

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

The fight goes well in East Clare, where enthusiastic meetings in support of Professor De Valera's candidature were held at many centres on Sunday. But the constituency is a large one and the services of voluntary helpers as canvassers and speakers will be welcome. Those who can give their services should send their names to the Election Sub-Committee of the Sinn Fein Executive, 6 Harcourt St.

Mr. Redmond's candidate for Clare is announced—Mr. P. Lynch, K.C., Senior Castle Crown Prosecutor for Kerry. Mr. Lynch has been one of the most efficient Crown Prosecutors in Ireland, and were it not that Mr. Wm. Moore, K.C., blocks the way would have been in the succession of the late Mr. Chambers for the vacant Solicitor-Generalship. As Moore, however, is by arrangement to receive the job, Lynch is asked to run for Clare, with the prospect of a judgeship later on as his reward. Before appearing as the Nationalist candidate for Clare the Castle placeman divested himself of his Senior Crown Prosecutorship, which was thereupon conferred upon Mr. M. J. Kenny, late member of the Parliamentary Party. In return Kenny, who hails from Clare, will use his influence to secure Lynch's return. Once again the issue is knit between Placehunting and Patriotism.

The political prisoners arrived in Dublin on Monday and were enthusiastically welcomed by their countrymen. On the same day Countess Markievicz was released from Aylesbury Prison, and Count Plunkett and Mr. Cathal Brugha from Arbour Hill. There still remain in prison Mr. Tadhg Barry and Mr. Fleming of Cork, and several other persons sentenced to imprisonment by court-martial, while 13 Irishmen are in deportation, and the names of those who returned from deportation are appearing in the Police "Hue-and-Cry."

Father Farragher, P.P., Aran Islands, telegraphs on behalf of himself and the people of Aran congratulations to Eoin Mac Neill and his fellow-prisoners on their release. The glensmen of Antrim and Mr. D. Walsh, Fethard, also telegraph to us congratulating the released patriots.

Reports of public meetings in support of the Sinn Fein movement, and to form Sinn Fein Branches, are reaching us from every part of the country. Will secretaries try and make them as brief as possible, remembering the limits of our space, and that owing to the paper shortage it is impossible to increase the size of this paper at present. If so, henceforth we shall endeavour to give a complete weekly summary. The movement is spreading like wildfire through the Midlands—Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Meath, Westmeath, and West Wicklow, now being in rapid process of organisation. Mr. Thomas McHugh, Chairman of the Athy No. 2 District Council, presided at a public meeting in the Market Place, Stradbally, on Sunday week, which after being addressed by Mr. Edward Fleming and Mr. Kevin Higgins enthusiastically established a Sinn Fein Branch. On the same day Fr. Dunne presided at a public meeting at Mountrath, at which contingents were present from Borris-in-Ossory, Ballyfin, Abbeyleix, Castletown, Durrrow, and all the surrounding districts.

The Very Rev. Canon Cohalan, P.P., presided at a meeting in Bantry on Sunday in connection with the organisation of West Cork on Sinn Fein lines. "Some men claim to be constitutionalists," he said; "but what constitution do they stand by—the infamous Act of Union or the Rights of the Nation? Ireland

would no longer appeal to the enemy's Court—it would appeal to the Court of Europe. Its claim was the claim of a nation. Many of them in Bantry in the past believed in a Convention of Irishmen. Their ideas were not accepted. Now the British Government was calling a Convention, bound by conditions which made it a fraud, and which determined it could lead nowhere.

We have received the following letter from Tipperary:—

The following statements made by Mr. J. Cullinan, M.E.P., at Bansha on Sunday, June 10th, might possibly interest you:—(1) He consulted all the members of the Press Gallery in the House of Commons, including the "Daily Telegraph" reporter and all agreed that no cheers greeted the announcement of the executions. (2) Cheers are never reported in Hansard; only the speeches of the members. (3) Mr. Redmond is one of the greatest statesmen of the present day.

To which statements of the distinguished Four-hundred Pounder we reply:—

(1) It is obviously untrue that Mr. Cullinan consulted the "Daily Telegraph" reporter, and that the "Daily Telegraph" reporter assured Mr. Cullinan that no cheers greeted the announcement of the executions, since the "Daily Telegraph" of May 4th, 1916, published the statement from its Parliamentary reporter that the announcement of the executions was greeted with "general cheers."

(2) It is not true that "cheers were never reported in Hansard; only the speeches of the members." Such interruptions are occasionally reported in Hansard. For instance, the other day when Mr. Joseph Devlin made a speech declaring himself an unselfish politician all the members of the House laughed, and Hansard officially reported the laughter.

(3) That Mr. Redmond is one of the greatest statesmen of the present day is true, if the others are supposed to be Mr. Cullinan, Mr. Landon, and Mr. David Sheehy.

The Grand Suspender and his troupe of automatic orators who set out recently from the A.O.H. in Dublin to bully the branches, had as one of their stock bogey-men Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy. Mr. Murphy is proprietor of the "Independent," and at every private meeting of the A.O.H. (B.O.E.) addressed by Mr. Nugent and his merry companions, Mr. Murphy is held up as being—with the exception of the editor of this paper—the wickedest man in Ireland. The members are implored to hit Murphy by not buying or reading his paper. Thus will Virtue and Erin, as impersonated by Messrs. Nugent and Devlin, flourish.

It is, therefore, with a shock we find Messrs. Devlin and Nugent giving aid and comfort to their enemy, Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy is the Chairman of the Dublin Tramway Co., and Messrs. Nugent and Devlin's organisation have paid to Mr. Wm. Murphy's company a sum of money for the right to advertise their organisation on the backs of Mr. Wm. Murphy's tramway tickets. The advertisements of the A.O.H. are now appearing on the Terenure tram ticket. Meanwhile the impostors at the head of the A.O.H. are warning their dupes in the country "not to support Murphy."

The exigencies of the Champions of Small Nationalities has compelled them to dethrone the King of Greece, who succeeded up to this in keeping his small nation out of the war. Greece has been blockaded for months past by the fleets of England and France, which prevented food entering the country. As a consequence extreme destitution prevailed, but the Thessalian harvest promised to relieve matters. It was glorious and abundant. Whereupon

England and France compulsorily purchased it and issued a proclamation which began: "We have introduced into Thessaly a Franco-British force to establish control and secure an equitable distribution of the harvests." The King of Greece, faced with the alternative of leaving his country, as the Allies demanded, or seeing his people perish of hunger, has left his country and saved, as he hopes, his people from the experience of the Irish in 1846-8. The following telegram published in the English papers speaks with an eloquence deeper than its words:—

"Rome, Saturday.
"The blockade of Greece having been raised, several steamships have discharged flour at the Piraeus, Patras and other places. The resources of the country had become completely exhausted."

The electors of West Clare will do well to remember that their "representative" in the English Parliament, Mr. Arthur Lynch, has been the noisiest supporter of this policy towards little Greece.

The King of Greece's young son, Alexander, has ascended the throne, and at the moment of ascension he committed a sin against the Grand Orient, of which M. Venezelos is so distinguished a member. One of the French Press organs of that illustrious order—the "Figaro"—points out that the young ruler is guilty of having too much respect for his father, but it does not press for heavy punishment; "a severe admonition," it thinks, "will be sufficient to convince him that his first care should be to appear as little like his father as possible." If this war for Christianity and civilisation be won, may we look for a revision of the Commandment which bids the son to honour his parents?

The super-men whom England produced during this war—the giants of war and statecraft—are not all easily remembered now. Each of them had his month of fame. But we fear "Captain" Tupper—the latest saviour of the English Empire in succession to Lord Fisher, Lord Kitchener, Lord French, Lord Grey, Lord Derby, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Lloyd George—is not having even a month of it. "Captain" Tupper, who a few years ago was denounced in an English Court of Justice by the English Attorney-General as "a fraudulent impostor," was introduced a fortnight ago as the new sun in the English firmament. Tupper was announced as being in consultation with Lloyd George, and Tupper appeared at the psychological moment to carry out the statecraft of this remarkable Government. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, through fear of offending Russia, reluctantly granted passports to Mr. Ramsay McDonald and Mr. Jowett, representing the unbought section of the English Labour Party, to proceed to Stockholm. But while granting the passports it was necessary all the same to prevent their going. Enter Tupper. Tupper appears on the scene, introduced by Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., one of the Government's "Labour" men, as a Tried and True worker in the Labour Cause. Tupper is a seaman's organiser. Tupper induces the seamen on the ship Messrs. McDonald and Jowett are to sail on to declare they will strike work if McDonald and Jowett come aboard. Government thereupon orders the ship to proceed at once. Ship proceeds without McDonald and Jowett, and message is flashed to Russia and all over the world that "British Labour" has shown its emphatic desire that the war should go on by refusing to sail the vessel on which Pacifist Labour Men were going to Russia.

Captain Tupper was thus made a British hero for the space of one week. The "Daily Mail" gave him double column headlines, the "Times" boomed him, Duchesses and Million-

aires strewed his path with flowers, Mr. Lloyd George smiled upon him expansively. His doings were chronicled in three-fourths of the journals of the Empire, and Ministers and Legislators hung upon the inspired words that fell from his lips. Alas! the idol is broken. It appears that the Russians, being 50 per cent less stupid than "Captain" Tupper's patrons estimated, have thoroughly realised the game that is being played, and that Tupperism has had a bad effect for England in Petrograd. Whereupon the "Daily Mail" turns around and kicks over the Captain with new double column headlines as follows:—"The Stockholm Theorists—Why they want Mr. Ramsay McDonald—Captain Tupper's Mistake."

It appears that the Tupper Government plot has given an "absolutely exaggerated importance" at Stockholm to Mr. Ramsay McDonald—instead of the opposite—and the "Daily Mail" correspondent mournfully adds:—

It is good to be able to tell the Russian Labour revolutionaries that their request for Mr. McDonald's presence has been thwarted only by the fact that McDonald represents the Manchester school of Liberalism rather than Socialism, and that British labour refuses to accept him as its representative. **But will the Russians believe it?** A revolutionary populace is always ridiculously suspicious.

The prevention of McDonald's departure will not benefit England. What makes me so wild is that it will only benefit McDonald.

This is the trouble. The Russians, not being the fools Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe took them for, won't believe the little story they had arranged on the basis of Tupper's help.

