

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday last some thirty meetings were held throughout East Tyrone and Offaly in support of the Sinn Fein candidates—Mr. Sean Milroy and Dr. MacCartan. In addition, Sinn Fein gatherings were held at Freshford (Kilkenny), where Mr. Cosgrave, M.P., was the principal speaker, and at Leap (Cork), where Mr. M. Collins spoke. Mr. Collins has been since arrested.

Foxford, in South Mayo, the centre of Mr. John Dillon's constituency, was the scene of a great meeting. Messrs. Arthur Griffith, W. Sears and O'Leary Curtis travelled down on Saturday night, and were obliged to address enthusiastic gatherings on route at Roscommon, Castleroa, Beken, Ballyhaunis and Ballyvary. At Foxford, which was reached at 11 o'clock, the visitors were received by a torchlight procession. On the Sunday contingents attended the meeting, which was held in the Main street of the town, from all parts of East Mayo and from other parts of the county.

Dr. Ferran presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. Griffith, Curtis, Sears and O'Donnell, and which adopted resolutions endorsing the demand of Ireland for Complete Independence, approving of the appeal to the Peace Conference, and condemning the anonymous attacks on the Bishop of Killaloe and the Bishop of Limerick.

On Monday the counter-operations began. Mr. Dillon's seat must be saved for the British Government at all costs. The "Mayo News," the local paper, which supports Sinn Fein, was raided by the British Government and suppressed. The day after the Foxford meeting Mr. Dillon his notice to quit. Mayo is now left with a wretched organ of the type of Birch's "World," which, under the inspiration of Mr. Dillon, maligns every person connected with the Sinn Fein movement. It will be remembered that, similarly, at the beginning of the Kilkenny election the English Government suppressed the local Sinn Fein paper in the hope of securing the seat for the "Party." It failed then, and the suppression of the "Mayo News" will fail to preserve the "Leader of the Irish Party." As we go to press we learn the "Clare Champion" has shared the same fate as the "Mayo News." It, too, refused to worship in the Dillon tabernacle.

Not only every Orangeman and Unionist in East Tyrone was actively canvassed by the Dillonites, but every such voter who had left the constituency was traced up and implored to come down and vote—expenses being provided. Here is a billet-doux from a "We-will-not-have-Home-Rule" limb of the law to the Dillonite candidate—

"Saintbury,
Killiney, Co. Dublin,
28th March, 1918.

"Dear Sir—Will you kindly let me know where I poll and number, for if nothing unforeseen happens I will have to go by the 9 o'clock train from Dublin. What day is the poll? Although, as I have said, a Unionist, I think we ought to pull together against Sinn Fein, which is destroying our country.—Wishing you every success, faithfully yours,
"Reginald T. Harris."

How Tyrone Unionists amuse themselves is thus described in a Unionist newspaper, the "Belfast Evening Telegraph," of March 29th—

An amusing incident occurred yesterday in Market Square during the interruption of the Sinn Fein meeting by the Unionists. A local Unionist approached a dealer in the Egg Market and purchased an egg for 3d., and, sauntering up behind the police cordon, threw the precious missile at the Sinn Fein orator. The egg missed its mark, however, but splattered the adjacent hotel front, and with a disappointed "Ah!" the disconsolate objector turned away.

The campaign on behalf of the Provincialists in King's County opened on Monday with the arrest of Mr. Joseph MacDonagh, who had been speaking there on behalf of Dr. MacCartan. The idea of winning King's County by getting the English Government to arrest the speakers on the other side is worthy of the Party whose leader in 1915 was, according to the British Chief Secretary's evidence at the Hardinge Commission, one of the chief advisers as to the prosecution of Sinn Feiners.

The admirable selection of Dr. MacCartan as candidate for Offaly will please no Irish Nationalists better than those of South Armagh, who had carried him to victory were it not for the Unionist vote. Offaly will give Dr. MacCartan the seal of Ireland's authority as a trusted representative of the cause of this "small nation" in the capital of a country which has entered the war with a claim that all nations, great or small, must enjoy freedom.

