

NATIONALITY

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

Mr. Redmond's Party has officially identified itself with the candidature of Mr. Patrick Lynch in East Clare, and has sent to his assistance some of the blackguards—M.P.'s and non-M.P.'s—who eight months ago, when Roger Casement was in the condemned cell, went secretly around Ireland to A.O.H. Lodges and priests to whisper a foul slander on the moral character of that great and virtuous Irishman which the English Government invented and handed to the "Party" for circulation in Ireland. Outside the scallywags from Dublin and Westminster, the most prominent supporter of Mr. Lynch in Clare is the Removable Magistrate, S. C. McElroy—one of the successful Devlinite placehunters.

Mr. Lynch is suited to the Irish Party, and the Irish Party is suited to him. He sought and received a Crown Prosecution from Dublin Castle; he sought and received the Acting County Court Judgeship of Westmeath—where the cattle-drivers come from—from the same institution; he sought and failed to obtain a permanent Co. Court Judgeship and he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Solicitor-Generalship. Mr. Lynch as a placehunter is as familiar in Dublin as the ruins of O'Connell St. He now seeks a High Court Judgeship, and the way to obtain it is to win East Clare for the English Government. "Up Lynch!"—the cry of his supporters is a truthful cry. Clare is planned to put him up on the Bench, and Mr. Lynch is evidently prepared to pay a good price to get there. As he journeys through the constituency he carries his meetings around with him on a dozen side-cars and a brake, embellished with a green flag and supported by a drum. At each centre Mr. Lynch reaches he addresses the occupants of the cars and the brake and the local R.I.C., assuring them of his willingness to die for Ireland, and is rewarded by an enthusiastic vote of confidence and the beating of the big drum. After this ceremony the travelling meeting is refreshed, apparently at Mr. Lynch's expense, and proceeds on its way to repeat the same performance elsewhere, and have glowing reports of large and enthusiastic meetings in support of this amusing and audacious placehunter appear in the daily papers, including the "Daily Independent," which dismisses twenty meetings in support of Mr. De Valera in twenty lines, and gives quarter-column reports of the "speeches" at the various halts for refreshments of what is now known in Ennis as Lynch's Travelling Circus.

Judge Keogh's speeches when he was standing for Athlone as a Nationalist, hitherto held the record in the annals of the oratory of the Irish placehunter. But in one respect Judge Lynch—we mean Mr. Lynch—has beaten Keogh to a frazzle. Mr. Lynch in a speech at Tulla, after linking his name with those of Owen Roe and Sarsfield, declared he was willing to become the leader of Clare—not that he ambitioned the position, but as a duty—and that he was willing if necessary to die for Ireland. The picture of the Crown Prosecutor and Acting County Court Judge of Westmeath dying in his wig and gown for Ireland has since affected the Law Library to tears. Mr. Lynch's predecessor, Keogh, had a finer sense of humour. When he was seeking a seat in the English House of Commons in order to secure elevation to the Bench he did not offer himself to die for Ireland. What he did was to advise his followers to shoot those who voted against him. "Boys," said the scoundrel whom the English Government afterwards made a judge in Ireland, "at present the days are long and the nights are short, but when the nights are long and the days are short you will remember those who voted against me."

Mr. Lynch, besides being too crude in his humour, is also indiscreet. That the policy he is associated with is anti-clerical everyone on the inside of Irish politics knows. It is not for nothing that Mr. T. P. O'Connor occupies the position he does in English Masonry and it was not for nothing that this O'Connor conducted a delegation of the Irish M.P.'s to meet Viviani, the master-mind of French Orient Masonry, in Paris two years ago. But still there was political discretion shown and the Masonic members of the Parliamentary Party were always fervent in their expressions of piety. Certainly Mr. Lynch blundered badly when he allowed to be issued on his behalf the most anti-clerical poster that has ever appeared in an Irish election. It took three days for Mr. Lynch to realise that he had made a blunder and to order the villainous poster, which had been stuck up all over the constituency, to be taken down. Fortunately we were able to obtain copies of it, and no doubt Cardinal Logue and the Bishop of Ross, who have been referring to anti-clericalism lately, had it in mind, as their letter appeared the day after Lynch's poster astonished Clare.

This is the poster:—

READ THIS!

VOTE FOR LYNCH.

MEN OF EAST CLARE, BE UP AND DOING.

Strike a Blow for Ireland,
AND VOTE FOR LYNCH.

Remember the Great Willie Redmond, who died for you in the Irish Cause.

Remember it was Parnell used you in your land. Remember it was Mr. John Redmond that took up Parnell's policy and got the Land Purchase Bill settled for you. It was he that put the labourers in their comfortable cottages.