So passes "Captain" Tupper into the lumber-room, with Hughes of Australia and other great men. But before he vanishes from the public ken it would be well that the Irish should know the career and character of the person whom an English Government and English Press ran and boomed for ten days—that Government and that Press being cognisant of his career and character. Tupper is an ex-private soldier, discharged as medically unfit in 1890. Subsequently he appeared in Scotland, calling himself "Captain Tupper, D.S.O.," and imposed successfully upon a number of people. He took up the company-promoting business as a bankrupt and later on, when that profession failed, appeared as a labour leader. The exposure of his career which followed drove him for a time out of the public eye, but since the war he has come back again, and the very Government whose members exposed him became his backers. Messrs. Bonar Law and F. E. Smith are leading members of the present Government. Bonar Law's paper—the London "Daily Express"—exposed Tupper for the fraud he was some years ago, and Smith then described him in a public court as "a vile and dangerous incendiary, a fraudulent impostor, who, while pretending to be an enemy of capital, is really a bankrupt company promoter."

The latest report of the Cork Industrial Development Association is an inspiring document presented at the annual meeting, which took place last week. The work of industrial development in Ireland is like fighting up a precipice, with the enemy on top armed with machine guns. With the establishment of the Ford Motor Factory, work on which has commenced, the edge of the plateau has been worn, and we may confidently look forward to an advance in the Capital of Munster.

The projects now in course of development in Cork include the manufacture of farm tractors by Henry Ford and Son, Ltd., a company registered in Ireland. It has been stated by Edison, the celebrated American inventor, when asked what was the greatest invention of the last twenty years, that in his opinion it is the new oil-burning Ford Tractor. It has been thoroughly tested by the independent judges and experts of the Board of Agriculture in England, who considered the trials very satisfactory, the design of ample strength and the work of first class quality; and the report concludes: "We recommend, under existing circumstances, that steps be taken to construct immediately as many tractors as possible." The time on a measured acre (estate) was one hour and a half and the consumption of paraffin only 2½ gallons.

This winter there will be a universal shortage of foodstuffs and wheat, amounting to the

certainly of a bread famine, and every arable acre in Ireland will have to be broken up by next spring. The situation is far more serious than has been realised. There is no hope of securing any more wheat or maize from the United States this year, and this year's crop will be kept at home. In Europe the crops are the worst for thirty years, except in Ireland, where the prospects are good. It is estimated that the wheat shortage next year throughout the world will be some seven million tons, an enormous amount, equal to the consumption of the whole of Great Britain and Ireland for one year. We cannot afford to have any waste or idle land in Ireland.

Among the other projects in Cork is the construction of model 30-cwt. lorries and general farm implements by the Trafford Engineering Company. It is also expected that shipbuilding slips will soon be taken up and the dockyards at Passage and Rushbrooke, where 800 men are now employed, reconstructed and brought up to modern requirements. There are also a number of new industries about to be started, and the example set by Henry Ford has evidently put an end to the British blockade of Cork, which has been so long in force. The trouble now will be to keep them out.

The provision of labour and its accommodation play a vital part in any scheme of industrial development. This was recognised from the start by the Cork Association. The wages offered will secure a large influx of young and healthy people from the country districts, and the accommodation will be found in a garden city at Ballintemple, whereon two thousand houses will be built, centering on a twenty-acre park. Another property also has been purchased for a similar purpose at Lakelands, Blackrock. We may congratulate the Association on the great work it has done for Cork, and for its fine example of self-reliance and initiative.

The Ford project was originally mooted some four or five years ago. It was reported on in detail by officials of the Ford Company, and though the commercial conditions were favourable the project of opening in Cork was rejected twice. Meanwhile the great battle over Cork Harbour was being fought by the Liverpool shipping interests with unparalleled fierceness. The abandonment of Cork as a port of call for the American mails, the part played by the Admiralty in proclaiming it to be dangerous to enter it under any conditions, the determined boycott of the Cunard Company, the pressure brought to bear on the White Star to follow suit, the counter-effort to induce the Hamburg-Amerika Co. to institute a service, the final cancellation of the German call, the part played by Roger Casement, and the vendetta of Grey, are all incidents in the stirring plots whose dark mysterious web is not unravelled; but whose strands somehow seemed to centre on Queenstown. It may now be revealed that the Ford Company was twice headed off Cork by the same mysterious "Clutching Hand" which for so long has striven to throw a veil over this country. In all these many-part plots which centered on Cork Harbour there was one object always discernible, and that was to close it up. The war, however, has rendered it impossible for John Bull to play the dog in the manger. His bark is no longer formidable, and his childish tales of Ireland are no longer believed abroad.

The Cork people, too, have wakened up to the game of belittling their great port. They no longer see through English glasses, and the apathy and indifference born of political servility are passing away. They are an acutely commercial people, and though much dust was thrown in their eyes they could not but perceive that they had a great asset in their harbour, from its security and unrivalled strategic position, of which it could never be deprived. It was the business of their Industrial Development Association to convert the asset into cash, and right well they have proceeded to do it. Listen to what Mr. Perry, European Manager for Henry Ford, says:—

Some years ago the most casual inquiries were addressed to the Civic Authorities, and the response came through the Cork I.D.A., which they were all there to honour at that meeting. The reply was put in the most thorough and comprehensive way. Subsequently when personal visits had to be made to the city Mr. Crosbie and Mr. Fawcitt and other members of the Association spared no effort in doing everything to secure the industrial interests which he represented

at that time. **Three years passed** before it became necessary to get into touch with the "Civic Fathers" and public servants in connection with the acquisition of property in the city. It was only fair, right and proper to say—and he had done business all over the world—that he never had the privilege of doing business with men so business-like; they were prompt, courteous, and everything desirable in a commercial sense.

This is high praise, and we believe it to be thoroughly justified. It serves to dispel the view spread by the English abroad that the "irresponsible Celt" is incapable of regular business habits, and that all Irish enterprises conducted by Irishmen must be failures. The real reason for failure in Ireland must be explained by the causes which for three years prevented the Ford interests from coming to Cork. It will be noticed that Mr. Perry states that three years passed after the first negotiations broke down, but he is silent as to the causes of their breaking down a second time. It will be sufficient here to state that the causes were political and not commercial. Nothing but the iron grasp of war could shift the "Clutching Hand," and if peace had continued it is safe to assert that there would be no Ford interest in Cork to-day. At the same time a tribute must be passed to the Industrial Association for the able manner with which the subject was handled, and for the persistence with which the opposition was fought to a decision.

Mr. Perry, however, will do well to remember that this is Ireland, and that the curbing of an Englishman's natural and instinctive bumptiousness is a first essential of harmonious working. In the course of his speech he said, according to the "Cork Constitution":—"The greatest difficulty that he had to get over in managing a European business was to succeed with the language. He hoped he would not see another language added to the combination of tongues which already existed in Europe. He did not understand Irish, and he did not, therefore, have the privilege of understanding the remarks made by Lord Ashbourne. It was a strange thing to see in that city the names of the streets put up in Irish, and alongside them the same name in English, so that the people would know what they were. They were endeavouring to build up an international unity, and they could only get men to understand when they talked to them in their own language. He hoped the Irish industry business would be an international one. In his business he had to teach his staff Esperanto—he did not want to add to that another language."

Mr. Perry is the paid servant of Mr. Henry Ford. He is here to make money for himself and to make money for Mr. Ford, and not to insult the Irish Nation. It is "a strange thing" to the English employé of an Irish-American to see the Irish language written on the nameplates of an Irish city. He has the insolent ignorance to speak to Irishmen of his language as their language. He has the bumptiousness to imply that if he does not choose to learn a language the Irish Nation must suit his convenience by giving up its language. He would not dream of speaking thus if he were extending his employer's business in France or Germany or Italy or any free land. He conceives it natural to speak to Irish people as if they were inferiors. He must, in the lingo of the United States, cut it out. He is here on Ford's business, and to Ford's business and nothing but Ford's business let him confine his attention.

For fifteen years we have been repeating to our countrymen that one of the three reasons why England keeps this country down is that **Ireland is a rich country**—potentially one of the richest countries in the world. If Ireland were a poor country incapable of any considerable commercial and industrial development, England would have passed a Home Rule measure thirty years ago.

Mr. Woodhead of the Trafford Engineering Co., Ltd., who negotiated the purchase of Cork Park for the Ford Co., remarked at the same meeting: "Ireland is not a poor country, but a rich country. **The man who said Ireland was poor libelled her; and he did not know any country in the world that had been better libelled than their old country.**"

The introduction, long proposed, of a new industry particularly suitable to Ireland is alluded to in the report of the Cork Association. The European agent of a large firm of im-

porters in New York has offered to place trade amounting to £20,000 a year in the hands of Irish firms undertaking the manufacture of galalith, which is made from casein, a product of separated milk. There are but two factories in Ireland where casein is being produced as basis for some patent foods largely sold in these countries. We would like here to draw the attention of the Council, if they have not already heard of it, to the discovery of a new food by M. Lapique of Paris. It is called caseine. It is a farinaceous powder extracted from buttermilk. It is claimed that one pound of this new food is equal to five pounds of meat in nutrition. It can be produced in large quantities and is sold at 3 francs the kilo, or 1s. 1d. per pound. This food seems to be allied to casein, and it probably could be manufactured on a large scale here in conjunction with the other by-products.

There has been a great advance in the value of our milk exports. In 1915 there were no less than fourteen thousand tons of condensed milk exported from Ireland and costed at £716,000; five hundred tons of milk, whole or separated, valued at £4,370; and twelve hundred tons of cream, worth £110,000. Thus our milk exports were worth £830,000—a prosperous and growing industry, capable of great development. The export of cream is entirely from the port of Cork, that of condensed milk being from Dublin (108,456 cwts.) and Cork (78,222 cwts.). Casein is made in Tipperary, but there is no mention of it in the exports classification. Galalith is a magnificent substitute for bone and resembles, if indeed it does not surpass, the richest ivory. It belongs to the synthetic class, that is to say it is a scientific reproduction of the process of natural growth. There is an abundance of the best raw material in Ireland, and the Cork Association has published an account of the method of manufacture, which does not present great difficulties, and its introduction would lead to a host of articles which can be made from it. It was the use of this material that enabled the Germans to capture the trade in buttons, and the secret was jealously guarded for many years. People could not understand how articles made from curd could stand a climate in which bone would decay, but modern science has succeeded, and we hope to see its application in this country.

