

# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday public meetings in support of the Sinn Féin movement were held at Balinglass (Co. Wicklow), the speakers being Messrs. Ginnell, M.I.P., Cole and Fleming, Rush (Co. Dublin), Messrs Sean Lawless, Sean Stirling and Dr. Dillon; Athesa (Wexford), Mr. Darrell Figgis; Ballyhill (Limerick), Count Plunkett, M.I.P., and Mr. Lennon; Mountjoy Ward (Dublin), Mr. J. McGuinness, M.I.P.; and Aughnaclyffe, Mr. M. Collins.

On Saturday night Messrs. De Valera, Griffith and Milroy addressed a meeting at Inniskeen (Co. Monaghan), Father Maguire, 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 Messrs. 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 attended.

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 led by one Michael L. Hearn, whose name is not sufficiently familiar to the Irish public.

Mr. Michael L. Hearn is the person whom the Unionist majority in South County Dublin recently agreed to accept as the representative of the only Unionist constituency outside 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 Chairman of the "Freeman's Journal" 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 employees, 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.

If Mr. Redmond's son-in-law and Mr. Dillon'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 MacDermott and Sheehy-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 Redmond; Dr. McCormack, of the Prisons Board, is cousin to Mr. John Dillon; Mr. James Rearden, the Government prosecutor, is son-in-law to the "Freeman'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 Ballyhunion to celebrate the election of Mr. De Valera as Member 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 police 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 moment he was shot, a Miss May Mason, swore that the fatal shot was fired at Scanlan from 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 wilful 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 Scanlan 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 proceedings 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 counsel 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 Ballyhunion 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 Killarney—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 Coroner'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:

"There is not a shadow of foundation 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 that Sir Albert Meldon is situated as removable magistrate. The other two R.M.'s in Kerry are apparently not to be trusted to acquit a policeman of murder. Let us reverse the positions. Suppose Lyons had been shot, and that a girl swore she saw Daniel Scanlan shoot him, would Sir A. Meldon 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, placeman; began life as a solicitor; has become head of a once-honoured profession in Ireland.
- 2.—Sir Albert Meldon, 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 re-appointed to the Bench as additional R.M. for Kerry because he was a "safe man."
- 3.—District Inspector Molloy; a "ranker"; in charge of Ballyhunion sub-station, 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's 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 Féin 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 Archdeacon 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 meeting 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 endanger 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 bitter-feelings. Efforts made later 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 good deal of what you say in your letter, but I am quite certain if you saw the correspondents which passed before the procession was prohibited you would agree that no party was favoured. The requests to have the procession stopped came from Enniskillen, and from members of the different parties.

Sir Bryan Mahon's admission that Redmondites as well as the Assendauy men of Enniskillen requested him to issue the proclamation confirms statements made to us elsewhere which hitherto we did not print. Proclamations have been issued by the British military authorities in Ireland in connection with meetings attended by the Editor of this paper at Naas, Omeau, and Newry, and in connection with the Mitchelstown meeting to be addressed by Mr. Ginnell. At Naas it was freely stated that some Kildare Redmondites had joined with the local Unionists in sending to Dublin to beg for a proclamation at Omeau 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 Sinn Féin meeting Mr. J. 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 Sinn Féin meetings or to create scenes of disorder and turmoil in connection with them. The sinister fact needs no comment. Behind the proclamations of Sir Bryan Mahon Ireland now discerns the "hidden hand" of Redmond and DeVlin, in conjunction with the Ulster Unionists.

Archdeacon Keown, in his acknowledgment of Sir Bryan Mahon's reply, stated: "The admirable self-restraint shown by the people here on yesterday under very strong provocation more than bore out my assurance as to their good conduct. The Nationalists, who from selfish motives 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 on yesterday the proceedings would have been marked by perfect order." That a bloody riot was averted by the people who secured the proclamation is no fault of District Inspector Marynan and the Enniskillen Dragons. A man with Marynan's record for breaking the peace was placed in charge of scores of armed Constabularymen, backed by a squadron of Dragons with naked swords in their hands, and a bugler to sound the charge. What these Dragons were like was shown on the following Tuesday evening, when they broke into the Town Hall of Enniskillen and danced down the decorations for a drapers' dance on the false plea that these decorations were "Sinn Féin."

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 Castle 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 company, 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 head of it. The shilling shares of the languishing company ran up to as much as £3 s. apiece. It was the Marconi boom over again. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the most distinguished member of the 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 Mr. Balfour as shareholder of the Wetcarbonising Co., Mr. Balfour's holding in shilling shares ran up an actual 6,500 per cent. Mr. Gerald Balfour, lately Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of the directors of the Wet carbonising Co. Ltd.—and the English Government is fighting for the triumph of Truth and Honesty!

