

NATIONALITY

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WBBK BY WBBK.

At Ballagh, in Tipperary, Mr. Sean Milroy was the principal speaker at a large Sinn Fein gathering on Lady Day. On the same day Messrs. Ginnell, Arthur Griffith and Alderman Kelly addressed a huge meeting at Ballyconnell. Some 8,000 people journeyed to the town from all parts of Cavan and from the adjoining county of Leitrim, and at the conclusion of a picturesque and imposing procession through the town Mr. P. Baxter, Co. C., presided at the public meeting. On Sunday Messrs. De Valera and Fahy addressed a great meeting at Tipperary Town, Messrs. Griffith and Milroy a vast meeting at Clones, in Monaghan, Messrs. Joseph McDonagh and Stanley a large meeting at Drogheda, Mr. Ginnell an enthusiastic meeting at Ballinaleragh, in North Leitrim, Mr. Michael Collins a similar meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon, in South Leitrim, while Count Plunkett and Mr. John McDonagh addressed meetings in the South at Dingle and Kanturk, and Miss Milligan and Mr. Pim spoke at Strabane, in the North.

In Mayo three large and enthusiastic meetings were held. At Balla, on Lady Day, where Mr. Darrell Figgis was the chief speaker, and at Ballinrobe and Claremorris on Sunday last, where Messrs. Figgis and Cole enrolled the men of South Mayo in the movement. Mr. Ginnell on his way back from Leitrim was enthusiastically received in Fermanagh, where he addressed another meeting.

The English Government at present controls the Irish railways. On the plea of war service and war economy, special trains to agricultural shows, athletic sports, religious pilgrimages, and Gaelic Feiseanna have long been refused. Excursion trains for pleasure have long been discontinued. Trains to carry contingents to political gatherings are also denied—with one exception. If the gathering be in support of the "Irish Party" as many special trains as required are available. On Lady Day special trains at nominal fares were provided to carry contingents to a "demonstration" advertised to be addressed by Mr. Joseph Devlin at Ballyboy. Mr. Devlin did not turn up, but his place was worthily taken by one Muldoon, a temporary M.P. for Cork, who eulogised Parnell and Parnell's policy—said Muldoon being no other than the Muldoon who in the last years of Parnell's life was one of Parnell's most malignant assailants. Let the Irish people note that a Government which professes to refuse special trains "for any purpose" supplies them to the Redmondite M.P.'s apparently, judging by the fares charged, at a nominal price.

In case anybody does not know what Sinn Feinism is, we quote the revelation of Mr. D. A. Lockwood, 4 Argyle St., Derby, England, published in the Derby "Daily Telegraph":—

Sir,—Considerable light is thrown on this subject by the "Sinn Fein oath" quoted in the quarterly notes of the "Protestant British-Israel League" for July, and its reprint would, I think, greatly interest your readers. It runs: "In the presence of Almighty God and this, my brother, I do swear that I will suffer my right hand to be cut off from my body and laid at the gaol-door before I will waylay or betray a brother, and I will persevere and not spare, from the crutch to the cradle and from the cradle to the crutch, that I will not hear the moans or groans of infancy or old-age, but that I will wade knee-deep in Orangemen's blood and do as King James did. And I further swear to own no allegiance to any Protestant heretic Sovereign, Prince, or Potentate, and that I will not regard any oath delivered to me by their subjects, be they judge, magistrate, or else, and to be ready at all times to aid by

every means in my power to assist in preserving his or her liberation (of a Sinn Feiner), and, if myself a witness, to disregard any oath delivered to me on such occasions by judge, magistrate, council, lawyer, official, or else, and that I will not regard such as binding. By virtue of the oath I have taken I will aid and assist with all my might and strength when called upon to massacre Protestants and cut away heretics, burn British churches, abolish Protestant Kings and Princes and all other except the Church of Rome and this system, and by virtue of the oath I have taken I will think it no sin to kill and massacre a Protestant whenever an opportunity serves."

