

HIKE TO HEICKS
 THE CONSERVATION STORE
 For Anything You May Need in
HARDWARE
 HENRY HEICK HARDWARE CO.
 322 W. Market St.
 Both Phones 432 Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

VOLUME XLII.—NO. 24.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919.

BROWN TAXI
 INTELLIGENT CAREFUL SERVICE
 PHONE HOME OR MAIN
1600
 Every Driver an Account.
 Louisville Carriage & Taxicab Co.
 Incorporated

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROHIBITION

Politicians Emulating Example of the Cat and His Nine Lives.

Republicans Having Much Trouble With Colored Voter and Storms in Sight.

Louisville's "Hick" Firemen Again Try to Put Out Fire in Cottonseed Plant.

INGRATITUDE TO THE HERALD.

Like the tomat and his proverbial nine lives, the prohibitionist politicians refuse to be squelched, and despite the fact that the issue is practically settled nation-wide there are a few in every section who refuse to see that their pet hobby can no longer be used to advance their political and self-advancing ambitions. The Kentucky "dry" issue an appeal to the people of the State this week to vote against the demon rum this fall, and of the six societies represented five are an unknown quantity and the public is expected to believe that the societies are bona-fide, although none have ever heard of anyone else connected with the organization but the signer of the appeal for prohibition. Henry S. Barker, the former Democratic office-holder of twenty-four years' standing, but now a Republican leader, is President. J. A. Alexander represents the Democratic Forward League, and the average man has never heard who constitutes the membership of this league or when and where does it meet. The Anti-Saloon League is represented by Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, and we'll have to concede the doctor's organization is a working one, as it has worked the people of America out of millions of dollars and finally out of their rights and liberties.

Then comes Dr. W. S. Lockhart, representing the Men's Federation, which organization made its reputation looking for vice and crime during Democratic administrations, but since the Republican "reform" administration came into power the Federation has evidently been looking out the window. Though crime and scandal during the present local administration has reached the high water mark, there has not been a chip from the Men's Federation. Rev. Lockhart had good grounds to stir up a little mess on his own account, as the enterprising burglars in our midst cracked the safe in his office in the Inter-Southern building in early January and got away with \$550 in Liberty bonds. The next important signature to the call for "votes for prohibition" is Col. P. H. Callahan, who claims to represent the Catholic Prohibition League, and of which society there is not the slightest clue. There is not a single Catholic organization in Kentucky on record as favoring prohibition, and from where come the members of Col. Callahan's society, at least four out of the other organizations represented in the call. They have no standing, no published membership, no place of meeting, etc., yet these six men attempt to tell the people of Kentucky their duties as voters and citizens.

The efforts of the Courier-Journal and Times and the other Republican papers seem to have gone for naught in trying to create dissension in the Democratic ranks and the gubernatorial contest between Black and Barron, the chief contenders, promises to be a harmonious one, the same situation applying to the contests for other State offices. Gov. Black appears to be leading in the race, and the prospect of Black and Morrow, who were depending on an unheard of majority for the G. O. P. in the Eleventh district. Many predict that Gov. Black's nomination will take all the fight out of Morrow and the Her-Searey machine. But the chief cause for worry in the Republican ranks, and of which you see no mention in the colored voters and printed first in these columns. The colored Republican leaders say that Morrow and his friends better quit squalling about the "wrongs of 1915" and pay some attention to the "wrongs of the colored voters." A mass meeting of colored voters in Louisville has been called for Monday night in Quinn Chapel, with Major R. R. Jackson, of Chicago, and former member of the Illinois Legislature, as the speaker of the evening, and he will speak in an emotional and stirring manner. The colored Republican aspirant for Legislature in the Tenth ward, Mr. Ches Searey and his machine will not be at the depot to welcome the distinguished visitor, nor will Mr. Burroughs, who has been the guest of the Major General on behalf of the near Mayor or Mr. Hart. The prospect of coupling a colored Republican on the ticket with Morrow is causing sleepless nights to "Howdy Ed" and the support of the Courier-Journal and Times has not offset that worry.