We are slowly but surely becoming a self-contained country. Imports and exports 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 necessities 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 industry 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 trading for Irish wool. It is like a voice calling from the eighteenth century and Grattan's Volunteers. We have never suffered from so many restrictions as we do to-day in this "war of liberty," which should be called the "war of restrictions." We are informed by people in the trade that many makers are refusing orders for tweeds and serges, and it is almost im-

possible to secure any regular deliveries. The country is being deliberately stripped of its wool. The sheep is indeed shorn. The same is true of the leather industry. It is almost impossible to obtain leather except at prohibitive prices. The Irish hosiery industry is in a very bad state for want of yarns to make underwear. Everywhere we turn we find scarcity and dearth. We are steadily approaching a world famine not only as food, but in all articles of use or consumption.

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. Unforeseen causes may prolong it, and if peace is not made this winter there will certainly be a revival of warlike operations next spring, and no human authority can predict what calamity will not happen next year. There will certainly be a universal scarcity of food, and now is the time to prepare for next winter with its appalling prospect. Something was done last year to increase tillage, and to sow a large quantity of potatoes and oats, and some wheat. We should be willing to add in any scheme to add to our food resources, so far as the present is directed towards the benefit of the Irish people, but it is essential to have sufficient food maintained in our country. The fortunes of war are closing our ports and rendering it most difficult to export food for lack of shipping. This argument is he who has the food.

There is one aspect of this tillage question which in our opinion has not received the attention due to it. In a circular issued to the Evicted Tenants Association it is contended that the present tillage scheme will injure the land, because large graziers and proprietors of grass farms with many hundreds of acres are compelled to till a tenth, for which they cannot provide manure, and after a few years of this unscientific method their land will become exhausted. The grass lands will become barren wastes. We believe this view to be perfectly sound. Tillage can only be made a success by stall-feeding, and until means are employed to render it universal the remedy is compulsory stall-feeding.

The position has been made much worse by the stupid monstrosity marked "Food Controller," who should be consigned to a criminal lunatic asylum. As a result of his "Cattle Order" the country is being supplied for the stalls, which should be reserved for the flocks, 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 Leinster.

The cattle trade differs very considerably in all the provinces. The great breeding ground is Munster, with its huge stock of milchcows. Connaught 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 milchcows, in the bosom of the green valleys of Kerry and the rich table lands of Limerick. From there the young dairy stock is traded to Western dealers, eventually to be sold as stores to the Midland graziers. These facts are clearly shown in the agricultural statistics. 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 graziers lack, and they are in a position to stall-feed, which the graziers are not.

The great feature of the returns is the immense cattle population of Meath in the class over two years, of which there are no less than 134,000. No other county comes anywhere near Meath in the numbers carried for finishing. It may be said generally that Meath is the only county which does a trade in beef. Tipperary comes next (a long way to Tipperary) with 69,000; Galway, 52,000; Westmeath, 55,000; Cork, 53,000; Kildare, 52,000; Mayo, 42,000; Limerick, 37,000; and Clare and Roscommon, 32,000. In all Ulster there are only 117,000 two year olds and upwards. So that Meath fattens much more head than all Ulster. Yet Meath is carrying less cattle, and tillage has actually lessened 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 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

cattle trade into a profitable meat business for home consumption and export. The introduction of mixed tillage and stock-raising in the Midlands, with the grading up of stock in the South, would transform Ireland into a prosperous country, and lay the foundation for industrial development as well. But compulsory tillage is an obstacle to graziers. The Munster counties show decreases in the number of cattle the last over two years, and this means the failure of compulsory tillage as applied to them. Munster alone shows a considerable increase (except Tipperary) and this is clearly due to the system of mixed tillage practised there, and the success of Tipperary prove the rule. Instead of sending our stores to Norfolk we should get them finished in the counties now used solely as pastures for them, to rest them on their way westward.