We referred in recent issues to the restrictions on the brewing and other trades, and we pointed out that a deliberate policy of industrial conscription is set at work by the Government. Further evidence of this conspiracy on the part of the "Defender of the Faith and small nations" is at hand this week in the inevitable tale of dismissals by Arthur Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd. Two hundred and fifty young men of the ages 18-21 received notice to go this week. The number of workmen already disemployed by this company owing to the Government restrictions, the nature of which we have already exposed, is stated by the "Irish Independent" to be 780,

and the information is also vouched that 700 of them have left Dublin and found work in England. There is in addition also a number of people in allied trades which will be put out of business and swell the ranks of the disemployed. No reason and no excuse is given for the restrictions, which can have no other object than the principle which we have enunciated, and that is to extend to this country all restrictions which are inflicted on English trade, but to extend no advantages or gains.

The latest addition we have in Ireland is a "National Service Director," for making the "best of all persons." We recently had occasion to notice and mark the peculiarities of his office, and he appears to have availed himself of the calm arena of the Cork Industrial Development Association, in annual meeting assembled, to offer an apology for his continued official existence. He said a good deal of confusion existed in the public mind as to the purposes of National Service, but it wasn't remarkable perhaps that it should be so. Most of the other Government Departments had been established and called into being to deal with interests which were actuating the public mind for a considerable time before their inception; but serious and important work had been entrusted to the "National Service Department," but he should say that the amount and volume of work that had so far been carried out had given very little satisfaction to the country, and had given least of all to himself.

This admission is a confirmation of the views put forward in our recent issues, in which we showed the insincere and delusive character of "National Service." There was no office created for "Industrial Conscription" in Ireland, but the object has already been achieved by the restrictions on our trade, by compelling employers to shut down the greater part of their production and force their workers out on the streets, so that they should be compelled to emigrate to England in search of wages. Once across, of course, they fell into the industrial conscription net and must take the only jobs open to them, which are usually of a war character, or in substitution of those whom the military authorities have combed out from the British factories.

Mr. P. J. O'Neill, our alleged National Director, made a further important confession. He had submitted several proposals to the Irish Government dealing with items of expenditure which in his judgment were reproductive, and certainly would be in the interest of National Service, as he understood it. So far he had not been able to secure the assent of what he calls the "Irish Government" to any of these projects. This, of course, completely establishes our case that the Government (alleged) has no intention of advancing money to keep our workers employed at home. It is deliberately conspiring to drive them out of the country, while the National Service plays "Aunt Sally," and takes all the cock-shots—a

pretty game for a Government which attempts to pose before the world as the friend of oppressed nationalities, the champion of civilisation, and the upholder of right against might.

A Galway Priest writes to us:—"The wisdom of the policy of abstaining in future from sending representatives from Ireland to the English Parliament, which is one of the fundamental principles of the Sinn Fein movement, can have no better confirmation than the words of Messrs. Dillon and Devlin, taken from their letters and speeches of the last few weeks. Mr. Dillon in a letter published by the (Partition) Party organ said 'that he did not expect that the Government proposals of next week would be such that he could recommend the Irish people even to consider them.' If this is so, after all the years spent trotting at the tail of a British Party in the English Parliament, what becomes of Devlin's 'Magna Charta of Irish Liberty?' It is also a most unkind cut to give to Lloyd George's 'my honorable friend, the Member for West Belfast.' Later down in the same letter we have the extraordinary statement 'that the battle is nearly won.' What battle? Is it for a partitioned Ireland?"

"Mr. Devlin stated at Longford, as he waved a green flag, 'that was the flag he was standing under and it would lead to victory,' and 'that it had no yellow discolouration.' Is this the gentleman who has been telling us for years that 'he wanted Orange and Green united?' West Belfast will probably bring him to his senses at the next election, when Orange and Green will be united under the Sinn Fein banner of 'Ireland for Irishmen.' He also stated at Longford 'that it was impossible to exaggerate the power and vitality of the Irish Party in Parliament.' He ran back to the House of Commons and, with that mighty power at his back, two days afterwards (last Tuesday week), when speaking on the Liquor Control Proposals, said: 'for a rich State like this to tell us that it cannot afford to pay what is a very small sum for the purpose of compensation for the gross wrongs which your own restrictions have brought about is only another example of the barrenness of the Statesmanship that cannot understand this or any other thing in Ireland.'

"Mr. Hazelton, one of our Galway members, also stated in the same debate, that 'Irish traders, temperance people and others interested in the liquor question would have to wait until it was seen what England would do in the matter,' to which he added, 'that was the old bad plan of dragging Ireland at the heels of England, and practically leaving her without a voice in the decision,' and yet this is the Party who are asking Irishmen to elect representatives to send to the English Parliament to look after Ireland's rights, while at the same time they acknowledge that they can do nothing."

The Oireachtas will be held in Waterford this year on August 5th and succeeding days, in the Municipal Buildings, the Ard-Fheis opening on the 7th. Any pipers' bands which may not have received circulars should communicate with the Oireachtas Committee in Dublin (25 Parnell Square). The last date for entry to competitions is June 22nd. In connection with the Oireachtas Irish concerts and Irish plays will be produced, including "Eachtra na mBreug," by the Ring Players; "An Doctuir Breuge," by the Aisteoiri, and a short play by Craobh na Cuig gCuigi.

When the Fenian Prisoners were released in 1878, John Boyle O'Reilly wrote:—

RELEASED—JANUARY, 1878.

They are free at last! they can face the sun;
Their hearts now throb with the world's pulsation;
Their prisons are opened, their night is done—
'Tis England's mercy and reparation!

Irishmen! you who have kept the peace,
Look on those forms diseased and broken:
Believe if you can that their late release,
When their lives are sapped, is a goodwill token.

Their hearts are the bait of England's hook;
For this they are dragged from their hopeless prison;
She reads her doom in the nations' book,
She fears the day has already risen.

She reaches her hand for Ireland's aid—
Ireland, scourged, contemned, derided;
She begs from the beggar her hate has made;
She seeks for strength her guile divided.

She offers a bribe—ah, God above!
Behold the price of the desecration:
The hearts she has tortured for Irish love,
She brings as a bribe to the Irish nation!

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- James Connolly, a study of his work and worth, post free 5d.
- James Connolly's Book, containing "The Requiem of Ireland," and "Labour in Irish History," 4d. post free.
- The Graves of Kilmorna—a story of '07 by Canon Sheehan. Post free, 5s.
1. Shamrock set with green, white and orange brilliants, mounted on gold-plated safety pin, very neat; suit long or gait.
- Small nest photo, covered with celluloid, of any of the Leaders, price 3d. each, by post 4d.
2. Silver 1818 Pins—3 1/2 inches long in form of brooch.
1. Unique Fancy Match Box, with two photos of the leaders insert—a very useful present.
2. Volunteer Silver Brooch—crossed rifles, harp and letters "I.V."—same design as pendant for watch chain.
- 1/6 Cap Badges as used by the Dublin Volunteers, in gold or silver colour—same badge mounted on safety pin for brooch, 3/.
3. Irish-made Knicker, with green, white and orange side stripes, strongly made in black or white.
- 2/6 Irish Flaps—43 inches by 30, post free, 2/6. Smaller Sizes, 1/6, post free.
- The Saviour's Song—Full Musical Score and Pianoforte Accompaniment. Correct and original version of both words and music. 1/1- by post 1/2.
- Beautiful picture of Emmet, with his complete Speech at Trial, surmounted with pretty and suitable design, best paper, size 30in. by 22in., post free 1/2; published at 2/6.
- IN MEMORIAM Cards, with full list of names, finely printed on good card, suitable for framing, post free 4d. Smaller one in four pages for prayer book, post free 1/6.
- 1/6 above Memoriam Card, in beautiful fret work frame. Complete post free, 3/1.
2. Gold-plated engraved "I.V." Buttons, mounted on strong safety pin.
- 3d. Small "I.V." Brass Buttons, suitably mounted for the pin.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1917.

THE SHAM CONVENTION.

Three members of Mr. Redmond's Party have sailed for the United States on passports issued to them by the English Foreign Office. The ostensible object of their journey is to raise funds to oppose Sinn Fein candidates at elections. The money for that purpose is provided in London, but as its source cannot be publicly acknowledged a United States label may be affixed. This, however, is but a subsidiary object of the visit to America of the most sinister figure in Irish politics—Mr. T. P. O'Connor. That person goes there to intrigue on behalf of the disguised Partition Scheme which the Redmondite Parliamentary Party and the English Government have planned to produce as the fruit of the "Convention."

When the Convention was designed it was designed to end in failure. Mr. Lloyd George, in order to settle certain immediate difficulties in connection with the United States and future difficulties in connection with the Peace Conference, proposed to get all sections in Ireland together in a Convention, to get the Ulster Unionists to refuse any settlement except on the basis of partition, and thus to ensure the breaking up of the Convention without result. That object achieved, the English Government could turn to the United States, and, later, to the Peace Conference, and say it had left the Irish question to the Irish themselves to settle, that it had assembled together all sections of the Irish to find a solution, and that the Irish could find none. This plot of Marconi statesmanship was foiled by the refusal of Sinn Fein to accept or recognise the Convention unless it were left free to the people of Ireland to choose their delegates, and free to the delegates to decide, if they so willed, on complete independence as the solution of what is called the Irish problem. The English Government has, therefore, altered its design. It proposes to proceed with the Convention, and it proposes the Convention shall have a result. The result is to be a revised version of the Partition Scheme. To effect this purpose the people of Ireland are not to be permitted to elect a single delegate and, packed by Government and Redmondite nominees, the most impudent fraud that has been attempted for years is to be set up and called an "Irish Convention."

Every agency of bribery and influence—from

the Local Government Board upwards and downwards—in the control of the English Government is now at work in support of this sham Convention. We add with regret that the Lord Mayor of Dublin is straining his powers to the same end. The requisition signed, in response to the appeal of the Bishop of Derry, by Irishmen of all creeds and classes opposed to the detestable plot to partition our country, was intended to crystallise in a Mansion House meeting in Dublin. We are informed as we go to press that there is no room in the Dublin Mansion House for the Bishop of Derry, or for any bishop, priest, or layman who is opposed to the sham Convention.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has refused the use of the Mansion House for a public meeting to the Committee which the Bishop of Derry called into being. The Mansion House is the property of the citizens of Dublin, but the Lord Mayor of Dublin holds that an anti-Convention views must be expressed therein. It is the first time in our recollection that a Lord Mayor of Dublin arrogated to himself the right to close the Mansion House against an Irish Catholic Bishop, and Irishmen of differing creeds and parties, on a question of prime public importance. We have no doubt that this attempt to stifle discussion will be later on followed by a prohibition order under the so-called Defence of the Realm Act against newspapers commenting on the Convention. We are aware that it is planned to hold it with closed doors, and we are aware that the English Chief Secretary has privately stated that during its session no Irish newspaper will be permitted to refer to its proceedings. It is well that the Irish public should know these facts now, and that the outside world should realise that the coming Convention is not a Convention of the Irish people, but a Convention nominated, constituted and directed by the English Government.