Surely this is concentrated essence of "Kultur" and "Holy Inquisition" mixed, adds Mr. Lockwood.

This oath has a certain interest for us. We have come across it from time to time in thirty years in the English Press as (1) the oath of the Jesuits "serving in Ireland; (2) the oath of the Fenians; (3) the oath of the Land Leaguers; (4) the oath of the Invincibles; (5) the oath of the Hibernians. Except that Sinn Feiners do not take any oath we think it quite as likely that they took this one as that anybody else took it. There are people in this country who at the beginning of the war believed the stories invented and circulated by the English Press of German atrocities in Belgium. They swallowed, for a time, all the lies the English Press poured out about the conduct of England's enemies. They lived in happy ignorance of the fact that what England said to Ireland of England's present enemies England had previously said to the world of Ireland and the Irish. Twenty years ago we admired the devilish ingenuity of English Press propaganda, when in the newspapers of foreign countries we read each week some message flashed by Reuter, England's chief agent of defamation, about Ireland and the Irish—how the savage Irish cut the tongues out of living cows, how they shot women and little children from behind hedges, how they plundered and rioted and refused to work and were the despair of the benevolent and pious Briton, who strove unsuccessfully to lift them from their swinish ignorance, and could scarce succeed in restraining their passion for murder. That was the picture of Ireland painted to Europe twenty years ago by the English Press manipulators, who are now painting the portrait of Germany and the Germans. And thus one day in a foreign country we read a message from London to the Press of that country. And the message from London was to the effect that the Irish had formed an association to celebrate the insurrection of 1798, and that the members of the association took "the following oath"—and "the following oath" is the oath we print above from that respectable organ of English truth, the Derby "Daily Telegraph." The moral of which is that the Irishman who believes anything the English Press prints about an enemy is a fool for his belief.

On August 14th in the course of the most sinister article that has appeared for a long time in a paper published in Ireland—an article in which the Government-subsidised "Freeman's Journal" plainly hinted its hope that an abortive attempt at insurrection might be made by "the Sinn Feiners," as that would drive the country back to the arms of the Parliamentary Party—it was announced that "the Irish Party" had "surprises" in store for those who thought it was done with. Ireland had not long to wait for the first "surprise." In the early hours of the following morning the British military raided with exactness every place where the National Volunteers had arms stored, thus carrying out Mr. Joseph Devlin's expressed wish to get arms

out of the country. We await the Sham Squire's second "surprise."

The "Freeman" Preference Shares dropped from 50s. to 35s. on Wednesday week in Dublin Stock Exchange—a drop of 30 per cent.

Describing Mr. Dillon's meeting in Armagh, which had been worked up regardless of expense for three months past, the Armagh local paper says that although there were 4,000 visitors to the town "only about 1,000 stayed to hear the speeches, and judging by the many interruptions a number were Sinn Feiners."

Sinn Fein badges were openly worn by hundreds." We find from the report in the local newspaper that the Government organ in Dublin has as usual bowdlerised the speeches. Thus the 400 pounder, Mr. McGhee, M.P., said:—

Many of the Sinn Fein leaders were paid spies from Dublin Castle. The Ulster Unionist Party had been supplying the Sinn Feiners with funds for the past 20 years to carry on this work, but the time would come when the Nationalist leaders would have to tell the public who and what these traitors were.

And Mr. James Donnelly, J.P., Blackwater-town, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, said:—

If the Cause had been sold it was not by their leaders. It was the Sinn Feiners who had bought and sold Ireland, and he had been offered money 11 years ago to break away from the Party and organise Co. Armagh for the Sinn Feiners. £200,000 of Tory money had gone into the hands of the Sinn Feiners, and the priests of Ireland were backing up the traitors. The priests were leading lions that they could never tame. He advised the younger men present not to deal in factionism unless they were paid, for the Sinn Feiners were receiving plenty of money. The only grievance he had against John Dillon was that he helped to get the traitors out of gaol when they should have been allowed to rot in gaol.

