

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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WEEK BY WEEK.

Telegrams of congratulation on the victory in Kilkenny have reached our office from Goresbridge, Brosna Sinn Fein Club, Urlingford, Kiskean Sinn Fein Club, Bantry Sinn Fein Club: "West Cork ready to follow glorious example"; Dr. O'Donoghue, Youghal; An Crathach, Sagart, Madelene MacKeogh, etc.

The demonstration in Athlone—"the centre of Ireland"—on Sunday last astonished all sides by its immense proportions. Three thousand young men marched in procession through the town before the opening of the meeting, which at least 10,000 people attended. The meeting had been summoned to hear the Sinn Fein policy expounded, and after listening attentively to the speeches of the Chairman (Mr. O. Kelly, Vice-Chairman, Co. Council), and Messrs. Cole, Brett, T.C.; McGuinness, M.I.P. Arthur Griffith, Darrell Figgis and others, the vast gathering unanimously endorsed the policy. Contingents attended from various parts of Counties Roscommon, Westmeath, Longford, and King's County, and except for the usual performance on the part of the separation allowance women, the day passed off without a single untoward incident.

At Armagh Mr. Ginnell, Mr. Milroy, and Mr. Pim addressed two enthusiastic meetings, and at Wexford Mr. De Valera, who received a regal welcome, presided over a Sinn Fein Conference. The Countess Markievicz was received with enthusiasm in Clonakilty and in Cork City. Templedeery—the parish of the famous Father Kenyon—was the venue of another meeting, and Mr. J. J. Walsh spoke at Galbally. On his return to Dublin Mr. Walsh was arrested. He is the fourth of the Lewes prisoners to be re-arrested—Messrs. McMahon, McEntee, and Stack having preceded him.

We referred last week to the letter of Mr. Joseph Devlin, recently discovered, in which the plot of the Irish Party to destroy the Volunteer movement, while affecting to support it, was disclosed. The following is the letter in full:—

(Private).

House of Commons,
7th July, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Rooney,

I have your letter of the 1st inst., with enclosures, handed to me by Mr. Redmond, which I return herewith. I would respectfully suggest that the Westley-Richards people should be distinctly told that we do not want any arms in Ireland, and that we will not have them. As law-abiding citizens, we consider them a danger to the State; instead of getting arms into the country, we want to get them out of the country. When this is done, we will see what further action should be taken.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH DEVLIN.

"My Dear Mr. Rooney" is the person who writes letters to the Government subsidised organ as a representative National Volunteer. Stories were circulated amongst the National Volunteers in August, 1914, of a "ship chartered to carry arms to Ireland" by Mr. Devlin and his colleagues, and how the gallant vessel was endeavouring to reach our shores and dodge the British gunboats and torpedo-boats, which strove to intercept her. Mr. John O'Connor, M.P. for North Kildare, it was whispered, was the emissary who was carrying out the arrangements. He was. We have before us his passport, signed by the English Foreign Minister, and Mr. F. D. Acland's official letter to the English Consul at Antwerp, request-

ing that official to give the "emissary" of the National Volunteers all assistance. Here is the document:—

Foreign Office,

August 18th, 1914.

Sir,—This letter will be presented to you by Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., who is proceeding to Antwerp accompanied by Mr. Henry Joseph Harris in order to arrange for the shipment to Ireland of certain rifles belonging to the Irish National Volunteers. Permission for the export from Belgium of these rifles has been obtained by the Foreign Office from the Belgian Government.

I have to request you to be good enough to afford him such assistance as he may require and as you can properly render to him in furtherance of the object of his journey.—I am, with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient Humble Servant,

F. D. ACLAND

(For the Secretary of State).

H.B.M. Consul-General,
Antwerp.

The rifles arranged for by the English Government and the Devlinites were useless, and ammunition could not be procured for them; but they served to fool the National Volunteers.

The gang who denounced the Archbishop of Dublin and the "young priests" only two months ago in the language of the blackguard and the drab have issued a leaflet headed "The National Danger—Bishop's Warning," in which it classes Sinn Feiners with Anarchists and Atheists. No printer's name is attached to the leaflet, but it is "published by the A.O.H., 1 Mountjoy Square, Dublin." That is, by J. D. Nugent.

We have before us an official photograph taken in Paris two years ago showing Mr. J. D. Nugent, Sec. of the alleged Catholic organisation of the A.O.H., and Mr. Devlin, the President, seated one on either side of the notorious M. Viviani. M. Viviani is the leading spirit of the French Grand Orient Masonry. He is an ex-Premier of France, and is the personage who ordered the schools of France to be stripped of the last emblems of religion, and the Crucifix to be banished "for ever." After this triumph, Viviani boasted in the French Chamber that he had "put out the lights of heaven." French Orient Masonry makes no secret of its doctrine. It denies the existence of God, and teaches that Christianity is an imposition to be destroyed. Senator Delpech, Viviani's colleague, declared on behalf of the Grand Orient (Sept. 20th, 1902) that "the triumph of Christ had lasted for 20 centuries, but now in His turn the Impostor dies."

The Orientists finally succeeded in capturing complete control of the French Government and army in 1907, and immediately thereafter the Entente Cordiale with England was concluded, out of which the present war has come. The Orient Masons controlled Portugal, and largely dominated Italy, Belgium, and Greece. Politically their main object is the destruction of Austro-Hungary, which as the one Catholic Great Power, was held by Delpech, Viviani, Bissolati, Venezelos, and the other Grand Councillors of the Orient, to be the one barrier between the destruction of the "Christian Imposture" and the triumph of the Illuminati.

The Mission included Joseph Devlin, M.P.; J. D. Nugent, M.P.; J. T. Donovan, M.P.; Gallagher, the then Lord Mayor of Dublin, and others. The official photograph shows Viviani seated in the centre of the "Mission," with the President and Secretary of the A.O.H. on either hand. The President and Secretary

of the A.O.H. knew Viviani as an avowed Atheist, as the directing spirit of the Grand Orient Masonry, as the man who had banished the Crucifix from the schools, as the man who proclaimed Christianity an imposture—as a man excommunicated by the Catholic Church. And the hypocrites and impostors who for years have run an organisation in Ireland which simple men regarded as Catholic now issue a leaflet to insinuate that Sinn Feiners are what their host Viviani is—a denier of God.

The "Mission" to Viviani, which worshipful Brother T. P. O'Connor headed, was intended to proclaim the solidarity of Ireland with the Allies as against Austro-Hungary and Germany. At the time we referred to the matter, but we added that the Grand Orient had not captured Irish Masonry. This statement we must now modify. In a recent secret report of the American Orientists we find that relations through the "Thirty-third Degree" had been opened with Ireland and Greece. The Thirty-third Degree is the connecting-link of Orientism throughout the world. What the Thirty-third Degree had to do with inspiring the "Irish Mission" to France in 1915 we are not at present able to say; but Mr. T. P. O'Connor, we have little doubt, could throw a great light upon the matter.

