The Daily Herald

October 5th, 1916.
I wanted to find out about available material and by conversation with various scholars what the actual inductible facts of Shakespeare's life there were. Many inductible facts are impossible to resist in view of the available evidence. It is important to know these facts before the writer can begin his work. In the plays taken in chronological order it is possible to reflect the state of Shakespeare's mind as it was when the plays were written. The matter of fact his three greatest comedies were written after the death of his son Hamlet, but in this regard, I feel more deeply than of his father, that at this time he was anxious to write tragedies. I do not know the precise order of the plays, but I do believe that had the plays been written in this order, the three greatest comedies might have been his son Hamlet, Richard III, and Henry VIII. The order of the plays does not seem to be a matter of importance.

On the contrary, it is safe to affirm that these tragedies were written at a time when Shakespeare was in some measure prosperous both in regard to material fortune and in fame. He was probably married about this time, and at the end of the year he was granted a new lease of life, and his fame in London was spreading. He was associated with the court and the courtiers, and his plays were well received. Shakespeare's genius is of extraordinary power, and I am glad to see how he has used this to advantage. He moved about all parts of Europe, and his works were appreciated by all. He was well-read in the classics, and his works were a source of inspiration to the young humorists of Warwickshire, who, in turn, inspired him to write his famous plays. He was a man of extraordinary faculties in order to work successfully. At all events, I must say that this is a question that has been on my mind. I am not particularly interested in the opera of this force in Shakespeare which is so well known. I am interested in finding how my indebtedness to men like Sir Sidney and Mr. Bassington of the Memorial Theatre, and the secretary of the Shakespeare Club at Stratford-on-Avon, for the life of Shakespeare, and specially in directing me to the most authentic material, which I have discovered myself. They are all expert in their way in the life of Shakespeare, and I have spent 30 or 40 years in trying to find out what is fact and what is fiction. Concerning the Home Rule question, Professor Henderson said he was only there to deal with the Home Rule question. It is not necessary for me to express an opinion on the question, but I feel that there is a great deal of feeling. The last election was nearly equal, and he remarked, 'I wish I could say that I came to the House of Commons with a clear conscience, but I am afraid the people are determined to be loyal in the controversial question of the Home Rule question in which I hope that means that the differences between the Irish people and others have been suspended, and not that sentiment has not been suspended, and not that sentiment is not suspended, but that the feeling of Englishmen has become very much more and more with the passage of years. This is due to the fact that the English people have been

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Note: The text appears to be a mixture of unrelated sentences and paragraphs, possibly from different sources or contexts, making it difficult to extract coherent information. The text may contain errors or fragments that do not form a complete sentence.
SHAKESPEARE'S MIND
AND GENIUS

INVESTIGATIONS BY PROFESSOR HENDERSON

Professor Henderson, of the Adelaide University, was in Dublin last month, returning from Ireland, on Saturday morning. He was interviewed in the Advertiser by a representative of that paper.

Professor Henderson, in reply to a question, Professor Hen.

When I came to Ireland, I found that I was not working on ‘Shakespeare the Man,’ but on ‘Shakespeare’s Mind,’ and that I was not planning to produce any literary work, but to write a book on the subject of the mind of Shakespeare. I had intended to publish it in the spring of next year, but circumstances have prevented me from doing so. Before I left Ireland, I intended to return to England, but I found that the situation was not favourable, and I decided to return to Australia by the Osterley.

Shakespeare's Mind.

Referring to his Shakespearean studies, Professor Henderson, who was working on ‘Shakespeare the Man,’ said that he was not working on that subject, but on ‘Shakespeare's Mind,’ and that he was not planning to produce any literary work, but to write a book on the subject of the mind of Shakespeare. He had intended to publish it in the spring of next year, but circumstances have prevented him from doing so. Before he left Ireland, he intended to return to England, but he found that the situation was not favourable, and he decided to return to Australia by the Osterley.

The Advertiser.

October 5, 1914

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Home Rule

How did you find the question of Home Rule viewed in Ireland?

I think only there was a fortnight's debate. I do not pretend to express an opinion on the subject. I did not think there was a great deal of feeling against it. I only thought that the last election was nearly equal. I wish I could say that I came away with the conviction that I was opposed to Home Rule. I am not opposed to it. North and South are determined to be loyal to England in the crisis through which we are passing. I think the chief reason of settling the Irish trouble will be found in the confident expectation of the future. The question was only suspended, not stopped. One must not conclude that nobody is interested in Home Rule. I do not think it is quite so important as it has been supposed to be. What is wanted is a better system of relief for the Irish peasantry, and the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes. I found that the security of the Englishman, which Mr. Balfour's Bill was intended to give, was much more important than the Home Rule question. Poorer peasants get medical aid, and the expenses of four or five rooms are less than the capital cost, and the landlords have paid the expenses on the Irish in the past. England has had experience in the past, but it is a new experience. I think the Home Rule question could be settled on a better basis than it has been. The question is not a question of Home Rule, but a question of the relief of the Irish peasantry.