Lord Rhondda, who has fixed the prices for Irish cattle so as to ensure cheap food for England and poverty for the Irish farmer, is the multi-millionaire who dictates the price of coal, and who has made another vast fortune out of the war by running up these prices. He has also made war fortunes out of the steel and chemical industries, in which he has large interests. Here is a partial list of the firms controlled by this gigantic profiteer:—

The Imperial Navigation Co., Ltd.
Britannic Merthyr Coal Co., Ltd.
International Coal Co., Ltd.
Duffryn Rhondda Colliery Co., Ltd.
Fernhill Collieries, Ltd.
Cynon Colliery Co., Ltd.
Duchy Collieries, Ltd.
Oakwood Colliery Co., Ltd.
United National Collieries, Ltd.
D. Davis and Sons, Ltd.
North's Navigation Colliery, Ltd.
Welsh Navigation Steam Coal Co., Ltd.
Albion Steam Coal Co., Ltd.
Wm. Perch and Co., Ltd.
Windsor Steam Coal Co., Ltd.
Msoles, Ltd.
Blaenclydach Colliery Co., Ltd.
Newport Abercarn Black Vein Steam Coal Co., Ltd.
Sysberg, Ltd.
L. Gueret, Ltd.

This is only, as the "Labour Leader" of England pointed out six months ago, a partial list of Rhondda's undertakings. He is concerned in railways, chemical works, and steel and iron works, not included in this list. He dictates the price the Irish farmers must sell their cattle at, and he dictates the price the Irish and the English shall pay him for his coal.

A DAY IN CLARE.

The scent of spring is in the air, and the birds are raising their matutinal paens, as a small party of cyclists pedal along the narrow, winding road that leads to Kilkishen. They are early astir, and they gaily chat and laugh as they wend their way through the wild, romantic country of the "moonlighters," now and again turning to admire the startling beauty of the landscape; the grey sky, the wooded slopes, and the little gleams of sunshine that pass like shy smiles over hill and bog and moorland.

I am one of the party, coming from Limerick in an effort to keep fit. The others are from Meelick. They are fit for anything.

Soon we enter Kilkishen. Like the other villages we intend to visit, it is some miles from a railway, and has nothing particularly attractive to bring people there. We attend Mass and pass on out over an undulating road, skirting Derrymore Lake, with which is associated a characteristically Clare story of landlord aggression and its consequences. Here we encounter a steep hill, and with steady, powerful strokes we force our way to the summit. Down the other side we rush at break-neck speed. Thick woods line the roadside, and the trees seem fairly flying past, as we skim the corners in a close group. Is it not delicious?—the swish of the flower-scented wind in the face, and the hundred and one mingled sounds which the glad earth sends up to its Maker. Hark to the music of the spokes. How they whirr through the air, and ring and tingle as the wheel surmounts each small stone or obstacle. Faster and faster fly the bikes, barely giving time to observe the country on either side, until at length we dive into the little hamlet of Bodyke.

A chat with a friendly curate and a '67 man and we are off again. Loose stones cause some trouble, but, sitting steady and studying our pedal action, we pursue our way through some pretty, diversified scenery. Through closed gates we catch glimpses of charming vistas of foliage, and sometimes a picturesque little house, overgrown with creepers. Past smiling fields and pleasant bits of woodland we go, and after a strenuous but invigorating morning's run we descend a gentle declivity, and turning to the left, enter the straight street of Scariff. We dismount and march through the town, preceded by a shy youth with grey Clare eyes and a splendid barefoot stride, and re-guarded by an elderly party who seemed to know all that was worth knowing of the human history of the place. There is a hurling match on here, and everywhere we find abundant evidence of the soundness and sincerity and the un-failing hospitality of the Gael.

