

# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

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## WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday last meetings in support of Sinn Fein were addressed by Mr. J. K. O'Reilly in Glinsk (North Galway), and at Clifden by Mr. George Nicholls. The bulk of the Sinn Fein speakers were engaged in East Cavan and at Anti-Conscription demonstrations.

Meetings were held throughout East Cavan on Sunday in support of the Sinn Fein candidate, and in every case they were large and enthusiastic. The greater number of the meetings were held after Mass outside the chapels, but the four great meetings of the day took place in the evening at Shercock, Kingscourt, Drum, and Deenn, the speakers including the candidate, Mr. Arthur Griffith; Mr. Jos. McGuinness, M.P.; Mr. Darrell Figgis, Dr. MacNabb, Mr. Denis McCullagh, Mr. George Murnaghan, Mr. E. J. Duffy, Mr. Charles Power, B.L.; Mr. Phil Monahan, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Mr. Sean Milroy, Miss Cahill, Mr. M. J. Leary, Co. Co.; Mr. P. Hughes, Chairman Dandalk Urban Council; Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, Mr. J. Gallagher, Mr. Gavan Duffy, Mr. G. V. Moloney, Mr. J. Stanley, etc.

On Sunday the following M.P.'s appeared in East Cavan to oppose the election of Mr. Arthur Griffith, and to support the election of a man to join them in the British Parliament:—

John T. Donovan, M.P.; T. J. Harbison, M.P.; T. Landon, M.P.; J. D. Nugent, M.P.; W. Doris, M.P.; P. J. Whitty, M.P.; Vincent Kennedy, M.P.; T. J. Condon, M.P.; John Muldoon, M.P.; David Sheehy, M.P.; M.P.; Patrick Donnelly, M.P.; E. Kelly, M.P.; J. J. O'Shea, M.P.; Ald. Joyce, M.P.

Each of these men talked of "Unity" and "No Conscription." On the 17th January last the first motion to apply Conscription to Ireland was made in the British Parliament. All the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, with seven exceptions, abstained from voting. Among those who abstained from voting were:—

John T. Donovan, M.P.; T. Landon, M.P.; J. D. Nugent, M.P.; W. Doris, M.P.; P. J. Whitty, M.P.; Vincent Kennedy, M.P.; John Muldoon, M.P.; David Sheehy, M.P.; Thos. O'Donnell, M.P.; E. Kelly, M.P.; J. J. O'Shea, M.P.; Ald. Joyce, M.P.

Harbison and Donnelly had not yet been returned by the Orange vote to the English Parliament. Out of all the Parliamentary followers of Mr. John Dillon who were flung into Cavan last Sunday against Mr. Griffith, only two voted against the proposal to apply Conscription to Ireland on the 17th of January last.

The motion to conscript Ireland was moved by Mr. Archdale and seconded by Mr. Coote (Tyrone South) in the British House of Commons on the evening of the 17th January. It was defeated by British votes—only seven members of the Parliamentary Party voting against it. One of the seven was Mr. Hugh Law, who explained that he opposed it because "to attempt now to apply conscription would be dangerous." Another of the seven was Mr. John O'Connor, who said conscription should not be imposed "at present." What did these men mean by qualifying their opposition as temporary? Let the reader remember that up to the 17th of January every election fought in Ireland had been won by Sinn Fein. After the 17th of January Messrs. Law and O'Connor's Party succeeded in winning South Armagh, Waterford, and East Tyrone. So that to the English Government the "now" and the "at present" of the Party spokesmen in the English Commons no longer seemed to have force. The time had come.

On the night of the division in the English House of Commons on Conscription for Ireland—the night of the 17th of January—there were 68 members in the Irish Parliamentary Party. Of those 68 members 4 were abroad and one was ill, leaving 63 available. Of the 63 available, 56 did not attend to vote against the Conscription Motion.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Bailieboro' last week in opposition to Mr. Arthur Griffith's candidature for East Cavan, declared that

At no period since I first entered Parliament in 1880 was I more deeply con-

vinced than I am now of the value and absolutely essential necessity of the maintenance of a United Party in attendance in the House of Commons, and my experience of the recent Parliamentary struggle against the application of conscription to Ireland has greatly reinforced that view.

