EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFIT

Vol. 1. No. 37. (New Series).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY

WBEK BY WEEK.

WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday public meetings in support of the Sinn Fein movement were held at Baltinghass (Co. Wicklow), the speakers being Messra. Ginnoll, M.I.P., Cole and Floming; Rush (Co. Dublin), Messra Sean Lawless, Sean Stirling and Dr. Dillon; Athen (Limerick), Madame Marckiovicz; Bunclody (Wexford), Mr. Durrell Figgis; Ballybohill (Limerick), Count Plunkett, M.I.P., and Mr. Lennon: Mounticy Ward (Dublin), Mr. J. McGuinness, M.I.P.; and Aughnacliffe, Mr. M. Collins.

On Saturday night Messra. De Valera, Griffith and Milroy addressed a meeting at Inniskeen (Co. Monaghan), Father Muguiro, P.P., presiding, to which they were escorted by a torchlight procession from the railway station, Mr. Bernard O'Rourke, Co.C., one of the dismissed magistrates, reading an address of welcome On Sunday Messra. De Valera, Griffith, Milroy, Sean McEntee and Sean Brown addressed an immense meeting at Carrickmacross, Father Hackett, P.P., presiding. The magnitude of the gathering was so great that the procession from the town to the place of meeting, a mile away, covered the whole distance. A striking and picturesque feature of the meeting was the scores of horsemen who attouded.

The Dublin County Council last week, having restored Mr. J. V. Lawless, one of its officials who had been imprisoned in connection with the Insurrection, decided that the salary to be paid him should be similar to that he had formerly received, with the addition of such bonuses as are paid to other officers. The decision of the Council was made by seven votes to three, the minority being lead by one Michael L. Hearn, whose name is not sufficiently familiar to the Unionist majority in South County

Mr. Michael I. Hearn is the person whom the Unionist majority in South County Dublin recontly agreed to accept as the representative of the only Unionist constituency ontside Ulster. But that is not Mr. Michael L. Hearn's only claim to fame. We beg to introduce him to the public of this country as the Chaleman of the "Freeman's Journa" Company. This man, in the comparative obscurity of the Dublin County Council, opposes the restoration of a political prisoner to his former employment, while his employes, in the columns of the paper whose policy he presides over write articles full of sympathy for political prisoners and denunciation of the Hidden Hand.

write articles full of sympathy for political prisoners and denunciation of the Hidden Hand.

If Mr. Redmond's son-in-law and Mr. Dilion's cousin constitute the English Government's Prisons Board in Ireland, with high salaries, yet Mr. Michael L. Hearn, Chairman of the "Freeman's Journal," is not without a relation in the service, too. Mr. James Rearden, B.L., a person of military age, enjoys the position of a Government prosecutor at a comfortable salary. Among those whom he prosecuted before the Insurrection were Sean MacDement and Sheely-Skeffington. Among those whom he prosecuted since is Mr. Joseph MacDonagh. Mr. Max Green, of the Prisons Board, is son-in-law to Mr. John Dillon; Mr. James Rearden, the Government prosecutor, is son-in-law to the "Freenan's Journal"—that is, to Mr. Michael L. Hearn, the Chairman of the old Sham Squire organ.

On the night of the 11th July a procession was held in the village of Ballybunion to celebrate the election of Mr. Dy Valera as Momber of Parliament for East Clare. When those who comprised the procession were dispersing they, an unarmed body, were fired upon by the Royal Irish Constabulary, safely entrenched in the tolice barracks. One young man—Daniel Scanlan—was shot dead. At the Inquest, held the next day, the person who was speaking to Daniel Scanlan at the mement he was shot, a Miss May Mason, aware that the fatal shot was fired at Scanlan ir rom the window of the police barrack by one Constable James F. Lyons. This Constable Lyons, who was present at the Inquest, did not deny the allegation; on the contrary, the Sergeant of the R.I.C., when appealed to by the Coroner to clear up the matter, declined to tender any police evidence. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of will'ut murder against Constable J. F. Lyons. The police authorities refused to execute the warrant for the arrest of Lyons issued by the Coroner on foot of this verdict.

Ten days later the District Inspector of the R.I.C. arrested on a charge of riot six young men who formed part of the peaceful and unarmed procession which was, without provocation, fired upon by the police. They were brought before Sir Albert Meldon, R.M., at Tralee, and after an eight days' hearing returned for trial to the Winter Assizes—their case is still pending.

In the meantime, in view of the attitude of the authorities, counsel for the next-of-kin of Daniel Scaulan applied for, and obtained from Mr. Patrick Boland, J.P., a magistrate's warrant for the arrest of Constable Lyons, which warrant was issued on the sworn information of Miss May Mason. This warrant also was not executed by the District Inspector, whereupon the solicitor for the next-of-kin threatened legal preceedings against the District Inspector—by

name Molloy—for failing to do his duty. A week afterwards Lyons surrendered himself to the police at Killarney—40 miles from the scene of the tragedy—to answer the charge of murder. He was brought before Sir A. Meldon, R.M., and at the trial counses for the next-of-kin was refused a hearing; in the result Lyons was acquitted by the R.M. These, briefly, are the facts of the Bully-bunion tragedy which the people of Ireland have been permitted to know—these are the facts as they appeal to the lay mind. The legal and political history of the case is more significant.

District Inspector Molloy, to whom the warrant for the arrest of Lyons was entrusted, is stationed at Listowel: Lyons surrendered at Killsrney—not to the warrant for his arrest obtained in Listowel by the next-of-kin of Daniel Scanlan—consequently the prosecution of this policeman was, by directions of the Attorney-General, taken out of the hands of the next-of-kin of the man whom the Coronor's Jury found was murdered by the police, and taken control of by—the police authorities!

At the hearing of the charge of riot against the civilians in Tralee counsel for the Attorney-General, said

against the civilians in Tralee counsel for the Attorney-General said:

"There is not a shadow of feundation for the charge of murder preferred against Constable Lyons."

Three weeks afterwards counsel for the Attorney-General prosecutes Lyons for this murder and Lyons is acquitted! Furthermore, it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney Lyons gives himself up, and it is in Killarney that Sir Albert Meidon is situated as removable magistrate. The other two IL.M. Sense have discharged Scanlan? Let us see who are the Dramatis Personae in this tragedy.

1.—Right Hon. James O'Connor, K.C., Attorney-General for Ireland, place-hunter; began life as a solicitor; has become head of a once-honoured profession in Ireland.

3.—Sir Atbert Meidon, the most useful R.M. Dublin Castle has had for over thirty years; retired on pension four years ago; brought from his retirement by the Government last year, and reappointed to the Bench as additional R.M. for Kerry because he was a "safe man."