In the evening we are entertained to tea at the house of a friend. And what a tea! You who dine at Kidd's Cafe or the Dainty Dairy know nothing of this happy, humble meal partaken of by happy souls in an atmosphere of joyousness and love. The bean-a-tighe and her daughter Norah overwhelm us with attentions, making sure that we are all enjoying ourselves. Once there is a knock at the door. The kind of knock that when you hear sets your heart thumping, and memory says, "Whatever became of that old uncle who went to America years ago?" But it is only a member of the "Force" keeping his weather-eye on our movements, which at the moment are highly edifying. He asks some innocent question and goes his way. After the repast we rest for a while and Norah and I talk of many things. She tells me she has seen soldiers clicking their heels in her village, and she did not like them—but they were not Fianna Fail. She is a fine type of country girl, with all the beautiful charms of her maidenhood. And she has a quiet, convincing way of letting you know that she will not go as far as Mars with you. And, most of all, she is trying to understand things, and she laughs gladness into one's soul. I still remember her as a tender interlude in a year tinged with tragedy.

As we bid adieu, twilight is stealing over the little white roads, delighting the beholder beyond expression as he advances and at each revolution of the pedals sees the contour of the landscape shifting and changing, as the dark green foliage of the trees stands out in sharp relief against the golden glow of the sunset. Here and there the scene is shut out from view

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by the hedge becoming taller; but as we pass an entrance gate to some park or dwelling we drink in the scene. The green fields are pleasing to the eye, dotted over with cows, and broken by bright patches of white or brown or red, where cottages nestle among the verdure, forming a striking contrast to the dark colouring of the trees. We are loth to linger here, but night overtakes us, and we hurry forward. We pass through the village of O'Callaghan's Mills with a "Dia is Muire Dibh" to some interested onlookers, and steering homewards we chant "A Soldier's Song." Life has many shadows in it, but a day a-wheel in Clare has power to dissipate them. Gliding along between the sweet-smelling hedges and away from the busy haunts of men, one can drink in large draughts of health of body and peace of mind. And so we are wholesomely and pleasantly tired as we pedal steadily up our last hill. At the top we let ourselves go, and "coast" down at express pace, with the free air of heaven blowing in our faces. We have crossed the "Windy Gap," leaving behind the great big heart of the Banner County.

Count Plunkett has written to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland stating he wishes "to resign the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dublin, recognising that to assert our right to govern ourselves with our own laws and by our sole authority it is necessary for us to reject all association with England and English rule."

Glenarm, Co. Antrim, founded the Eoin MacNeill Branch of Sinn Fein last week, after a successful public meeting addressed by "Benmore" and Mr. Joseph Connolly, Belfast. The officers are Messrs. Alex. McAllister, President; James McAllister and B. O'Donnell, Vice-Presidents; John Clarke, Sec., and James McNeill, Treasurer.

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Mr. T. P. O'Connor modestly wrote to the "North American" (27th May, 1916):—

"The Nationalists must accept in principle the right of Ulster to exclude herself."

By 475 votes to 265 the carefully instructed "Convention" agreed to the vivisection of its Motherland. Its action was belauded by the so-called Nationalist Party, by the National Directory of the U.I.L. and, of course, by the paid organ. The Party on 26th June, 1916, adopted a resolution, Messrs. P. O'Doherty and P. J. O'Shaughnessy alone dissenting, approving of the Convention's decision, and stating:—

"That in our judgment Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, under existing circumstances, afford the best means of promoting that object, and should be accepted."

The National Directory of the U.I.L. followed on 3rd July, 1916, with wide, high-sounding claims we can afford to smile at now:—

"This meeting of the National Directory, representing the supreme National Authority in Ireland, having carefully considered the proposals of Lloyd George for the temporary and provisional settlement of the Irish difficulty, is of opinion that the proposals should be accepted," etc.

We conclude with a quotation from the precious official organ:—

"By a practically unanimous vote, the Irish Party yesterday expressed the gratitude of the country to the Ulster Conference for the magnificent spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice exhibited in its decision on the temporary exclusion of the Ulster counties. . . . The judgment of the Party is sound." (27th June, 1916).