The Louisville Times, which overlooks the joke police and fire departments, minimizes the escapes at the work house, jail, etc., but always finds time to throw a bouquet at Mayor Smith, just gushes all over itself discussing Smith's appointments on the Sewer Commission, of which HE WILL BE CHAIRMAN AND HAVE THE DE-

CIDING VOTE, and thanks goodness no horrible ward politician received the appointment. The Times further raves how evenly divided the Sewer Commission is from a political standpoint, but for proof of this we will quote the Louisville Herald at the Evening Post as to the politics of the near Mayor's appointees: Wednesday morning the Herald said Mr. Mengel and Mr. Davies were Democrats and Mr. Wood and Mr. Penley were Republicans. The Post the same day said Mr. Mengel and Mr. Wood were Republicans and Mr. Penley and Mr. Davies Democrats. Take your choice. Until near Mayor Smith can explain why his appointees on the Board of Works and other city departments have left the city treasury empty, the sewer bond issue is a 100 to one shot and all the gushing editorials in the Bingham press and the endorsement of some disguised Republicans in the Board of Trade are not going to give the Smith "reform" administration a cool two million to blow in while perpetuating the "reform" crowd. You know what Abe Lincoln said about fooling all the people all the time, etc.

The Keystone comedy police were crowded out of the calcium light this week by the "hick" fire department, which made a big hit with everyone except the owners of the cottonseed oil plant. Another that didn't appreciate the show was the good old Herald, which on Tuesday published glowing accounts of the "hick" firemen's school, telling how the noble boys were progressing at the firemen's school and the high averages they received for efficiency. Reward of merit was distributed freely for those who had learned to couple hose together in half an hour's time, and high averages were given the boys for being able to go up a step ladder or walk across the floor without falling over their own feet. The Herald published pictures, too, of the efficient fire fighters, but didn't explain why the fire underwriters still classed Louisville as a jay burg of the third class because of its "hick" firemen. Well, anyway, the near firemen didn't show bit of gratitude for the Herald's effort. Fire broke out again at the cottonseed oil plant and the "hick" firemen made a holy show of themselves. It seems as if places in the parade to the fire were transacted by separate telephone messages. Fortunately there were some real firemen at Camp Taylor, and they quenched the flames. It might not be a bad idea to move the firemen's school out to the cottonseed plant, as if they can not put this out, it will serve as training for the "hicks." We'd certainly hate to pay the bills for demolished apparatus the "hick" firemen are storing up. In addition to the damage to the cottonseed plant, fire some bright ones tried to take a fire truck through a narrow alley at Twenty-sixth and Jefferson, tearing off all the sides and equipment of the truck, and to top it all off one of the joke firemen in crossing the fire alarm box at Denver in another alarm and had the poor "hicks" and their little dummy motors come a trailing down again. One or two more weeks like this and the Keystone police will have to look to their shins, as the "hick" firemen seem to be some regular "bum-dingers."

ERNEST G. ELLERT.
 Monday relatives here received the sad news of the death on Sunday afternoon at Denver of Ernest G. Ellert, son of Clement Ellert, who is connected with the James Clark Leather Company, St. Louis. Until a year ago the deceased was connected with the Acme-Jones Company, when falling health caused him to resign his position. He went to Denver accompanied by his sister, Miss Stella Ellert, who remained with him until his death. Besides his father and sister, Miss Stella Ellert, he is survived by his mother, two sisters, Misses Marcella and Angeline Ellert, and two brothers, Sylvester and Allys Ellert. The body was brought to Louisville and taken to the residence of his parents, 142 Coral avenue, the funeral taking place yesterday from St. Boniface church.

LEAVE ONLY HOLES.
 Six full-grown doughnuts are handed to every soldier as he boards a train leaving Germany for an evening, and he will speak in an emotional and stirring manner. Of course he has other things to carry, but he never refuses the doughnuts, and usually by the time the train pulls out there's nothing left of the delicious bit of "American pastry" except the holes. The Knights of Columbus provide this "creature comfort" for the doughboys. The Knights at Coblenz maintain a plant with a capacity of 50,000 doughnuts daily.

