

NATIONALITY

Vol. 2. No. 16. (New Series.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

A magnificent meeting in support of the candidature of Mr. Arthur Griffith was held at Ballyjamesduff on Sunday last, addresses being delivered by the Rev. M. O'Flanagan, C.C., Crossna, one of the Vice-Presidents of Sinn Fein, and several other speakers. Meetings were also held at Shercock and Killavin, and addresses delivered by Messrs. M. O'Mullane, H. O'Hanrahan, and others. Numerous meetings in support of Sinn Fein were held throughout the country. In Lough Bane, westmeath, Mr. W. O'Leary Curtis spoke. In Kilkenny County several meetings were held. Messrs. P. McDonald, D.C., and J. J. Dunne speaking at Cuffesgrange; Mr. J. W. Upton (Editor "Kilkenny Journal") spoke at Graigenamanagh, Ballycallan, Stoneyford, Bennetsbridge, Freshford and Callan; at Mullsloe Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., presided at a great gathering, and the speakers included Mr. W. Sears (Dublin), Father P. H. Delahunty (Callan), Mr. E. T. Keane (Editor "Kilkenny People"), Mr. J. J. Dunne, Mr. J. W. Upton, and Mr. P. Keating, M.C.C. At Oldtown, Tal-laght, Mr. Eoin MacNeill and Mr. M. Hayes spoke. At Naas the Rev. M. O'Brien, C.C., Kill, presided at a Sinn Fein meeting, at which Mr. Art O'Connor, B.E., who is "wanted" by the police since the date of the recent arrests, made a sudden and dramatic appearance, and delivered a rousing speech. Having spoken amid great enthusiasm, Mr. O'Connor, despite the efforts of the police, again vanished, and has not since been in evidence.

Several correspondents have written requesting us to throw light on various shortcomings in the "evidence" published by the British Government as to the German Plot. We are asked to explain how men who were in various convict prisons in England resumed communications with the Germans "shortly after the Rising in Easter, 1916." We are asked to tell how the negotiations were sustained and other risings planned by Sinn Féiners at Frongoch and elsewhere from Easter, 1916, to June, 1917. We are asked to say if the report of the De Valera speech at the Volunteer Convention was supplied to the British Government by a G-man, and if he used shorthand notes or merely his memory. We are asked to explain how a man from a German submarine got hold of a Ford collapsible boat of a 1917 pattern, which was supplied to the British Government only. We are asked to say whether the document "worked out in great detail" with reference to the Irish Volunteers was found on Mr. De Valera or on the anonymous body of the man from the identified collapsible boat. Finally, we are asked if the pattern of the Sinn Fein German plot of the British Government is collapsible, like the Ford collapsible boat. To all of which we make reply: We don't know.

No doubt, nerved by recent displays of British militarism in Ireland, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.E.P., has had one of his hectic hours of heroism. He has hit upon the occasion of the arrest and deportation of the leaders of Sinn Fein to revive his denunciations of the men who fought in the Insurrection of 1916. Even the anti-Irish animus of Provost Mahaffy has not moved him to greater excesses on this subject than those which Mr. Gwynn has, so unhappily revived. It is true to say that even good Irishmen are not safe from the corrupting influences of Parliamentarianism when they are any length of time exposed to it. Its effects on persons of un-staple character are well demonstrated in the sad case of Mr. Stephen Gwynn.

Mr. Gwynn's gyrations in the Press, his posturing, his egotism, his pretensions to "an intellectual leadership" are, we suppose, matters that should properly demand disciplinary action on the part of Mr. John Dillon if Mr. John Dillon's ancient passion for the forms of Party "unity" is not on the wane. The announcement by himself in the public Press that Mr. Gwynn has sought re-employment in the British army must bring great comfort to the Allied Command. It is worth noting in Ireland solely for the reason that Mr. Gwynn obviously harbours a heated idea that this return of his to an abandoned occupation involves Ireland in obligations which Mr. Gwynn himself has worn like a glove—to be put on and taken off as the emotions of the dilettante suggest. Mr. Gwynn has possibly figured himself as a Pied Piper sucking up a magic tune to lure the children of Eire. This would make a dramatic picture, and at the same time

be a proper judgment on Ireland for its sins against Mr. Stephen Gwynn. What says Galway of its Pied Piper?

A word of acknowledgment is due to the English-journalist-agents who arrived on our shores at the moment the British Government was trying hard to hatch its addled Irish egg. The mission of these men has not been announced, of course, by heralds. It is one of those little affairs which demand delicacy of feeling, extreme care in handling, broad-mindedness in the matter of expenses. But that these men are gifted with a delicately-balanced diplomacy, combined with a subtle humour, there can be no question. They cherish the hope of establishing a League of Good Will between Ireland and England—a direct descendant, no doubt, of the Union of Hearts of other days. While the semi-official missionaries were concocting their League of Good Will between England and Ireland, England was expressing her Good Will for Ireland by the forcible deportation of Irishmen and Irishwomen from the small nationality into which they were, by the grace of God, born. But that, needless to say, did not deter the diplomatists from launching their brilliant scheme.

Now, as to the sense of humour of these journalist-agents. They launched their League of Good Will between England and Ireland in the form of a letter addressed to the Press—a letter which in its sentiments is in no way inferior to anything put into the mouth of Broadbent by Shaw. But, while the English sense of diplomacy lay in the phrasing—and nothing but phrasing—of the letter, the English sense of humour bubbled up in the signature which was attached to it when it blossomed out in the Press. The name over which the letter appeared was not the name of the maiden name of the wife of the Chief Justice in Ireland! If that was not a stroke of genius—a seizing on the psychological moment—a hint of English Good Will to Ireland—English diplomacy in Ireland has no meaning. Listen to this piece of camouflage over the signature of the wife of the kingly witness at the Ashe Inquest:—

Whole-heartedly and with pride we must admit alliance with England. . . . With a large and unbogged heart it is our earnest duty to learn to be tolerant to all that is brave and admirable in the English character, root out harsh prejudices against it, trusting nothing but the chivalrous impulses of our own hearts, letting no threats alarm or promises allure us.

Trusting nothing—not even the British Parliament, we take it—but the chivalrous impulses of our own hearts, and recognising that we must have an alliance with England, is, of course, the most perfect of all perfect ways to the establishment of a League of Good Will between England and Ireland. This marriage of Irish Impulse to English Nobility was surely made in Heaven.