The Government in this country having refrained from arresting Constable Lyons after a verdict of wilful murder had been found against him by a coroner's jury, a warrant for his arrest was issued on a sworn information before a local magistrate. The warrant was handed to the District Inspector for execution, who immediately telegraphed to Dublin Castle. Up to the present the warrant has not been executed. These are the same tactics which were followed out by Mr. Arthur Balfour in Ireland in 1887, when he sheltered the authors of the Mitchelstown massacre, and thus acquired the sobriquet of "Bloody Balfour." The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Munster Fusiliers at Ballygunion, who laid a wreath on Scanlon's grave, and who were courtmartialled on the application of the R.I.C. authorities, have been acquitted.

The R.I.C. removed a tricolour flag hoisted in Leighlinbridge to celebrate the victory in Kilkenny, and the local sergeant drew and presented a revolver at the people during the process of removal. Locally it is stated that this was an effort on the part of the R.I.C. to provoke a collision.

Mrs. Pankhurst and her "Women's Social and Political Union" have decided that Ireland must not have Home Rule, and have taken the trouble to inform us of the fact. Miss Christabel Pankhurst informs us "that the idea of starting another Parliament in Ireland is out of date," and Miss Margaret Mitchell, "Corresponding Secretary," has come to the conclusion that the Sinn Feiners must go to Westminster. The crisis is upon us.

A correspondent writes:—"You may say what you like about Trumpet-Major Trimble, of Enniskillen, but I tell you he's a smart fellow in his way. He was one of the hungry tribe sent to England by the Unionist Alliance to defame the common Irish. Trimble, however, was not long content with the thirty pieces of silver per day, which was the standard hire. He struck for £5 a 'lecture'—and he got it."

Mr. M. J. Leavey, President of the Shercock Sinn Fein Club, has written to the Lord Chancellor resigning the Commission of the Peace, stating that he holds it incompatible with his views as a politician to continue to act as a magistrate.

A glutted market and a big slump in prices were the inevitable result of "The Cattle Prices Order" issued by the British Food Controller. As a rule in most business transactions the seller is supposed to have something to say to the price, but in this case no Irish agricultural interest has been consulted. It is apparent from Lord Rhondda's statement that he fixed the prices on a basis calculated to let the British farmer "get out with little or no loss." The Irish seller's interest was not even considered. To ask a man to sell at a fixed price in another country for the people of that country is the coolest proposition yet tabled. It is a new type of business which if adopted by Lord Rhondda in his own collieries would have landed him not indeed in the House of Lords, but the House of Bankrupts. The fixed prices are absolutely ruinous from every point of view. The breeder and the finisher, the victualler and the dealer, will all be hit by these proposals. The public will not get more meat, but they will get skin and bone instead. No restriction yet passed on our trade has received more universal condemnation. Even that quiet body, the Committee of the Royal Dublin Society, has emitted a bark at the proposals, which they view with alarm: "If the proposals are carried out they will lead to the abandonment on a large scale of stall-feeding cattle, which would reduce the meat supply, and lead to a much lessened production of manure, so essential to increased tillage." Then there is the impossibility of securing fertilisers of an artificial character. The Meat Prices Order will produce a meat famine next spring, but a corn famine next autumn. The fact is that the imports of foreign meat into England are evidently vanishing. The plan of the British Government is to draw 5,000 carcasses weekly for the army. What will be left for civilians? As far as we can judge, it is not possible to draw this quantity of finished beasts from Ireland, or anything like it. Besides there are the cold storage facilities. It would require a revolution to do it. With the fixing of a descending winter scale stall-feeding must vanish, and no finished cattle at all will be available in any numbers worth counting. Even under past conditions the Irish meat trade has been carried on under most difficult and unsatisfactory circumstances, only a fraction of the beasts coming into the Dublin market being really suitable for the block. We are probably putting it too high when we say that a tenth are really prime finished beasts. Now the Food Controller proposes apparently to kill them all right off, and to cash the bones. He means to apply the sacrificial knife to all and sundry, immature and raw, and to pay a sum which has no relation to market values. The proposal is a symptom of the growing madness of England.

The Ulster Agricultural Society has entered "its strongest protest against the price that has been fixed for beef by the Controller after January next, and against the Government orders for the slaughter of immature cattle." This is strong language from Ulster. There is probably some driving force behind the Government, prodding it on to take desperate measures to meet an emergency more serious than has been disclosed. The situation, too, must have changed suddenly, as English farmers are badly cornered by the Order. They are staggered at having to lose from £8 to £9 on every animal they sell. The Irish store export has stopped entirely, it being impossible for English feeders to purchase them in face of the certainty of this heavy loss. The stores will be left in the hands of the Western farmers, and what they are to do none can say. There is no market for stores to-day at any price. Fat cattle are glutting the markets in excess of requirements, and prices on Thursday fell 4/- a cwt. below the price fixed for September. This means that all saleable beasts will be rushed on the autumn markets, and nothing will be left for the winter except stores, which cannot be fed by their owners.

These proposals should be resisted by farmers. State control of the Irish cattle trade is the most ruinous restriction and the most deadly yet imposed. The Government is playing a desperate hazard at the expense of the Irish farmer and stockowner. The Order has been universally condemned. There is not a word in its favour. It is based on total ignorance or indifference to our interests, and it will not achieve any reasonable object. A Government which apparently does not understand the difference between the cattle trade and the meat trade requires drastic instruction.

Dublin printers will notice the interference

of the Paper Commissioners to close down the printing of satin pictures for cigarette packets. This is a new Dublin industry started since the war in replacement of a German monopoly. This work has proved highly successful, fifty hands being employed at it, and the turn-over is stated to be a thousand a week. The material used is satin imported from France. The Paper Commission has nothing to say to this industry. Pressed on the matter in the British Parliament, the excuse given was that it was intended "to save printing"—in Dublin. In London, as we showed recently, there is not a man laid off in any printing house, the percentage disemployed being nil (0.0). In Dublin (7.0 per cent.) there is heavy disemployment in the trade. The attitude of the British Government towards Irish printers is that of an enemy, while the hypocrites and "win the war" (against Ireland) patriots are trying to preserve a German monopoly.

