JUNE 8, 1919.



C.E.Ernst. President J.P. Griffint, Treasurer

GANDY MAKERS TO MEET to reside with her cousin, her only near relative. WOODLAND, Wash, June 7.-(Spe-cial.)-Joseph Bennett, aged 67 years, died at the family residence in Wood-land Wednesday. He had been in poor health for several years. He is sur-vived by several daughters and a wid-

"We will do something for you, the best we can do," the commission has stated to the county delegations. "but how can we tell the amount until we hear from the other counties and ascer-tain what is expected of us and how far we can go?" Assurance has been given of co-opera-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-ful passage of bond issues for roads in the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state, and this fact was material in bringing about the success-tion by the state was about the success-tion by ow. He was for a long time a membe of the Woodland lodge, I. O. O. F.

Ice Cream and Candy Dealers Hosts of the Woodland lodge, I. O. O. F. at Official Banquet at Oregon Building Followed by Ball. Important on this week's schedule of conventions and festivities will be the state confectioners' convention, which will be held Tuesday in the Chamber ful passage of bond issues for roads in the special election Tuesday. There was not a county where a road bond issue was voted on that the bonds did not

Obituary.

LA GRANDE, Or., June 7.—A. S. Geddes, for many years a prominent business man here, died Sunday at Preston, Idaho, after several weeks' May 27, 1830, and was 89 years and 9 ward Clatskante. Once the commission has determined on the amount of co-operation with the counties bonding themselves, the gen-eral scope of future work will be lined out. Locations will have to be made out. Locations will have to be made out. Locations will have to be made on the John Day highway, the central for highway and The Dalles-Cali-fornia highway. When the commission has determined on the locations the next step will be advertising for bids and awarding contracts. At least two counties are preparing for a flying start and expect action this summer. One is Polk county. So confident was L L. Patterson that Polk county would vote its bonds that he burged the commissing to defray the cost of advertising if the bonds were road project, promising to defray the cost of advertising if the bonds were road project. Plan Saves Time. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

What About Ireland?

GEORGE CREEL

Was appointed by President Wilson in 1917

as chairman on public information, and served

in that capacity throughout the war. This

committee was the official channel of information concerning war policies in this country,

and directed American propaganda in foreign

countries. Because of his position, Mr. Creel is

undoubtedly one of the best informed men in

the United States. Mr. Creel accompanied

President Wilson to the peace conference, and

on his way home visited Ireland to make a

man from Pitt to Lloyd George, by every great his-torian from Clarendon down. Gladstone scourged his countrymen for their barbarous treatment of the mhappy liand, and ratired to private life when the House of Lords vetoed his Home Rule bill. Macaulay invariably alluded to Ireland as a captive province won and held by the sword, and many of his finest passages deal with the savageries and corruptions of English rule. The pages of Green and Lecky are thick with condemnations of English policy, and no Irishman has ever painted Irish con-ditions more mercilessly than Lloyd George, who rose to power on a Home Rule platform.

For seven long centuries the little pattern. For seven long centuries the little pattern. For seven long centuries invader. Defents have crushed them, famines have weakened them, re-pressive laws have destroyed their industries, ex-tortionate taxes have robbed them, despair and starvation have exiled them, but never have they surrendered, never have they pledged loyalty and allegiance to England in token of submission. In 1841 the population of ireland was over 8,000,000: today it is little more than 4,000,000. Despite nat-ural increase, a nation drained of half its people in seventy-three years! And there is the testimony of economists like John Stuart Mill that ireland, under proper government could support a population of 25,000,000.

The Agony of Centuries.

A brief survey of Irish history, gleaned entirely from English sources, may serve to give Americans a better understanding of the profound bitterness that fills the heart of every Gael. The first inva-sion of Ireland was in 1169, when Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, came at the head of a force of Anglo-Norman adventurers. It was no savage land they entered, for as far back as the Roman conquest of Britain, Irish culture was famous throughout Europe.

Henry the Second followed Strongbow, heading an army of 10,000, but while he gained success in Munster and Leinster, he was beaten back in Ulster and Connaught. King John failed equally, and when Edward the Second came with a greater army, the Irish made alliance with the Scots, accepting Edward Bruce as an elected sovereign. Edward won decisive victories, but by 1334 the English occupation of Ireland was again confined to a few fortified towns. Elecand the Second, resolving upon complete conquest, came with 34,000 trained soldiers, but the Irish crushed him, and when he tried a second time in 1325, his defeat was even more overwhelming.

study of conditions in that country.