3.—District Inspector Molloy; a "ranker";

R.M. for Kerry because he was a "safe man."

3.—District Inspector Molloy; a "ranker"; in charge of Ballybunion sub-atation, and (vide daily press) in charge of R.I.C. in Listowel when the police fired upon and injured several members of an unarmed crowd coming from Listowel Races ten days ago.

4.—Constable James Lyons, whom a Coroner's Jury found guilty of wilful murder; at present a free man, breathing God'a free air.

5.—Poor Daniel Scanlan; in July last as fine a type of young Irishman as ever stepped in Kerry; now a corpse buried beneath the wind-swept sand dunes by the seashore of the village where he was born.

A light on the relations existing between the English Military Command and the Redmondite Parliamentary Party is afforded by Sir Bryan Mahon in the correspondence published on Friday last. On the afternoon of the 12th October—forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the Sinn Fein meeting in Enniskillen—the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Ireland issued a proclamation prohibiting any procession in the town of Enniskillen, declaring that it would give rise to grave disorder. The Venerable Arch-deacon Keown, Parish Priest, on the issue of the proclamation wrote to Sir Bryan Mahon protesting against the prohibition, pointing out that: "Five years ago, when Sir Edward Carson addressed a neeting of his supporters, consideration not only for the feelings but for the rights of the Nationalist majority was ignored by the Enniskillen Urban District Council, which at that time was under Unionist control. To the great inconvenience of the general public all vehicular traffic was suspended in the main street of Enniskillen for a couple of hours on the occasion. So recently as the 13th August of this year on the occasion of a Unionist demonstration in Enniskillen no restrictions of any kind were placed upon those who composed the demonstration. If anything could enlanger the peace of this town and county it would be preferential treatment in favour of one-section of the community," added Father Keown. 'Inequality of treatment tends to weaken respect for the law and to engender bitte-feelings. Efforts made tater on to place all classes on the same footing may come too late."

No reply was received by Archdeacon Keown to this letter until the day after the meeting. Sir Bryan Mahon explained that he did not receive the letter until 11.30 on Sunday. He added:

I agree with a gool deal of what your say in your letter, but I am quite certain if you saw the correspondence which passed before the procession was prohibited you would agree that no party was favoured. The requests to have the precession stopped came from Enniskillen, and from members of the different parties.

Sir Bryan Mahon's admission that Redmondites as well as the Ascendancy men of Ennskillen requested him to tesus the proclamation confirms statements under to us elsewhere which hitherto us did not print. Proclamations have been issued by the British military autherities in Ireland in connection with meanings attended on the Editor of this paper at Nasa, Omney and in connection with the M telestown meeting to be addressed by Mr Ginnell. At Nasa it was freely stated that some Kildare P. domondices had joined with the local Unicates in conding to Dublin to beg for a proclamation at Omagh it was the common belief that members of the Parliamentary Party had sought and got the proclamation, at Newry we were definitely informed that four days before the Sim Fein meeting Mr. J. Mooney the Redmondite M.P. for the borough held a private meeting of his supporters in the town, and that from persons attending that select gathering requests were believed to have been sent for the issue of a proclamation.

Sir Bryan Mahon's admission in connection with the Enniskillen meeting shows the Redmondite machine at work with the English military authorities here to prevent Sim Fein meetings of to create scenes of disorder and turmoil in connection with them. The sinister fact needs no comment. Behind the proclamations of Sir Bryan Mahon's reply, stated. The admirable self-restraint shown by the people here on yesterday under very stragg provocation more than bore out my assirance as to their good conduct. The Nationalists on from selfish notives requested the prohibition of the procession on last Sunday, spoke only for themselves individually, and had no authority from the people to make calumnious representations seriously affecting the people of this town and county. Had there been no restrictions on the action of the people of this town and county. Had there been no restrictions on the action of the people of the story and the procession of the procession of the false place that these decorations were 'Sinn Fein.'

We are glad to

recorations for a drapers dance on the false plea that these decrations were. Sinn Fein."

We are glad to learn that Cavan is about setting up its Arbitration Courts. The Killaloe Arbitration Court last week decided another case to the entire satisfaction of those concerned—the case had been listed for hearing before the Casele County Court Judge at Ennis this week.

The notorious Marconi share transaction in which the present English Premier, Lloyd George, and Rufus Isaacs, now Lord Reading, were concerned, is recalled by transactions now going on in connection with the "Wetcarbonising Co., Ltd." This compuny, started a number of years ago, failed to make good, and the last published balance sheet showed it to be in a critical condition. But the other day a commercial agreement was entered into between it and the British Government, and fortunes were made by some people on the need of it. The shilling shares of the languishing company ran up to as much as 43 5s. apiece. It was the Marconi boom over again. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the most distinguished member et he present Government, which entered into the agreement with the Wetcarbonising Co., Ltd., happens to be one of the largest shareholders in the company. After Mr. Balfour as the Government entered into agreement with the Balfour as shareholder of the Wetcarbonising Co., Mr. Balfour's holding in shilling shares ran up an actual 6,500 percent. Mr. Gerald Balfour, lataly Chief screanry for Ireland, is one of the directors of the Wet carbonising Co., Ltd.—and the Ecglish Government is fighting for the triumph of Truth and Honesty!

We are slowly but surely becoming a selectiontained country. Imports and exports are gradually growing smaller. Every week sees a marked scarcity in the supplies of some ten, surar, bacco, wheat, maize, or some are gradually growing smaller. Every week sees a marked scarcity in the supplies of tea, sugar, bacon, wheat, maize, or some other imported article. We can no longer depend with safety or security on any other people except ourselves to provide the necessaries of life. There is an alarming scarcity of the goods which we all require. Woollen and leather goods will not be obtainable at all if the present practice of the Government in commandeering the materials of indestry is allowed to continue. We notice that the Irish Farmers' Union at the fourth Council Meeting, held in Middle Abbey St. last week, demands free trade for Irish wool. It is like a voice calling from the eighteenth century and Grattan's Volunteers. We have never suffered from so many testrictions as we do to day in this 'war of lestrictions.' We are informed by people in the trade that many makers are refusing orders for tweeds and serges, and it is almost im-

Sir Bryan Mahon's admission that Redmondites as well as the Assendancy men of
maskillen requested him to issue the prolamation confirms statements made to use
bewhere which hitherto we did not print. approaching a work amino food, but in all arricles of use or con-con-tion.