Mr. Joseph Devlin appears to have dropped the idea of joining the British army as a private and leading Ireland on to the battle for Small Nationalities. His belligerency was extraordinarily brief. He must now be the most fiery man of peace within the range of the British Empire. "The world," said the threatened soldier at Dungannon on Sunday, "is sick of this greatest of all wars, which has now gone on for nearly four years, occasioning scenes of horror and bloodshed and sacrifice without parallel in history. It is no exaggeration to say that the casualty lists in killed and wounded have already reached an appalling total. The belligerent nations have been bled white. The little nations have been practically wiped out. All the furies of hell have been let loose upon earth and sea and air."

It is only fair to add that since the date of Mr. Devlin's offer to lead Ireland to the time of his conversion to such sweet reasonableness he has been practising part of the Sinn Fein policy by staying away from the British Parliament. One touch of Sinn Fein makes the Party man sane. We may even cherish the hope that soon Mr. Devlin will abandon Home Rule and become a convert to Independence. It is not many years since Mr. Arthur Griffith first began to preach the doctrine of the Peace Conference. He was, of course, derided by the Party and the Party organs. The Peace Conference policy was as repugnant to the Party as his proposal to abstain from attendance in the British Parliament. Now Mr. Devlin says: "If we once get our Peace Conference together one of the first

questions submitted to it might very well be the question of Ireland, to settle which British statesmanship has proved incompetent, and ought, therefore, to be settled by international agreement, on lines of international justice." The English Government has been too late in throwing Mr. Arthur Griffith into prison. His toasting has even infected the "Party" leaders! Will East Cavan please note?

If Mr. Devlin has come to see that Ireland may very well be the first question submitted to the Peace Conference for settlement, it would be worth his while to look after certain friends of his who are now busily intriguing to side-track Ireland at the Peace Conference. There is a League of Nations Society which has behind it in Ireland Mr. Malcolm Lyon, a secret English Government agent. Mr. Lyon has won his way to the hearts of certain people in Dublin, and these friends of his are now trying to gain signatures for a petition claiming to have the case of Ireland heard by an International Conference of the Neutral Powers of Europe. The Neutral Powers of Europe—Spain, Holland, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries—would, no doubt, be more acceptable to England than the Peace Conference of all the Belligerent Powers for a settlement of the Irish question. England might without much ado throw over any settlement come to by a group of Small Powers. She cannot treat agreements come to at the Peace Conference lightly. The proposal of the League of Nations Society is a red-herring drawn across the path of Ireland to the Peace Conference. Behind it is a secret agent of the English Government. Let Irishmen beware of "clever" Nationalists now endeavouring to lure them into this and similar traps. Sinn Fein has set the case of Ireland on the table to the Peace Conference, and if Ireland only keeps her head she will arrive there.

We notice the Dublin Chamber of Commerce is agitated over the presentation of an address to Lord French. There is, however, another subject to which it could very properly and usefully "address" itself, and that is the question of the mail contracts oversea. The existing Post Office contract for the carriage of mails to and from Dublin and England expires in a few months. It is well known that a powerful English company is seeking to capture the mail traffic. This company at present works through a Director of Cross-Channel Traffic and a Controller likewise. The latter is interested in several coasting lines, so that between the English company and the Directors and Controllers they would, if they got the mail contract, have a complete monopoly of our oversea communications. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company is in danger of losing the contract. The British Government is entirely in the hands of certain interests. How these interests set to work is revealed in the disclosure that since they took over the City of Dublin line they now load Welsh coal at this end, and somebody pockets 16s. 6d. per ton extra by the transaction. Imagine these great commercialists, and tonnage-savers exporting coal to us to fuel their boats from the other side! And these be the gods of management and efficiency!

The plots to capture every vessel and engine engaged in serving Irish trade and industry and to control it out of the country are multiplying thick and fast. Behind the mail plot lies another entitled "Coast Lines, Ltd." This company is merely a cloak to hide the assassin's dagger aimed at the heart of Irish commerce. It is not an operating line on its own account, but merely a shipping ring or syndicate the shares of which are held by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Moss, Tampion and Holt Lines, and a firm called McGregor, Gow and Holland. Amongst the directors is Mr. Read, who is the manager or managing owner of the British and Irish Company. His fellow directors are all personally staked in "Coast Lines, Ltd." and practically constitute that company. It will be seen, therefore, that the "British and Irish" Company is now entirely under British control, and it is very misleading to use the adjective "Irish" in its address. We suggest it should be "Read British Company." Its carrying routes serve Dublin to Falmouth, Southampton, London and the Continent. It used to be an important link our oversea trade. It is now not merely captured, but it is attempted to increase the bag by the remaining steamers of the "City of Dublin Steam Packet Company" not taken over by the manager of

the London and North-Western Railway Company or, if one likes to call him so, the "Director of Cross-Channel Transportation." These matters are of vital consequence to the commercial future of our country. Nearly all the lines trading out of Dublin have been lost to Ireland. Those which still exist with Irish names and connections are merely nominally so, and are more of a delusion and snare, because the agents pose as representatives of Irish interests which they invariably are interested to betray. It also serves as another cloak to cover their entry to the Chambers of Commerce and Harbour Boards, where they can most effectively engage in the ruin of Irish commerce and prevention of shipbuilding and other industries—a work in which they are able to use the importers as tools. Until all these shipping agents are cleared out of the Port and Harbour Boards of Ireland and barred from Chambers of Commerce, there will be little harbours and less commerce.

The Argentine Government, by a decree dated February 28, has ordered the closing of the Dublin Consulate. This is very unfortunate, because Argentina is the most progressive nation in South America, and its possibilities are bound to rank it high in future. The Argentine Government found that there was very little effort made in Dublin to respond to its attempts to promote trade with Ireland. The times, no doubt, are exceedingly difficult for such projects, and the day has not yet arrived for the advancement of our foreign trade on our own lines. The fact that there is no Irish Consulate at Buenos Ayres was, in our opinion, a bar to the project. If a foreign Government desires to extend recognition to us we have not at present the

promote trade between two nations must be mutual. Too little attention has been devoted to this important matter by our Chambers of Commerce. The attitude of the Dublin Chamber is not one to inspire national hopes. The main idea of its Council at present appears to be concentrated on a joint meeting of Irish branches to consider the position of Irish trade after the war. But it has been too long inactive. Why didn't it consider Irish trade before the war?

The Argentine Government made a great and friendly effort to establish direct trading relations with Ireland. They failed for reasons over which they had no control. A similar history attaches to the efforts of the French and Italian Governments, frequently renewed, to obtain an increase in their Irish trade. The same is also true of the American Government. They have all tried, without any result. The handicap on foreign Governments seeking relations with Ireland is so great as to amount to an impassible barrier. Now, it is our business to pull down that wall from this side.