DON'T HEED SINN FEIN POLICY,
Whether Dictated by Priests or Otherwise.

Remember that Bishops and Priests should be silent on political issues until they are asked for their ethical and moral opinions on same.

You know what is good for the country, and as you see Sinn Fein to-day it shows you what disasters occurred and fettered such a policy. Rally round your own—Lynch is a Clareman and is the man for your cause. He will go to Parliament for you and get what you want, with the support of the National Members. De Valera will not go to Parliament and will do no good at home for you. So don't be astray in what you are doing.

Don't Forget the 10th July,

And Vote for Lynch.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

The people in Clare who vote for Lynch vote now for a policy that includes part of the policy of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's friend Viviani. That illustrious French Premier who put out, as he boasted, "the lights of heaven," by ordering the Crucifix to be banished from the schools, stated in 1909 that "clerics should be silent in politics." Mr. Lynch states: "Bishops and priests should be silent on political issues." The official candidate of Mr. Redmond means, of course, they should be muzzled unless they support his side—for the few priests in East Clare who favour Mr. Redmond are paraded on the Lynch platform. Great minds reach the same conclusions often unknown to each other, and when Mr. Lynch hit upon the same idea as M. Viviani it was no doubt merely a spontaneous illumination. Anyhow Mr. Lynch's poster will secure him every Masonic vote in Clare. But we should like to know the opinions of the Bishops and priests of Ireland on the matter. It is the clearest, most definite and uncompromising statement of anti-clericalism ever made in a political contest in Ireland. It challenges a vote on the right of the Catholic Bishops and priests to participate in Irish politics. The man who votes for Mr. Lynch votes denial of that right, and though this might help Mr. T. P. O'Connor with his English and French associations, we fear that on his next visit to Viviani that sinister and debased Irish politician will not be able to point

to East Clare and report progress in the happy direction of moulding Ireland on the lines of the Masonic-ridden France of to-day.

The following extracts from the current issues of some of our contemporaries indicate how the tide of thought in every part of Ireland is running at flood for Sinn Fein:—

Does any sane Nationalist suggest that Parnell in his day would have nominated or tolerated a Crown Prosecutor as candidate for a Nationalist constituency? Why, it is against the most fundamental principle of the teaching of Parnell. It was not Crown Prosecutors that Parnell gathered around him in his great fight. When he founded the American Land League in 1880 the Fenians dominated it and Mr. John Devoy was appointed one of its Treasurers, and on one memorable occasion when asked whether or not the movement was opposed by the Fenians and the priests, he replied: "Indeed it is not. I should despair of Ireland if the most active forces in the country were opposed to a movement like this." When Parnell was laying down the imperishable doctrine of Irish Nationality, he said: "We cannot ask for less than the restoration of Grattan's Parliament with its important privileges and wide far-reaching constitution. We cannot, under British constitution, ask for more than the restoration of Grattan's Parliament. But no man has the right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation. No man has a right to say: 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further,' and we have never attempted to fix the ne plus ultra to the progress of Ireland's Nationhood, and we never shall." One might well ask the question—what would Parnell do if he were here to-day? Would he, while other small and oppressed nations were reaping the full reward, stand indifferently by while Ireland was being kept in chains, or would he recognise that the day had come when her claim for full and complete independence could not be denied?—(Clare Champion)