On the 22nd January, 1917, President Wilson declared—"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights. The guarantees to be exchanged must neither recognise nor imply any difference between the big nations and the small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognise and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Dr. MacCartan is in the country whose President spoke thus. Offaly, by electing him its representative, will enable him to speak with authority in claiming from the United States the application to Ireland of the principles President Wilson laid down. And as representative for Offaly he will be able to point out to America what 70 years of the Pax Britannia has meant to the county he represents. Seventy years ago there dwelt upon the soil of the King's County 147,000 Irishmen and Irishwomen. To-day there are but 56,000 left. No war swept the territory, no plague devastated it, no sin rotted its people. Nothing happened in Offaly except 70 years of English government, and lo! at the end of it

The English Government Party have up to the time of going to press failed, with all their gold, to find a candidate to face Dr. MacCartan. First they approached a leading King's County man and offered to support him if he would fight as "an Independent." His answer has been to appear on Dr. MacCartan's platform. They then approached a workingman and offered him their secret support to stand as a "Land and Labour" decoy. He spurned the offer. There are no thousands of Orange and Ascendancy votes in Offaly to help them, and so the Party of Corruption fear to face openly the verdict of their countrymen. Dr. MacCartan is already member for Offaly, but no vote is to be spared. He must be returned by such a majority that the British agent in America, T. P. O'Connor, will find his occupation gone.

The London "National News" this week explained the manner in which "propagandists" have been hired and sent to the United States by the English Government. The three principal propagandists sent thither by that Government are stated to be Harry Lauder, T. P. O'Connor and Sir George Read. As to the amounts paid to these agents the "National News" says—"So great is the store set upon the importance of effective propaganda that one who is now engaged in addressing huge gatherings in America in thrilling elucidation of the war aims of the Allies is receiving from the British Treasury as much as £1,000 a week for his services."

The £1,000-a-week man is presumably Mr. Harry Lauder. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is paid less—probably not more than £750 a week. Age accounts for the difference. Says the "National News"—"The fact remains, in all its stark significance, that of the 670 members at Westminster, only two of them have been sent over to the United States on a mission of propaganda. They are T. P. O'Connor and Sir George Read, the ex-Australian Premier, who now sits for the most aristocratic Division in the Metropolis. Undoubtedly both of them have all the necessary qualifications for such a task. They have had a long experience of propagandist work in all its forms, and each of them is endowed in the highest degree with those subtle qualities that mark an effective platform speaker. But each of them has already passed the allotted span of three score years and ten, and, however good they may still be, they cannot be expected to bring to their task that suppleness of mind and fervour of zeal which younger men are able to command."

Mr. John Cullinan, of Bansha, has appeared as a Moraliser. He is shocked at the language he alleges the budding youth of

Tipperary use in regard to the Party which, according to his late Leader, he illuminated in a certain respect. Mr. Cullinan is much concerned for the proper education of the young. Since Mr. Cullinan has slandered the young people of Tipperary, it is advisable the public should be reminded of the kind of person Mr. Cullinan is. On the 17th of September, 1880, the Tipperary Town Commissioners unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"That we respectfully request Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., as the Leaders whom we recognise and follow, to remove Mr. — and Mr. John Cullinan from all further interference with our affairs, either as regards the struggle with Smith-Barry, the construction of the New Town, or the conduct of business by us as Town Commissioners, upon which they have made and published a wanton and false attack at the Tenants' Defence Committee, in violation of the rules of that body."

"But we more earnestly and urgently call for their removal in consequence of their foul and ruffianly attack on one of the most respected and devoted priests in the Archdiocese, on which occasion, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, they were noisily misconducting themselves in a room over his bedroom, and on being mildly remonstrated with became violently abusive and made use of most reprehensible language, one of them three times calling him a liar. And we request that this public and disgraceful scandal should be put an end to as soon as possible in the only way that is available—namely, the removal of two shameless offenders against decency and union."

Instead, however, of removing the infamous pair, Dillon and O'Brien thrusting him into the Party as representative of the constituency. And it is this "shameless offender," as the Tipperary Town Commissioners dubbed him, who to-day libels the decent people of Tipperary.

A resolution was recently passed by a majority of the Tipperary Board of Guardians condemning the Bishop of Limerick. One of the majority on this occasion is the person who, 22 years ago, at the same Board of Guardians proposed a resolution calling on the Pope to resign. The Pope, however, so far as we remember, did not resign.