SISTERS ARE WEDDED.
 Announcement was made Saturday in New Albany of the wedding of Miss Margaret Leist and John Gausley Wednesday night in St. Mary's rectory, the Rev. William F. Selberts officiating. Announcement also was made of the engagement of the bride's sister, Miss Lena Leist, and John Endris, whose marriage was solemnized Tuesday morning with nuptial mass at St. Mary's church.



NOT ONE OF THEM IS SMILING. The German financial delegates leave the Trianon Palace at Versailles, following a meeting with the Allied financial representatives. At the left is shown the military chaperone furnished the Teutonic delegates by the Allies.

IRELAND'S CLAIM TO JUSTICE

Self-Determination Applies to Irish as Well as to Pole, Ukranian and Finn, According to George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information.

Irish United as Never Before, Vote as a Unit For Independence and Have Strong Claims on American People For Support.

George Creel, who was Chairman of the Committee on Public Information during the war, and during his services as press censor visited Ireland, studied conditions and talked to leaders, writes as follows concerning Ireland's claims for self-government in the New York American.

The world is asked to consider Ireland merely as "England's domestic problem." Certain circumstances, unyielding as iron, preclude the acceptance of any such view. Not even by the utmost strain of amiable intent can a question that strikes at the very heart of international agreement be set down and written off as "domestic." That magic formula, "self-determination," has marched armies and tumbled empires these last few years, playing too large a part in world consciousness to be limited by any arbitrary discrimination in the hour of victory and adjustment.

Even as Poles, Czechs, Jugoslavs, Ukrainians, Finns and scores of other submerged nationalities are struggling to the upper air of independence, so does Ireland appeal to the solemn covenant of the Allies, with its championship of the "rights of small peoples," and its generous assent to "the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed."

As never before the Irish are united. With the exception of protesting majorities in four Ulster counties, Ireland voted as a unit in 1918 for a republican form of government. The seventy-three representatives elected by the Sinn Fein refused to take their seats at Westminster and have assembled as an Irish Parliament, of sorts, in Dublin. The thousands of British soldiers in Ireland virtually constitute an army of occupation. In America the race has put aside the factional bitterness of the past, and stands solidly and squarely in support of Ireland's demand for justice. It is this that gives the Irish question its American aspect. In the United States there are over 15,000,000 people of Irish birth or descent, woven into the warp and woof of our national life by common aspirations and devotions. They stand implacably to-day between Asia and Europe, and England, crying out against any alliance, agreement or even amity until the case of Ireland has been fairly considered and justly settled. Such a mass instinct with intelligent emotionalism, cannot be ignored either in honor, decency or plain common sense. This is a democracy in which the treaty-making powers of government are under the ultimate control of the electorates.

Make no doubt that the Irish vote will be a block vote against England and all things English as long as the Irish question is allowed to persist. It must be remembered also that for forty years the cause of Ireland has been pleaded unceasingly in the United States by a host of brilliant and persuasive personalities, with the result that a great body of liberal sentiment is firm in the belief that Irish wrongs are real and call for redress.

Nor many it be forgotten that the history of the United States, written in a spirit of humpious nationalism, has not been calculated to make for Anglo-American understanding. The comradeship of a great adventure in humanity merely anaesthetized this feeling, and any definite anti-English campaign will stir it to ugly life. These forces, assembled and assembled, given unchanneled conditions, will have power to direct and shape the foreign policy of the United States. What, then, is to be the attitude of those Americans who are not of Irish blood and who have no concern with the Irish question save as it bears upon the destinies of the United States? It is idle to adopt a tone of heavy reproach and talk of "America first." America has always been first with the Irish-American, for while love of Erin is an unchanging passion, his allegiance, once given, is never divided by a hyphen.