We referred last week to the capture of two important Northern banks, which have fallen into the hands of London Clearing House companies. The clutch on our financial institutions is becoming more desperate as the position of England becomes what financiers call "stringent." In other words, John Bull is getting hard up. It is significant that England is striving to tighten her grip on Ulster. It is indeed alleged that there is a treaty recently made between the Ulster Unionist Council and their British masters with a view to discourage the raising of coal and smelting of iron, though North Antrim is one great coal and iron field. That Ulster has been made an economic slave to Britain is well known to those engaged in Ulster trade. Belfast is governed by the British coal and iron ring, which has a tight grip of the industries of the North. There is no need to import a ton of coal into any port in Ireland. But the coal and iron ring masters control the politics of Ulster for their own ends. A leader like Sir Edward Carson, surrounded on one side by Bonar Law, the head of the Scottish iron trade, and by Lord Balfour, the great coal owner, with Lord Balfour in the rear, could not be expected to secure the economic independence of Ulster. That is a task which waits on other hours.

Antrim is one of the richest mineral localities in Ireland, and its resources are almost totally undeveloped. Though situated within easy distance of Belfast, with its great engineering industries, there are only a few thousand tons raised from the Antrim collieries. The fact is that the Belfast manufacturer dare not under present conditions support an Irish industrial movement. He stands in dread of being crushed. The branch of the Association entirely failed in Belfast. "Politics," of course, killed it. But then "politics" is another word for the ring.

Before the inception of the National University we urged that among the faculties to be established should be one of agriculture and another of National Economics. In a country mainly agricultural it was deemed by the humbly and the place-jobs 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 Economics excited considerable amusement among the blockheads. "Whatever heard," they asked, "of National Economics?" One of the amused persons was Professor Oldham, a most estimable man who believes that the economic wisdom of the world began and ended with Adam Smith.

The science of National Economics is the science on which modern Germany is built up. Its fathers are Matthew and Henry Carey and Friedrich List—perhaps also to an extent Isaac Butt. In a National University in Ireland the Chair of National Economics would be the most important Chair for the material welfare of the country. The corrupt politicians appointed to it in the first instance a politician now dead who knew a great deal about English literature, and nothing whatever about economics of any kind. The Chair is now vacant, and it is proposed to fill it as by electing to it Professor Oldham, who does not believe that such a thing as National Economics exists. It would be humbler to establish the Chair than to play with it as this man does. If the National University authorities desire the fundamental of National Economics as laid down by List and Carey, that between the Individual and Humankind, to stand and must always stand, the Nation, then let them abolish the Chair. If they have, then do not let them a second time play a trick on the Irish public, but appoint a man competent to fill it and to make it of service to the Irish people.

Níl sa "Léachann" ach Gaedhlinn ó thuis deire agus be déir de Mírt sin cabhrí leis. Tá earráí matha in áiteanna úd. An Luibh" seallín taitheamhach ón gCraobhín; "Luibheola" (An Feilidheam, an tAthair Taláin, an Míneola, an Míneola-thraighne) ag Sean Tobín; "Cuntas Cinn Iae" ag Brid Stew; "Portia" (a cuid den "Merchant of Venice" i. nGaedhlinn) ag Sean Tobín; agus rudai de sa eile. Is maith an luach pingine é.

By a misprint in our last issue Ballyhannus appeared instead of Ballynasloe in the report of Mr. Arthur Griffith's lecture.

Sweden with its... than that which Ireland is better... England, maintain armies and navies quite... adequate to the task of protecting the nation...

**G.A.A. OUTFITTING.**

Camans (best), 3/6 each; by post 3/11.  
Camogs, 2/- each; by post 2/5.  
Hurling Balls, very superior make, and made by an expert, 3/6 and 4/- each, post free.  
Footballs, 11/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6, and 18/6, according to quality.  
Knickers, 2/- and 2/6, post free.  
Shin Guards, 1/6 and 2/6, post free.  
All above goods are branded with the Irish Trade Mark.  
Hurling Shoes (American make), rubber soles, strong canvas uppers, 3/16, post free.

**SCOUT OUTFITTING.**

Shirts (dark green), 5/6 and 5/11; post 4d. extra.  
Belts, double swivel, strong buckle, well finished in brown leather, 2/3 each; by post, 2/6.  
Belts, double swivel, good dark green leather, 1/8; by post, 1/11.  
Haversacks, military pattern, superior make, 1/11 each; by post, 2/2.  
Putties (new), in dark green, 2/6; by post, 2/8.  
Putties in I.V. cloth, 4/6; by post, 4/10.

All above are Irish made.  
Lanyards, Whistles, Hats, etc.  
Dublin made Badges in endless variety; Books of all publishers; Jewellery, Fancy Goods, and popular Irish Music and Songs always in stock at  
**"THE OLD SINN FEIN SHOP."**  
**Whelan & Son,**  
17 Up. Ormond Quay, Dublin.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING  
LAY AND CLERICAL.  
**H. BOLAND,**  
64 Mid. Abbey St.  
(Late Todd Burns, Ltd.)