The mere presence in Dublin of American citizens has been denounced in certain English circles as nothing less than an unwarranted interference in the Irish problem. The Morning Post, that faithful echo of the policies and positions of British Toryism, was exercised to the point of insisting that the "American ambassador ought to be told that the

This sort of bourbonism was one of the moving causes of the great war, and it is the persistence of such national attitudes that will make world peace less than permanent. The assumption that Ireland is forbidden ground to all save Britons and Scots, that the Irish are to be held incommunicado, and that the simple unofficial business visit of private citizens of the United States may be branded as "interference," is the last word in irritation. There has been entirely too little plain speech at the peace

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L. L. Minton of Reedsport, Or. CORVALLIS, Or., June 7.—Miss Lula Newhouse, aged 54, only daughter of the late Neil Newhouse and Hrs. L. Newhouse, died Thursday of cerebro-spinal-meningitis. She was a promi-nent member of the Corvallis Womar's club and the mainstay of her widowed mother. COTTAGE GROVE, Or., June 7.—Mrs. Lydia A. Walker, ploneer of this sec-tion, died at Monroe Wedneaday. The

America's Interest.

By George Creel in Leslie's Weekly, May 24, 1919. Hugh O'Neil and Hugh O'Donnell, the indomitable people rose in a new revolt. For ten years they beat back the armies of England, yielding in the end only through starvation.

end only through starvation. James the First introduced the policy of whole-side confiscation as well as one of religious bigotry, irish Catholics were excluded from every right of chisenship, and the province of Ulster was taken away from the native owners and given to English and Scotch Protestants, who might not even have trish tenants. The tyrazoles of Charles the First were even more crue, and in 1641 the Irish rose of Nell, who led them to victory for eight years. His death left the Gaels without a leader given to forget tenough to withstand its ireland will the memories of Cromwell perish. As well ask Delgium to forget the Germans. Massacre piled on massacre, soldiers and even children being killed under Cromwell's prin order that "nits make lice." Women, boys and girls were sold into slavery, whole shiploads parting sent to Barbadoes, and in 1653 the English Parliament declared the whole of Ireland forfeit, as Green exclaims. "No such goom had ever fallen on a nation in modern time."

In 1690, however, the mation was again strong enough to back the fortunes of the exited Stuar, but the Battle of the Boyne crushed their hopes. William of Orange, at head of veteran mercenaries from Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, scat-tered the Irish before him. The treaty of Limerick, that marked the end of fighting, was a fair one, but the English Parliament refused to abide by it in a single particular, and again there were bloody reprisals, wholesale confiscations and famines that sent a half million Irish into foreign service.

sent a half million Irish into foreign service. In the century that followed, rebellion was con-stant but unorganized, and it was not until the American Revolution engaged England's attention that the Irish were able to threaten. In 1782, facing revolution or concession, the legislative independence of Ireland was granted. It was soon, however, that England controlled the Parliament and the people continued to groan under cruel laws and outrageous taxes. In 1798, the United Irishmen, Protestant body, launched the revolution that cost 70,000 lives, and in 1803. Robert Emmet rose to carry on the Irish tradition. England's answer was the torture house and the gallows, followed quickly by the Act of Union that wiped out the Irish Par-liament. To use the words of Gladstone, "T know no blacker, no fouler transaction in the history of man than the making of the Union between Eng-land and Ireland."

There came then the Tithes War in 1830; the revolution of 1848 followed the terrible famine of 1845 that cost a million and a half lives, and in 1867 the Fenias tried to overthrow English rule. The rebellion in 1916, when studied, is seen to be no more than the logical carrying on of a seven-century struggle for freedom. The Irish want to be free. Freedom is the answer and the end of the so-called "Irish question."

Her Political Struggles.

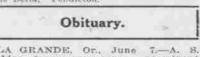
Her Political Struggles. The constitutional struggle is no less disheart-ning than the military record. Gladstone fur-proposed Home Rule for Iroland in 1878. In 1895 to have it verteed by the Lords. The Liberal party, accepting Home Rule as a principle, passed it through the House in 1912, 1913 and 1914, when all that it was broke, and Redmond straightweet all through the House in 1912, 1913 and 1914, when all that it was broke, and Redmond straightweet all through the House in 1912, 1913 and 1914, when all that it was broke, and Redmond straightweet all through the House in 1912, 1913 and 1914, when all that it was broke, and Redmond straightweet plays were the straight of the straight and the same pen-wer trained to the straight and the same pen-ter as uspensory measure postoring Home Rules of have a briggde of their own, Irlish flags were forbides. This Catholic regiments were hot allowed to have a briggde of their own, Irlish flags were forbides. The catholic devery prison for the struggles and Ulster Presbyterian officers, and free the pressure laws that filled every prison for how the strugt et this officients. The leaders of the Ulster rebelilos - Carson, Bonar Law, Smith, Gordon, Long and other were with the all the war records show and other were with the all the war records show and other were with the all the war records show and other were which is all the war records show and other were allow the state for a single just remen

One searches in vain for a single just reason maninst Irish Independence. The Ulster problem is buffcombe, for at every point facts dispute the claim that Ulster is solidly Protestant, solidly against Home Rule. Three Ulster counties, Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan—are so overwhelmingly Cath-olle and Home Rule that the Unionists do not even contest elections. In December last the Sinn Fein also carried Fermangh and Tyrone, and even cap-tured the "Protestant stronghold" of Derry City. Only in four counties did the Unionists win.

