### BY ARTHUR EDITED GRIFFI

Vol. 2. No. 2. (New Series.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## WEEK BY WEEK.

Mr. De Valera, after a successful tour through Donegal, visited Tyrone on Sunday and addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Strabane. On the same day Messra, Milroy and Cole addressed meetings at Killinkere, Muinterconnaught, Ballyjamesduff and Lurgan (Cavan), Mr. Ginnell at Finea (Westmeath), Mr. Lennon at Killen (Tipperary), Mr. Figgis at Ballinlought (Meath); and Dr. Dillon at Clongorey (Kildare).

The English Government recently passed a Franchise Act, but it appears not to want it generally known. Up to the time of going to press copies of the Act have not reached Ireland. Under the measure the great majority of Irishmen over 21 years of age will be entitled to claim and obtain votes. Women thirty rears of age and upwards will be eligible for the vote, and murried women of thirty and upwards will automatically become voters if their husbands be veters. The qualifying period for a vote is reduced from twelve to six months. At a General Election all pollings will be held on the same day, and at nomination a sum of £150 must be lodged with the Sheriff.

The total number of askittional voters in treland will be probably 600,000—making the total Irish electorate 1,300,000—of whom perhaps some 400,000 will be women. The General Election, which will probably take place in August or September, will be fought on this new electorate. Bye-elections will continue to be fought on the old 1914 register. The existing constituencies in 20 out of the 32 counties are altered, some very much, some slightly. Dublin City will have its members increased from 4 to 7. Rathmines and Pembroke will also receive a member cach. Belfast will have its members increased from 4 to 9. On the other hand, King's County, Queen's County, Waterford County, Longford, Leitrim, Louth and Westmenth become single-member constituencies, Kilkenny City merges in North Kilkenny, and Tyrone losses one of its four members.

The business of Comhairle Ceanatair will now be to adjust themselves to the constituency changes, to see that every man and woman possible is added to the register, and to vigorously push the Sinn Fein Victory Fund until that million shillings which will enable us to fight every seat of the 105 seats in Ireland is raised. The fight will be upon us in six months' time.

Probably 400,000 Irishwomen will be digible for the new register of voters, and it is essential that every woman Sinn Feiner entitled to a vote should have her name placed upon the new register, for on that register the most momentous General Election in Ireland for 120 years will be fought. Comann mamBan has been actively at work in Ulster since the contest in South Arungh. Immediately after the close of the election a branch of Cumann mamBan was formed in Newry. It started with a membership of 45, and in three days the membership increased to 165. Another branch, we understand, has been started in Cambough. In Donegal branches have been started or are being started in Carndonagh, Letterkenny, Strandon, and Ballybofey, Castlefin and Killygordon, and another branch has been founded in Derry City.

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The conditions on which the Orange and Unionist vote in South Armagh was given to Mr. Donnelly were arranged with Mr. Alexander Fisher, the local Unionist leader Mr. Fisher later on addressed the local Orangemen and Unionists privately, and the speech was highly interesting and not intended for publication. However, Sinn Fein procured an accurate report of it, and we proposed to publish it in our last issue. The Defence of the Realm Act was called to the assistance of the Partitionists, and we were therefore unable to let the Irish people meditate on Mr. Fisher's address to his political associates on the paramount necessity of standing by Derlin and Dillon.

On the night of the declaration of the poll in Armagh, after 1,063 Unionists had, in obedience to orders from Befast and Mr. Alexander Fisher, voted for the puppet Donnelly, the victory was celebrated by the Newrownhamilton Orangemen in a demonstration at which the chief concert item was "Kick the Pope." The Dillonites honoured their agreement by helping to kick the Pope a few days later. Mr. MacKean moved an amendment to the Address in the English Pat liment condemning the secret treaty by which England and her Allies bound them selves to the Grand Orient Government of Italy to ignore the Pope in connection with the making of peace and to prevent his Holiness having any voice whatever in the matter. Was an instruction given to the Redmendite M.P.'s in London that none of them were to support Mr. McKean's amendment? So were the Orangemen of South Armagh paid for their votes for Donnelly.

The "Daily Independent" London Correspondent thus describes the scene:

When Mr. MacKean was moving his amendment to the Address complaining of the slighting of the Holy See by the Allied Governments not a single Nationalist [sie] M.P. was present to support him. Mr. MacKean indeed was the only member on the side of the House from which he was

speaking. One member of the Irish Party, while Mr. MacKean was speaking, entered the House to secure a ticket of admission for a stranger, but he walked out immediately on getting it. Mr. MacKean, undaunted by his isolated position, spoke for an nour and seventeen minutes. Even when cries of "Divide, divide," were raised against him, he insisted on having his say until he had come to the end of his arguments. Then the humiliating position confronted him of not finding a Catholic, British or Irish, to second the amendment.

The bulk of the Catholic voters of South Armagh, who ere duped by Devlin and the est of the hypocrites who controlled the A.O.H. at the late election, will not, we prophesy, be so duped a second time.

At the beginning of the war the English Government, for the first time in three hundred years, recognised the Papacy by sending an ambassador to the Vatican, and while thus doing it was signing a secret treaty to prevent the Papacy from having any voice in a world-settlement. The English Government, with a profession of respect and friendship on its lips, was guilty of the outrage of mocking him by sending an ambassador to his Court," says the Bishop, of Clogher in his Pastoral, "while all the time they were bound by secret treaty not to listen to his voice nor allow it to be heard in the counsels of Enrope. Whatever flickering confidence in the sincerity of the lofty and altrustic professions of the Allies still lingered on in a not too credulous world was suddenly extinguished by the revelation of this astounding duplicity." And in the English House of Commons not one follower of Dillon, Devlin and Redmond could be found to condemn the mocking of the Pope.

The President, Vice-President, and several members of the Upper Killeavey Division A.O.H. (B.O.E.) in South Armagh, at their meeting on Sunday, resigned from membership of the Order, and have joined the local Sinn Fein Club for the district.

ship of the Order, and have joined the local Sinn Fein Club for the district.

Several members of the A.O.H. in Newry have resigned that body, as (they say themselves) a protest against the conduct of the Redmondites on the occasion of the meeting in The Square on January 31st. In Athenry the A.O.H. has come over to Sinn Fein.

The "Northern Constitution," the Colemine Unionist argan, writes:—"The Nationalists (sie), aided as they were by Unionists, are justly overjoyed by the handsome defent inflicted on the Sinn, Feiners in South Armagh. They are proud of the feat; we are proud of the combination. Yet it is surprising that in an Ulster constituency there should be 1,305 individuals who imagine that Great Britain will eyer be mad enough to set up an unfriendly Republic on her western flank. Nature has made the two islands neighbours, and political economy has imposed a partnership. The greater island will always be the dominant partner." Thus God proposes and the Coleraine "Constitution" disposes.

