

NATIONALITY

Vol. 2. No. 15. (New Series.)

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

For reasons which readers of "Nationality" can appreciate, Sinn Fein activities on Sunday last were confined to the great gathering of Irishmen ever witnessed in Cootehill. They had gathered in support of the candidature of Mr. Arthur Griffith for East Cavan. The Sinn Fein candidate and Mr. De Valera had been announced to address the meeting. The British Government had, however, interfered. East Cavan will express its mind on the merits of the intervention at the ballot boxes. The great meeting was presided over by Mr. Paul Smith, Cootehill, and addressed by Rev. M. O'Flanagan, C.C., Crossin, Vice-President Sinn Fein; Rev. Dr. Patrick Browne, Moynooth College; Mr. George Murnaghan, s.e.r.; Rev. Fr. Cusack, C.C., Clonurbert; Mr. Gavau Jaffe, B.L.; Dr. Bard-Barrett, Mr. S. Heaney, Belfast, and Mr. Jos. Stanley.

About a month ago Sir Edward Carson announced that the British Government was apprised of a German plot in Ireland. Sir Edward was not a member of the Government at the time, but he is an expert in plots, his experience dating as far back as the Pigott era, when he was "devil" to Attorney-General Peter O'Brien, and he knows something about German Diplomacy. At present Sir Edward Carson thinks about nothing, cares about nothing, dreams about nothing but winning the war. He never forgets to say this every time he reads or writes, lest there should be any possible doubt about it. Sir Edward has a way of showing his special information. In one of his speeches he indicated the Rhine as the future frontier of Germany. This bold utterance took away the breath of many sanguine war-mongers at the time. Sir Edward meant what he said. The wind blew milder afterwards, and glorying no longer in the future, in his speech on Irish conscription, Sir Edward, mindful of all he had done in the War Cabinet and outside of it, made the remarkable announcement that the proudest day of his life was when he rode at the head of a couple of hundred recruits to the recruiting office in Belfast—and left them there.

Sir Edward's announcement of the German plot was corroborated by Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Charles deserves the confidence of the Government in regard to Irish affairs. He was one of the promoters of the English Auxiliary Expedition project, headed by Lord Willoughby de Broke, which was to have effected an invasion of Ireland in support of Sir Edward when Sir Edward was taking the field against Mr. Asquith, and the two lords have revived that project in view of the new Home Rule measure.

Lord Wimborne laid down the Viceroy's emblematic sword without smiting the German plot. Mr. Duke resigned the Chief Secretaryship without exposing the German plot, Sir Bryan Mahon retired from the chief military command in Ireland without annihilating the German plot. A week later Lord French, the new Viceroy, and Mr. Shortt, the new Chief Secretary, before they knew their way to their new bedrooms in the Phoenix Park, were in complete possession of the knowledge outlined a month previously by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Charles Beresford. Now that attention has been drawn to the matter, we have no doubt that a perfectly reasoned and reasonable explanation will be furnished, perhaps by Mr. Walter Long.

A Unionist organ has taken a Dublin newspaper to task for publishing the new Viceroy's Proclamation on the subject under the heading "Alleged German Plot." Alleged! Have we not the word of the Government for it? The supreme authority in morals and other matters, the Imperial Parliament, had only a few days earlier decided, by a three-figure majority, that the Government is a truthful Government. The same truthful Government about a month ago declared that, though Conscription for Ireland and Home Rule for Ireland were announced in one and the same speech by the British Premier, the conjunction was purely casual, and did not imply that each project depended on the other. Therefore we may assume that when a German plot and Conscription are both mentioned in a Viceregal Proclamation of twenty-nine printed lines the idea is to spare the public the excitement of two separate Proclamations. Coincidences are not lost in these instances. Simultaneously with the issue of the Viceregal Proclamation

the Government began to arrest the principal officers, a number of the members and several of the clerical staff of the central political organisation, which is supported by the great majority of the Irish people, and also to arrest leading men of the same majority in various parts of Ireland, from Belfast to Cork and from Dublin to Westport. If the Sinn Fein movement were not rooted in the instinctive nationality of the Irish people, if Sinn Fein were merely a political machine, the Government's coup would be well calculated to make an end of Sinn Fein. The Government will soon realise that the shipping of Sinn Fein out of Ireland will make excessive demands on the limited supply of available tonnage. If it were not for the same lamentable break in continuity that is exemplified in the sudden exposure of the German plot, the present English administration in Ireland would have learned from its predecessors that Sinn Fein is the sort of tree that thrives on hard pruning.