Mr. Hugh Gildea, Ardara, County Donegal, is anxious to know if there are any woollen mills in Ireland the owners of which are in sympathy with Sinn Fein who would supply the handloom weavers of his district with warps and wefts or otherwise spin the grower's wool into yarn? "At the present time a large quantity of warp and weft is imported into this district from Yorkshire," writes Mr. Gildea, "and a huge sum of money is being paid monthly to English mill-owners for what they are sending us—viz., the purest shoddy." We believe there are many small struggling mills throughout the country to whose advantage it would be to capture this trade, and we recommend such to get into touch with Mr. Gildea, who is prepared to secure them the business of his district—a by no means small matter.

Mr. John Dillon complained on Sunday at Bailieboro' that the British Government were hampering the Parliamentary Party in the campaign against the Sinn Fein candidate in East Cavan. They had arrested Mr. De Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffith and many others so that the Party candidate would be defeated! It was also, we presume, to help to defeat the Party candidate that the Censor passed for publication four long columns and a quarter of Mr. Dillon's speech at Bailieboro'. To the same end, we presume, the magnificent speech made by Rev. Fr. O'Flanagan, Vice-President of Sinn Fein, at Ballyjamesduff to ten thousand people, was entirely suppressed by the same Censor. "Owing to circumstances over which we have no control," wrote the "Irish Independent" next morning, "we are prevented from publishing even one word of Fr. O'Flanagan's address."

"Pro-Dogs"

will find in this list much material to make up a good "PLOT."

Covenant Badges containing the full words of the Covenant against Conscriptio, neatly covered with celluloid and mounted on a good pin; cannot get torn. Badge is smaller than shilling, and is very suitable for wear. Price 3d. each; by post 4d. Four badges sent post free for 1/-.

"We will not have Conscription" Badges, covered with celluloid and mounted on strong pin. Price 3d.; by post 3d. Six Badges sent post free for 1/-.

"Griffith Abusi" Badges in tricolour: good photo of the man for Cavan, and words in heavy type "Griffith Abusi" Post free 6d. Smaller ones: post free 4d., or 4 for 1/-.

Sinn Fein Clubs can have their own special Club Badges made to order, with name of district and club printed on same as well as photo; all in tricolour. Prices on application.

"The Foggy Dew." The most inspiring and beautiful song yet written. Full music and words post free 1/1.

Playing Cards. Designed and drawn on stone by Irish artists; Celtic designs; Irish Kings and Queens. 1/8, by post 1/8.

Wilton Hartnett's Superb Special Certificate of the National Pludge Against Conscriptio. Price 3d; by post 4d.

The Irish Parliament in 1780. By Francis Wheatley, R.A. Gratian demands the Legislative Independence of Ireland. The only authentic picture of the Parliament of Ireland during its actual existence. Size, 20 1/2 inches x 25 inches; on thick plate paper, plate-marked; with Key. Price 2/-; by post 2/2.

The Volunteers in College Green, Dublin, 1778. A reminiscence of Ireland's demand for the Freedom of her Trade. By Francis Wheatley, R.A. The companion picture to Wheatley's "Irish Parliament." The original picture is in the National Gallery of Ireland. Size, uniform with "The Irish Parliament in 1780." Price 2/-; by post 2/2.

After the Bombardment. By A. McGooogan. The only picture in colours of O'Connell Street, Dublin, at the hour of its destruction in Easter Week, 1916. Size, 29 1/2 inches x 29 inches, canvassed surface. Price 1/8; post free 1/8.

Brian O'Higgins's Books. "The Songs of the Sacred Heart," a beautiful book of religious poems much praised by the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty. Price 1/8; by post 1/8.

Hearts of Gold, fine collection of stories. Post free 1/8.

Glen na Mona, or Vivid Pen Pictures of Life in an Irish Countryside. Post free 1/8.

Fun of the Forge is a tonic and messenger of mirth; humorous stories. Post free 2/3.

With the Irish in Frongoch. By Whitmore. Post free 2/8.

Poems of Roger Casement. Post free 1/1.

Whelan & Son,
"THE OLD SINN FEIN SHOP,"
17 UPR. ORMOND QUAY, Dublin.

The O'Hanrahans
384 NTH. CIRCULAR ROAD,
PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.

Poems of Roger Casement, 1/1;
Handbook of Irish Dancing, 1/2;
Labour in Irish History (Connolly), 1/2;
Re-Conquest of Ireland (Connolly), 1/2;
Story of a Success (Pearse), 1/8;
Irish Heroines (O'Hanrahan), 7s.; Faith and Fatherland (Fr. Burke), 1/3;
Reputation of Frauds (Burke), 1/8;
Mitchel's Jail Journal, 1/8; Ireland, Its Saints and Scholars (by Flood), 2/7;
Poems of John F. McEntee, 2/7;
With the Irish in Frongoch, 2/8;
Waysiders (O'Keefe), 2/8.

All post free.

Quiet, yet central, for business or pleasure

FLEMING'S HOTEL,
32 Cardiner's Place, DUBLIN.

Two minutes' walk from Cardiner Street Chapel, or Trams.

SELECT. MODERATE. CONVENIENT.

HOME FROM FRONSOCH and LEWES.
Dwyer & O'Neill, Cycle Agents
4 Arden Quay.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Bikes from £4 10s. to £8 10s.; Covers, 4/-; Tubes 2/6; Chains (all sizes), 7/6; Iron Wheels (all sizes), 7/6; Spare Enamelling and Lining and all classes of Repairs done on Premises. No Shortage.

Country Orders promptly attended to. All Goods Carriage Paid. Special Terms to Sinn Fein Clubs.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING, LAY AND CLERICAL.
H. BOLAND
(Late Todd Burns, Ltd.),
64 Middle Abbey Street;

WHY NOT CARROLL'S Silk Cut CIGARETTES?

10 for 5 1/2d., 20 for 10 1/2d., 50 for 2 1/2 1/2,
100 for 4 3/4, 1 1/2 per oz.

P. J. Carroll & Co., Limited
DUNDALK

ADVERTISING RATES.

Single Insertion	...	6s. 0d. per inch.
6 Insertions	...	5s. 9d. per inch.
13 Insertions	...	5s. 6d. per inch.
26 Insertions	...	5s. 0d. per inch.
52 Insertions	...	4s. 6d. per inch.

