

camp. O'Neill accordingly resolved to besiege the besiegers; to increase their difficulties in obtaining provision or provender, and to cut up their lines of communication. These tactics manifestly offered every advantage to the Irish and allied forces, and were certain to work the destruction of Carew's army. But the testy Don Juan could not brook this slow and cautious mode of procedure. "The Spaniards only felt their own inconveniences; they were cut off from escape by sea by a powerful English fleet; and," continues the historian, "Carew was already practising indirectly on their commander his 'wit and cunning' in the fabrication of rumors and the forging of letters. Don Juan wrote urgent appeals to the northern chiefs to attack the English lines without another day's delay; and a council of war in the Irish camp, on the third day after their arrival at Belgooley, decided that the attack should be made on the morrow." At this council, so strongly and vehemently was O'Neill opposed to the mad and foolish policy of risking an engagement, which, nevertheless, O'Donnell, ever impetuous, as violently supported, that for the first time the two friends were angrily at issue, and some writers even allege that on this occasion question was raised between them as to who should assume command-in-chief on the morrow. However this may have been, it is certain that once the vote of the council was taken, and the decision found to be against him, O'Neill loyally acquiesced in it, and prepared to do his duty.

On the night of the 2nd January (new style)—24th December old style, in use among the English—the Irish army left their camp in three divisions: the vanguard led by Tyrrell, the centre by O'Neill, and the rear by O'Donnell. The night was stormy and dark, with continuous peals and flashes of thunder and lightning. The guides lost their way, and the march, which even by the most circuitous route ought not to have exceeded four or five miles, was protracted through the whole night. At dawn of day, O'Neill, with whom were O'Sullivan and O'Campo, came in sight of the English lines, and to his infinite surprise found the men under arms, the cavalry in troops posted in advance of their quarters. O'Donnell's division was still to come up, and the veteran earl now found himself in the same dilemma into which Bagnal had fallen at the Yellow Ford. His embarrassment was perceived from the English camp; the cavalry were at once ordered to advance. For an hour O'Neill maintained his ground alone; at the end of that time, he was forced to retire. Of O'Campo's 300 Spaniards, 40 survivors were with their gallant leader taken prisoners; O'Donnell at length arrived and drove back a wing of the English cavalry; Tyrrell's horsemen also held their ground tenaciously. But the route of the centre proved irremediable. Fully 1200 of the Irish were left dead on the field, and every prisoner taken was instantly executed. On the English side fell Sir Richard Graeme; Captains Danvers and Godolphin, with several others, were wounded; their total loss they stated at 200, and the Anglo-Irish, of whom they seldom made count in their reports, must have lost in proportion. The Earls of Thomond and Clauricard were actively engaged with their followers, and their loss could hardly have been less than that of the English regulars.

On the night following their defeat, the Irish leaders held council together at Linnishannon, on the river Bandon, where it was agreed that O'Donnell should instantly take shipping for Spain to lay the true state of the contest before Philip the Third; that O'Sullivan should endeavor to hold his castle of Dunboy, as commanding a most important harbor; that Rory O'Donnell, second brother of Hugh Roe, should act as chieftain of Tyrconnell, and that O'Neill should return into Ulster to make the best defence in his power. The loss in men was not irreparable; the loss in arms, colors, and reputation was more painful to bear, and far more difficult to retrieve."

(To be continued.)

#### IN MEMORIAM.

PATRICK HENRY PEARSE,  
Executed May 3, 1916.  
R.I.P.

In this grey morning wrapt in mist and rain  
You stood erect beneath the sullen sky,  
A heart which held its peace and noble pain,  
A brave and gentle eye!

The last of all your silver songs are sung;  
Your fledgling dreams on broken wings are dashed—  
For suddenly a tragic sword was swung  
And ten true rifles crashed.

By one who walks aloof in English ways  
Be this high word of praise and sorrow said:  
He lived with honor all his lovely days,  
And is immortal, dead!

—THEODORE MAYNARD, in *Current Opinion*.

## ELOQUENT EXPOSITION OF ERIN'S CLAIMS VOICED BY HER LEADER

Nearly 12,000 people gathered in Washington Ball Park last Sunday afternoon to hear the exposition of Ireland's claims to independence by the President of the Irish Republic, Eamon de Valera (says *The Tidings* of November 28). The President arrived with the committee a little before three o'clock, and, after driving around the great field, was borne on the shoulders of ex-service men to the rostrum erected in the centre of the field.

Little W. J. Ford, jun., presented the President with a bouquet of yellow and white chrysanthemums and asparagus ferns, tied with the American colors.

Joseph Scott, who introduced the President, made a magnificent address, full of wonderful fire and enthusiasm. We regret that limitations of space forbid its reproduction; but, believing that de Valera's words to the people of Los Angeles should be given as much publicity as possible, we have decided to devote this issue as far as possible to the cause of Ireland as presented to our fellow-citizens by the Irish President. Therefore we reproduce de Valera's great address in full.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—

It has been my custom, ever since I came to your country, exactly half a year ago to-day, to speak at every gathering a few words in the language of the country that I have the honor to represent. I have always done so with a double object, the first being that in that language I could convey to those who know it, a message that I could not convey even in a long speech in English, and to those who did not understand the language of Ireland, I conveyed this message, that we were no part of Britain's empire.

We are, in Ireland, a distinct and separate nation. We have been a nation since the dawn of history, and never at any time has England got from the people of Ireland any moral right to rule over the country of Ireland. England has no claim to rule Ireland. England holds Ireland to-day simply by means of her armed forces. England's claim to Ireland is simply the claim of might.

You do not ask me, I am sure, to prove to you that the people of Ireland have a claim to rule Ireland. It ought not be necessary that the country that was declared free in the words that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," should not be necessary to talk to the citizens of that country, by way of proving that in the case of Ireland, all government should derive its just power from the consent of the governed.

The Elections of Last December.

I came to this country with three main objectives before me. The first and greatest, that which included everything, was to seek here from the liberty-loving people of America recognition of the Republic which has been clearly established in Ireland by the will of the Irish people. Do you all know that that Republic has been established by the will of the Irish people? If you do not you have got to learn the results of the elections held in Ireland last December, that these elections were general elections in every constituency in Ireland, that there was a contest wherever a candidate could be found to oppose those who stood for independence and for a Republic for Ireland.

These elections were ordered at a time suitable to Britain, by the Prime Minister of Britain; they were held under British supervision; everything that the British Government could do to put obstacles in the way of the people of Ireland, so as to prevent them from voting for the Republic, was done. They used public moneys in a political campaign against those who stood for the Irish Republic. From British aeroplanes pamphlets were cast down upon the people, telling them what would happen to them if they voted for independence. From British army trucks pamphlets were also distributed against the Republic.

The British post offices in Ireland were stuffed with literature maligning the Republican representatives of Ireland; the organisation formed by the Republicans in Ireland was disorganised in so far as the British Government could disorganise it, by taking those who were elected as leaders of the organisation and throwing them into British prisons and keeping them there for 10 months without any definite charge being brought forward against them.

Not merely was that done, but one after another, according as they were chosen, and the last one a few days before the election—one after another, according as they were chosen, the directors of elections in Ireland were sent to prison with their comrades, also without a charge being assigned against them, so that, in so far as the British Government could achieve it, on the day of the poll there were no leaders of the people there to direct the people.

**Music by Mail:** Large Stocks of all Latest Music. Write to us for newest Songs and we will post by return.

**DODDS' MUSIC STORES, BOX 121, DANNEVIRKE**