Mr. James Durkin, of Tobercurry, is a member of the Board of Guardians by virtue of the disfranchisement of the electors for years past. He proposed a vote of congratulation to Mr. Dillon on his election as Chairman of the Parliamentarians, and said that, "as they were all aware, when John Redmond died his cloak fell on the best man that could receive it. The lives of John Redmond and John Dillon were like the lives of St. Peter and Paul, and now that Mr. Redmond had gone and Mr. Dillon had taken over the leadership, even God Himself, he believed, was pleased."

At Glengelvin, in West Cavan, certain supporters of the "Constitutional" Party posted a threatening notice on the door of the house of the farmer who had given permission for a Sinn Fein meeting to be held on his land. Mr. Dillon's admirers' notice ran—"We, the members of the U.I.L. and A.O.H. of Glengelvin, Swanlinbar, and Blacklion, hereby warn you that if you give your land to the Sinn Feiners to hold a public demonstration you may rue the consequences afterwards." At the demonstration Mr. O'Cuilainn, who read the threatening notice, said that for the past nine years there had been no A.O.H. Division in that part, and for five years no U.I.L. The notice was, therefore, not the work of those organisations.

The following magistrates in Ballina were absent when the cases against the local Volunteers were brought up—P. J. Malone, J. Ahearn, Murphy, Joynt, and John Flanagan (one of the Convention delegates). Thus the Castle Removable had it all to himself. The public were also excluded from the court by his order—an order which in itself is a violation of the law.

Some of the Ballybricken pig buyers who amused themselves at Waterford by making concerted and murderous attacks on individual Sinn Feiners attended the Kilkenny Fair last week. They were ordered out of the fair, and quitted the city with rapidity.

Mr. Thomas Russell, the Irish language teacher, who was bayoneted to death by

the military at Carrigaholt last week, came from Dingle, in Kerry. He had a brilliant training course, and was travelling teacher under the West Clare Coisde Ceannair of the Gaelic League. Mr. Russell was presiding at the Sinn Fein Club meeting when a military force appeared and the officer declared that the meeting was illegal, that it was a meeting of the Volunteers. It was pointed out to him that it was not a meeting of Volunteers, but the ordinary meeting of the Sinn Fein Club. Nevertheless, the meeting was ordered to disperse, and no resistance was offered. As Mr. Russell, who was one of the last to leave the room, was passing out of the door, a bayonet was thrust through his back. We say no more.

We have received the following from the Priests of Clare—

Clare appeals to the Gaels of Ireland for help. Every effort is being made to swamp us, because, as our Bishop has said, we are a Sinn Fein county. Bought politicians are maligning us; a subsidised Press is misrepresenting us; the terrible weight of martial law is laid upon us. As a result, whole families have been deprived of their bread-winners. We who remain have got to take the places of those who have been taken. The present drain upon our limited resources is larger than we can afford to meet. Hence we take the liberty of issuing this appeal. Subscriptions will be received by Rev. A. Clancy, P.P., Bullinacally, Ennis, Chairman, and Rev. W. O'Kennedy, St. Flannan's, Ennis, Treasurer.

An Irish Priest writes to us:—"As the qualifying period for a vote on the new

residence ending 15th April, men or women leaving their present premises before the 15th April will be disqualified. The point is this:—There are many applicants for men to go to work in England and elsewhere. Most of these, if not all, are fixed for leaving before 15th April. So that many thousands of men and the women who would have votes through their husbands might be disfranchised next election under the new Act. If my reading of the Act is correct, it is very necessary the people should be informed of this. A few weeks' extra residence in Ireland will not hurt the men, who are likely to get jobs in England between this and the 15th April next."

North Kilkenny had a hosting at Tullaroan on Sunday, over which Mr. T. Grace, P.L.G., presided, and which was addressed by Mr. Upton, Editor of the "Kilkenny Journal," and Messrs. John Gibbons and T. Kelly. At the close of the meeting a Sinn Fein Club was established.