We have received a copy of a most interesting booklet on the possibilities of the Irish Pottery Industry, published by Messrs. Hodges, Kiggis, and Co., Ltd. The writer is Johnson Pasha, of Enniscorthy, and he is evidently an accomplished and practical authority on Irish pottery. The illustrations in colour and line have been executed by Miss Ethel Quigley, of the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, from sketches made by the author. The object of the writer of the booklet is twofold. He points out that we have an abundance of materials suitable for use in the ceramic industries, and he lays it down as an accepted proposition "that the development of the resources of any country, in the country, by the people of that country, is after all the surest path to power and prosperity." This is a profound principle which is the basis of our policy, and we welcome in Colonel Johnson as a worker in the industrial revival of one of our lost arts.

There is, however, another aspect of this question. We have not merely the materials to hand for fashioning the most beautiful pottery, but we have in our ancient designs an inexhaustible wealth of decorative art peculiarly adapted to pottery. The writer tells us that "the special value of the ancient Celtic design in the decoration of pottery appears to the writer to have escaped general notice up to the present. The enamelled and engraved ornamentation of such articles as the Tara Brooch and the Cross of Cong, and a host of other objects mainly connected with ecclesiastical design afford a field from which the designer can obtain a vast variety of forms eminently suited for his purpose."

The writer has something to say on the subject of the genuinely artistic decoration of pottery, and he cherishes the hope that "Ireland may some day develop a school of ceramic art in which beauty of form with purity and harmony of colour may extinguish all demand for flam-buoyant and inartistic productions." In other words, he entertains the laudable ambition of laying the foundations of an industry which will banish the tawdry articles imported.

Few have any idea of the value of the Irish market for glass and pottery. From an industrial point of view they are allied industries. We have indeed seen a scheme for establishing a glass works, including the manufacture of pottery goods, near Dublin. The writer of the booklet can see no cause to operate against the development of a purely Irish school of decorative ceramic art of great beauty and originality. The examples which he chooses for illustration are taken from objects made of a felsphatic white or light grey clay body from Wexford, after firing to about 1,100 deg. C., decorated on the biscuit, and then glazed and fired at a temperature of about 900 deg., or rather less. These temperatures are much lower than are required in the glass industry, and they appear to us to offer a practical commercial opportunity well within the present capacity of our country.

There is an enormous importation of earthenware into Ireland. In 1916 we bought no less than £414,882. If to this we add glass (£470,338) we find that we paid the great sum of £885,220 for products of clay and sand, the material of which we have an abundance, and as good in quality as in any country in the world, if not indeed superior to them. While we have at least one firm in Ireland making the Belleek china-ware, we have been informed that they get their clay from Cornwall, though we have reason to believe that excellent kaolin, superior to any imported, can be obtained from

the shores of Mayo, but a short distance from Belleek. Johnson Pasha, who has great practical experience in the burning of our native clays, tells us that quite a number of clays have been shewn to take the salt glaze freely, and with proper admixture of sand or flint, to stand the necessary temperature for salt glaze pipes or other sanitary ware. Yet we import all our sanitary ware. We also learn from the author that most satisfactory trials of cooking ware have also been made from the same range of clays. Tiles and flower pots are all imported. Yet in the notable opinion of Colonel Johnson no school of design is more suitable than the Celtic for the decoration of large red flower pots, or "Cache-pots," for outdoor use, for terraces or balustrades. In his work the bodies used have been from Irish materials or materials readily obtainable in Ireland. The felstones and derived clays obtained in Wexford lend themselves admirably to the production of pure and beautiful tones, and give at a temperature of 1,100 deg. C. very fairly hard bodies of a pale cream colour, which not only give good results with under-glaze colours, but take the opaque enamels freely and satisfactorily. This is a very strong case made out for the creation of a new Irish pottery with its own distinctive art forms and made from native clays at temperatures which are not too expensive to reach. Earthenware of this attractive appearance should quickly replace the very poor stuff sold to this country. We should add that the booklet is circulated free by the author, and produced at his own expense for the purpose of creating an interest in Irish pottery, and it is the sole publication on this subject, and therefore possesses a unique interest.

The Committee of Management of the Irish United Assurance Collecting Society gives notice of its intention to transfer the property of the Society to the City Life Assurance Co., Ltd. This arrangement needs the assent of the great majority of the members, and for this purpose a special meeting is summoned for September 4th. This means that a society purely Irish in its origin, and boasting that it was the only society of its kind in Ireland, is to be sold to an English company, and industrial assurance finance will be entirely in non-Irish hands. The drain of money from Ireland is enormous in every branch of activity and the money of the working classes is lining the pockets of the British capitalist insurance companies. The Irish United started with brilliant prospects, but it is complained that it has been worked on an unsound financial basis. It is known that the society depended too much on the issue of endowment policies on terms which were not profitable to the society. It is possible, however, to change the working of the society and to re-construct it, and the members should certainly endeavour to save the society from extinction. If an English company is able to see its way to take it over there must be some way out of the difficulty. The members have yet to give their consent to the transfer, and it is in their power to refuse it, and we hope an alternative scheme is feasible and will be put before the meeting.

The Westmeath Sinn Fein Executive will meet on Sunday at 2 o'clock, Irish time (3.25 English freak time) at the Sinn Fein Club Rooms, Mullingar. All clubs in the county are to be represented by two delegates. Clubs in course of formation should communicate with Messrs. P. J. O'Doherty and W. L. Mongey, Secs., Earl Street, Mullingar.

Courtbrack Sinn Fein Club sends us a resolution calling for the release of Mr. Peter O'Keefe, of Courtbrack, and other prisoners at present detained in Irish jails. The impression that all the political prisoners in England have been released is unfounded. Mr. Pollard, who was sentenced in connection with the Easter Week Insurrection, is still in an English jail, and we believe an effort is being made to force him to re-enter the English army, in which he once served.

A number of the Labour Delegates to the Irish Trades Union Congress, held last week in Derry, attended, by invitation, a meeting of the Pearse Sinn Fein Club and addressed an enthusiastic assemblage.

There were three Sinn Fein meetings in West Cork constituency last Sunday—at Dunbeacon, Durrus, and Adrigole. At Durrus Dr. Sheehan presided. At Adrigole (an Irish-speaking district) Sinn Fein was explained through the medium of Irish, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Branches were established in each place.

KILKENNY.

Once more Kilkenny becomes that Irish citadel to which all our hearts and minds turn. Wrapped in the historic glow that renders our country's struggles so alluring, its past embraces the narrative of Milesian, Norman, and later settlements in our midst.

Before and after 1366.—Away when lighter toll might be taken of the years, the city—Cill Channigh—which takes its name after the Church of St. Canice, commenced to unfold its story. Its first settlers were our Milesian forefathers. From "The Song of Dermot and the Earl," a composition believed to have been written as early as 1225, it is adduced that the town was of importance as far back as 1170. Thus, before the Normans possessed themselves of a fixed settlement in this part of our country, it is related that Maurice de Prendergast and 200 of his followers were enabled to find accommodation in the hostels of Kilkenny.

