

SHAW DESMOND SAYS IRELAND BEUNITED WITHIN DECADE

Craig Has Faith in Northern Cabinet's Handling of United Ireland's Plan

The following article by Shaw Desmond, the famous writer, was prepared for THE NEW YORK HERALD after spending two months in Ireland studying the conditions existing there now. These he describes in a vivid and graphic way and in complete detail.

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IRELAND is said to be "the key to the British Empire." Ulster, at any rate, is the key to Ireland. To the British statesman the solution of the Ulster problem means the solution of the empire's most vital tantalizing problem—Ireland. Facts inexorably seem to point to the conclusion that the position of Ulster in the future Ireland may determine the future of the British Empire itself.

Mr. Lloyd George's policy, up to the time of the treaty, was, despite all "official" protestation, to keep Ireland divided and to retain Ulster in the northeast corner as watch dog of the empire. That was the object of the partition act. It was England's historic policy. During the negotiations it came to him for the first time that so long as Ulster stood outside Ireland the empire would be imperiled, because no southerner ultimately would be satisfied with any settlement which did not apply to all Ireland.

Now Ulster's nose for "rats" has become a hypersensitive organ, and Ulster, smiling at the change of policy, just "raised hell." Hence Sir James Craig's message to his Cabinet on November 8 that "he felt the situation was so grave that the responsibility should be shared by the whole northern Cabinet," and his later passionate protest in the House of Commons: "Ye are betrayed!" whilst his colleague, the Minister for Labor, said: "A disgraceful betrayal."

United Ireland Essential To Reasonable Settlement

But before a decade is out England will have discovered the fact that the Ulster pistol is a stage pistol, because, having begun to discover that the Irish question will never be settled unless there is a united Ireland to settle it, she will have begun to bring gentle pressure to bear upon "the lady across the way," who, resenting as always the slightest compulsion, will do what even men so widely divorced as Griffith and De Valera have always believed she will do and as Irish leaders have more than once told the writer—throw herself *cou amore* into the arms of southern Ireland.

This will be stridently denied by the Ulsterman, but that it will become accomplished fact, beyond equivocation, will be due not only to resentment of pressure but to two other still more subtle and potent factors. The first of these is the almighty dollar. The south is fast believing, as I have gathered in conversation with "A. E." (George Russell), Arthur Griffith, Eamon de Valera and Eoin MacNeill, that the way to the Ulster heart is through the Ulster pocket. The modern Ulsterman clings to the British connection, partly because he hates Rome and partly because he believes it pays. Once Ulster, with her hard headed Scottish cannyism, realizes that an Lloyd George statesman at Carnarvon on October 9 last, in a free Ireland, united, the income tax would be 35 cents instead of 15.50, and that as an integral part of the united Ireland she would escape the other burdens of imperial taxation, she will as surely attach herself to the motherland as lodestone draws iron. The other reason is the reason psychological.

For Ulster is "Irish." She is not English, as anybody can find out who cares to call the fiery Antrim man "an Englishman." She is not Scottish, although she has a strong vein of the Scottish Celt, blood brother to the Irish Celt in her. She is Irish—and in a sense Irish in the Irish. The religious difference is but transient—the national base eternal. The factor psychological in all questions, national or international, is the determinative factor. Ulster will yet discover she is "Irish," but she will not do so until John Bull, for the sake of solidarity of empire, puts pressure upon her to become part of a united Ireland. She will kick and may, like any other woman whose love has been rejected, prove that "hell holds no fury like a



Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Ulster.

in the Southern Parliament. This will be the chief bridge between north and south in the immediate future and the northern employers know it. It is the belief, however, of these captains of industry that so long as they can keep Ulster out of a United Ireland, so long will they be able to prevent a northern and southern labor combine. This was practically the view expressed to me, though not in so many words, by the distinguished Labor Minister in the Ulster Parliament, Mr. J. M. Andrews, who is the trusted confidant of Lord Carson, chairman of the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association and one of the honorable secretaries of the Ulster Unionist Council.