This means that Mr. Dillon proposes to return with his Party to that Parliament which used his Party's presence there as an excuse for applying conscription to Ireland. They (the English) were doing nothing that they had not a moral right to do, said the British Minister in reply to the Irish Parliamentary protest and its argument that conscription was not forced upon Australia.

The Australians, it is true (said he) can only have conscription if imposed by themselves, but the Australians have not members continually here, and they have not members—and this shows the cruelty and tyranny of the English people—out of all proportion to their population. They have not members here who take part in all our discussions, and often have a deciding influence on things which are vital to the rest of the United Kingdom.

The English Government seeks to vindicate itself from the charge of inconsistency in imposing conscription upon Ireland and not imposing it upon Australia by pointing out that Australia sends no members to the English Parliament, while Ireland does. The Irish Parliamentary Party is held up to Europe and America by the English Government as England's sanction for conscripting Ireland. No members of the Party attempted to controvert Bonar Law's argument. They saved the situation for themselves by not voting in the House of Commons. Mr. Dillon proposes to take them back to the place where Bonar Law had pointed to them as the sanction for conscription.

Since Mr. Dillon "first entered Parliament in 1880" the population of Ireland has decreased from 5,175,000 to 4,390,000. And Mr. Dillon is more convinced than ever that the policy of Parliamentarianism is a true and saving policy. Since Mr. Dillon "first entered Parliament in 1880" the population of Cavan has decreased from 129,500 to 91,000. And Mr. Dillon was never more convinced that Cavan ought to continue electing members to that Parliament whose laws destroyed her people. Since Mr. Dillon "first entered Parliament in 1880" that Parliament has increased the taxation of Ireland 450 per cent. And Mr. Dillon was never better convinced that Irishmen ought to continue to acknowledge that Parliament; attend that Parliament; and submit to that Parliament, than he is to-day.

The English are devoured with anxiety to get the Parliamentary Party back to London. In private their politicians do not scruple to give that anxiety the freest expression. In the Press appear articles, paragraphs, and allusions which make it evident how baffling is the result of the Irish abstention. The "Daily Chronicle" even heads an article, "Irish Party Necessary at Westminster," and complains that the English "have been rather inconsiderately treated" by the Party's "departure from Westminster for an indefinite period." The reason for this state of mind is clear enough. With the Irish representatives all in Ireland, England is bound to act in this crisis on her own undivided responsibility, and to stand or fall by the consequences. She cannot, for example, whittle away a Home Rule Bill and then plead Irish consent to a scarecrow measure. She cannot play Southern Irishmen off against Northern Irishmen and then hypocritically lament that as the Irish Nation is not unanimous she is unable to do what at present she is pledged to do—reconcile her treatment of Ireland with the "war aims" she professes in common with her allies. She cannot cajole, intrigue, dupe, bargain, misrepresent—and she cannot enforce her threat of conscription without an exhibition of detached and foreign tyranny that would make her hypocrisy patent to the entire world. Such are the disadvantages to England when Irish elected representatives ignore Westminster, where England would like them to be. It is certain that every effort will be made, every nerve strained by the British Government to bring them back to that treacherous arena, where their presence can lend sanction to English government in this country.

The wrath of the Tories at Irish

Attention is expressed in terms of wild abuse. The "Morning Post" suggests that communications or attempts at communication are passing between Germany and the Irish opposition to conscription. "Are they not acting in concert," it says, "not Sinn Feiners merely, but the Irish Nationalists and the Germans?" Such is the reward of those who fraternise with a treacherous enemy before defeating him soundly. In the conscription debates the "Party" painfully reminded their English allies how they had "staked their political existence by supporting the Empire." They pleaded that it was as "sincere friends of England" that they opposed this method of conscription. They besought an opportunity of showing what they would do for England if only it were left to themselves in an Irish Parliament to demonstrate their devotion to the great Imperial race. Remonstrances, appeals, promises, friendly overtures, were all received in stony silence. Only when threats of resistance were ventured upon did the silent Government become articulate. Then—"resistance would be overcome," said Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Herbert Samuel, no great "friend" of Ireland, does not think so. Speaking at Leeds a few days ago, he made a candid admission: "We cannot impose compulsory military service upon a European people who are almost unanimous in their refusal to submit to it." Certainly the difficulty of attempting it is enormously increased when the "Constitutional Representatives" solemnly withdraw from a Parliament in which their opinions are mocked and their friendship rejected to range themselves at long last with their own people. It is a demonstration which the whole world can understand, and in the eyes of the world their return to the English Parliament would spell surrender.

