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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919.

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Week by Week.

Ar 3.30 um thrathnona De Mairt, thosnuigh ar an gCeud Thionól de Dháil Eireann. Gach aoinne bhí i lathair d'eirigheadar 'na seasamh ag cur na tuartha failte roimis na teachtairí.

Bhi Cathal Brugha (Co. Phortláirge) i gceannas. Dubhairt se go raibh obair thabhactach, obair naomhtha, le déan-amh aca—an obair ba thabhachtaigh ó thainigh na Gaill go h-Eirinn.

Bubhairt an t-Athair O Flannagáin an ghuidhe ad iarraidh ar Dhia iad do stiuradh san obair. Toghadh run-aidhthe annsan do'n ohruinniugh.

Glaodhadh amach ainmueacha na dteachtairí ar tugadh cuireadh dhoibh. Ní raibh aoinne de Pharti na n-Aon-tuightheoirí na de'n Irish Party i lathair. Is mo duine eile na raibh i lathair. "Tá sé fé ghlas ag Gallaibh," an freagra is mó a cloistí, agus corr-uair: "Ar díbhirt ag Gallaibh."

"Thugabhair fe ndeara," area Cathal, 'go bhfuil teachtairí eigin fe ghlas ag Gallaibh. Níl de mhisneach aca aon rud chur na leith, gidh gur chuireadar gairm seoile amach gur ar son na nái-siúin mheag a bhíodar ag troid.''

Do léigheadh agus do h-aontuigheadh do'n Choiriughadh Sealadach ar mholadh Sheain T. O Cheallaigh: Go mheidh cúigear ar fad de lucht gnótha, agus go mheidh ar gach aoinne de'n chúigear a mhaineann le na chuid féin chur os combair an dala agus bheith freagarthach 'na thaobh. Go raibh stil le Dia aige go mbeadh an cóiriugh-adh so 'na bhun ag Poblacht na h-Eireann agus go mairfeadh an Phob-lacht san go deo. Scan O hAodha a ebuidigh leis.

Annsan do leigheadh an Faisneis Neumhspleadhchuis do'n Dáil: "Gur dual do mhuinntir na h-Eireann bheith ha sair-naisiún"; nár cheilleadar riamh do Shasana, agus "na raibh de bhunadhas le dligbe Shasana san tír seo ach foireigean agus calaois, agus na fuil de thaca leis ach sealbh lucht airm i n-aimhdheoin dearbhthola muinntire na h-Eireann.

Do leigheagh aistriughadh na Fáis-neise i mBeurla agus i bhFrainneis.

"Tuigtar as a bhfuil deanta againn," arsa Cathal, "go bhfuilimid scartha le Sasana as so amach. Bíodh a fhios san ag an saoghal mor. Tá deire le reim na cainnte anois." Tuigeadh an Chomhdháil ag Versailles go gcaithfear an ceangal idir Éire agus Sasana do bhriseadh.

Chuir lucht an Dala fa gheasaibh iad tein an Fhaisneis do chuir i bhfeidhm ar gach slighe is feidir leo e.

Annsan do toghadh triur teachtairí do Chomhdháil na Náisiúin ag Versailles, Eamonn de Bhalera, An Count Pluin-gcead, agus Art O Griobhtha. Tá beirt de'n triúr fé ghlas ag Gallaibh. "Ach má tá droch mheas ag Gallaibh ortha," arsa Pádraic T. O Máille, "ní mar sin do Gaedhealaibh." Chuidigh Seumas O Riain (Loch Garman) leis, agus do h-aontuigheadh leis d'aon-

Annsan do leigheadh an Scéal o'n Dail chun Saor-Naisiun an Domhain, ag teaspaint doibh ceart na h-Eireann, i ccursaibh naisiúntachta "naisiún de na naisiúnaibh is ársa san Eoraip, agus i gcursaibh eadhr-naisiúntachta "is í Éire geata na Fairrge Móire.... mar a dhiuideann raona trachtála le cheile ó Oirthear agus Iarthar." Do leigheadh aistriughadh as an scéal so i bhFrainncís agus i mBeurla.

'Nilimid ad' iarraidh ortha saor "Nihmid ad' iarraidh ortha saor stat do chur ar bun," arsa Eoin Mac Neill; "ta san déanta cheana." Nil muinntir na h-Eireann ad' iarraidh bronntanais ortha, ach ad' iarraidh ortha bronntanas thabhairt dóibh féin. Mar, muna ndeinid socrughadh do reir and chirt, tiocfaidh an lá ortha 'na and emir, doctain an is ortha ha mbeidh an scéal chomh dona aca agus tá againn. Níl Éire fá chomaoin ag aon naisiún aca. Ach mura mbeadh Eire, ní bheadh an Stát is mo—Saor-

Stat America—saor indiubh. muinntir na h-Eorpa fa chomaoin ag Eire, mar thug Eire an mhaoin ba mho an creideamh agus an leigheann doibh. Ba mhor an truagh ná raibh teachtairí i lathair 6 gach tír ann, mar go bhfeicfidís le na suilibh fein go raibh arm mos laidre sa tír na bhí le 700 bliadhan

Annsan do léigheadh ceartaisí muinntire na h-Eireann ag Piaras Beaslaoi agus Tomas O Ceallaigh. Labhair R. O Maolcatha agus C. O Coileain 'na dhiaidh. Cuireadh an suidheachan ar cáirde go tráthnona lar a mháireach. Cruinniughadh príobh na mháireach. Cruinniughadh príobh-áideach a bheith ann roimis an gcruinniughadh poiblidhe.

The House rose in a body to acclaim the arrival of the representatives of the

Cathal Brugha having been elected Speaker of the House, called upon Fr. O'Flanagan to invoke God's blessing on the labours before the Irish Repub lican Parliament.

Eamonn De Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count Plunkett were chosen as Irelaud's delegates to the Peace Confer-

The inalienable right of the Irish people was stated in language as simple as it was dignified.

