REPORTED TRANSPORTED AND PROPERTY.

EDITED ARTHUR GRIFFITH BY

Vol. 2. No. 11. (New Serles).

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918.

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WEEK BY WEEK.

Meetings in support of Sinn Fein were hold on Sunday in Portunna, where Mr. Darrell Figgis was the chief speaker; at Killeshim (Carlow), Mr. Kevin O'Higgin; at Oáhir (Tipperary), Count Plunkett; at Navan, Mr. Jos. Dixon; and at 'Clifferna (Cavan), Mr. O'Mullane.

Offaly on Friday last unanimously elected Dr. McCartan as its representative. It could not have chosen a more patriotic Irishman, nor at the moment struck a better blow for the country. Dr. McCartan has been in the United States for months urging the case of Ireland on the American popula. His covernment and the American popula. His Government and the American people. His Government and the American people. His observed by Offuly gives him the seal of Irchard's approval, and will materially strengthen his hand in his dealings with the Government of America. Four persons were, in turn, appealed to to stand in upposition to Dr. McCartan, and the reply of two--Mr. Bermingham and Mr. Dalton—was to range thomselves on Dr. McCartan's side. So much had the enthusiasm grown that it is safe to say no upponent of the Doctor's candidature would have polled a hundred votes. have polled a hundred votes.

All Ireland knows now that on the issue of conscription for England's army Irish patties are at one. Ireland has pledged itself to resist by every effective means any stiff to resist by every effective means any attempt to enforce conscription upon Ireland against Ireland's will. The Catholic mererany of Ireland has been true to its great mission and its noblest traditions in the crisis, and its action in ranging itself in the vair of the Nation ensures that between religion and patriotism no conflict will over occur in Ireland, and it strips the mask from the face of a toreign force than in a moral sanction to dispose of the large and honder in Irishmen. On Tuesday Ireland, on the advice of the Irish Labour Congress, ceased all work as a mark of its determination. On the previous mark of its determination. On the previous Sunday and on that day the bulk of the adult population of Ireland signed the solean pledga to resist consciption to the last. Parish Committees of Defence have been formed already in most cases from the signatories to the pledge. Next Sunday these parishes which have not yet elected their committees should do so.

From the Mansion House Conference the instruction has gone forth that nothing that neight in any way facilitate the English Government in attempting to enforce conscription must be done by any Irishman or Irishwoman. Each public employe and every citizen generally will obey this instruction. The Lord Mayor of Dublin will proceed from the Conference to Washington to hand to President Wilson the statement of the case of Ireland against an effort by one nation to impose conscription upon another nation. The bulk of the an effort by one nation to impose conscrip-tion upon another nation. The bulk of the people of Australia and the Australian Catholic hierarchy have telegraphed their support to Ireland in the crisis, and Aus-tralia and all the world may be assured that in this hour Ireland will be true to the principle of the Right of Small Na-tralian to Self-Determination, be the cost to Ireland what it may.

House Conference:

rity to impose compulsory military service on Ireland against the clearly expressed will of the Irish people.

The passing of the Conscription Bill by the British House of Commons must be regarded as a declaration of war on the Irish nation. The alternative to acepting it, as such, is to surrender our liberties and to acknowledge ourselves slaves. It is in direct violation of the rights of small nationalities to self-determination, which even the Prime Minister of England—now prepared to employ naked militarism to enforce this Act upon Ireland—himself officially announced as an essential condition for peace at the Peace Conference.

The attempt to enforce it will be unwarrantable aggression, which we call upon all Irishmen to resist by the most effective means at their disposal.

George threw it overboard when introducing the Conscription Bill, admitting openly that Home Rule was to be "tendered" to Ireland in order to obtain the approval of the United States. The "Observer," a paper with close social connections, now goes a step further. It frankly entreats President Wilson to intervene between England and Ireland on England's behalf. "The Irish question can only be set! by the help of a plain understanding hetween Britain and the United States." England and Ireland on England's behalf.

"The Irish question can only be set?"
by the help of a plain understanding hetwest Britain and the United States."
Accordingly the President is implored to make a statement condemning the Irish resistance to conscription if Home Rule be granted. "His incomparable power of moral appeal could be exerted with intense effect "—and England's way would then be left clear to deal with Ireland as she desires. After this prayer to America to assist her against Ireland, England is debarred from the "domestic" hypocrisy for ever.