The time for winter sowing and planting is now upon us. It is not safe to build on the chance of the war ending, though we believe it will, this winter. Under though we believe it will, this winter. Under call some may protong it, and if peace is not under the warling operations. Under the source of the safe warling operations. believe it will, this winter. Un isseen causes may prolong at, and if peace is not nade that were there will certainly a revival of werlike operations that spring, and no human authority can predict what calamity will not have seak the There will cartainly be a universal accretity of food, and now is the time to prepare for next winter with its appalling prespect. Something was done last year to increase tills, and to sow a large quantity of potatoes and as and some wheat. We should be willing to and in ray scheme to add to our tood resoutces, so far as the propert is directed towar the benefit of the linesh people; but it is sentitial to have sufficient tood maintained in our country. The fortunes or war are sential to have sufficient tood maintained in our country. The fortunes of war are sential to have sufficient tood maintained in our country. The fortunes of some property food for lack of shipping. Three armed is he who has the food.

There is one spect of this tillage question which in our opinion has not reserved the attention due to it. In a circular issued to the Evicted Tenants Association it is contended that the present tillage being will injure the land, because large grawns; and proprietors of grass farms with more hundreds of acres are compelled to till a tenth for which they cannot provide manure, and after a few years of this unaccention method their land will become barren wastes. We hence the view to be perfectly sound. The lage own only be made a success by stall feeding, and until means are employed to relieve this view to be perfectly sound. The lage own only be made a success by stall feeding, and until means are employed to relieve this view to be perfectly sound. The lage own only be made a success by stall feeding, and until means are employed to relieve the view of the stalls, and the farmer has been compelled to part with them at a time when it was essential that they should either be held by him for winter feeding or else passed on to the rich fattening lands of Leinter.

The cattle trade differs very considerably in all the provinces. The great breeding ground is Munster, with its huge stock of mickers. Counsuight is a store province, and Leinster is a fattening paddock. The cattle trade originates in Munster in the broad pastures of Cork, with its half million head, of which no less than 200,000 are milchers, in the bosom of the green vallers of Kerry and the rich table lands of Lamerick. From there the young dairy stock is traded to Western dealers, eventually to be sold as stores to the Midland glaziers. These facts are clearly shown in the agricultural statustics. The returns for 1917 are of great interest, as they show the effects of tillage. Munster has increased its cattle population, while all the other provinces show reductions. This is very curious and significant. The increase is small, but it occurs in yearlings and two year olds and not in calves or milch cows, in which there is a slight decrease. The farmers in Munster appear to be going in more to finish their stock, and no doubt the increase of tillage has induced them to hold more and to sell less, and thus improve their position. They have been able to do this on account of the fact that they must of necessity have the fertilisers, which the greaters leads in the summers anywhere near Meath in the summers anywhere near Meath in the summers carried for finishing. It may be said generally that Meath is the only county which does a trade in beef. Tipperary with 69,000; Calway, 60,000; Westmeath, 55,000; Cork, 33,000; Kildare, 52,000; Mayo, 42,000; Limerick, 37,000, and Clare and Roscommon, 32,000. In all Ulster there are only 117,000 two vear olds and upwards. So that Meath fattens much more head than all Ulster. Yet Meath is carrying less cattle, and tillage has actually less send the meat supply of the graziers.

From this we draw a conclusion of vital importance, and that is the need of breaking up the grass farms of Meath to accuming the grasiers and that is the need of breaking up the grass farms of Meath to

From this we draw a conclusion of vital importance, and that is the need of breaking up the grass farms of Meath so as to divide the land among the men who can work it and provide manure by stall-feeding. Though Meath has an immense cattle population it is a desert for the most part. Capable of producing the heaviest crops, it is used in the most wasteful and unscientific fashion. Tipperary, Westmeath, Galway and Kildare are nearly in the same position. The grass wastes should be divided into farms of 40 to 100 acres and they would then become invaluable centres for finishing the stores of Connaught, and converting our

profitable ment business and expert. The it clearly due to the semperature due to the semperature of there, and the reprove the rule. Instead to Norfolk we should get the counties now used for them, to rest them

We referred her cook to the capture two important Northern banks, which fallen into the hands of London Cle Mouse companies. The shatch on our cial institutions is becoming more decisable position of Registral becomes manciers call "stringers. In other John Bull is gesting hard up it is cant that England is striving to tight grip on Ulster. It is indeed alleged there is a treaty recently made between Ulster Uniquest Council and their masters with a view to discourage thing of coal and smelting of store. North Antrins is one great coal an field. That Ulster has been made an miss slave to Britain is well known to worth. There is no need to import a toss of the coal into any port in Ireland But the coal and non ring maters control the politics of Ulster for their euro ende. A basics has board Carson, surrounded on one sade, y Bonar Law, the coand of the Scottish and by law laters, the coand of the Scottish materials, and by law laters, the coand of the Scottish materials.

Antrim is one of the rechast miners; continues in Ireland, and its resources are almost totally undeveloped. Though stuated within easy distance of Belfass, with its great engineering industries, there are only a few thousand tons raised from the Antrim culturies. The fact is that the Belfast manufacturer dare not under present conditions aupport an Irish industrial movement. He stands in dread of being crushed. The tranch of the Association entirely lailed in Belfast. Politics, on course, killed it. But then "joittes" is another word for thering.

Before the inception of the National University we arged that among the faculties to be established should be one of Agriculture and another of National Economists. In a country majury agricultural it was deemed by the humbugs and place-sebbers whom Mr Birrell placed at the head of the University vulgar to recognise Agriculture as a fit subject for a respectable institution. Our proposal for a Chair of National Economy excited constitutable amusement among the blockheads. Who were heard," they asked, "of National Economists" One of the amused persons was Professor Oldham, a most estimable men who believes that the economic windom of the world began and ended with Adam Smith. . . .

The science of National E- is the science on which modern G- is a built up. Its fathers to Mattie and Henry Garey and Freshrich List perhaps also to an extent lease Bitt. In a National University in Ireland the Chair or National Economics would be the most important Chair for the material welfare of the country. The corrupt poblers appeared to it in the first instance in publican now dead of any kind. The transit is how it is proposed to fill it as by a Professor Oldha, who does such a thing as National Ecolit would be he ster to about them to play with it is this the National I versity with lieve, then do not let them a second time play a trick on the Irish public, but ap-point a man escapetent to fill it and to make it of service to the Irish people.

Nil sa "Lochrann" ach Gaedhar o thuis deire agus ba shir da thri sin cabhril leis. Tá earraí matha in Luibh "An Luibh seoilín taitheamhach on gCraothin; "Luibh eolas" (An Feilla rain, an tAthair Talmian, an Minsdean, an Marbh-Chraighean) ag Sean Toibin; "Cuntas Cinn Lae," ag Brid Star, "Portia" (i. cuid den "Merchant of Venice" i. nGaedhilg) ag Sean Toibin; agus rudai de sa eile. Is maith an luach pingine e

By a missprit in our last assue Belly-hanus" appeared inste d of Ballingsloe in the report of Mr. Arthur Griffith's lecture.