The Proclamation says that "drastic measures must be taken to put down this German plot, which measures will be solely directed against that plot," and the Chief Secretary explains that "the number of Irishmen and Irishwomen who are in cooperation with the German enemy is very small, but many of them might unknowingly become involved." Apparently the large number arrested and deported have to thank the Government for protecting them from the German contagion.

The Melbourne papers give an amusing account of a meeting of Anglomaniacs and Orangemen—including the notorious Dr. Leeper—held there behind closed doors to denounce Sinn Fein and Archbishop Mannix. Leeper referred to the Irishmen executed after Easter Week as "traitors and that John Redmond declared on his deathbed he had died of a broken heart because his countrymen were persecuting him" (tears for Redmond from the Orangemen). Mr. Herbert Brohan declared they wanted to live in peace with all religions, and added—"Let us see Dr. Mannix in hell." Another orator referred to his Grace as "a man named Mannix." From this gathering a deputation proceeded by arrangement to the person who holds the Premiership of Australia by the easy process of refusing to resign after he had been twice defeated, and urged him to "deport the man Mannix." The adventurer replied that the deputation was an unexpected pleasure to him, and talked about how he would deal with Sinn Fein and the Catholic Church. Since then the good Archbishop has been regarding Hughes with a smile of amused contempt, and Hughes has been looking the other way.

"Politically," wrote the great geographer Reclus, "the greatest misfortune that can befall a people is the loss of its national independence. Politically the Pole is a Pole only in the memory of the past. He has become an alien in the land, and can speak his mother tongue only in secret. His very thought is no longer free, and his genius is no longer developed according to its natural bent. It is a calamity for all mankind that the life of a whole people should thus be crushed."

Reclus when he wrote these words a generation ago abandoned hope that Poland would ever regain freedom. Yet Poland has done so. To-day the historic kingdom of Poland is again politically and nationally free. The Pole is no more an alien in Poland, but its citizen and Governor. But let us see how Poland, which is held up as the classic example of oppression, fared under her oppressor. She had been less than a century under the rule of Russia. She had been only fifty years deprived of free political institutions. Although Russia had held Poland for a long time previously, Poland until 1861 enjoyed a form of Home Rule. Since that period Poland was governed by a Russian bureaucracy sitting at Warsaw on the model of the English bureaucracy sitting in Dublin Castle. The manner of the government, however, was different. Poland was deprived of all semblance of Home Rule, and her language was officially ignored. Herein she resembled Ireland. But in other respects there was no likeness.

Ireland, under English rule, in the year 1864 had a population of 5,640,000. In Russian Poland the population was 5,000,000. By 1914—the date of the outbreak of the present war—the population of Ireland had decreased to 4,370,000. The population of Poland had increased to 12,000,000.

What happened in Poland was that the Russian Government, while politically and nationally oppressing Poland, economically encouraged her. Forty years before the "Land Purchase Act" was boomed as a great concession to Ireland the Russian Government cut up the great estates in Poland and turned the rural population into peasant proprietors, making each farmer absolute owner of his holding. To manufacturing industry the Russian Government offered no obstruction, and thus the cities of Warsaw grew into great manufacturing centres. Lodz and Warsaw doubled their population and their wealth every ten years under the Russian bureaucrats. Thus Skrine, writing in 1903, said—"Warsaw has quadrupled its population in 40 years, and the growth of other trade centres can only be paralleled in the United States and Australia. Poland under Russian rule prospered as she had never prospered in her history. Her people multiplied and grew wealthy in the same period the people of Ireland decreased and grew less wealthy."

It is an instructive contrast. Ireland was once called "the Poland of the West," but had she been treated as Poland was treated her population would to-day number 14,000,000 and her island be a hive of industry. Poland lost her freedom—Ireland lost not only her freedom, but her people and her money. The Russian tyranny was a cruel tyranny, but it never reached the point of oppressing a people not only nationally and politically, but economically as well.

The withdrawal of the Irish members from the British Parliament is necessary to assert our national rights. To send representatives to Westminster gives away our case from the start. If we are not English House of Commons any more than we have a right to sit in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris or in Congress at Washington. It is not our business to make laws for Britain no more than it is the business of Englishmen to make laws for Ireland. We cannot be two nations. This fact is so self-evident that it is astonishing that the contrary view could have ever been accepted in Ireland. Let us suppose the case put in this fashion. Let England decide to close the doors of her Parliament to us and say, "We refuse you admittance. You do not belong to us. You are not of our nation, and we refuse to permit you, strangers, to meddle in our domestic politics." Who could deny the justice of this argument—its weight or effectiveness? We should have no answer to make except one. We have no constitutional right, no historic precedent, no privilege founded on justice. Our sole claim to go to Westminster rests on the Act of Union of 1800. The moment a member elected for an Irish constituency lands at Holyhead on his way to Westminster he is already putting the Union into force. He is exercising a right conferred upon him solely by virtue of the Union. If he is a professing Nationalist he becomes a practising Unionist. His case is lost the moment he leaves the packet and sets foot on British soil.

