not in

Hope surely is recognition that given in the treaty, but it met with such disapproval that De Valera and Childers sholved it in favor another, marnely

allegiance to the constitution of Ireland and to the treaty of association with the British commonwealth of nations and to recognize the king of Great Britain as head of the as-

-a more manne in common lessing these days when industrial concerns are analyzeroating and extering into

thus wavenus the entry rotative posttion towards the issuedated states an a managing director occupies to wards associated businesses. Now. a manualing director is one who manages and directs. Whatever the practical value of cord precognitives on medium democentic mation is contrajed and d

consulting direction many and contraction int as it was dishered. Throughout the Children documont (Thursdame No. 21 there are Will Take the Veil

government has removed Ireland's me great inspiration for unity and has made many Irishmen forget that after we are every one of us -republican extremist and moderate free stater, radical laborite and idealistic separatist-Irish!"

Michael Collins thus introduced his narrative of the two years' reign of violence in Belfast-one night while he lay ill at the house of a friend in Dublin. He told me the story only after he had become convinced of the uselessness of further conferences with Sir James Craig.

"Mistaking the means for the end is perhaps the greatest blunder a man can make,' he continued. 'Unhappily it is a blunder of which many Irishmen are guilty. In some instances fighting for freedom has come to mean fighting for fighting's sake. Bringing the victims of this delusion to realize their folly constitutes the gravest problem confronting the Free State government. For it is this spirit of suspicion and ostility animating opposing groups of Irishmen that is largely respon sible for the situation in Ulster. unity is impossible among us of the south, how can we expect under standing and reconciliation with

England Acted in Good Faith

The semblance of unity which we managed to manufacture at the recent sension of the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis was artificial in the sense that it was but temporary and for expediency, but it would be a mis ake to imagine for a moment that that unity would not become very real and absolutely effective if either Britain or Ulster attempted to take advantage of any apparent adit between the four opposing groups. It has always been soin Ireland. Enemies of today are brothers, in arms tomorrow-in

stantly an outsider meks to exploit sither to his own end. "I have every reason to believe, however, that neither Britain nor Uster has any thought of trading on our disunion. Those of us who negatiated the treaty are convinced of the good faith of the English signatories. This in itself precludes the possibility of any aggressive ac-tion on the part of Unter. While hall invariably shows Belfast the. way. The hitterer our quarrel bemes the more virtuous will be the attitude of both Britain and Unter."

stry then lights of websergesent swweets thes prophecy is of unusual internal, insuffer on it proves the synd marght of the trich leader. As they train he down me this interview toname-run of Bostonia Cathonion more of thilly verturestone in Helfort. The pourtum had been unthe outlineak of the sixth way in multimen Izwhund the atrocities in thater cannot as if by rought's

Hefure & like up the education in Chater, therefore, I wand he emrying us move than any other-the discount, that exists within our were parties. Lievegencies of epinion

The arrangement with the British lish the Irish republic.

"A vote in the Ard Fheis would leave the situation in the country unchanged. No good could come from taking a vote then. I drove the point home with a para-phrase of the alleged threat of Mr. Lloyd George (which he never avoided) about 'immediate and terrible war.' "'If you force the issue here' I told De Valera, 'it will mean that

we shall go to the country and have an immdelate and terrible-elec Lion?

Stack Still Dissatisfied

> "Even Stack smiled. But his opposition to any kind of agreement was not in the least abated. He was still dissatisfied even after De Valera had managed to persuade us to postpone the general election for three months. That agreement was popularly supposed to be a victory for De Valera. Actually it carned him the displeasure of all the extremists among his followers. His moderation, as then expressed, as counts for the ascendancy today of Rory O'Connor.

"the Valera recently qualified an earlier statement of his by saying that whereas he had stood on the rock of the republic he now felt he held a stronger position in that ha was standing on the rock of Right. The truth is he knows that rejection of the treaty will not bring the republic into practical being any more than it has ever been a practical entity. He knows, moreover, that the republican ideal is as dear to us who support the treaty as it is to himself.

"He knows the achievement of that complete indeendence which a recognition of the republic would bring to Ireland 14 much more nearly certain of being won through the medium of the treaty than by its rejection. He knows that we who oppose him will work to make freland strong enough to declare her independence-strong noongh to force world recognition of her status as a sovereign state.

Says Craig

Powerless

"Its RECORD CLASS CONTRACTORS IN fullowness dis not.

"I have gone lide this purety discussing hamiltons in order the maje clearly to sot forth the orthal facts regulating the altimution of Change. Fue, exclosely enough, there is a profest parallel there

"his damen traig is powerloss to control his followers. The made responsible for the bloosty warfare on defenseless Catholics in Belfast and elsewhere throughout the north cast counties have gone about their staughtering with complete disco-gard of their own authorities. They are continuing their murdecing with absolite Impunity.

Final installment of "Michael Coltins' Own Story," will appear in The Ontaka Sunday Bee, west Sunday

"I do swear to bear true faith and

outh was dis

sociated states. This alternative canned by the duil for murry long waty days-off private sessions Devalues attempted to explain that the my of Greats Britain might fairly to regarded as a managing director

agreements.

The king of Oreas Bettain woold

ented by nice subs. This take of a

changerwis frontion spore-which als

who has arrived in Amerca.

night growth. Of patriotic never

be reversed before we shall know the meaning of national freedom. And first of all we must acquire the haldt of standing together. AL endy to a large degree the advantages of the treaty have been irretrievably lost.

"Our very national life is being threatened by this continued disunion. The country is too small to stand a hig cleavage in the na

tional tunks. "When, during the terror, Enghand issued the order making it. ciminal offense for an Ivislaman to he in prominenters of armin, it was nold to be the deathing to right for recedum. Yet, today we are faced with a greater mistur-

Army Retrayed

rearly have been buildly actually have a for traced by Diministi-Onice, for in stance. the volunteers were betterged he Graidan, while which it milited hfs. internation, apprice of Links an 'art strength

cabilut.

subl at a general invetting, hald in

Miss Kitty Kiernan. Bereaved by the assassination of her fiance, Michael Collins, head of the Irish free state, Miss Kitty Kirnan is to enter a convent and take the vows of a nun, according Ulster? to her cousin, Francis O'Reilly,

tional consciousness is not an over-

there is no lack, but a people must be schooled for generations to know how effectively to put their satriotism to practical ends. The history of 700 years must

time-distanty administ officiality

More Than Once

More than once in frequet's life

The old saying that the unit could count of history is that the lotaous of history are never learned, is monalizative applicable to scene of the frush people today. But the no bianal mysery in the prospile's meanly, and will being the people that they

must theirs thidding peace. "Her mhar this Midneys of Brehauft"