What Mr. Redmond's "heart and conscience" dictated was only a question of "financing" and "tactics" in Mr. Dillon's mind. So was, according to Mr. Dillon, the blood-curdling picture presented by Mr. Devlin. So certainly was the "Freeman's" pathetic expression of the country's gratitude for the patriotic self-sacrifice engineered by Mr. Devlin's agents throughout the North.

A word must be said on Mr. Dillon's candour. Mr. Dillon spoke a great deal of the "directions" he got from "every Bishop" in Ulster, beginning with the Cardinal. The full story of Mr. Devlin's hustling of one Bishop after another of the Ulster Bishops in 1914 has yet to be told. The Ulster Bishops made a mistake in agreeing with Mr. Devlin and in deciding a question which belonged to the Southern Bishops as well as to them. But the Ulster Bishops manfully corrected their attitude, and Mr. Dillon's memory may be refreshed by the opening of the letter of the Bishop of Derry, dated 19th June, 1916:—

"I am happy to say that the Bishops, whose jurisdiction extends over the area in question, are absolutely unanimous in their opposition to the Lloyd George proposals, and that they adopt, without reservation, the view of His Eminence Cardinal Logue, that 'it would be infinitely better to remain as we are for 50 years to come under English rule than to accept these proposals.'"

Mr. Dillon in speaking of the Bishops omitted to refer to the letter of the Archbishop of Dublin, dated May 8th, 1917—the letter in which Dr. Walsh told Ireland that partition was in the wind and the country had been practically sold. The story of the second attempt to partition Ireland will yet be made public—the story of the attempt which the Longford Election smashed into smithereens. On the 7th of May, after the incursion of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin into the constituency, the "Freeman's Journal" told its readers that the success of the Party candidate was assured beyond question—moreover, it believed it. On the eve of the polling in Longford it published a leading article to which it might turn and appeal when the corrupt Party had won Longford, to prove that Longford had given a "free hand" to the Party to "settle" the Home Rule question on the basis of a new Partition Scheme. On the eve of the poll—believing the information sent it by the Party agents in Longford that a majority of between three and four hundred was certain for the Party puppet—the "Freeman" wrote:—

Until the plans, if any, are forthcoming or the Government gives up the task, the Irish leaders are quite rightly reserved. They hold a perfectly free hand. Mr. Redmond and the Irish leaders will be heard from in

the seasonable time. But we venture to say that whatever the future may have in store in Ireland, to talk of the country being partitioned and torn as a new Poland is to express an apprehension that goes far beyond anything that the dangers and possibilities of the moment will justify.

The "Irish Party" which ten months before had striven to run partition down Ireland's throat and had been defeated by the Irish people, claimed a free hand, and the expected success at Longford was to be advertised as the mandate to use a Free Hand. Note the cunning words: "To talk of the country being partitioned and torn as a new Poland—is what? A falsehood—no—an exaggeration. It goes far beyond anything" the moment justifies. Poland is partitioned into three parts. Messrs. Dillon and Redmond and their Party were only conspiring to partition Ireland into two parts.

The Longford Election killed the conspiracy to partition our country. The delirious yell of rage that went up from the "Freeman's Journal" and its wild howlings against the Archbishop of Dublin and the young priests were not the yells and howls of men who had merely lost an election. They were the blind expressions of the mad rage of conspirators whose plans were destroyed. Longford taught England that the men who contracted to sell the birthright of the Irish Nation were no longer in a position to deliver the goods. And Mr. Lloyd George tacked on a hasty addendum to the new partition scheme he had arranged to present after the "Party" won Longford, proposing a Convention and inviting Sinn Fein inside. It was the only way out for the English Statesman who had ruled Ireland through the excellence of his breakfast entertainments to Mr. Dillon and his colleagues—breakfasts that were excellently cooked and superbly served; but for which the Irish people are now paying in an increase of £18,000,000 of taxation, voted on them by Mr. John Dillon and his Party—a price too great for the best of breakfasts.