Our cause stood compromised before the world by the presence of Irish members at Westminster. England used them skillfully to blind Europe to the true historic facts. Our position was false and untenable. England took advantage of it to prevent foreign and friendly nations from entering into official relations with us. While we did not, in fact, enter into a real and mutual union with England, we suffered complete separation from Europe. England crossed our sun, and we suffered a total eclipse from which we are but now emerging after a century of darkness and blindness. Travellers from Switzerland report that a great interest in everything concerning Ireland has recently manifested itself in that centre of international thought and intercourse. We have become a problem to be discussed and solved in the re-settlement of world affairs.

While we exercise our claim to vote on English domestic legislation we must concede to Englishmen as of mutual right their claim to pass Irish measures. The two rights are correlative, and both spring solely and directly from the Union. The Irish member who goes to Westminster cannot escape from this dilemma. There is only one escape, and that is to cease to return members to the British Parliament. If any Irishman, therefore, seeks our votes for the purpose of enabling him to misrepresent us at Westminster and to compromise us throughout the world, none of

us who believe in nationality can concede him our votes. No Nationalist can give his vote for the acceptance of the Union.

To send our representatives to Westminster is wrong in principle and bad in strategy. If we wish to approach the British people there is another method, a better one, and one which leaves us free to press our case effectively without sacrificing the principles on which it is based. This method is to approach the English people directly in a manner similar to that which we should adopt towards France, the United States, or any other nation whose support we desired to win by means of propaganda and public appeal.

When the Irish people decide definitely at the polls to abandon Westminster finally they can then send to England real representatives. The demand for independence could never be raised by political hermaphrodites whose functions were confused and fuddled. We cannot have men who interfere in English politics demanding that England shall not interfere in ours. But once we concede the principle of non-interference ourselves we are then able to demand that England shall leave us free to control our own destinies and to steer our own ship. This is a definite and clear-cut proposition which can be put to the English people when our forces evacuate Westminster. The English can then be invited to quit Dublin Castle.

The demand for Irish Independence has never been put fairly and squarely before the British public. Indeed, it may be said that no political issues are so put under the present methods of political controversy. This subject is well treated by an English advertising expert, Charles Frederick Higham, whose recent book on "Scientific Propaganda" contains an exposition of Political Propaganda, which is vital to us at the present moment, when we want to make our national claim known and recognised everywhere.

He tells us that the public (British) is sick to death of political ratiocination, "party feeling," personal abuse, and tub-thumping methods of appeal. But he says they will listen to a case presented in a pithy, dignified yet entertaining fashion, to an exposition of facts that is business-like. This is a very useful point. It is folly for us to appeal to England on grounds of sentiment, humanity, justice, or even civilisation. Experience has taught us that. The writer proceeds—

The merits of a political proposition can be explained quite simply, clearly and convincingly if the publicity that manufacturers find so wonderfully effective is employed. To put the spirit, personality and outlook of the individual into type is the business of the advertising man. Advertising literature, simply because it is studiously simple, never ambiguous, always concise, often dramatic—makes them think, startles their mentality.

This quotation will show how the English mind is to be studied and examined. Sentiment is a pit-fall in international affairs which are concerned with commercial arrangements. The relations of Ireland and England could be covered by trade and extradition treaties, and now that passports are in force the outward semblance of international relations is rising on the horizon of the Irish Sea.

The Cumann na mBan of Miltown-Malahy send us a resolution calling the attention of each branch of the Cumann to the attitude of Mr. Dillon, who, in his speech at Cootehill, attacked the people of Clare. "We warn him," adds the resolution, "that the women of Clare will not tolerate such vindictive vapourings, poured out during spasms of political rage, and, furthermore, that we will not allow any associate of the notorious Viviani to extinguish the flame of patriotism and self-reliance in the cause of Faith and Fatherland."

Cumann na mBan branches are urged to continue their usual training in the present emergency. Wherever possible, branches ought to organise a Flag Day in aid of the Republican Prisoners' Fund. The Dublin branches have this matter in hands at present, and the country branches ought to follow this lead. Badges are not available at the present moment, but the Executive hopes to have a supply soon again. The Organisation now comprises four hundred and twenty affiliated branches.