Ireland's appeal to the nations of the world set forth in an impassionate way the story of the age-long tyranny under which our country has been subjected by England. No other nation can produce such a record of crimes committed against its nationality or its people by another. Before the world the representatives of the Irish people indict England, and ask that that criminal country be brought into the dock.

The downfall of Ireland as a Gaelic Nation after Kinsale is brought to our mind at present by the fact that the Red Hand of the O'Neills adorned the historic hall in which the Independence of that Nation was declared on Tuesday last. last. And as a further reminder of the great O'Neill the representatives of the frish people spoke with an Irish accent.

Standing and looking round at the sea of faces in the Round Room, one could not fail to think that here was a glimpse of the Ireland of the future. Here was the key to the puzzle which has so long baffled politicians, states-men, historians, and prophets. Here was the solution of the most vexed question in the arena of public inter-national affairs. The Ireland of the future, the history of the future, the Government of the future stood unriddled. We must confess that the most interesting party of the assembly was the crowd of spectators. The elected representatives of the people were real representatives. There was no need to distinguish them from the crowd, because they were part of it. The keynote of the gathering was in one wordequality. a real democracy of thought and feeling had at last arrived. All and feeling had at last arrived. All the alleged differences of the Irish people, all the sectarian division and social distinctions for ages associated with our country, vanished like a flashlight. The next point that struck us was the youth and sex of the gathering. It was essentially a gathering of young men and women thoroughly alert and sincere, frank and unabashed. Here and there a few grey hairs and bald heads could be seen, but the prevailing tone was young and fresh, seasoned by a well-balanced patriotism, which promises great things for the youngest de-mocracy of the oldest of nations.

On Saturday, January 18th, 1919, the Peace Conference, pledged to make the world safe for democracy, was officially opened by the President of the French Republic.

President Poincare, opening the pro-

Ta lime proposals for re-making the map of the world in words which equalled, if they did not surpass, the utterances made by the other Allied statesmen, and by President Wilson himself. In these words the President of the French Penultic structured the transfer Republic expressed the hopes of Irish people:

If you are to re-make the map of the world, it is in the name of the peoples and on condition that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of na-tions, small and great, to dispose of themselves, and to reconcile it with the right equally sacred of ethical and religious minorities—a formi-dable task, which science and his-tory, your two advisers, will contri-bute to illuminate and facilitate.

The Irish people ask for no fairer conrish people ask for he larger consideration of the case of Ireland. The right of the Irish people to sovereign independence is chronicled in the earliest pages of history. The right—"equally sacred"—of ethical and religious minorities has never been disputed by the lyish revelled and represented by the lyish revelled and represented by the lyish revelled. puted by the Irish people, and never will. In some of the newer countries the task of granting independence may be a formidable one; in Ireland there are no difficulties, either othical, historical, geographical, or religious.

Ireland does not base her claim to nationhood on the grounds that the British Empire proclaimed in 1914 that it was entering the war for the protec-tion of small nations; Ireland does not base her claim to nationhood on the ground that she has been oppressed for seven and a half centuries; Ireland does not base her claim to nationhood on the ground that her freedom would be the ground that her freedom would be the most effective means of procuring the freedom of the seas; Ireland's claim to nationhood is not based on economic or geographic or scientific considerations; Ireland's claim to nationhood is based on Nationality. Ireland's right to nationhood, however, can be substantiated on economic, geographic, scientific, and historic grounds, as well as tific, and historic grounds, as well as on any of the academic grounds which may be covered by the representatives of the nations, great and small, who have undertaken the job of re-making the map of the world.

No nation on the face of the earth has better credentials for services rendered to the cause of human liberty Ireland's services to humanity did not commence on the 4th of August, 1914. Before the dawn of Christianity—real Christianity, not the peculiar brand dis-covered and patented and distributed by politicians of the Lloyd George type for the benefit of those who fail to appreciate the glory which the British Empire sheds around the world—Ireland, exercising all the rights of a free nation, developed to such an extent that not alone did she export the produce of her people, but their brains. These brains were not used to dominate mankind, but to free mankind to raise mankind up to the heights on which stood the people of this ancient land. Intellectually and physically, the Irish people were second to no other people. If to-day the Irish people are not classed amongst the foremost peoples of the earth, it is because of the degrading and inhuman treatment to which the Imperialism of Britain has subjected that people. It is true that a people cannot be murdered, but the Irish people has been almost done to death, not once, but many times. That the Irish people is still on the face of the earth is not the fault of the enemy of our race. The Irish people stand to-day as a living testimony to the fact that a nation

One thousand years before the coming of Christ, Eithrial, King of Ireland, sent an embassy to Greece. At the head of this embassy was the Druid Abaris, who instructed the inhabitants of the Helles in many of arts and sciences then familiar to the Irish. The embassy proceeded to Egypt, to explore the mines of knowledge existing there, ceedings in words similar to those used over and over again by President Wilson, Messrs. Lloyd George, Arthur Balfour, and their associates, re-told the objects for which the great war had been fought; and be outlined the sub-

tish Empire sent an embassy to Egypt. tish Empire sent an emiraser to be not to explore the mines of knowledge there, but to explore the country. Thus was the difference between a Nation. we see the difference between a Nation and an Empire. The Irish Nation sought knowledge to enrich humanity the British Empire despoiled humanity to enrich itself. The Irish Nation may be said to have practised one thousand years before Christ what the Allies and America have been preaching for the past four years. The Irish Nation, acting in the spirit of what is now termed "a League of Nations," sent broad-cast over the world its missionaries to learn, and in turn to teach all peoples the benefits of true internationalismthe internationalism founded on intercourse between all nations for the good of humanity as a whole. Imperialism put a stop to that intercourse. In different agos Empires have sprung up, had their day, and passed away. To-day the British Empire carries on the tra-ditional business of the Empires of the past—the subjection of the weak.
What Justice bunishes is the dream
of conquest and Imperialism, contempt national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between States, as if people were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game," said President Poincaire at the opening of the Peace Conference. The triumph of Justice will herald the dawn of Ireland's Freedam