(Larger Spaces pro rata.)

Cheques and postal orders should be crossed, and made payable to "Nationality."

6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Subscription Rates—0/6 yearly, 3/3 half-yearly, 1/8 quarterly, post free, payable in advance.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor.

All business communications to the Manager.

NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

THE ENGLISH PLOT AGAINST SINN FEIN

To expect Irishmen to take seriously the miserable document which the English Government has issued to the world in apology for its attack upon Sinn Fein would be to outrage their intelligence. All the elected Sinn Fein candidates for Irish Parliamentary constituencies, with one exception, are now in English jails. The exception is Dr. MacCartan, who is at liberty in America. England struck her blow at Sinn Fein just as another Sinn Fein candidate, Mr. Arthur Griffith, had gone forward for an Ulster constituency, and for which constituency he will be returned in due course. It will not be possible to obscure the significance of those things to the outside world. No amount of discussion on the German Plot and on the merits or lack of merits of its "evidence" can blind the world to the facts of the situation in Ireland. Of course, the "evidence" against Sinn Fein is perfectly satisfactory to that powerful section of the English Press which announced on the eve of its publication that no evidence was necessary. The Plot was satisfactory to the English Prime Minister of the day, Mr. Lloyd George. "I have seen the evidence," he said, before the "evidence" was given to the world, "and after perusing it there can be no doubt left on any reasonable mind as to the duty of the Irish Government." That was the signal to the English mind everywhere the English mind obtained as to the correct reading of the "evidence." Not for nothing has Mr. Lloyd George boasted that he knows something of political strategy. He struck the tuning-fork on the table at Birmingham the day before the publication of the English case against Sinn Fein, and the English world and all the world swayed by the English mind has since been making brave efforts to sing in the Premier key. The chorus is not quite harmonious, but doubtless harmonious enough for the strategic purposes of Mr. Lloyd George. For Ireland there can be no doubt about

this whole business. English policy in Ireland is continuous. That is the meaning of the attack upon Sinn Fein. England has struck directly and viciously—as she has always struck—at those Irishmen who are a danger to her rule in Ireland. She flatters those Irishmen whom she knows she can exploit in Ireland to her own ends. England declares to-day to the outside world that she is saving us from ourselves. England has always been virtuous in Ireland. She has never throttled us except for our soul's salvation. This pose is traditional to her. Cromwell came with the Bible and the sword. French is among us with a German Plot. While the operation is following historical lines England postures before the outward world in the garb of a white angel—tender, loving, full of charity, much wronged by certain of the Irish people. In Cromwell's days we were Popish, superstitious belots, which it sweened the earth to make away with. In the days of Lloyd George we are "not merely sullen," but treasonable, and fit only to occupy jails in England. These charges are true. In Cromwell's days and since we have been largely Papists in Ireland. To-day we are treasonable in that we are—to quote the same Lloyd George—"no more reconciled to British rule than we were in the days of Cromwell." Irishmen have been conspiring, and shall continue to conspire, against that rule. That is our reply to England.

England dreads the ordeal, and still more the outcome, of Ireland's appeal to the Peace Conference—the Conference, and the only Conference, that will have authority in the re-shaping of Europe after the world war has come to an end. Sinn Fein has lifted Ireland out of the wretched condition to which her politicians, weakened and corrupted by Parliamentarianism, had lowered her. Ireland is no longer a domestic problem. Her quarrel with England is a quarrel of first-class international importance. Sinn Fein has made it such. And England, feeling that Sinn Fein was loosening her grip upon this Nation, resolved to strike at Sinn Fein. In striking at Ireland through Sinn Fein the British Government played for creating a division among Irishmen; it was expected that an angry outburst of feeling by one class against another would follow the revelation of the German Plot; the British Government hoped for confusion in Ireland, for it is only by confusion and division in Ireland that the hope lies of destroying Ireland's cause abroad. The English howl for the blood of Sinn Fein was raised in the hope that it would be taken up by Irishmen. There has been no howl for the blood of Sinn Feiners in Ireland. Sinn Fein is too strong for England in Ireland, and too strong for those in Ireland who would, through party animosity, like to join in the ruin of the movement which has brought a new soul into Ireland. Second only in importance to the bid of the British Government for internal strife in Ireland, the English Government has played, and is playing, for an incitement against the Irish in America. The Irish in America, like the Irish in Ireland, whom England would like to destroy are the Irish who stand for Sovereign Independence, and work for the Sovereign Independence of Ireland. The document issued by the British Government against Sinn Fein is plainly meant to be in part an elaborate felon-setting of Mr. John Devoy in America. We believe it will fail in America, as it has failed in Ireland. England has deported our leaders, thrown them into her prisons, and sought to destroy their good name in the eyes of the world. She has done so because they have dedicated to the cause of Irish Liberty gifts precious beyond measure, and because England feared them. The cause for which they stood will go on. Sinn Fein and its leaders will triumph over English intrigue, English vindictiveness, and English rule, in proportion to the strength which the people of Ireland bring to them by their loyalty and their devotion. Let that devotion and that loyalty be Ireland's answer to England's attack upon our leaders and their comrades now in English prisons.

"TO THE BITTER END"

The Irish Parliamentary Party has been braced to a fight in East Cavan by circumstances which must surely make it the most contemptible political party which has ever afflicted a country. Ever since Mr. Arthur Griffith, at the request of the Sinn Feiners of Cavan, and going forward with the full support of the Sinn Fein Organisation, agreed to contest the seat, every intrigue, every trick, every under-hand dodge known to men wonderfully well versed in the baser forms of political usage, has been put in operation to make his position untenable. They have all failed. Mr. Griffith stood up to his opponents with characteristic tranquility and characteristic strength. The Irish Parliamentarianism's hatred of him is second only to the hatred of him of English Parliamentarianism. Irish Parliamentarians hate him because he has made their policy, their futility, and their corruption impossible in Irish public life. The English politicians hate him because he is making the traditional policy of England impossible in Ireland. Attempt after attempt was made to brow-beat him out of Cavan. Mr. Griffith is not of the temperament to submit to brow-beating. The nerves of the Parliamentarians were beginning to fail them until the English Government, through its military machine, struck at Mr. Griffith

and his friends. Without even the mockery of a trial, and in pursuance of a charge which the English Government refuses to support by evidence, Mr. Griffith and his friends were forcibly deported from their native land and locked up in English prisons.