Mr. Dillon has a confidential agent named Scanlon, who temporarily sits in the English Parliament for North Sligo. At the time of the first Partition Conspiracy Scanlon wrote—on the 16th July, 1916—the following letter to a leading Sligo Nationalist, who up to that period had supported the Parliamentary Party:

12th July, 1916.

My Dear ———,
I think it would be a good thing if you could call a Hibernian Conference for Sligo, at which you can have passed a resolution approving of the action of the Irish Party in agreeing to the proposed settlement, and accepting the decision of Ulster in regard to that settlement. I am making this suggestion on account of a few cranks in the Corporation and one or two local Boards. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Nugent and he agrees with me. I called on you last time when I was in Sligo, but you were then in Dublin. With kindest regards to Mrs. ——— and yourself.—Yours very truly,

THOMAS SCANLON.

The manner in which Mr. Dillon's confidential agent sought to use the A.O.H. to carry out the Partitionist Conspiracy will interest the members of that organisation.

It appears from the depositions against Messrs. McEntee, McMahon, and the other Irishmen arrested in connection with speeches at Drogheda, that the R.I.C. made "mental notes" of the speeches. Here is one of the "mental notes":—

"Freedom is a glorious word and work. But God does not throw these pearls before swine, and if we want freedom we must be prepared to fight for it."

Which is an R.I.C. mental note of the following quotation given by Mr. McEntee from James Barber, a Scotch poet:—

"Freedom is a Godly thing, but God casts not His pearls before swine, and if we wish freedom we must be worthy of it, and to be worthy of freedom we must live for it, work for it, and if necessary be ready to die for it."

Barber has evaded the R.I.C. by dying 322 years ago. Another Constable deposed that he had made a "mental note" of a phrase used by Mr. McEntee—"cutting the painter," persisted that the phrase was used, and signed his deposition to that effect. Two hours later

he admitted that the phrase had not been used. In taking the deposition the R.I.C. men were asked if they could not recollect more, and prompting suggestions were made to them.

This is the "constitutionalism" which the Parliamentary Party has given Ireland. The Act under which this kind of thing is rendered possible—the Defence of the Realm Act—was passed with the unanimous support of John Redmond and his party.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, as a friend of Viviani's, is no doubt an authority on Catholic theology; but his latest effort will scarcely win the approval of the Extinguisher of the Lights of Heaven, who is at least a clever man. At the Catholic church-doors in Belfast the other Sunday Mr. Devlin's pious lieutenants distributed copies of the document written by the Bishop of Ross and signed by that ecclesiastic and Cardinal Logue and the Bishop of Cloyne, in which it is written: "All organisations that plot against the Church or lawfully constituted authority, whether openly or secretly, are condemned by the Church." "What," asks Mr. Devlin, "is lawfully constituted authority?" And the eminent theologian answers: "It is the authority actually in possession."

In the days of King Charles II. of England a court poet wrote:

You, Sire, such blessings to the world dispense,

We scarce perceive the use of Providence.

Mr. Devlin dispenses such illuminations in theology we scarce perceive the use of doctors of divinity. Some hundreds of volumes have been written to define what is lawfully constituted authority, and Mr. Devlin defines it in seven words—"It is the authority actually in possession." Thus if Mr. Devlin and his merry men were to stalk a Sinn Feiner, seize him, and lock him up in the Berry Street Club, they, being in possession of his body, would be his lawfully constituted authority, and if he plotted against them he would be guilty of sin.