While denouncing Empires and white denouncing Empires and championing the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves. President Poincaire pays a high tribute to the British Empire! What we would like to know is: Is President Poincaire serious when he contends that the British Empire opposes "the idea of soverign force which consultants." tish Empire opposes "the idea of sovereign force, which accepts neither control nor check," and defends "the idea of Justice which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength"? Apparently Prasident Poincare has never heard about Ireland, either that or he could not resist the temptation of having a joke at the expense of the poor old Empire! However, whether through ignorance or fun, President Poincaire made a remark which must tickle the mind of anybody acquainted with the history of anybody acquainted with the history of the English occupation of Ireland. From a further remark made by the President of the French Republic we gather that the British Empire "made prodigious efforts to prevent the war from ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of To which we might add: "So

Japan, it appears, decided to take up rms "only out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great ally," and Italy came in in answer "to the call of oppressed populations, and to destroy at the cost of her blood the artificial poli-cal combinations which took no account of human liberty." And the United States? The United States came in, "not only to protect themselves from the audacious allies of German megalomia," but also "to defend an ideal of liberty over which they saw the luge shadow of the Imperial Eagle encroaching further every day." From the following further every day." snadow of the Imperial Eagle encroaching further every day." From the following remarks made by President Poincaire, it would appear that the "ideal of liberty" suddenly took possession of many of the oppressed small nationalities :-

While the conflict was extending over the entire surface of the earth the clanking of chains was heard, and captive nationalities, from the depths of their age-long jails, cried out to us for help. Yet more, they escaped to come to our aid. Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence. In Serbia, in France, and in Italy the Jugo-Slavs, the Armenians, the Syrians and Lor-anese, the Arabs, all the oppressed peoples, all the victims long helpless or resigned to great historic deeds of injustice, all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged conciences, all the strangled liberties, revived at the clash of our arms and turned towards. us as their natural defenders. Thus any subject European nation has the the war attained the fullness of its | right." says the "New York Amerifirst significance, and became a cru- | can."

sade of humanity for right, and if anything can conside us, in part at least, for the losses we have sufficient it is assuredly the thought that our victory is also the victory of right.

victory is also the victory of right. It is interesting to note that all the small metionalities mentioned by President Poincarie took up arms against their oppressors.

Public opinion would appear to have forced open the doors of the Peace Conference. Although these doors are not wide open as we would wish, nevertheless it is a good sign to see that the old game of secret diplomacy will no longer be tolerated by the will no longer be tolerated by the peoples of the world. A writer in one of the English Sunday pers does not like the idea of open distormery but then it is difficult to please everybody. then it is difficult to please everybody. The reason put forward by the writer to whom we refer is interesting. He says: "Germany is watching. Neutrals are watching. Cready little peoples everywhere would be only too glad to selize on some ground of agitation." We may add that the paper in which these acritences have appeared is the one-which has been advising the British Government to be prepared to meet auricase for representation at the Peace Conference.

Case for representation at the Peace Conference.

The "Globe," having settled the "Irish question by threatening is atop our "Allowand Is now devoting its attention to President Wilson." British public opinion is growing increasingly restive at the effort of President Wilson's bodyguard of boomsters to set him up as a dictator upo. British affair, I have side "Globe," and it war is "President Wilson or any other foreign Potentate" to be very careful not to displease one of the paper walls of old England. By the time this appears in print the "Globe" will proposely have warned President Poincaire not to say a much about the "Isla of not to say to make a about the " and of liberty" which America entered the war to uphold.

"To let Sinn Fein go dribbling along with a number of illegal acts—like the trouble they caused in Belfast Jail recently—is only inviting them to more desperate and determined steps," said Sir Edward Carson the other day. Appendix of the day of the control of t Sir Edward Carson the other day. Apparently Sir Edward is afraid Sinn Fen parently Sir Edward is straid Sind Fein intends to intringe on his copyrighted motto: "There we illegalities what are not illegalities." Or perhaps he was only trying to strike terror into the already excited mind of the editor of the "Morning Post" as he did five years ago when he threatened to take those desperate and determined steps which were to bring him to Cork." which were to bring him to Cork!

The English paper which is good enough to suggest that the present method of Censorship in Ireland may be dropped and a Military Censorship adopted in its place exhibits the usual amount of knowledge on Irish events. A British Military Censorship has been in vogue in Ireland for the past two or

Dr. Malan, the Editor of the "De Dr. Malan, the Editor of the De-Burger "—an organ of the Nationalists of South Africa—speaking on Friday last in Cape Town, expressed a hope that President Wilson would be in-duced to give South Africa "its much-to-be-desired independence," and he added that "until the Union Jack was beaulaid down and their own face flow hauled down and their own flag flew they would never prosper." there are soreheads in South Africa who fail to appreciate the great bene-fits which freedom "within the Empire" confers on them.

India. South Africa, Australia Canada, and New Zealand are represented the Peace Conference as component parts of the British Empire. That Ireland is not represented as a part of that Empire proclaims our separate nationhood.

On Tuesday the 21st January, 1919, the representatives of the British Press found out that they were really foreign correspondents in Ireland.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919.

Dail Eireann.