But what answer will the prayer receive? Tyrant and tyrannised are appealing simultaneously to the great Republic across the flood. To which will it give oar? across the flood. To which will it give on? Its position is curiously like that in which Ireland stood during the American War of Independence. When Americans, revited by the English as rebels and traitors, were fighting for their freedom they appealed to Ireland. By common consent it was the Irish response that enabled them to win—Independence. The appeal is now reversed. Irishmen, their backs to the wall, rely on memories of the past and ask Americans for aid. It is for Americans to give the only answer that would be worthy of them and of free men.

presents opinion in the United States. We further notice that it is practically the only New York paper quoted. The chief papers in New York in the order of their importance, are—the New York "American," "Tribune," "Sun," "Evening Post," and "World." The semi-obscure "Times" is the only New York in spirer the little only New York is inspirer the little only New York in the order of the Continent of the New York is inspirer the little only New York inspirer the little only only in the New York inspirer the New York inspirer the New York inspirer the New York in the York inspirer than the York inspirer the York inspirer than York inspirer the York inspirer than York inspirer the York inspirer than Yo

Numerous Cumann na mBan branches have written to Headquarters recently for information as to how they should act in the present crisis. Secretaries must understand the difficulties in the way of transmitting information through the post. They are recommended to send for verbal information by members coming to town. The Secretaries attend at 6 Harcourt St. The Secretaries attend at 6 Harcourt St. every afternoon, and will give every assistance to country members. The Organiser has almost completed the time which she had planned to devote to Ulster, and the The following statement, signed by all be members, was issued by the Mansion louse Conference.

Taking our stand on Ireland's separate and distinct nationhood, and affirming the principle of liberty, that the Governments of nations derive their just presents from the consent of the provened, we deny the right of the British Government or any external authority to impose compulsory military service an Ireland against the clearly expressed will of the Irish people.

A Member of the Church of Ireland writes:—"The Primate and Archbishop of Dublin, in issuing their manifesto with regard to conscription, speak as though they represent the voice of the Church. Such is not the case. Sinn Fein members of the Church of Ireland, through a sense sively submitted to their Church being exploited for political ends. This loyalty has proved to be mistaken by our betrayal by the Primate and Archbishop, who have now placed the Church of Ireland in a position as is calculated may be used as a political weapon to separate us from our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, in whose national aspirations we are one. It The pretence that Ireland's nationality is merely one of England's domestic concerns has disappeared. Mr. Lloyd

The following is a list of the Sinn Fein Clubs in Dublin, with Secretary's name and address, where the National Pledge may be signed:—Dublin Central (St. Stephen's Green): Miss P. Hoey, 6 Harcourt St., Dublin. "O'Rahilly," Inna Quny: R. O'Mordha, 26 Blessington St. Eamonn Ceannt," Merchants' Quay Ward: W. Larkin and Miss Coventry, 105-6 James's St. Thomas Davis," South Dock Ward: Sean McMahon, 144 Gt. Brunswick St. Blackrock Township (St. Stephen's Green): Liam Pedler, 13 George's Avenue. St. Margaret's (N.): Thomas Duke, St. Margaret's, Co. Dublin. Balbriggan: James Derham, Drogheda St., Balbriggan Donabate: D. McAlister, Staffordstown, Douabate. "Sean Connolly," North Dock Ward: Micheal Ua Brinin. 33 North Summer St. Rathmuses and Rathgar: Brun. In Rathmus. Load. "Peadar O'Maicafin," Trimity Ward: Thomas Cassidy, 144 Gt. Brunswick St. Sean McDermott." Drumcombra: Pendar Macan Riogh, 45 St. Patrick's Road, Drumcondra. "Con Colbert" New Kilmainham: P. S. O'Dubhghaill, 159 Emmet Road: "Bros. Pearse," Rathfarnham: Joe McDevitt, St. Enda's, Oakley Road, Rancham, Romad W. Bure R. Bonney Randson S. S. Bure Bure R. Brind W. Oakle Road Bure R. Bure R.

The Irish National Association of Queensland, Australia, communicates to us the fact that the Irish of Queensland at with Sinn Foin to a man. Two cables ams sent by the Irish National Association of Queensland to Ireland were never delivered.

delivered.

