



Sinn Fein Victory Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Sinn Fein Victory Fund, including entries like 'Mrs. M. O'Reardon, Portsmouth' and 'A. Goodmann, 60 Lr. Dorset St.'

Table listing names and amounts for the Sinn Fein Victory Fund, including entries like 'A Poor Protestant, per Sean O Ceallachain' and 'I. 7/10/18, per Sean O Ceallachain.'

Advertisement for An Cumann Urradair Saothalaic Naiprianta (Irish National Assurance Society) with address 2 Saint Andrew Street, Dublin.

Advertisement for City of Dublin Assurance Society (Cumann Urradair Caipac Baile-Ata-Cliat) with address D'Olier Chambers, Dublin.

Advertisement for J. A. Joyce, Dental Surgery, 3 Up O'Connell St., Dublin, featuring the slogan 'As they do in America.'

Advertisement for New Ireland Assurance Society, managed by the Committee of Management, with address 56 Lr. O'Connell St., Dublin.

Advertisement for Gibsol Clears the Skin, describing its benefits for various skin conditions.

Advertisement for Fergus O'Connor, Dublin, featuring Christmas and New Year cards.

Advertisement for Sharkey Sisters, offering Irish-manufactured outfitting services.

Advertisement for Cantwell's New I.D.A. Coffee and Chicory, showing a bottle of the product.

Advertisement for Coates' Embrocation, with the slogan 'See that you get it.'

Advertisement for Leander Standard Margarine, featuring the slogan 'We are now open to accept orders for Leander Standard Margarine.'

Advertisement for Ursuline Convent, Sligo, mentioning pupils prepared for matriculation.

Advertisement for Luke Burke, Stationery, Religious Goods, Books, 105 Patrick Street, Cork.

Advertisement for John Kivlehan, 2 O'Connell St., Limerick, selling Irish-made goods.

Advertisement for J. T. Lemass, Hatter and Outfitter, 2 and 3 Capel Street, Dublin.

Advertisement for John Neligan, Proprietor, offering tax services.

Advertisement for Joseph MacDonagh, offering tax services and reductions.

Advertisement for A. S. Clarkin, offering volunteer collars and republican ties.

Advertisement for Frongoch Studios, offering services for banners and scene painting.

Advertisement for Murray & Kain, 50 Blessington St., Dublin.

CAMANS

We have now a superb selection of Hurleys, made from best Irish ash, splendidly finished and balanced. Price 4/-, by post 4/6. Smaller Hurley or Camog, finely made from best Irish ash. 2/- each, by post 2/6. Hurling Balls made by an expert from specially-prepared leather. Price 5/-, by post 5/2. Footballs—Nothing but best stocked. Price 16/6, 18/6, and 21/-.

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Quiet, yet Central, for Business or Pleasures. FLEMING'S HOTEL, 32 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN. Two minutes' walk from Gardiner Street Chapel, or Trams.

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ALARM CEILIDHE At COLUMBKILLE HALL, 5 Blackhall St. Saturday, 1st February, 1919. Tickets can be had from Members, and at 6 Harcourt Street.

Cuimín Ceoil Feire & Co. CLIAË. 5 FEABRA, 1919. An 8 p.m. 10.15 AN ARU-MAOIN. Tíocfaid 3/-, 2/-, 1/-.

CONCERT in the MANSION HOUSE on Monday, 10th February. ALD. TOM KELLY, F.D.E. WILL SPEAK. Tickets 1s., 2s., 3s.

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IN SELLING YOU SOMETHING WHICH WE CANNOT STAND BY.

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P. J. Carroll & Co., Limited DUNDALK

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Cheques and postal orders should be crossed, and made payable to "Nationality," 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919.

Dáil Eireann.

D'imthigh an Náisiún Gaedhealach síos ag Cionn tSáile trí cheud blian ó shoin, agus an 21adh Eanáir, 1919, do thóg sé a cheann arís. Ar an lá san, d'fhógair teachtairi na nGaedheal do'n domhan mhór gur saor-stát Éire, agus is í dteangain uasal na nGaedheal a chuidigh an saol amach do'n saoghal mór.

The Last Stage.

The British Government may reply—as it invariably does reply to the assertion of Ireland's Nationhood—to Ireland's Declaration of Independence by a further dose of coercion; but, coercion or no coercion, the Irish people have made up their minds to destroy England's power in Ireland. Nothing short of the establishment of an Irish Republic will satisfy the generation which has been baptised into Republicanism.

impaired by the cold hand of Anglicisation. Ireland might well have been likened to a corpse. To-day Ireland is alive. The blood of youth, and hope, and beauty flows through the former lifeless framework of a nation which the British Government and its agents were fast fashioning into an English shire.

To-day, while the Peace Conference is deciding the future of the world, the future of Ireland must also be decided. No nation, small or large, can say a harsh word against the Irish people. The Irish Nation has helped practically every nation in the past. On behalf of the Irish people, we say that the people of Ireland have never done anything of which any nation should be ashamed.

To the nations already throbbing in expectancy of Freedom the words which conclude Ireland's Declaration of Independence may not mean very much. To the Irish people these simple words mean that they have consecrated themselves to the service of Ireland.