A week elapsed. Then, last Sunday, Mr. John Dillon went to a conference of his followers in Cavan, and there it was announced that he had decided to oppose Mr. Griffith "to the bitter end." What effect this will have on Irishmen the world over we can only guess. Many Irishmen who frankly recognised Mr. Dillon's bitterness and Mr. Dillon's narrowness did not think they would see him come to this. Were it in the power of Mr. Dillon and his Party, they would in East Cavan now justify everything the English Government has done, and everything it proposes to do, in Ireland. Mr. Dillon and his Party will now strain every nerve to bring great joy to the Cromwellian heart of Mr. Lloyd George. Nothing could be more welcome to the British Government than to hear that an Irish constituency had thrown over a Sinn Fein leader. They would be encouraged to new excesses in Ireland, and the man who fancies that England has finished with excesses in Ireland is a fool. Mr. Lloyd George in his speech in Birmingham cooed like a dove to the Irish Parliamentary Party, while smiting Sinn Fein. Mr. Dillon has responded to the Birmingham signal by his speech in Cavan. His Party will now try to defeat in an Irish constituency the man whom the English Government has under lock and key.

Sinn Fein makes no complaint as to all this. Mr. Dillon's challenge to a contest "to the bitter end" will be accepted. We have no illusions as to Mr. Dillon's bitterness or as to his narrowness. He began his political career under circumstances which are pretty akin to the thing he has come down to in his old age. We refer to the election of John Mitchel for Tipperary, and his subsequent expulsion from the British House of Commons. A controversy arose in the constituency as to whether Mitchel should stand again for the seat. Isaac Butt, in a letter to the Press in February, 1875, recommended that Mitchel should again go forward. It was not possible to communicate with Mitchel, as he was then sailing from America to Ireland. A conference was held in Tipperary as to what was to be done. To that conference came Mr. John Dillon, then on the seat of an Irish seat, and his friend Mr. T. P. O'Connor. At the conference O'Connor made a lengthy speech in which he urged that John Mitchel should be thrown over in favour of Mr. John Dillon. During the discussion which followed Mr. John Dillon sat silent—gave silent consent to the proposition that John Mitchel should be thrown over by an Irish constituency because England hated him. Mr. John Daly was present and vehemently opposed the surrender. He carried the Convention with him. Dillon's candidature was not adopted, and Tipperary, as far as the Convention was concerned, saved itself from shame. It is worth while noting, in view of Mr. Dillon's present affectation of sympathy with Mr. Arthur Griffith in his arrest, that after he had failed to oust Mitchel at the Tipperary Convention he subsequently went to meet Mitchel at Queens-town, and Mitchel, in the innocence of his heart, entrusted him with the reading of his lecture in Cork. But even that characteristic piece of camouflage was attended to by the watchful John Daly.

On at least one other noteworthy occasion Mr. John Dillon played a sinister part in Irish politics. When the country was torn by the emotions of the Parnell split it looked to Dillon to give it direction—and he gave it. He might have saved the tragedy which followed when he came back from America with the other Irish delegates. At first Mr. Dillon declared that a change in the leadership of Parnell "would be a disaster." That was on November 19th, 1890. On November 26th of the same year, in response to the ultimatum issued by an English politician, Mr. Dillon gave Parnell to the English wolves. He pursued his leader "to the bitter end." He would like to do the same thing in the case of Mr. Arthur Griffith to-day. But fortunately it is not in his power to offer any more Irish sacrifices to the English Moloch. East Cavan will give the English Government and Mr. John Dillon an answer worthy of the honour and the dignity of this nation.

ENGLAND'S "SINCERE FRIENDS"

A Nationalist member of Parliament has been quoted in the English Press as saying that the Party is on the point of returning to Westminster. The announcement has been received with eager satisfaction by Ireland's enemies in London. The absence of the "constitutional representatives" has, in fact, placed England in an awkward position. It has exposed to the world in a way that nothing else could the contrast between England's professed war aims and her treatment of a small nationality that happens to be in her power. "The one taunt that stings" has been made more obvious than ever. Pressure, therefore, has been used to induce the members to return. But it has been exclusively English pressure. No one has heard of any Irishmen begging Mr. Dillon and his colleagues to go back. The Irish nation would greatly prefer to see them

remain where they are. Before, therefore, they put their heads again into the Westminster noose, they should reflect carefully how that action on their part will be interpreted in Ireland.

Consider the position. The Irish members came to Ireland to resist the military enslavement of their country. The Government's policy on that point remains unchanged. The Northcliffe Press knows what it is writing about, and it declares that it has the "best reasons" for saying that Lord French's proclamation did not mean the dropping of conscription. What the proclamation does is to invite Irishmen to enlist in the English army immediately after seeing their chosen leaders thrown into prison. Considering that the Derby Scheme of voluntary enlistment failed to avert conscription in England, it seems unlikely in existing circumstances that voluntary enlistment will be successful in Ireland, and if it is not Lord Northcliffe has the "best reason" to assure his readers that Irishmen will be driven into the English army at the point of the sword—to use the expression of the "Manchester Guardian." It is clear that the object for which the Irish members withdrew to Ireland has not yet been achieved. Something else, however, has happened. The Sinn Fein leaders have been arrested wholesale and deported. It is immediately after that striking event that the Nationalist leaders are said to contemplate a prompt return to the London House of Commons.

Now, how will that look? Mr. Dillon believes in fraternising with the English; Sinn Fein believes in fighting them. Mr. Dillon believes in recognising the right of the London Parliament to legislate for Ireland—except on conscription; Sinn Fein denies that right altogether. The point is that the Sinn Fein leaders and Mr. Dillon are deeply divided, and that the Sinn Fein leaders have been thrown into jail. What will the country think if the Party take that opportunity—"a Heaven-sent opportunity," the "Times" calls it—to respond to the English invitation and go back? We do not affirm that Mr. Dillon indicated a convenient course of conduct to the British Government. We do not affirm that the appointment of one of the Party to Lord French's Intelligence Staff was connected with the gathering of information on the strength of which the Government acted. It was an Englishman who, on hearing of the arrests, pleasantly observed, "Set a thief to catch a thief." But it is safe to say that ugly interpretations are likely to be placed upon the action of the Party if, as soon as their Irish opponents are jailed, they forthwith return to collude and fraternise with England, who has jailed them.