"What Are We Fighting For?" is a heading frequently seen in the English newspapers. The information seems to be bidly needed, judging from the conflicting statements that are made daily. The Prime Minister, when bringing in the Conscription Bill, produced the "small nationalities" argument once more. For doing so he was rebuked next day by the "Morning Post." which declared that "we are long past that." The "Times," too, has pointed out at least twice that England sid not go to war to save Beginn or any other small nation, but in order to preserve the balance of power in Europe. On the other hand, President Wilson has poured scorn on the great game, now for ever discredited, of the state day, speaking of England, it is also to the preserve the balance of power in the state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the wealth of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the who, while entraining at the outbreak of the war was overheard to say: "Lam going to fight the bloody Belgians. I am going to the conflicting exist, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline ought to be ready for traffic next, so the bline o torm and a force of language which levit any living public men can rival." On the other hand again, Lord Grey has admitted that England pledged berself to find the force any threat to Belgium had been so much as heard of. All this is slightly confusing. It recalls the mental state of the English soldier who, while entraining at the outbreak of the war, was overheard to say: "Lam going to fight the bloody Belgians. I am going to the whole bloody lot." If Matthew Arnold were alive he would find many fresh and entertaining illustrations of his favourite thesis that the English nation was "lacking in lucidity."

The Canadian "Daily Record" says :-

"Sir Robert Borden proposed to confer on the Speaker authority to delete from offi-cial reports of the proceedings of the Cana-dian House of Commons any adverse statement, report, or opinion concerning the cause of the war, or the motives or purposes for which Canada, Great Britain, or the Allied Nations entered the struggle."

Mr. Arthur Griffith was unanimously selected at a Convention of Sinn Fein and the clergy of East Cavan on Sunday last as candidate for the representation of that continuous. The Very Rev. Father Conuen, P.P., V.G., presided.

On Wednesday last the "Freeman' Journal" opened its leading article with charge of political indecency against those and people who selected Mr. Griffith as their candislate for East Cavan. It charged them with having met in convention and made the selection before the late member, Mr. Young, had been buried. To support the falsehood it purported to quote from the "Daily Independent" of Saturday. The convention did not take place until Sunday night—two days after Mr. Young's funaval—and the report appeared, of course, in the "Daily Independent" of Monday. The stupid malignancy which caused the editor of the "Freeman's Journal" to falsify two dates in order to enable him to make a false and mean charge against elergymen like the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, P.P., V.G., is characteristic; but we thought that for the moment the "Freeman" had been wise enough to discard such methods.

The latest effort of the British Food Controller to the members of charitable organisations, and were managed free of any charge. A charge of two pence cach was made for the meals. They were worked with less expense and a smaller loss than the corresponding National Kitchens in England. The preceding National Kitchens in England. The preceding the corresponding National Relief Fund, but now the Food Controller's Cattle Prices Order. The result made it impossible to carry on the depots without loss, which mannet to advance any more money for this charitable purpose. It appears that the Food Controller decreed that Communal Kitchens should be conducted without loss. If they were earning a profit they would no doubt have attracted the Food Controller's sympathy, and, possibly he would have invested a fraction of his enormous war profits and commissions in them. But he has no use for charitable organisations. The fact that they are run at a loss is, of course, contrary to his business principles. It matters not that Dublin has been severely hit by the war and by the high cost of food and lack of employment. The city has contributed upwards of £25,000 to the National Relief Fund established to meet special emergencies arising out of distress due to the war. Apparently the citzens have no voice in the disposal of their money.

be ready for traffic next year.

Owing to the National Cessation of Work on Tuesday, "Nationality" is published on Friday this week instead of on Thursday.

san enough to inform the Linguis of which he is so proud.

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Presumption.

Sinn Fein Badges (Tricolour), 2d. each; postage extra.

Sinn Feln Badges, Ennamelled in Tricolour in form of Stud, 7d., post free.

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Irish Boy Scout Shirts, 7/6 each.
Boy Scout Hats, 2/6; by post; 2/8.
Scout Belts, two swivels, 2/*, by post 2/3.
Scout Knives, 1/8 post free.
Silver-Plated Tara Brooch, enamelled green, white and orange, pretty design, 2/6.

Special Badges for Sinn Fein Clubs made

up to members' own design. Quotations

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3/6 Most Unique Sterling Silver Brooch in form of Flag, exquisitely enamelled in green, white and orange, and inset with Silver Crossed Riffes and the letters "1.V."