Belfast supporters of the Parliamentary

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Party are ceasing to support them further. Mr. A. Savage writes, enclosing us a subscription to the Sinn Fein Victory Fund:

"When it became-evident that the Parliamentarians and Mr. Devlin's jobbing machine here had sold Belfast Nationalists in connection with Redistribution in the city, just as they tried to sell Ulster Nationalists when Partition' was their cry and only hope, Committee was formed for the purpose of making representations to the Speaker's Conference with the object of ameliorating in some degree the lot of those who still believe in the efficacy of work in the 'Mother of Parliaments.' This Committee has finished its labours, and I have been requested to send to you the balance of funds at its disposal for the Sinn Fein Election Fund.

"Perhaps you will allow me to add, although I know your space is limited, that Mr. Devlin has now had a Division marked out in a way securing him what his friend-call a 'safe seat,' and I am not so sure that they are not right, for it is wonderful what bunkum about 'sweetness and light in the homes of the poor' has done, and what it may do in the future. Throughout the south Armagh election Mr. Devlin, I 'see, tried to escape responsibility for the most disgraceful vote ever given in Ulster. He forgot himself. Hansard reports what the 'Irish News' described as his 'finest effort' in the House as follows:—

"I deeply regret that the Prime Minister did not keep thus matter (Partition) his own hands, not because he would have handled it more skilfully or with a more in spired spirit of patriotism than the right hongentleman (Mr. Lloyd George), but because I think it was a cowardly thing that he should hand over the responsibility to another.

"What kind of 'patriotism'? Not Irish for Joseph himself was the Irish patriot that woeful night. Truly, the Prime Minister's life, with its mixture of patriotism and cowardice, is of a minigled yearn. But why did Mr. Devlin make this charge against the Primo Minister? Because, proclaimed he when we were asked to go over and s

I have got you to do thus, will either stand or fall by these proposals. These were the days hen Mr. Devlin was playing, as Carson said, 'a man's part.' But, oh, what ideas and what language for a vationalist in a foreign Senate! Yet this is the man who told his dupes in Newry at the close of the South Armagh election that by playing the Convention game they were going to have the finest Constitution of any people on earth. On the very same evening the Duke of Abercorn told his pals of the Uister Unionist Council that they could, and would, play that game till Tib's Eve if necessary."

"Apparently," says the "Newry Sentinel," "the result of the South Armagh election is regarded in England as the 'self-determining voice of Ulster, which is no longer regarded as part of Ireland. Some Irish-Irelanders, we notice, have been ordered to clear out of Connaught, Munster and Leinster and to take up residence in Ulster. This order may he of more importance than one would at first imagine when we consider the frame of mind of those who sent us a letter from a Government Department in London a few days ago endorsed 'On His Majesty's Service,' and hearing the following address:

"Editor," Frontier Sentinel,'
Newry, Ulster.

"We should like to inform those who would east us about as political dice that we still regard, and shall continue to regard, ourselves as citizens of Irehand."

The Wexford "Free Press," the local organ of Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, publishes the following advertisement in its latest issue

want in its latest issue — WANTED, at once, respectable young man, R.C., for grocery, provision, and implement business; must be capable salesman and understand the business thoroughly; must be strict T.T. and well recommended; no Sinn Feiner need apply. Apply, stating salary expected, to T.P. this Office.

Apply, stating salary expected, to T.P. this Office.

"In sending you the euclosed correspondence for publication," writes Mr. M. Mac Namara, "I wish to point out that in his evasion of the two main questions put to him Henderson effectively disclases his hypocritical attitude towards the principle of Self Determination. The man who issues a programme of his Party's aims endorsing this principle for oppressed nations beyond the British sphere of influence and denies its application to the nations which Britain holds a fit rival to that expert, Lloyd George, in the art of verbal camonflage, which perhaps accounts for his being relegated to the door-mat. The Prime Minister was not likely to tolerate such a promising star moving in his special orbit. Henderson ambitions the early advent of his own arrival at Downing Street, and has hopes of securing the services of the Redmondites in that prospective position. A vain hope, for the disbandment of these farthful Mamelukes of the Liberals is far more certain and imminent than is Henderson's arrival as head of the British Government. Although he falsely asserts to the contrary, he is well aware that the most definite, the largest and best organised section of Irish opinion is not represented on the Lloyd George Convention. He knows also that this combined Sinn Fein and Labour element has, without qualification, accepted the principle to which he pays lip service as only basis upon which a real peace with Ireland can be secured. If there has been hitherto any doubt in democratic circles as to the necessity for aloof and independent action, this letter of Henderson's should finally dispel it."

The following is the correspondence:—

"The Feb., 1918.

"House of Commany S.W."

The following is the correspondence:—

"To the Leader of the Labour Party,
"House of Commons, S.W.
"Dear Sir—As your Party's programme accepts the principle of Self-Determination for subject peoples, it follows that Ireland is a case in point where it could be most readily applied.

"According to Press reports, you seem to regard the Government-nominated Convention as a fulfilment of this principle in the sense that its decision would be representative of the national will.

"I should be obliged if you will kindly inform me (1) whether you are accurately represented as holding this view, and, if in what respect such a Convention differessentially from that which the German leaders proposed in regard to the future governments of Paland, Courland and Lithuania, and which Trotsky rejected with scorn. (2) If the principle of Self-Determination is to become something more than diplomatic jurgon for Imperialistic uses, would you advise your Party to support the Irish people in the event of their naving determined by plebiscite the form of government under which they desire to live?—Yours faithfully,

"M. McNamara."

"M. McNamara."

"The Labour Party,
"I Victoria Street, S.W.I,
"Sth Feb., 1918.

"Dear Sir—Replying to your favour, I beg
to intimate that the position of the Labour
Party with regard to the principle of SeltDetermination is set out in their published
memorandum. The references to the Irish
Convention were the expression of my personal opinion having regard to the fact that
all sections of the Irish people had accepted

the Convention as a means of securing a settlement of the Irish difficulty which might be acceptable to the people of Ireland. Until we have the results of the Convention by the production of a scheme or the admission of failure I am not prepared to commit myself as to the next best step to be taken with a rice to the settlement of this long-standing difficulty.—Yours sincerely,

"Arthur Honderson."

"Arthur Honderson."

It will be noted that Mr. Henderson reiterates, for consumption abroad, the lie that "all sections of the Irish people had accepted the Convention," when notoriously more than two-thirds of Ireland refused to recognise that palpable trick to gain time for England. The Irishuan who beheves that there is any essential difference between English politicians in regard to Ireland, whether these politicians call themselves Whig, Tory or Labour, will always be England's dupe.