On Sunday last at Shercock and Kingscourt Mr. Arthur Griffith, replying to Mr. John Dillon's proposal, said:—

The proposal of Mr. Dillon is that we should mutually agree to ignore the right of the people of East Cavan to choose their own representative, and instead force upon their acceptance some person whose essential virtue is that he is a neutral in this great issue of Irish affairs.

That proposal we cannot accept. We maintain the right of the people of this and of every other Irish constituency to freedom of choice. If Mr. Dillon accepts that right, then we can avoid a prolonged election contest by agreeing that on Sunday next the adult population of East Cavan or, if Mr. Dillon prefers, the electors on the present register, shall, after Mass at each church and each chapel in East Cavan, vote as to whether Mr. Dillon's candidate or myself shall be the representative for East Cavan.

Outside of each chapel let a ballot box be available, let the clergymen act as Presiding Officers, and let each side have an equal and agreed number of representatives to watch over their candidate's interests; to prevent imposition let each elector vote in his own chapel district on a form bearing the names of Mr. Dillon's candidate and myself. I shall accept the result if Mr. Dillon agrees to accept the result. Thus we can prevent any delay or the possibility of that bitterness which Mr. Dillon appears to anticipate.

If our offer be accepted by Tuesday next my Election Committee and Mr. Dillon's can jointly make the necessary arrangements. If Mr. Dillon declines, Ireland can judge of his sincerity.

I have been chosen as candidate by a Convention representative of all parts of East Cavan. From that position I shall not withdraw until the people of Cavan have been afforded the right of self-determination, the right of declaring by their free vote whether they consider me fitted to speak in their name. We claim for the whole people of Ireland the right to govern their country; we shall not, in the case of Cavan nor of any other part of Ireland, permit the old system of political bosses and packed Conventions, which prevailed in Ireland for nearly 20 years past and effectually choked the authentic voice of the nation, to be resuscitated.

If Mr. Dillon accepts the proposal to let East Cavan decide for itself, then I suggest that the monies on both sides which would otherwise require to be lodged for nomination should be handed to the National Defence Fund and allocated for the use of East Cavan.

[Up to the time of going to press (Tuesday night) Mr. John Dillon had not replied to the Sinn Fein offer.]

It is scarcely necessary to assure any of our readers who happen to see copies of the Castle-subsidised "Freeman's Journal" now being gratuitously distributed through a great part of Ireland that reports of speeches, as delivered by Mr. Griffith and other Sinn Feiners in East Cavan and throughout the country, are doctored and distorted in the usual "Freeman" fashion by the process of changing words in some sentences and excising portions of what was said. The "Freeman's Journal" is the only newspaper in Dublin that deliberately doctores its news reports.

The progressive cause of a self-reliant Ireland continues to make headway all over Kilkenny County. Within the past few weeks vast meetings in support of the Sinn Fein movement were held at Danesport, Knocktopher, Dunmore, and Bonnettstown. The principles of the policy were explained by Mr. Upton, Editor "Kilkenny Journal," and local speakers. In South Kilkenny Mr. Etchingham, organiser, is doing excellent work.

As already announced, the Cumann na mBan organiser will soon commence an organising tour of Connaught. People anxious to form branches in suitable centres are requested to communicate with Headquarters. It is very desirable that there should be a branch of Cumann na mBan in every parish where there is a corps of Volunteers. Meanwhile the question of the register must not be neglected. Every woman who might possibly have the necessary qualifications should make a claim.

The following is from "America," one of the leading reviews of the United States.