D'inthigh an Naisiun Gaedhealach síos ag Cionn tSáile trí cheud blian ó shoin, agus an 21adh Eanair, 1919, do thóg sé a cheann aris. Ar an lá san, d'fhógair teachtairí na nGaedheal do'n domhan mhór gur saor-stāt Eire, agus is i dteangain uasal na do'n saoghal một. An gníomh ba mho le radh o intheacht Uí Neill thar lear than Dháil Eireann. Tar éis bheith tá chois ag Pairlimeid na nGall i nEirinn ar feadh céad bliadhan, agus fá chois ag Pairlimeid na Sacsan fá chead bliadhan eile, tá an chine Ghaedhalach agus na fíor-Ghaedhil arís i n-uachtar. Da mbéadh Dail mar é i bpríomh-chathair na tíre ag fógairt saoirse na h-Eireann do réir nos na saoirse na h-Èireann do réir nos na nGall agus i dteangain na nGall b'fhuar faille croidhe na nGaedheal roimis. Ní bhéadh ann ach Gaill i n-uachtar fos, Gall-Ghaedhil na hEireann i n-uachtar i n-ionad muinntire na tíre uile. Ní mar sin atá. Pairlimeid na bhfior-Ghaedheal a tháinig le cheile, teanga na nGaedheal a dteanga, misneach na nGaedheal 'a spreagadh chun gnimh, síor-dhuil na nGaedheal sa tsaoirseacht a soiscéal.

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 Eng-land's power in Ireland. Nothing short of the establishment of an Irish Republie will satisfy the generation which has been baptised into Republicanism. What the past generations of our peo-ple would have accepted matters nought to this generation. This generation is determined to regain for the ration is determined to regain for the Titsh Nation her rightful place among the nations of the earth. "We may fail," the weak-kneed Nationalists will say. "We hope you will fail," the Provincialists will say. To both we say: "We cannot fail." Ireland stands to-day confirmed in the old belief, the old faith of Irish Nationality—and Ireland will never again relapse into the state of slavery wherein forty years of Parliamentarianism had left her body to rot. Ireland's heart, which had almost ceased to throb, has once again resumed its normal course. Ireland is a Nation—bound and gagged, it is true, but a Nation for all that. There was a time when Ireland lay cold and disfigured. Her national life departed, her beauty

impaired by the cold hand of Angliimpaired by the cold hand of Angli-cisation. Ireland might well have been likened to a corpse. Tc-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 fashiouing into an English shire. To all the world Ireland proshire. To all the world Ireland pro-claims the fact that she has once more regained her national life, honour, and dignity, and that she stretches forth her still manacled hands to grasp that Liberty of which she has been deprived by the might of the British Empire. To-day, while the Peace Conference is deciding the future of the world, the future of Ireland must also be decided.

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. The English are the only people against whom we have used the sword—and the reason is plain. We are proud of our country; proud of her history. Our unceasing struggle against oppression cannot lower us in the estimation of a world that shouted out its joy when Poland regained its crown of nation-hood, and also when the crown of nationhood was placed on the heads of other suffering peoples. To regain Ireland's crown of nationhood the Irish people will, if needs be, suffer another seven "centuries of ruthless and often brutal injustice" (to quote Mr. Isloyd George); but the crown of nationhood must adorn our land before the struggle

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 cur 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 the him week we arouse for with a decelesely allied to be a contain of our elosely allied to be incoration of our manufactures and go eral industries. We used to hear min a of the Ireland of form a former school of politicians the used nevertheless to bind treland in the English House of Taxation by their presence and their votes. Everybody knows that Ireland is fleeced and tobbed by taxation for the maintenance of a fore gn Government and the emicliment of a hostile and alien people. But how many are aware that England has perfected an old instrument to scoop money out of Ireland strument to scoop money out of Ireland on a scale never known before? allude to the arrangement by which the banks are induced or compelled to hand over the deposits of the Irish people to the English Treasury. We have prepared a table which shows how the interment is used like any pared. pared a table which shows how the in-strument is used like a croupier's baton at Monte Carlo. We give below the in-creased deposits during the four years of war, and side by sue we present a parallel table of the down and dis-counts granted by the Irish banks to their customers. The amounts are in willien younders then send in decimals: million pounds thousands in decimals:

 Million Pounds.

 Deposits.
 Leans (and Discounts).
 Per Cent. of Profits.

 117.941
 59.452
 42.8

 71.774
 48.760
 67.9
 Increase 46.167 1.692

This shows that while the Irish banks received 46 millions in fresh deposits Ins shows that while the Irish deposits during the war, they only employed a little over 1½ 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 boaned has fallen from 67 to 42 since 1914. This means that for every hundred pounds deposited in the banks Irish merchants, farmers, and manufacturers received 67 pounds in 1914 for the purpose of carrying on their business. In 1918 they in received 42 pounds out of every hundred deposited. The accommodation has fallen by 25 per cent. It is naturally asked: What became of the money deposited? The Irish people did not get it. Then, to whom did it go? This is the answer:

M |lion .C. 47,204 11,615 Banking Investments, 1918 Treasury Bills, 1918 Less Investments, 1914

Transferred to British Treasury During the four years 1914-1918 the British Treasury has scooped 34 millions of Irish money. This is greater than the amount returned as having been contributed to Imperial revenue in the same time. We quote the fol-lowing from Parliamentary Paper No. 105 of 1918, p. 20: Contribution to Imperial Services.

(Revenue Contributed in Excess of Local Expenditure).

5,332,000 11,080,500 13,863,000 30,275,500 266,500 Loss Deficit. 1915 30,009,000

It appears, therefore, according to the British Treasury returns, that Ire-land out of her purse contributed 30 millions in taxation to England's Trea-sury. 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. It is clear, therefore, that whatever the cause be, or wherever the responsibility lies, the or wherever the responsibility hes, me Irish banks are the most powerful levers for the collection and transfer of Irish money to the English Exchequer. No doubt they receive profit on the transaction. They pay the depositors generally some 2½ per cent. They receive 5 per cent, from the English National Debt Commissioners. We presume, however, that they pay incometax on the dividends received from the English Government. If this is so, the banks have to remit 5/6 in the £ on these dividends, so that their net profit is less that I\(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. on their investments. The Irish depositors only receive a paltry return, and the whole country loses its savings permanently. country loses its savings permanently. In addition also there is a very heavy loss incurred by the Irish banks in the depreciation of investments. These losses are concealed in the returns, but it is known that they amount to a very heavy figure, which should be added to the current value of investments to arrive at the total export of money from