"The English at Kilkenny
Remained that night,
With great joy and in great commotion."

An alarm, however, being raised during the night before their intended departure for England via Waterford, they hurriedly took counsel together, and as a result

"To their hostels they returned,
Where they were before lodged."

It cannot have been an insignificant place that, without any apparent strain, satisfied the demands of 200 men-at-arms. Other accounts attribute Kilkenny's origin to a colonisation by Bishop Felix O'Dulany in what came to be known as the Irish Town, and beneath the shadow of St. Canice's Cathedral. This commencement synchronises with that of David Rothe, who was Bishop of Ossory during the period of the Confederation. Writing of his native city, Bishop Rothe's details are of an illuminating kind. An extract may be taken from the translation afforded by the Rev. Dr. Carrigan in his "History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory." Advantage should be taken to mention that this little article is chiefly based on a study of the former splendid painstaking composition. Says Fr. Carrigan in his rendering of Bishop Rothe's work:—"This city is commonly called Kilkenny, that is the Church or Gill of Canice (as Miraeus rightly has it); but being now greatly extended and graced with many royal privileges, it may well be called, in composito dictione, Cancicopolis. It is situated on the river Nore, which here courses between two marble bridges, separated from each other by about two stadia. Its greatest length is from north to south. On the north side the spacious and splendid Cathedral of St. Canice (Abbot) stands out prominently. On the south, somewhat to the east, rises up the castle, or rather fortress, consisting of several castles and towers. From those two, that is, from the church and the castle, sprang the commencement and increase of the entire city, both the religious and civil politics contributing equally to its foundation and expansion. In point of antiquity, its origin is coeval with the beginning of the Anglo-Norman Conquest in Ireland. The situation of the place is very agreeable, being an open plain extending in every direction for many miles, the fields bear corn of every description, and beside it are waters both stagnant and flowing, the former serving for fishing purposes, the latter for purposes of traffic, except where the dams and weirs supplying the numerous mills on each of the river's banks here and there impede the course of boats. The abundance of marble to be had in the quarries, as well as of timber and beams to be cut down in the woods, which, especially to the north, abound in great oak trees, readily induce people to build. For it has two stone quarries, one to the east, most remarkable for the variety, hardness, and abundance of its marble, white cerulean, black, white, or blended with a variety of colours, is either exported to a distance or is utilised at home for building purposes."

Fire without smoke, water without mud, and streets paved with marble; potent factors were to contribute to Kilkenny's growth. The annals tell how Norman life was early disturbed by King Donald O'Brien, upon whose approach the English evacuated the castle, and who succeeded in demolishing the town and laying waste the surrounding country. But this arrest of progress was of short duration. In 1192 a stronger castle was erected on the site of the old one by William Marshall, the elder, Earl of Pembroke. Then developed that quaint life which was Kilkenny's view-point of the later romantic middle ages. About 1204, by Earl Marshall, was founded the High or English Town. Its nucleus were the two thoroughfares known as the High Street and Parliament Street. The jurisdiction which prevailed in this centre was different to that holding in the Irish Town. The location of the latter was north of the Braegach river, at Water Gate. It boasted from the Bishops of Ossory its own charters, exercised its own municipal franchise, was lorded over by its own Partreeve, and between 1661 and 1801 sent forward its two representatives to the Irish Parliament. With the High Town or English Town the frontiers lay south of the Braegach river. It, too, possessed its own Government. Through charters from the Earls Marshall its civic magistrate owned the title of sovereign, until being raised under royal charter to the dignity of a city in 1609, its chief magistrate assumed the dignity of Mayor. From the fourteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century it was represented in the Irish Parliament by two members.

Meanwhile through those earlier years in Kilkenny's fortunes administration was variously effected. The foundation of the Black Abbey in 1225, or four years after the death of St. Dominic, testified to the growth of its spiritual life. Quickly after the Conquest Parliaments began to be held within the city's confines. Such occurrences as also gave rise to wild ferment were the convictions in 1324 by Richard, Bishop of Ossory, and subsequent burnings of Alice Kyteler and Petronilla de Meath for witchcraft, and the paving begun by the burgesses in 1334 of the passways of the town. But what was a matter more important than all these transient performances were the kindly relations between native and settler that were being evolved. It fluttered the palaces of their rulers in England and set them speculating as to how such dangerous friendships could be strangled. "Eng-

lish born in Ireland to their masters had become not a whit less degenerate" than "mere Irish." The kindly old native ways which left alone were fast hypnotising all but the last landed foreigners, had to be tabooed. Small wonder, when Norman barons esteemed it as an honour to inter-marry with the daughters of the Gael. To their offspring the Irish methods of fosterage and speech were imparted. Within the settlers' strong places Irish poets were feted who recounted all the traditional lore, the songs, the hymns, the prayers of the Irish race. For want of better guidance of life the Brehon code had been established. Up to the very walls of Dublin merchants of English blood came riding in the Irish fashion and jesting merrily in the Irish speech with their Celtic attendants. So it burned itself into English minds that this gathering amity should be destroyed. The outcome was the infamous legislation enacted in a Parliament held under Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the city of Kilkenny, on the day after Ash Wednesday, 1366. Summarised by Haverty, this Statute ordained:—"That inter-marriage with the natives, or any connection with them in the shape of fostering, or gossiping, should be dealt with and punished as high treason; that any man of English race assuming an Irish name or using the Irish language, apparel or costume, should forfeit all his lands and tenements; that to adopt the Brehon law or submit to it was treason; that without the permission of the Government the English should not make war or peace with the Irish; that the English should not permit the Irish to pasture cattle on their lands, nor admit them to any ecclesiastical benefices or to religious houses; nor entertain their minstrels, rhymers, or new-tellers." The pity of it is that to this slavish pronouncement native ecclesiastics like Thomas (O'Carroll) Archbishop of Cashel, John (O'Grady) Archbishop of Thame (Tuam), and Thomas (O'Cormacian), Bishop of Killaloe, were willing to affix their signatures and threaten excommunication against such as would not obey.