"In the name of the Irish people we humbly commit our destiny to Almighty God, Who gave our fathers the courage and determination to persevere through long centuries of a ruthless tyranny; and, strong in the justice of the cause which they have handed down to us, we ask His Divine blessing on this the last stage of the struggle which we have pledged ourselves to carry through to Freedom."

Export of Irish Money.

We referred last week to the resurrection of our industries, and pointed out the absolute need of establishing a system of voluntary control. This week we propose to deal with a subject closely allied to the restoration of our manufactures and general industries. We used to hear much of "poor Ireland" from a former school of politicians who used nevertheless to bind Ireland in the English House of Taxation by their presence and their votes.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Deposits, Loans (and Discounts), Per Cent. of Profits. 1918: 117,941, 59,452, 42.8. 1914: 71,774, 48,760, 67.9. Increase: 46,167, 10,692.

This shows that while the Irish banks received 46 millions in fresh deposits during the war, they only employed a little over 1 1/2 million of these deposits in giving accommodation to their customers. Practically the whole of the very large increase in savings was withheld from Irish trade and industries. The percentage of deposits loaned has fallen from 67 to 42 since 1914.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Million £. Banking Investments, 1918: 47,204. Treasury Bills, 1918: 11,615. Less Investments, 1914: 58,819. Transferred to British Treasury: 34,474.

Table with 2 columns: Year, £. 1915: 5,332,000. 1916: 11,080,500. 1917: 13,863,000. 1918: 30,275,500. Less Deficit, 1915: 206,500. Total: 30,069,000.

It appears, therefore, according to the British Treasury returns, that Ireland out of her purse contributed 30 millions in taxation to England's Treasury. This sum is less than the sum extracted from the Irish banks by the English Treasury. This fact, we believe, is now revealed for the first time to the people of Ireland.

If the savings of the Irish people were retained in Ireland, and applied to the benefit of our industries and agriculture, it is evident that there is abundant capital available for the reconstruction of our country. It is to be borne in mind that the capital exported is 34 millions sterling, and the amount exported in taxes in the same period of four years is 30 millions, according to the returns.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Millions. Exported from Ireland, 1914-18: By the Banks: 34. By the Tax Gatherers: 30. By Insurance Companies: 16. Total: 80.

Here we have 80 millions of money exported from Ireland in four years. It is a huge sum, and it is increasing. This is the real cause of Ireland's so-called poverty. Any scheme of reconstruction which is undertaken must have as its primary object the retention of this money in Ireland, and its employment in the development of our resources.

Irish Mineral Development.

There was issued last year a report of the Department for the Development of Mineral Resources (British). This Report (Cd. 9184 of 1918) is by Sir Lionel Phillips, the South African mining magnate who took charge of this Department during the war. It is an interesting document, and contains some information in reference to Irish mines.

The treatment of English mining interests at the expense of the public purse has, however, formed a remarkable contrast. Paragraph 238 tells us of "Mines Worked or Assisted by the Department." We are told:— Although it was not the intention when the Department was formed to work properties, but rather to encourage others to do so, it has been found advisable to acquire and superintend the development of a few areas on behalf of the Government which were deemed capable, on examination, of supplying materials particularly required to-day.

The following may be mentioned— It then mentions three cases of mines worked and financed by the Department. How many there are and how much money has been spent has not been mentioned. We are told, however, that the cost of equipment is expected to reach £50,000 in the Caecoch Pyrites Mine, Flintshire. Paragraph 248 tells us:—

The following mines have received financial assistance from the Government amounting to £72,000 either for the purpose of completing some particular piece of underground work or for the installation of new or additional surface plant, which will, in the judgment of the Department's engineers, enable them to secure an increased production of ore.

A list of seven mines financially State-aided is given. It includes the dumps of the Cromlech Mine in Cardiganshire, containing 80,000 tons of ore, with recoverable zinc values. In order to allow for the purchasing and erection of the necessary plant for this material an advance from the Government was recommended and approved.

It is evident here that English mining interests received favourable and sympathetic consideration from the Department of Mines. Considerable sums of money have been advanced to the owners of English mines as a contribution to expenses in driving shafts to discover new sources of ore and towards the erection of dressing plant to prepare the ore for the market.

The help given to Irish mines by the Department is of a very slight description. The following are the references in the Report:—

271. The production of the more important non-ferrous metals in Ireland in recent years has been negligible. Engineers of the Department, however, have made an examination wherever there appeared to be a possibility of output being secured, and in a few cases small sums have been expended in opening up old workings to ascertain whether even small quantities of ore could be secured, but so far no satisfactory results have been obtained.

272. Prior to the formation of this Department certain provisional arrangements had been made to reopen some of the old workings on the Avoca Group of Copper Mines in County Wicklow. A good deal of prospecting work has been done, and it is now estimated that a considerable quantity of low-grade copper ore has been proved.

273. Systematic exploration for secondary enrichment over a large area is in progress, and there would appear to be a fair prospect of this group of mines again becoming in time an important copper producer.