On March 13 a statement of the American interest in Ireland was furnished by the Legislative Committee on Federal Resolutions of the Massachusetts General Assembly, which voted unanimously to report favourably a resolution calling upon Congress to "pass such measures as may be necessary to provide that the right of Ireland to be a free and independent country shall be considered at any Peace Conference which may be held at the termination of the present war." A few days after Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, acting in the name of Sinn Fein and Irish-American organisations with a membership of 750,000, filed with Representative Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, an open letter asking that a date be set aside for a public hearing on the numerous resolutions now pending in Congress on the Irish question. The document read in part as follows:—

"At least eight members of the House of Representatives have introduced resolutions on Ireland's claims at the Peace Conference. Almost every issue of the 'Congressional Record' contains memorials and petitions from Americans of Irish descent urging Congress to take up the consideration of the Irish question at this time. As representatives of loyal and patriotic organisations of Irish-Americans deeply interested in the achievement of a final, just and peaceable settlement of the Irish question, we respectfully request the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to set a date for a public hearing for

(a) Those Representatives whose resolutions on the Irish question have been referred to your Committee for consideration, and for

(b) The Representatives of responsible and patriotic organisations of Americans who have filed petitions with the Speaker of the House and with your Committee on behalf of those resolutions.

"Great Britain, as the President has frequently reminded us, is not our Ally, but merely our co-belligerent. As he has shown in his position on the proposed invasion of Siberia by Japan, our attitude toward our co-belligerents is to be defined not by a supine regard for their selfish interests, but by eternal principles of right and wrong. Upon those principles Ireland's case is based. Among the 'voices of humanity' which are 'in the air' surely none is more poignant and persistent than the voice of that unhappy island whose fifteen million exiles are among the most devoted sons and daughters of this Republic. On their behalf we respectfully ask an early opportunity to be heard."

Among the resolutions pending are those introduced by Representatives McCormick, Gallagher and Mason of Illinois, McLaughlin and Morin of Pennsylvania, Kennedy of Rhode Island, Cary of Wisconsin, and Rankin of Montana.



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## NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

## MASKED WORDS

There are masked words more dangerous to the souls of men and of nations than open force. In Ireland one of these words is "Unity." "Liberty!" said Madame Roland, going to the scaffold, "what crimes are committed in your name!" In Ireland in the past twenty years what infamies against the National safety and the National dignity have been committed in the name of Unity! In that name Ireland was for years yoked to the chariot of English Liberalism. For nearly twenty years—to put it quite bluntly—the English Liberal leaders gave their orders to the Leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the organisations of the Party were set at work to bludgeon Ireland into acceptance. The bludgeon was labelled "Unity" and at a signal from the present English Premier's abundant breakfast-table 10,000 pressmen, politicians, organisers, and general dupes of England's Irish policy fell upon any man in Ireland who sought to make the National voice vocal and unified him into a mummy.

In the name of Unity most of the men of independent character and National feeling were one after another hounded out of Irish public life. In the name of Unity the Press was gagged. In the name of Unity Corruption, open and unashamed, walked Ireland, with the people for the most part afraid even to criticise it. In the name of Unity Ireland was permitted to be plundered without protest by English Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the name of Unity Ireland was forced to cheer her own degradation and her own proposed mutilation. In the name of Unity Ireland was brought to the threshold of shameful death; and if Ireland lives to-day—if the tide of life pulses through her veins as it has not pulsed for generations—it is because Ireland at length discovered that "Unity" was but a name for the mask English statecraft was using to keep Ireland quiet while it bled Ireland to death.

We do not wish to dwell upon the fault of the men who led Ireland to the brink of a mean extinction. But when again these men—in a great crisis of Irish affairs—raise the cry of "Unity," we tell them that never again shall we allow them to impose a base yoke upon the necks of the Irish people. There is a true Unity—there is a false Unity. They have traded in a false Unity for twenty years. Their weakness and their blundering—let us be

charitable and call it no worse—have cost Ireland a price too heavy now to contemplate, and part of that price has been the lives of some of the best of our countrymen. This false Unity—this unity of suppression and repression of the Nation's claims and instincts—has made Ireland weep tears of blood.

Men have no true Unity where there is no common principle and no agreement in aim. Sinn Fein at the beginning of this bloody war declared that This was Not Ireland's War—that none but the people of Ireland, through a free Irish Government, could decree a war. It says so still. That is its strong and impregnable position of opposition to conscription. It will co-operate with any section of its countrymen to oppose conscription. But it will barter none of its principles—change nothing of its policy. It claims a Free and Independent Ireland—it repudiates the British Parliament—it appeals to the Peace Conference.