The steady growth of the Sinn Fein movement all over Ireland is a source of serious alarm to our enemies. Hitherto Sinn Fein was regarded as the ideal of a band of dreamers, and by some as a physical force movement, but gradually the efficiency of Sinn Fein as a policy is impressing itself on the popular mind, and the youth of Ireland have begun to recognise in it the most powerful weapon yet devised for the attainment of Ireland's National aspirations. The policy of self-reliance has never been adopted by any nation without success. Naturally the thinking Irishman is not slow to recognise, by contrast, the folly of cringing to a foreign Parliament for every element of liberty which is essential to National life and prosperity. How much more ethereal could these ends be secured through the influence of a National Council sitting in Dublin, and giving expression—authorised expression—to Irish claims, without any regard whatever to extraneous matters which do not concern the country. Under existing conditions Ireland's needs must wait on England's pleasure; Irish interests must stand by when they clash with English aims. The voice of Ireland in the British Parliament is but that of a donkey braying to a prairie on which he is allowed to crop a bit of grass. Nowadays it is something more contemptible since it is an ass paid for braying or subduing its bray as the Imperial circumstances may require. The argument is quite logical that if the British Parliament has no right to legislate for Ireland Irishmen have no right to interfere in the affairs of the British Parliament. Since we claim to be a nation then we must stand on our own feet and not seek to lean on any other nation's shoulders. Hitherto we have been told to look for English help, to lean on Britain's shoulders. We have been lectured on all that England has done for us, but we have failed to realise the profitable character of our relations. Latterly we have fully realised that while we lean on Britain's shoulders the British hand is ever in the Irish pocket, and Britain's debts are being paid with our hard-earned cash. This is the connection we seek to sever, and the first move to this end is to get on our own feet. The Party have not ventured to put up a candidate for East Clare. They were apparently wise in their judgment. The ex-Crown Prosecutor who carries their standard will be admitted to the Party ranks "if he captures the seat." If he should fail no doubt the Coalition Government will reward him for his loyalty. In these circumstances it is quite possible that Mr. Lynch, K.C., as the rejected of Clare, will secure a County Court Judgeship or some similar office without any regard to his other qualifications. Such are the ways of the Government in Ireland. To remove this system Sinn Fein is the obvious weapon. To secure honesty in Irish public life, to abolish graft and political patronage, to rid the land of the petticoat Government which is dragging England to her ruin, Ireland must stand clear and thus proclaim her individuality as a nation. She can do this by the policy of Sinn Fein—of self-reliance—one of the best attributes of man as well as of nations. The British Government may try the Convention dodge, or any other trick. The Party may send T. P. O'Connor to America to assist British diplomacy in throwing dust in the eyes of neutral nations, but when Ireland ceases to send representatives to the British Parliament, when her voice is

heard through a National Assembly in Dublin, it will not be possible to hope to deceive the nations of the earth. The Sinn Fein movement is a perfectly constitutional one. True, the police may try to paint it otherwise but then similar incidents marked the Land League, the National League, and all other modern movements for the good of the country. The police are ever against the people. That is what they are paid for. There is no other excuse for their existence. As police are known in other lands, there is no such force in Ireland. Nevertheless, the guiding lights of the Sinn Fein movement are amongst the most powerful of Ireland's intellectual forces and may be relied upon to meet and defeat the most unscrupulous methods of provocation which officialdom can devise. What is now needed is the thorough organisation of the country under the Sinn Fein banner. This desirable result must be accelerated by the release of the Rebellion prisoners, and we may hope in the near future to have the Sinn Fein Organisation embracing all that is best and purest in Irish life. When this end is attained; when we have one properly elected National Council assembled in Dublin, and speaking for the Irish people, then and then only, shall we enjoy our rightful place in the Councils of the Nations, and be in a position to demand the verdict of the Peace Conference on our claims. This is now the one great end for which every patriotic Irishman should be prepared to do one man's part.—("The Mayo News").

When we talk of Irish independence we speak of a claim of which our history and our songs and our music and our language is full. We are simply true to our cause—only that and nothing more. Thousands of the older and more timid amongst us draw back in distrust at the claim for independence. But we are living in a new world. What was impossible yesterday is practical politics to-day. We must only get ourselves accustomed to the idea of freedom. The Russians are busy doing that at present. England tells the world that no country should be held against its will. Very well; it is up to us therefore to take England at her word and assert our independence. England cannot stop us unless she brings back Maxwell, and then the world will see that despite all her talk England only holds Ireland by the sword. England's professions of freedom must be put to the test. The Irish are in no way inferior to the Serbs or Bulgars. Why, then, should we not get the same measure of independence that they enjoy?—("The Wexford Echo").

There is one important feature in common between the election of Seventy-Nine and that which is now proceeding. Then as now the British Government candidate was a Whig Catholic lawyer and Crown Prosecutor. His name was O'Brien, and he was afterwards known as Judge O'Brien—not Peter the Packer, but Judge William O'Brien. The candidate of the British Government to-day is likewise a Catholic lawyer and Crown Prosecutor—at least he was a Crown Prosecutor until the eve of the election, when he modestly and diplomatically divested himself of the honours and emoluments of that distinguished office—and we have not the slightest doubt that in quite a short time he will be known as Judge Lynch. Whatever faults may be attributed to the British Government, it rarely happens that they fail suitably to reward those who do their spade-work in Ireland, and Mr. Patrick Lynch, from his own point of view, is quite right in getting himself prominently in to the limelight as an unsuccessful standard-bearer of Dublin Castle. Indeed we are not at all convinced—and we shrewdly suspect that Mr. Lynch himself is not convinced either—that as a beaten candidate he will not be nearer to promotion than as a successful candidate. Dublin Castle is sympathetic with those whom it takes to its heart and who have proved themselves to be its willing and obedient servants. It never fails to temper the wind to the shorn place-hunting lawyer lamb. Thus Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Patrick Lynch, K.C., is in the happy position of being able to "make good" whether he wins or loses in East Clare. Crown Prosecutor William O'Brien was beaten in Ennis in 1879, but he "made good" all the same, and in due course found his way to the Bench, as we venture to think Crown Prosecutor Lynch also will.—("The Kilkenny People").