**BOOTS**

ALL IRISH. ALL SIZES.  
ALL LEATHER. ALL ONE PRICE.  
22/6—BOX CALF.  
**T. J. LOUGHLIN,**  
Headquarters, Parliament St., Dublin.

Quiet, yet Central, for Business or Pleasure.  
**FLEMING'S HOTEL,**  
32 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN.  
Two minutes' walk from Gardiner St. Chapel or Trams.  
SELECT. MODERATE. CONVENIENT.

**The O'Hanrahans**  
384 N. C. ROAD and 1 GOLDSMITH STREET, DUBLIN.

Book Department.  
We carry a full range of Books dealing with Ireland and her History by all authors and a fine collection of Novels by popular writers.  
Stationery Department.  
Irish-made Pads from 8d. to 1/6; Combination Pads and Envs.; Irish-made Combination Boxes, "Ancient Irish" and "Parchment" Note and Envs. from 9d. to 1/6.  
Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.  
"Fianna Fails" and "Swordsman" Smoking Mixture, our own special blends, 8/6 and 7/6, or.  
Kapp and Peterson's Irish-made Pipes, 1/- and 1/6 each.  
Kapp and Peterson's Patent, from 2/- each.  
Kapp and Peterson's De Luxe, from 6/6 each.  
G.B.D. and Other Briars always in stock. Rubber Wallet Purse and all classes of Covered Pouches in Great Variety.  
Paste Brooches in Republican Colours, from 2/7, post free. Mother of Pearl Brooches, with Christian name in Irish or English, rolled gold wire, with or without Republican colours, 1/1, post free; Irish manufacture.  
Republican Christmas Cards. Full range of all kinds of Irish-made Folding and Post Cards. 28 Cards, complete sample set to the Trade. 4/6, post free.

Musical.  
"A Soldier's Song," words and music, 1/04, post free.  
"Whack Fol the Diddle," by same author, 1/04, post free.  
"Wrap the Green Flag Round Me," words and music, 1/04, post free.  
"Flag of Freedom," words and music, 1/04, post free.  
"Easter Week," new version, arranged by J. M. Crofts, 6/6d., post free. Badges.  
Full Range of Republican and Photo Badges, 1d. and 2d. each; wholesale to the trade. Clubs supplied with own special designs. All our Badges guaranteed Irish manufacture. Large Portraits of T. Ashe, Bishop O'Dwyer, Casement, and each of the Leaders of Easter Week; size 22 x 15; suitable for framing, 1/2, post free. Wholesale to the trade.  
Irish Poplin Ties, Republican and other designs, in great variety, from 2/- each, post free.  
No connection with any other house in the district or elsewhere.

**Countess Markievicz**

HONOURED

**The P's & C's**

By lecturing from their stage at Listowel on "EASTER WEEK."

"TO ALL REBELS!—Mr. J. O'Sheehan has a splendid show. I saw it in Listowel. He has been in jail under D.O.R.A. Support him all you can.—I gCuis na hEireann, Constance Do Markievicz, I.R.A., Listowel, October 20th, 1917."

This Week—THEATRE ROYAL, TRALEE.  
October 29th to 31st—DINGLE.  
November 1st to 4th—CASTLEISLAND.

THE  
**Only Way**  
to  
**SATISFY YOURSELF**  
THAT  
**CARROLL'S**  
**Silk Cut**  
**CIGARETTES**  
ARE ALL WE CLAIM  
THEY ARE IS  
TO  
**Smoke Them**  
Stocked by Most Suppliers.  
If not by yours, get him to write us.  
10 for 4/6d., 20 for 8/6d., 50 for 1/8/6d., and 1/- per ounce.  
**P. J. CARROLL and CO., LTD.,**  
**DUNDALK.**

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor.  
All business communications to the Manager,  
6 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Single Insertion	8s. 0d. per inch.
6 Insertions	5s. 9d. per inch.
14 Insertions	5s. 6d. per inch.
28 Insertions	5s. 0d. per inch.
52 Insertions	4s. 6d. per inch.

(Larger Spaces pro rata.)

**NATIONALITY.**

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1917.**

**IRELAND AND THE ALLIES**

The Organising Committee of the Socialist Conference 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 the "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 Independent 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—yet the Stockholm peace-makers differentiate in favour of Alsace-Lorraine as against Ireland. England's influence, it will be seen, is still strong in the world.