The politicians who raised the bogus cry of Unity raised it for the definite purpose of attempting to induce Sinn Fein to close down its propaganda, and give their discredited policy a new lease of life. Sinn Fein claims Sovereign Independence for Ireland—the Parliamentary Party does not. Sinn Fein denies the authority of the British Parliament—the Parliamentary Party asserts it. Sinn Fein marches to the Peace Conference—the Parliamentary Party refuses to go there with a claim for the measure of freedom Belgium and Poland demand. Obviously the one manner in which Sinn Fein could "unite" with such a Party would be by surrendering the principles on which it is based—the policy it pursues. The cry of "Unity," therefore, is a political device set up in the hope of inducing Sinn Fein to compromise its claim for Irish Freedom.

There can be no Unity of Co-operation between Sinn Fein and its opponents on the matter of conscription. There can be no Unity of Amalgamation. Unity on the question of conscription need not be impaired, and could not be impaired, by difference of convictions on other questions. The claim of Ireland to Sovereign Independence—of the right of Ireland to appeal to the Peace Conference—the determination of Ireland to refuse recognition to England's Parliament—these matters must be decided by Ireland's vote. That vote can be argued and cast in friendliness if the Parliamentary Party will have it so—but cast it will be in every Irish constituency so long as a Party exists in Ireland denying Ireland's claim to full Independence, deprecating Ireland's appeal to the Peace Conference and proclaiming that the British Parliament is the place for Irish representatives. If that Party alters its views on these matters and accepts the National position, true Unity is possible. So long as it upholds British supremacy in Ireland, so long must Sinn Fein go straight ahead with its propaganda of Ireland for the Irish people, and none but the Irish people, to have, to hold, and to govern for ever.

## OUR MASTERS' VOICE

Sir Edward Carson, apprehensive apparently of English perfidy, has been recalling Mr. Asquith's assurance that "coercion" of Ulster is "unthinkable." But why not begin the story a little further back? Before Asquith had pledged himself to Carson he was fully pledged against him. In a series of public speeches he declared that he was "not going to bow" to the Ulster threat; that Ulster's demand was a "complete grammar of anarchy"; that "the Executive would assert the authority of the law"; that he "meant to see this thing through," and "would never betray the Irish trust." Later, under pressure from Carson and his friends, all these brave promises and pledges were broken—just as his promises by which "military troops" were obtained for the English army were broken; just as his undertaking to investigate the military murders in Dublin was broken; just as in the British Parliament lately he spoke against Irish conscription and a day or two later voted for it. Bonar Law once said of this treacherous politician that "his breaches of faith had broken all records." Galloper Smith applied to him in Parliament the historic description of Charles II.—one "whose word no man relies on." He himself is aware of his own reputation. A year or two before the war he admitted that he was considered "a past master in the art of political chicanery." But he finds it impossible to go straight. He is without moral purpose and without moral strength. Sir Edward Carson summed him up a year or two ago as "a man with a strong face and feeble knees."

Glancing back at English political speeches of only a few years ago we get some curious sidelights on the characters of the Prime Minister and his present friends and colleagues. F. E. Smith (of all men) used to rebuke Mr. Lloyd George for "defiance of the law." He also observed that "Mr. Lloyd George was a perfect gentleman except when angry; then he reverted to type and became—Mr. Lloyd George." Carson, just before the war, described his future political chief as "a democrat when it suits him, otherwise an investor"—an allusion to the unavailing Marconi scandal—and on another occasion "nearly mistook him for a gentleman." Bonar Law called him "the crooked sinner of the Radical Party—a man with a past." Lord Hugh Cecil spoke of him as

"the great evangelist of hatred"; Mr. Balfour as "a traitor to the very cause of democracy"; Lord Robert Cecil as "unhappy, excited, violent, reckless"; Lord Curzon as "unscrupulous in misrepresentation" and having "for every fresh audience a new slander." Lloyd George's opinions of his critics were expressed with equal candour; the "petty attorney," as Prince Lichnowsky calls him, is ready enough with his tongue. The Unionists, a few months before the war, he regarded as followers of the Devil: "Like their master, resist them and they will flee from you." Mr. Balfour was "the servant of privilege and class." Lord Curzon had "every gift except the gift of common-sense." Lord Milner had "a peculiar genius for running institutions and countries into destructive courses." Bonar Law was "a spoof bird." As for Sir Edward Carson, the description applied to him was "a wet dog in a drawingroom—miserable himself and a nuisance to everyone else."