A Mayo correspondent writes to use—Will you please inform me of the true

Will you please inform me of the true menuing of the phrase "Progdom of the Seas" mentioned from time to time by the leading statesmen in the respective nations at war. As I understand it to be the Central Powers' war aim, the explanation will be much appreciated.

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We have already explained the meaning of the phrase, but, as our correspondent and others may be new renders, we shall do so again. "Freedom of the Seas" means freedom of trade and commerce in war time as as in pence time. The definition of the phrase by the Central Powers is that navies bould only exist (1) to fight other navies 2) convoy troops and munitiors of war; that in time of war as in time of peace commerce should be absolutely unrestricted between neutrals and belligerents. The United States, which equally supports Freedom of the Seas, does not go as far as the Central Powers in restricting the use of fleets, but equally laims liberty of commerce between neutrals and belligerents. England, on the other hand, claims, and has always exercised, her power to destroy the commerce of her rivals in riuse of war stop all trade between neutrals and belligements opposed to ner. If the Freedom of the Seas were established it would mean (1) an enormous reduction in naval armaments, (2) much more infrequent wars between civilised Powers, and (3) the practical abolition of the blockade and the starving out" of the civilian hopulations in belligerent maritime countries.

belligerent maritime countries.

The export of food from this country stall goes on. Condensed milk in thousands of cases, large quantities of bacon (dead and on hoof), eggs in millions, oatmeal in bagseven packed beef—are all steadily leaving our shores day by day. On the other hand, what is coming in? We have not been able to discover much except toal coming into the Port of Dublin. On a visit to it this week we learned that no wheat had come is for six weeks. The last cargo was from Karachi, in India. There is no sign of the arrival of a single bushel out of the millions of tons stored in the granuries of Australia, where it has given rise to a plague of rats. The stocks of gran in Dublin are very low. Meat is getting very dear and scarce, and last season's potatoes are being heavily drawn for rationing the armies of three nations—British, Belgian, and American.

potatoes are being heavily drawn for rationing the armies of three natious—British, Belgian, and American.

Next to the conservation of food, the most important economic question of the day is the putting down of wheat. We have plenty of land under potatoes, so far as our needs are concerned, and we probably have enough under oats, but the bread position is the weakest link in our farming resources. Up to the present the attitude of the millers has been most discouraging, but we notice a change. At a Tillage Week meeting held at the College of Science, Mr. J. Brown, of the Flour Millers' Association, declared that hrish millers were willing to buy as much wheat as could be grown, but they must get the right sort. This is a very remarkable change of attitude. We have frequently been told in public and private that Irish wheat, is not suitable for grinding purposes. It is generally complained that it is too soft, is lacking in gluton, and is very dirty to work. No doubt, there was ground for these opinions of practical men, but it is not satisfactory that no attempt should be made to grow good grinding wheat when we are faced with a possible cessation of wheat amports for a prolonged period.

Considerable progress is being made with winter varieties. We saw a college farm recently with thirty or forty access already six inches over the soil, and hardy enough to resist all danger of frost or snow. Last year this quantity produced an abundance of bread for a community of three hundred. The yield was a magnificent one of three tons to the statute acre, an incredibly good return from land which was never before known to have been broken up. There was a considerable quantity of seed over, and the neighbourhood was supplied in addition. This community is entirely self-supporting on its own land, and has an abundance of everything except, of course, tea and sugar. Yet in its neighbourhood, at Sallins, there is a grass faum of eleven hundred acres entirely uncultivated. It is monstrous that this demesse near Sallins shou

other side of the road is the empty demons of Sir William Goulding, who, we were informed, employs only three hords. It is not, at all events, for lack of fertilisers that the land of this manure magnate is not broken up. A very good example has been a latter with Dublin Rural District Council, which has decided to ask the Department to furnish them with the names of owners exempted from tillage in the district, and the reasons for such exemption.

The Cork People's Food Committee st that over one hundred tons of buffer been shipped from Cork in the past such Merchants are invited to sell their supp to the Committee for transfer of surples. Dublin and Belfast.

Determined efforts are required to present all bacon-curing from soming to an end. The export of pigs now exceeds the number bare killed for the first time on record. American shipments are frozen up in New York and John Bull is trying to loot all he can from this country. The prices for bacon a England have been deliberately fixed higher than here for the purpose of stripping from the control of the purpose of stripping from the purpose of the purpose of stripping from the control of the purpose of stripping from the purpose of stripping f

An important statement has been made at the Cork Chamber of Commerce assuring the local bacon curers eighty-three per set. of live purchases, together with the proportion overshipped from October 1st to March 1st. The year 1916 is taken as the last given base. In that year shippers obtained 17 per cent, and it is a very important step towards stopping the bacon famine if they are to be confined to that percentage. The exters lave lately been shipping as high as the reent of supplies. The amount overshipped is to be subtracted from shippers proportion. We hope the effective methods taken in Cork to put restriction of exports into practical force outside of the realms of the "Gazette" will be adopted throughout ports and districts. Bacon is practically unobtainable in Dublin at present at any hams being cut up for rasher bacon at earnous prices. Those is a decision of the realms of the ports and districts.

mous prices. There is, of course, no An evican or Canadian supplies, and the market relies entirely on country consignments.

We were misled as to the allegacy of bacon, butter and potatoes from the Listowej tearket. On Friday last there were 42 firkins of butter (about 68hs, each) sold there to a Mr. Fligate, of Limerick, who, we pressure, is reselling this butter in Ireland. On the previous day 15 ext, of fresh butter was sold at the fresh butter market. The firkin butter was sold at 2s. 2d. per lb., and the fresh butter was sold at 2s. 2d. per lb., and the fresh butter was large market in potatoes on Friday, which were sold at 8d. and 9d. per stone.

The Food Committee of the Listowel Club has purchased 20 tons of potatoes for a potato store which has been selling for the past month to all persons who are not in a position to buy a bag of potatoes in the weekly market. The Committee has also made arrangements for a supply of 20 tons of flour in case of shortage in the town later on.

Mr. John M. Fleming of Tormone, Killaney, farmer, declined to fill up the Potato Return Form, believing that by so doing be might help to reduce the necessary food supply for the Irish people. He was accordingly summoned by the Castle before the Killarney Petty Sessions Court, Mr. Wysne, Removable Magistrate, presiding, and acting throughout the proceedings as a shocked Greek Chorus. Said Mr. Fleming—

These potatoes are grown on my own land and are the fruits of my own labour. They are required for food for the Irish people, and I will not fill up any notices about them.

The R.M.—Then you defy the Court!