Before and after 1642.—But large as was the volume of water which flowed beneath the bridges of the Nore since the above code was framed, yet vaster stretches shall reach the sea ere Irish thoughts and aims are obliterated. An incident that was momentous for Kilkenny was the transference of the castle on September 4th, 1391, from Hugh le Despencer to James, Earl of Ormond. Since then, for good or ill, the fortunes of the Butlers and the "Marble City" have been largely combined. A curious circumstance is that while the junior members of the House of Ormonde have been often on the side of Ireland, more frequently still have the senior scions of this family waged war against the interest of their native soil. So has the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg been constrained to observe of them as presenting a weak-kneed servility to the English connection at periods when a hope offered of shaking off the yoke. Perhaps this attitude, as Mrs. J. R. Green in "Irish Nationality" shows, was accentuated by the fact that for nearly two hundred years the heirs of this house were minors, held in wardship by the King. Consequently no effort was spared to cultivate a regard for English rather than Irish interests. The resulting characterisation was: "What a loyal house," by the English; and by the Irish: "Fair and false as Ormond." Yet there were great members of this family, as witness, James, the ninth Earl, who with seventeen out of thirty-two of his followers was poisoned at a banquet in Holborn, London, 1546. The way was then made easier to pervert his fourteen-year-old son, Thomas the Black, the 10th Earl.

But we must hasten to notice, even though it be in a passing way, the great event with which Kilkenny is inseparably associated. The close of the middle of the seventeenth century saw Ireland again being "brazened in a mortar." Seemingly helpless at home, hopes turned to the Continent, where the prowess of Irishmen was held in great account. There two leaders, Owen Roe O'Neill, son of Art, the youngest brother of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Preston, brother of Lord Gormanston, had greatly distinguished themselves. O'Neill's greatest achievement was his defence of Arras, which he held with Dutch and Spanish troops against the French in 1640; while Preston secured his reputation through his defence of Louvain with William's German and Irish troops for Philip IV. of Spain, against the French and Dutch in 1634. Says an old Louvain chronicler in his account of the siege: "The town was saved by the Irish. Their valour and intrepidity were extraordinary. Never since the days of ancient Rome did Belgium see such warriors on her soil." Linked with such types, amongst many others, if we are to credit the report of a spy to the English Government, were "diverse other captains and officers of the Irish under the Archduchess (Isabella), some of whose companies are cast, and they made pensioners. Of these serving under the Archduchess there are about 100 able to command companies and 20 fit to be colonels. Many of them are descended from gentlemen's families, and some of noblemen. These Irish soldiers and pensioners do stay their resolutions until they see whether England makes peace or war with Spain. If peace they have already practised with other sovereign princes, from whom they have received hopes of assistance: if war does ensue they are confident of greater aid. They have long been providing of arms for any attempt against Ireland, and had in readiness five or six thousand arms laid up in Antwerp for that purpose, bought out of the deduction of their monthly pay, as will be proved, and it is thought they have now doubled that proportion by these means." Almost simultaneous with these preparations abroad measures were being taken at home to raise Ireland out of the slough in which she was set. The inception of the Confederate movement was due to Roger O'More, or Moore, descended of the chiefs of Leix. With him were united several of the Northern chieftains—the least not being the MacMahons, who before then and before now laid claim to the Christian name of Brian. O'More's activities properly began at a meeting of "old" and "modern" Irish Catholics held at the hill of Crofty, near Duleek, Co. Meath, in December, 1641, and continued at another gathering held in the same month on the hill of Tara. The weakness in the organisation from its start was that while those who agreed with the "old" Irish were concerned with matters both national and religious; the "modern" Irish were restless only for the toleration of their faith and the security of their estates. These de-

partures in thought were played upon by James, the 12th Earl of Ormond, one of the most sinister and treacherous politicians of his era. Caught while still a child, this offspring of Catholic parents had been trained to despise everything that should have been spiritual and racial in his nature. His task was to split the Confederates, so that the National group came to be led by Owen Roe and the clergy, while the tamer wing looked for inspiration to himself. It is, therefore easy to conceive, with the weapons he exercised, how Ormond possessed the power to dis-integrate. But glorious deeds were first to be assured. From that brave 10th of May, 1642, when in response to the summons of Dr. Rothe, Bishop of Ossory, the Bishops and representatives of the clergy met in the venue of many an Anglo-Irish Parliament, great tidings were to be sounded. With deeper acclaim were the citizens to greet that general assembly convened on October the 24th, 1642. Other emotions were to be aroused on November the 14th, 1645, when the citizens of the grand old capital of the Nore thronged forth to hail the coming of John Baptist Rinuccinni, Prince-Archbishop of Fermo, and Nuncio-Extraordinary from Pope Innocent X. It was yet for the Supreme Council to register the capture of Bunratty Castle, at which the Nuncio was present, the successes achieved by General Preston in County Roscommon, and the most memorable victory of all, that gained by Owen Roe at Benburb on June the 5th, 1646. It causes no surprise that our Ulster hero was nearest to the Nuncio's heart. But even the fulminations of Preston and other generals and ecclesiastics who were led by Ormond. The tragedy is that those who stood for Ireland with Owen and the illustrious Italian Churchman did not insist that the vacillating Preston and his ilk were hunted from their councils. Aggravating thought how much Ireland had then been spared. But reluctantly we must draw our little review to a close. No suitable mention can be made of Cromwell's siege of the city, St. Canice, or the octogenarian Kilkennyman Grace's feats during the Confederate wars in his prime, and in defence of Athlone during the Williamite upheaval. But all these and many more similar incidents would but further emphasise our agreement with Eoin MacNeill that "interference from England has been the constant and fertile cause of unsettlement, disorganisation, and general unsoundness in the state of Ireland."

THOMAS S. CUFFE.

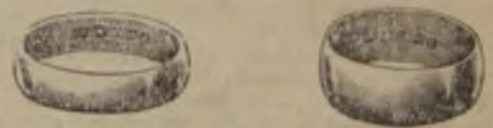
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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1917.

KILKENNY.

The City of Kilkenny has demolished the pretensions of Mr. Lloyd George's Convention to represent the people of Ireland. The history of the Convention is instructive. When last year Nationalist Ireland seemed leaderless Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Devlin conspired with Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Carson to partition the country. The conspirators were defeated, and in their rage cried that Ireland might now expect nothing. Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Devlin returned to their occupation of supporting the English Government in return for jobs for the army of hungry placehunters who formed their Pretorian Guard, and all went jogging on in the accustomed path of corruption until the prison-gates of Frongoch and Reading having been opened, Sinn Fein came out to assert itself.

Roscommon, Longford, Clare, and Kilkenny are the assertion. Sinn Fein indicted the Party that traded on the reputation and achieve-

ments of Parnell while it deserted his policy and betrayed his principles. Ireland heard the indictment and has given its verdict. It has found the Party guilty of High Treason against Ireland, and has pronounced upon it sentence of death.

