

customary annual tribute paid to his house. . . . Art McMurrough the younger not only extended the bounds of his inheritance and imposed tribute on the English settlers in adjoining districts during the first years of his rule, but having married a noble lady of the 'Pale,' Elizabeth, heiress to the barony of Norragh, in Kildare, which included Naas and its neighborhood, he claimed her inheritance in full, though forfeited under 'the statute of Kilkenny,' according to English notions. So necessary did it seem to the deputy and council of the day to conciliate their formidable neighbor, that they addressed a special representation to King Richard, setting forth the facts of the case, and adding that McMurrough threatened, until this lady's estates were restored and the arrears of tribute due to him fully discharged, he should never cease from war, 'but would join with the Earl of Desmond against the Earl of Ormond, and afterwards return with a great force out of Munster to ravage the country.' . . . By this time the banner of Art McMurrough floated over all the castles and raths on the slope of the Ridge of Leinster, or the steps of the Blackstair Hills: while the forests along the Barrow and the Upper Slaney, as well as in the Plain of Carlow and in the south-western angle of Wicklow (now the barony of Shillelagh), served still better his purposes of defensive warfare. So entirely was the range of country thus vaguely defined under native sway, that John Griffin, the English Bishop of Leighlin and Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained a grant in 1389 of the town of Culroestown, in the County of Dublin, 'near the marches of O'Toole, seeing he could not live within his own see for the rebels.' In 1390, Peter Creagh, Bishop of Limerick, on his way to attend an Anglo-Irish Parliament, was taken prisoner in that region, and in consequence the usual fine was remitted in his favor. In 1392, James, the third Earl of Ormond, gave McMurrough a severe check at Tiscoffin, near Shankill, where six hundred of his clansmen were left dead among the hills.

"This defeat, however, was thrown into the shade by the capture of New Ross, on the very eve of Richard's arrival at Waterford. In a previous chapter we have described the fortifications erected round this important seaport towards the end of the thirteenth century. Since that period its progress had been steadily onward. In the reign of Edward III. the controversy which had long subsisted between the merchants of New Ross and those of Waterford, concerning the trade monopolies claimed by the latter, had been decided in favor of Ross. At this period it could muster in its own defence 363 cross bowmen, 1200 long bowmen, 1200 pikemen, and 101 horsemen: a force which would seem to place it second to Dublin in point of military strength. The capture of so important a place by McMurrough was a cheering omen to his followers. He razed the walls and towers, and carried off gold, silver, and hostages."

(To be continued.)

CLINCHER CYCLE TYRES are guaranteed six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months.—HAYWARD BROS. & CO., LTD., CHRISTCHURCH, Wholesale Distributors for New Zealand.

Dunedin Tailoring Notice

THE MODERN TAILORS Perfect Tailored Suits

TWEEDS from £4 15s. WORSTEDS from £5 15s.

Clients who are requiring an Up-to-date Tailored Suit at a very Moderate Price are invited to call and inspect, and our Cutter and Manager, Mr. G. W. Reilly, will have much pleasure in showing you our new Suitings.

Address:

SCURR'S BUILDINGS (opp. Herbert, Haynes),
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Showrooms and Workrooms Upstairs.

THE CASE OF IRELAND

[Here is the statement of the case of Ireland as written for the information of the American people by Edward De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein, who has been called "President of Ireland." De Valera recently escaped from Lincoln Gaol, England, and is a fugitive. After writing this document in his hiding-place near Dublin, he handed it to a Sinn Fein member of Parliament, who conveyed it to Ralph F. Couch, the United Press correspondent, who found and interviewed De Valera. The correspondent brought it to New York in person, so there was no censorship.]

Somewhere in Ireland, February 25.—England has no right in Ireland. England's de facto Government here rests solely on the number of her bayonets.

We challenge England to allow Ireland the principle of free self-determination. Let that principle be applied to this island as a unit, and if a decisive majority of the whole people declare not for separate, independent Statehood, then we shall be silent.

If England accepts the principle of self-determination for this island it will settle the Irish question for ever.

If a decisive majority should declare for independence, would not Ireland be justified in claiming that? That and not something less represents the free choice of the people. The recent elections prove it.

On what grounds does England refuse Ireland's demand? England cannot pretend to misunderstand that the challenge we give her is the challenge of the Irish people. Let us hear why she refuses to meet it.

We can ourselves settle our minority question (Ulster), because we shall want to. England never will settle that minority question, because she desires to keep it unsettled. Let her remove her interfering hand.

Irish Spirit Will Remain Indomitable.

We ask the world to listen and to judge between Ireland and England, but if the principle with which the world has rung for the last four years shall prove to be a mockery, if Ireland's claim still is flouted, then she must find refuge once more in her own indomitable spirit—the spirit which has maintained her in the past. She can still at least endure, and depend upon it, there is a generation now grown up in Ireland that will see to it that if England wants to still rule her she must do so with a never-sheathed sword.

Do I believe the statesmen at Paris will force England to do justice to Ireland? Many people are asking that question. They are convinced, I suppose, that of herself England will not do justice to Ireland. They doubt, perhaps, that the delegates from the other nations will be either so disinterested or such determined champions of right as to risk a quarrel with England on behalf of a country which possesses less of the world's goods than England when nothing but the principles of justice are at stake. These doubters may be right; they may be wrong. I do not pretend to know. I do know that if this issue should unhappily be as the doubters are obviously satisfied it will be, then the cynic can feel that once more he has been justified and the simple and trusting obviously imposed upon. Then, indeed, there will have been deception.

Honest people everywhere will point the finger of scorn and indignation at these statements. They will have a right to ask: "Where now is that impartial justice that knows no favorites which recently you spoke so much about? Where now is this new order and these handsome foundations of lasting peace? Were all those beautiful professions of yours that, simple and grand, seemed tuned to the eternal verities of our souls, awakening in them a sympathetic response that we could not smother—were these beautiful professions but skilfully spun phrases finely woven to enmesh us?"

A Basis "Worthy of Common Humanity."

"Are you after all only as were the rest—was this war only as were other wars—was it for your puny

J. LEWIS

(Late Lewis & Hogan).

95 CUBA ST., WELLINGTON (op. C. Smith's).

Good Tailoring in all its branches. Let us have your Spring Order now.

LADIES' COSTUMES A SPECIALTY.