Mr. Fleming—If any food is to go from my land it will be to feed the Irish people, and to prevent starvation. The last wording old father, who represented the district for years, told me this morning was to show that I had the courage to keep the food for the Irish people.

The R.M.—I would be for fining this man £5!

Mr. O'Connor—Do you bring any of

The R.M.—I would be for fining this man £5!

Mr. O'Connor—Do you bring any of these potatoes to town for sale?

Defendant—No.

The R.M.—Well, gentlemen, what shall we fine him?

Mr. Murphy—Did you understand when you were asked if you brought in any of your potatoes for sale? Have you brought potatoes to town?

Defendant—Oh, yes, I have. I brought them into the Sinn Fein Club last week and I will bring them as long as I have them for the Irish people.

The R.M.—I am for fining £5!

By a majority, Mr. Fleming was fined loss,

By a majority, Mr. Fleming was fined los. Thereupon he said—

I will not pay any fine. My potatoes are my own and will only be given to the Sinn. Fein Club or the Irish people. What I grow on my land I will keep for home consumption. Mr. Wynne, yest the wall and riddled me with bullets. I ignore any poligenan coming inside my boundary. The Irish people want their own food, and we must keep it for them.

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Ballygullion (Lynn Doyle)	0	
Great Fraud of Ulster (T. M.		
	0	^
Healy)		0
Rambles in Eirinn (Bulfin)		5
The Felon's Trock (Doheny)	3	11
Land and Liberty (Ginnell)	2	10
Plunkett's Poems	3	10
Stephens' Insurrection in Dublin		3
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History of 1916 Rising, with
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Waysaders (Seamus O'Kelly) 2 10
Thomas Davis, Thinker and
Teacher 3 10
Mengher of the Sword 3 11
Barri gton's Recollections (paper) 1
Mersoirs of Mies Byrne 2
Ancient Legends of Ireland (Lady
Wilde) 3 10 With the Irish in Frongoch

Words and Music. Whick Fol the Diddle .... 1 01 1 01 Soldier's Song Wrap the Green Flag Round Mo Mi Elaster Week (new version) ... Three-Coloured Ribbon Jament for P. H. Pearse Our Latest Hero Dead (Ashe) Let Me Carry Your Cross for Ireland Tho Jackets Green Tradors Supplied. Irish Trade-mark Brooches: Irish Trade-mark Brooches:
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Small
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T. B. LILLIS, General Manager.
Cork, 6th February, 1918.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

ENGLAND AND ARKLOW.

In the days of Elizabeth England made it

treason for an Irishman to own a ship; in the days of Charles II. England made it felony for the Irish to export produce in Irish ships—or in English ships without England's leave—in the days of William III. England made it criminal for Ireland to carry on its staple manufacture; in the days of the Georges England interdicted all trade be-tween Ireland and the outside world and loaded our linens, cottons, glass, brassware, and fifty other industries with prohibitive duties; in the days of William IV. England prohibited our tobacco industry; in the days of Victoria England annihilated our fisheries and having succeeded after 300 years of iepression in driving the Irish from tillage and

poverty and our backwardness. Three hundred years have brought changes in England's circumstances-none to England's heart or England's policy towards this country. So long as England controls the Customs of Ireland she controls the trade and stroy that trade and commerce when she will. In the last few days England has shown her hand in Arklow. In that town there is a fac-tory of Kynoch's, which the English Government sought to close down in 1907, and now seeks to close down again in 1918. Owing to the hubbub raised in Ireland, however, the British Government has decided not to close

manufacturing industry back into the shep-

herd state, England lamented to Europe our

it at once. Sir Worthington Evans, we read, "assured the deputation that Arklow had not been singled out for any special treatment. Similar factories were being closed in different parts of England, and large reductions in output and in works were taking place in the national explosive factories. While he could give no assurance that a reduction would not take place, he . . . said that in about a week or 10 days? time he would summon a conference of the directors and persons interested, and come to a fair arrangement with them as to the proportion of reduction, which would not be greater in Arklow than elsewhere.

Later on this Government underling, by arrangement with members of the Irish Parlinmentary Party, declared in the English Parliament that:

"It was owing to Mr. Redmond's strong representations that the factory, having regard to the stock in hand and the question of tonnage, had not been closed down at once. Every consideration had been given by the Government to the interests of Irish industries."

It is instructive to note how the Irish in-dustry-destroying English Government and Mr. Redmond give each other mutual certificates of good character while they conspire to tlelude the Irish people.

The destruction of the Arklow industry has been an object of the British Government for the past ten years. In 1915 we published in "Nationality" a signed article on the subject, which we to-day reproduce, since thousands who did not read it then will rend it now. Let them ponder the facts and they will realise that while England holds her grip on this country-holds our Customs in her hands-Irish industry will never be allowed to develop.

(From "Nationality," July 31st, 1915).

lowed to develop.

(From "Nationality," July 31st, 1915).

Some of the orntors and journalists who support the English Government in Ireland have discovered a grievance against that institution and, greatly during, grumbled. The grievance is that firms in Ireland are not getting orders for munitions. The 'English Government, however, is going to look into the matter, and so all is well, and those who believe that that Government has ceased the swindle Ireland can again occupy their minds with remembering Belgium, if they do not read further.

In July, 1907, the Managing Director of Kynoch's wrote to me stating that the Chairman of that Company had read something of what I had written on Irish affairs, particularly on industrial conditions in Ireland, and that he was anxious to discuss the matter of industrial development in Ireland. I met Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Chairman of Kynoch's, and Mr. Cocking, the Manager, by arrangement at the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin. We had three interviews—at cach of which I was accompanied by a Iriend of mine, a Dublin man of business. It was obvious on the second interview that Mr. Chamberlain real object was to protect Kynoch's from loss over its Arklow factory. Eventually this was effected. The substance of Mr. Chamberlain's statements in the matter will be of interest just now to those who believe in leopards changing their spots and other phenomena.

Mr. Chamberlain opened by saying that he

lain's statements in the matter will be of interest just now to those who believe in leapards changing their spots and other phenomena.