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

"We will not have Conscription" Badges, covered with celluloid and mounted on strong pin. Price 2d.; by post 3d. Six Badges sent post free for 1/.

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

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

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7/8 Large Solid Silver Tara Brooch, beautifully enamelled in green, white and orange. This is a really superb article.

2/- Volunteer Silver Brooch; crossed rifles, harp and letters "I.V." Same design as pendant for watch chain.

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

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All business communications to the Manager.

NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, -1918.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH'S MESSAGE TO EAST CAVAN.

In 1880, when Mr. John Dillon entered the British Parliament, the British Government officially returned the population of Ireland as 5,202,648 souls. Last year (1917) the same Government officially returned the population of Ireland as 4,337,000. Ireland has therefore lost 1,865,648 people, or nearly one-sixth of her population, since Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament.

In 1880, when Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, the revenue, according to the British Government official returns, collected from Ireland for the maintenance of that Government was £6,036,213. In 1917 the revenue collected, according to the official returns of that Government, was £23,766,500. For the year 1918-19 the estimated revenue of Ireland will be £35,000,000.

In 1880, when Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, the men and boys in Ireland numbered 2,551,800. In 1907 the number was officially returned as 2,139,000, a decrease in the "man-power" of 412,800.

In 1881, the census year following the entry of Mr. Dillon to the British Parliament, the population of Cavan was officially returned as 129,476. In 1911, after Mr. Dillon had spent 30 years in the British Parliament, the population of Cavan had been reduced to 91,376, or by one-fourth.

In the same period what happened in England? In 1881 England had a population of 25,968,000. In 1911 the population had increased to 36,070,492. That is, while Mr. Dillon was sitting in the English Parliament, that Parliament was decreasing Ireland's population by one-sixth and increasing England's population by one-third.

Take it another way. When Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament there were 159 people to the square mile in Ireland, while there were 445 to the square mile in England. Now there are 134 to the square mile in Ireland and 618 to the square mile in England. While Mr. Dillon sat in the English Parliament Ireland has lost 25 human beings to every square mile, and England has gained 173 human beings to every square mile.

Yet another way. When Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament there was in Ireland one Irishman to every five Eng-

lishmen in England. There is now but one Irishman to nine Englishmen.

When Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, that Parliament was taxing the people of Ireland £1 3s. per head. On the 31st of March, 1917, it had increased the tax to £5 18s. 6d. per head. In the present financial year the tax per head of the Irish people is estimated to reach some £8 per head.

Briefly put, since Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, Ireland has lost more men and women in proportion to her population than Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and England have lost in the great war. Ireland, since Mr. Dillon entered that Parliament, has also had her taxation increased seven-fold. Simultaneously England's population increased by eleven millions of people, and England's wealth trebled.

If Mr. Dillon's 37 years of service to the English Parliament has resulted in the loss of one-sixth of the Irish population and the increase of Ireland's tax-burden to an extent that now leaves Ireland the most heavily-taxed country in the world—if Ireland, after Mr. Dillon's 37 years of supporting English Liberal Ministries and becoming the dupe of English policy, has greater losses to show in man-power and in money than any nation in Europe—would the Irish people be a sane people to continue the policy of Parliamentaryism for which Mr. Dillon stands, or would they justify Dean Swift's bitter epigram—

"He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad,
To show by one satiric touch
No nation needed it so much.

We leave it to East Cavan to answer, but we know what the answer will be. The British Parliament is the grave of Irish hope, Irish energy, Irish wealth, and the Irish people. It has been the Great Delusion of the Irish mind politic for years. Cavan will dispel it for ever and, by making the Irish mind free, ensure the ultimate freedom of the Irish body.

[The Editor of "Nationality" was arrested at midnight on Friday in his own house. He was torn away from the bosom of his family without word, warning, or investigation of any kind, and taken to a British warship at Kingstown, whence he was deported with many other friends and fellow-patriots to some unknown destination. He was not permitted to send any message to his relatives or associates, and we have received no communication from him of any description, written or spoken. He had, however, long foreseen the events which have occurred, and had made full provision for carrying on his work during his absence. He has meanwhile left behind him imperishable records to guide us, and a personal example of inflexible rectitude to inspire us. We are confident that he and his noble companions in exile will return in triumph. He had nearly completed this week's issue of "Nationality," and we publish above as leading article the Notes exactly as he drafted them on the subject of East Cavan, for the vacancy of which he was, and is, a candidate. We present them to our readers with the intimation that they are the last words which he has written—his farewell message to East Cavan and to Ireland before the latest deportation from our Small Nationality.]