The result of the vote in Tynagh (Galway) as to whether Ireland should claim full independence from the Peace Conference was as follows:—

For 810
Refused to sign 50

The marriage of Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, General Secretary of the Gaelic League, and Miss Kathleen O'Ryan, B.A., took place on Easter Monday in Dublin. All Irish-Irelanders unite in wishing them every blessing and happiness.

From the "Irish Times":—"A Reuter's telegram from Amsterdam, dated Monday, says—On receipt of telegraphic news from the Dutch Consul-General in London that the captains of Dutch ships in British waters had received orders to unload their cargoes and place their ships at the disposal of the British authorities this morning (Monday), the Department of Foreign Affairs instructed the Consul-General in London to retain the ships' papers, and inform them that, in view of the fact that the ships were being seized in an arbitrary manner, they might, of course, no longer fly the Dutch flag, and that the crews were free to choose whether they would remain on board or leave the ships."

This week "Nationality" appears in a reduced size. We regret the fact, but it is inevitable. It has become an impossibility to procure sufficient paper to keep "Nationality" at its present circulation and at its customary size. With the exception of the "Daily Independent," "Nationality" possesses the largest circulation of any journal in Ireland, and it has become impossible to procure a sufficient paper supply. The paper famine will disappear with the end of the war, but until then we must try to cram a gallon into a pint pot.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

FEDERALISM AND FRAUD.

We wish our readers to clearly understand that "Colonial Home Rule" implies—

- (1) The right to raise, maintain and control an army and navy;
- (2) The right to absolute control over Customs and all revenue;
- (3) The right to decline to participate in any war waged by England;
- (4) The right of entering into trade treaties with all nations.

By this criterion Ireland can measure any scheme nominally emanating from the Lloyd George Convention which Mr. Dillon may attempt, in accordance with his commitments at the Downing Street breakfast table, to label "Colonial Home Rule." Any measure which would deny to Ireland the right to possess naval and military forces, to control her Customs, and Excise and all sources of revenue, to enter into commercial treaties with other countries, and to force her to participate in England's wars is not Colonial Home Rule.

The present Chairman of the Provincialist Party has publicly declared that it would be dishonourable for Ireland to seek more than the abortive Home Rule Act as a final settlement. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has just declared in America that that Act will be put into operation. Under that Act Ireland would possess none of the powers of the Colonies, and would be prohibited from handling a penny of Irish taxation until the money had in the first instance been transferred to England and placed in the British Treasury, after which a Board composed of three Englishmen and two Irishmen could decide how much Ireland should receive back. Mr. John Dillon cries "Colonial Home Rule" in Ireland, Mr. O'Connor cries "The Home Rule Act of 1914" in America, and both are playing the game marked out for them by Mr. Lloyd George.

Eight years ago Messrs. Redmond and O'Connor were sent to America by Mr. Asquith, there to make an agreed state-

ment whittling down the Home Rule demand, which it was feared to first make in Ireland. They both—the one in Ottawa, and the other in New York, on the same day, October 4th, 1910—made the statement agreed on by them with Mr. Asquith. We reproduce from their official organ the statement as it appeared in the Irish papers of October 5th:—

(From "Freeman's Journal," 5/10/1910.)

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR IN CANADA.

SPEECH IN OTTAWA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor arrived here this morning, and was welcomed by Mr. Murphy, Secretary of State, and Mr. Costigan, a former Secretary of State.

Addressing a meeting at the Canadian Club, at which Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, were present, Mr. O'Connor said that his mission was to secure Canada's approval of a Federal scheme of government for the four kingdoms of the British Isles, such as the Provinces in Canada enjoy under a central Government. He said that the Canadian former problem of reconciling the French and English populations, which was more difficult than the problem of England and Ireland, was solved by local government. He advocated separate Legislatures for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, Canada and other British States, subject to one Imperial Parliament, in which all would be represented.

Mr. O'Connor was warmly received. He added that he would visit every Province of Canada. He had been greatly encouraged by the receptions accorded to him in Toronto and Ottawa.

Mr. Foy, Attorney-General of the State of Ottawa, the acting Premier, presided at his Toronto meeting.

(From "Freeman's Journal," 5/10/1910.)

AMERICAN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN REDMOND.

(Press Association Telegram.)