Mr. Chamberlain opened by saying that he had read a speech of mine, issued as a pamphlet, on the Sinn Fein policy, with the industrial portion of which he was in complete accord. As Clinirman of Kynoch's, he had caused that firm to have something that might be called a private Industrial Survey of Ireland made. The result was to satisfy him as a business man that Ireland was one of the richest countries in the material of great industries, that her people had a great natural aptitude for commerce and manufacture, and that nothing but ignorance, lack of capital or repressive government stood in the way of making her a great industrial and commercial State. All this was trite, but it was interesting to listen to it recited from the lips of the head of England's greatest industrial concern.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to describe the coming of Kynoch's to Ireland, and the birth of which it was to be the germ. Kynoch's, satisfied by their investigators and chemists of the teeming natural wealth of Ireland, halplanned a scheme of industrial development through subsidiary Irish Companies. The South-East of Ireland, which Kynoch's had discovered to be a richer pottery district than the famous pottery country of England, was to be worked by an Irish Company financed in the beginning by Kynoch, the matchless from of Leitrim was again to be wrought by Irish hands, and so forth. A pleasant scheme, after describing which Mr. Clamberlain requested any opinion. My opinion was that, to be wholly beneficial to Ireland, the scheme should be worked altogether on Irish capital; that I realised it was impossible in the present circumstances of Ireland to induce Irish capitalists to venture on any large scheme of national industrial development; that therefore a scheme by which Kynoch's would initially supply the capital and organise the development; in the English Government would be acceptable unde

that Minister told him definitely that if the Arklow factory were continued, the Government would see that as little Government work as possible would be given to Kynoch's On the other hand, the Government offered no objection to Kynoch's establishing themselves in "any part of the Empire except Ireland," and the fullest support was offered to the Kynoch branch in South Africa.

I inquired why Mr. Chamberlain came to the Sinn Feiners instead of to the Parliamentary Party, who were allies and were supposed to be the masters of the English Liberal Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had gone to the Parliamentary Party. That the leaders knew all that was taking place, but that they would do nothing except privately appeal to the Government.

Mr. Redmord, Mr. Chamberlain said, was an amiable man, but he was putty in the hands of English Ministers.

A further interview developed Mr. Chamberlain the said was an amiable man, but he was putty in the hands of English Ministers.

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A further interview developed Mr. Chamberlain's plan for the co-operation of Sinn Fein. I inquired from him whether in return he would guarantee Kynoch's would proceed with their original plan for industrial development in Ireland. Whether, for instance, they would supply the means for initiating the great pottery industry of the South-East.

Mr. Chamberlain hesitated, but finally replied he could not give a guarantee. The Government could lit Kynoch's in so many ways elsewhere that they could not as business men risk going on with the scheme. If there were Home Rule in the country Kynoch's might risk it. I remarked that no measure of Home Rule which permitted Ireland to protect its industries would be passed by either Liberals or Tories. Mr. Chamberlain assented, but added that the Irish had political strength although they did not know now to use it to coerco Ministers. However, the co-operation of Sinn Fein was not to be considered unless Kynoch's were prepared to go on with the original scheme, and thus this aspect of the matter ended. To save the factory at Arklow, however,—the closing of which would mean the ruin of the town—we put Mr. Chamberlain in communication with certain Irish business men, who afterwards attended a small meeting in the Shelbourne Hotel, as a result of which an arrangement was made which enabled the factory to be carried on without exposing Kynoch's to further boycotting by the English Government. I trust the gentlemen who know that "this is Ireland's war," and who demand a share in the making of munitions, will be comforted.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

The British Government, foiled in 1907. has struck home at Arklow in 1918 people of that town may take it that the man whom the Chairman of Kynoch's described to us in 1907 as "putty in the hands of English Ministers" is putty in their hands still, and that his function is to make then agree to die industrially by stages

## SELF-DETERMINATION

SELF-DETERMINATION

If the Convention and the Government fail, rather than face the ordeal of another screes of years of agitation and unrest it would be well to consider the question of referring the Irish constitutional question to the Peace Conference."

So writes Bishop Cohalau in the current issue of the "Catholic Bulletin," and his observation gives rise to some speculation as to whether or not the presentation of Ireland's case to the Peace Conference might not be considered regardless of what fate overtakes the Lloyd George Convention.

Certain things are becoming obvious to even the casual observer of Irish events to-day. First, that the prospect of any outcome from this Convention satisfactory to the will of the Irish people and helpful to their interests is, if not already vanished, fading away into the regions of the impossible. Second, that the practicability of Ireland's case being considered by the Peace Conference is securing the adhesion of thinking Irish men and women in increasing numbers day by day; and, third, that were it not for the insistent propaganda that Sinn Fein has carried on there would not be the remotest hope that Ireland's case would be so considered. Now, with these substantial political facts before them, it seems to be childish folly for those who desire to secure Ireland its rights to refrain further from giving their whole-hearted support to Sinn Fein, which has brought the case of Ireland to such a plane of international recognition. A Constitution for Ireland emanating from and guaranteed by the Peace Conference suggests nobler proportions and larger opportunities for national development than anything that might be evolved by a Conference between the British Government and its nominees sitting in a Convention either in Dublin or London; and if it is desirable in the event of the failure of the latter to press on Ireland's case to the Peace Conference, then surely it is desirable to press for a hearing there whatever he the decision such Convention decides upon, assuming

England will have to do something for our pro-British oracles. A settlement which has in view merely the saving of England's feed before the next is not pro-British oracles. but that it was equally held and practised by Tories and Liberals, and it would be practised until Ireland had a form of Home Rule under which she controlled her own finances and had power to impose protective ariffs. No other form of Home Rule could be commercially useful to Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain was very auxious that Ioshould not believe he held the same views as his brother Joseph. He was and had always been a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and he contributed a large sumannually to the Liberal Party funds.

These facts, as I told him, I already knew. I then inquired, that understanding as he did the secret attitude of English Government towards any scheme to seriously develop Ireland industrially, whether Kynoch's would face the Government opposition and carry out its scheme—or attempt to do so.

To this Mr. Chamberlain indirectly replied by detailing the history of the Kynoch branch in Arklow, and the efforts made by the Government of Mr. Balfour and the Government of Mr. Balfour and the Government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to force the firm to shut down the branch. Finally, to compel Kynoch's to leave Ireland, Government contracts were removed. Mr. Chamberlain described a somewhat lively interview he had recently had with Mr. Herbert Gladstone, now Lord Gladstone, in. which has in view merely the saving of England's face before the world is not what is required. The settlement required takes as its triterion not the saving of England's face, but the rights and needs of the Irish nation, and such a settlement can be disclosed and defined in two words—"Irish Independence." Until recently the British Government has enjoyed a considerable dogree of success in their method of blinding and fooling the Irish people with a phrase. Autonomy, Self-Government. Home Rule, each devised to suggest infinite possibilities to the unthinking multitude, and to be interpreted by England's Ministers to mean little or nothing. "Give us a label, a good constitutional label," cried the political manikins who postured in England's Parliament as Ireland's representatives, and accordingly the obliging Britisher produced the label, and the manikins were satisfied with their label and four hundred a year. But when the crycame from the Irish nation, "Deliver the

goods," England's demeanour changed considerably, and the British Minister busied himself not in delivering the goods, but in devising or producing yet another label. This time it is "Self-Determination." Mr. Arthur Henderson, the English Cabinet Minister on the door-mat, has said it, so it must be true. We are to have Self-Determination via the Lleyd George Convention.