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 question of peace will be discussed. The Stockholm document suggests that Ireland does not 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 in 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 made 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 world-politics, 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 shadowy 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 spoken, 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 aims of this 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.

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 Strasbourg 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 tainted 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.

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 the second place their agricultural products have attained such a degree of plenitude and excellence that they now occupy a commanding 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 products of Champagne. But it is for its incomparable mineral resources that Lorraine is valuable. Its comparative wealth in coal and iron—the great sinews of war and industry—may be judged from the following figures:—

	Coal Output	Pig Iron.
	1913.	1911.
France	40,000,000	4,000,000
Alsace-Lorraine	3,200,000	3,800,000

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 substances, including explosives and artificial manures, they have a unique value in modern 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-Lorraine has highly-organised cotton and metal industries. 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.

Mr. L. 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 Festsammling 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, mediæval 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 would 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 great enterprise upon which we are embarking. The modest function of suggesting such a group and work and, if desired, bringing those interested together to devise a coherent scheme is all the present writer aims at.

Thirteen months ago, immediately after the entry of Rumania into the war under the pressure of Take Jonescu, "the Roumanian Englishman," as the Jumburg 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 sheathe 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 is cynically estimated by an English paper in terms of territory. Since Lloyd George's "knock-out" speech the Allies have gained 3,000 square miles of territory from the Central Powers, and the Central Powers have gained 44,000 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, P.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-Scoil, 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.

**THE NEGLECTED ASPECT**

Many a man looks pleasant and attractive by candle light. By day he looks commonplace. Artificial light lends charm to appearance, and conceals irregularities of feature. Daylight throws the latter into bold relief, but it gives individuality. I 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 practical question—an everyday man.

There are thousands in Ireland toiling, intellectually, by candle-light. To see their country's cause surrounded by golden haze—a continual glow of romantic glamour is everywhere for them; they are wrapped in it from head to foot, and they revel therein. Daylight will bring disillusion, but with a national spirit in Ireland it will not bring despair. And when Irishmen that the object of their sentimental worship is not a fascinating vision, but a practical question, the enlightenment should enhance rather than detract from their zeal.

But as yet the patriotism of the average Irishman is of the candle-light variety, and if one requires actual demonstration of any fact one has not far to seek. A visit to any meeting 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 impractical idealism.

Such as these form the greater part of a typical aeridheacht audience. Through a long, fatiguing 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.

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 part in advancing Irish commerce at Great Britain's expense. England forces English goods on them, to the detriment of their home manufactures—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 out 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 girls who wave flags, and the old people who delight in oratory, carry out this policy with determination for the next year or two, we may 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 crops, from the common garden cabbage to the "holbe wheat." The recent shortage of all kinds of farm seeds and their present very 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 anything of the inner workings of Castle rule in this country can give it. There the market gardeners of Dublin grow the finest broccoli, 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 attempt at seed-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 potatoes 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. Here is an industry requiring no very large capital, 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

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.

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.

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.

Black, Brown, Butler, Taylor, Carpenter, Fox, etc. O'Clery is often transformed into Clark in the Colonies and the United States.

AS AN EXPERT IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE IRISH, I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT...

ANNOUNCEMENTS. DUBLIN GAELIC LEAGUE. Samhain Festival. A Grand Concert. Will be held on Thurs., Nov. 1 IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

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

Pure Fleece Wool. Being now not allowed to Manufacturers, we have dyed in Mixed Tints. 500 Pairs Blankets for Men's and Ladies' Warm Overcoats.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL, Wellington Quay, DUBLIN. Convenient to all places of interest. Comfort of Visitors assured.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL, Wellington Quay, DUBLIN. Convenient to all places of interest. Comfort of Visitors assured.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

TO THE IRISH PUBLIC. We beg to solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in the welfare of Irish industries and Irish business generally.

TO POLICY HOLDERS. We desire to notify you that we have commenced proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining—

Wrap the Green Flag Round Me, Boys. Full words and music, neatly finished in tricolour, 1/- by post 1/1. Trade supplied. "The Flag of Freedom" (words and music), 1/- by post 1/1. The Soldier's Song and Whack Fol the Diddle—Full words and music 1/- each, post free 1/1. Wholesale to the Trade. ...

J. J. WALSH'S IRISH EMPORIUM, 26 Blessington St., 19 Berkeley St., DUBLIN

"LET ERIN REMEMBER"

Christmas Post Cards Graceful Celtic Design, hand-coloured in Tricolour or Various Colours. Patriotic Verses, Greetings in Irish and English. 2d., and (with Photos of Men of Easter Week) 3d. Samples, 6d. and 1/-, post free. Trade supplied.