THE SINN FEIN POLICY.

II.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The grip of England upon Ireland is not merely a grip of armed force. She has gripped us in our education, in our trade and commerce, in our industries—in all the complex machinery of our existence.

For nearly 200 years before 1782, England strangled Irish trade and commerce by direct legislation and the operation of her Navigation Acts. Ireland could only trade through England. The arms of the Volunteers overthrew the embargo, and Ireland became again for a brief period a world-trader—her ships flew the Irish flag and sailed direct to the ports of Europe and America. Under the operation of the Act of Union England regained her old Navigation Act power over Ireland. Irish shipping was again driven from the high seas and confined to the Channel. The Irish markets on the Continent were regained by England, and such Irish products as England could not supplant in the world's market have to pay her toll. Ireland sends them not to the country that purchases them, but to England, and England sells and conveys them to the purchaser. The English shipper and the English middleman stand between Ireland and what is left to her of her former Continental trade, and pocket half the profits.

To such an extent has Irish trade and commerce thus been destroyed that our overseas trade which before the Union stood in the proportion of 12 to 88 for England now stands in the proportion of 1 to 991 for England. Scarcely our import trade was affected. England diverted that trade into her own ports and sold us—at an enhanced profit to herself—the goods we should have bought directly. Ireland, for instance, consumes more tea than any country of its population in Europe, but no ships carry tea from China or India to Ireland.

They carry it to England, and England sells us the tea.

This state of affairs had been accepted as normal by the bulk of the people of the country. Sinn Fein proposed as the third of its aims—

The re-establishment of an Irish Mercantile Marine to facilitate direct trading between Ireland and the countries of Continental Europe, America, Africa, and the Far East.

The desirability of the proposal was questioned—extraordinary though it may seem. The practicality of it was denied. That it was practicable for the Irish nation to buy commodities it required from the producers and send commodities of its own in exchange, without bribing the English middleman—that it was practicable for Ireland to do what every sensible country with a coast-line does was denied. It was asked how Ireland could hope to build this marine. Sinn Fein replied and replies that Ireland can build this marine as Norway—a country with half our population and less than half our wealth—has built hers. By the people forming joint-stock shipping companies. In Norway a few score or a few hundred workmen, sailors, or fishermen club together and buy or build a ship. They send it out round the world to look for trade, and thus they have built up the third greatest mercantile marine in existence, and made profit for their country and themselves. Believing that the Irish are not less men nor less intelligent than the Norwegians, I suggest in all seriousness that the way to build up a mercantile marine is the Norwegian way, and that until we do build up that marine our trade and commerce will continue at England's mercy, and its expansion will be impossible.

Hinging on the question of trade and commerce is the question of Irish commercial representation abroad. The Consuls of the so-called United Kingdom boycott Irish interests in the countries to which they are accredited. Out of the average (pre-war) annual trade of the "United Kingdom's" England's share in every £100 is £98 6s. Ireland's £1 14s. In the countries with which the trade was carried on Ireland had not a single representative—has not one now. Sinn Fein proposed—

The establishment of an Irish Consular Service for the advancement of Irish commerce and Irish interests generally.

Twenty Irishmen sent to the twenty chief trading countries of the world whose goods Ireland purchases to seek Ireland's share of their trade would cost the Irish people £8,000 to £10,000 annually. If they secured for Ireland 1 per cent. of the annual trade of those countries it would mean an increased revenue of £20 million sterling annually for Ireland. The countries whose produce we in Ireland purchase (mainly through England) and to which—in return for Irish trade representatives stationed in them—we could look for an increased trade—are Argentina, Chili, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Japan, Denmark, and possibly Italy and Austro-Hungary.

Whether if the Irish nation, instead of paying 80 men for 40 years to talk in the English Parliament, had chosen instead to pay 80 men of character and ability to represent its interests in every country of Europe and America, the "Irish question" would not have solved itself, is a matter for the people to ponder. But no man who thinks will question the efficacy and benefit to Ireland of Irish Consuls, nor the practicability of their establishment. A third of the sum Ireland annually subscribed to support Mr Redmond's Party will suffice to establish an Irish Consular Service.

ARTHUR GIFFITH.

We have received the following letter from Father O'Flanagan—

Crossna, Boyle.

Mr Denis M. Griffith, Before the election in North Roscommon a sum of £460 was placed at my disposal by two Irishmen, who thus gave an example of public

spirit that is remarkable, even in these days of rampant Irish enthusiasm. I am not at liberty to publish the name of either of them. Neither of them attached any implicit condition when giving me the money. But as they are both men of very moderate means the circumstances of the case make it incumbent upon me to see that the money is refunded to them.

I know that if I made a general appeal to the country the amount would be subscribed in a few days. But I feel that a big rich constituency like North Roscommon, instead of it with the spirit of Sinn Fein, would consider it a duty and a privilege to pay its own way. As the local organisation of Sinn Fein is not yet perfected, I feel that the best way to reach the individual clubs and the individual workers of the constituency is through your columns. I would ask the men who formed the local election committees in every half-parish in North Roscommon to make arrangements to hold a house-to-house collection, so that each half-parish may do its share. To give the other half-parishes an example, I would ask you to publish the enclosed list of subscriptions for the half-parish of Crossna. If every other half-parish in the constituency does so, or nearly so well as Crossna, we shall be able not merely to refund the money placed at our disposal, but we shall have enough left to fight and win the next election.

Of course, the election cost more than £400, but the total amount has been already subscribed for the most part locally. A sum of £100 has also been refunded to one of the men who supplied us in the day of our urgent need. My appeal is for a further sum of £300, so as to leave the record of North Roscommon entirely above reproach.

Yours very sincerely,

M. O'FLANAGAN, C.C.

DEHRYNARY.

£1 each—James Brady, Mrs. John Mattierson, 5s.—John Callaghan.

2s. 6d. each—Michael Ward, Edward Moran, Michael 1s. each—John McKee, Patrick Conlisk, Mrs. John

1s.—Michael Brady, Mrs. Michael Mullany, Mrs. Michael Mattierson, Mrs. Michael Bruen, Mrs. P. Mattierson.

A. K. VECIVAR and ROCKINGHAM.

£1 each—Richard Healy, John McLaughlin.

2s. 6d. each—"A Friend," Miss L. Cox, Michael 1s. each—Francis Courtney, Mrs. J. Garty, Mrs. Conlou.

4s.—Pat Flanagan.

1s. each—Michael McGreevy, Bernard Tansy, James Tansy, T. Kennedy, Thomas Sheerin.

JERRYVINE and DERRYHIRE.

5s.—Patrick J. Golden.

5s. each—James Geen, Pat Gaffney, Thomas Sheerin, James Lynch.

2s. 6d. each—Patrick Tierney, Laurence Campbell 1s. each—James James Guibere, Michael Pery 2s. 6d. each—James Swanevy, James Kavanagh, Mrs. Connor, Michael McKee, Pat Farrell, John

Mrs. McLaughlin.

CLEEN.

5s. each—"A Friend," M. J. Feene, Charles Carley, 2s.—Mrs. Boland, Pat Duggan.

2s. 6d. each—Pat Carley, Tom Gray, Hugh Guinness, James Tobin (senr.), Mrs. J. Tobin (senr.), James Tobin (junr.), Thomas Duggan, Michael Dalg. Pat Shanley, Michael Nolan, Miss O'Brien, Eugene Ryan, Francis Duggan.

2s. each—Pat Regan, Pat McShera, John P. Devine, Joseph Buehal, William Heald, Pat Carley.

1s. each—Michael Carley (senr.), William Heald, Pat 1s.—William Griffin, Miss M. Murphy.

1s.—Mrs. Healy.

DERRENODDGLAS.

5s. 6d. each—Dermott McKee, Michael P. McKee, Michael McKee, Bartley McEon, Joseph Brown, Michael Tobin, John Plaugan, Mrs. Wylie.

2s. each—Edward Burgess, James Nolan, Pat Healy, John Ryan.

1s. each—James McDermott, Peter Leyden.

BALLYREMOYLE.

4s.—John O'Donoghue.

6d. each—Thomas Holland, John Holland, Michael Callaghan, John McGreevy, Michael McGreevy, Michael Maloney, John McLaughlin, John O'Connell, Thomas Shanley, Mrs. John Molloy, Mrs. 2s. each—Thomas Gray, Mrs. Maffat, Ed. McDermott (senr.), Pat Farrell, Patrick McGreevy.

1s. 6d.—Hugh McFermers.

1s. each—John J. Bannon, Tom Gallagher, Tom Jen. 1s.—Hugh McFermers, Edward McDermott, George Sadlier, Michael Farrell, Miss Killeen, Mrs. 1s.—

DOOGRA and POSTLEAGH.

5s. each—Edward Callaghan, Pat Flanagan (senr.), Mabel 2s. 6d. each—John Shionan, John Mulheena, James Duggan, Pat Martin, Francis Murray, Francis Mulvey, John Martin, Francis Murray, James 1s.—Pat McCormack.

1s. 6d.—Pat Flanagan (junr.).

DERRENEASER.

5s.—Edward Dwy.

5s. each—Nemethy Rogers, Pat Dwyer.

2s. 6d. each—Michael Moran.

1s. each—Martin Mulheena.

1s.—Leyden.

1s.—James Gunning.

SMUTHERA and CRYANSTOWN.
Patrick Keane.
6d. each—Andrew Waddy, Collesbury.
1s.—Pat Connolly, Michael Keane.
6d. each—Andrew Waddy, James Lyons, Terence Panning, George Mulvey, Phil MacDermott, Thomas Doyle, Patrick McLaughlin.
1s. each—Thomas Waddy, Michael Sheridan, Patrick McDermott, Martin Farrell, Michael Brian.
1s. 6d. each—Michael High, Pat McLaughlin.
1s. each—James King, Phil McLaughlin.

CLEIRIGH.