Another Britisher, Sir Frederick Smith, has conceived a brilliant idea bearing on the game matter. "Prolong the life of the Convention. Let them keep on talking," This is his idea of giving the Irish nation Self-Determination. "Keep these Irish marion-cites of ours talking about Constitutions and Constitutional day-dreams until England is out of this war trouble, and then we can snap our fingers at them and their demands."

It is not a bad idea from the British point

snap our fingers at them and their demands."

It is not a lad idea from the British point of view, but the revelation of it is, to say the least, indiscreet. Ireland is not going to exhaust itself in talking about make-believe constitutional castles in the air even to please this Britisher. Ireland knows the Constitution it requires, and is not merely going to talk about it, but to set about securing it. That Constitution is fairly well defined in one point of the Pope's Peace Note, as instanced by Bishno Cohalan: "Complete evacuation of Belgium, with a guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards all Powers whatsoever." Substitute the word: "Ireland" for that of c' Belgium in the foregoing, and we come to pretty close quarters with the Irish demand and the true rendering of that blessed phrase, "Self-Determination."

We are nearing the day when Ireland will be able to give its own interpretation of Self-Determination. Despite the manoeuvres of the Party politicians, Ireland stands included in the new franchise. Every man and woman in Ireland entitled to a vote under this new Act must see that that vote is secured. It will be a lever with which to turn the opinion of the world in Ireland's favour more potent than any talking Convention which a dexterous British Minister fighting to gain time can invent.

All constituencies in Ireland unset apply the

terious British Minister fighting to gain time can invent.

All constituencies in Ireland must apply the principle of Self-Determination to themselves. If they decide to elect representatives to go to the English Parliament to support the british Government in its plan of squeezing out the Irish nation by methods of intolerable maxition, national dismemberment and description of our industrial and commercial interests, then they repudiate the idea of Self-Determination and embrace that of self-pertermination. If, on the other hand, they send in the word "Self-Determination" the truth that England's Parliament is the field where Ireland's buttle is always lost, then they will elect representatives who stand for the progressive and determined policy of Simplement, if the Irish constituencies decide on the stater, then the case of Ireland is vindicated, and the freedom of the unition is assured.

de and the freedom of the nation is need.

In Peace Conference will assemble. Engine Peace Conference will assemble. Engine Peace to the Peace Conference will assemble. Engine the peace of the considered authority of the Irish and and demanding for Ireland those to which England demands for Belgium.

I will be a large to assent to this aim of Self-Determination for Ireland of the peace of the opportunity which is now and, and get ready to give the Lloyd gives and the F. E. Smiths such a dose of Self-Determination as will cure them were of their artogant pretensions to rule country, whether by force, fraud or ing.

The first week in February has been prolife of var incidents of much interest. First m incontance is the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Chraine Republic—spowerful new State equal in area to Austria-Hungary, and with some forty milions of milabitants. Chraine is a fertile agricultural country, and possesses also considerable mineral resources, and the peace treaty has been signed early enough to allow of unimpaired tillage operations. From next harvest, therefore, we may assume that the corn sapply of the Central Powers will be normal, because Ukraine can easily feed the It is even probable that before this appreciable rehef will come to the hitherte blassessed populations, because there must have been a surplus of grain existing in this district. As well as food relief, the Central Ecopies will obtain much general economic hencifi from this extra development of international relations. On all grounds it may resonably be assumed that the general situation in Germany and Austria-Hungary will be much eased, and the likelihood of unrest in the industrial sphere is much diminished. In the strictly military sense there will also be a certain amount of relief—a certain number of troops and guns will become available, and the other sectors of the Eastern front will feel the effect.

A good deal of criticism of the Allied War Council has latterly taken place, for which lines seems to be little enough reason. The facts are those—The Military Board of this Conneil consisted of General, Foch, Cadorna and Wilson, representing France, Italy and England, General Foch has been considered one of the first soldiers in Europe; his part in the war has not materially altered his status in this respect. It is natural enough to presume that his views carry much weight at vorsulles. As regards the three field communication and prestige beyond his colleagues. For year, General Foch has been considered one of the first soldiers in Europe; his part in the war has not materially altered his status in the respect. T

an English Sunday paper describes the latest blossoming of cultured British womanhood. At a meeting in Glasgow to support the war addressed by one of the Pankhursts, whom Lloyd George employed and paid out of Government funds to hold women's demonstrations in favour of his "policy," some male persons opposed to the war attended and hissed. Assisting Miss Pankhurst was a munition girls' choir, which grew indignant. "Many of them were highly-cultured," says the report, "and leaping from their places like a troop of lancers," they charged upon the males. Our British newspaper continues: "It was a wild, weird scene. Women's

"It was a wild, weird scene. Women's hair, set free in the struggle, floated like manes. as they, broke in and out, using their hands with splendid execution."

These were evidently the highly-cultured section of British womanhood. How the less-cultured were acting is left to the imagination. The manners and customs of the British lady, as distinguished from the British female, are disclosed in the next parameter.

raph.

"There was one lady who was a regular master of fisticulfs. One big, beefy-looking shirker tried to punch her, but she ducked and his arm went nowhere and the hady's fist just got the place it was meant to, and he collapsed at her feet, gobbling and groaning."

to, and he collapsed at her feet, gobbling and groaning."

This war, as all readers of the British Press are aware, is being waged by England to uphold Civilisation against the Hun. British womanhood is determined that Culture and Christianity shall not be compromised.

The object of appointing "Controllers" of Food, Shipping, and so forth, under the English Government is not to keep prices down, but to raise money for that Government. The English shipping ring is perhaps the most piratical ring in existence. Immediately after the outbreak of war it doubled, then trobled, and then quadrupled freights, making millions of money for its members, the Runcimans, Ellermans, and such people. But the ring was honesty itself compared with the Government Controller who superseded it. "Fairplay," the English shipping paper, gives some examples of how the English Government has run up prices on the consumers. Here is one:—

Freights on Tea.

Under Shipping Ring—£3 10s. (50 cubic feet).

Under Shipping Rints on Tea.

Under Govt. Controller—23 10s. (50 cubic feet). Under Govt. Controller—215 (40 cubic feet). Thus the price of tea has been silently and enormously increased to the people by Lloyd George in order to provide his Government with money to make jobs for the hordes of office-seekers, who boom it as the "will-to-win" Government.

with money to make jobs for the hordes of office-seekers, who boom it as the "will-towin" Government.