What possible good can they pretend to do in England now? They may make vehement speeches. But their speeches carry no weight in Parliament, and are carefully kept out of the Press. Even a former Minister of the Crown like Mr. Herbert Samuel is not reported in the leading London papers when he ventures to say that the principle of nationality applies in Ireland just as it applies in Bohemia. And if that is so of an English ex-Minister, it is much more so of the Irish whom the English hate and despise and endeavour to defeat and hamper by every means, worthy and unworthy, at their command. Apart from speeches, the Party do nothing. Their negotiating and conferring and breakfasting and lunching with English politicians not only result in no benefit for their country, but serves to rivet her chains more firmly upon her. It was different in the time of Parnell. There was no fraternising then. The Irish Party fought for Ireland alone, without any pretence of "sincere friend-ship" or mawkish nonsense of that kind towards England, and it was in those stern days, and not during the recent lapdog years, that concessions and reforms were wrung successfully from the English Government.

After all, it is unnatural and cowardly in a weak, ill-used man to blast out protestations of "sincere friendship" for the strong bully who is mistreating him. An Englishman's smile as he listens to assurances of that kind is not pleasant to see. Partly it expresses the gratification of conceit; partly it conveys a condescending tolerance for an inferior being. An Englishman regards these oppressed yet fraternising Irishmen much as he regards the "friendlies" among savage tribes—useful and tolerable so long as they come to heel and exhibit no signs of independence. But in his heart he despises them. Mr. Dillon has "plighted his word" that he is England's friend, and his English allies refer to him as "the gombeen man" behind his back. England's attitude towards Ireland remains what Gladstone described it years ago—one of "hostility flavoured with contempt." It was Lord Salisbury who wrote in one of his letters that "the natural feeling of an Englishman is to get rid of an Irishman." Let us reciprocate, and have as little to do with English "friends" as possible. Mr. Dillon and his colleagues have a great opportunity. Let them think neither of themselves nor of the convenience, the representations, the cajoleries, the threats of the English. Let them reflect only how Ireland's battle against England can be fought most strongly and along what lines their countrymen desire to see them pursue a national policy. Their return would be interpreted as a surrender; their presence at Westminster, in the events that have happened, would be a betrayal of Ireland's nationhood. Let them remain in their own country fighting side by side with their

own kith, and when the treacherous English Ministry is confronted with empty Irish benches at Westminster it will find them, in their silent eloquence, much more disconcerting than if they were full.

H. I.

PLEBECING THE FARMER

The new farmers' income tax has received little attention on account of the more exciting incidents of the past few weeks. But the plan to draw the "blood" of the farmers' purses is a near second to conscription. Taxation specially directed against the predominant interest of our country has destroyed our population and weakened our power to a far greater extent than the sword, the bayonet, or the musket. Every year sees a new development in this scientific method of nation-killing which is the peculiar patent of British politicians. The development proceeds with the stealthiness of a panther seeking to reach and devour its victim. No doubt few have as yet felt the effects of income tax on land, but the screw is gradually being put on. First one-third of the valuation was taken as a line to give the income derived from land. Next one-half; then the whole; now double the valuation is taken to represent the assessment on which the tax-gatherers proceed to fleece the farmers. A decision given in 1915 permitted the annuity paid by a purchased tenant to be taken as the measure of earnings, and now twice the annuity is so deemed to be the Irish tenant proprietor's income. There is nothing to prevent the British Chancellor of the Exchequer from going from year to year raising the tax line to ten times the annuity unless the farmers now make a determined stand to prevent him. The method of assessing income tax is so complicated that it takes a special expert to understand it. The farmers in the Sinn Fein Clubs should come together, get a Special Committee to deal with this question, and place their case in the hands of men who are masters of the law of income tax, one of the most tangled webs woven to catch money for the maw of the British Treasury. The question of the justice of the tax should also be carefully examined and, if found to be unjust, suitable steps should be taken to deal with the situation. To increase the annuities payable to the Treasury looks on the face of it to be in effect a restoration of rent, no doubt a stale rent, but still a payment for the right to use the land. This appears to us to be unjust because the tenant is already paying for his land. It is, at all events, not an income tax at all, and has no right to be levied as such.

FOR YOU PERSONALLY. You Pay Too Much INCOME TAX Consult us, we know.

TAXES RECOVERY Ltd., 5 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN. Phone 4745.

Drive to Mansion House. AND CROOD—SINN FEIN.

Whist Drive and Dance On SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, 1918. TWENTY POUNDS IN PRIZES.

1st Prize Ten Guineas. Arcadian Band. Tickets—Dance, 2/6; Whist, 2/6. Can be had from T. R. Atkins, 70 South Circular Road; Mrs. O'Keefe, 21 Lower Camden St.; Gleeson and Co., 11 Upper O'Connell St.; Miss O'Hanrahan, Phibsboro'; J. J. Walsh, Blessington St.; Maire Ni Rughallaigh, Dorset St.; Joseph Clarke, 6 Harcourt St.

OIREACHTAS In Killarney August 4th to 10th

COMPETITIONS

in Irish Conversation, History, Story Telling, Teaching Method, Singing (Solos and Chords), Pipes, Violin, Flute, Pipers' Bands, Dancing.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

LAST DAY FOR ENTERING, JUNE 21st.

Write for Syllabus to 25 Parnell Square, Dublin, or to the local Secretary, Pádraig O'Dubhain, Heffernan's Hotel, Killarney.

Competitions in LITERARY SECTION are also due by above date.

CAEDHEALTACHT IN DUBLIN.

The pupils of Ardscoil meet in Stephen's Green on Tuesdays from 7.30 to 9 (Ainsear Ghallda) for Irish Conversation. All Irish speakers or learners heartily welcome. An Ghaedhiliú abú agus sgríob De ar an mBéarla.

Historic Declaration of Ireland's Representatives



THE MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE.

The most striking event in Irish current affairs is the Mansion House Convention. Its historical importance is of the first order.

The most striking record of that event has just been issued—a graphic picture of

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION,

the Representatives of the Nation being depicted with life-like fidelity.

The Picture is many times larger and clearer than the above rough illustration, and the full text of the Mansion House Declaration is included in the descriptive matter with the key indicating the different members of the Convention. Printed on fine art paper, size 23 inches by 18 inches. Price, 1/6 per copy.

WHOLESALE FROM MESSRS. EASON & SON, Dublin and Belfast, Or from the Publishers,

THE ART DEPOT, 6 MARY ST., DUBLIN.

Single Copies from the Art Depot, 6 Mary St., Dublin, 1/7 each, post free.

COMAS AGAS Memorial Fund

Your Subscription, Please

Send it at once to the Secretary, SEAGHAN T. O'CEALLAIGH, 25 Parnell Square, Ath Cliath.