—Patrick Harro.
—Barly.
6d. each—James McLaughlin, James McGrath, Michael Golden, Hugh McGrath (senr.), Thomas Golden, John Golden, Michael Sheridan.
1s. each—John McGrath, Michael McGrath, James Sharkey, Patrick Coggan.

SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged... 139 11 0', 'Irish National League (Maghera)... 3 1 0', 'A Few Subscribers, Kilmallock... 2 9 0', 'Marcus O'Rioghain, London... 1 1 0', 'Sagarat, Bristol... 1 1 0', 'Dr. D. T. Sheehan, Milltown, Kerry... 1 1 0', 'Mrs. M. H. Robertson, Dublin... 1 0 0', 'Mogue Doyle, Kilmillyhall, per Rev. J. Parker, C.C.... 1 0 0', 'Enri Mac Niocall, Rathmines... 1 0 0', 'Owen O'Cleary, Shankill... 1 0 0', 'Owen Hegarty, Kilmallon... 1 0 0', 'East Clare, per Sean O'Brien, Roscrea... 1 0 0', 'Ballinagh Sinn Fein Club, per P. Baxter... 1 0 0', 'Rev. Canon Corrigan, P.P., D.D., Durov... 1 0 0', 'S. O. Concaubhin, Isis... 1 0 0', 'Art O'Connell, Dublin... 1 0 0', 'A Few Eiderderry Sinn Feiners (per James Brady)... 1 0 0', 'T. O'B. Rathmines... 0 10 0', 'F. S. O'Hegarty, Wexford... 0 10 0', 'J. Dunne, Castletown... 0 10 0', 'W. F. P. Stockley... 0 10 0', 'H. J. Hunt, Corrib... 0 10 0', 'Annie Higgins, Cappoquin... 0 10 0', 'Avondu (per D. J. Hegarty, Mal-low)... 0 10 0', 'Fr. McNamara, C.C., Cullinohilly... 0 10 0', 'Eoin O'Connell, Gortnahirk... 0 5 0', 'A. J. Carroll, Malinbeg, Londonderry... 0 5 0', 'N. Gaylor, Crossakill... 0 5 0', 'D. J. Cremen, Kenmare... 0 5 0', 'No. 1 A. (2nd sub)... 0 5 0', 'A Few Irish-Irelanders, Dublin... 0 5 0', 'Eoin O'Connell, Gortnahirk... 0 5 0', 'Jerome Callan, Malinbeg, Londonderry... 0 5 0', 'Brigid N. Cheallachain, Kilsoran... 0 4 0'

CORRECTIONS.

Mrs. Mair Mhic Baintreack in list of 9th June should have been Baintreabhach Mhich Uaim, £1. £4 1s. 6d. acknowledged as John O'Kelly, Carrick-on-Shannon, should have been: Collected by the Members of the Carrick-on-Shannon Branch of the Gaelic League, per John O'Kelly.

The new Provisional Executive of the existing Sinn Fein Organisation consists of the Mansion House-Assembly Committee, six delegates from Sinn Fein, and the Executive of the existing Sinn Fein Assembly of a Convention not later than October next, will carry on the policies of the existing Sinn Fein Organisation.

The Provisional Executive consists of: Mr. Griffith, President; Count and Countess Plunkett, Sinn Féin; Mr. Charles Stephen M. O'Mara, Rev. Fr. O'Flanagan, W. L. Cole, M. Collins, Liam O'Cleirigh, Fannon Price, Seán Brown, Chas. Murphy, Joseph McGeehan, P. O'Connor, James Waddy, J. Lennon, Sean O'Tuama, and Dr. Thos. Dillon and Sean Campbell, Hon. Secs.

The Provisional Executive met on Thursday last at 6 Harcourt St. when sub-committees on finance, organisation, elections, platform, and publicity were appointed. Resolutions were passed and the number of the formation of branches were received from all parts of the country. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Executive has been issued to the Provisional Party to send three of its members to the United States to secure funds to oppose Sinn Fein at elections. It was decided to demand pamphlets for three members of the Executive to proceed to the United States to oppose the object of the Parliament.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted— "That the Sinn Fein Executive, speaking for the members of the Executive, considers the Lloyd George Convention as utterly unrepresentative of Irish opinion, and the people of Ireland, and that a number of them would have any chance of being elected to such a body be the people of Ireland." The Convention meets under conditions that give no hope of its being able to solve the Irish question. We consider that no Irishman who has at heart the honour or the interests of his country should touch it.

After transacting a considerable amount of other business and arranging for meetings of the Executive at various centres the Executive adjourned until this week.

They carry it to England, and England sells us the tea.

This state of affairs had been accepted as normal by the bulk of the people of the country. Sinn Fein proposed as the third of its aims:—

The re-establishment of an Irish Mercantile Marine to facilitate direct trading between Ireland and the countries of Continental Europe, America, Africa, and the Far East.

The desirability of the proposal was questioned—extraordinary though it may seem. The practicability of it was denied. That it was practicable for the Irish nation to buy commodities it required from the producers and send commodities of its own in exchange, without bribing the English middleman—that it was practicable for Ireland to do what every sensible country with a coast-line does was denied. It was asked how Ireland could hope to build this marine. Sinn Fein replied and replies that Ireland can build this marine as Norway—a country with half our population and less than half our wealth—has built hers: By the people forming joint-stock shipping companies. In Norway a few score or a few hundred workmen, sailors, or fishermen club together and buy or build a ship. They send it out around the world to look for trade, and thus they have built up the third greatest mercantile marine in existence, and made profit for their country and themselves. Believing that the Irish are not less men nor less intelligent than the Norwegians, I suggest in all seriousness that the way to build up a mercantile marine is the Norwegian way, and that until we do build up that marine our trade and commerce will continue at England's mercy, and its expansion will be impossible.

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Yours very sincerely,

M. O'FLANAGAN, C.C.

DERRYNARRY.

- £1 each—James Brady, Mrs. John Mattienoe.
- 5s.—John Callaghan.
- 2s. 6d. each—Michael Ward, Edward Tobin, Michael Mullany, Michael Callaghan, Michael Noone.
- 2s. each—John McKeon, Patrick Cunlisk, Mrs. John Noone.
- 1s. each—Michael Brady, Mrs. Michael Mullany, Mrs. Michael Mattienoe, Mrs. Michael Bruen, Mrs. P. Mattienoe.

KNOCKVICAR and ROCKINGHAM.

- £1 each—Richard Healy, John McLoughlin.
- 2s. 6d. each—"A Friend," Miss L. Cox, Michael Connor, Francis Cooney, Mrs. M. Carty, Mrs. Conlon.
- 4s.—Pat Flanagan.
- 1s. each—Owen McCreery, Bernard Tansey, James Tansey, T. Kennedy, Thomas Sheerin.

DERRYNINE and DERRYHIRK.

- 5s.—Patrick J. Golden.
- 3s. each—James Coen, Pat Gaffney, Thomas Sheerin, James Lynch.
- 2s. 6d. each—Patrick Tiernan, Laurence Campbell, Michael Forde, James Guigheen, Michael Farrell.
- 2s. each—James Sweeney, James Kavanagh, Mrs. Connor, Michael McKeon, Pat Farrell, John Shanley.
- 1s. each—John White, Mrs. McLoughlin.

CLEEN.

- 5s. each—"A Friend," M. J. Foyne, Charles Carty.
- 3s. each—Mrs. Boland, Pat Duignan.
- 2s. 6d. each—Pat Carty, Tom Gray, Hugh Guigheen, James Tobin (senr.), Mrs. J. Tobin (senr.), James Tobin (junr.), Thomas Duignan, Michael Dwyer, Pat Shanley, Michael Nolan, Miss O'Brien, Eugene Ryan, Francis Duignan.
- 2s. each—Pat Rogan, Pat McShera, John P. Devine, Joseph Bushell, William Bushell, Pat Carty.
- 1s. each—Michael Carty (senr.), Michael Martin, Pat Martin, William Griffin, Martin Murphy.
- 6d.—Mrs. Healy.

DEREENDOUGLAS.

- 2s. 6d. each—Dominick McKeon, Michael P. McKeon, Michael McKeon, Bartley McKeon, Joseph Bruen, Michael Tobin, John Flanagan, Mrs. Whyte.
- 2s. each—Edward Burgess, James Nolan, Pat Healy, James Glynn.
- 1s. each—James McDermott, Peter Leyden.

BALLYFERMOYLE.

- 4s.—John O'Donoghue.
- 2s. 6d. each—Thomas Holland, John Holland, Michael Callaghan, John McCreery, Michael McCreery, Michael Malone, John McLoughlin, Thomas Conalty, Thomas Shanley, Mrs. John Molloy, Mrs. Simon.
- 2s. each—Thomas Gray, Mrs. Moffat, Ed. McDermott (senr.), Pat Farrell, Patrick McCreery.
- 1s. 6d.—Hugh McDermott.
- 1s. each—John J. Benson, Tim Gallagher, Tom Jennings, Patrick Gormley, Edward McDermott, Geo. Sadlier, Michael Farrell, Miss Killelea, Mrs. Bannen.

DOOGRA and FOSTERAGH.

- 3s. each—Edward Callery, Pat Flanagan (senr.), Mchl. Tiernan.
- 2s. 6d. each—John Shionan, John Mulherne, James Duignan, Pat Martin, Francis Murray, Francis Mulvey, John Martin, Mrs. Browne, Ed. Farrell, Tom Martin, Terence Fanning, John McShera.
- 2s.—Pat McCormack.
- 1s. 6d.—Pat Flanagan (junr.).

DEREENASEER.

- 5s.—Edward Doyle.
- 3s. each—Timothy Rogers, Pat Doyle.
- 2s. 6d. each—Michael Martin, Patrick Carty.
- 2s. each—Martin Mulhern, Mrs. James Rogers, Tom Leyden.
- 1s.—James Gunning.

SMUTTERNA and CRYANSTOWN.

- 5s.—Patrick Kearns.
- 3s. 6d.—John Colleary.
- 5s. each—Pat Connolly, Michael Kearns.
- 2s. 6d. each—Andrew Brady, James Wynne, Terence Fanning, George Molloy, Phil MacDermottroe, Thomas Doyle, Patrick McLoughlin.
- 2s. each—Denis Gormley, Michael Skeffington, Patrick McDermottroe, Martin Farrell, Michael Brien.
- 1s. 6d. each—Michael McHugh, Pat McLoughlin.
- 1s. each—James King, Michael McLoughlin.

CLERAGH.