Sweden with it its and is farrent and the product than that which its land and naries quite local remnerce of the Bushard, maintain armies and naries and remnerce of the adequate is the task of protecting the new adequate is

THE NEGLECTED ASPE

not bring despair. And when Irishmen a that the object of their sentimental worsh is not a fascinating vision, but a practic question, the enlightenment should enhant rather than detract from their zeal.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1917.

IRELAND AND THE ALLIES

The Organising Committee of the Socialist nce at Stockholm has put forward proposals for peace which concede to the people of Alsace-Lorraine the right to vote themselves, if they will out of the German Empire, but withhold from the people of Ireland the right to vote themselves, if they will, out of the British Empire. For Ireland is asked political and economic liberty within "dominion of Great Britain"-for Alsace-Lorraine the right to determine whether it will (1) remain with Germany; (2) join France; or (3) become an Indepen deut. State.

Alsace-Lorraine is a territory-Ireland is a nation. Alsace-Lorraine has prospered and multiplied in its connection with Germany, while Ireland has decayed and diminished in its connection with England-vet the Stocknolm peacemakers differentiate in favour of Alsace-Lorraine as against Ireland. land's influence, it will be seen, is still strong

Ireland will be no consenting party to such a proposal. It is desirable to state this clearly, because a Conference of the Allies is about to be held, at which the United States will attend, and at which the ques-tion of peace will be discussed. The Stock-lolm document suggests that Ireland does ot claim the same independence that Poland, Serbia, and Belgium seek to recover, and the Stockholm document will form one of the bases of discussion at the Conference of the Allies and the United States. It is essential

now for the Powers at war with the Central Empires to keep up the pose of Champion of Small Nations in order to place the Central Powers the apparent position of antagonism to the principle of liberty for the weaker peoples. The Stockholm document, if Ireland were to accept it, would in this connection help England. What the ingenious Mr. Harrison would call the "International Magna Charta" cannot issue with effect from the coming Allied Conference while Ireland refuses to subscribe to the virtuous Allies posing as the champions of the oppressed and in their name calling on Germany to end the war on terms which otherwise the Allies may fail to secure.

Ireland blocks the way in an international sense at the present time. Let her pay no attention to M. Branting of Stockholm on the one hand, with his Anglicised Peace Proposals, and Mr. Austin Harrison, with his Magna Charta, on the other hand. Let her keep her demand clear for complete independence, and it is not in the ranks of Sinn Fein but in the ranks of England and her Allies that trouble will arise.

It would be affectation to ignore the fact that efforts are being unde to sow discord in the ranks of Sinn Fein. It was inevitable it should be so. It is as necessary to England as M. Branting's Stockholm Peace Proposals that the Irish people should come to distrust the leaders of Sinn Fein; but the Irish people will not be duped this time. Ireland is at the present hour, by the exigencies of worldpolitics, in a position of exceptional political strength. She will maintain that position by sitting tight, even though Sir Edward Carson and Lord Milner, who have joined hands for the next General Election, carry out their plan for jumping Ireland into turmoil. It is a time of political triumph-a situation in which Ireland has but to keep cool to make the settlement of her claim an urgent matter for the Allies themselves.

Freedom's bark to port is running, But beware the shanowy shelves: Would you conquer tyrants' cunning-Brethren! conquer first yourselves!

Alsace-Lorraine, which Louis XIV. and his successors tore from Germany in her days of weakness, and which Germany reconquered in her days of strength now fills the place in the generous calculations of English statesmen, which Belgium did before certain recent events in that country. It appears that England is never going to sheathe the sword until Alsace-Lorraine is 'restored'' to France—that is, until these two Catholic provinces are placed under the control of the Grand Orient Masons and Messrs. Devlin, O'Connor and Nugent's patron. M. Viviani, is able to extinguish the lights of Heaven in them. Mr. Asquith was the person chosen to shift the ground from Belgium to Alsace-Lorraine, and, Mr. Asquith having spoker, an inspired message appeared from Washington a few days afterwards which read:

Washington, Friday.

Colonel House will not go to Europe at the present time. The United States Government is determined not to be involved in the geographical arrangements to follow the war except so far as is consistent with the general war alms of this country.

President Wilson is determined to up-

sistent with the general was country.

President Wilson is determined to uphold the rights of small peoples, and adhere to the general principle that no people shall be forced to live under a ruler under whom they do not wish to live.

Just how far this idealistic rule will be enforced depends entirely upon the conditions existing at the close of the war.

ditions existing at the close of the war ditions existing at the close of the war Alsace-Lorraine, or, to give it its German name, Elsass-Lothringen, has had a very chequered history. Originally part of the old German Commonwealth, its towns and districts in the course of successive wars passed by degrees into the possession of the French Kings. About 1310 Philip IV. of France occupied Verdun. The Germans retook the place and held it until 1552, in which year with Toul and Metz, it passed back into French hands. In the seventeenth century, under Louis XIV., these districts were incorporated in the French Monarchy. Still further to strengthen the French hold on the provinces, Louis, in the midst of peace, seized the free City of Strasburg and the remainder of Alsace. The final absorption of Lorraine was completed by 1766, when the entire province, as it is now constituted, passed into French hands. Once the idea of a united Fatherland crystallised in the minds of the German patriots it was inevitable that the position of this one-time German territory should provoke discussion. Naturally enough, therefore, when Bismarck found himself successful in the war of 1870, Alsace-Lorraine was some of the first spoils that suggested itself. And the result was that the provinces passed back to Germany again after a French occupation of one hundred and four years.