Some difficulties may attend the Devlinite theology, but difficulties were made to be overcome. For instance, the Pope will have, we fear, to be excommunicated. Some forty years ago certain Italians, helped by England, seized the Papal dominions and hoisted their flag over it. They hold those dominions still. They are the authority actually in possession. But neither the Pope nor the Catholics of the stolen Papal States recognise the authority actually in possession as the lawfully constituted authority. The Catholics of the Papal States, on the advice of Pope Pius IX., declined to vote for members to sit in the so-called Italian Parliament, on the ground that the authority actually in possession is not a lawfully constituted authority, but an usurpation. Painful though it be, Mr. Devlin and the theologians of Berry Street must therefore excommunicate the Pope and the Catholics of Rome from the Reformed Catholic Church which they appear to be establishing. The person who teaches in the name of the Catholic Church that possession of authority constitutes lawful authority teaches heresy. The leaflet before us attempts to associate the names of a Cardinal and two Bishops with heresy. It is printed by the "Irish News, Ltd.," a paper posing as Catholic, and it was distributed outside Catholic church-doors. Surely it is a matter for action by the authorities of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

One of the happy results which the war that England is waging for happy homes and altars free promises to bring is divorce-while-you-wait. Mr. McGuinness, M.I.P., has received a request from a Committee of English Peers and M.P.'s to express himself in favour of legislation to that effect. It appears that there are "nearly a million people in England" who are anxious to get divorced and have not got the money to procure a divorce, so the enlightened legislators of England propose to authorise the annulment of marriage "under order of the courts at a nominal cost. The circular issued to Mr. McGuinness assures him that the English Government is in favour of the idea, and that it is "a question of urgent national importance, with a view to the recovery of the country after the war." It is never to be forgotten that England is waging war in defence of Christianity against the Hun.

The leader of the attack on a recent pacifist meeting in England is a manufacturer of artificial limbs. Great is Diana of the Ephesians.

I.—WE TEACH YOU IRISH.

Do Lúig Saul san bhréar fada faoi bun
Lay Saul in the grass long under the foot
Dhn le Saul sen vaer adha fwee won

"Deir ortá," ar reiréan.
"Ber orra," er sheshen.
"Ró-tuinnreá," arfa Saul.
"Too tired," said Saul.
"Ro-hurshach," ersa Saul.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Connrad na Gaelige—Arto Corce Corcaige.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ
Arranged for FitzGerald's Park,
on August 26th
POSTPONED.

Feis Mór i Scill Dairbre.
Kildorrery Monster Feis
Sunday, August 26th, 1917
Competitions, Singing, Dancing, Recitations, Language, etc. Tug-o'-War Contests.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ ΜΟΡΙ
Newcastlewest, August 26th, '17
Owing to the death of Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer the above meeting is postponed for 8 weeks when definite arrangements will be made.

SEAN MacDIARMUDA CLUB.
Aeridheacht Mhor
THURLES SPORTSFIELD.
Sunday, 2nd September, 1917.

W. T. COSGRAVE (Kilkenny's Chosen), L. GINNELL, JOHN MacDONAGH, ALDERMAN THOMAS KELLY, JOSEPH MacDONAGH.
MRS. SEAN CONNOLLY, MISS WALKER, GERARD CROFTS.
THIS LIST NEEDS NO COMMENT.

Cork County Sinn Fein Organisation.
All Clubs intending to hold Public Meetings should give a fortnight's notice for Speakers to the Hon. Sec., Sinn Fein Executive, 58 Grand Parade, Cork.

The Home Rule Question.
See Dr. H. B. Shipsey's Book, 1/- nett.
At Pensonby's, Grafton St., Dublin; Evans, Patrick St., Cork; and at Eason's Bookstalls, etc.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOMAS ALLEN ATHLETIC CLUB.
Gaelis! Come early to
ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ ΜΟΡΙ
At Croke Park, Jones's Road
On Sunday, 26th August, at 3.30
Address by Seorám Mac Donnúra, the Victor of South Longford.