On one point these pre-war speeches are curiously interesting at the present time. The English Press is agitated by the thought that Ireland's opposition to conscription denies the "supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." Already it seems to be forgotten that the supremacy of the "Imperial Parliament" in Irish affairs was by common consent abandoned by England herself only a few years ago, when definitely challenged on the point by Sir Edward Carson. It was to contest the supremacy of that Parliament that Carson raised troops and imported arms from Germany to equip them. It was to contest the supremacy of that Parliament he declared himself prepared to "go to any length, legal or illegal." "I shrink from no collision," he announced. "Do not be afraid of illegalities," he advised his followers. He was ready to "march to Cork"; he was "not afraid of British bullets"; he intended "to break every law that was possible"; he "did not care twopence whether it was treason or not"; he was "proud to be called a rebel." A more definite and unflinching challenge to the British Parliament, then engaged in passing the Home Rule Bill, it would be impossible to conceive. And what was England's reply? The Unionists openly and frankly joined forces with Carson and adopted Irish rebellion against the authority of Parliament as a legitimate method of party politics. In like circumstances, said Mr. Balfour, the members of the Government individually would have signed the Covenant. Mr. Long—he is now helping to draft a Home Rule Bill!—declared that Ulster was "absolutely right." Mr. Duke affirmed Ulster's "moral right to resist" to suppress that resistance would be (he said) "not suppression, but murder." The Duke of Devonshire pointed out that it was "not for Whigs to deny the right to resist." Lord Hugh Cecil quoted Fox on the "inherent right to rebel"; Lord Derby pledged himself to "support Carson to the fullest possible extent." As for Mr. Bonar Law, the official Unionist leader, he proclaimed that Ulstermen "would be justified in resisting by all means in their power, including force," adding: "I can imagine no length of resistance to which Ulster will go in which I shall not be ready to support them." A little later he announced that Ulster could "rely upon the support of the whole Unionist Party," and observed significantly that "the keeping of this pledge involved something more than making speeches." So emphatic was Mr. Bonar Law that it was really no surprise to find the Wet Dog declaring he had "learned to love" the Spoof Bird.

Beyond all dispute, then, the Unionist Party endorsed the right of North-East Ulster to deny the Imperial supremacy of the British Parliament, and to take up arms against it. At first the Liberals were inclined to uphold the right of Parliament to legislate for Ireland, but, as we have seen, they, too, finally decided that it was not supreme—that Ulster was not to be "coerced." England's considered view, therefore, is that Irish Nationalists may not rebel against conscription, but that Irish Orangemen may rebel against Home Rule—that the supreme sacrifice of life may be demanded by the Imperial Parliament, but not acquiescence in political reform. It seems hard to draw a logical line between Irish rebellions which are permissible in English eyes and those which deserve the penalties of treason. It is harder than ever if we glance a little further afield. "If I were an Irishman," said the famous English general and hero, General Gordon, "I should be a rebel." Cardinal Newman said the same thing. In England resistance to the law has been openly preached by such worthy men as the present Prime Minister—"a passive resistor myself," he said in 1913. "I cannot protest against passive resistors"—and Dr. Clifford, the Nonconformist Divine, who declared that "all our liberties are due to men who, when their conscience has compelled them, have broken the laws of the land"—laws of their own land, be it observed, passed in a Parliament of their own fellow-countrymen. The principle of jurisprudence that applies has been stated by Blackstone. According to the greatest of English jurists, whose works are in England text-books of constitutional doctrine, "no laws are binding on the human subject which assault the body or violate the conscience." Assault the body or violate the conscience. That seems to put the gist of the whole matter in a very few words.



Has any parish in Ireland done better than the parish of Dunmore, in Galway, in the matter of the Collection for National Defence? The sum subscribed was £1,250.

The Prime Minister of Queensland has caused to be transmitted to the President of Sinn Féin, Mr. Eamonn De Valera, a cablegram announcing that at one of the largest meetings ever held in Brisbane the following resolution was enthusiastically adopted on the motion of the Archbishop, His Grace Dr. Dubig, seconded by the Prime Minister:—

That this gathering of Queensland citizens in public meeting assembled emphatically protest against the extension of the Man-Power Act of Parliament to Ireland and strongly urges the Imperial Government to establish immediately in Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as will be acceptable to the majority of its people.