If the savings of the Irish people were retained in Ireland, and applied to the benefit of our industries and agriculture, to transport and harbour purposes, it is evident that there is abundant capital available for the state of our coupling. It is to be made 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. It is probably much more, but in these two items there is a clear export of the enormous sum of 64 millions of Irish money in four years, or 16 millions a year. To this has to be added a very heavy sum for insurance. It is known that in the field of industrial insurance alone there is collected annually 1½ million from the Irish working classes. It is esti-mated that the amount of ordinary life business written is of equal value. der Health Insurance the official re-turns prove that 300 thousand a year is remitted to England over and above all paid claims. Then there is an immense sum remitted for fire insurance over and above claims. We do not know the amount remitted for accident or marine risks, but the latter has been very heavy during the war. We do not over-estimate the amount remitted to England for insurance when we place the figure at four or five millions a year, most of which is sent out of Ireland to be invested.

We summarise the export of Irish

money during the past four years as

follows:
Exported from Ireland, 1914-18,
Millions.

By the Banks By the Tax Gatherers By Insurance Company

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-This is the real cause of Ireland's so-called poverty. Any scheme of recon-struction which is undertaken must have as its primary object the retention of this money in Ireland, and its em-ployment in the development of our resources—the extension of commerce, increase of tillage, exploitation by Irish men of their own resources, the acmen of their own resources, the acquisition of transit facilities, the accommodation of shipping in our har-bours, support and multiplication of industries, replantation of waste lands, rebuilding of towns and cities, and generally for the enrichment of our

Irish Mineral Development.

There was issued last year a report of the Department for the Developmen of Mineral Resources (British). This Report (Cd. 9184 of 1918) is by Sar-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. It shows that a number of inspectors were sent out to investigate mines in various parts. There were 19 inspections made in Ireland, as compared with 35 in England, 25 in Wales and 14 in Scotland. The mine were all arbitrate gaymed in Ireland, were Wales and 14 in Scotland. The mine-ral subjects covered in Ireland were-iron, lead, copper, silver-lead, anti-mony zing and market mony, zinc, and pyrites. It may be asked what these inspectors were doing. It is probable that the fees and expenses involved would be sufficient to start a mine. But as a result it does not support the constraint was great. not appear that one penny was spent in wages or labour or in assisting an owner of any of the mines in the necessary work of development.

The treatment of English mining interests at the expense of the public purse has, however, formed a remark-able 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 alvisable to account to the properties of the properties o it has been found advisable to acquire and superintend the develop ment of a few areas on behalf of the Government which were deemed capable, on examination, of supplying materials particularly required

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, how-ever, that the cost of equipment is ex-pected 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 au increased production of ore.

A list of seven mines financially State dumps of the rough Mine in Cardiganshire, containing 80,000 tons of orc, with recoverable zinc values. In order to allow for the purchasing and erec-tion of the necessary plant for this material an advance from the Government was recommended and approved. In certain cases special grants in the form of bonuses on production have been extended to mines to cover losses due to prevailing high working costs. Excess profits taxes were in some cases partially taken off.

It is evident here that English mining interests received favourable and sympathetic consideration from the De-partment 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 pre-pare the ore for the market. Some of the mines so assisted are manifestly inferior in productivity to the Irish

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 mportant 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 cld workings to ascertain whether even small quantities of one could be se-cured, but so far no satisfactory results have been obtained.
272. Prior to the formation of this

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.

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.

deanwhile tests are being made with view to utilising some material containing iron pyrites—too low in of sulphur to be dealt with or-

The Glendalough and Lugar 274. The Glendalough and Luganure Mines, which are situated 81 miles from the railway station of Ruthdrum, in County Wicklow, together produced 40,554 tons of dressed lead ore between the years 1854 and 1892, equivalent to about 83 per cent. of the entire lead production from Iroland durage the past duction from Ireland duri 60 years. A l'mited expanditure has been sanctioned to double a small dressing plant working upon dumps, and for re-opening a portion of the old workings, to be followed by the'r further development if warranted.

275. A small mine formerly worked for antimony in the parish of Clontibret, Co. Monaghan, been reported upon, and assistance the form of a loan will probably be given to prove the property. In the two cases last mentioned the owners are to participate in the outlay.

This is the sole assistance rendered to Irish mining. It is evidently of the most niggardly and halting proportions. Conditions of a restraining character are hinted at, and it is curious that these conditions should be so curiously and vaguely worded. The curiously and vaguely worded. The Department dealt with only one district. Compared with the vigorous aid given in many directions to owners in England, Scotland and Wales, the aid given in Ireland sounds curiously con-ditional. Opening up old workings and dumps is not much. There was no at-tempt to strike new ground except in the case of antimony ore, "which has not been produced in the 'United Kingdom' since 1892, and prior to that date only in very small quantities.

The numerous reports on Irish mines are not published. They would make very interesting reading. After all this labour and expense in inspection there is no practical result except, perhaps, in Avoca, which was working before the formation of this Department.

There is no disguising the fact that

English commercial interests are opposed to the development of Irish re-sources except in a few cases not con-flicting with English interests. The heads of Departments in Ireland are the servants of these interests. They serve England, not Ireland, and they will not, and dare not, disoblige their masters. When Lord French and Mr. masters. When lord French and Mr. Shortt proposed the mineral development of Ireland to kill Sinn Fein these powerful and crafty interests set intrigues on foot to block these proposals of reconstruction. These intrigues took the form not of open opposition, but of suggesting to Lord French arival scheme to the plans of Mr. Shortt. The English Governor and his Chief The English Governor and his Chief Secretary were gradually entangled in a rivalry, and the English mining interests, aided by Lord Londonderry and his satellites in the Kildare Street Club, worked the game so well that in the end they had the amusing apparent. end they had the amusing spectacle of the two chief servants of the English Crown fighting like two gamecocks in a main. The Castle comedy was well played, and the efforts both of Lord French and Mr. Shortt only resulted in a complete breach between the unhappy couple.