On every occasion that offered during the past twelve months the Irish people have declared in favour of independence as against Devolution and Local Government. No minority, however noisy, can legitimately seek to overrule the demand of the people as a whole. The Peace Conference will deal with majorities and not with minorities, and when the time comes for Ireland to make her demand for justice before that Conference, that demand will be backed up by 99 per cent. of the supporters of the different Nationalist parties in Ireland at present.—("Dundalk Examiner").

Irish-Ireland knows that England is afraid to face the Peace Conference with a dissatisfied Ireland shouting to be liberated from her grasp, and that if Ireland declares for full freedom it is not in the power of England to ek it from her. Irish-Ireland that the Convention is but another gilded pill designed by England to keep it from her. Irish-Ireland knows that the is to throw dust in the eyes of America, Russia, and other countries by investing it with all the trappings of constitutionalism and representativeness. Another is to delude the people of Ireland that England means well towards them. It will serve to tide England over a troublesome period.—("The Ulster Herald").

The swing of the political pendulum from the policy of Mr. J. E. Redmond to the policy of Mr. Arthur Griffith has only been made possible by the thinking and most patriotic portion of our people finding Mr. Redmond and his Party discredited by successive British Governments, which he has served so long and so well. The Sinn Fein policy is no new or hair-brained idea, and to say that it is not a constitutional policy, as certain prints have been stating, is a statement as absurd as it is stupid. At one time O'Connell seemed fully determined on trying the methods that are now known as part of the Sinn Fein policy. The very idea of withdrawing the Irish members from the English Parliament, which seems so

repugnant to some people in Ireland now, was the idea that struck O'Connell as the best means of ignoring the Act of Union. At that time a law known as the Convention Act, forbidding the assembling of delegates in Ireland, was in force, and the British Government was prepared to use it against the possibility of the "Liberator's" idea, but O'Connell's resourcefulness asserted itself in calling his proposed assembly the Council of Three Hundred. The country was prepared to support O'Connell had he proceeded with this move. "If the members be wise and brave," said Mitchell, "Ireland will be saved," and the Young Irelanders were with O'Connell to a man. The British Government showed signs of alarm, and Lord John Russell gave voice to its feelings when he said: "In six months the power and functions of the Government will be wrested from our hands, and the Lord Lieutenant will sit powerless in Dublin Castle." "Arbitration Courts" were to be set up by O'Connell to supersede the British Law Courts, and the Parliament of Ireland was preparing to meet, but the idea never materialised; it went no way of the "Mallow Defiance Speech." Some years after Hungary took up the same idea in her struggle against Austria. Hungary proceeded to ignore the usurpers, and Hungary won, and it is a good many years ago since Sydney Smith remarked: "It is impossible to think of the affairs of Ireland without being forcibly struck by the parallel of Hungary." Gladstone was very candid in his estimate of Ireland's position in the British Parliament when he said:

"Whenever the people of England think one way in the proportion of two to one, they can outvote in Parliament the united force of Scotland, Wales and Ireland, although they should think in the other way in the proportion of five to one. And if England thinks one way in the proportion of three to one, she can outvote Scotland, Ireland and Wales together, although they have each and all to return the whole of their members to vote against her."

It is a matter of common knowledge that whatever measures of redress, such as land reforms, which were acceded to this country, were the outcome of the strong and exciting agitation carried on here in Ireland, and one of the greatest masters of Parliamentary tactics—Parnell—put all his faith in a vigorous and persistent agitation as a real essential condition to a hearing for Ireland's voice at Westminster. This matter of abstention from the British Parliament is but one plank in the platform of the new movement. It has many others. It stands for the development of Irish industries, Irish language, literature, temperance, and self-respect. Its clubs are centres of intellectual activity, where lectures and classes teach national economics and history. It is a constitutional movement, conducted openly and above board. Its policy is open to scrutiny and criticism, and we think that it deserves a fair and impartial hearing. No man doubts the good work performed by Parnell and Davitt, and their Land League, but it is well to remember that in its early days it was misrepresented as unconstitutional, and denounced by men and newspapers calling themselves Nationalists.—("The Kilkenny Journal").

A Lanesboro' correspondent sends us the following prepaid advertisement, which should be addressed to the readers of the "Freeman":—

WANTED AT ONCE!