London, Tuesday Night.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Express" had an interview to-day with Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in the course of which the Irish Leader made the following statement with regard to Home Rule:—

Our demand for Home Rule does not mean that we want to break with the British Empire. We are entirely loyal to the Empire as such, and we desire to strengthen the Imperial bonds through a Federal system of government. We do not demand such complete local autonomy as the British self-governing Colonies possess, for we are willing to forego the right to make our own tariff and are prepared to abide by any fiscal system enacted by the British Parliament. Also, we are prepared to bear our full burden, with England, Scotland and Wales, in supporting such Imperial charges as the Army, Navy, and the Diplomatic Corps, which is not done by the Colonies. We desire to have Irish members sitting at Westminster not only to form a nucleus of an ultimate Federal Parliament of the Empire, but also to assist in legislation concerning Great Britain and Ireland collectively, such as old-age pensions. But we want Ireland to decide for herself such local measures as do not concern in any way Great Britain, and an Irish Legislature for this purpose is a Home Rule sine qua non. We are strongly in favour of a Federal Empire, and once we receive Home Rule we shall demonstrate our Imperial loyalty beyond question.

On the day that statement was issued the cause of National Self-Government in Ireland was definitely betrayed by the men whom Ireland had trusted as leaders. One has gone to his grave, and we leave his epitaph to posterity. The other lives—the most sinister figure in Irish politics, working for England against this country, and manipulating the Party of which Mr. Dillon is Chairman as his puppet, for Ireland's subordination to England's interest.

The Irish people will, after the bitter experience of the past five years, scarce need our exhortation to study with suspicion every phrase of the Report that will emanate from the Lloyd George Convention, and to compare the proposals in that Report with the actual powers of Canada and Australia. When we add that, apart from the Convention, and without the knowledge of most of its members, Mr. Lloyd George is engaged in framing a measure of Devolution for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, they will realise that the old game is well afoot. The draughtsman of the measure which is intended to oust Ireland is Sir Sidney Ollivier, who is being assisted by Professor Addams. This scheme, as we say, has nothing to do with the Convention, few of whose members are aware of the fact of its being drafted. Under it Ireland is to be reduced to the same helpless and ignoble status of Provincialism which Messrs. John Redmond and T. P. O'Connor agreed to in the year 1910 when they betrayed the Home Rule cause of Butt and Parnell to the political swindlers, Asquith and Lloyd George.

After long agitation and delay, in the course of which the supplies of live stock almost totally disappeared, the Food Controller has had an Order wrung from him stopping the export of pigs, bacon, ham, lard, and pork from Ireland. This Order takes effect from March 25th, inclusive of that date. Exports, however, are still permitted under licence from the Department. This Order was made out by the Irish Food Control Committee some weeks ago, and was submitted to the English Food Controller, who refused to sign it. Finally, however, he consented, under pressure. This Order vindicates the action of Mr. Diarmuid Lynch, and gives the lie to the statements issued by the Belfast "News-Letter," and other organs of the Press, to the effect that there was no scarcity of bacon in Dublin.

While on the one hand we have Railway Manager Geddes, who we believe is an official head of the British Admiralty on the principle of "Stick to your desk and you'll be the ruler of the King's Navy," issuing clouds of camouflage to prove that submarine losses are negligible, we find the Shipping Controller stating our tonnage from the port of Dublin. He takes, not single ships, but whole lines. The latest effort of his is to strip the port of the whole of the boats belonging to Messrs. Michael Murphy and Co. The Lord Mayor stated that three or four months ago he was informed that the price of coal would be reduced, and that the supply would be more plentiful owing to increased shipping facilities to Dublin. Now he discovers that the exact contrary is occurring. The coal has gone up, but the ships have gone down.

The coal situation is getting steadily more serious. It is now revealed that the coal supply of Dublin has already been reduced last year by one-third, and if the threatened reduction of one-fourth takes place on last year's basis, there is a very serious prospect before the City and the works depending on electric supply. It would mean a reduction of more than one half of the supply of city light and electric power, and would throw thousands out of employment as well.