ARTISTIC TRICOLOUR FLAGS and BANNERS MADE TO ORDER IN POPLIN, SILK or BUNTING, With or without Portraits of any Leader painted in permanent oil colours and guaranteed not to crack.

Reliable Dentistry by an Independent Irish Firm.

The "Shamrock Ideal Set of Teeth," at 21/-, gives you the same of comfort in Dental Equipment. Perfect fit and painlessness in all work guaranteed.

Shamrock, Dental Surgery 29 Mary Street, Dublin.

IRISH XMAS CARDS 1917. Stationers and Shopkeepers generally are advised to reserve their Orders for Xmas Cards until they have seen

THE SINN FEIN SERIES XMAS CARDS. The Most Beautiful and Effective Series ever offered to the Irish Trade. Designed and produced in Ireland by bona-fide Sinn Féin artists.

ACCURACY.

Accuracy in a watch is of more importance than appearance. We do not recommend so-called "cheap" watches, because accuracy is often sacrificed to appearance.

GANTER BROS., 63 Sth. Gt. George's St., Dublin

MIRROR LAUNDRY SERVICE DOLPHIN'S BARN, DUBLIN. K. C. WATSON, Director.

"WRAP THE GREEN FLAG" (By J. K. O'Reilly, arranged by Joseph M. Crofts).

MISS E. MacHUGH, 63 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN. Bicycles, Repairs, Accessories, Prams, Gramophones, Repaired.

Envelopes - For Sale! Well gummed. Irish. Very Strong. Includes logo for 'The Green Flag' and 'Sinn Féin'.

"EDUCATE THAT YOU MAY BE FREE." PROGRESSIVE and NATIONAL LITERATURE.

"Christie's" Shamrock House, Proprietor—C. KAIN. 11 ARRAN QUAY, DUBLIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CHURCH REQUISITES. Irish Poplin Vestments, hand embroidered, from 25/- a set.

HOME FROM FRONGOCH AND LEWES! DWYER and O'NEILL, Cycle Agents, Ladies' and Gents' Secondhand Bikes from 35/- to 25.

DWYER & O'NEILL, 4 Arran Quay

Don't Pay Income Tax Before consulting us.

IRISH INCOME TAX RECOVERY AGENCY JOSEPH MacDONAGH, Proprietor, 73 Dame Street, Dublin.

C. DOYLE Tobacco, Cigarettes, Stationery, Newspapers. Irish Christmas Cards. Sinn Féin Novelties. All Irish and Progressive. 27 CHARLEMONT ST., Dublin.

Smokers—Fill your Pipe with Irish-Grown Tobacco. Mild, Medium, or Full, 3/- Quarter lb., post free.

P. J. McCrann, Auctioneer & Valuer, LANESBORO', SOUTH LONGFORD. A Trial Solicited.

Sinn Féin, Glasgow. Craobh Seumas O'Conghaile, 148 London Street. Meetings, Lectures and Ceilidhs at 8 o'clock every Sunday night.

FORWARD! SINN FEIN!! We cater for your "Kneads." A Kolossal Collection of new goods now showing at The American Novelty Store.

PIANOS for the Home. Harmoniums and Organs for the Church and School.

VIOLINS a Speciality. Largest selection of genuine old and new Violins in Ireland.

WARPIPES All Accessories. Reeds, Bags, Tutors, etc. Sole Manufacturers in Ireland.

THOMAS ASHE! The GAELIC PRESS 30 Up, Liffey St. Dublin

Words and Music of these Popular Songs Now Ready. Price 1s. each. Order to-day from the Publishers, THE GAELIC PRESS, 30 UP, LIFFEY ST., DUBLIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS THE FURNISHING OF CASTLEPOLLARD SINN FEIN SCHOOL.

Amount already acknowledged, £4 7s. 6d.; A Friend, Kingscourt, £2; Glanidan S.F. Club, £1; The Staff, Irish Book Shop, 50 Lr. Baggott St., Dublin, 12/6; A Friend, Mullingar, 5/-; "Rainbow-Chaser," Mullingar, 2/6; Mr. E. Leonard, Delvin, 2/6; Mr. T. Maguire, Glanidan, 2/6; Mr. P. Maguire, Glanidan, 2/6.

A. S. CLARKIN COAL MERCHANT, 208 Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin. Telephone 2768.

We Fit and Suit you with Suits that Fit you.

McArdle and O'Carroll, STAFFORD and FRONGOCH TAILORS. 136 UPPER DORSET ST., DUBLIN.