- 5s.—Patrick Harte.
- 3s.—Bartly Mulherne.
- 2s. 6d. each—James McLoughlin, James McGrath, Michael Golden, Hugh McGrath (junr.), Thomas Golden, Dominick Conlon, "A Friend."
- 2s. each—John McGrath, Michael McCreery, James Sharkey, Patrick Coggins.

SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.

	£	s	d
Already acknowledged ...	139	11	0
C. S. O'Callaghan, Dublin ...	10	0	0
Irish Nation League (Maghera Branch), per J. Walsh ...	3	1	0
A Few Subscribers, Kilmallock ...	2	9	0
Marcus O Rioghain, London ...	1	1	0
Sagart, Bristol ...	1	1	0
Dr. D. T. Sheehan, Milltown, Kerry (2nd sub.) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. M. H. Robertson, Dublin ...	1	0	0
Mogue Doyle, Kilmysshall, per Rev. P. Parker, C.C. ...	1	0	0
Enri Mac Niocall, Rathmines ...	1	0	0
Owen O'Cleary, Shaullill ...	1	0	0
Owen Hegarty, Kilaamona ...	1	0	0
East Clare, per Sean O'Broin, Roscrea ...	1	0	0
Ballinagh Sinn Fein Club, per P. Baxter ...	1	0	0
Rev. Canon Corrigan, P.P., D.D., Durrow ...	1	0	0
S. O Concubhair, Inis ...	1	0	0
Art O Cathail, Dublin ...	1	0	0
A Few Edenderry Sinn Feiners (per James Beatty) ...	1	0	0
T. O'B., Rathmines ...	0	10	0
T. S. O Hegarty, Welshpool ...	0	10	0
J. Dunne, Castlecomer ...	0	10	0
W. F. P. Stockley ...	0	10	0
H. J. Hunt, Corofin ...	0	10	0
Annie Johnstone, Cappoquin ...	0	10	0
Avondhu (per D. J. Hegarty, Mal-low) ...	0	10	0
Fr. McNamara, C.C., Cullohill ...	0	10	0
Foin O Connachain, Gortnahork ...	0	5	0
A. J. Carroll, Crossakiel ...	0	5	0
N. Gaynor, Crossakiel ...	0	5	0
D. J. Cremin, Kenmare ...	0	5	0
No. 1 A. (2nd sub.) ...	0	5	0
A Few Irish-Irelanders, Dublin ...	0	6	0
Foin O Connachain, Gortahirik ...	0	5	0
Jerome Callan, Milltown, Dundalk ...	0	5	0
Brigid Ni Cheallachain, Kilsoran ...	0	4	0

CORRECTIONS.

Bean Mhic Liam acknowledged in list of 9th June should have been Baintreobhach Mhic Liam, £1. £4 1s. 6d. acknowledged as John O'Kelly. Carrick-on-Shannon, should have been: Collected by the Members of the Carrick-on-Shannon Branch of the Gaelic League, per John O'Kelly.

The new Provisional Executive of the existing Sinn Fein Organisation consists of the Mansion House Assembly Committee, six delegates from Sinn Fein, and six from the Liberty Clubs. Pending the assembly of a Convention not later than October next, it will carry on the policy and organisation of Sinn Fein.

The Provisional Executive consists of Arthur Griffith, President; Count and Countess Plunkett, Sean Milroy, Cathal Brugha, Stephen M. O'Mara, Rev. Fr. O'Flanagan, W. L. Cole, M. Collins, Liam O Cleirigh, Eamonn Price, Sean Brown, Chas. Murphy, Joseph McGrath, R. P. O'Connor, James Whelan, M. J. Lennon, Sean O Tuama, and Dr. Thos. Dillon and Sean Campbell, Hon. Secs.

The Provisional Executive met on Thursday last at 6 Harcourt St., when sub-committees on finance, organisation, elections, plebiscite, and publicity were appointed. Affiliations and inquiries in connection with the formation of branches were received from all parts of the country. Attention was drawn to the fact that passports had been issued to the Parliamentary Party to send three of its members to the United States to secure funds to oppose Sinn Fein at elections. It was decided to demand passports for three members of the Executive to proceed to the United States to oppose the object of the Parliamentary mission.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:— "That the Sinn Fein Executive, speaking for the manhood of Ireland, considers the Lloyd George Convention as utterly unrepresentative of Irish opinion. None of the members of the Convention are elected by the people. None but a small number of them would have any chance of being elected to such a body by the people of Ireland. The Convention meets under conditions that give no hope of its being able to solve the Irish question. We consider that no Irishman who has at heart the honour or the interests of his country should touch it."

After transacting a considerable amount of other business and arranging for meetings in different centres the Executive adjourned until this week.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

V.

1830-1877.

After the triumph of O'Connell the "Freeman's Journal" became his humble servant. Whatever he did was to it right, and it lauded his mistakes as miracles of judgment. From 1830 to 1847 it was his echo, and when he broke with the Young Irelanders it condemned the Young Irelanders—John Gray, the proprietor, privately informing the Young Irelanders that he believed in their policy, but would publicly support O'Connell's. After the death of O'Connell and the dispersion of the Young Irelanders Gavan Duffy attempted to rally the country together in a Tenant-Right movement. The movement went ahead successfully in the beginning, uniting the Presbyterian with the Catholic in common comradeship. Alarmed at the prospect of the Irish union, the English Government, using as their instruments William Keogh and John Sadlier, intrigued to split it in twain. The "Freeman's Journal" professed to enthusiastically support the movement, but privately offered to sell itself to Sadlier and Keogh for £20,000. Sadlier rejected the proposal, not considering the "Freeman" worth more than half the money. The "Freeman" remained outwardly virtuous—perforce. But Sadlier and Keogh succeeded and the union of the North and South was prevented—Sadlier being made a Minister of the British Crown, and Keogh a judge, for their reward.

The collapse of the Tenant League and Independent Opposition movements in Ireland occurred just before the outbreak of the Crimean War. The "Freeman's Journal" discovered that in that war England stood for Liberty, Progress and Civilization, and Russia for the opposite. It stigmatised the Russian Czar as "the Imperial Burglar." "Through all the future times," it wrote, "the Western Powers undertake to stand between the robber and his prey." It described the Russians as "half-savages." It declared that the war was a righteous war, involving the freeing of Poland and Circassia. It declared that the Russian Monarch was personally responsible.

"The war of Nicholas is a personal one. He alone stands between the world and peace. He alone, to gratify his own passions and subserve his own pride, involves his country in a destructive war—sacrifices its commerce—plunders its taxable population—retards its agriculture—dissipates its resources—destroys its moral and political weight among nations, and undoes by a single act the labour of a century. Can the Russian people long place confidence in such a man?"—(July 4th, 1854).

John Mitchel suggested that the "Freeman" at this period was in receipt of a subsidy from the English Government. For ten years thereafter there was no National movement in the country for the "Freeman" to assail, but the Fenian movement gave it in 1865 some scope for its dormant energies. Its violent attacks on the Fenian leaders, one of whom—John O'Leary—it pronounced guilty before he was brought to trial, drew forth the denunciation of Isaac Butt, who stigmatised it as the most contemptible journal in Ireland. When in 1867 the Fenians attempted insurrection the "Freeman" in its leading article on the subject wrote vehemently:—"Some call them (the Fenians) patriots. We call them parricides." Fenianism past, the Home Rule movement arose, and the "Freeman" scenting it as popular professed support. But on the appearance of Parnell the "Freeman" became alarmed. Here was a man in earnest, and a man of capacity, and so the batteries of the "Freeman" were turned upon Parnell and Biggar, who were held up by the wretched journal as enemies to their country.

PEACE CONFERENCE!!

HELP SMALL NATIONS BY LEARNING YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AT THE

Connacht Irish Colleges

TOURMAKEADY:—

First Session—2nd July to 28th July, 1917.
Second Session—30th July to 8th Sept., 1917.

SPIDDAL:—

First Session—June 25th to July 21st, 1917.
Second Session—July 30th to Sept. 8th, 1917.

For further particulars, apply to—

Rev. B. J. GREHAN, C.C.,

Hon. General Secretary, ORANGE, SLIGO.

I SCÓIR NA MAC-LEÍGINN (FOR THE STUDENTS).

Do cuir Príom-Reachtaire Ságrana ríor inné ar thaispeánais, an Riasaltair i dtíob Córúigte na Comhóla, ionnug gur féidir le ríd anoir le cinnteadt go dtiocfaid an tream rín i gciunn a céile. Mar do cíear, rolaátrócar ball agus céad do'n éruinnuáad an ríad. Déarfur cuinead do gac Comairle Connóae a n-Uáctarán féin o'ainmnuáad, agus o'á féir rín, beir trí teactairí ar tríóad ag rearam do na Comairle rín mar tórnugad. Cuirfid ré Príom-Dailte na héireann a Meiri agus a o'úigearna Meiri; agus beir céad ag Comairle Ceanncar na tíre, tríó a n-Uáctaránaib, beirt teactaire do toáad agus iad do cuir ann.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Yesterday the Premier stated the proposals of the Government as to the constitution of the Irish Convention, so that the assembling of that body may now be regarded as a certainty. Provision is, as will be seen, made for the appointment of 101 members. The County Councils will be invited to nominate their Chairmen, and accordingly we start with 33 delegates, representing these bodies. The six County Boroughs will be represented by their Lord Mayors and Mayors; the Urban Councils of the country will, through their Chairmen, be entitled to select two delegates.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Do cuir Príom-Reachtaire Ságrana ríor inné Put (the) Prime Minister (of) England down yesterday ar thaispeánais an Riasaltair i dtíob Córúigte na Comhóla, ionnug gur féidir le Constitution (of the) Convention, so that (is) possible to ríd anoir le cinnteadt go dtiocfaid an tream say now with positiveness that will come the party rín i gciunn a céile. Mar do cíear, that unto his fellow (together). As will be seen, rolaátrócar ball agus céad do'n éruinnuáad will be provided 1 member and 100 to the assembly ar ríad. Déarfur cuinead do gac Comairle altogether. Will be given an invitation to every Council Connóae a n-Uáctarán féin o'ainmnuáad, (of) County their Chairman own to nominate, agus o'á féir rín, beir trí teactairí ar tríóad and according to that, will be 3 delegates on 30 ag rearam do na Comairle rín mar tórnugad. Cuirfid ré Príom-Dailte na héireann a Meiri Will send (the) 6 chief-towns (of) the Ireland their Mayors agus a o'úigearna Meiri; agus beir céad ag and their Lord Mayors; and will be permission at Comairle Ceanncar na tíre, tríó a (the) Councils of District (of) the country, through their n-Uáctaránaib, beirt teactaire do toáad agus Chairmen, a pair of delegates to select and iad do cuir ann. them to send there.