The development of Irish resources

will never come from the hand of England. The Report we have quoted does not refer to coal and iron, in which an equally rigid boycott is enforced on Ireland. The English Government is paying a bonus of 26s. a ton to the ore firms in Northampton, but it refuses this bonus to the iron ore company in Carson's County of Antrim. It should also be noted that the Partitionists endeavoured to wrench from us the County of Tyrone, which contains our

best coal seams, unworked of course.

It is only Irish hands and Irish brains and Irish money that will ever be used to develop Irish mineral or other resources competing with Engceaselessly waged on Ireland, and it will be waged to the end of time. To destroy England's commercial domintion of Ireland must be the main aim of Irish commercial policy. It can be done by one method only, by self-reliance and self-determination and by concerted measures taken over the whole country at the same time. These measures require careful consideration. It is essential that the facts of the whole situation should be carefully examined and weighed, and that the Irish people should possess a clear knowledge of their resources and the real nature of the difficulties which lie in the way of development, and so guided to form a clear idea and united purpose to conquer these difficulties imposed on us not by native but by the concealed hand of foreign domination.

Flich is Fiagháile.

"Flich is fiagháile" a thugann "Cú Uladh" ar dhéantúsa na n-ughdar a thaithigheann an amharclann úd na Mainistreach. Bhí aiste ona láimh ar an "Saoghal Gaedhealach" an tseachtain seo caithte agus gearan géar 'seadh an aiste sin ó thus deireadh. Thosuigh se an sgiolladh ar lucht na Mainistreach, ach ní tháinig lucht an Chonnaitha no lucht an Fháinne fein saor uaidh. Ní hamhlaidh a chreideann se go bh-fuil lucht cosanta na Gaedhilge ag dul amu, ach chitear do gar hilge ag dul amu, ach chitear do gar dream gan gus iad, go bh-fullid dhroch-mhisneamhail, fann agus failligheach, agus uach iad lucht Bearla atá gan bhrigh ach lucht na Gaedhilge. Tá cáil na n-ughdar Béarla i mbeal gach aoinne. Tá a leabhra ar díol i ngach siopa leabhar, agus tig leabhar nua dá gcuid ó'n gelódóir i n-aghaidh na seachtaine. Tá léarmheasóirí go bárd-ghlórach ghá moladh, tá spurán teann aca, tá grian agus gaoth ortha tá Eire gan roint aca. Is ar an mBealla atá a seasamh agus is maith a sheas an atú a seasamh agus is maith a sheas an Bearla doibh. Ní hamhlaidh atá an sgéal ag na hughdair Ghaedhilge. An bhliain seo caithte níor foillsigheadh leabhar Gaodhilge i n-aghaidh na ráithe, nó is ar éigin é. An t-ughdar ráithe, nó is ar éigin é. An t-úghdar Gaedhilge atá i gcleitheamhnas a chleite-go bh-fóiridh Dia air. Ní he sin an chuid is measa dhe. Ní bheadh na sgríbhneoirí Gaedhilge i ndiaidh an airgid orainn dá gcuirimís ar a gcumas a sgríbhinni d'fhoillsiú, ach ní chuirinid. Na leabhra a foillsightear ní ceannuightear iad. Tá na hughdair sasta a saothar a thabhairt duinn i n-aisge, ach nílimid sásta leis an mead n-aisge, ach nílimid sasta leis an mead soin. Ba mhaith linn go gcuirfidís lámh ina bpoca agus páidhe an chlodóra a dhíol leis freisin. Sin e an farn go bh-fuil na hughdair Ghaedhilge ag dul i gcaoile an fhaid atá na húghdair bh-fuil in inghliair dhliadhna haghdair i gcaoile an fhaid atá na húghdair Bhéarla ag dul i raimhre. Meabhruig-heann an sgéal dúinn na focla a chuir James Stephons i mbéal Uí Bhruadair:

Ill sing no more songs For the men who care nothing for me.

me."
Tá ceannacht agus tus togála ar fhlich
agus fiagháile an Bhearla imeasg lucht
cosanta na Gaedhilge fein, agus ní fiu
leofa na leabhra Gaedhile a cheannach.
Tá leigheas ng "Cu Uladh" ar an
sgeal: An leisge, an spadantacht. an
thanntacht, an fhaillighe a chur dínn,
agus bheith teanntásach feasta; an
Ghaedhilg a labhairt go moch mall gan
geilleadh do'n Bhearloireacht dá mhine
nó dá ghasta; an teanga a chur chun no dá ghasta; an teanga a chur chun cinn go trean i gcursaí poiltíochta agus i nuachtóireacht. Ní feidir a heilt go bh-fuilimid uile nach níor faoi dhraoidheacht ag ár n-ughdair Bhearla. Géillimid go reidh d'ailne a gcainnte agus dá mbaramhail, dá ais-tighe i. Níl leigheas air an sgeal ach an leigheas adeir "Cu Uladh —fuinneamh a chur sa nGaedhilg, í a chasadh chun ár dtala i ngach cursa saoghail, agus lucht fanntachta do shathadh

chun Gaedhilgeoireachta. Ní maith linn a bhronaighe is atá an ''Chu.'' - Tá sean-aithne againn air agus ba suaire an duine ariamh é i gcomhluadar Gaedhilge. Togadh se a pheann Gaedhilge arís agus sgaoileadh se chugainn sreath aistí mar dheineadh se go minic ins na blianta atá caithte. Sinn-ne na sgríbhneoirí oga támuid ag borradh linn, ach b'áil linn guth na maighistrí a mhúin an teanga duinn a chlos arís. Ceard d'eirigh do "Chonan Maol"? Cad d'imthigh ar "An nGruagach"? Seadairí na sean-aimsire tá siad uile ina dtost nach mor.