The sixth of Professor MacNeil's series of lectures on Irish History was delivered in the Rotunda Concert Hall on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., dealing with the Introduction of Christianity and Letters and the political events of the same period. The lecturer discussed the earliest evidence of the use of letters in Britain and Ireland, and the origin of the Irish Ogham alphabet. He dwelt on the pros and cons of Zimmer's theory that Ireland, during the wreck of the Roman Etapire in Western Europe, because a place or rotuge for learned men from among the Christians in Gaul. The writing of chronicles in Ireland was traced as far back as the year 600. Though, according to the oldest traditions, the Kingdom of North Leinster had been overthrown and its Royal sent at Tara had been occupied by the Connect Dynasty before the close of the third century, Leinster maintained a prolonged war for the recovery of the lost territory, and did not family relinquish its efforts to that end until the year 517. In the meantime the overthrow of Ailill Molt, King of Ireland, at the battle of Ocha in 483, ended the connection of the Connacht Dynasiy with the Monarchy, which then became the exclusive possession of the U' Neill, descendants or Niall of the Nine Hostages. The principal stages in the development from Pentarch to Monarchy were stated by the Chronicler Cuanu, early in the eighth century, being the reign of Conor MacNessa, the reign of Cormac MacAirt, and the battle of Ocha.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland is usually regarded as being a good index of the linen trade, in which it is known to be deeply interested. It holds amongst its customers, we believe, the principal firms engaged in that great industry. Its report is of particular interest in view of the great changes in the fortunes of war and the transference to our 'Northern friends of the practical monopoly of the production of flax and the manufacture of air cloth. Its report shows that the resources accumulated from high deposits made by the farmers have been given in large measure to its manufacturing customers, as appears from the following summaries of its balance sheet.

## The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Assets:	December 31,	, 191	7.
	£	1	er cent. c
	Thousands.		Funds.
Loans	7,149		60.3
Cash	2,058	4	17.4
Investments			21.4
Premises	E03		0.9
	-		-
	£11 845		100.0

	£		Per cent. c
	Thousands.		Funds.
Loans	4,752		58.2
Cash	1,156		14.1
Investments	2,153		26.5
Premises	102		1.2
	Married World		-
	£8,163	111	100.0

The funds of the Provincial have increased from eight to nearly twelve millions. The strong feature of this report is the accommodation rendered to customers. The loans are 60.3 per cent., and have risen from 58.2 per cent. in 1913. The war has not restricted the liberality of this bank, and it appears to be the only bank in Ireland which has succeeded in placing the bulk of its funds at the disposal of those engaged in the industry of production. While the deposits

How was Ireland governed in ancient days? Read "The Brehon Laws," by Laurence Gin-nell, B.L. Price 2/-, of all booksellers, or from Kenny's, 65 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin. BHW

have increased by £2,742,000 in four years, the loans have increased by £902,000, and the investments by £382,000. A glance at the percentages which we give in the second column above reveals the pleasing feature that, while loans and cash are proportionately increased for 1917 over 1913, the proportion of investments and premises is lower.

The cash position of the bank has been strengthened since 1913 by nearly a million. Its note issue has risen by a corresponding amount. This means that it has kept its increased cash employed by increasing its loans to customers and making advances in the form of notes paid but to meet their requirements. No doubt, the increased wages paid in the liner trade. It is significant that in Belfast the earnings of 18,499 workpeople for the week ending December 22 were given as £19,172, an increase of no less than 43 per cent, over a year ago. When the average wage rises to over a pound a week it means that the enshiers at the factories make up their cash in bank notes principally. In the rest of Ireland the wages earned by 12,387 linen workpeople in the same week were £11,932. This involves payments of sums usually less than one pound each, and the composition of the cash is made up of ten-shilling currency notes and silver. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase of bank notes is an index of wages. We find that the note issue of the Provincial Bank has risen by £79,000 in six months, or by three thousand a week, and this scems to have been due to some extent to wages in Belfast rising over a pound a week for the first time in the history of the linen trade. If the bank had curtailed its advances to manufacturers instead of increasing them the results would have been very serious for the workers. The effect of cutting down advances is to compel employers to dismose to manufacturer in stead of increasing them the results would have been very serious for the workers. The effect of cutting down advances is to compel employers to dismose to manufacturer is sesential if the work

support for industries is essential if the workers of Ireland are to be pipperly paid.

We next turn to investments. We cannot discover from the report presented to shareholders any particulars as to the stocks held by this bank or at what valuation they stand in the balance sheet. We are not told by the Auditors whether investments are taken at cost price or whether they have been written down to the prices current on December 31st. In the absence of any statement, we presume they are taken at cost price. They consist of British Government and Colonial Countries, Indian Railways Guaranteed by the State, Bunk of England Stock, and other investments. All these are, of course, much depreciated, and their value is now very much below cost. The Reserve Fund is fifteen per cent, of investments, and we presume that in the eves of the directors it is difficult to cover dispreciation to an extent adequate to meet the present situation. It has added during the year the substantial sum of £45,000 to reserve, and if it can continue doing it for the next ten years it is probable that the depreciation in stocks will be fully covered if it does not embarrass itself with British Securities.

We next submit a table of the liabilities of

We next submit a table of the liabilities of

Liabilities: De	cember			
	£		Per cent.	of
Th	ousnikls		Funds.	
Capital & Reserves	915		4.6	
Undivided Profits	44		0.4	
Notes	1,717		14.5	
Deposits	9,169		77.4	
7				
£1	1,845		100.0	
Liabilities: De	cember	31.	1913.	
	£		Per cent.	of
- Th	ousnirds		Funds.	
Capital Reserves	900		11.1	
Undivided Profits	46		0.6	
Notes	790		9.7	
Deposits	6.427		78.6	

£8,163

The deposits have increased by the large sum of £2,742,000. Of this sum, £1,711,750 came in last year. It has been applied in making increased loans to customers to the extent of £2,397,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the bank has lost little time in putting out its money. The area from which these large deposits are drawn is interesting. Its head office is in London, where, however, it has no branches. In Ireland it has sixty-four branches and forty-three sub-branches. Out of its sixty-four branches eighteen are situated in Ulster. There are no less than forty-six of its branches situated in the other parts of Ireland. Of its sub-branches, four-teen are in Ulster, twenty-nine out of it. It has in all thirty-two branches and sub-branches in Ulster out of 107 establishments in Ireland. It herefore draws its resources from districts of which thirty per cent, are in Ulster and seventy per cent, in the rest of Ireland. This gives colour to the view that the great linen trade of Ulster is mided in its advancement and prosperity by the application of savings made in the South of Ireland, and the prosperity of the South. As we have seen, the Provincial Bank has extended liberal aid to its customers in the linen trade, and it could not have done so without the savings deposited with it by the Southern farmers, whose money has been lonned for the purpose of paying increased wages to the workers of Beliast.