Let me make the position of the Ulsterman quite clear so far as his attitude to the four-fifths of Ireland which constitutes "the South" is concerned. The present leaders of Ulster make their position perfectly plain to me at a meeting in Belfast, when Mr. Andrews made the blunt statement: "We don't want any sort of home rule. We want to stay in the empire. The thing that has been forced on us is taken on the lesser of two evils, the other evil being the danger of Britain's new policy, even then foreshadowed, of throwing Ulster overboard and coming to an understanding with 'the South' for the whole of Ireland. Mr. H. M. Pollock, the present Minister of Finance in the Northern Parliament, in several conversations made the Ulster position similarly clear, and as he is a singularly open minded man, who, the writer for one believes, will one day be with Michael Collins, representing "the South," the negotiator toward a United Ireland, first economically and then politically, his views are especially worthy of consideration.

Irish Free State Will Eventually Include Ulster

The bridge to Ulster will be a golden bridge. During the last six years much of the time of the leaders of the South has been occupied in considering a way by which the heart of Ulster might be reached. Arthur Griffith has personally told me that the South would be more than willing to concede almost anything within reason to Ulster, giving her preferential economic treatment and even perhaps, he hinted, twice or three her proper representation if she would only consent to come into a united Ireland. The "United Ireland" scheme seems further than ever from maturing—but its non-fruition is more apparent than real. Ulster and the Ulster mind is capable of the most violent changes of front, and at any time something may happen which may give to the northern province an entirely new orientation. Pressure from England, as has been said, might do it—but it might come from a dozen other different things—from attractive economic proposals from the South, from the driving of the Labor wedge into Ulster politics—from anything or everything. Within ten years or less the Irish Free State, in perhaps quite other form, will have come to include Ulster.

One curious fact about the Ulster psychology is that whenever it is crossed it is as likely as not to completely change front. Now one of the pet ideas of the Ulsterman is that he is the only man who knows anything about empire running—something in which perhaps he is right. Possibly one of the most singular evidences of this belief was shown in the famous letter, intercepted by Sinn Fein, according to its own statement, from that distinguished soldier, Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to Sir James Craig, the Northern Prime Minister, dated from the British War Office on June 15 last year, at the time of the opening of the Northern Parliament, which the Ulstermen did not want any more than the South:

"My dear Prime Minister: I sent you a telegram this morning saying that I was afraid it was impossible for me to accept your invitation. As you may well imagine, there are few things on earth that I would rather be present at than the opening of your Parliament. I have an unlimited belief in your corner of Ireland—and in fact, so much so that I often tell these unfortunate English fellows that when they have made a hash of the empire we Ulster boys will take over the show for them and let them see how to run a real imperial idea. . . . Now if England will not let Ulster run the empire it is quite on the cards that Ulster, who must "run" something, will choose to run Ireland. George Russell, "the Great Cooperator," as he has been called, and I believe his coadjutor, Sir Horace Plunkett, would agree with him, told me within the last month or two that 'the economic driving force of the new Ireland will be Ulster,' whilst more than one Free State Minister has said the same thing in almost the same words. It is his view, as Sir Horace's, that the cooperative movement will be the connecting link of the Ireland that is coming. "Arms and the Man," George Bernard Shaw might put it, are going to be two other factors in what I have ventured to indicate as the new orientation of Ulster toward Ireland, by which I mean the fact that Ulster is day armed to the teeth and that the emigration from the northern area, which its unemployment, has been proceeding apace and will have to be staunchly if Ulster is not to bleed to death. In the opinion of the average I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army) soldier who has fought his collar," Ulsterman is nothing out of the ordinary as a fighting man, but the "neck matter" type is at any time ready and able to fight his weight in wild cat! Now in Ulster a very pretty position has developed, all starting from the day when Sir Edward Carson, as he then was, by some of the very cleverest political maneuvering and "bluff with brains behind it" together with "Gallagher" Smith, the present Lord Birkenhead, worked the British Government into an impossible position and forced them to wink at the "running" of arms into Ireland. I remember one of the Ulstermen who helped with this telling me that not only were they not interfered with by the British authorities,