FORM COLLECTING COMMITTEES.

APPLY FOR COLLECTING CARDS.

PIANOS

For the Home. Harmoniums and Organs for Church and School, new and secondhand. Tunings and all Repairs.

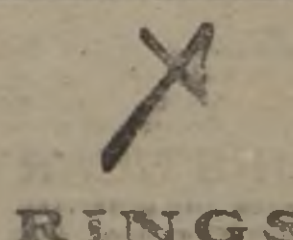
VIOLINS

We Specialise in these, and have the largest selection of genuine old and new Violins 'Celios, etc., in Ireland. Strings, Music and all Accessories.

WARPIPES

All Irish Manufacture. Also Reeds, Bags, Tutors, Etc. Drums, Flutes, and all Band Fittings. Write for Lists.

MUSIC.—All the latest publications stocked. Banners and Flags supplied to order. Sole Agents for Hardebeck's "Seodha Ceoil" (Books 1, 2, and 3), and Gaelic Hymns. D. McCULLOUGH, 8 Howard St., BELFAST



RINGS

- Engagement ... £1 to £75
Wedding ... 10/- to £4
Keeper ... 10/- to £4
Signet ... 15/- to £1

A Large Variety to choose from. QUALITY and VALUE. Card of finger sizes sent on request.

Wm. Egan & Sons, Ltd. Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths, 32 Patrick Street, Cork. Silver Factory: 6 MAYLOR ST.

Come to Ballygeary!

For the Living Irish Speech.

Coláiríe na mUimhian OPENS JULY 8th

Write for Prospectus to: LIAM DE ROISTE, 27 Grand Parade, Cork.

DON'T IMPORT FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

GIBSOL

The Great Antiseptic Ointment for Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Etc.

IS MADE IN IRELAND. Every house should keep a box handy for emergencies.

Of all Chemists, or post free from the Manufacturers, J. GIBSON & CO., Clare Lane, DUBLIN

STOP CONSCRIPTION

By Learning and Speaking your own Language at the

Connacht Irish Colleges TOURMAKEADY and SPIDAL.

Native Irish Teachers. Best and most up-to-date methods. Pleasant Holiday by Sea and Lake. Session I.—1st July to 27th July. Session II.—29th July to 7th September. Conditional return of fees to Teachers actually engaged in Schools.

An tAthair Brian O'Críocháin, Ard Rúnaithe Ouirach, Grange, Sligo.

Stationery, Religious Goods, Books.

John Kivlehan 2 O'CONNELL ST., LIMERICK.

An Cumann Uiridair Saothalachta Nairiunta

IRISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 2 ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN. UNPRECEDENTED RECORD OF PROGRESS.

City of Dublin Assurance Society D'OLIER CHAMBERS, DUBLIN

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Premium Income Exceeds, Assets Exceed, Premium Income Increased by.

During the past year this IRISH SOCIETY has more than trebled its Premium Income, the Agency Staff and business having increased to such dimensions that the Society's Chief Offices at D'Olier Chambers had to be extended and a Branch Office opened at 111 Old George's Street, Cork.

Additional Agents and Superintendents Wanted. Applications from Men desirous of making a change will be treated in strict confidence.

The "One Bright Spot" on which the longing eyes of the Gaels are centred.

Co. Wicklow Feis

To be held in CASTLE PARK, ARKLOW, On JUNE 2nd.

Grand Gaelic Concert in Foresters' Hall at 8 p.m. The Cream of Irish-Ireland Talent is engaged.

Irish-Irelanders, come in your thousands and help on the glorious cause of Tir agus Teanga.

A Visit to JOHNSTON'S

DENTAL SURGERY 34 Westmoreland St., will repay you. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

GAELS

You can Support Irish Industries by purchasing your Boots, Socks, Shirts, Ties, Caps, etc., etc., from

The Republican Outfitters

94 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

Advertisement for LEANDER MARGARINE featuring the brand name in large letters and text about quality and availability.

GENT'S IRISH-TRIMMED STRAW HATS, 2/8 to 6/6. GLEESON & CO. TAILORS & DRAPERS. IRISH GOODS ONLY. 11 Up. O'CONNELL St., DUBLIN.

IRISH-MADE GOODS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Caps, Hats, Collars, Ties, Irish Poplins, Shirts, Underwear. Braces, Hose (Ladies' and Gents'), H. Hose, Gloves, Umbrellas, P. Handkerchiefs, Tobaccos and Cigarettes, Pipes (K. and P. only), Lucania Cycles, Footballs, Hurleys, &c.; Stationery, Household and Toilet Soaps; Patriotic Music.

DEMPSEY & Co., 69 SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, LONDON, S.W.

LUKE BURKE FOR

IRISH-MADE UNDERWEAR. IRISH-MADE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. IRISH-MADE SOCKS. IRISH POPLIN TIES.

Luke Burke 105 Patrick Street, CORK.

Boys' and Youths' Suits.

BOYS—Ready-to-Wear Tweed Suits, from 6/6. YOUTHS—Ready-to-Wear Tweed Suits, from 11/6.

DENIS NEARY DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, 42 North King Street, DUBLIN

Language and Nationality. By Rev. P. O'Hickey. Cloth 2/6. With preface by Dr. Douglas Hyde. Industrial Germany. By H. Dawson. 1/-.

P. J. O'CALLAGHAN, Wholesale Bookseller, 132-4 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.

Limerick Turkish Baths Now Open.

PHELAN BROS. For ALL IRISH-MANUFACTURED GOODS. Irish-made Tweeds and Serges, Costumes, Suitings, Serges, Boots, Shoes, Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Furniture, Harness, and Cart Tackling. DRAPERS & AUCTIONEERS. 7 and 8 George's St. WATERFORD.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Every Three Words, 4d. Minimum Charge, 1/4.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

IRISHMEN and Irishwomen wanted as Agents—Dublin and District—for Ireland's Premier Assurance Society; good terms and prospects to live workers; applications invited from members of Sinn Fein Clubs, Cumann na mBan, etc.; special terms to agents of non-Irish Societies wishing to transfer their connections.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wishes position; Millinery, Sales; smart window-dresser; recommended. Apply D 51, "Nationality."

NOTICES.