There is only three or four years' supply of soft timber left in Ireland, said Mr. A. C. Forbes, of the Forestry Branch. The need on soft timber for boxes, crates, and packages has been enormous. The hard woods have not been much cut, and there is still 15-20 years' supply left. The annual meetings in May of the Irish Forestry Society always tell the same story of continued destruction and no public effort to check it or replace the cut woods. As an example of the serious effects of the loss of trees, there is the statement made by Mr. Waldron, Chairman of the Grand Canal Company, that owing to restrictions on the importation of foreign timber they had to use native timber, which would leave a great shortage. The destruction of our forests is still an object of the policy of the British Government, which recently refused to compel those who cut down trees on a gigantic scale for war purposes to replant the denuded areas with saplings. This is proved by the replies of Mr. Duke in the British Parliament. The late Chief Secretary even refused to accept the offer of the British Aerial League to plant in Ireland two ash trees for every one felled for air-craft purposes, thus continuing the policy inherited from Elizabeth.

Last week yet another Commission reported. Probably the public has forgotten that there existed a Commission inquiring into State Purchase of the Liquor Trade. The cost is estimated at 500 millions. It is very unlikely that a result will arise out of this or any other Commission. Nothing does result except the befuddling of the public. The attention devoted to these Commissions is pathetic.

We have not heard for a long time of any movements by the "Director of National Service for Ireland." He does not appear to have carried out the Act which, as stated, was "to make the best possible use of all persons." He does not indeed appear to have made use of anybody, except perhaps the paymaster. Now an Order in the "London Gazette" announces solemnly that the operation of the National Service Act Order of 1917 in Ireland is suspended for the third time. Many people are under the impression that "Home Rule" is the only thing enshrined in the Statute Book. But there is also the "National Service Act."

Here is a recipe for conscription bread from a patriotic Irishwoman:—To make soda bread where neither buttermilk nor sour milk is available use vinegar, thus:—

Ingredients—  
3 breakfasts cups flour,  
1 level teaspoonful salt,  
1 level teaspoonful bread soda,  
Water—vinegar.

Mix flour, salt, and bread soda well together; put one teaspoonful vinegar into each cup of cold water for mixing; add vinegar and water very gradually to flour, etc., already in basin; stir in well with a wooden spoon until a smooth dough is made; knead slightly, and form into cake on floured table; bake in tin or on shelf in hot oven, gradually reducing heat, for about 45 minutes, or may be baked on a griddle.

We have received many enquiries, not confined to Ireland, for our famous recipe for making potato bread. Irish bakers now propose to instal machinery for making it.

A fortnight since, owing to the criticism directed against the Parliamentary Party in connection with the attitude of Captain Redmond, a story was invented by certain politicians in Dublin and sent around the country to the effect that the Captain was a prisoner in the Tower of London, charged with throwing off his uniform in the English House of Commons and challenging Mr. Lloyd George to mortal combat. As a matter of fact, the gallant Captain was engaged seeking an appointment, which he has obtained—the appointment of Intelligence Officer on the Staff of Lord French, the new English Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We told the electors of Waterford during

the election contest that Captain Redmond was a mere puppet of English government in Ireland, but the majority of the electors were persuaded by the Irish Parliamentary Party to return him. Captain Redmond is a pledge-bound member of Mr. Dillon's Party, and we assume that that Party will now call upon him to resign his seat. On looking back to his supposed speech against conscription in the British House of Commons recently we find that Captain Redmond repeated the German gold slander upon his countrymen, and that he carefully reiterated that he was not opposed to conscription in principle, but only as a matter of expediency. We are aware that not even the 328 Tories in Waterford who voted for this man a few weeks ago would vote for him now. We know that if Waterford got the chance it would elect Dr. White to-morrow by a vast majority. But it is hard to have patience with men who, otherwise possessed of ordinary intelligence, could not realise that when a candidate in khaki was put up in Waterford his election would inevitably be hailed, as it was hailed in England, as "a great British victory," and would strengthen the hands of the Curzons and Milners, who were pressing for the application of conscription to Ireland. The one thing Waterford can do now is to call on the Intelligence Officer to resign.

