

IRISH-IRELAND THING OF PAST

NEW YORK (By the Associated Press)—The Hon. Sir James O'Connor, recent Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland, believes that the political stability of the Irish Free State is assured, and that Irish-Ireland is dead.

The also one-time solicitor general and attorney general, in his new "History of Ireland, 1783-1924," adds that "by this I do not mean to imply that Ireland will become an English shire. The gulf set by differences of religion and race will always remain. The old faith will profoundly affect the philosophy and the character of the Irish people."

"The real conquest of Ireland by England—a contest founded if not upon a sentiment of affection, upon an acknowledged community of interests and a free exchange of ideas—has begun," the author declares. "Irish-Ireland is dead."

"The Irish-Irelanders will see their hopes cruelly disappointed. They may succeed, with the strong hand, in forcing Ireland to become bilingual, but that will not prevent the penetration of English thought and culture. This does not refer to steps taken in Ireland to keep out dangerous and salacious literature. They deserve to succeed and will succeed."

Ireland vs. England. Sir James presents the history, to be published by George H. Boran company, as an attempt to sum up, "fairly and in a spirit of detachment, the case of Ireland vs. England and the cross case of England vs. Ireland—for there are well-founded claims on both sides."

"A very wholesome effect of the Anglo-Irish settlement is that Ireland will get rid of the extreme Irish-American politician whose interference in Irish affairs has been disastrous," he continues. "His influence and power for mischief in America will be greatly diminished, to the relief of every sane and rational Irishman at home and abroad."

As a summary of Ireland's indictment against England, Sir James says:

"The gravamen of the charge which Ireland justly brings against England is the Union itself. The passage of the measure, well-intentioned and theoretically just as it was, was achieved by questionable means. The persistence in the Union long after the junior partner had unmistakably expressed his desire to be free from it, is a great blot upon British statesmanship. The delay created the Easter question and the exasperation it produced led to the rebellion and to the horror of the Anglo-Irish war."

Passion is Foreseen. Some kind of fusion between North and South Ireland, he regards as almost certain.

"When financial relations are adjusted," he declares, "it is certain that as a matter of expediency, the Free State will escape a great proportion if not all the war debt. It is inevitable that Northern Ireland must be treated with the like consideration."

Out of the question an Irish Mussolini has been evolved, says the author.

"Kevin O'Higgins is a young man, about thirty, who is the mainstay of the government and the sternest ruler of Ireland since the Union. He is one of the few public men that Ireland has ever produced that dares to tell his countrymen even part of the truth."

Youth Dies in Sawdust Bill. KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Word was received here of the death at McCloud, Cal., of Frank Irvine, 17, Klamath Falls boy, who was smothered to death when he fell in a sawdust bin while employed at the lumber plant of the McCloud river Lumber company. The boy had been employed at the McCloud plant less than a month. The body will be brought here for burial.



LOCARNO PACT AN OPEN ROAD

NEW YORK (By the Associated Press)—Great Britain had no business putting its signature to the Locarno pact "unless we intend to carry out the spirit we communicated to the people who initiated with us," J. Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister and foreign minister, says in a foreword to a book "From Dawes to Locarno," written by George Glasgow, noted journalist.

"We must remember what we led them to expect, not the ways open to us, in accordance with the imperfect letter, to get out of our responsibilities," Mr. MacDonald declared in the book, which Harper and Brothers soon will publish. "Our people have undertaken a tremendous responsibility. They have taken risks which are actually greater, although they appear less on paper, than they were willing to take under the protocol."

"We have handed over the British army and navy to other powers under Locarno, if we did it under the protocol. The Rhineland must be subject to a new agreement. We must strive to make the disarmament conference a success," Mr. MacDonald says that from

FOUR SURVIVORS OF THE EXPLOSION



Hope was revived when four men were brought out alive after the explosion in the Degnan-McConnell mine No. 21 at Wilburton, Okla. But they told of crawling over dozens of bodies in the mine, which dispelled the first ray of optimism when they appeared.

one point of view the Locarno treaty, by settling the Rhine frontier, dealt with something "that never could become a prime cause of a European war," and adds, "if

anybody thinks that by getting agreement on the Rhine frontier we have made European war impossible, he should think again."

