

longer, and that "they are now once again thrown back upon the old weapons".

The words actually used by the 'Freeman's Journal', as shown in an editorial article in its issue of June 7, 1907, referred, not to the Irish people, but to the coercionist methods of British statesmen in dealing with the sister isle. The correct quotation runs as follows:—

'It is a disgrace to British statesmen that they should have allowed the opportunities of the past five years to pass unavailed of, and that they are now once again thrown back upon the old weapons, the plank-bed and the policeman's baton'.

By the ungentle art of garbling—suppressing eleven words in one sentence, and giving an entirely false application to the remainder—the 'Times' contrived to convey to its readers the notion that 'the official organ of the Nationalists' was inciting the people to violence and crime.

Frederick Bayham expresses, in the 'Newcomes', his conviction that there are persons so constituted that, on the whole, they would rather say the thing which is not than the thing which is. To this class belong apparently sundry writers who, gifted with 'a free tongue and a bold invention', furnished stories of 'Irish outrage' to the 'Morning Leader', the 'Daily Graphic', the 'Globe', and other English papers which took a prominent and by no means creditable part in the campaign of libelling the Irish people in 1907. Mopsa says in the 'Winter's Tale': 'I love a ballad in print, a life, for then we are sure they are true'. The superstition as to the infallibility of the letterpress page is, perhaps, to be found in our day only in the hinterlands of thought. Its place is largely taken by that of the printed heliogravure or process engraving; and, despite the extent to which this may be made to travesty in details the photographic plate or print, there are many who attribute to it the inerrancy which a character in the 'Octoroon' gave to the camera. This inerrancy is, in popular use, frequently extended even to the descriptive letterpress that accompanies and explains the heliogravure. The outrage-mongers on the staffs of the 'Daily Graphic' and the 'Morning Leader' took advantage of this idea in order to give an air of proven truth and 'honor-bright' to their written accounts of Irish lawlessness and crime. The 'Daily Graphic', for instance, published an engraving of a photograph which represented the judges being escorted through the streets of Cork, for the opening of the summer Assizes in that city in 1907. 'It is a usual occurrence', says the 'Glasgow Observer' of August 9, 1907, 'not in Ireland only, but in Britain as well, for judges to be escorted by a military cortege while going to Assize Courts in provincial towns'. In Cork, this custom has come down from time immemorial. Yet the 'Daily Graphic' attached this legend in bold characters to the picture of the judicial cortege: 'How Justice Must be Protected in the South of Ireland!! Briefly, the letterpress description of this familiar incident represented to English readers that this display of force was necessary in order to protect the lives of the judges from the lawlessness of the people of Cork! The following report from the Dublin 'Weekly Freeman' of July 27, 1907, will show how grievous and unconscionable a wrong the 'Daily Graphic' romance did to the peaceful and law-abiding city by 'the pleasant waters of the River Lee':—

'Mr. Justice Johnson opened the Cork City Commission on Wednesday. His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said that there were only two cases to go before them. In one case the accused, an official of the Post Office, was charged with stealing postal orders, and the other was a case of perjury. Continuing, he said: "This judicial record of crime of the city—to which I have now referred, would be, were it not for the exceptional cases I have mentioned, an absolute blank—is almost a marvel. Your city teems with a population of rich and poor and middle class, and necessarily, in classes of that kind, you must expect to find

some evasion of the criminal laws. Here, with the two exceptions, there is nothing of the kind. I cannot think what has led to this extraordinary immunity from crime. I believe myself it is entirely owing to the hard work and honesty and self-denial of those ladies and men who, with a higher idea of the Christian life, devote their lives, by precept and example, to instruct those whom they teach, and amongst whom they live: All credit be to them. They hope for nothing in this world, but I believe they impress upon the persons whom they teach, and upon the conscience of those amongst whom they live, an example that has led to the almost stainless leaves of the Crown Book".

A still more flagrant abuse of the photographic camera was perpetrated a few days later by the 'Daily Graphic', in its issue of July 26, 1907. This outrage on truth and journalistic decency was brought under the notice of the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Cherry) by Mr. Arnold Herbert, M.P. (an English lawyer), in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, July 30, 1907 (we quote from the 'Weekly Freeman' of August 3, 1907):—

'Mr. Arnold Herbert asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he had seen the statement of a correspondent in the "Daily Graphic" for Friday, 26th July, that a moonlighting outrage occurred, and that owing to the light being bad he induced the actual perpetrators to pose for a photo. at a more convenient time; whether he was aware that the photo. was so disposed that the faces of the perpetrators were concealed; and would he say whether the names of the perpetrators had been communicated to the police; and in these circumstances, seeing that this correspondent, on his own confession, was an accessory after the fact, would proceedings be taken in the interests of law and order?

'Mr. Cherry said he had read the statement referred to in the question. The Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary had no information in regard to the alleged photo., nor had the names of the perpetrators of the alleged outrage been communicated to the police. In the Inspector-General's opinion it was scarcely credible that a number of persons who had been engaged in a moonlighting outrage would voluntarily pose for a photo. in the presence of a possible witness against them. He (Mr. Cherry) was of the same opinion. In the circumstances there was obviously no evidence on which the newspaper correspondent could be prosecuted.'

Mr. J. Redmond—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the result of his inquiries is that the Government do not believe the outrage ever took place? 'Mr. Cherry—Personally I do not believe it (Irish and Ministerial cheers).'

The same issue of the paper just quoted gives as follows Mr. Birrell's reply to a question on the same subject by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in a Thursday sitting of the House:—

'Mr. Birrell—I have seen the picture referred to, and, speaking as Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, I must say it is, in my judgment, a scandalous production. Events take place in Ireland which, legitimately, give rise to regret, and deserve condemnation, and justify anxiety. These events are often unnecessarily exaggerated and misreported. This, perhaps, is unavoidable, but when it comes to publishing broadcast throughout the Empire illustrations of absolute invention and trying to pass them off as historical pictures of actual occurrences, for the purpose of inflaming the public mind, I feel sure that all fair-minded men, irrespective of party, will give unqualified condemnation to such a procedure. The libelling of a nation is an offence not known to the law, and I know no way to afford protection against such libels but by the expression of general disgust.'

According to a statement made in the House, the 'Daily Graphic' management advertised these 'scandalous productions' on placards, in the following terms: 'Outrages and Intimidation in Ireland: Remarkable Photographs'. The 'Graphic' subsequently expressed regret, though in no very graceful terms, for this outrage on a people. But it seemed to the casual reader to be more concerned in impressing upon its readers its general reputation for accuracy than in making due amends for having published broadcast throughout the Empire illustrations of absolute invention.

In our next issue we will deal in detail with a number of typical 'outrages' concocted and given to the world by the 'carrion crows'.

DON'T argue; if your grocer hasn't "Hondai Lanka" Tea, go to one who does stock this exquisite brand!

INFERIOR Substitutes are cheap, but not so cheap as the genuine unadulterated Hondai Lanka Ceylon Tea.