CRAOBH NA gCUIG gCUIGI. TURASANNA.

June 30th (Saturday)—Turas to Ticknock: tea at Mulligan's 5.30 o'clock, 1/-. Train from Harcourt St. 2.35 o'clock. Cyclists to meet at Branch, 19 Ely Place 2.30 o'clock. July 14th (Saturday)—Turas to Dalkey Island. Train from Westland Row 2.45 o'clock; tram from Pillar 2.30 o'clock; tea and boat 1/-. All members and their friends welcome. The Committee of the Dublin Feis have arranged the annual outing for the children who were examined at the Feis for Saturday 7th July. The outing is to be at Larkfield House, Kilmagee, which Countess Plunkett has kindly placed at their disposal for the

A large meeting of the Cleevish, Killashea, and Kinalvey districts (Fermanagh), under the chairmanship of Mr. Philip McGivney, was held on Sunday week, and addressed by Messrs. Frank Drum, R.D.C.; Felix Leonard, Co. C.; Kearney, Kelly, and Maguire.

JOL-SCOIL NA MUIRAN AGA IS NA DEISI



Spend a profitable and enjoyable holiday at Ring.

The College is renowned for the excellence of its teaching methods. Irish is the language of the district. Excellent accommodation. Splendid healthful position. Bathing, Boating, Cycling, etc., etc.

SESSIONS: July 21 to 27 and Aug. 1 to 29. FEE for Course, £1 1s. TEACHERS, 10/6.

Prospectus free, from the Secretary, P. Ó CAOLA, Ring, Co. Waterford.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IRISH NATIONAL AID AND VOLUNTEERS' DEPENDENTS FUND.

Grand IRISH CONCERT

By Numerous Popular Artistes, ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, at 8 p.m.,

In Aid of

The Special Fund to provide a Seaside Holiday for the Children of the Men who Died, or who have gone Into Penal Servitude.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR ARTISTES HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| The National Choral Society. | Mr. A. Dunne. |
| Miss Joan Burke. | Mr. J. Begley. |
| Miss B. Moloney. | Mr. J. O'Reilly. |
| Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh. | Mr. J. Neilan. |
| Mrs. Sean Connolly. | Mr. D. Ffrench-Mullen. |
| | The Nunan Brothers. |

Tickets, 2s. or 1s. (to be had at 10 Exchequer Street). Early Doors, 6d. and 3d. extra.

The entire price of every ticket bought will be handed over to the Fund.

feis óuin bleisce

The Doom Great Annual Feis

Will be held on

SUNDAY, JUNE 24th.

Competitions in Irish Language, History, Music, Singing, and Dancing. Concert by best Irish-Ireland Artistes.

Gaels of Limerick, Tipperary and Clare, assemble in your Thousands!

Nuair tíocead an tA beir Óuin Bleisce ann.

Kilmallock Aeridheacht

8th July 1917.

Opening Address by

GEORGE NOBLE COUNT PLUNKETT, M.P. Boys' Sports. Irish Songs, Dances, Etc.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΚΤ ΜÓΡ

At Bray Head Park, Bray,

SUNDAY, 8th JULY, 1917

(At 3 o'clock sharp).

Pipers' Band Competition (First Prize, £4).

Choir Competition. Fiddle and Dancing Competitions. BIG PRIZES. BIG ENTRANCE. BIG CROWDS. Entrance, 4d.

Particulars from— SEUMAS O FITCHEALLAIGH, 20 Tivoll Terrace N., KINGSTOWN.

feir Láir na héireann.

DON'T FORGET THE

MIDLAND FEIS

(18th SUCCESSIVE YEAR)

Will be held

IN THE GROUNDS OF

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MULLINGAR.

On Sunday 1st July, 1917,

Commencing at 1 O'Clock (Old Time).

LARGEST ENTRIES EVER RECEIVED IN ALL SECTIONS.

Concert and Play—"The Hook in the Harvest"

in St. Mary's Hall, at 5 O'Clock.

CATHAL MacGARVEY.

SEVERAL BANDS WILL ATTEND.

Comluct Camóguirdeacta

SUNDAY, JUNE 24th, 1917.

CAMOGIE MATCH for NATIONAL AID, at COVE—St. Endas (Glounthaune) v. Cove (4 o'clock).

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP (O'Neill Crowley Grounds, Cork)—Plunketts v. Clan Emer (4.30).

Admission, 4d.

CATHAL O'BYRNE

Engagee Second Year for Feis Concerts, Dunleer.

The great success for three years running at Wexford Feis.

Address—43 Cavendish St., Belfast.

LONGFORD ELECTION FUND.

Already acknowledged	1,225	5	3
A. Few Sympathisers in Ennis and District, per F. B.	3	10	0
Marcus O Roighin	1	1	0
Sagart, Bristol	1	0	0
Liam O hUallachain	0	10	0
Manchester Sinn Fein Branch (Final sub.)	0	10	0
Per U. J. K.:-			
J. Gavan	£0	2	0
W. Dolly	0	1	0
P. Gorman	0	1	0
J. Murphy	0	0	6
		0	4
		0	2
		0	2
1821			
Thomas W. Scully			
Belfast Central Branch Sinn Fein, per Treasurers:-			
Cathal O'Byrne	£0	10	0
E. O'Ceallaigh	0	10	0
Two Friends, 10/- each (per D. Mac Cullough	1	0	0
R. Mulholland	1	0	0
Simon O'Leary	2	0	0
Card Collection from Mills and Factories	5	10	6
Miscellaneous Sums	23	13	5
	34	3	11
Subscribed by Maryboro' Sinn Feiners	12	7	0
Mountrath Sinn Feiners	1	6	6
E. Ni M.	0	2	6
Per J. Redmond:-			
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke	£1	0	0
John Neligan	0	10	0
Eamonn O'Neill	0	10	0
Henry Dixon	0	5	0
John Coyne	0	5	0
J. A. D.	0	5	0
Smaller Sums	1	16	0
	4	11	0
Per Batt O'Connor	2	8	6
Per P. J. Keely	0	18	6
Per Miss C. O'Hanrahan	1	9	6
Do. do.	0	10	0
Per M. Feehan	0	12	0
Per Batt O'Connor	1	7	9
M. Byrne, A. Kane, and a Few Camlough Nationalists (per Harry Osborne)	1	0	0

List of subscriptions received by Cork City Executive Sinn Fein Organisation, towards Longford Election Fund:-

Ten Friends £2 7s. 6d., Anon. £1, Siuneiri £2 12s., Beirt Carad £1, Cara 10s., Bean Ni Briain 5s., A Friend 2s. 6d., Con £1, Curtanac Eile 10s., W. J. Carry 10s., Chas. McCarthy 5s., Jerh. Lucy 2s. 6d., Sean MacCurtain 10s., D. M. 5s., Soho 10s., Ml. Collins 5s., Liam Shorten £1, T. O'S. 2s., J. MacM. Murphy 5s., P. Vaughan 5s., J. Brennan 2s., J. Kelly 10s., G. Heffernan 5s., J. Murphy 2s. 6d., Miss O'Sullivan £1 10s., Dublin Hill 10s., Thos. Casey £1, Cailin 3s., Duine gan áinm 5s., Corcaigheach £1, P. O'Brien 2s. 6d., S. Mac M. 5s., An tAthair Tomas de Roiste, M.A. (St. Colman's College, Fermoy) 10s., Paid O'Donoghue 2s. 6d., P. O'D., M.A., £1; Dan Corcoran 5s., Jack Callanan 2s. 6d., A. R. 2s., David Donovan 10s., Miss Dixon 10s., D. D. 2s. 6d., Sinn Fein 7s. 6d., Miss Murphy 10s., Mrs. S. 5s., S. O'Hea 10s., A Few Friends 11s., J. M. 10s., C. O. G. 1s., O'Leary 2s., Cotter 2s. 6d., Diarmuid Fausit 10s., A B.O.E. Molly 10s., A. L. O'Crainn 5s., Miss A. Sutton £1, J. Hordford £1, Friends £1 17s., Miss Fitzgibbon 2s. 6d., Jas. Twomey 2s., P. Fitzgibbon 2s., Tim Murphy 2s., J. J. Barry 5s., M. Murphy 2s., Mrs. Fonnell 10s., Three Friends 4s. 3d., St. Mary's H.C. (per T. Walsh) £1 10s. 6d., O'Connell 10s., John George McCarthy 5s., P. O'C. 10s., Bacach 5s., M. A. Terry 10s., per M. A. Terry 17s., Anon. (per J. G. MacC.) 10s., Per P. Barry £1 6s., per Mr. O'Sullivan £1 18s. 9d., T. Morrissey £1, Seumas Murphy 10s., Friends in Beara £1, S. O'M. 5s., D. Hurley 5s., R. Walsh 5s., P. Barrett and friends £3 10s., Wm. O'Donovan 10s., Rev. Denis O'Flynn, C.C. £2 4s., Ml. McCarthy, P.L.G. (Chairman Cork Board of Guardians) 10s., An tAthair Seamus Mac Liam 10s., An tAthair D. O Laoghaire 10s., An tAthair S. O. Droighneain 10s., Cormac O Cadhla 2s. 6d., Mr. Bresnan 2s. 6d., Centhar 9s., Mr. MacNamara 2s. 6d., P. O Seaghdha 5s., per J. J. Condon 5s., per Aodh O Tuama £1 1s., Michael Kirwan £1, Liam de Roiste £3 3s.