What the London "Times" terms the "Mailed Fist" (as applied by the Germans in Belgium) becomes a "Firm Hand" when used by the British in Ireland. However, few people in Ireland mind what the enemy Press may say, and fewer still are deluded by the words which are used to camouflage the real issue between the two countries. Irish Nationalism, stronger now than it ever was before, Ireland's claims more forcibly brought before the world than ever—these are the real reasons for the "German Plot" which the British Government has just dug up in Ireland, and we thank God that such should be the case. The "Firm Hand" or the "Mailed Fist" is the best evidence which British statesmen could produce to prove their failure to subject Ireland into the position of a mere shire of England. For asserting the God-given rights of freemen the Irish leaders are spirited away from Ireland, and the reason given, by our friends who are anxious to see that the "fair fame" of Ireland is upheld, is that these leaders are pro-German! To us who have been told that the Germans are out to overthrow all small nationalities the term "pro-German" seems peculiar when used against men who are at one with the Allies' alleged war aims in so far as the freedom of small nations is concerned! The Germans are anti-small nationality, the British Government tells us, and yet we are pro-German because we are out for the freedom of small nationalities. Why should the Belgians not be accused by the Germans of helping in a "British plot" for seeking the freedom of their country, and why should the leaders who seek to re-establish the rights of that country not be sent to Frongoch by the German invader? We feel sure, if the Belgian leaders got in touch with the deported Irish leaders, they would have some interesting things to say on the way the freedom of small nations is being looked after by the respective claimants in the matter.

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SINN FEIN EXECUTIVE.

The Proclamation which the English Government published on Sat., 18th inst., has been issued. Anticipating such action, the Standing Committee of Sinn Fein nominated substitutes to carry on the movement during the enforced, and what must be, made the temporary, exile of our leaders.

The country may rest assured that no matter how many of the leaders may be arrested, there will be men and women to take their places. All that we need is to continue to follow the latest advice of De Valera, namely, to remain calm and confident.

The Standing Committee of Sinn Fein have nominated Prof. MacNeill and Ald. T. Kelly to take the place on the Mansion House Conference of Eamonn De Valera and Arthur Griffith, now in temporary enforced exile.

M. O'FLANAGAN, C.C.,

Vice-President.

GEORGE NESBITT,

MRS. J. WYSE-POWER,

Hon. Treasurers.

ALD. T. KELLY,

T. SHEEHAN,

Hon. Secretaries.

6 Harcourt St., Dublin,

THE NEW OFFENSIVE

For years and years before the war "Am Tag" was the favourite toast at every gathering of German officers. So the British propagandists told us in the news at 4d. daily, and between cloth covers at 6/-.

It might mean anything or nothing ("To the Day" is a fine comprehensive toast), but it was just the "Tag" that suited them and the British public. Whatever about that "Day," we have lived to see the "Day" of the British Propaganda Organisation. We in Ireland have often before shared its attentions with whatever other enemies England might have for the time being. It was crude then, however, in comparison with its present state of efficiency. It hurled its "news" into the battle in massed formation. It needed the experience of a few years' war and the suffering of a good many reverses to bring it to its present state of perfection. It has learned its lessons now. The machine, with all the latest improvements, is now in full working order, and it is being tried on its old victim once more.

The problem is one to test it keenly, a problem on which it has often failed before—the destruction of the forces working for Irish National Independence. All its ordinary powers of misrepresentation, reinforced by the gagging activities of D.O.R.A., and the existence of a very articulate renegade Irish faction, have failed up to now. In spite of it, those forces have grown in power and confidence until they have given the Irish people a new hope and their enemies a new fear. The new offensive has therefore become necessary, and the order has gone forth for unrestricted warfare against Sinn Fein.

The propaganda preliminaries were noted in "Nationality" last week—the hints by Sir Edward Carson and the Northcliffe Press of a Sinn Fein-German alliance, the collapsible boat story, and the sinister references of the unspeakable Mr. Barnes. It was the preparatory bombardment. Since then the drum-fire has increased, and the first attack has been delivered.

The object is two-fold. Nationalist Ireland is to be deprived of its leaders by a military coup, and these leaders are to be held up for the condemnation of all right-thinking people (Allies and pro-Allies) as the creatures and agents of Germany, by the concentrated vigour of the propaganda machine. The first object has already failed. In the case of the second the attack continues.