but that on one historic occasion, at least, they had the doubtless advantage of the searchlight of a warship to help them in their nocturnal operations! But ever since that time of long ago, just before the great war, when John Redmond was drilling his southern hosts and Ulster preparing for civil war, guns, ammunition and war material of every sort and description have been pouring into Ulster. It is England, in as I write, much of it via Ealing, with the result that a most curious situation has arisen, both British statesman and Ulster leader, like second Frankenstein, fearing the monster that has been conjured up. The writer at least believes that at heart the Ulster leaders are tired and sick of the terrible pogroms of the past months. But the Ulster leader, like so many others, is always faced with the danger of his cohorts "getting out of hand." Originally I have no doubt that Sir James Craig, shrewd and not unamiable to argument, at the time of his "conversion" with Michael Collins, was anxious to avoid "bottle, murder and sudden death" as between "Hagen," but when he and others took up the historic "strong" position of Ulster, and hell broke loose, he and his confederates had as much chance to stem the flood they had loosed as a man would have to cork up Niagara.

Also, at the beginning, the British statesman, viewing with a certain amount of joy concealed, tempered with fear, the earlier doings in Ulster, gradually, as machine gun sputtered and rifle cracked, began to realize that here was a conflagration that might extend to the Empire and so at all costs wished to put out the flames. At the beginning, the British statesman, viewing with a certain amount of joy concealed, tempered with fear, the earlier doings in Ulster, gradually, as machine gun sputtered and rifle cracked, began to realize that here was a conflagration that might extend to the Empire and so at all costs wished to put out the flames.

Recamination Needed for Every Man After Injury As regards treatment, there has arisen during and since the war period a specialty of regular medical practice, termed physiotherapy, which includes the use of electric light, exercises, massage, exercise and water in the treatment, especially the after care, or injuries. Certain phases of these treatments have long been used independently, but it was the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, the United States Public Health Service and the Veterans Bureau, which have coordinated them into one of the most useful types of treatment now in the hands of the regular medical profession. In the after care of recent injury from whatever cause, once the initial setting of fracture, replacement of dislocation or surgical dressing necessary has been done, our main dependence in the early return of function must be placed almost entirely on physiotherapy. With proper medical background and attention to principles involved, remarkable results may be obtained with the help of a small and inexpensive equipment, as has been demonstrated by the fine work done by Dr. M. Hines Roberts with the injuries of the United States Naval Academy football team and Dr. Donald B. Sims with the Princeton freshman athletes.

The time is therefore opportune for a careful study of the type of injuries met and for a broader application of the newer proven methods in their treatment. The types of physiotherapy most used in the treatment of injuries to athletes are: (1) heat, (2) electricity and (3) massage. Heat, as has been applied for years in injured tissue for the purpose of, as far as possible, increasing the local blood supply and relieving pain. Moist heat may be used by wrapping the part in steam towels or immersing it in hot water, but we are distinctly limited in the amount of moist temperature which the skin will stand. Much higher degrees of heat, with a somewhat greater depth of penetration, may be secured by the use of superheated dry air in the so-called gas or alcohol oven. "Baking" is a misnomer, since no heat that the skin can stand would, in any sense, bake the tissues.

A still more efficient means of superheating is by using electric light, so-called "radiant light and heat." In this case, while not obtaining as high temperatures, the stimulating effect of the luminous rays are believed to penetrate the tissues to a depth slightly more than an inch and are very useful. A new type of high candle power lamp, delivering as much as 1,500 candle power, and which the patient himself may shift his position when the heat is too intense, which is not possible in other types of apparatus. Even the small 100 candle-power hand lamps are useful and to be preferred in most cases to hot air. At best, however, it must be remembered that the circulation of the blood is impeded by the heat directly beneath the skin so rapidly that very little depth of penetration is possible and that part of the relief of pain felt is similar to any skin counter irritation. It is not well to use iodine on the skin if physiotherapy is to be employed.

