

**INDUSTRIAL IRELAND: A
PRACTICAL AND
NON-POLITICAL VIEW OF
"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649220830

Industrial Ireland: a practical and non-political view of "Ireland for the Irish." by Robert Dennis

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

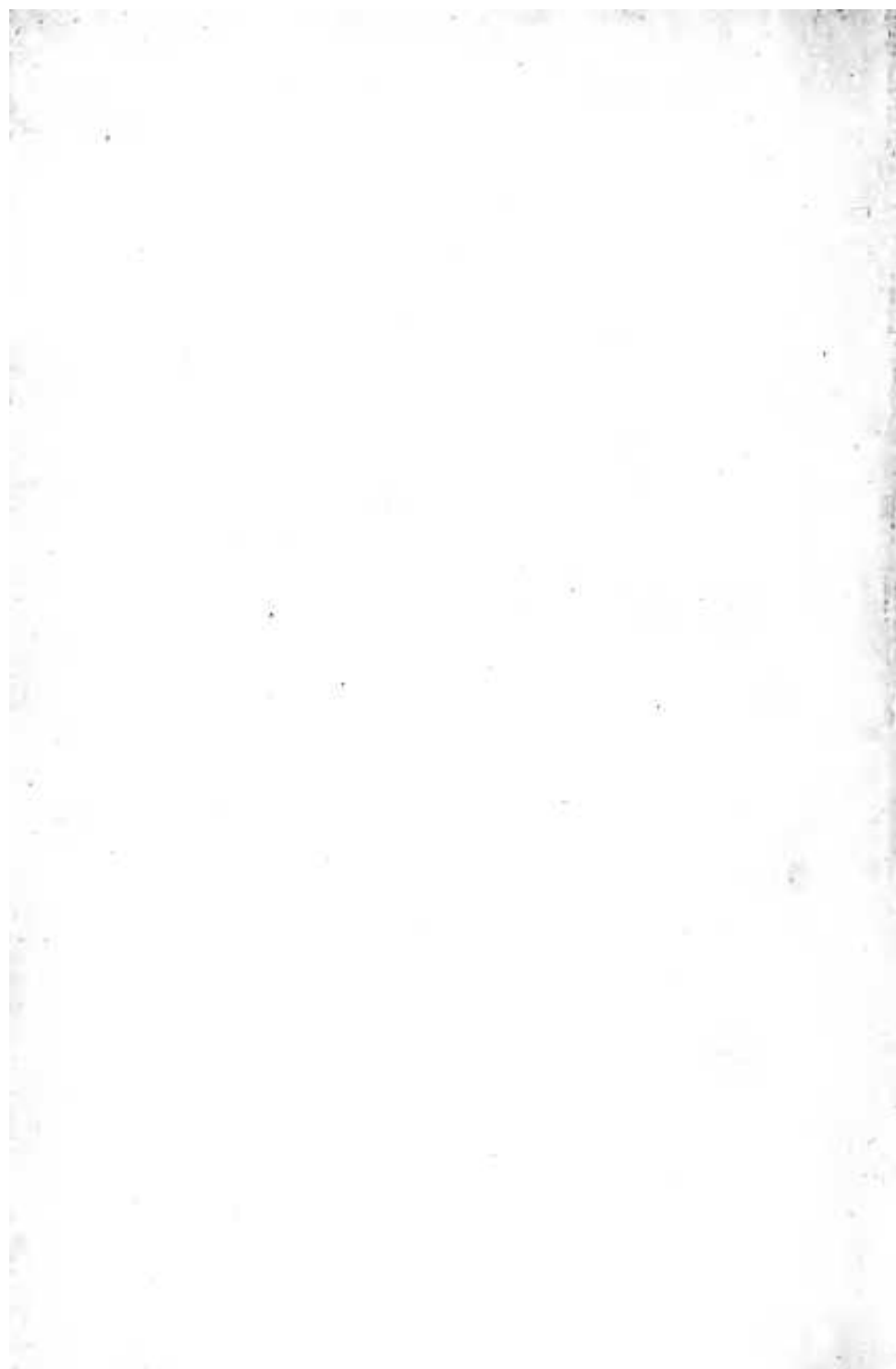
ROBERT DENNIS

**INDUSTRIAL IRELAND: A
PRACTICAL AND
NON-POLITICAL VIEW OF
"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."**



INDUSTRIAL IRELAND:

A PRACTICAL AND NON-POLITICAL VIEW OF
"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."



Ec. H.
D4116 in

West Bridgeway
INDUSTRIAL IRELAND:



*A Practical and Non-Political View of
"Ireland for the Irish."*

BY ROBERT DENNIS



"The greatest cause of Ireland's calamities is that Ireland is idle. Ireland is idle, therefore she starves. Ireland starves, therefore she rebels. We must choose between industry and anarchy."—JOHN BRIGHT.

485059

3. 2. 49

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1887.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

P R E F A C E .

THE aim of the author of this book has been to prove that Ireland may be made a prosperous industrial country—a matter upon which generations of poverty would appear to throw some doubt. To teach the Irish people the great lesson of self-help seemed to the writer a desirable thing to do; and he thought the best method was to show them what varied employment for their labour, what virgin sources of national wealth, lie within their grasp, if they will only pluck up courage and energy and enterprise equal to that which the Irish race exhibits in other parts of the world. Their cardinal industrial sins are essentially sins of omission. They do not manipulate their local products. They export the raw material, and they import the manufactured article. Instead of holding on to the raw material until they have brought it up to its highest commercial value, by putting into it the very utmost amount of labour it will profit-

ably bear, they part with it at the first opportunity, well knowing (as they must) that by-and-by they must buy it back again, weighted with the labour expended on it by other nations. But even with this wasteful practice the resources of Ireland are not half developed, as the following pages will abundantly prove. Ireland wastes her substance, not in riotous living, but out of sheer thoughtlessness and thriftlessness; and what she does not waste, she neglects. It is as if the inheritor of an ample fortune refused half of it, and starved on the remainder.

Most of the papers comprised in this volume were first printed in the *St. James's Gazette*,* and excited a very considerable amount of interest both in England and Ireland. They do not profess to be based on an entirely new body of facts, or to be the result of an elaborate special inquiry: they merely bring together a great deal of hitherto scattered or hidden information upon a subject of admittedly pressing importance. So far as its statements of fact are concerned, therefore, the book pretends to no higher title than that of a trustworthy com-

* Chapters XI., XII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. are additions to the original series.

pilation; while its conclusions and suggestions upon points respecting which the authorities differ are at least founded on an impartial consideration of the evidence. If any bias at all has existed in the mind of the writer, it has been in favour of putting the best complexion on the industrial capabilities of Ireland, with the view of attracting those who might aid in their development. The too familiar political controversies of the hour have not been touched. They begin where this book concludes; and the only remark the writer has to make is, that a habitable country—a country whose natural resources are well adapted to the maintenance of human existence in comfort and prosperity—ought not to be difficult to govern.

R. D.

LONDON,

January, 1887.