This government, by the way, is the most expen-sive in the world, being almost three times as costly as that of Norway, Switzerland or Denmark. On top of this, the Frish are paying into the English treasury almost \$100,000,000 in taxes. This is not a new pratice. In 1854 a Gladatone commission re-ported that Ireland was paying \$12,756,000 more than her share, and that since the Act of Union in 1800, the Irish had been overcharged to the amount of \$2,000,000,666. And this Act of Union shot up the Irish national debt from \$15,000,300 to \$605,-600,000.

Pages could be filled with detail as to the de-struction of industries, the denial of education, the servitude thrust upon the people, but to what point? It is not for America to decide the Irish question.

All that we can do is to let England know that we feel strongly that



Lydia A. Walker, pioneer of this sec-tion, died at Monroe Wednesday. The body was brought here yesterday for

ward Clatskanie

Contracts for Grading Up.

At the Tuesday meeting contracts will be let for many miles of grading and macadamizing east of the Cascade range. There will be bridge contracts, too, but the paving contract to be let will be for paving near Svenson to-ward Clatskanie.

STATE HIGHWAY BODY

FACES BUSY SESSION

Delegations From 18 Counties

Expected to Attend.

ALL EAGER TO PUSH WORK

Tuesday's Session Will Consider

Grading and Paving Contracts

East of Cascades.

commission has been saying to deputa

tions from various sections, "what we

can do for your county in the way of

co-operation until the result of your county road bond election is known Come see us after the election." And in consequence, there is a pros

pect of delegations coming from about 18 counties when the commission holds

18 counties when the commission holds its meeting Tuesday. It is now con-sidered a certainty the commission will require at least two days for the ses-sion. After the business is transacted, the entire commission with the state highway engineer, will go on an in-spection tour in southern Oregon to make a personal observation on which to base their decision as to certain lo-cations.

'We will do something for you, th

entions.

"We can't tell," the state highway

cent. Hood River wants to raise enough money to hard surface a road through the valley from the Columbia highway to the Mount Hood loop. Union county intends connecting all the populous centers for the county with hard-sur-face roads. For counties desiring to develop local roads, there will be available next year the one-mill market road tax. Each county participating, however, must tax itself to raise a sum equal to the amount apporlioned to it. While the county courts are to have control .

the county courts are to have control of roads constructed under this tax law, all the locations, surveys and esti-

DR. POWERS TO LECTURE

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Suffrage Alliance Will Hear Recon-

struction Orders.

MARSHFIELD, Or. June 7.-Mrs. Lira Eliza Hammond died at the home of her cousin, Harry A. Walker, on Coos river, Sunday, aged 76. Mrs. Ham-mond was born and lived most of her life in Ohio, coming here six years ago.

struction Orders. A luncheon will be given at the Uni-versity club on Monday by the Oregon Suffrage alliance, at which Dr. Harry Huntington Powers widtl speak on "Woman's Opportunity in the Social Reconstruction." Dr. Powers is a well-known fecturer, popular in Portlad and, in fact, all over the country. Mrs. Charles E. Curry will talk on the reconstruction plans developed at the recent national woman suffrage convention in St. Louis, which she at-tended as the delegate from Oregon. Another popular speaker will be Mrs. Harry Beal Torrey. Mrs. Eugene Moore will sing. The luncheon, which is held in cele-

For detailed information address

Harry Beal Torrey. and Date will sing. The luncheon, which is held in cele-bratic of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, will be presided over by Mrs. Kelly Rees, piresident of the Oregon Equal Suffrage alliance Every one interested may make reser-vations through the University club. Main 655. รักษายาสินทยายายายายายายายายา America has a peculiar interest in the Irish question, for in the United States there are about lifteen million people of Irish birth or descent, figuring prominently in every activity of the na-tional life and with a record of patriotism un-smirched by a single blot. Mon of Irish blood gave strength and courage to Washington; Meagher and his famous Irish Brigade were only a small part of the great Gaelle force that was Lincoln's pride and defense of the free institutions that were menaced by German imperialism, fully 15 per cent of our fighting force halled Ireland as their motherland. This record—these men—present a demand that America may not put aside. That Ireland has wrongs—terrible, intolerable— has been admitted by every great English states-

Came then the Henrys-Fourth, Fifth and Sixth -and Edward, third of his name, and each knew his disasters in connection with the Irish invasion. Henry the Elighth incroduced artillery into Irish warfare, and beat down the pikes of the Irish, but Elizabeth had the misfortune to see a military genius rise to power in Ireland. Shane the Proud, Earl of Tyrone, called his people to arms in 1551; and for sixteen years he defeated the greatest generals that England could send against him.

In 1579 the Geraldinc-once Normans but now more Irish than the Irish-begged aid from Spain and Italy, and struck their blow for Irish freedom, but the might of England crushed them, and the land was laid waste until the wretched inhabitants, hiding in glens and bogs, ate nettles in the futile endeavor to sustain Irie. No barbarity was spared to exterminte the Irish, but again in 1594, under

there is an Irish question that calls for settlement in the interest of Anglo-American amity, and that must be settled if solemn assertions about the "rights of small nations" are not to stand before the world as



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