Since we wrote the above the English Press Association announces that it is authorised to state that Capt. Redmond's appointment has no political significance. We presume also that Lord French's appointment has no political significance—and that Major Price may be described as a neutral.

We have received from A Friend, per Mr. Burke-Dowling, £5; from Mr. E. Pierce 5s.; and from Mr. McCormack 2s. 6d.

A long list of subscriptions to the Sinn Féin Victory Fund is held over.

LE H-ASAIU NA UTOISHEOIRI.

Regina Coeli.

(Le paò n-ionao an Angelus o'n Céirg go o'i an Céirg.)

1. Bíod éar opt, a Bain-piogain na bpláicear. Alleluia!

2. Paol páo 'r sup éirg oo thac-ra ó'n marb. Alleluia!

3. Ma'geall Sé tuit 'r e'n-a beatair ap an talam. Alleluia!

4. Ó gair éir b'áir-ne go b'pámaio p'áiréar! Alleluia!

5. Bíod éar opt, a Maíon thuite. Óir éir Slánústeoir ar-éirge go phinnéad!

6. A Uis na b'páir a tug éar oo'n t'raogal. Éir éirge ó'n marb oo Ualta v'áir ngaoil. Tappaimis Opt éir b'páiréar ó b'ogal; Uis an t'raogal v'áir n-anam ar éirgead an t'raogal!

Approximate Pronunciation.—(lay raw in in-adh an A. oan Ch-aw-ish-g gu d'ye un Ch-ing-keesh). 1. Bee-uch aw-hus urth a Wan-ree-an nu Vlaw-hus. 2. Fwee raw iss gur eye-ree dhu Wok-su oan marv. 3. Mar yal Shay gh-wit Say na va-heo err an thol-uv. 4. Oh gair awr bart-ne gu wah-mweed Paw-rus. 5. Bee-uch aw-hus urth a Wye-dyin Wira, o-ir thaw awr Slaw-ne-choir ash-eye-rec-he gu feer-in-yach! 6. A Yee-a na Varth a hug aw-hus dhon thec-ul h-ree eye-rec oan marv dho gh-aw-tha dhawring wee-ul, Ear-amweed urth awr voo-skwillt oo wee-ul: d-ye-un dyee-dyan dhawr namam oir en-a-hoo un dyee-l.

Translation.—(To be said instead of the Angelus from Easter to Pentecost). 1. Be joy on you, O Woman Queen of the Heavens. 2. Because your Son rose from the dead. 3. As He promised to you, and He in His life on the earth. 4. Oh, take our part, that we may receive Paradise! 5. Be joy on you, oh Maiden Mary, since our Saviour is arisen from the dead, truly! 6. O God of the miracles, who gave joy to the world through the rising from the dead of a member of our kindred, We ask of Thee our deliverance from danger. Make a protection to our soul against the temptation of the devil! (To be continued).

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Tomas O Croinin, Hon. Sec.

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His Grace Archbishop Walsh.

Views of Maynooth, where the Irish Prelates assembled, and the Dublin Mansion House, where the Leaders conferred. The Arms of the Provinces. The reverse side of the Certificate contains the declarations of the Irish Prelates and of the Mansion House Conference.

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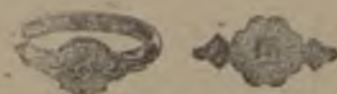
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1917 REPORT

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PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED BY	£3,538

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EIRE OG PIPERS CLUB, Belfast—Ballot unavoidably postponed till June 26th, 1918.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS (Athy Coy.)—Drawing: winning No., 484.

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### pósaó.

m. m. ó cumm agur cait ní Sibbe—  
Aibéan, a 24, 1918, i dtóampat naon  
shuile na n-Ángeal Sháona na h-Éaglaire,  
Baile Átha Cliath do pósaó micoál máir-  
tín ó Cumm, peap dlige ó Éona Éiceo i  
scoe. Tíip Éogan, le caic ní Sibbe ó Cill  
Cáinnig. An t-áitip Aibbe, O.S.F.C.,  
táitip do caic do pósaó agur do léig  
an t-Aibéan pósaó do cáinnig an t-áitip  
Águspein, O.S.F.C., leip. Do bí an t-  
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