Men and women of military age or otherwise, lame, halt, blind, or bothered, wanted at once in Cavan, Leitrim, Clare, and several other Irish constituencies. Constant employment while the job lasts. Only those experienced Putting Down Drink need apply. Catch-cries, Union Jacks, and porter supplied free. Applicants are expected to furnish themselves with bricks, bottles, mud, eggs that have attained their majority, and any other little necessary article of a similar kind that may be required. Previous experience absolutely necessary. Liberal wages given and no guarantee asked.—Apply to I. P. P., Box 400, "Freeman's" Office.—("The Roscommon Herald").

The "Freeman's Journal" was the organ of Higgins the "Sham Squire," who figured in the troubles of Ninety-Eight, and was responsible for many sinister acts in the history of that period. The traditions of the office hang round that newspaper to the present day. There has been no real explanation given as to the immense subsidy it received from the Government on the head of its rebellion losses. It got more than double what its assets were set down to be in its own balance sheet before the rebellion. It has set to work to earn its Government subsidy by the most shameful journalism seen in our day. Since the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners there have been mysterious outbreaks of hooliganism in both Dublin and Cork. The Sinn Feiners have nothing to do with these acts. The whole thing is very doubtful and suspicious. There is a trail over it all of the Sham Squire of Ninety-Eight. Then down in Clare there was a curious moonlighting affair on Sunday. Some Sinn Feiners were motoring from Limerick to Tomgreany, when their car was halted by a barricade of stones on the road; as soon as they got down to remove it fifteen rifle shots were fired at them from a neighbouring wood. These acts reveal the same spirit that is dictating the street hooliganism in Dublin and Cork. The one thing clear about it is that it is all meant to blacken the Sinn Feiners.—("The Midland Reporter").

Messrs. M. P. Connolly and Frank McGuinness, 2 Main St., Longford, are acting as Treasurers of a fund to indemnify the two young ladies who were dismissed from their positions in the Longford Arms Hotel as a result of the Longford election. The case was a gross case of political intolerance, and not only do we hope that the aims of the Committee formed to protect these ladies against political victimisation will be achieved, but we urge visitors to Longford to give the Longford Arms Hotel a wide berth. When the proprietors of that establishment struck at their employees because of their employees' political opinions they struck at us all.

Some weeks ago Mr. Wm. O'Malley, the temporary Member for Connemara, ex-editor of "Chic," brother-in-law of T. P. O'Connor, and London company promoter of the Horatio Bottomley school, appeared at Clifden in company with Mr. Devlin and abused Sinn Feiners and the young priests. The meeting was presided over by Monsignor McAlpine, and consisted of a couple of hundred people and heavy drafts of the R.I.C. The ex-proprietor of the "London Premier Society Journal" was taken to task for his attack on the young priests by Fr. Morley, C.C., of Roundstone, and sang dumb. But actions reply louder than words. The Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Naughton, who it will be remembered took certain measures against some of the priests of his diocese, who publicly rejoiced in the result of the Roscommon election, has now transferred Father Morley from his parish on the mainland to an island off the coast. Father Morley, on his island in the Atlantic, for defending the young priests of Ireland against the slanders of a London company-promoter, will have the respect and sympathy of the Irish priesthood.

The meeting called by the Tralee Gaelic League to inaugurate a Branch of the Irish Industrial Development Association was successful, and a large body of townsmen turned up to support the movement, which promises well for the future of that progressive and enterprising town. The new branch is the fruit of the visit recently paid by the Secretary of the Cork Industrial Development Association, when he stated that there were four or five American industrial concerns in addition to the Ford one which are anxious to secure sites in Ireland, and he promised that if a branch were formed in Tralee he would do his utmost to secure one of them for Tralee, a place well situated for manufacturing purposes. We notice that the usual bogey was started that it was a "political plot" of some sort. The meeting, however, from its personnel, disposed of the bogey at the start. The absence of manufacturers was noticeable. As a class they have given very little support to the Industrial Associations, but they will eventually wake up to their interests, which are so closely bound up with a movement of this character. There are important industries in Tralee which are capable of considerable development. The town has a good port and facilities for trade over a wide area, and it is well served by rail and water, and is the centre of a large and populous area. It occupies an important position, being the only port of commercial importance between Limerick and Cork, a distance of several hundred miles. The industrial future of Tralee depends largely on the utilisation of the port and the increase of shipping facilities, and the work done by the Cork and Dublin Associations in relation to their respective ports will give a lead. It possesses some woollen and hosiery factories the products of which have acquired a most favourable reputation. There are several large bacon-curing establishments whose trade is very extensive. It is an important milling centre. No doubt these industries can be considerably extended and new ones added. Support of industry, like charity, commences at home, and the Associations will be instrumental in aiding the industries of their town.

