

## TEXT OF IRISH REPLY DECLARIES REJECTION OF TERMS IS FINAL

(By Associated Press)  
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The text of reply of the Irish Republican parliament to Prime Minister Lloyd George's latest communication, signed by De Valera, follows:

"We, too, are convinced it is essential that a 'definite and immediate' progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can proceed usefully, and recognize the futility of 'a mere exchange' of argumentative notes. I therefore shall refrain from commenting on the fallacious historical references in your last communication."

"The present is the reality with which we have to deal."

"The conditions of today are the results of the past. Accurately summing up, and giving in simplest form the essential data of the problem, these data are:

"1. The citizens of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as their fundamental and natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realize their national destiny, have declared, by an overwhelming majority, for independence and to set up a republic, and more than once have confirmed their choice."

"2. Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbade separation."

"The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious. Yet, on the theory of validity, the British government and parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland, even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish, and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance. The proposals of your government, submitted in the draft of July 20, are based fundamentally on the latter premises."

### Rejection is Irrevocable."

"We rejected those proposals and our rejection is irrevocable. They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British commonwealth. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of and under conditions which determine a status definitely inferior to that of these free states."

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand all are guaranteed against domination by the major state not only by acknowledged constitutional rights that give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control from the British parliament, but by the thousands of miles that separate them from Great Britain."

"Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British government."

"The main historical and geographic facts are not in dispute, but your government insists on viewing them from your standpoint, and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union, we read as dictating separation."

### Convinced of Right.

"Our interpretation of the fact of geographical propinquity is opposed no less diametrically. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation and as proof are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the judge."

"You refuse and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that, if you adopt that course, we only can resist, as generations before us have resisted. Force will not solve the problem and it never will set

sure the ultimate victory over reason and right."

"If you again resort to force, and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will confront our successors. The fact that for 750 years the problem has resisted solution by force is sufficient evidence and warning. It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship, not any false idealism, that prompts me and my colleagues."

"Treats of force must be set aside. They must be set aside from the beginning as well as during actual conduct of the negotiations."

"The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions save the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to a guiding principle on which there is common agreement."

### "Mere Phrase" Disclaimed.

"We have proposed the principle of government by consent of the governed, and do not mean it to be a mere phrase."

"It is a single expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove to be adequate, and it can be used as the criterion for the details as well as for the whole."

"That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle, instituted by the British and 'now the very life of the British commonwealth,' should make it peculiarly acceptable to you."

"On this basis, and this only, we see hope of reconciling 'the considerations that must govern the attitude' of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis we are ready to appoint plenipotentiaries immediately."

Except that De Valera seems to ignore the prime minister's warning of danger in continued delay, the position is much the same as on the occasion of the last exchange of letters.

The most threatening feature of the situation still remains the refusal of Ulster to yield the slightest point, and, in persistence of this attitude, it is recognized, there is real danger.

## RETURN REV. JAMES TO RICHMOND CHARGE

H. S. James, pastor of the local United Brethren church, has been returned to Richmond for the thirteenth year of service. Announcement of his re-appointment was made by Bishop H. H. Fout, of Indianapolis, at the closing session of the White River conference of the United Brethren church, in Anderson, Sunday.

The Rev. James also was appointed to attend to the publishing interests of the conference for the coming year. He was named examining pastor for ministers completing their fourth year of service.

### Alfred Nobel Invented Dynamite in July, 1868

Alfred Nobel, the great chemist, invented dynamite, and its first public test, made at Merstham, July 14, 1868, established beyond a doubt its tremendous potentialities. It remained for a German, von Dahmen, to improve on the manufacture of dynamite in such a manner that the "safety" variety could be produced, and this process was patented in 1889.

The United States government, realizing the incalculable value of dynamite, ordered an official test Oct. 9, of the same year, and this proving satisfactory, Lieutenant Graydon U. S. N., carried on experiments until he produced a variety of dynamite which could be used in shells, and which was officially adopted as one of the weapons of the navy in April, 1890.

Atrocities Outdone.

In one of these affairs a party of seventeen English soldiers, all of them officers in the war with Germany, were killed, with the exception of one man who managed to escape. With only dead and dying before them, the Sinn

Feiners proceeded to mangle some of the bodies with axes in a manner precluding description. A British surgeon who examined the bodies later testified that nothing he had seen in the World war had been quite so trying. The burning of Cork followed an affair of this kind.

With the event just described in mind, Mrs. Lindsay of Coachford, County Cork, a widow of sixty years saw preparations for another ambush one day when out driving in her car. She notified the military, the plan was frustrated, one Sinn Fein soldier was killed in the skirmish, and several others were hanged. Mrs. Lindsay was taken from her bed at one o'clock in the morning, and with her chauffeur was carried away to secret captivity. A few days ago the Sinn Fein minister of defense, Burgess, notified Mrs. Lindsay's sister that "stern necessity" had required Sinn Fein to shoot both Mrs. Lindsay and the chauffeur. The two had been buried in one grave. Mrs. Lindsay was the eighth woman to suffer death at the hands of Sinn Fein. The Belfast papers denounced this act as worse than the execution of Nurse Cavell by the Germans, but the press of England, anxious to avoid reference to anything that might disturb negotiations, minimized the matter.

An English officer has been under sentence of death for some time, sentence having been passed at a Sinn Fein court martial at which he was of course not present. If the truce is ended, any Sinn Feiner is free to execute the sentence. The officer never goes out without a strong guard, but he is aware that unless he leaves Ireland he is doomed, if hostilities are renewed. This officer narrates some of his observations thus:

Thrown in Quicklime.

"I have known persons not yet dead to be thrown into beds of quicklime. A family that had given offense by informing the military of Sinn Fein plans was rounded up for punishment. The women were compelled to strip, and sit astride a rail laid between two wooden horses. Their ankles were tied together so they could not get away. The male members of the family were also compelled to strip and line up

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