Men of Ireland gave heart and strength to George Washington; their money as well. When the Bank of Pennsylvania was organized to supply funds for the support of the American Army, one-third of the subscribers, representing more than one-third the capital, were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and this organization later contributed outright the sum of \$517,500 of a total of \$1,500,000. Washington praised this society as "distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are involved," and accepted membership in it as offered by a unanimous vote.

Irish aid was not confined to these shores alone, however, for Count Arthur Dillon sailed with 2,300 Irish troops from France to fight for America in the West Indies. It was this force's capture of British bases that relieved the Colonials of a great danger, contributing no little to the ultimate success of Gen. Andrew Jackson was the son of Irish parents, and a fourth of his officers in the war of 1812 were men of Irish birth or parentage, and it is estimated that not less than 170,000 Irishmen fought under Lincoln for the preservation of the Union.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, an Irish rebel, deported for life by the English Government, and escaped from Van Dieman's Land to the United States, was among the first to offer his sword, and this testimony, from a British observer, might well serve as a general description of Irish conduct throughout the struggle.

"To the Irish division commanded by Gen. Meagher was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg, and forming under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, lowering immediately in their front. Never at Pontenoy, at Albuera or at Waterloo, was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. The bodies, which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Col. Walton's guns, are the best evidence of what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields."

When the United States, driven to the bayonet and ill-fated of the Imperial German Government, called for men to support the ideals of democracy, the most instant and enthusiastic response was from the so-called Irish-Americans. Hatred of England, handed down from generation to generation through seven centuries, was put aside out of devotion to the country of their adoption, and the records of the War Office are thick with Irish names and instances of Irish valor. Prior to the adoption of the treaty arrangements, such unutilized resources of the United States as were citizens of a co-belligerent country had the right to claim exemption when drafted. The report of the Erzerovitch Marshal shows that this class waived exemption to the following percentages:

Ireland	30.4
Belgium	24.4
Scotland	24.2
England	22.5
Wales	22.0
Servia	21.07
Canada	21.0
France	19.4
Italy	16.8

Just as they have fought side by side with pure native stock in every American war for the preservation of democracy and the triumph of democratic ideals, so have the Irish played heroic parts in the victories of peace. In the advancement of the frontier, the harnessing of streams, the battle with mountain and plain, the conquest of desert and waste, men of Irish blood have left records of achievement that deserve our gratitude and faith.

There is no department of American endeavor—profession, trade or calling—that Gaelic have not entered and enriched, and when, out of ancient devotions that must ever remain dear to decent hearts, they ask that pledged principles of justice be applied to Ireland, America can not evade an answer. It is plain, however, that too much is at stake to permit the interference of mere sentiment. Justice is the one safe foundation for world peace. If the contentions of the Irish are without justice, then it stands in reason that the Irish in the United States must no longer be allowed to stand in the way of Anglo-American amity that is the very keystone in the arch of international co-operation. If it stands proved, however, that Ireland suffers intolerable oppression, and is today out of the justice for which millions have died, it is the plain duty of England to remedy a condition that blocks the free and friendly partnership of nations.

It is to furnish the facts upon which an honest and intelligent answer may be based that this series of articles has been written.

LEXINGTON.
 The marriage of Miss Mary Frances Manning, of Astoria, L. I., to Elemer H. Jones, of Fayette county, was solemnized Wednesday morning at St. Peter's church, Lexington, the Rev. Father Froberg officiating. The bride was escorted by Miss Julia Gormley and Joseph Mooney.

Mrs. M. L. Ryan was called to Covington because of the serious illness of her niece, Miss Marguerite Healey.