The Dublin Industrial Association in its Annual Report deals with the question of beet culture, to which so much attention has been drawn through the scarcity of foreign sugar, and it points out that £125,000 of public money has been allocated for the purchase of an estate by the British Beet Growers Society, near Newark for the establishment of the sugar industry. We hear, of course, nothing about it from the Department of Agriculture, which has condemned the proposal and recommended the Irish farmers not to grow beet. Irish farmers will contrast the attitude of the British Board and ask themselves whether they would not recommend the transplantation of the Scotch intruder to a more congenial soil.

There is one aspect of this beet question to which a good deal of attention could be given with profit. There is no agricultural difficulty in growing beet. It is an insult to the intelligence of our farmers to conduct investigations of this character. The whole question was investigated and trials made in a practical manner in many parts of the country and the results scientifically elaborated by Sir Robert Kane on behalf of the Government as far back as 1852. It is published in the Parliamentary Papers of that year, but apparently the Depart-

ment was unaware of the fact that the experimental work in connection with Irish sugar-beet was carried on in great detail by scientific experts sixty-five years ago, and that a refinery was established by private enterprise in Clonmel at the same time.

But an excise duty was put upon the industry as soon as it began to prosper, while Continental countries were loading their beet with bounties. Between these two causes the native industry was finally crushed out in 1874. Ireland can easily grow her own sugar. It is purely fiscal policy which has prevented it, and that policy still exists. There is an excise duty even now of seven shillings a hundred-weight, instead of a bounty. A man cannot fight with his hands tied, and an industry which is crippled by international treaty cannot succeed. There was, of course, no consideration of Ireland at the Brussels Conference, and there is no reason why Ireland should be bound by English trade treaties. The penalty of retaliation on sugar goods would not affect us to any appreciable extent, though it would affect England. Our exports of "sugar and manufactures thereof" were as follows, in 1915:—

	£
Sugar	3,016
Confectionery	85,786
Molasses, Syrup, and Treacle	2,166
	90,968

This is a small trade, composed in part of re-exports and is not to be compared from the great advantages which our agriculture would derive from beet culture, and which industries dependent on sugar, would derive from a cheap and abundant home supply of the important commodity extracted from beet. It is singular that England is still keeping her market open for German sugar, and it is extraordinary that the Convention of Brussels should remain unaffected by the war.

The sugar question is an international one, and it is essential that we should be in a position to raise our voices in the Council of Nations to protect our own trade interests. It would be folly to have our interests represented by English politicians abroad, and it furnishes one more reason why we should be represented at the Peace Conference, where the sugar question is bound to be raised. It is the greatest of all questions in international economics, and being the subject of treaties must come up for discussion.

A remarkable example of the manner in which England kills Irish trade on the Continent was given by Lord Ashbourne at the meeting of the Dublin Industrial Association. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, when there was a great shortage of wool in France, it was obtained from Dublin, and after some trouble was admitted free of customs duty, but the British Government stepped in and put an embargo on it. Until the "Clutching Hand," always active to destroy our trade, is amputated, we are certain to have a foreign trade continually interfered with.

The threatened State control of the brewing and distilling industries and the licensed trade generally is the most insidious and dangerous proposal that has yet been made, and it merits a very careful examination. What exactly would State control mean in Ireland? It would mean the handing over of the distilleries, breweries, and seventeen thousand licensed houses in Ireland to the English Government. It would mean the transfer of the Irish brewing industry to England. It would mean the erection of seventeen thousand Government public houses to be controlled and tied in the interests of Government brewers in England. The mere proposal to buy out the licensed houses would alone be sufficient to completely wipe out the entire brewing, malting and barley growing industries of our country, and in all probability the distilleries would disappear along with them, and one hundred thousand people would be thrown on the roadside. No more dangerous stroke has been aimed at the heart of the country. All Irish licensed houses would be so many tails tied to England to whip this country. The business would be transferred wholesale and retail, lock, stock, barrel and still, and the immense tribute levied on this country would be enhanced by the great profits derived from the sale of liquor.