Seo i n-ar gcóir an saoghal nua, an poblachas, an tsóisialacht, an t-íochtar ag dul i n-uachtar agus an t-uachtar ag dul i n-íochtar; agus seo chugainn ins na cosa i n-áirde na hughdair Bhearla agus a mhíniú fein ar an saoghal nua ag 'chuile dhuine aca. Tá buadh an fheilmeara aca, an mhochoracht. Ma's mian linn daoine a mhealladh chun na (łaedhilge caithfimid ár sgríbhneóirí do mhealladh chun an saoghal nua do lèiriú duinn i nGaedhilg. Ní he an saoghal nua atá ceaptha do'n domhan ag non bhunadh eile, ach an saoghal is fearr le Gaedhil a chur ar bun. Bhead smaointe nua, oideamaí nua, sa gcearadoireacht agus bheadh an Ghaedhilg i

gceist ar fud Eorpa da barr. Bhí muilne gaoithe Bhearla ag séideadh go tréan le linn an toghtha. An t-aufa a tháinig uafa ba siocair le bron ar gearad; ach bhí muilne gaoithe na Gaedhilge ag obair freisin, agus b'uathbhásach an t-anfa a chuireadar ar siubhal. Bhíomar fein i nGaeltacht ar siubhal. Bhíomar fein i nGaeillean na Gaillimhe le linn an ama. Bhíodh cruinnighthe ar siubhal gach re lá agus bhíodh ollamhain léigheanta, sagairt, comhairleóirí condae—agus Pádraig comhairleóirí condae—agus Pádraig O Conaire, ag stealladh Gaedhilge chomh tiugh soin agus chomh breagh héifeachtach go mb'fhacthas duinn nach féidir an Ghaedhilg a chur faoi chois go deo muna ntreigimid fein í. Cé'n chaoi ar feidir liun an leigheas

mholann "Cu Uladh n-umhail agus i gcéil do lucht tachta sa gcaoi go mbainfid feidine An chaoi a mholamar go An chaoi a mholamar go mholamar go goirod: Gasra fear agus ban og acchur amach ina soisgéalaidhthe. Níor maoi dóibh bheith léigheanta go mholaith ditte i leigheanta go agus i stair, tuigsint i bpoilitíocht a bheith aca, seimhe agus tuinneamh le cheile bheith aca. Tá obair do chuig chéad duine ann. Nach mithid dúinn toisiú ar gasra céad d'ullmhu?

The American Congress and Ireland.

On June 3, 1775, the following entry was made in the Journals of the Con-tinental Congress at Philadelphia:—

"That Mr. (James) Duane, Mr. Will, Livingston and Mr. S(anuel) Adams and Mr. J(ohn) Adams be ye Committee to report an Address to the people of Ireland."

On July 28 the Congress took into consideration the address to the people of Ireland. The object was set forth in the sentence: "We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing you with a true state of our motives and objects, the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision." The reasons for entering into "the important contest" are fully set forth in this long address. The main points are: "Taxes for the first time since we landed on the American shores were without our the American shores were, without our consent, imposed upon us." The next grievance complained of was "an unconstitutional edict to furnish neces-saries for a standing army." Thirdly, the Legislature of New York was suspended for refusing to comply with this edict. The right of trial by jury abolished in many cases. Judges were ren-dered dependent on the will of a Minister. New crimes were arbitrarily created, and new courts, unknown to the Constitution, instituted. "Hardy attempts" were made to seize Americans and carry them to Great Britain, to be tried for offences committed in the Colonies. The town of Boston was surrounded by fleets and armies and its trade ruined and thirty thousand citizens reduced to misery, on pretence of punishing a violation of private property committed by a few disguised individuals.

The grievances of the Americans sound very familiar to us. We are not unacquainted with their substance. We are not ignorant of the strange courts and hardy attempts at deportation. The Congress clearly intimate that the celebrated incident of the tea cargo at Boston was merely a pretext to punish the

The address then devotes attention to their relations with the people of Ire-land, and acknowledges that they agreed to suspend all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies. The address was written to explain to the people of Ireland "that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail curselves to cease our commercial relations with your Island. Your Par-liament has done us no wrong. You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America."

This remarkable declaration, signed by John Hancock (President of the Congress) will be found in the Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. II., p. 214. They constitute an official recognition of our nation as a separate and distinct peo-ple from that of Great Britain. Fur-thermore, it explains: "We perceived that if we continued our commerce with you our agreement not to import from Britain would be fruitless, and were, therefore, compelled to adopt a measure to which nothing but absolute necessity would have reconciled

Congress declared: "The fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty and in time from oppression also, an asylum in which many thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace, and af-fluence, and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual in-

terest, and affection. Ireland responded eagerly to this address and poured in large reinforce-ments of man-power which enabled Washington to turn the tide. Food washington to turn the tide. Pool and clothing were also sent from Ireland, and an Irish Brigade sailed from Brest on April 5, 1779, under Count Dillon, to fight for America. The appeal of the American Congress was answered. No Irish troops could be raised in Ireland by the English Government to fight America. ernment to fight America.

Work for the Clubs.

Members of Sinn Fein Clubs, especially the more active members, office-holders and the like, ought to try to realise what Sinn Fein means—to realise it, that is, to make it a reality in themselves and their surroundings. Sinn Fein means the fullest attainment of Ireland's national right, but it means much more. It means also the fullest attainment of knowledge about Ireland and of knowledge beneficial to Ireland. It means the fullest development of Ireland's power in social and economic activity. economic activity.

economic activity.

In our newly-won freedom we cannot expect to get rid in a moment of the effects of slavery and slavishness. The eyes of a man coming out of darkness into daylight are dazzled at first. The limbs that have been fettered remain for a time cramped and feeble. We have been living for generations under conditions that make the exercise of conditions that make the exercise of freedom difficult. An irresponsible Government does not promote a sense of responsibility among the people. The old party system and the party machinery were well calculated to reduce the people to helpless dependence. "We have changed all that!" But have we? It is greatly to be feared that, even in Sinn Fein circles, the old leaven of dependence and helplessness has not yet been cast out altogether, that all our eyes are not yet adjusted to the new light or all our limbs become supple to

the new liberty. the new liberty.