Alsace-Lorraine is to an overwhelming extent German in race and language. This fact is evident from a study of the population figures for 1910. In that year the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine numbered 1,874,014. Of these some 1,600,000 spoke German, and less than 200,000 gave French as their vernacular. As census figures, however, are always capable of manipulation, we must look to other sources for information that may help us to a correct estimate of popular feeling. Views expressed previous to 1914 are, perhaps, the best criterion of normal sentiment, in that they are not tninted by the exigencies of war. We select a resolution adopted by the Provincial Diet in 1913, what time the Morocco question was threatening the peace of Europe. On the 16th March of that year the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, on the motion of the Social Democratic Party, passed a resolution which included, amongst other significant expressions, the following—"Alsace-Lorraine wants no revenge, but autonomy and a Republican Constitution within the framework of the German Empire." Alesce-Lorraine is to an overwhelming

Of course, there is much more in the economic aspect of the Alsace-Lorraine question than appears at first sight. With it are bound up the economic futures of two great nations. The provinces are, first of all, wonderfully rich in minerals, and in of all, wonderfully rich in minerals, and in the second place their agricultural products have attained such a degree of plenitude and excellence that they now occupy a com-manding position in the German Empire. Vine culture has, thanks to the benefit it has derived from the German Customs Union, become the staple industry of Alsace, and its vintage competes with the best pro-ducts of Champagne. But it is for its in-comparable mineral resources that Lorraine is valuable. Its comparative wealth in coal is valuable. Its comparative wealth in coal and iron—the great sinews of war and industry—may be judged from the following

Coal Output
1913. Pig Iron.

l'iance ... 40,000,000 4,000,000 (1911)
Alsace-Lorraine 3,200,000 3,800,000 (1918)

In addition there are mines of potash salts which have been valued at £2,400,000,000. As these form the basic ingredients of many valuable chemical substraces, including explosives and artificial manures, they have a unique value in raceirn industry. Their possession, in addition to the valuable mines she has already exploited at Stassfurt, gives Germany practically an absolute monopoly in the manufacture of such chemicals. Apart from its wealth as a mineral district, Alsace-Lormine has highly-organised cotton and metal it dustries. France, on the other hand, is much handicapped for want of native supplies of coal. Her annual coal output is not nearly sufficient for her wants, so the valuable iron ores mined in French Lorraine have to be smelted in German furnaces. In view of all this natural wealth, it is not to be wondered at that France should seek to recover the provinces and that Germany should be determined to retain them. To one it means the loss of her dominant economic position on the Continent—to the other a big stride forward on the road to an industrial millennium.

other a big stride forward an industrial millennium.

Mr. 1. Ginnell writes:—
We hope Ireland is going to be, for some years at any rate, a busy country, physically and mentally, where no one who is Irish will be either too great or too small to participate in the duty and privilege of national reconstruction, and where all possessing special knowledge or aptitude in any department of national life will seek out and co-operate with others in like condition. This being the accepted policy throughout the whole range of our activities, the National Convention, like the Fetscanna of old, affords an opportunity for useful grouping. The particular departments with which this note is concerned are—first, an examination of the constitution, rights of recognition, and procedure of the international congresses of the past, with a view to elucidating and fortifying Ireland's position towards that now approaching: secondly, an examination of Republican Constitutions, ancient, mediaeval and modern, and the summarising and collation of their characters, merits and defects; and, thirdly, a similar examination, summarising and collation of the products, requirements, circumstances and methods of the countries with which a free Ireland world be likely to trade, with suggestions for a scheme of consular agencies. In the actual working out, these three subjects will be found more closely connected than is apparent on first sight. It is one of the results of foreign rule that those in Ireland having special knowledge of such subjects or time to study them, feeling themselves few and isolated, may be deterred from a useful service for which the time has arrived. By coming together on the occasion of the Convention they would all be inspired and stimulated to action on a congenial division of labour aiming at a common goal. From this might result, during the next few months, a series of magazine articles, or lectures with discussions, affording food for reflection to young and original minds and material of distinct value in the gre

Thirteen months ago, immediately after the entry of Rumania into the war under the pressure of Take Jonescu, "the Roumania Englishman," as the humbug was proud to be called, the Prime Minister of England made a speech in which he warned the Pope and President Wilson off—this was "going to be a fight to a finish"—and England was not to aheathe the sword until she had wiped Germany off the map—delivered, as Mr. Lloyd George phrased it "the knock-out blow." The result at the end of '13 months as cynically estimated by an English paper in terms of territory. Since Lloyd George's "knock-out" speech the Allies lave gained 3,000 square miles of territory from the Central Powers, and the Central Powers have gained 4,000 square miles of territory from the Allies.

At Kells on Thursday night Mr. Arthur Griffith lectured on "The Young Ireland Movement," the Very Rev. Dr. Dooley, I.P., presiding. Thomas Davis, the lecturer declared, was the re-creator of true Irish Nationalism, and the greatest national mind Ireland had had in two centuries. Had Davis lived he would have steered Ireland to a measure of independence, if not to complete independence. So far as the thought of Davis inspired Irish political movements those movements must necessarily go right. Young Ireland failed politically in its own time—but to Young Ireland was ultimately due all the good that had since accrued nationally and politically to the country.

The Ard-Sgoil, at 70 Stephen's Green, for teaching spoken Irish by the oral or phrase method, is proving highly popular and successful. Over 200 students enrolled during the week and are now hard at work. It will be soon enough for intending students to enrol this week or next.

No Club should be without a File of "Nationality." Nos. 1 to 32 can now be obtained on application to the Manager, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin. Orders should be sent in at once, as there are only a few sets left. Price, 8/2, post free.

Many a man looks pleasant and attr by candle light. By day he looks con place. Artificial light lends charm to eppearance, and conceals irregularities feature. Daylight throws the latter repearance, and conceals frequentially repearance, and conceals frequentially repearance, and conceals frequentially feature. Daylight throws the latter hold relief, but it gives individuality, know where we stand with him; he is longer a good looking nonentity seen through the soft glow of a shaded lamp; he is a partical question—an everyday man.

There are thousands in Ireland toliving, intellectually, by candle-light. The see their country's cause surrounded by golden haze—a continual glow of roman Clamour is everywhere for them; they wrapped in it from head to foot, and the revel therein. Daylight will bring distillusie but with a national spirit in Ireland it was not bring despair. And when Irishmen shout the object of their sentimental worshout.

rather than detract from their zeal.

But as yet the patriotism of the averag Irishman is of the candle-light variety, an if one requires actual demonstration of thi fact one has not far to seek. A visit to an anceting of a national character in the country to-day will suffice. The usual aeridheacht I regret to say, furnishes only too many instances of men who will not see the cause of Ireland as a practical question. As if they dreaded the plain, unavoidable truth and preferred to swathe it in unpractical idealism.

Such as these form the greater part of a Such as these form the greater part of a typical aeridheacht audience. Through a long, fitiguing day they will stand closely packed around a platform listening to speeches. Or they may hearken, with bitter anger in their souls, to a repetition of Ireland's wrongs; wrongs which they have the power to stop once and for all did they but know the weapon to use—a weapon ready at all times, and not requiring overmuch from its wielder.

This being so, it is not unreasonable to expect of these men that they should fight for Ireland with an humble instrument. And though they will reap no immortality from the campaign, that fact should not deter them if they are seriously patriotic, and not striving for notoriety with patriotism as a background.

them if they are seriously patriotic, and not striving for notoriety with patriotism are a background.