History will hereafter record how a Party to which Ireland gave an unparalleled loyalty and support assisted the English Government to plunder our country during the ten years 1907-1917 as it never had been previously plundered, and assisted it to impose on Ireland a measure of coercion compared with which all previous Coercion Acts were as water unto wine. It will record how it bartered every principle for which the Irish Nation had struggled during centuries, how it conspired to outrage our territorial integrity, and how, false to the great Constitutionalist Grattan's dictum: "If the independence of Ireland be incompatible with the existence of the Empire, then Ireland must live though the Empire perish"—it preached the false doctrine that Ireland and the Irish people should be subordinate and subservient to British Imperialism. Had it succeeded in its damnable heresy, Ireland would be a morally and physically ruined nation to-day. It failed, and never had Ireland so great cause to thank Almighty God.

England and her Irish auxiliaries failed when Ireland turned her back on Westminster. When Ireland repudiated by the votes of its people any right or title in England to govern this country English Statesmen realised that Ireland must be pacified, or Ireland would become an international question and pass out of their control. When Ireland ceased to elect men to go to the English Parliament the Irish question became acute. When Ireland ceased to play the game of her national politics on ground chosen by her enemy and under his rules, and began to play it on her own ground and under her own rules, the Irish question became the most urgent of all questions to an England at war. England had offered partition to an Ireland going to her Parliament. England suggested a Convention to draft "a free Irish constitution" to an Ireland which refused to go to her Parliament.

But England keeps no faith. Her trickster statesmen believed they could delude Ireland with the shadow of a Convention, and involve Sinn Fein in the discredit of its failure. They blundered again. Kilkenny is the repudiation of a Convention which Ireland did not nominate. The Convention which will draft an Irish Constitution will not be nominated by any but the people of Ireland. And now the price goes up. Kilkenny elects a man who will ignore England's Parliament, and on the morrow of the election those English papers which control Mr. Lloyd George's Government declare that the election makes it inevitable that "Full Colonial Home Rule" must be granted. And only a year ago "Partition" was the "Last Word."

The Irish people thus can realise the essential political truth of the policy of Sinn Fein—that it is by pressure on England, not by subservience to her—that is by denying, not by admitting her right in this country—that Ireland can politically progress and eventually win. We neither underrate nor despise the strength of England; but that strength faced by the determination of an organised Irish Nation is at best but as the Atlantic waves against the Cliffs of Moher. Whatever England may offer Ireland now, Ireland knows the offer will not be made in good faith; she does not look to the Convention—she does not look to the English Parliament. When she looks outside her shores she looks to the Peace Conference, where she will prefer her claim to the freedom that England advocates for Poland, our sister in misfortune, whose epitaph was written by a foreign tyranny only second to that which we experience, and which out of this welter of blood is destined to rise again one of the Free Nations of the World.

We have had a copy of "The Field," or "Country Gentleman's Newspaper," sent us, and the following passage was marked for our attention:—

Ireland has never been a separate nation in the sense, say, of Poland or Serbia. For more than seven hundred years she has been under the same Crown with England; for three centuries she has been part of "the United Kingdom"; she has had more than her proper share of the Parliamentary representation of the whole; she has demanded the right of self-government, though a third of her population, representing more than half the wealth and industrial prosperity, adheres with passionate loyalty to the old connection; not content with the offer of Home Rule, she sought to obtain complete separation and independence by flat rebellion a year ago. And so forth, and so on.

The Country Gentleman's Newspaper evidently does not intend to overtax the country gentleman's intelligence, or to suppose much historical knowledge on his part. No doubt the editor, like a good journalist, knows his readers. It would be just as well, however, to set down a few historical facts in order to set the country gentleman a-blinking. From the second to the eleventh centuries, A.D., while England was not yet, Ireland held not only a sovereign status in Europe, but a distinguished rank among the nations. From the platform of that sovereignty she was able to re-build the culture of Europe from the sixth to the fourth centuries, and to evangelise the Christian faith throughout the Continent and the islands of Iceland and Britain. The first English poet, Caedmon, "The Father of English Poetry," was taught his letters by Irish teachers; and (dying English histories notwithstanding) England was first evangelised by Irish Missionaries. The effect of that evangelisation may not be very apparent to-day, but the fact remains. The schools established by the Emperor Charlemagne, which gathered together the reconstruction of European letters begun from Ireland, were mainly prompted by Irishmen, and placed under the charge of Irishmen. Charlemagne's chief mentor, the English Alcuin, received his education in Ireland; and to the Irish schools schoolmen came for centuries from the four quarters of Europe. Ireland led the thought of Europe and re-created its letters. That fact is the dominant fact in the history of Europe during the seventh and eighth centuries of our era. On it is based, as a tree is based upon its roots whatever the topmost branches say, the culture of Europe to-day; and on it will be based whatever of culture may emerge from the prevailing European dementia.

So notorious were these facts for centuries afterwards, before England obtruded her unseemly bulk between us and the world, that when England came to make one of her first appearances in the Council of the Nations, at the Council of Constance, Anno. 1416, she based her claim not on her own case, but on the case of Ireland! In that she was wise, for she was only a youngster among the Nations, whereas Ireland was famed. As a result it was decided at that Council that Europe was originally constituted in four Sovereign States: the first being Rome, the second Constantinople, the third Ireland, and the fourth Spain. England further claimed that the rights of Ireland had been "translated" to her. In a modern Council of Nations such a claim would have to be verified. Had it been subject to verification in 1416, the fact would have been revealed that England only by might of arms held a small area of Ireland around Dublin, and that any claim to a lordship of Ireland outside would have raised a passionate protest—such a protest as came a hundred years later. Failing that verification, England took her place not by her own National Status, but by the National Status of Ireland.

Such was Ireland's position to the 12th century. What happened thereafter? From the 12th to the dawn of the 17th century Ireland's Sovereign Status was partially trammelled by English militarism. Yet its existence was recognised by the Powers. The Papal See during the 15th and 16th centuries treated Ireland as a nation whose independence was trammelled, but always capable of restoration. In the closing stages of the 16th century both the Papal See and the Crown of Spain (and also, be it noted, James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England,

under whom the chief plantations were carried out), negotiated with Hugh Roe O'Neill for the restoration of Irish Sovereignty. They treated with him as the descendant by Irish law of Irish Monarchy. At the battle of Kinsale that chance was overthrown by English militarism. The same militarism robbed the land and turned its owners forth to starve. Yet since that day Ireland has never ceased by what the Country Gentleman's Newspaper calls "flat rebellion" to protest that she has never foregone her claim to, and her determination to achieve, her Sovereign Status.