There were 3,279,000 barrels (36 gallons) produced in Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1916, according to the report of the

Commissioners of Customs and Excise, at an average specific gravity of 10.66. The average gravity of English beer for that year was 10.50, and Scottish was only 10.46. This, of course, makes a great difference in the quality of the beer. If the Irish houses were State controlled they would be compelled to sell no beer of a gravity above 10.40, and this would wipe out the superior Irish brew, without any more questions to be asked. This is the proposal addressed by the Cabinet to Messrs. Guinness to reduce the gravity of their beers to 10.40. If the Government got hold of the licensed houses by purchase, there would be no need to put a pistol to the head of Messrs. Guinness or the other brewers. The ex-policemen managing the public houses would be provided with a hydrometer (?) and be instructed to purchase beers with a gravity so fixed as to exclude our native brands, and the deed was done. If the gravity be fixed as proposed, at 10.40, it would be all Scotch beer!

In England the brew can be watered down to this low gravity and can be forced on the public by means of the tied house system, constituting some four-fifths of the trade, but it could not be done in Ireland as long as the trade is free. In England Irish beers find a large and growing market, and are a serious rival to the British brewers, even with their tied houses, which have to stock it, and it is this fact which is at the bottom of the agitation to compel the Irish brewers to water down their products. If they yielded they would be wiped out altogether, as there would be no sale in England for Irish beer reduced to 10.40. We should lose our valuable and growing export trade, and the exports from Dublin would cease, and our trade overseas, and all the business depending on it be ruined.

The export trade in Irish beer, principally stout and porter, is returned at 887,000 hogsheads (valued at 2½ millions sterling), for the year ending December 31st, 1915. This gives about 1,330,000 barrels. The amount retained for the home trade is two million barrels, worth some three or four million pounds.

The total production of home-made spirits, generally called "whiskey," was over ten million gallons in 1915. The export was 6,867,000 gallons, valued at £1,859,977. The amount retained for home consumption was about 2½ million gallons, worth about six hundred thousand. This gives us in all a trade in beer worth six millions, and in whiskey worth two and a half millions. This gives a total value of between eight and nine millions, at prices ex-brewery or distillery, which would be handed over to the Government under State purchase of the entire industry, and the Treasury would net several millions profit. It is stated that the average profit from a licensed house is £200 a year, and this divided over 17,000 gives a yield of £3,400,000, which the State would draw from Ireland in addition to the huge taxes levied by the Excise, and the money would go out of the country. This measure should be resisted at all costs. Though for the time being the project is abandoned, fits of predatory legislation will recur as long as the English Parliament has power to extend legislation to Ireland. Laws can be so drafted as to favour English trade at our expense, and all our important and profitable industries are liable to be successively attacked and destroyed until that fatal power is removed, and Irish industries placed in the safe keeping and fostering care of a free, independent, and unfettered Irish Parliament. No proposal has aroused so much determined resentment in Ireland as the restrictions on the liquor trade. As has been well pointed out, no European Government would venture to destroy the wine trade, which receives more kindly consideration at the hands of the British Government, and is very moderately taxed in comparison with our home production. The farmers of France or Italy are not driven out of their vineyards. They have been provided with British sulphate of ammonia for the protection of their vines, when the Irish farmers could not get it for agricultural purposes equally essential.

It is announced that the English Government has appointed an Irish Committee to report upon what terms the control of the manufacture and supply of intoxicating liquor in Ireland should be taken over for the period of the war, with a view to State purchase afterwards. The members of the Committee are: Judge Gordon (Chairman), H. D. M. Barton, M. A. Ennis, Sir Stanley Harrington, T. O'Donnell, M.E.P.; R. Thompson, M.E.P.;

L. A. Waldron. The plan to annex the industry is now definitely on foot, and it is made clear that financial control is intended to lead to State ownership—that is English possession of the most valuable of our industries, ranking next in turn-over to the linen manufacture.

When Superintendent Bannon failed to create a riot in Dublin by discharging revolver shots in the public streets, one police magistrate was found conscientious enough to condemn the action of the police. That magistrate under pressure of the Castle faction has now been compelled to resign.

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Specimen of Cartoon:—

Then what should the Claremen do?
Says the Shan Van Vocht.
And what will the Claremen do?
Says the Shan Van Vocht.
At the polls they will declare
De Valera is for Clare—
Patrick Lynch is in despair—
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

J. J. P. O'HEALY,

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in khaki—the Constitution Mr. Lynch stands for is the Constitution that exercises the power of trying Irishmen by Court-martial, imprisoning Irishmen without trial, and banishing Irishmen without charge preferred from their own country. The Constitution Mr. De Valera stands for is a Constitution that secures to every Irishman the right to live in his own country, and the right to be judged by none but his own people.