- Sterling Silver Brian Boru Harp Brooch, neatly enamelled in green, white

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3 Silver Shamrook Tle Pin, enamelled in Republican Colours.

Large Solid Silver Tara Brooch, beautifully enamelled in green, white and orange. This is a really superb article.

2/- Volunteer Silver Brooch—crossed rifles, harp and letters "I.V." Same design

as pendant for watch chain.

3/9 Silver 1816 Pike, 31 inches long, or in award pattern—both in form of brooch.

2/6 Anchor of Hope, enamelled in Sinn Fein Colours; made in form of Brooch.

Any Name made with Rolled Gold Wire on mother-o-pearl brooch, plain or in Republican colours, 1/1, post free. Names of Republican Leaders, Pearse, Clarke, etc., same price

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in every sense. Music and Words complete, post free 1/1.

The following Songs at 1/1 exch:—
"Dora," "Jackets Green," "The Soldior's Song," "Slievenamon," "Whack Fol the Diddke," "Lament for Pearse,"
"A Battle Hymm," "Wrap the Green Flag Round Me," "Rally Round the Banner," "Easter Week," "Come Along and Join," "I Don't Mind If I Do," "The Resurrection of Ireland."

1/6 each:—Connolly's Song ("The Watchword of Labour"), Ashe's "Let Me Carry Your Cross."

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REPUBLICAN MUSIC:-

Soldier's Song, Whack Fol the Diddle, Wrap the Green Flag, Slievenamon, Jackets Green, Ireland's Marching Song, Ireland Over All, Our Latest Hero Doad (Ashe), Resurrection of Ireland, A Battle Hymn (words by Countess de Martigrice), Flag of Francisco, ICO LA kievicz), Flag of Freedom, D.O.R.A. All 1/1 each post free.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918.

NO LEADING ARTICLE APPEARS IN OUR ISSUE THIS WEEK.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Four years ago, before the introduction of the still-born Home Rule Bill, we wrote as follows in "S on Fein" on the question of Customs and Excise. To-day the facts

are worth re'e ting: A great many people labour under the impression that the control of Customs by Ireland means the taxation of English Ireland means the taxation of English goods coming into Ireland, and have gone to some trouble to argue that if Ireland levied Custom taxes against England, England could overwhelm Ireland by practically closing her markets to Irish produce. If this were the case it is obvious that Ireland would not levy Customs taxes against England. But the question of the control of Customs is not a question of whether Ireland will or will not adopt a tariff against England. It is a adopt a tariff against England. It is a question of whether Ireland is to remain for ever subject to the fiscal policy which a majority of the British Parliament may at any time pursue without concern for Ireland's interests. Eighty years ago England pursued the most rigidly protective policy in Europe. Ireland was forced to pursue the same policy without regard to whether it suited her or not. Sixty years ago England reversed her fiscal output miles from Bothune, 34 from Yores. years ago England reversed her fiscal policy, and Ireland was forced to do the same. Five years hence England may return to Protection, and if Ireland he still in her present political position or if she be governed by a Home Rule Executive which has no control over Customs Ireland must be forced into Protection. Ten years later if England returned again to Free later. later, if England returned again to Free Imparts, Ireland would be forced to follow uit. Control of Customs does not necessity. suit. Control of Customs does not necessarily mean the imposition of a tariff row or hereafter against England. It means the ability of Ireland to pursue a fiscal policy suited to her needs. It means security for Irish trade and commorce. Ireland cannot have a settled fiscal policy—she cannot have accurity for her trade and commerce—while her Customs are in any other country's hands. The question of Customs is not—let us repeat and enphasise—a question of raising tariffs phasise—a question of raising tarilis against England. It is a question of pre-