Alternate plunging of the injured part into water about 60 degrees and 110 degrees is a marked stimulant to the circulation and this so-called "shocking" is useful where the circulation has become sluggish. Electricity a Potent Factor in Remedial Effort Electricity—One of the most valuable currents to us in our work is the high frequency, which includes the D'Arsonval apparatus. The simple high frequency current of Tesla or Oudin is applied to the skin by a surface glass vacuum or silver lined non-vacuum electrode. This current drives in a certain amount of heat, if derived from a well made machine. The heat is greatest immediately beneath the electrode, which is kept moving fairly rapidly over the skin. The simple high frequency current in treating ligaments and joints where diathermy, next to be described, is difficult to apply.

A small toy high frequency machine sold under the trade name of "violin" for a few dollars will deliver a current which resembles the proper one much as the tone of one cheap fiddle resembles the tone of one cheap violin in a symphony orchestra. Diathermy is the most valuable single agent at our command to decrease the repair time in injured tissue. This current is applied from the two poles of the D'Arsonval apparatus and has an extremely rapid oscillation of some million times a second. When this current is properly applied, for example, by two flexible metal plate electrodes to the opposite sides of an injured muscle group, the only effect produced is a lessening of pain and the production of heat deep within the tissues. This heat is not due to the action of the electrodes, nor is the skin

New Way to Foil Bill Raising

CURRENCY that cannot be raised as to denomination is believed possible by adoption of a design which Edgar E. Austin of Portland, Me., has perfected. He believes he has hit upon an idea, which counterfeitters can be checked when it comes to the practice of bill raising, so prevalent and easily accomplished. A margin on the right hand end of every greenback, varying in expense and in design, will stop the practice because of extreme difficulty in passing bills on which alterations have been made. In short, it will be quite as easy to detect the face value of a greenback by sight as the denominations of coins by feeling each one in making change.

He has obtained a patent on the idea and has submitted it to Treasury Department officials. They have it under consideration, and protracted deliberations there will ensue necessarily, as the Government does not move hastily, especially in changing fundamentals. It is his purpose to have the issuance of such money authorized by the Government, and he offers the patent rights forever free to the United States. His profits would come from sale of the same sort of rights to national banks and foreign governments. Inability to raise a one dollar bill to a ten dollar bill can be seen by noting the wide margin, filled with vertical lines on the bill of smaller denomination. A narrower margin, filled with oblique lines, characterizes the larger bill. Disparity between the

GETTING THE INJURED STAR BACK IN GAME

very warm beneath them, but the heat is developed midway between the plates, if they are of equal size. This intense local heat dilates the tiny blood vessels supplying the injured part, thinning their walls, and greatly increasing the amount of blood serum, rich in fibrin material, which bathes the injured cells.

This is the only means at our command which will bring about a marked increase in the local blood supply to the deeper lying parts. It is simple to understand that where double or triple the amount of repair material can be brought to an injured part the recovery time must be greatly shortened. A proper diathermy can only be obtained from a well built machine. Apparatus combining diathermy and the simple high frequency current equipped with the meter and delivering a satisfactory quality and amount of current can be obtained for as little as \$150. These machines are portable type, which adds to their usefulness.

Static—The mechanical currents are useful in removing blood and lymph from a swollen bruised muscle after all bleeding has stopped. The interrupted galvanic, sinusoidal or faradic current may be used for this purpose, inducing strong muscular contractions and thereby massaging the injured muscles. A more gentle and soothing surface application may be secured by the static brush or effluve. In general static follows radiant light and heat and diathermy.

Massage—Massage is the manipulation of the soft tissues, aimed at the restoration of function. The four main movements used are stroking, pinching or kneading, backing or slapping and frictions. Not only a knowledge of the proper mechanics of these movements is necessary but a thorough medical supervision should and must be insisted upon wherever physiotherapy is to be applied.

Stroking is used to aid in the removal of the lymphatic stasis, which always accompanies sprains and bruises. Efforts should first be directed to clearing out the lymphatic drainage above the part injured. Stroking, when properly done, is soothing and quieting and almost constantly employed in treatment. Pinching and kneading is used to mechanically remove deep seated swelling and to break up adhesions between muscle fibers. It is especially useful in aiding the return of muscle tone where this is diminished or lost through disuse, following fractures.