CRAOBH Ui Ghrainne—Seilg go Claís an Domhnach seo Chúigainn 2ad. de Mbeitheamh. Traen ag gluaiseacht ó Chorcaig 1.30-p.m. Dinneáir ollamh ar a 3. Tíeadaí—Buachaillí, 3/6; Cailíní, 2/6. NOVENA—The Members of Cumann na mBan, Herbertstown, have joined in a Novena, and have had a Novena of Masses offered up by the Fathers of Mount Mellary, for the preservation of Ireland in the present crisis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL the Latest Sinn Fein Novelties; Anti-Conscription Songs, Badges, Pledges, etc. from 1d. to 6d.; see our larger advertisement on this page for best terms. List Free. A. J. Byrne, 1 Camden Row, Dublin. AUCTIONS Conducted in Town or Country; drop a card; no further trouble. Christie Nolan and Sons, Auctioneers and Valuers, 19, 150 and 151 Capel St., Dublin. COATES' Embrocation; Irish made. Refuse any brand not bearing Irish Trade Mark. BLW CORSETS made to measure at Mrs. Kernen's Warerooms, 61 Lower Gardiner Street. ALW FURNITURE—Large or Small Lots wanted; highest cash price given. If you contemplate having an Auction, Town or Country, drop a card to Christie Nolan and Sons, 19, 150 and 151 Capel Street, Dublin. BMW TEETH extracted painlessly, 6d. each; complete sets from 15s.; cash or easy terms. Mullan's Surgery (real Irish), 12 Duke Street, Dublin. THE Leves Tailor, Patrick Fogarty, will give satisfaction in Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring. 104 Talbot Street. ALW TYPEWRITING—Authors' MSS., 9d. 1,000 words; Circulars, Testimonials. Plays typed accurately.—DOWSLEY'S TYPING DEPOT, Limerick. BMW WARPIPES—3-drome, ivory and horn-mounted blackwood, fine tone. £2 15s.; exchange for Gaelic costume. Apply D 49, "Nationality."

THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Little Flower for great favour received; publication promised. Donegal. GRATEFUL Thanks to Sacred Heart, Mother of Perpetual Succour and Little Flower for favours received. A Nurse.

MARRIAGE.

MCCARTHY and BUCKLEY—April 30th, 1918, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Edmond O'Flynn, with Nuptial Mass, Callaghan, elder son of Charles McCarthy, Searteen, Berrig, to Ellen (Nell), daughter of John and Mrs. Buckley, Knockshanwee, Farrands, Ovens, Co. Cork.

DEATH.

RANKIN—May 25th, in the Infirmary Hospital, Newry, Owen Rankin, 24 Queen Street, after a lingering illness. Funeral took place to the Old Chapel, Newry, Monday, May 27th.

E. J. KEARNEY, (Late Manager of Cahill's), Sight-testing Expert & Spectacle Specialist Oculist Prescriptions, Repairs, Etc. 28-27 ESSEX QUAY, DUBLIN. Best and Cheapest House in Dublin.

Don't Pay Income Tax! Without Consulting Us. Abatement, Exemptions, Repayments, Accounts, Returns. We have reduced the British Revenue by more in one year than the Irish Party has in 40. Expert Work. Lowest Terms. Write:—

JOSEPH MacDONAGH, 58 Dame St. Dublin (late Inland Revenue) Manager—John MacDonagh.

ALL THE LATEST SINN FEIN NOVELTIES.

Pearl Tie Pins, 1d. and 2d. each. Brooches and Rings, 3d. each; Flag Buttons, 2d. Splendid Selection Song Sheets, 1d. each (Latest). Gents' Ties, with Crossed Republican Flags, in Black, Violet, Blue, etc., 1/6 each; Striped, 1/8. Tricolour Postcards, 6d. Packet of 8. Pictures, Songs, Cards, etc., 1d. to 3d. Sample Range yielding good profit to Traders. 2/6. Wholesale Rates, 1d. lines 8d. doz.; 2d., 1/4; 3d., 2/1, etc. A. J. BYRNE, 1 CAMDEN ROW, For Everything Sinn Fein.

BUSINESS AS USUAL. Cosgrave & MacDonagh INSURANCE BROKERS.

EVERY CLASS OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED WITH LEADING COMPANIES. Best Terms. Lowest Rates. You will benefit by Insuring through us, and it will cost you nothing extra. Transfers of Policies accepted at current rates. 58 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

ALL CHURCH REQUISITES.

Irish Poplin Vestments, hand-embroidered, from £3 15s. a set. CANOPIES, BANNERS, and FLAGS. All Goods at Moderate Prices. M. CAHILL & CO. PARLIAMENT ST. DUBLIN

RINGS for JUNE BRIDES

THE month of June brings its crowd of happy brides. A really good Wedding Ring of sound value adds additional charm to the occasion. Come and choose one of our very full selection. We have a big variety in 22, 18, and 9ct. gold. No pressure to buy if you cannot satisfy yourself. Write for Price List.

GANTER BROTHERS, Established 1836. Phone 2459 63 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN

MADE LIKE NBW SEND us that faded or soiled Costume, or Suit, to be dry-cleaned or dyed. For a few shillings, we will make it like new. Carriage paid one way on country orders. Suits tailor-pressed. Price List free. EUSTACE BROS. 110 & 111 Cork Street, and 1b Blc. 5, Burton St. et. D. D. I. Phone 1108

J. T. LEMASS HATTER and OUTFITTER. 2 and 3 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN

IRISH-MADE GOODS A SPECIALITY.

PERMITS to enter the Irish Ireland Area known as O'Curry College, Carrigaholt, can now be had from the Resident Authority. In other words, the 1918 Clar is now ready, and may be had from the Sec. at above address.

WATCH REPAIRS. All new parts in stock for Walthams, Elgins, Omegas, and English Watches, etc. Country Work by Post Special and Prompt Attention. H. O'KELLY, Watchmaker, 20 ESSEX QUAY, DUBLIN.

THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE WE have the Largest Variety of Indigo and Blue Serges 4 1/2 Irish Tweeds, and Irish Overcoatings, in Ireland. Suits Made to Order from 65s. upwards, by expert cutters and Irish Labour exclusively. Patterns and self-measurement forms sent anywhere. 4 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN (Ne. Grattan Bridge) & Kingstown JOHN NELIGAN, Proprietor

IRISH-MADE GOODS. FOR MEN'S SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CAPS, &c. pádraig Ó hallmhúráin SRÁID LIAM 10, LUIBHNEAC.

A. S. CLARKIN FOR BEST HOUSE COALS. 208 Gt. BRUNSWICK St. DUBLIN

Printed by Patrick Mahon, 3 Yarrhall St., Dublin, and Published by the Proprietors at their Offices, 6 Harcourt St., Dublin.