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLES.
 Because Congress has passed the Susan B. Anthony amendment, Miss Laura Clay, daughter of Cassius M. Clay, the "Lion of Whitehall," for years President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and a pioneer among workers for equal rights in America, and known over the country as such, renounced her allegiance to the Equal Rights Association, saying she can not consistently remain a member of an organization which has declared its determination to give its energy to the ratification of the amendment. Miss Clay, in explaining her attitude on the question, said the amend-

ment is in reality aimed at the destruction of States' rights to a greater degree than toward the success of woman's suffrage; that in her judgment it is a false definition to put aside States' rights; to destroy the principle of that which is the inalienable right of a people to determine for themselves that which is for their own good. She said the amendment gives a false definition to woman's suffrage; that it places the women of certain States in the position of being forced to vote on the question at issue, and that it is to her regret that the women of the State should force upon the citizens of another Commonwealth something that does not represent the will of the people. She said she believes such a violation of principle of States' rights will lead to other results in political affairs injurious to the people of the country. Miss Clay said she believes in upholding the dual character of the Constitution, which is both Federal and State, and that a Federal amendment dictating who shall vote in a State is destructive of the character of the Government by substituting administrative units for self-governing beings.

VISIT THE ALTAR.

Last Sunday, the feast of Pentecost, will live in the lives of many happy little children in a number of parishes who approached the altar to receive their first holy communion. At the Cathedral six girls and twenty boys received the sacrament at the 7 o'clock mass from the hands of Father Rock, whose kindly words they will never forget, and after a breakfast served by the ladies of the Altar Society they were solemnly confirmed by the pastor, Bishop O'Donnoghue, who was assisted by Fathers Driscoll, O'Connor and Rock. The Bishop made a short but impressive talk to the little ones.

At St. Martin's church Rev. Father Jansen celebrated the 7:30 o'clock mass, when a class of twenty-seven girls and fourteen boys received the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist for the first time. The altars were brilliant with lights and flowers, and in his sermon spoke words of advice and encouragement to his young charges.

St. Cecilia's church presented perhaps the most animated scene Sunday morning at the 7:30 o'clock mass, when forty-four girls and forty-four boys received their first holy communion, and again on Tuesday evening when Bishop O'Donnoghue administered to the sacrament of confirmation.

At the Church of Our Lady twenty-eight girls and thirty-six boys of the parish who had been prepared by Rev. Martin O'Connor, the pastor, for their first communion, the church being thronged with their relatives and friends. Father O'Connor talked to the children in a feeling and impressive manner, and solemnly of each member of the spiritual benefits that would come to them.

TRINITY COUNCIL.

Next Monday evening Trinity Council will elect delegates and alternates for the Atlantic Jurisdiction Grand Council convention, which will be held at Columbus, Ohio, August 18 and 19. On the same day the members attending will participate in a drawing for a palm beach suit. A committee is now arranging details for a private picnic for the members of Trinity and their friends. In the future the third Monday of each month will be devoted to a social meeting and all routine business will be dispensed with. A Bossers' Committee, recently appointed and consisting of Jos. M. Belle, Frank Schupp, Jas. B. Kelly and J. L. Sullivan, are meeting with much success in their work and additional interest and enthusiasm is shown by the members, resulting from the efforts of this committee.

INTERESTING CONFERENCE.

A conference that is of much importance will be held at the Seelbach Hotel on June 17, for the purpose of inaugurating a home building campaign in Kentucky. This conference was called by the United States Department of Labor and J. R. Putnam, Regional Director, will be present to explain the plan which the Department of Labor has caused to be adopted in several other States. Gov. James D. Black has expressed his intention of attending and delivering an address, if his newly assumed duties permit his absence. The object of the home building campaign is to encourage the owning of homes by the occupants thereof, and to give immediate employment, by the resumption of building operations, to available labor. This conference deserves a large attendance.

LITTLE FOLKS' PARTY.

Miss Lucille Quinlan was hostess at a children's party Saturday afternoon. Her guests included Misses Marjorie Ann Metzger of Wheeling; Mildred Doerhoefer, Jane Ridley, Rose Ann Sherman, Florence Kroeger, Mary Altee Ridley, Julia Croline Sweeney, Joyce Quinlan, Mary Hoffeld, Rita May Sherman, Lillian Kroeger, Alice Dabney Sweeney, Masters Basil Doerhoefer, William Sherman, Hilton Bennett, Frederick Kroeger, James Savage, Roy Quinlan, C. J. Savage and Wesley Sherman.

DIOCESAN CHANGES.