The cue was given by French's Proclamation, the terms of which were, by the way, known to the English Press before it was published and acted upon in Ireland. Now the clamour is at its height. The flat, unsupported statements of Lord French are described in the largest type available as "revelations," accepted and discussed as proven facts, and called as such to the ends of the earth. The Government, we are told, has the evidence. Its Press does not need to wait for it. The busy pens of Fleet Street are producing evidence by the mile. Some of it is even pictorial. There is the photograph of the collection of miscellaneous objects alleged by the police to have been found on one Edward Punch of Limerick over a year ago, which was published by the British Propaganda Department before any trial had taken place. It re-appears in Monday morning's English papers, although Punch was found not guilty of having these articles in his possession. Let it serve as a sample.

The Northcliffe and Cabinet Press does not believe any trial of the arrested leaders necessary. The Government have, it points out, free powers under D.O.R.A. to deal summarily with them. Neither does it call for the production of the evidence. What need is there for evidence when it maintains well-paid staffs to spread the glad tidings abroad in their own ways? "Liberal" journals are less honest and more subtle. They clamour for the publication of the evidence. They will not condemn the prisoners without it. It would be contrary to the British sense of justice. They must have the facts. Then when the

Government produces its carefully prepared dossier, after the usual Parliamentary camouflage, they will accept it as Gospel truth, and their honour will be much more virtuous than that of the papers who did not wait for it at all.

So the game is played. Already the British-owned Press of the United States and France is calling on those war-obsessed peoples to scorn and repudiate the Irish leaders who would plot with their enemies. Not proven, does someone say? Why, read the Proclamation, listen to the stories, look at the pictures! The next post will bring you reams of evidence. Give us a little time and we will supply you with a cinema film illustrating the whole beastly intrigue, written by Mr. William Le Queux. Proof, indeed!

And here in Ireland we are being called on to recoil from the abyss of moral degradation to the edge of which our leaders have brought us. "See," cries the Government with its many voices, "from what we have saved you. You trusted these men and they have plotted with Germany. It is true, because we say it. Let Mr. Dillon now repudiate them, and let us comfortably get on with the register."

It is all so pretty that it seems a shame to spoil it. Yet we have to point out one serious flaw. Britannia has come to rely so much upon the results of her propaganda that she sometimes falls into the error of believing it herself.

Fiach.

The peculiar mixture of the swagger, the bully, and the unprincipled hypocrite which go to make "John Bull" is the theme of "The New Machiavelli" by H. G. Wells. The following passage written before the war contains prophetic insight:

"I have grown, I think, since those days out of the urgency of that apprehension. I still think a European war, and conceivably a very humiliating war for England, may occur at no very distant date; but I do not think there is any such heroic quality in our governing class as will make that war catastrophic. The prevailing spirit in English life—it is one of the essential secrets of our Imperial endurance—is one of underbred aggression in prosperity and diplomatic compromise in moments of danger: we bully haughtily where we can, and assimilate where we must. It is not for nothing that our upper and middle-class youth is educated by teachers of the highest character, scholars and gentlemen, men who can pretend quite honestly that Darwinism hasn't upset the historical fall of man, that cricket is moral training, and that socialism is an outrage upon the teaching of Christ. A sort of dignified dexterity of evasion is the national reward. Germany, with a larger population, a vigorous and irreconcilable proletariat, a bolder intellectual training, a harsher spirit, can scarcely fail to drive us at last to a realisation of intolerable strain. So we may never fight at all. The war of preparation that has been going on for thirty years may end like a sham fight at last in an umpire's decision. We shall proudly, but very firmly, take the second place."

An English Sunday paper prints a picture of Lord French in a disguise which it explains by entitling him "The Modern Saint Patrick." He is represented in the act of forking the Sinn Fein serpents into the sea!

That English Pressmen like to hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature may be seen from this delightful picture, which appeared in the "Daily Mirror" of Monday:

Countess Markievicz's rebel dog Fenian refused to go with her when she was arrested in the street after alighting from a tramway-car. The dog, wearing a Republican collar, walked home alone.

A man recently walked into the General Post Office in O'Connell St. Just before him he saw a messenger from one of the shops paying in three pounds in silver to buy stamps. The P. O. clerk carefully counted the silver and stacked it on the ledge. The next comer planked down a pound currency note (British) to buy a few stamps. He was told that it could not be changed. Now who is hoarding that silver?

The fact that the O'Curry College, Carrigroholt, is situated in an "Area" may be the means of denying Gaels from other parts of the country the pleasure of visiting it this year, but we trust the people of Clare will rally to its support and fill its classes with eager students. The Clar is now ready, and may be had from the Resident Secretary.