Pipers' Bands, Irish Songs, Dances, and Recitations.
Tickets, 6d. each. Ticket holders participate in drawing for Works of P. H. Pearse (in English). Ceilidh at 8 p.m.
ADMISSION, 6d. Refreshments on the grounds.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ ΜΟΡΙ
Look out for the
Great Irish-Ireland Carnival
In Tubbercurry
On Sunday, September 8th, 1917
Addresses by a number of Prominent Sinn Fein Leaders. Several Bands and the Cream of Irish-Ireland Talent will appear.

AN GAEOEAL SO URAS.
Before you go to the Peace Conference! come to the
LUSK PIPERS' CARNIVAL
At Lusk, on Sunday, September 8th
The cream of Irish-Ireland Talent. Addresses by Prominent Speakers. (Further particulars later).
Sinn Féin Armain.

Eamonn Ceannú Sinn Fein Club, 89 James' Street, Dublin, will hold
ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ ΜΟΡΙ
On Sunday, August 26th, at 3 p.m.
At TOWERFIELD, DOLPHIN'S BARN
Several Prominent Irish-Ireland Artists will attend.
Selections by famous St. James' Brass and Reed Band. Short Address will be given by a distinguished Irish Representative.
Gaelis attend and support the old cause.
ADMISSION - - - 4d.

TRALEE
GREAT ANNUAL CYCLING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS
SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1917.
In addition to Programme already published in previous issue—
HALF-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF IRELAND
(Time-limit, 1 min. 30 secs.).
Entries Close on 25th August with—
N. M. STACK, Hon. Secretary.
J. M. COLLINS, Handicapper.

Irish-Ireland Concerts by Gaelic League Troupe.
1 Connrad na Gaelige, Corcaige i Clannraige. Derb Ceolta Síde mar leanar ag Tríúip Feire Clannraige:—
Friday, 24th at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Glin.
Saturday, 25th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Abbeyleale.
Sunday, 26th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Dromcollachair.
Monday, 27th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Kanturk.
Tuesday, 28th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Millstreet.
Wednesday, 29th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Rathmore.
Thursday, 30th, at 8 p.m. (Irish)—Kenmare.

The Kerry Feis Troupe which conducts these Ceolta Síde presently includes Mairéil Ni Mburthúile of Beanntraighe (1st prize, Oireachtas, 1917, in singing); Maire Ni Cbarrthaigh of Cork City (Irish Piper and Stepdancer); Mairín Ni Sheaghain (London Gaelic League); Aine Ni Thuachair of Waterford City (1st prize, Oireachtas, 1917, for stepdancing); Eamonn O Conchubhair, Traighli; Micheal Ua Beaglaol, Cillorglan; Amhlaoi O Murodhda (of Kerry Football Team); Micheal O Reagain; Fionan Mac Colum, Cillorglan (Director of Troupe), and others from time to time. Engagements now being booked for a post-Christmas tour.

Connrad na Gaelige—Craob Naomh Fionnbarra
ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ ΜΟΡΙ
On Sunday, September 2nd
In Midleton.
Particulars Later.

YOUNG IRELAND CYCLE CLUB.
MONSTER ATHLETIC CARNIVAL
(Under G.A.A. Rules).
TUESDAY EVENING, 4th SEPTEMBER.
MARDYKE GROUNDS, CORK. Commencing at 8.30.
Programme:—
1.—100 Yards Open Handicap.
2.—440 Yards Open Handicap.
3.—Mile Flat Open Handicap.
4.—High Jump Open Handicap.
5.—Mile Cycle Open Handicap.
6.—Two Miles Cycle Open Handicap.
7.—Three Miles Cycle Open (Scratch).
8.—100 Yards Open Handicap (Ladies).
9.—Relay Race (Camogie Clubs); three to form a team; club colours to be worn.
Handicapper and Starter—Mr. J. J. Buckley, Cork.
Irish Athletes, Irish Prizes, Irish Music.
Entries Close on Tuesday next, August 28th, at 111 Old George's St., Cork, with—
F. F. HARKINS, W. P. AHERN, Hon. Secs.