The Rev. Richard Maloney, who has been pastor of St. Peter's church at Stanley, has been transferred to the pastorate of St. Stephen's church in Owensboro by the Right Rev. Denis O'Donnoghue, Bishop of Louisville. Father Maloney succeeds the late A. T. McConnell, who died some months ago. The appointment is for life. Father John Higgins, the assistant pastor, has been transferred to St. Peter's church at Stanley.

IMPORTANT.

Great Work That Confronts Irish Race Is the Victory Fund.

Will Enable Its Friends to Meet Enemy of America and Ireland.

First Step to Redeem New York's Pledge Given Spectacular Support.

LOCAL COMMITTEES ORGANIZE.

The most important work ever undertaken by our race in America is the collection of the Irish Victory Fund. It will enable the Irish race here and at home to meet the enemy of America and Ireland on every field. IT MUST SUCCEED! It is succeeding—but only where hard work is being done for it. Money does not leap spontaneously out of purse and pocket. The American public has been called on so often during the past two years that a padlock of caution now guards its diminished resources. Not merely the merits of our cause, therefore, but energy combined with well-devised and dignified methods must swell the Fund.

Examples provided by the numerous recent "drives" whether for American funds like those of the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army, or in behalf of other suffering nations across the water—Poles, Belgians, Armenians and Jews—show that the American people, New York, naturally looked to for the most up-to-date methods, as well as the biggest contribution, has under the leadership of Judge Cohan, adopted many of the plans successfully demonstrated by the other Funds.

The first step to redeem New York's pledge was the formation of a New York Irish Victory Fund Committee, comprising representatives of various Irish-American organizations and eminent men and women of the race. Judge Cohan as Chairman has the support of Justices Gott, Gavagan, Hendrick and Collins, of eminent lawyers like George J. Gillespie and Martin Conboy, Director of the Gaelic American and other men eminent in the arts like Victor Herbert; of women who have labored to enroll their sex in the cause, like Miss Sarah McKelvey and Miss Mary Mahan; and of the editors of the Gaelic American and such local newspapers as well as other men making up a committee which symbolizes the new plane upon which Irish affairs stand. A successful Fifth Avenue business man, William J. Spain, is Treasurer. Such a lofty committee should be the starting-point in the drive for the fund in every community. Where separate societies work without a common direction lines of action will cross and the public may be irritated by appeals from competing forces. Rivalry is not as successful as co-operation. And the failure of all Irish forces to get together would deprive the cause of half the advantage it should derive from this work. Even if the fund is greater than the fund of any other community, that is only half the result desired; the other half is the birth of the new spirit of United Irish-America.

The first move by the New York committee was to adopt a policy of frequent meetings in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Such meetings in the best surroundings in any community will not only demonstrate a purpose of vigorous and continuous action, but raise the campaign and the cause in the eyes of the public. The next step was to place the various Irish societies and the various boroughs of the city to definite quotas of New York's general quota. Each society and each borough may resort to the methods it finds most effective. Nevertheless, the work kept firmly in the hands of the committee, not only the decisions made at general meetings, but by a uniform card of appeal and a uniform collection card.

The most spectacular feature of the campaign in New York has been the publication of full-page and half-page advertisements in the leading daily papers. This work is under the direction of the National Headquarters of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and will be repeated in other large cities. Nothing could more splendidly illustrate the prominence which the Irish question has attained in America—the imperativeness with which it demands attention—than these statements of Ireland's case in the same manner as the cases of Belgium, Poland and other small nations have been stated.

Among the plans authorized by the New York Committee are collections at church doors, in restaurants and in theaters. Stories of these collections will be published hereafter. Of course many societies are gathering their quotas in part by collections at public meetings, and in Brooklyn a mass meeting under the auspices of the United Societies was held in the Academy of Music, where after addresses by able speakers, an appeal was made for pledges and immediate contributions, which were collected by pratty collectors in ancient Irish costume.

Though New York is looked to for the biggest contribution to the fund and for up-to-date methods, some other cities have thus far beaten New York in raising their quotas of the Irish Victory Fund.