What the retention of Customs by Eng-What the retention of Customs by England means to the man in the street is that tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and wine will continue to have their prices regulated by England. The authority of the Irish Parliament in College Green will not extend to the grocer at the corner. The control of Excise by the British Government with a Home Rule legislature in Ireland means the control of spirits, teer, becomes and some smaller duties. It means that the authority of the Irish Purliament will be blocked at the publicheuse means that the authority of the Irish Put-liament will be blocked at the publicheuse counter. The distilleries and breweries of Ireland and the Irish tobacco-grower will be governed from London, not from Dub-lin. England will continue to requiate the price of our whiskey and stout and to-bacco, and to grant us licence to trade in those things. At any time, with a Home Rule Legislature sitting in College Green, a foreign Parliament can raise taxation to a foreign Parliament can raise taxation to a point which may force the Irish tobacc grower to abandon his labour, the Irish tobacco-manufacturer to retire from business, and the Irish brewer and distiller to raise the price of these products 50 per cent. With Excise under control of the Bri-tish Parliament, and a Hone Rule Legisla-ture in being in Ireland, England can at any ture in being in Ireland, England can at any time increase the cost of spirits, beer and tobacco on the Irish consumer, or even, if she be so minded, destroy or diminish one or all of these industries, the Irish Legislature helplessly looking on.

If all this does not make it sufficiently plain that the control of Irish Customs and Excise by England under a Home Rule scheme would mean that, to use Mr. Asquith's word, the Home Rule Covernment would be a more simulacum, this fact will

MI TA jound again do Phrintheach Siona Siona i WAAVPP

would be a more simulacium, this fact will make it plain—Customs and Excise yield three-fourths of the total revenue of Ireland. Customs and Excise retained to England under Home Rule means that Eugland will control fifteen shillings in every pound of Ireland's tax-yield and keep the

accounts herself. Here is what it means for all to carry in their minds:—

Q. What does the control of Irish Customs and Excise by England mean in the event of Home Rule.

A. It means that England can change, after or vary Irish fiscal policy at any time; that England shall regulate the price of tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, industrial spirits, and wine; that England shall collect fifteen shillings in contract. lect fifteen shillings in every pound ster-ling of Irish revenue, and shall herself keep the books and fake them.

THE WAR.

, The German offensive has now lasted just four weeks, in the course of which it has accomplished many important successes. These are:—(1) The capture of over 100,000 prisoners, over 1,500 guns and vast quantities of war materials of all kinds. (2) The capture of much territory and many important towns and ways of communication. (3) An improvement in the morale of the armies and people as compared to the Allies. (4) A strategical situation capable of still further development in their favour. Moreover, there is no evidence of their having paid what would be considered as more than a reasonable price for these advantages.

able price for these advantages.
There are also grounds for thinking that the Allied General Reserve has been heavily drawn upon. In the fighting on the Somme French and American troops intervened on the third day. In the Lys battles no French troops were in Lys battles no French troops were in line for eight or ten days, perhaps because they had to be taken from here or there in sectors of minor importance. It seems likely that English troops unaided are not equal to a war of manoeuvre in masses against the Germans. Thus any undue calls upon the French Reserves—and such seem to have been made—appreciably

favour the Germans.
It seems strange that if a great Allied Reserve is actually in being no counteroffensive has been made—as distinct from
counter-attacks to recover lost ground. The
situation is not one in which the Allies
can afford to hold back such a counteroffensive if it is in their power to make it
with a prospect of success

only 24 miles from Bothune, 31 from Ypres, 4 from Arras, 41 from Hazebrouck, 8 from Amiens. To discount the loss of any or all of these they are presumably working hard to increase their communications further in rear, so that the foss of such places would not be a crippling blow—though unquestionably very serious. Moreover the English masses are now on a narrow strip of territory affording little scope for re-

But, on the other hand, the English front is the donsest ever known in mon front is the densest ever known in men and guns—men are crowded almost breast against knapsack on the narrow strip back to the Channel. The front must average in depth close on 15 to 20 men per yard of front, so that as regards men and guns there will be at any point plenty of local reserves. Thus the physical stolidity of such masses by itself is a formidable defensive resource even though the English Command is incapable though the English Command is incapable

sorving Ireland from having her fiscal of turning to full effect, policy upset every time a new fiscal doctors as good for England.

The a decision of pieces in though the English Command of turning to for full effect.

Nor can both of for all his wholly make good the defect good for England. Nor can Foch for all his great capacity wholly make good the defects of the Eng-lish Command. Still he may, by inserting French divisions here and there-moving English troops to quiet sectors to release them-stiffen the resistance of the

It is to be remembered that the con-tinuance of the U-boat warfare in any-thing like its present effectiveness will exert a steadily increasing pressure on the

Allied resources.