SINN FEIN VICTORY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Shillings. Includes entries like Per Seamus O'Conghaile C.S.F., Austin Russell, Gorton (2nd sub.), E. Ni Ainlighe, A Rebel Family (North Summer Street), Pride of Race, John Winters, Aughrim Street, Dublin, Teresa McShane, N.C.R., Dublin, Nan O'Donnell, Dublin, Maire Keenan, Dublin.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Shillings. Includes entries like Julia Harte, Dublin, John Fearn, Dublin, Paddy Fearon, Dublin, Kate McShane Murphy, Dublin, Mary Kinahan, Dublin, Peter Fearon, Dublin, First Year Medical Students of University College, Dublin, A Well-Wisher in Greenock, Broadstone Workers, per S. O Cinnéide, D. F. McC., C.O.S., M.P.R., P. Moylett, Ballyhanna, Aughushullan C.S.F., per P. McGauran, Joseph Plunkett Club, Clydebank, per S. Connolly, Per Brigid Nic Aodha, Ratesh, Luam, Dungiven C.S.F., per Edward Logue, Thomas Gogan, 25 Upper O'Connell Street, P. H. Pearse Club, Manchester, S. Ni Róibín, Mr. A. Leonard, 22 Garmoyle Street, Belfast, Bruff C.S.F., per Patrick Bolger, Gortahook C.S.F., per Eoin Ca Conchain, "A.A.C., Newcastle-on-Tyne", Mountrath C.S.F., per Seamus Mac A' Mhuilleóra, Per Thomas McGlue, Miss Ryan, 171 N.C. Road, Pat Dowling, 4 Usher Street, Colbert Club, Chester, per T. De Bhaldron, Percy, Drumcondra, per Liam Paul, M. O'Farrell, Domhnach Broc, Collected in Swinford, per P.J.H., Bean Ni Phlannchadh, Listowel (2nd instalment), Per Brigid A. Nic Oodha, Cilla Connla, Tuaim, Jer. O'Sullivan, per Mrs. McShane Murphy, Michael Mallon Club, Goran, per George Cullen, Dunsaugblin C.S.F., per Thos. Mahon, Ballinaglera C.S.F., per S. Maguire, M. Collins, per F. X. Coghlan.

BUNMANWAY UNION. The Board of Guardians will, at their Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 28th May, 1918, consider TENDERS for the supply of 60 Tons of Best House Coal and about 3 Tons of good, sound Ealing Potatoes. Tenders to be lodged before 12 O'Clock, Noon, on the above-mentioned date. (By Order), FLORENCE J. CROWLEY, Clerk of Union.

DUNMANWAY RURAL DISTRICT. The Council of the above Rural District will, at their Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 28th May, consider TENDERS for General Repairs to Cottages erected under the Labourers Acts, for three years, in accordance with Specifications. Tenders to be lodged before 12 O'Clock, Noon, on above date, and must contain a sum of Five Shillings, which will be retained if Tender is accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. (By Order), FLORENCE J. CROWLEY, Clerk of Council.

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Advertisement for National Pledge Certificate. Includes text: 'In Irish or English. PRICE THREEPENCE. PER POST 4d.' and 'CONSCRIPTION PLEDGE CERTIFICATE'. Also mentions 'ALL IRELAND IS SIGNING IT' and 'EVERYONE who has signed the National Pledge should obtain the special Certificate for his or her signature as a personal record of the part taken in the National protest of United Ireland.' Signatories: Wilson, Hartnell & Co., Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

Advertisement for Tomás A'Sas Memorial Fund. Includes text: 'Your Subscription, Please' and 'Send it at once to the Secretary, SEAGHAN T. O'CEALLAIGH, 25 Parnell Square, Ath Cliath. FORM COLLECTING COMMITTEES. APPLY FOR COLLECTING CARDS.' Also features a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for Rings. Includes text: 'RINGS' and 'Wm. Egan & Sons, Ltd. Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths, 32 Patrick Street, Cork. Silver Factory: 6 MAYLOR ST.' Lists prices for Engagement, Wedding, Keeper, and Signet rings.

Advertisement for GIBSOL. Includes text: 'DON'T IMPORT FIRST AID EQUIPMENT GIBSOL' and 'The Great Antiseptic Ointment for Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Etc. IS MADE IN IRELAND. Every house should keep a box handy for emergencies. Of all Chemists 1/-, or post free from the Manufacturers. J. GIBSON & CO., Clare Lane, DUBLIN.' Also mentions 'Come to Ballingearry!' and 'Coláiríe na múman OPENS JULY 8th'.