WHEAT.

Sinn Fein Clubs should urge on farmers in their respective districts the great importance of sowing spring wheat on a farmore extensive scale this year than eyer before. Late years have shown that the greater part of Ireland is adapted to wheat-growing, and the prevailing prices make the investment a profitable one.

The acreage under barley or oats should be reduged, if necessary, to ensure a more extensive crop of wheat. The latter is more readily converted into flour, and we have better facilities in Ireland for wheat milling. Even should the war end this year Ireland will be seriously affected by the world-shortage of food and the want of wheaten flour will be the most pressing need of the Irish people.

Those who have seed wheat for sale and those who are unable to procure seed locally should communicate immediately with the Sinn Fein Food Director, 6 Harcourt Street, Dubliu.

te hasard na ocoisneoini.

DARA h-ASANAM HA nGAM.

na painteoga product pracésit so binn, nuaiji a riocparo pratte, exe déapparo tinn? " Paul psibeataib an epéipéit béré àn nead.

ma ir snat. Le so mberomio as circeace an Airpinn o'à nat."

nab."

pad."

pad. an bracileán ag óipée óin tuinn!

laph air a cup i midt dumn cuir a gáire 'r

pad a grinn!

4. "Ca âp racipe ag teact tap leap ar an

ngacit.

Asur repeabam to target 'r to hacar choree!" 5. Cad delp πα γριθόζα σεατα εμίσηπα πας σεμέτεραση α σείρ σύσελη τη με πα bliadna?

bladna?

6. "Ola hadonne an Céarta read rinneaman caoinead,
'S ir beannuiste rinn, adein na daoine."

7. Piappuis de'n starán an Séis an épáinnúbaitt.

cao curse a' bruit pértein an tapad 'n-a da puit? O 17 geacht so n-áireocaró an Stánuisteoir 6 'n manb!"

Approximate Pronunciation.—1. Nu fwanlyoga aer-a-cha a fadh-eel gu bin, noo-ir a hyuk-id har saw-le, kodh dyce-rid lin? 2 Fwee sh-keye-liv un tyny-payl bye awr nyadh mar iss gu-mw, lay gu may-mid ig ays-tyach-th an afrin ghaw naw. 3 Fay-uch err an tweel-awn ig, eye-ree oan thin! Ear err a cher in yule dhoo-in koosh a gh-oi-re iss faw a y-rin? 4. Thaw awr seer-sha a tya-ch-th hor lyar err ang-wee, ogus sk-radhim lay loo-ch-oir slay-haw-hus kree! 5. Kodh dare nu shpid-yoga d-yosak kree-una, noch dreygan a dyeer ghoo-ch-ish i ree nu blee-una. 6. Dyce-a h-eene an h-yay-stha sha rimama kween-oo, siss bun-ce-he shin, adare nu dheene. 7. Feer-ee dhun gh-lossan err yayg un ch-reen-oo-ill, kodh kig-e a will rayl-tyeeu err lossoo na ghaw hoo-ill? 8. In amshir an ch-or-cesh beem sele-vir ser-uy, oh iss gyan gu n-eye-roe-chee awr Slawn-ce-hore onn mor-uy. Approximate Pronunciation .- 1. Nu fwan-

Translation: The Second Discourse of the Birds.

1. The airy swallows whistling sweetly, when they come over-seas, what will they say to us? 2. Under the caves of the chapel shall be our nest, as is customery, so that we may hear the Mass being said. 3. Look at the sea-gull rising from the wave! Beserch him to tell us the cause of his laughter and the reason for his fun? 4. Our liberty is soming over-seas on the wind, and I scream with a shout of triumph and with loy of heart. 5. What say the pretty wise tobin-who for-sake not their native land during the year? 6. On the Friday of the Torment, it is what we made a keening, and we are blessed, the folk say. 7. Inquire of the finch or the bough of the apple-tree, why is there a little start lighting in his two eyes? 8. In the time of Lent, I do be pleasant and cheerful, since its short until Our Saviour will arise from the dend.

Alice Furlors.

(To be Continued.)

SOUTH ARMAGH ELECTION FUND. Owing to the demands on our space, we have arranged with our contemporary, "Young Ireland," to publish the remainder of the subscription list in its issue of next week.

SINN FEIN VICTORY FUNO. Pressure on our space obliges us to hold not ever our list until next week.

We have received from Mr. Burgess, Director of Cross-Channel Transportation, a letter directing attention to our issue of December (1) 1st relating to the statements made by Mr. Wm. Watson, of the City of Dublin Steam and Packet Company, as to the transfer of shares held by Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co., in the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. Mr. Burgess writes to inform us that no shares of the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. were ever transferred to him, directly or indirectly, either for his own account or for and other person or company. On looking up the report, we find that the person alluded to was not Mr. Burgess, but the Controller of Cross-Channel Traffic (Mr. A. H. Read).

LECTURES ON IRISH HISTORY BY PROFESSOR EOIN MacNEILL, thus LARGE CONCERT HALL, ROTUNDA, at 8.15 p.m.

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GRATEFUL THANKS to Sacred Heart, Our Lady, Little Flower, for success at examination; publication promised.—E. de M. THANKSGIVING to the Blessed Virgin, Little Flower, Sacred Heart, St. Anthony and the Suffering Souls, after promise of publication.—B.T.E.

THANKS to Blessed Virgin for favour received; promised publication. M.A.P.

O CONCUDATR--nic season to the an alla o'Canar, 1918, i scitt Dinorain i sco. Concase, on nare an ratain seaso taosaire, s.p. i scuins an porca fearsur O Concubar; 44 spáro eccler, i mbate de cliar (§. 194), te maedo, a inseaso o fineral mas Scapaire, Clair Riabac, Citt Oprorain, i sco. Concase.

MARRIAGE.
O'CONNOR and FITZGERALD—On Jan. 31, 1918, at Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, by the Rev. John O'Leary, P. P., Fergus O'Connor, 44 Eccles St., Dublin (Q. 194), to Maud Fitzgerald, daughter of Michael Fitzgerald, gerald, daughter of Michael Fitzger Clashreigh, Kilbrittam, Co. Cork.

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A Meeting of those willing to undertake this and other Sinn Fein Work in the District will be held at 25 Botanto Avenue, Glasnevin, on Monday Night, 25th February, 1918, at 8.30 p.m.

North Dock Ward. SEAN CONNOLLY SINN FEIN CLUB. ARTHUR GRIFFITH

will deliver A Lecture under the auspices of the above Club at the

SEAN CONNOLLY HALL 33 NORTH SUMMER STREET, On FRIDAY NIGHT, 22nd FEB., 1918, Commencing at 8.30 p.m.

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