In general the pursuance of the German initial gams must take the form of levering loose the extraordinarily massive English front and learning the contract of the contrac hish front and loosening its cohesion. Thus the two successful advances have in the course of things produced a possibility of a further important gain—quite apart from the evacuation of the English posi-tions east of Ypres won last year at very heavy cost. Arras and Bethune are now heavy cost. Arras and Bethune are now in a blunt salient some ten miles deep by thirty across the base, which might be attacked from the Merville-La Bassee direction or from that of Albert-Bapaume as soon as the Germans had brought forward the artillery, etc., necessary to prepare a powerful attack. A successful attack on this salient would be a serious blow to the English, depriving them of important communications, of the Bethune coalfields, and of more inevitable losses in men and material, while it would also

coalfields, and of more inevitable losses in men and material, while it would also impair their more 2.

Other possibilities are a continuance of the Lys offensive towards Poperinge and Ypres, which possibly would need some extra time, or a new move on Amiens. That place has by now probably and a great part of its material stores proved back to Abbeville, which is now doubtless the great link between the English and French, and the Germans already impair French, and the Germans already impair much of its value as a railway centre. Even still, though, its loss would be a serious blow.

The Germans have, for the further pro-

The Germans have, for the further prosecution of their oftensive against the English, secured a strong detensive flank against the French. In this respect their position has been considerably improved by the recent operations, in the course of which the French were forced from the region south of Chauny-Coucy over the Ailette. This also helped further to protect Laon, a possible objective for a counter offensive. Only on the Montdidier-Noyon sector is the front comparatively weak, and even here the railways admit of the forwarding of material in adequate quantities, while some weeks have fallen to them during which to consolidate the to them during which to consolidate the

What further forces the Germans can dispose of for the offensive is not possible to ascertain. They might conceivably bring large numbers of Austrians—especially Austrian artillery—from Italy, supposing no further offensive there were intended; and they certainly have large numbers of troops in the depots to make good wastage. Upon the whole, there is no likelihood of troops failing for a congood wastage. Upon the whole, there is no likelihood of troops failing for a cou-

For defensive operations the Germans For defensive operations the Germans are well placed even if their attack stopped now. Numerically they are far stronger than ever, while the Allies can never hope to exceed the strength of 191. Economically also Germany is much better off than formerly. Finally, the English line is now unfavourable for resuming the fearing from

There is a limit to the distance the English armies can retire and remain "in being." Thus the loss of Hazebrouck would compromise them in the north, while that of St. Omer would finish them. Similarly, in the centre, to abandon Bethune or Arras would be a scrious blow; to lose St. Pol or Doullens would mean disintegration. As regards the maintenance of contact with the French. Amiens is most desirable, but so long as Abbeville is retained contact of a sort is possible. From St. Omer and Doullens the nearest German lines are little more than fifteen miles away; from St. Pol about twenty-five. Thus advances similar to the two former ones would probably mean the complete overthrow of the English armies. There is a limit to the distance the Eng-

a charter of independence for a country like Ireland, with its previous political for-tunes so closely bound up with those of a stronger neighbour. Such a document, they imagine, would have to bristle with complications, guard the designs of its natories with a thousand legal formulities, and perhaps be as deviously insidious as a British "Government of Ireland Act." The Powers could not be expected to take the

No such idea is justified. The procedure would be simplicity itself—provided only that the Powers ruling the roost have made up their minds, and that Ireland has not only made up its mind, but shown it to be made up. That is proved by the latest procedent (of independence conferred by intervention of the Powers) in the case of an averruled, out-voted nation caught in a bogus political "Union." This was a case occurring no later than 1907, the case of Norway's independence of Sweden, initi-ated by Norway's own unmistakably expressed wish as a nation, but actually offected without bloodshed by four Powers only indirectly concorned in the dispute. These liberating Powers were Germany,

France, England (nominally Great Britain and Ireland), and Russia.

It was edifying then to Irishmen to see England engaged in that noble work, it is sweet to us now to reflect that England did not in consequential with those particular so in co-operation with those particular

Powers.

Norway's resulting charter of independence is perhaps the brightest document of similar importance in Europe's diplomatic record. It takes up less than a page in the series of "State Papers" printed and issued by the Foreign Office, which anyone in Dublin may consult for himself in the National Library. Ask for Vol. 100, and open it at page 536. There you will see the text (in French) of this charter of liberty, known officially as "The Treaty of Christianis, 2nd November, 1907, guaranteeing the Independence and Integrity of Norway." It put a stop to imminent hloodshed and rewarded the long and painful struggle of Norway's intransigeant Sinn Feinidhe, a struggle carried on with resolution through trying years, during which the peoples of Europe were scarcely allowed to become aware that such potent fires slumbered beneath old Norway's ageworn, volcanic surface.

fires slumbered beneath old Norway's ageworn, volcanic surface.