Hacking is employed mainly on heavy groups of muscles that may have become stiff and sore. Frictions, done largely with the finger tips, are employed to break up adhesions around joints and to soften scar tissue. Mechanical vibration may be used in the later stages, especially of bruises and here, too, the only satisfactory machines are the larger ones, delivering a long stroke powerful vibration.

Splints, Straps, &c., Are Early Removed and Replaced Let me again emphasize the fact that nothing in the hitherto routine medical or surgical care is interfered with by the additional use of physiotherapy, except that splints, supports, strapping, &c., are more early removed for treatment and then replaced. It should be understood that in physiotherapy we are dealing with

Modern Disease of Wilcoxism By CLIVE BELL In "Sincere Cezanne." IN that delightful book, "The Worlds and I," for bringing me acquainted with which I shall ever be grateful to The Athenaeum, nothing is more delightful than the chapter in which Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox takes us through the list of the great writers she has known. We are almost as much pleased by the authoress's confident expectation that we shall be thrilled to learn any new fact about Miss Aldrich, who wrote "one of the most exquisite lyrics in the language"; about Rhoda Hurd Drum, "a genius" with "an almost Shakespearean quality in her verse"; or about Elsa Barker, whose poem, "The Frozen Garden," "dedicated to Peary and his band, is an epic of august beauty," and whose sonnet, "When I Am Dead," ranks with the great sonnets of the world, as she would be surprised to discover that we had never heard of one of them.

It is disgusting to find the same sort of thing going on in England. It is more than disquieting, it is alarming, to detect symptoms of the disease—in The Athenaeum itself. . . . Since then I have trembled weekly lest the infection should have spread to our literary party. Will it be asserted, one of these Fridays, that the appalling words of Mr. Gilbert Cannan are distinctly better than Hardy's Wessex Tales, and comparable rather with the works of Jane Austen? Wilcoxism is a terrible disease because it slowly but surely eats away our sense of Imperfection, our desire for improvement, and our power of self-criticism. Modesty and knowledge are the best antidotes; and a treatment most recommended by the faculty is to take more interest in art and less in one's own prestige.

Its Mark in England Poetess Was Sincere In Her Admirations Mrs. Wilcox believed, in perfect good faith, that the crowd of magazine makers with whom she associated were, in fact, the great figures of the age. She had no reason for supposing that we should not be as much interested in first-hand personal gossip about Zona Gale and Ridgely Torrence, Arthur Gribson (first editor of the Smart Set), Judge Malone, Theodosia Garrison and Julie Opp Faversham (even to talk with whom over the telephone gives me the sense of larger horizons), as we should have been in similar gossip about Swinburne and Hardy, Henry James and

Modern Disease of Wilcoxism Mallarme, Lafargue, Anatole France, Tolstoy, Tchehov or Dostevsky. . . . And, as Mrs. Wilcox had no reason for supposing that her friends were not the greatest writers alive, what reason had she for supposing that she was the greatest that ever lived? Without the taste, the intelligence, or the knowledge which alone can give some notion of what's what in art, she was obliged to rely on more accessible criteria. The circulation of her own works, for instance, must have compared favorably with that of most poets. . . . To be sure, there was Shakespeare and the celebrated Hugo—or was it Gambetta? But what grounds could she have for the supposition that she was superior to the obscure John Donne or the obscure Andrew Marvell, or to Arthur Rimbaud, of whom no one she had ever heard of had ever heard? Mrs. Wilcox was not dishonest in assuming that the most successful writer in her set was the best in the world; she was not conceited, even she was merely ridiculous. Disease Has Left Its Mark in England It is disgusting to find the same sort of thing going on in England. It is more than disquieting, it is alarming, to detect symptoms of the disease—in The Athenaeum itself. . . . Since then I have trembled weekly lest the infection should have spread to our literary party. Will it be asserted, one of these Fridays, that the appalling words of Mr. Gilbert Cannan are distinctly better than Hardy's Wessex Tales, and comparable rather with the works of Jane Austen? Wilcoxism is a terrible disease because it slowly but surely eats away our sense of Imperfection, our desire for improvement, and our power of self-criticism. Modesty and knowledge are the best antidotes; and a treatment most recommended by the faculty is to take more interest in art and less in one's own prestige.