In short, let these men of the aeridheachts fight England with her own arms. She has always striven to advance her commerce at the expense of Ireland. Let them do their tart in advancing Irish commerce at Grent Britain's expense. England forces English coods on them, to the detriment of their form manufactories—let them force back these importations to their source, and save their own struggling industries.

This is what I wish to convey to the readers of "Nationality," whether they are concerned in buying cigarettes or matches or boots or shaving soap, or anything else that Ireland manufactures. "Any sort" will not do. If we want to fight for Ireland we must pile up our silver bullets, and instead of deliberately letting our money pour cut of the country we must take care that it circulates as much as possible among our own countrymen. And if the young men who sing the "Soklier's Song," and the young guls who wave flags, and the old people who delight in oratory, carry out this policy with determination for the next year or two, we way hope to strike John Bull on a vulnerable spot.

Briefly, we are up against a nation of shopkeepers: let us keep our own shops. When Britain finds that her best customer is self-supporting she will be glad to utilise one of the many opportunities that the near future will provide to break a connection no longer profitable.

Andrew Lysaght.

SEED-GROWING IN IRELAND

The bedrock of good agriculture and horticulture is good seeds. No matter how carefully a man may till his farm or how specially he may feed it with manure, if the seed sown be inferior or the strain a bad one the crop will inevitably be a poor one. These remarks apply equally to all farm and garden crop, from the common garden cabbage to the "noble wheat." The recent shortage of all kinds of farm seeds and their present vory high and still increasing price makes one wonder why no organised effort has been made to grow seed in Ireland—at least sufficient to supply our own requirements. The answer is obvious, and those who know unything of the inner workings of Castle rule in this country can give it. There the narket gardeners of Dublin grow the finest broccol, colewort and cabbage seeds in cultivation, and many farmers throughout the Midland counties grow their own mangold and Swede seeds with most satisfactory results, but no organised or general altempt at reed-growing has yet been made. Can seeds be grown in Ireland? Experiments have proved beyond doubt that most farm and garden seeds can be produced as plentifully, of as high a standard, and as good germinating power as any in the world. One of the largest seed-growers in England, after exhaustive tests made over several seasons, admitted some years since that Irish-grown seed potatoes gave much better returns than English, Scotch or Continental grown tubers. The introduction of such splendid disease-resisting farm polatoes as "Irish Queen," "Leinster Wonder," "Silver Shamrock," etc., are further proofs of high cultural skill working quietly and almost unnoticed amongst us. In the very varied soils and climates throughout the country almost all kinds of seeds can be grown. We have seen tobacco and onion seeds well ripened last season, and mangolds, Swedes and all other farm seeds are easily produced. The principal requirements are careful labour and untiring selection, so as to keep quality high and mixing or mismanagement far off. last season, and mangolds, Sweder and another farm seeds are easily produced. The principal requirements are careful labour and untiring selection, so as to keep quality high and mixing or mismanagement far off. Here is an industry requiring no very large ceptal, a class of skilled labour which already exists, if not plentifully, at least in sufficient force to meet all requirements. Profitable seed growing certainly is, but what is more to my present point: it is an industry of the utmost importance to every agricultural country and community. It flourished in Belgium and France previous to the war; Germany was one of the largest producers; Holland, Denmark and America sent us large consignments of seeds last season, and the falling-off of other pre-war senders made Irish farmers feel the shortage and in many cases pay three and four times the old price for what proved in many places very inferior stuff. The prices of almost all

Black, Brown, Butler, Taylor, Carpenter,

farm seeds will be much higher next spring, and we may well expect a lot of inferior and even mixed seeds will be on sale. Well, if this state of affairs only opens our eyes to what could be done by ourselves in producing good seeds for at least our own people it will have stopped the shame of an agricultural people dependent on foreigners for their principal asset in tillage farming. With the Editor's permission, I shall again refer to this subject.

AN OLD GROWER.

AMAZING ENGLAND

South-East England, Wednesday

I have been in England just a week to-day. The more I see of the country the more amazing it is to me. The people of Ireland lave been so occupied with other affairs, with things that really matter in the world just now, they have nad little opportunity of paying attention to what is going on in this island. Yet the situation here is of astonishing interest even in the midst of the great war. It is full of the elements of revolution. It is over-charged with picturesqueness. Indeed, one does not quite know at times whether it is tragedy, comedy, farce, pantomime or moving pictures that is being played. The official parties have got out of touch with the people, and this new movement of the "National Party" threatens to sweep the country. It has the support of the vonuger pursons and a large proportion of the manufacturing and shop-keeping classes. It is doubtful if even Mr. Asquith or any of his party, so long the recognised representatives of English opinion in Ireland, will be able to hold their seats at the next election. One everywhere here comments on the loss of prestige suffered by them contemped even before the insurrection of Downing Street in the spring of this year. Their actitude of "wait and see" on many important matters, notably on Army supplies, was condemned even by here of the insurrection of Downing Street in the spring of this year. Their actitude of "wait and see" on many important matters, notably on Army supplies, was condemned even by here of the leaders of the new movement of the "National Party" is a sort of combination of Munchausen and Arsene Lupin. He compared to the leaders of the new movement of the "National Party," is a sort of combination of Munchausen and Arsene Lupin. He compared to the National Party, "Is a sort of economic of the manufacture of the National Party "is a sort of combination of hundrades, and all the rest of the monageries. It would be anusing were it not so serious for the people at the present time. Secrety and manufacture of the proper in this country seems

when I heratoned L. H. I am left wondering.

What the Party hope to achieve I knownot. There are diverse opinions even among the leaders. Their declared objects, of course, are to beat the Germans and set up a "strong" Government. Many have doubts, however, as to whether this is their real object. There are whispers of other objects besides those. As I heard a man declaring the day before resterday, when Bottomley's name was mentioned—Bottomley is one of the demagogic leaders of the movement—"E don't know wot 'e wants, 'e don't. Not arf. Oh, no! Dibs, sir. dibs, that's 'is goime. Dibs and diddleum!" This probably expresses the idea of most sensible people in this country—people like Henderson and Snowden and Robert Smille. Where it will all lead to is hard to say. Probably no man knows less than Baron Munchausen Bismarck Talleyrand Northeliffe himself.

In my next despatch I hope to deal with other aspects of the new movement here, and the different parties, cliques, and factions that are striving for mastery in the country, and constitute a constant menace to peaceful development of the country's resources.

YOUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

IRISH GENEALOGY

The story of Celtic patronymics and their changing phraseology is a fruitful field for investigation. It is astonishing how Irish names have been changed and assimilated to names of English origin in America, England and Australia. Even in their original home some have undergone considerable change. Many people in English-speaking countries who are descended from Irish immigrants are led to believe that they are of English, Scotch, or even of Dutch ancestry. I remember a case in which some of the numerous families of Murphys in North Carolina thought that they were of the latter descent.

numerous tamilies of Murphys in North Carolina thought that they were of the latter descent.

In an English name it seldom matters to change or add a letter, the sound is preserved, but not so with the Irish name. There is a prevalent impression that Maris distinctly Scottish and the O typically Irish, and that both signify son. This is an error. Mac means son, and O signifies grandson or descendant. Thus James the son of John in Gaelic is Seumas Mac Shane, the English equivalent being Junes Johnson In Ireland, or, properly speaking, in Irish Ireland, the O in Gaelic is Un, and is used in the plural from a remote period to mean the descendants of famous ancestors, as The O'Neils (Ui Neil), descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died in A.D. 405, as High Monarch of Ireland. The O'Briens (Ui Brain), descendants of Niall's brother, Brian.

The use of the singular O as a hereditary.

as High Monarch of Ireland The O'Briens (Ui Briain), descendants of Niall's brother, Brinn.

The use of the singular O as a hereditary and exclusive family began at the instigation of Brian Boru, according to Keating. King Brian was a great genenlogist, and revised the genealogies of families and regulated the precedence of the nobility. The custom of forming names with Ua or O had practically ceased before 1171, when the greater part of Irish surnames began to assume a hereditary character. It is probable that, while surnames were universal in this country towards the end of the twelfth century, they were often changed for those of less remote ancestors. Reverting to the prefix to the surname, O, it is found in the annals as far back as A.D. 916, when O'Clery was reckoned a fixed surname.

O'Canannain of Tireconnail is mentioned in A.D. 941; Domnaill Ua Neill, the first of the O'Neills, in 943; O'Ruaire and O'Ciara (O'Keary), in 952; Mac Aongusa (Magennis) in 956. O'Maoldornidh, O'Dubda (O'Dowd), and O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly) of Ui Maine were established surnames at the end of that century.

In early times, when the population of

century.

In early times, when the population of Iteland and Scotland was small, one name apart from the clan sufficed to designate an individual. A man was known as Columbidile, Patrick, Diarmid, Owen or Art. With the increase of population and formation of towns and cities, the patronymic had to substitute the single names. This was formed by prefixing Mac to the genitive case of the father's name or Ua (0') to the grandfather's, Personal characteristics, trade or native place gave rise to nickmanes, as Sean Fionn (fair), Niall Ruadh (red), etc., which exist up to the present time in endless variety in English and Irish in many parts of Ireland where a particular name is in abundance. Such designations were not surnames in Irish, and died out with the bearer. When foreign families, like those of the Danish and Norse, settled in Ireland they adopted names after the Irish fashion. such as O'Dubgail (O'Doyle), O'Harrold, O'Toner, O'Hanrick, O'Hiur or O'Howard, O'Gegrue, Mac Cotter, etc., and Mac Sorleys (Norse), Mac Manus, Mac Caffrey, Mac Auley and Mac Auliffe are branches of Irish families.

Some Irish families chauged their names for more incdern ones, as we have already stated. O'Malruanaidh became Mac Diaminada (MacDermott), O'Gearadhain was replaced by Mac Fionnbhair (Mac Gaynor), Mac Brady 'had been originally O'Carroll. The MacSweeneys are a branch of the O'Neills of Ulster, the Mac Malifes from the O'Rourkes, the Mac Gillicuddys from the Mac Dermotts and Mac Manuses from the Mac Dermotts, the Mac Gillicy, the Mac Dunleys from the O'Heechys of Uladh, the Mac Gilkooleys from the O'Heechys of Uladh, the Mac Gilkooleys from the O'Clerys, the Mac Connellogues from the O'Heechys of Uladh, the Mac Gilkooleys from the O'Heechys of Uladh, the Mac Gilkooleys from the O'Heechys of Uladh, the Mac Gilkooleys from the O'Rourkes, Mac Redmonds—all branches.

The

Murphy, Ua Laoi (pronounced Lee) became O'Lee.

In the succeeding two centuries a further form of anglicisation took place, and many families adopted English names, supposed to be a translation of Irish ones.

O'Bruic was transformed into Badger; O'Bruacin, Banks; O'Cadain, Barnacle; O'Bruacin, Banks; O'Cadain, Barnacle; O'Bridain, Fisher: Mac Conroy, King; Mac Conshnamha, Forde; Mac Shane, Johnson; O'Braignain, Thornton; O'Gaoitin, Wyndham. Foreign names added their quota. Carleton was substituted for O'Carolan, Harrington for O'Harractain, Clinton for Mac Clintain. Clifford, was made to serve for O'Clumain in Munster and Connaught, and it was replaced in Carlow and Wexford by Coleman. Mac Guarnacain is anglicised Gordon in some counties. O'Lane became Lyons in Cork and Donegal. Some of those who were afraid or ashamed of their nationality adopted English names. Mac An Ghobhann (Mac Gowan) became known by the common name of Smyth or Smith; the Galbhains blossomed into Whites; the Brannachs into Walshs.

In conformity with the Statute of Edward IV, in 1464, a new crop of names arose—translations of the Irish—such as White,

Fox. etc.

O'Clery is often tronsformed into Clark in the Colonies and the United States. Mac Guran is changed into Somers, Mac Kiernan to Whitcomb, Mac Gowan into Smith. Other arbitrary changes found are: Melville replaces O'Mulvehill, Morrow is taken for Mac Morrough. Lochren for O'Loughran. The absurdity reaches its zenith when Kneill is accepted for the royal name of O'Neill, Carly and Carol for O'Carroll, Claffin for Mac Laughlin.

I heard of a banker in San Francisco being put to his wits' end to know what name was given by a Mrs. O'Brien. She pronounced the Milesian name in such a fashion that he accepted it as a French surname.

The degenerate descendants of the Irish in England and America who are ashamed of the country and faith of their ancestors try to disguise the name of Delaney by the Italian twist Delano; Foley, Foli; O'Flanagan, Friganza; O'Dwyer, Dwyro; Opherl, O'Farrell: Carty and Charty, Mac Carthy; Guire, Magnire; Keyse, Casey; Burrin, O'Byrne; Shansee, O'Shaughnessy; Doil for Doyle: Morphew for Murphy: Seylovan for O'Sullivan; Dehoitey for O Doherty; Rhynne for O'Ryan. In Birmingham I found some Irish Catholic Indies with the singular name of Farity, for the sonorous and noble one of O'Theherty.