To take away all the boats of one company is a proceeding which is characteristic of the English Shipping Controller, and the Government which employs and instructs him. There is no excuse for commandeering the whole of a company's fleet. It puts them out of business at one stroke. There is no doubt but that the situation of England is much more serious than is admitted, and a people which snatches at Murphy's colliers must indeed be very low in the water. We do not believe that our salvation lies in obtaining shipping facilities. The only hope lies in the direction pointed out by the Lord Mayor when he said: "Had reasonable facilities been given for developing Irish coal mines, we should not be almost entirely dependent on coal imports."

Men are still forced out of the country by lack of employment. A batch of workers was conscripted or enticed from Chermorris and sent to work in the munition works in England, though the Ministry of Munitions pretended to be compelled to close down Kynochs on the ground of over-production. It is also definitely broken to the All-Ireland Munitions and Government Supplies Committee, to give it its full name, that no hope could be held out that contracts for the manufacture of aircraft shall be placed with Irish firms. Meanwhile Sir Henry Fowler made a camouflage offer to place an order for one hundred sets of planes amongst Irish firms. The Irish deputation point out that this was a farcical offer, as one firm here could alone deliver it in a month if they went to the expense and labour of putting down the necessary plant. In the absence of any continuing orders, and in face of the definite refusal to allot a permanent share of the contracts, it would be waste of capital to start an industry and incur the initial expense under these impossible circumstances. Thus the establishment of a new industry for which Ireland is specially adapted is, of course, denied it, in harmony with the usual British policy of starvation, repression, and discouragement of industry, combined with the extraction of the "blood of our purses."

Meanwhile the expenditure on munitions is so great that the British Government has this week resorted to the conscription of money invested in the development of Uruguay. Another significant financial measure to indulge in more munitions is the notice officially issued by the Treasury that they can find no more money to pay the interest on Russian securities after April 1st. Thus exit the "steammoller" which cost eight hundred millions.

The British Government has not yet exhausted its resources. There is the Cooked Food Depots organised in Dublin. There are nine of them run by a band of workers who have done much work in relieving distress in the poorest parts of the city. Now, these communal kitchens are denied the paltry allowance of £2,500 which kept them running and enabled them to serve 700,000 portions last year. The Local Government Board is withholding this paltry sum, which would only pay for a few rounds of heavy artillery, though it has saved thousands from starvation.

We have received copies of the monthly Bulletins of the Cork Industrial Development Association issued for January and February. They are the first issues, and though small in size contain a wonderful amount of fresh and practical information.

The second number of this interesting little Bulletin is devoted mainly to Cork Harbour, and it is surprising how much information of business-like character is imparted in so small a space.

We are given much interesting information as to the great size, depth, approaches, and anchorages and berthing accommodation. An important point new to us is the cold storage accommodation, so vital in those days of food concentration, and the installation of oil tanks on the quays.

A serious situation has arisen in the Irish linen export trade. While the warehouses in Belfast are blocked by piles of cloth awaiting shipment, licences for export are being so delayed by the British War Trade Board that the York Street Spinning Mills have given conditional notice of disemployment to the employees in the mercantile and export branch.

In the course of England's fight for the rights of small nations strange things happen. Here is the Russian Government disclosing a secret treaty with Rumania in which, on condition of her joining England against Germany, England contracted to give Rumania part of the territory claimed by Serbia, another of England's Allies.

Again, Russia being at peace with Germany, England decrees that Russian subjects in England must fight against Germany; and Holland being neutral, England seizes her shipping and ignores her protests. Such is English reverence for Freedom and Right.

The Germans have invented a gun that throws a shell 75 miles. The London "Daily Mail" explains that the English could have invented this gun if they wished, but they did not wish, as it might have killed women and children.

The Secretary of the Cork Industrial Association writes to us:— In the matter of the announcement made in this week's papers that, as a conse-

quence of the increasing destruction of mercantile tonnage, the Irish Channel Shipping Controller has ordered that coal imports into this country be immediately reduced by one million tons, it will interest your readers to learn that the Executive Committee of this Association, at a meeting held here on Monday, March 11th, unanimously adopted a resolution, of which the following is a copy:—

"That the Cork Industrial Development Association call public attention to the need that exists for increased turf-cutting this season, and urges upon owners of peat bogs and others enjoying turbary rights to win turf to a far larger extent than in past seasons, and so to provide ample fuel requirements for at least residents in rural districts."