The text of the Treaty of Christiania, which consists of no more than three articles and a brief introduction; may be translated integrally as follows:—

"The signatory Governments (Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Norway and Russia), being animated with the desire to secure to Norway, within its actual boundaries and with its neutral zone, its independence, and its territorial integrity.

independence, and its territorial integrity, as well as the benefits of peace:

"Article I.—The Norwegian Government engages not to code to any Power, neither under the same of occupation, nor under the name of any arrangement whatsoever, any portion of Norwegian territory."

soever, any portion of Norwegian territory.

"Article 11.—The German, French, British, and Russian Governments recognise and engage to respect the integrity of Norway. If the integrity of Norway. If the integrity of Norway is threatened or violated by any Power whatsoever, the German, French, British, and Russian Governments engage, after a preliminary communication made to that effect by the Norwegian Government, to lend, by such means as should be judged appropriate, their support to that Government with a view to supporting the integrity of Norway.

with a view to supporting the integrity of Norway.

"Article III.—The treaty is for ten years, liable to two years' notice, failing which it continues automatically for further periods of ten years."

Here follow the signatures of Norway and the above Powers, with a note stating the ratifications of the States represented by the delegates who signed were deposited at Christiania on 6th February, 1908—three months after the signature.

It was a matter of easy dispatch. Sub-

It was a matter of easy dispatch. Substitute. "American Government" for "British Government" in the above document and "Irish" for "Norwegian," and we have what we want. We shall see to the rest Sinn Fein.

Glenmajure, [Norway has a population of 2,439,000 and a revenue of £8,900,000; Ireland a population of 4,390,000 (last year) a revenue of £23,766,500.]

While the cry of "win the war" is made an excuse to impose all kinds of deadly restrictions on the liquor trade, it will be news to those connected with, or interested in, Irish distilleries that the "win-thewar" Government has made an enormous purchase of American whiskey, amounting to one million one hundred thousand gallons, while it has locked up and put out of reach stocks of home spirits amounting to one hundred million gallons. The contract, which covers twenty-five thousand barrels of Kentucky rye, two years maturity, was awarded at Montreal by the British Consular Agent. The price is stated to be ten pounds (50 dollars) per brl. (44 gals.). It is surprising that shipping can be found for sending whiskey across the Atlantic.

The supplies of bacon are improving as a result of the action taken some months ago successfully to stop the export of pigs. The killings in Ireland for the week ending April 18 were 18,185. This is an improvement over last month, but it is still much below the regular trade. In April, 1917, the corresponding week of last year, the number was 21,154. There is room for further improvement. The trade appears to be recovering. Another healthy sign is that the exports were down to 1,264, against 5,697 for the same week last year. Mr. Diarmuid Lynch is still in prison for bringing about these results and saving the curing industry from destruction.

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Cumann na mBan, Bandon	40
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A. O'Hare, Liverpool (2nd sub	.) 10
Miss Hanratty, 40 Parne.	11
Square	5
A Few of the Boys at No. 40	15
Peadar Puirseul	10
Patrick McShane, Ballyholly	. 5
Michael McLaughlin, Bullyholl	y 10

moran the Limpire of which he is so proud

connrad na saevilse.

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The Coiste Gnotha of the Gaelic League has decided to rise Coiste Chorna of the Chenc League has decled to erect in Dublin a Momorial Hall, to be called Arus Thomais Aghas, where the Irish ideals that were his will be promoted; the Irish Language and Irish Music will resound; and where visitors in sympathy with his principles will be assured of an Irish Paragram.

An opportunity to give practical effect to their sympathy is here presented to the tens of thousands who followed to the tens of Tourse Arms, as well as to the spirit beside his grave.

epest thanks. Remittances Farnell Square, Dublin:—

Glasnevin the remains of Toms scattered hundreds of thousand	18 A	gha:	8,	41.5	who lollowed to well as to the since stood in spirit beside his gr
We await with confidence the The following subscriptions a	eir re	espo	ons:	e lec	to our Appeal. dued with deepest thanks. Remit
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