Ballinhassig subscriptions, per Mr. Hyde:-

Timothy Hyde, Knockalucy, Ballinhassig, £1; Jeremiah Crowley, Ballinaboy, £1; Daniel Healy, Ballinaboy, £1; William Mescal, Knockalucy, 10s.; Timothy Reardon, Ballinaboy, 10s.; William O'Brien, Ballyheeda, 10s.; Michael Connolly, Ballinaboy, 10s.; Batt Cooney, Ballinabearna 10s.; John Murphy, Ballinabearna, 10s.; John Holland, Lisfehil, 10s.; Matt Murphy, Ballymartle, 10s.; Joseph O'Keefe, Farlestown, 10s.; Michael Walsh, Knockalucy, 7s. 6d.; Dnl. Kelleher, Bawnleigh, 6s.; Timothy McCarthy, Knockalucy, 5s.; William O'Brien, Raheen, 5s.; Daniel Crowley, Ballinaboy, 5s.; Mrs. Duggan, Ballyheeda, 5s.; Mrs. Murphy, Ballinabearna, 4s. 6d.; Michael Murphy, Ballinaboy, 4s.; Michael Barrett, Ballinabearna, 5s.; Mrs. Cooney, Ballinabearna, 5s.; James Cosgrave, Lisfehil, 5s.; John Reynolds, Scart, 5s.; Owen Daly, Lisfehil, 2s. 6d.; Denis Murphy, Scart, 2s.; Denis O'Regan, Innishannon, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Horcan, Ballinalough, 5s.; John Nihane, Ballinamoul, 5s.; John Crowley, Ballinamoul, 5s.; David Daly, Ballinamoul, 5s.; John Deasy, Bawnlea, 2s. 6d.; John Foley, Bawnlea, 2s.; John Murphy, Arianstown, 1s.; Daniel O'Regan, Bawnlea, 4s.; Michael Walsh, Farlestown, 5s.; Patrick Deasy, Farlestown, 3s.; Thomas Barry, Kilomenogue, 3s.; Mrs. Murphy, Templemichael, 5s.; Timothy O'Brien, Coolculatha, 5s.; Daniel McCarthy, Glen, 2s. 6d.; Thomas McCarthy, Glen, 2s. 6d.; John O'Brien, Glen, 2s.; Michael Kelly, Ballyheeda, 2s.; William Grainger, Priestsbridge, 2s.; Benjamin Cotterell, Half Way, 2s. 6d.; Humphrey Desmond, Lisfehil, 2s. 6d. Total, £14 7s. 6d.

Sagart, £1 1s.; Sagart, £1; Fred J. Cronin, P.L.G., £1 1s.; Terry Twohey, 10s.; "D.P.O." Cork, 10s.; "D.P.O." Cork, 5s.; "D.P.O." Cork, 5s.; Sagart, £1; Clondrohid, 5s.; D. T. O'S., Cork, £1; Gaodhal, 10s.; "A Few Mollies and All-Fors," £1 10s.; Paul O'Flynn, £1 10s.; per Paddy Barry, £2 3s. 6d.; Willie Halloran, 5s.; J. T. O'Sullivan, 5s.; Domhnal de Bairread, 10s.; R. Fitzgerald, H. Board, 6s. 6d.; "Dannv Stephens," 5s.; Sagart, £1; Lady Sympathiser, The Lough, 5s.; Thomas Riordan, Friars Walk,

5s.; P. Hegarty, do., 2s. 6d.; J. Wilson, do., 2s. 6d.; J. Carroll, do., 2s. 6d.; M. Flaherty, do., 2s. 6d.; R. Barrett, do., 2s. 6d.; J. Scannell, do., 2s. 6d.; M. Halloran, do., 2s. 6d.; J. Lehane, do., 2s. 6d.; D. Lehane, do., 2s. 6d.; "D.P.O.," Cork, 5s. Total, £16 19s. 6d.

Castleisland Subscriptions:-

£1 each.—Rev. F. Harrington, C.C., Castleisland; Arthur Lenihan, Ballinvariseal; W. H. O'Connor, Castleisland; T. R. O'Sullivan, Ballymacadam; Jerh. Nolan, Castleisland; Thomas Costello, Ballymacadam; "Anonymous," per W. H. O'Connor.

5s. each.—Jerh. O'Connor, Castleisland; Michael Mac Elligott, do.; Thos. O'Connor, Tullig; "A Friend," per W. H. O'Connor; Jerh. Carmody, Maglass; Con Browne, Castleisland; John O'Leary, do.; Daniel O'Mahony, do.; David Griffin, do.; Connie O'Connor, Camp; Jas. O'Mahony, jun., do.; Maurice Woulfe, Knockeen; Edmond McSweeney, Castleisland; Mrs. E. O'Connor, Knockeen; Batt. Mahony, Kilcow.

4s. each.—Danl. J. Murphy, Castleisland; Patk. O'Connor, Farranbrack.

3s. 6d.—John Dan Walsh, Kilmurry.

3s. each.—Mike Lucid, Meanui; Denis Griffin, Ballyplymouth; Robert P. O'Sullivan, Kilbannivane.

2s. 6d. each.—Maurice Keane, Tullig; Edmond O'Connor, Dromultan; James Lynch, Fahaduff; John Leonard, Castleisland; Richard McCarthy, Craggonia; John Neligan, Knockonolig; Miss M. O'Sullivan, Castleisland; James Tanguay, do.; Richard Shanahan, do.; James O'Connor, builder, do.; Thomas Shanahan, Lisheenbawn; Michael Brosnan, Cloen; Denis Devane, Ballinahalla; Danl. Mahony, Bullockfield; Denis McSweeney, Carke; James Horan, Laccabawn; Denis Reidy, Ballymacpierce; Philip O'Connell, Dooneen; Jerh. Cullinane, Castleisland.

2s. each.—O'Brien, Curraun; "A Friend," per D. O'Mahony; John Walsh, Sandville; Jerh. McCarthy, Scartaglin; Thomas D. Fitzgerald, Cosland; Wm. Barry Baker, do; Con O'Connor, Coolnageragh; Jack Prendiville, Gortglass; John McCarthy, jun., Breahig; James O'Leary, Scartaglin; John D. Griffin, Ballyplymouth; Michael Griffin, do.; William T. Lynch, Ballinabowen.

1s. each.—John Laide, Keelagane; Martin O'Connor, Gortglass; Thady Coffey, Kilsarcon; P. O'Connor, Knockroar.

Total.—£15 13s. 0d.

From Brosna, Co. Kerry:-Rev. Fr. Carroll, P.P., £1; Rev. Fr. O'Flaherty, C.C., 10s.; Miss Bridget Broderick, 5s.; Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. W. Downes, 1s.; Danl. Browne, 1s.; Joe Thornton, 1s.; Conny Horan, 2s.; Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; Do., 1s.; Danl. Healy, 2s.; John Lane, 1s.; A. Guiney, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. M. Moriarty, 1s.; Miss A. O'Connor, 2s. 6d.

GLASGOW LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

£5.—Craobh Seamus Ua Connghaile.

£1 each.—F. J. Doran, Robert McKillop, Aodh Mac Neill, An tAth. Pdraig O hAicead, An tAth. Tadhg O Curnain.

14s.—M. O'Leary.

10s. each.—Tom Fee, "An Irishman," "Corkonian."

9s.—Balance from Ceilidh.

6s.—Per John MacAleavy.

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Total.—£20 0s. 0d.

CORRECTIONS.

"Subscribed by Maryboro' Sinn Feiners, 5/-" should have been "Further Sub. from a Few Students, 5/-"

"Mrs. O'Beirnes, 10/-" should have been "Mrs O Beirne, 18 Longford Terrace, Crumlin Road, 10/-"

"John Morrison, Clonmel, 5/-" should read "John Morrissey, Clonmel, 5/-"

£2 16s. subscribed by Foynes Friends (per P. Jackson) was included in Limerick Collection.

A dance at Tuamgraney, Co. Clare, on Sunday night realised £30 for the National Aid Fund. The Committee thank those who came from long distances. Great credit for the success is due to Mr. Lysaght's staff and the Misses Malone and Brady (Tuamgraney), and Mr. and Miss MacDonnell, Bodyke.

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Inquiries as to formation of Clubs should be reached us from Gortaborck (Donegal); Ballaghaderreen, Portaferry, Ballymaguigan (Monaghan); Keshill (Cork); Kelly (Armagh); Anmaghara (Down); Temparahill (Ballinacorney); Rosemount, Fethard, Drumlin, Moy (Tyronne); will those in this district who are interested please communicate with Headquarters, already one live man has come forward. Meeting place: Donegal) Ballyconnell (Cavan); Aghuonole (Ferus); Aghamore (Lairrim); Brigue End Bar (Ballyshannon); our friends here anticipate a stiff fight; all the better, but circulate "Nationality," the lead tax pamphlet, and when we come back from the Peace Conference, well, all Ballyshannon will say, "I knew you would win, all along"; Carragh (Tyronne); Millstreet (Cork); there were Millstreet men in Frongoch, and we know they will do their bit; Knockmullen (Lairrim); Frisora (Kilmaleck); East End Bar (Bundoran); Rafefragh (S. Monaghan); Paris. In all, between four and five hundred branches are at present in course of formation. Mail us soon.

The Bekan Club writes to say that it has put the kyboon on the sale of the "Freeman" in the district. We did not know that people actually paid for copies of that interesting journal nowadays.

At Kilgovan an old Parnellite and veteran of the Land War, Mr. Hefferan, D.C., presided over a meeting to form a branch at which Henry M. O'Reilly delivered an instructive address. Mr. Hefferan has been elected President, C. Lawlor Treas., W. J. McGrath Sec.

A large meeting held at the New Hall, Hospital, elected Mr. J. Carroll as Vice-Chairman and Mr. P. Berris as Treasurer. Mr. T. W. (junr.) Sec. and we already there is a membership of sixty-two, and we learn all are most anxious to evict Thos. Louden, the gallant defender of Killybegh Police Barracks.

At Slake, an old Sinn Feiner of the "factionist" days, has established a branch for St. Minchin's Parish, Limerick.

Mr. Shannon Sec., reports that over sixty have joined up at Killygraven, Maguieshridda.

Clubs have been formed at Herbestown and Knockisney (Limerick). The following are the officers of the Glenties Club (Donegal)—J. Gormley, M. D. President; P. McGlinchey, Vice-President; E. Arnold, Treas.; Messrs. H. and P. Moy, Joint Secretaries.

Ballybegh Club writes to say that the U.L.L. is flooding the district with literature.

We regret that, through an oversight, the Sinn Fein Club for Mounbane and Rathfriland districts was wrongly described as being attached to Clongowee Wood College. If you cannot get into touch with a branch fill in the following. All are obliged.

I believe in the principle and policy of Sinn Fein, as enunciated in "Nationality" and I desire to become an Associate Member of the Organization. I enclose the sum of Five shillings, being one year's subscription, as an Associate Member.

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Dear comradh—The "Luce" an Fhianne pa Brendan na h-Óine, 29d m an fheidhín ar 8.30 tpeicé. Cabairfidh Mícheál Ó Coill Leigeidís uair. Tá Párlámáint uair mbeir gá fiantúicé Leigeidís."

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