YOU can help to economise by selling Your Waste Paper. We pay prompt cash for all kinds of Paper Waste. SEND US A CARD. P. O'REILLY, Ltd., Gt. Strand St., Dublin. Phone 1934

AN ARD SGAIL. WILL OPEN TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER, at 8 o'clock. At 70 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Irish in Six Months by Phrase Method, as developed by Father Toal. NO PHONETICS, NO BOOKS, NO IMPEDIMENTA.

TEACHERS:—C. U. L. A. M. P. n. C. e. a. l. l. a. c. a. n., D. E.; S. J. C. o. m. m. a. c. M. a. c. P. h. o. n. e. t. i. c. a. n., O. S. CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 to 10; Saturdays, 4 to 6.

Further information from Cormac Mac Ginley, 20 Emerald Square, Dolphin's Barn.

Typewriters I Typewriters II All makes for Sale or Hire. Machines to write in both Gaelic and English.

F. Loughnan & Co. LIMITED, 15 Enastace St., DUBLIN, and 14 Howard St., BELFAST.

MURRAY, KELLY & KAIN FROM FRONGOCH Have now opened The Frongoch Studio Banners, with Life-Size Portraits in Oils of the Republican Leaders. Framed Portraits for Club Rooms. Tricolour Flags, with Portraits or Mottoes. Artistic Decorations for Ceilidhs, Club Rooms, Receptions, Bazaars, etc. Portraits Painted from Life. Illuminated Addresses. Window Blinds of every description. Special Tricolour Blinds for Club Rooms, etc. ESTIMATES FREE. 50 Blessington St & 11 Arran Qy.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. One word, 1d. Minimum charge, 1/-.

BARGAIN—Gant's Suit, 30/-—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot St. (27107) ADDRESSES, Badges, Window Tickets, neatly executed; Sinn Féin Xmas Cards, Celtic design.—P. O'Malley, 42 Dunora Ave., Dublin. ANY Christian name, in Irish or English, made on Mother of Pearl with rolled gold wire, enamelled green, white, and orange, 1/1 post free; also Mother of Pearl Name Brooches without colours, 1/1; Irish manufacture; no foreign imitation gold wire brooches stocked.—Edward Healy, only Manufacturer of Gold Wire Name Brooches, 128 and 129 Francis Street, Dublin. BICYCLES, 27; Chains, 5/6; Free Wheels, 5/-; Tyres, 5/6; Tubes, 2/9. The Supply Stores, Strabane.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Good selling line; 12 assorted designs in tricolour and with photos of Leaders, and hand-painted with suitable greetings, 2d. and 3d. each (Irish manufacture). Profitable assorted parcel of each kind (2d. and 3d.) sent on receipt of 2/6; larger assorted parcel on receipt of 5/-. Best terms to the trade. Order early.—A. J. Byrne, 53 South Great George's St., Dublin.

COATES' Embrocation; Irish made; splendid value; sold by all up-to-date dealers. (1127) DAMP Houses made dry; the latest patent used; special attention country orders.—J. J. Kenny, Plastering Contractor (late of Frongoch), 287 Richmond Road, Fairview. (8127)

DISTRICT Agents wanted throughout Ireland to represent The City of Dublin Assurance Society; splendid prospects for energetic men; interest in Book allowed by Rules; early promotion to men of ability. Apply H. d. Offices, D'Olier Chambers, Dublin. BRT EAST Limerick Stop Watch Competition; announcement of Result will appear in this paper's issue dated Saturday, 1st Dec. Please return sheets before that date. Please return sheets before that date. Bed and Breakfast, 2/6; full board, moderate.

FLUTE BANDS—March, "A Soldier's Song," beautifully concerted.—P. Salmon, St. Mary's, Limerick. DPT FOR SALE—Bound "Irish Volunteer," "Spark," "Hibernian," "Nationality," "Honesty," "Harp," "Phoenix." What offers? P. this Office.