"There were three things about the Locarno pact, however, which gave Europe new hope. Locarno offers a magnificent opportunity that will be fruitful for peace only insofar as that opportunity is taken."

SEEK HISTORY OF CLIFF-MAN

CHICAGO, (AP)—Seeking to piece together the history of a crude cliff-dweller whose existence was crowded into oblivion by the glory of the Pharaohs, James H. Breasted is sifting the sands of the Nile valley for trace of Neanderthal man.

He hopes to establish definite connection between a cliff-dweller who preceded Egypt's glittering civilization and the primitive savage who roamed the forests of Europe. Recent discoveries in the caverns over-looking the Sea of Galilee.

Breasted and a group of fellow-scientists are at Luxor conducting an epigraphic study, working forty feet above the sands to read what the Egyptian wrote on temple walls that are fast being worn away by sand storms. They are endeavoring to collect the fragments of the history told in the hieroglyphs, concerning themselves with man after he began to build temples, set up pyramids and established society.

The findings will, in a manner complement Breasted's previous work. He expects to supply additional details of life during the

succession of great dynasties, but no sensational discoveries are anticipated.

The new line of research deals with man as a savage, thousands of years before the obelisk of Queen Hatchepsut or the tomb of Tutankhamen. It attempts to collect the fragmentary and fast-disappearing records of primitive man's life so long ago as 25,000 B. C.

Another effort is to find when the Egyptian first began to build his temples, and how long it took him to reach that stage.

Encamped at Armageddon, termed "the battleground of the ages," in Syria, another party from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is engaged in a project that has passed preliminary stages, but extensive excavation is awaiting the arrival of favorable weather conditions in the spring.

MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. EUGENE, Ore.—Harry Thienes, 25, of Deer Horn, on the McKenzie river, was injured perhaps fatally when a rifle carried by his brother, Earl, was accidentally discharged. The bullet struck him on the left side and passed through his body. Physicians expressed little hope of his recovery.

The two men were taking up a line of traps near Deer Horn when the accident happened. Earl stumbled and in the fall the gun was discharged.

No matter how great a range the new photographs have, a Kitchener range sounds better.

SEEKING NEW OIL DEPOSITS

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (AP)—When a forest fire ignited an oil shale deposit far up on the head-quarters of Santa Ynez river in Santa Barbara National Forest, the smoke curling upward became a beacon attracting interest of geologists.

Heretofore, knowledge that such shale deposits existed was possessed only by forest rangers, hunters, or the few persons who have on occasions wandered through that section. None had given thought to the probable value of these oil shales. Now geologists are making a survey of the shale, and oil prospectors are delving deeper into the wilds searching for oil structures and anticlinal features.

Santa Ynez river has its source far back between the Santa Ynez and San Rafael mountain ranges. Its canyon is narrow and steep, with high ridges looming above a winding channel. These ridges are the summits of oil shale deposits. One such deposit is heaved up some three miles below Gibraltar dam, which Santa Barbara city built across the canyon to conserve flood waters for municipal use.

The forest fire swept across this shale, ignited the brush which has found root in earth covering the shale and heat started the shale burning.

Three miles above this blaze, a column of smoke shows where another large deposit has been ignited. These oil fires are on the surface and as the oils burned from the shale, the shale having no binding, slips down the mountain, uncovering other life shale for the fire's tinder, and in this way these fires gradually are burning the mountain slopes. Unless quenched by heavy storms, the fires would be in time change the appearance of the country.

Geologists believe that underlying these shale deposits there may be natural oil reservoirs, but before they could be developed, large expense would be involved in building roads into the region, because it is wild and boulder-strewn, accessible only on foot or horseback.

SEAMAN'S LEG BROKEN. ASTORIA, Ore.—John S. Brennan, a seaman on the steamer Sidney M. Hauptman, suffered a broken leg last night when a wave carried him against the rail of the ship as the vessel was trying to make her way to sea at the mouth of the Columbia river.

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JAPAN TREATS 'EM ROUGH. Many Japanese laborers greeted the soviet delegation at Tokyo, and police arrested several, including the man above, who was carrying a red flag.