Have we not still among us some who appear to regard Sinn Fein as a sort of U.I.L. with merely a change in the political demand? What are the clubs doing? Are they making themselves centres for the study of Ireland's good and for the preparation of Ireland's demand for the preparation of Ireland's design. and for the promotion of Iteland's development, in knowledge of our language, our history, our resources, our agriculture, our industries, our domestic and foreign trade, our relations actual and potential with the nations of the world? Mere uninformed debates on these subjects are not to be commended. There has been too much altograph. gether of the amateur debating society business in vogue throughout the country. Debating without solid information results in glib tongues rattling in empty heads. What is needed is well-informed lectures and readings, followed not by displays of eloquence, but by restrained and serious discussion; also plans of work, of local activity, things to be done, not things to be eloquent about. Fine feathers do not make fine birds, and empty vessels make the most noise. What about tree-planting, orchard-planting, beekeeping, local industries, health and

domestic economy?

Besides well-informed lectures and readings, it would be well if every club tried to establish a small circulating library—not a large collection of books all different, but a library containing the best books about Ireland that can be had at a moderate cost, and several copies of each book. Knowledge is power. No organisation can live on passing votes of confidence in leaders or even in the most faultless policy. Sinn Fein club should be no mere elec-tioneering society. It should be a centre of activity, every member contributing something to build up the solid structure of the nation. Unless the clubs are permeated with this spirit they will be little better than the local branches of the old Parliamentarian machine, and they will really consist of a few busybodies and wirepullers acting in the name of the people, instead of being parts of a great national democratic movement, broad based upon the people's will.

Branches of Cumann na mBan are requested to notify Headquarters of any changes of officers which may have taken place recently. Secretaries are reminded that affiliation fees for the year 1918-1919 are now due. It is important that the organisation of Branches into District Councils should be completed immediately. Where no District Councils-exist, Branch Secretaries are requested to communicate with Headquarters, and all information will be forwarded

Eamonn Waldron was released from Birmingham Jail on last Priday night, He was arrested in May in connection with Mr. Shortt's Plot. A month or so after his intern-ment Eamonn Waldron fell into bad health, owing chiefly to the inferior quality of the food, and for months past he has subsisted on a liquid diet. all the British Government wants to do with the representatives of the Irish

As we go to press we learn that Sean Etchingham, F.D.E., has been unconditionally released from Lincoln Jail.

Ireland and President Wilson.

At last, after a delay of rearly eighteen days, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his fellow-delegates have received their passports. On January 3 the Corporation of Dublin held a specially sommoned meeting for the purpose of passing a formal resolution to confer the President of the Amelina and the Freedom of the Ancient and Hustrious City of Dublin on the President of the United States of America. Passports were immediately applied for to the head of the British Foreign Office. A long series of delays and evasions were imposed, but at layer the public of the public course. bays and evasions were imposed, but at length on the day of the public convocation of the Dail Eireann the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation delegated to convey the message received their passports. It was, no doubt, inconvenient for certain international reasons that at this juncture messages from Ireland should arrive in Paris to convey to President Wilson the honour of the City which has probably given birth to more fighters in the ably given birth to more fighters in the cause of American Independence than any other city. In Washington's army any other city. In Washington's army there was a muster-roll taken containing the names and places of origin of every soldier. This still exists. According to Mr. M. J. O'Brien, Historiographer of the American-Irish Historical Society, who has recently examined these muster-rolls, there are no less than 695 Kellys on that honourable record. It is safe to say that the great less than 695 Kellys on that honourable record. It is safe to say that the great Dublin clan of Kelly was by far the largest clan participating in the war of the American Revolution. Of the delegates who are going to Paris to represent Dublin there is fiftly a representative in S. T. O Cecllaigh. Next in order come 490 Murphys, and it is safe to say that most of them were born in the vicinity of the City. Lord Mayor O'Neill can recall to President Wilson O'Neill can recall to President Wilson that no less than 178 of his name are Washington's Supreme Command, so that the great Northern clan of the O'Neills of Tyrone were no shirkers in the battle for American Liberty. The North was further represented by 382 Roillys and 237 Dohertys, the West by 287 Burkes. The South by 331 O'Briens 355 McCarthys, 250 Sullivans, 309 Connors, and 289 Ryans. Of all these great clans who fought for the Independence of the United States there are surely some representatives entitled to be enrolled in the muster of nations for the race which bore them.

Mr. J. L. Fawsitt, who acted as Secretary to the Public Meeting invit-ing President Wilson to visit Ireland, held in the City Hall, Cork, on 22nd December last, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to the President:

(Copy.)
American Commission to
Negotiate Peace, Paris,
8th January, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Fawsitt,
The President has directed me to acknowledge your kind letter of 23rd December, 1918, and to thank you and the citizens of your community for the cordiality which your resolu-tion expressed. He wishes me to ex-press his regret that demands upon his time have been so great that it was impossible for him to accept your invitation to visit Ireland.

With best wishes. Sincerely yours (Signed) Cilbert F. Close. For the President

The premises of Miss Gleeson, Henn The premises of Miss Gleeson, Henn Street, Killarney, have been occupied by British troops since the 30th December last. An ultimatum calling on her to evacuate her home was presented early in November. This ultimatum stated that she was causing disaffection—by selling "seditious literature" (i.e. quotations from the speeches delications). (i.e., quotations from the speeches delivered by Sir Edward Carson and his fellow rebels, etc.)—and called upon her to close the shop. As the defenders of small nationalities had previously made several raids on her premises and carried off all the "seditious literature," she, considering the order to close up the shop as a bit of Prussian humour, did not obey the ultimatum, with the result that on the 30th December the invasion of her premises took place.

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