In the Southern States, where the children of hundreds of thousands of Irish Catholics were lost to God and Erin, it would fill a volume to show the subterfuges of their descendants to chenge their names. Loss of language accompanied the loss of faith nearly in every instance. Ireland and Catholicity then became names of shame, tobe hidden away. Mahony, Kavanagh, Costello, and such like names, are so twisted out of shape as to cause a person from Ireland to gasp at the audity of the attempts to hidde the real names. It often amused and disgusted me to hear that they were of Anglo-Saxon origin. I heard of some Shonens who came out direct from Ireland changing their Christian names from Patrick and Brigid, and of one youth who went into a Religious Order in England insisting that his name; but it sp

Son of Fionnacha was Ceallach the comely, And son to Ceallach was Aodh. Son to Aodh was Murchadh of great prowess,
Son to Murchadh was Tadgh the sturdy—Tadgh, of the battle of Brian;
He left two tribes after him—The O'Kellys on the one side
And the Mac Teiges on the other."
As there is a revival in the language, it is high time for a reformation in the names occurring in Ireland. Albert, Percy, Herbert, George, and William are in their place at the other side of the channel. There is a long litany of Celtic and Catholic names to draw from in Ireland, and not to go to English gutter literature for Horatio, Muriel, etc. In ancient Ireland modifications of the names of saints were used. Thus Maoleoin (Malone) means the son of the servant of St. John. Mulcolm, son of the servant of St. Columbkille: Maolmhnire (Mulry, Meyler, Miles, Mac Elmurry, Kilmurry, Kilmary, Gilmary, Gilmore), descendants of the servant of Mary: O'Maoilmhichil (Mulvy, Mulvihil, Mulverhill), descendants of the servant of St. Michael; Mac Lane, Mac Lean, the son of the servant of St. John, Mullpeter, Gilfether, Gilfoyle, Kilfoyle, refer to SS. Peter and Paul: Mulbride, Mac Gilbride, Mac Gildar, Kilbride, come from Maolurigade or Gillarbe (Gildea, Kildry), servant of God. Mac Giolla losa (Mac Aleese, Maclise, Mac Leish), descendant of the servant of St. Callan. Mac Alinden, Mac Clinton, are derived from Mac Gillar Fhionntain; Fhiontog from St. Fintan. There are nearly two hundred different modern forms of Mul and Gil borne by hundreds of thousands who have not the slightest knowledge what is the significance of their patronymics.

Numerous similar instances could be cited how the changes which Irish names suffered have deprived Ireland of much credit and lesseed proportionately the influence of her sons.

'No treason we bring from Erin, nor bring we shame or guilt;

lassened proportionates,
sons.
'No treason we bring from Erin, nor bring
we shame or guilt;
The sword we hold may be broken, but we
have not dropped the hilt.
And the hearts we bring for freedom are
washed in the surge of tears;
And we claim our right by a people's fight
outliving a thousand years.''
(Rev.) W. B. HANNON.

teabar na n-oilicrea bpolannac

XXII.

I. An bup n-oilicheact baoib, nuain a abparo: So no bap Saoippe agaib. Ma SLACATO PIATO PID 7 50 m-élPCPTO PIATO LID bero plat paop; act má bionn procinea; aca opaid 7 na heiptpio piato lib 7 50 Scomaingro plato cum plubail più, pillpiò bur mbeannact opaib rein.

2. Agur as ragail cachae no epice na ח-פעקכקמוטלפגל ז חת חסמסף ז חג חוחורכוקו vaoib, carcio an eco obup mbpogard ann, 7 beigum Lib so pigunneac, ip paoige bi an reeut as Touton no as Manter no as Lyons i taetio na Conrolta na man a tero

45 an scatup rin i lectit Comcumann па пеопра.

3. δη πυαίη α τυπότης απ τεασίητε η δρηθοπ-έαται απ σοπάιη τη δρετέασιπτας η πα πλιγιώπαιδ.

4. Αξυς σευργαίο Ι τι απ ξοευο πλιγιώπ: Γευέ ξυρ το τοξιώνοτε τώπ, 7 το ξιασύας ορτια, α πλιγιώπ, ευπ διώμε ισμαίπη η ιδη ποίητη το εμπόση το δίναιος κέτε το κότι το κάποση το δίναιος κέτε το κότι το κάποση το δίναιος κέτε το κάποση το δίναιος κάποση το δίναιος κέτε το κάποση το το κάποση το δίναιος finear cutam cum me rein vo coraint, 7 tusair vom cháctar an paipeun nuavacta. Act preaspocaro an naipiún pan 7 Deunparo: Cacom a staduar opm Asur preaspocaro an esaotope, sa pao: To Sharray one the beal na n-oilithead to, 7 nion eight hum; imits, od bris pin, cum paointe, man a mbero fearsal na reininge 7 fuaim na brospai noian as bustaro an a ceite.

paoinre, man a mbero reaptat na reiginre 7 rotham na prospai noian as buatav an a ceite.

tiam o Rinn.

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ni concodate—an 25 mao lá de mitheador fogmain, 1917, do bhonn dia ingean a dominall ó concodair agur a minaoi. Mathe til chair, ha deig 15 bota mathe til chair, ha deig 15 bota an Cultun, Ohom Connhac, dail

Ata Chat.

6 m Aille—O. pogmare 1420, 1917, a roug friotaite by goe, to bronn Ola ingean ap miceal 6 maille, l.R.C.S.e., Gig an Coppain, Saillim, agur ana mnaoi, Crurtina ni Roain. Mane ann na hingine.

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purchasors to inspect our stock. We guarantee perfect fitting garments, and all Irish
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JOHN NELICAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

NOTICE is hareby given that E. P. McCarron, Esq., B.L., Local Government Auditor, has audited the Accounts of the Oldcastle Rural District Council for the period ended the S1st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Eonrd thereon.

A copy of the Auditor's Report and ob the Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this Office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Council therefor the sum of Sixpence:

Dated this 8th day of October, 1917.

MICHAEL McGINN,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Castle Street,
Oldcastle, County Meath.

THANKSGIVINGS.

THANKSGIVINGS.
GRATEFUL Thanks to the Little Flower,
Sacred Heart, and Blessed Virgin for
favour received. C.K. Promise of publication in "Nationality."
GRATEFUL Thanksgiving to Sacred Heart,
Our Lady of Good Counsel, and Little
Flower for great success at exam. Publication promised.

THANGSGIVING to Our Lady of Perpetual

Succour for temporal favour received.
THANKSGIVING to the Sucred Heart and
Blessed Virgin for favour received.

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