FOR SALE, or to Let at moderate rent, a splendid Range of Buildings, formerly used as Workhouse and Hospital at Killala; suitable for mill, factory, or institution; situate within quarter mile of railway station and good harbour. Apply to Clerk of Union. Fallina, Co. Mayo. ART GENTLEMEN'S own material cut, made, and trimmed.—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot Street. (27107)

GUARANTEED Deanta in Eirinn. Enamelled Republican Badges; Shamrock Pin, 9d.; Flag on Pin, 9d.; ditto on silver-mounted Brooch, 2/-. Made for us by D. J. Long, Jeweller, Cork. 2d. Song Sheets, Marching Songs of Ireland, etc. Card and Large Photos of Leaders—alive and dead. Trade only supplied. Terms cash. Sample full line post paid for 3/6. O'Connell and Co., Wholesale Agents, Patrick Street, Cork. DPT HEAVY Winter Overcoats, 30/- (worth 50/-).—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot Street. (27107)

HOSPITAL—Irish Republican Poplin Ties, 2/6, 2/3, 2/-, 1/9, and 1/6; I.R. Bows 1/3 and 1/-, postage extra; "Soldier's Song" and "Easter Week," full words and music, 1/- each, post 1/1; Tricolour Buttons with photos of leaders (any one), including late Tom Ashe, 3d. each, post 4d.; Asha Memorial Cards with photo in centre 2d. each, post 2d.; Bishop O'Dwyer's correspondence with Maxwell, and other letters (in book form), with photo, 3d. each, post 3d.; Republican Proclamation 3d. each, post 3d.; large Portrait of Bishop O'Dwyer 4d., post 4d.; Postcards 1d., post 1d.; Groups of Easter Week Leaders (2 sets) 9d. each, post 10d.; large Portraits of Pearse, McDonagh, Daly, etc., 9d. each, post 10d. (framed if required); Facsimile Last Letter of Sean McDermot to late John Daly, Limerick 20 by 16 inches, suitable for framing, 6d. each, post 7d.; Photos of Seven Signatories to Republican Proclamation, postcards 2d. each, post 2d.; "Nationality" sent by post to any address weekly for 13 weeks, 1/8; various other Republican Novelties also stocked. R. Kenny, "Irish House," Hospital, Co. Limerick. DPT IRISH speaking Colleen desires position; shorthand typist or clerk; highest references. Apply C. 50. IRISH CLASS for lady beginners, Adelaide Road. For particulars apply C. 51, this Office. KYNE'S HOTEL, 1 Francis Street, Galway, with or without board. Terms moderate. AST

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

Notice of Completion of Audit. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

J. T. LEMASS, HATTER and OUTFITTER. 2 and 3 Capel Street, Dublin IRISH-MADE GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Irish-made Shirts 3/11 EACH Postage, 4d. Extra. SPLENDID PATTERNS and WEAR WELL.

Luke Burke, 105 Patrick St., CORK

IRISH-MADE GOODS. For MEN'S SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CAPS, Etc.

pádraig ó hallmuíne, sráto Liam 10, Luimneac.

New Irish Industry

ST. ENDA SPECIALITIES: ST. ENDA THICK RICH CREAM. McCreal's LITTLE IRISH CHEESE. ST. ENDA CREAM CHEESE.

To be had from all Purveyors and Family Grocers. WHOLESALE DEPOT—24 South City Markets, DUBLIN Phone 3927 L. NUGENT, Proprietor.

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, Religious Goods and Books.

John Kivlehan, 2 O'Connell Street, LIMERICK

máire ní Raḡallaig, 37 UPPER DORSET ST., DUBLIN.

Stationery, Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Toys, Sweets, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, Fancies. Orders through post receive careful attention.

EQUIP YOURSELF FOR WHAT IS COMING

Winter brings Split Fingers, Chapped and Sore Hands, Burst Chibblains, Rough Lips, Split Heels and Sore Feet. It is the season when the Skin is most attacked by Eczema, Piles, and many other Skin Troubles.

The Best Remedy is an Irish Remedy. Every home should be equipped with a Box of GIBSON; it is compounded in Ireland by a process discovered by an Irishman. Try a 1/- box—you will be satisfied that it has no equal.

For all Complaints of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Piles, Wounds, Sore Legs, etc., GIBSON is the thing to use. Of all Chemists, 1/-, or post free from the Manufacturers, J. GIBSON & CO., Clare Lane, Dublin.

Ursuline Convent, Sligo Pupils prepared for Matriculation, University Scholarships (12 won in last 2 years), Intermediate, Bank, Incorporated Society of Musicians, Commerce, King's Scholarship. Residential School of Domestic Science attached.

CASH TAILORING COMPANY. "The Irish Tweed House," 4 Capel Street, Dublin, and Kingstown, are fortunate in having probably the largest stock of "Ludigo Blue Serges" and Irish Suitings in Dublin, bought in July, 1915. It will pay intending purchasers to inspect our stock. We guarantee perfect fitting garments, and all Irish workmanship. JOHN NELICAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. OLDCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE is hereby 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 31st day of March, 1917, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.