That claim is the same to-day; and if the Country Gentleman gave the same attention to history as he gives to golf, it would not be so easy for his newspaper to befool him as to the causes of this. That newspaper speaks of Poland and Serbia. Serbia was long held in subjection by the Turkish Empire; but when it achieved its freedom it only won the restoration of the exercise of its Sovereignty, which had always existed in a state of suppression. Poland's case is no other than the same. But older than them all, and with a clearer title both as to ancient right and as to prolonged suffering, stands the case of Ireland. The eldest of them, and the last to come to the attention of the Powers, Ireland's is now an international case.

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PADRAIC PEARSE.

(Collected Works. Vol. 1. Maunsell 7/6 net).

Modern Irish literature, as a whole, is not in a flourishing state of health. When one surveys it it is difficult to discern any reason for the existence of most of it. And yet it contains two writers whose work is not alone above that of their contemporaries, but above that of their Irish contemporaries in English also—if we except Mr. Yeats—Padraic Pearse and Padraic O'Conaire. (Is it more than a coincidence, I wonder, that they both derive from the Irish?). And when one is tempted to despair at so much indifferent Irish matter being printed one can always find consolation in the fact that the two greatest of contemporary Irish writers both write in Irish. It is true that Pearse wrote also in English, but that portion of his work is negligible compared with that on which his reputation rests—"Iosagan," "An Mhathair," and "Suantraidhe and Goltraidhe."

The critic who is confronted just now by a book by one of the dead leaders is in rather a predicament. He will be expected, and will naturally be inclined to, praise it, irrespective of its merits as literature. But in this case there is happily no need to trouble one's conscience. Even in the English translations—this volume contains translations of the play, poems, and stories—the non-Irish-speaking reader cannot fail to perceive something of the strength, beauty, and assurance of the Irish originals. The translation of the plays and of the poems is Pearse's own, and naturally it is a better translation than that of the stories, for no man, no matter how gifted, can translate from the printed word another man's thought. Mr. Campbell, in translating the stories, has elected to keep as closely as possible to the originals, reproducing them as exactly as possible, even at the risk of writing expressions that seem clumsy in English. But to the reader with a knowledge of Irish they do convey the atmosphere of the originals—and I do not think that anybody, even without a knowledge of Irish, can miss the fact that the book as a whole is remarkable in its unity, its simplicity, and its intensity.

Pearse's output is strangely divided into two parts—his creative work, which was done in Irish, and his political work in English. These are so dissimilar that they might almost be the work of two different men, and I do not think that the political articles and pamphlets are of a high order. They contain nothing which has not been said, and better said, in the Nationalist weeklies, from the "United Irishman" to "Irish Freedom" and "Nationality." But his heart was in his stories of the Irish and his poems—and they will keep his name green in literature for all time.

Even the best of critics can only give a personal impression, and if I try and put down why I consider "Iosagan," "An Mhathair," and "Suantraidhe agus Goltraidhe" to be amongst the best literature of our time, I can only say that I feel them to be so, that when I read them I am at once conscious of the difference between a great book and a passable book, between the immortal and the ephemeral. The language of the stories, its simplicity, dignity, and clarity, seem to me to match exactly their conception. One gets in them, as it were, a glimpse of Irish literature which has been at school, pruned of its excessive adjectives, of its wearying luxuriance, and standing out as simple, as direct, and as beautiful as the early Irish nature lyrics. Pearse's Irish is not as glowing as Padraic O'Conaire's: it lacks that artist's delight in the polishing of phrases and sentences, in the shading off of emotions; but it has a discipline and a sternness which fit in exactly with the whole mould.

In a sentence, here is a work which is finely conceived, finely wrought, and a delight to the discerning reader.

SARSFIELD.

PUBLICATIONS IN IRISH.

We have received from Messrs. James Duffy and Co., Ltd., 38 Westmoreland St., Dublin, a number of publications in Irish. They include a fine play by Piaras Beaslai dealing with the period of the Desmond Wars. The dialogue in this play, "Cormac na Cuile," is considered one of the best pieces of original composition in modern Irish. The other publications are Mr. Beaslai's translation of lyrics from "Faust," Gaelic songs by Professor Bergin, with Tonic Sol-fa, and Prayers in Irish, all in leaflet form, and a booklet for learners entitled "Irish made Easy," for which we are informed there has been a big demand recently.

FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Lord Rhondda's interference with the Irish cattle trade will involve a loss of two millions to the Irish farmers. Already it has paralysed the local fairs.

Six members of the Party have, in effect, condemned the course of events with which they have been connected, and have called on Mr. Redmond to cast aside his political weakness and press for a better measure of Home Rule than that promised by the Corps on the Statute Book.

Had the Parliamentary movement been conducted with even moderate ability, Ireland would not now lament the loss of some of her most talented sons. The seeds of Insurrection were sown by those leaders who, claiming political infallibility, imposed upon the people a policy with which they were not in accord.

Last week an insignificant paragraph in the Dublin papers informed us that some half a dozen members of Mr. Redmond's following had addressed a letter to that gentleman demanding a more virile policy, and even going the length of suggesting abstention from Parliament should the Convention fail to secure a satisfactory solution of the Irish difficulty within one month.

The August issue of the "Irish Newsagent" is just published and contains interesting articles on important trade matters, which should be read by every newsagent in Ireland.

Will the reader who wrote from Clondalkin on the Land Taxes write us again, as his letter has been mislaid.

Smokers—Fill your Pipe with Irish Grown Tobacco. MILD, MEDIUM, or FULL. 3/- Quarter in. post free W. J. CLOVER & CO., ROYAL AVENUE AND NORTH ST., BELFAST.

The Home Rule Question.

(See Dr. M. B. Shipsey's Book, 1/- nett).

At Ponsonby's, Grafton St., Dublin; Evans, Patrick St., Cork; and at Eason's Bookstalls, etc.

The "Birmingham Gazette" says:—"Dr. Shipsey evidently knows his business well. . . . Some of his ideas may be ventilated at the Convention."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gaelic League Fixtures in Kerry & Limerick

Deir Ceolta Síde mar leanar ag Tríúip Feire Ciarráige an tSeachtain seo eugainn:—

- De Luain, Lughnasa 20, 8 p.m.—Dáingean Uí Chúir. De Máirt, Lughnasa 21, 8 p.m.—Baile Buingeáin. De Céadaoin, Lughnasa 22, 8 p.m.—Baile Nua Uí Dúilleáin. De Céadaoin, Lughnasa 23, 8 p.m.—Ára 'tStéir. De hAoine, Lughnasa 24, 8 p.m.—Slin. De Sathairn, Lughnasa 25, Mainistir na Féite. De Domhnaig, Lughnasa 26, Orom Collocáir.

The Kerry Feis Troupe, including Mairisil Ni Mhurthuile (1st prize, Oirnachta, 1917), and other Star Gaelic Artists, will perform in succession at Dingle, Ballyhunion, Newtown Dillon, Athea, Glin, Abbeyfeale, and Drumcollogher, 20th to 26th inst.