Copies of this resolution have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, to the Congested Districts Board, and to County Councils in whose territories peat bogs lie.

It is feared that next winter will witness a still further reduction of coal imports into our country, when the lot of our urban poor will be extremely hard. An opportunity to supplement supplies of imported coal presents itself at the moment, and action along the lines indicated in the above resolution should be taken to increase the turf supplies for next winter. Coal importers would be serving their own and their country's interests by adapting their organisations towards securing increased turf-cutting during the next two months.

An eminent Oxford authority (the present Master of Balliol) wrote not long ago that "the ordinary Englishman has a profound lack of belief in knowledge." This fact has just been illustrated in the debate on the new English Education Bill, when one of the members for the City of London protested against education as "wasting time on useless book learning."

The subject of Professor MacNeill's concluding lecture on Irish History was "The Irish Rally" which followed the Norman Invasion and reduced the English authorities in Ireland to the bounds of the Pale and a few maritime towns. The starting point of the rally was Brian O'Neill's resistance to the invasion of Ulster and his consequent election in 1258 as Chief King by the Irish of Connacht and Thomond.

A reader writing from Limerick on March 22nd tells us: "I tried your recipe of bread-making and found it a great success. I will pass it around to my friends. Excuse me for being so impertinent." We can assure our reader that we welcome this letter, and that it is very far from being impertinent.

SINN FEIN VICTORY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged 14909', 'Ballycastle C.S.F., Mayo, per Dr. Crowley 300', etc.

Correction.—"From Tipperary per Chas. Culhane, 1720/-," published in last list, should have been "From Thurles per Chas. Culhane, 1720/-."

LE HAGAR NA TOISNEOIR. na miosa. 1. mi mheádh fógshair. 2. mi veire fógshair. 3. Dailig lán do dactan de bapp-fuiglead na seann má'r mac lea, 'r má'r mac, tuic, an ceime... 4. mi na noulas.

Approximate Pronunciation.—1. Sther-rim iss rou-tha i mee vá-an oe-ir—nyee d-yerim naw gu will un sh-gay-ul dhuna gu l-your! Nu pun-ana-bwee ghaw mil-you oan t-yeu, sua bau-ree gu l-yare a veo see-ree-ho gu d-yeen! 2. Mee yere-oe-ir. Feker sa vall mogory iss sh-kay-hoga, bee-un un snay-ra ghaw goordh-ach ig nu dheeniv oga! An ch-rin-yach-th su sh-gib-ole, snu knoe-hana su ch-ile—shin koe-ra gu d-yuckee un gev-roo gun wile. 3. Mac houma. Bwal-ee lawn dhu wak-lan de vwar-ee-lach nu graun, maw iss ma lath, iss maw iss ma gh-wit un t-yin-e ve ona, oe dhu nay-er goch d-yow-roo hye un goo-il gonn mar yal er un ch-ug-oo: shiun ee un eer-in-e gh-lon! 4. Mee nu Nulug—awarach un vhe shu! Aw gh-unach-th un sh-gay-ul ogath, bee-uch aw-hass er dhu chree-shul. Fay-uch er Wak D-yay Vee, iss ay a t-yach-th er an thee-ul, un thonam dhoois-kwilt oe ch-oo-uch-th un d-ye-eil.

Translation.—The Months. September. Storm and squall in September—I do not say but that the story is bad enough! The yellow sheaves being destroyed by the weather, and the crops entirely, that were earned so hard! 2. October. There are to be seen in the hedge "Johnny mogorys" and haws. The blackberries are being sought for by the young people! The wheat in the barn, and the nuts in the wood—that's a sign that winter will come without delay. 3. November. Gather the full of your arms of the top-leavings (the twigs) of the trees, if you like, and if it's good for you, to have a fire. For by all appearance the coal will be scarce on account of the war: that's the clean truth! 4. December! lucky is this month. However wretched things are with you, let there be joy of heart on you! Behold the Son of the living God, and He coming into the world to free your soul from the power of the devil!

Alice Furlong. (To be Continued.)

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