Advertisement for Connacht Irish Colleges. Includes text: 'STOP CONSCRIPTION By Learning and Speaking your own Language at the Connacht Irish Colleges TOURMAKEADY and SPIDDAL. Native Irish Teachers. Best and most up-to-date methods. Pleasant Holiday by Sea and Land. Session I.—1st July to 27th July. Session II.—29th July to 7th September. Conditional return of fees to Teachers actually engaged in Schools. An tAthair Brian O Criochain, Ard Rúnaidhe Onórach, Grange, Sligo.'

Advertisement for 'SINN FEIN AND LABOUR.' Includes text: 'READ WHAT DE VALERA SAYS TO IRISH LABOUR. Mr. De Valera's own words, in pamphlet form, published by the Belfast Executive of Sinn Fein. Price 5/- per 100 (cash with order), post free, from The Secretary, 25 Mill Street, Belfast.'

Advertisement for Limerick Turkish Baths. Includes text: 'Limerick Turkish Baths Now Open.'

Advertisement for GANTER BROTHERS. Includes text: 'GANTER BROTHERS, Established 1856. Phone 2459. 63 South Great George's Street, DUBLIN.'

Advertisement for John Kivlehan and PHELAN BROS. Includes text: 'John Kivlehan 2 O'CONNELL ST., LIMERICK. PHELAN BROS. For ALL IRISH-MANUFACTURED GOODS. Irish-made Tweeds and Serges, Costumes, Suitings, Serges, Boots, Shoes, Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Furniture, Harness, and Cart Tackling. DRAPERS & AUCTIONEERS. 7 and 8 George's St. WATERFORD.'

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1917 REPORT

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ASSETS EXCEED	£3,550
PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED BY	£3,538

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NOTICES.

ARD CRAOBH SINN FEIN, 6 Harcourt St.—Usual Meeting at 8 p.m. CUMANN na mBlán, Tullamore.—Raffle for Costume or Suit Length Postponed from 19th May to 29th June. SHAUN MacDermott S.F.C. (South Fermanagh). Raffle, 7th May—Watch won by Mr. Patrick McElhinney, Craignuck, Wishaw. THE Raffle in aid of the Cumann na mBlán took place on the 25th April at the Joseph Mary Plunkett Sinn Fein Club, Killygordon, the winning number being No. 158. THE O'Rahilly Sinn Fein Club, Tallow.—Result of Stop Watch Competition—Watch stopped at 11 hours 54 minutes 54 seconds. Winner, Maurice Galvin, Cahir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTIONS Conducted in Town or Country; drop a card; no further trouble. Christie Nolan and Sons, Auctioneers and Valuers, 19, 150 and 151 Capel St., Dublin. BMW CORSETS made to measure at Mrs. Kernan's Warerooms, 61 Lower Gardiner Street. AIW FURNITURE—Large or Small Lots wanted; highest cash price given. If you contemplate having an Auction, Town or Country, drop a card to Christie Nolan and Sons, 19, 150 and 151 Capel Street, Dublin. BMW THE Lewes Tailor, Patrick Fogarty, will give satisfaction in Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring. 101 Talbot Street. ALW TYPEWRITING—Authors' MSS., 9d. 1,000 words; Circulars, Testimonials, Plays typed accurately.—DOWSLEY'S TYPING DEPOT, Limerick.

THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Little Flower for great favour received; publication promised. M.V.T. GRATEFUL Thanks to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and Little Flower of Jesus for favour received; publication promised in "Nationality." J.K. GRATEFUL Thanks to the Little Flower for securing a good price for piano; publication promised in "Nationality." N.M. GRATEFUL Thanks to the Sacred Heart and Our Mother of Perpetual Succour for favours received. J.B. GRATEFUL Thanks to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and Little Flower for temporal favours received through their intercession. P. "MAIRE" begs to acknowledge the many kind letters approving of the Irish Novena which she has received. When the arrangements are complete a notice giving the form which it is to take will be inserted in "Nationality" and the other National papers, with the kind permission of their respective editors. THANKS to Blessed Virgin for favours received; publication promised. A.X.

pósaó. Ó CRÓIGE AGUS NÍ CEALLAÉDÍN.—As Ceampall Caomhán Naomha, in-De-Clia, an 30aó lá d'Aibreán, 1918, no popaó Feasáin Ó Cróige, napa mac do threall Ó Cróige agus a bean (nae Maip-cann) pope Caomhán Ióca, a 82 agus Magnéso (peig) ní Ceallaéadín an ingean ir rme no Seán Ó Ceallaéadín agus a bean. An Cuppac 5/6p. Ráe Lupe. An t-Aeap Ó Gígeapnaís, C.F.P.R., a póp 1aó agus an t-Aeap Ó Nolaín agus an t-Aeap ve bláca a curóig leir.

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