CORK UNION.

COALS WANTED.

THE Guardians of the Cork Union will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., up to the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, receive in the Tender-Box, Boardroom, Tenders for Supply of 1,200 Tons of Best Double Screened Whitehaven, Wigan, Lydney, Orrell, or Newport Red Ash House Coals, to be delivered in Workhouse in manner specified on Tender Form, copies of which may be obtained in the Boardroom. Tenders will be also received for Supply of Irish Coals.

JOHN COTTER, Clerk of Union.

CORK UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF STOREKEEPER.

THE Guardians of the Cork Union will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., up to the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, receive in the Tender-Box, Boardroom, applications for office of Storekeeper. Yearly salary of office is £100, with Rations, and £20 in lieu of Residence. Ages of Candidates are required to be from 20 years to 50 years.

Sureties in a Bond will be required from Candidate who will be elected.

JOHN COTTER, Clerk of Union.

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And Gained since 1912—

- 27 County Council or University Entrance Scholarships. 10 First Places since 1912. 24 Passed Matriculation (N.U.I.) this year direct from Rockwell.

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O LOINGSIÚ AGUS NÍ DRIAM. An an 31 lá d'1ú, '17, as eaglaíir míne na mbón, Capn na sClóe, do nars an tacaíir Driam mac Macéanina i gcuing an pórsa, míceál, adn-mac concubair Uí Loingsiú, Baile mhíne, agus máigéad, an inéan ir fine do pádrais ó Driam, clóóir (na maíseann), Baile ára Cliaé.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

na fianna Saoirse.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ

Will be held in the Grounds of ST. ENDA'S COLLEGE (Kindly Lent by Mrs. Pearse),

On SUNDAY NEXT, 19th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Address by COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

Side Shows, Pipers' Bands, Lightning Sketching, Half-Hour Concerts, Etc. Tea at Moderate Prices.

CEILIDH will follow.

ADMISSION : : : : : FOURPENCE.

Advertisement for 'AN LA!' event on Sunday, 16th September at the Hermitage, Rathfarnham. Includes logo and text: 'Craob na sCúis sCúis! Sunday, 16th September ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑCΤ At the Hermitage, Rathfarnham (by kind permission of Mrs. Pearse)'

Feuc Amac. feuc Amac. féis mór i sCILL DAIÐRE.

Kildorrery Monster Feis

On SUNDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1917.

Competitions in Singing, Dancing, Recitations, Language, War Pipes, Etc., Etc. Tug-o'-War Contests.

Capt. HUNTER, DAVID KENT, and several other prominent men will address the meeting.

Several Bands will attend.

Clanna Saebgal i Deanna Cúite.

THE MUNSTER PLAYERS.

Father Mathew Hall, Cork.

AUGUST 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

"The Tents of the Arabs."—A Play in Two Acts by Lord Dunsany. (First public performance in Ireland).

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UP

To 8th SEPTEMBER, Entries will be received for the Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial

SHOW

To be held in

ROSCOMMON

On 20th September, 1917.

THE COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN TO THE COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

For particulars, apply to— S. G. SENNETT, Sec., Roscommon.

(Preliminary Notice).

Hosting of the Gaels of Thomond at KILLONAN.

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Prominent Speakers will attend.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

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feac amac.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IRISH NATIONAL AID AND VOLUNTEERS' DEPENDENTS FUND.

THE FINAL DUBLIN AERIDHEACT

(Postponed from July 29th, owing to the death of Mr. W. Partridge), will be held at THE LAWN PETER PLACE,

Saturday, Sept. 1 and Sunday, Sept. 2 Tickets purchased for July 29th can be exchanged for a two-day ticket, without extra charge, at No. 10 Exchequer Street. Houston Picture Drawing on September 2nd. All Tickets hold good.

AERIDHEACT MÓR

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CLONTARF BRANCH OF THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

On Sunday, 19th August, at 3 p.m. In Croydon Park, Fairview.

- St. James's Brass and Reed Band. St. Laurence O'Toole's Pipers' Band. All the best Irish-Ireland Artists. Numerous Side-Shows and Attractions.

Admission : : Sixpence.

An Saedluinn Abú!

Duhallow's Rally at Kanturk.

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On Sunday, August 19th, 1917

A Gala Day of Irish Entertainment concluding with address by Dr. Dillon of Dublin, Maurice Brennan, Austin Stack and other prominent upholders of Irish Nationality.

Several Bands will be in attendance.

Aeridheacht commences at 1.30 (Irish time)

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LEABAR NA n-OILITREAC' bPOLANNAC. (Continued).

15. Agus ma veip an tobar sup comraic pe tar ceann onora, veip an t-oifigeac Morcobiteac, leip, go ucpoiteann pe cap ceann onora; 7 an cloaditeac, a popann a meadog tre n-a comenutac mar oioagalcar air, veip reipean, leip, go ndeineann pe a curu onora do oioagalcar; det cao a ctallaiseann an baoc-onoir iodaicadartac ran?

XVIII.

1. Ta rid i lar na gdoisgeoioc, mar a bi na narpoil i lar luca na n-iodal o'adrad. 2. Na bidro com mor buile cum luca na n-iodal; buailro-pe leip an mbuicatar iad 7 buailro doaine eile leip an gclardeam iad. Ir iad doaine buailro iad na n-iodal no luca an tpean- peadca 'na bfuil urrainn aca u'apocoinact an pobuil 7 uon com-ionannur 7 uon tSaoirpe. Ta puac aca do luca na n-iodal, det nil aon spad aca uon comurraim, 7 do cuiread iad cum iodal- adartaca Canaan do oipciugad.

8. Agus nuair a labarraro riad ar bur scozad cum rlanagite na ndirun, ni feunfaro riad in aon cor sup deineadair go maic, det uerfaro riad na riad an t-am oipeannac, pe mar a deineadair na hollamain nuair a caradair le Crioit sup leomais pe doaine do leigear la na raboite, sa pad: bfuil pe ceadaigte leigear do uonam ar an raboite? bfuil pe ceadaigte cogad do cur ar an Riipe in am pioctana na heopra?

9. Ma tugair riad veip do baintpeadair 7 do uilleactair na Saoirpe, do baintpeadair 7 do uilleactair na Spainneac 7 na bpoituingeulac 7 na nlobaiteac 7 na bpolannac, tugair riad uaca e le moran gleo in na comcionolair, mar a deintoir na faipirinis.

10. Agus ma tugair riad aon ni da n-acarad fein bro riad as oiorpopeact feucaint an mor da eairc doib a cabairc uaca do reip uilge. LIAM O'KINN.

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