The issue is, therefore, whether the men of Clare believe Mr. Lynch's Constitution good enough for them, or whether they believe they are no less entitled than Pole or Belgian as Irishmen to have a Constitution of their own to protect them. If they believe in the Constitution which sent General Sir John Maxwell to Ireland they will vote for Mr. Lynch—that is the Constitution he stands for. If they believe in an Irish Constitution they will vote for De Valera. We have looked upon the face of Clare lit with hope, courage, and the pride of manhood, and we know that Clare will next week carry as much confusion into the ranks of Ireland's enemies as Clare did on that day when its gallant sons struck down at Fontenoy the armed upholders of Mr. Patrick Lynch's Constitution.

KEEP THEM WELL IN MIND.

Here they are again. The list of the men who, as the "Executive Committee of the General Council of County Councils," are intriguing to prevent the new Franchise Bill extending to Ireland.

Keep them well in mind. These are the men who appeal to the English Government not to extend the vote to the unenfranchised men and women of Ireland.

Keep them well in mind. These are the men who in collusion with Mr. John Redmond are attempting to keep 500,000 Irishmen and 200,000 Irishwomen without votes.

Do not forget their names. They are the names of the men who passed the following inspired resolution—

That in view of the impending changes in the government of this country, the Executive Committee of the Irish County Councils General Council consider it would be undesirable to apply the principles of the Representation of the People Bill to Ireland, as this is obviously a question which should be dealt with in an Irish Parliament.

Do not forget their names. They are the men who spoke in the name of the County Councils, without submitting their resolution to the General Council before publication, which they are required to do.

Do not forget their names. They are the men who want to prevent you getting the vote. Remember well. The Bill applies to Ireland and these men are trying to get it to not apply to Ireland, so that you may not be enfranchised.

Keep their names well in mind. Here they are—

- P. J. O'Neill, Dublin Co. Council.
- J. J. Coen, Westmeath Co. Council.
- J. Bolger, J.P., Wexford Co. Council.
- John Cullinane, M.E.P., Tipperary Co. Council.
- M. J. Nolan, J.P., Kerry Co. Council.
- J. T. Dolan, M.A., Louth Co. Council.
- T. J. Clarke, J.P., Dublin Co. Council.
- D. J. Cogan, Wicklow Co. Council.
- M. J. Minch, J.P., Kildare Co. Council.

Keep their names in mind. They are plotting to keep 700,000 Irishmen and Irishwomen off the register. Keep their names in mind.

At one of the meetings in Clare on Sunday Mr. Arthur Griffith called as witness for Sinn Fein Mr. John Redmond, and read amid cheers from the shrewd Claremen the following passages from that personage's speeches at Wexford on May 19th and July 31st, 1898:—

"Ah, you may say to me things have changed for the better, and that is true. You may say to me that since '98 Catholic Emancipation has been carried. That is true. But how was it carried? It was carried, in the words of the Duke of Wellington, by the fear of a revolution. You may say to me that the Alien Church has been disestablished. It is true. How has it been disestablished? Admittedly by the intensity of Fenianism. You may say to me that the tenant farmers are

secure in their holdings to-day, and that the Land Act of '81 has passed. It is true, but ask how was it passed. It was passed by the revolution of the Land League. And so with regard to every concession that Ireland has won, it was by the force of the revolutionary idea that stands at the back of the National Movement, and while I repeat I am not here to talk in security cheap sedition I am here tonight to say to you what I have said in the House of Commons—that whilst I believe the Constitutional Movement may be and will be in the future of great value to Ireland, I believe that the salt of the public life of Ireland is to be found in the ideals of those men who believed in the ideals of '98."—(John Redmond at Wexford, May 19th, 1898).

And again on July 31st, 1898, also at Wexford: "No concession was ever obtained by a Constitutional Movement in Ireland except that movement had behind it that great and unknown force, the determination of the people; and as it has been in the past so, believe me, it will be in the future."

Thus it is the John Redmond of nineteen years ago gives the lie direct to the John Redmond of to-day.

"Sacerdos Senex" writes to us:—

As an old priest of 70 years, and bordering on 50 in the Sacred Ministry, I have read with astonishment, not unmixed with indignation, the speech of Canon Hayes at Feakle. Who appointed him censor of the young priests of Ireland? Is language like that of the Canon about his fellow-priests not an indiscretion, to say the least of it, of which it is certain that none of these junior clerics would be guilty? It is more, it is an unfounded slander on these young priests, and its utterance from an election platform makes it a public scandal.

My experience of fifty years in the priesthood, and in more than one country, has led me to the conclusion that the younger Irish clergymen of to-day in wisdom, prudence and learning are inferior to none in the world, and are far more guarded in their public utterances than most of their older brethren. Where is the young priest who would speak so glibly about his brother ecclesiastics and endeavour to bring them into disrepute as Canon Hayes does? Where is the young priest who would write of the great and venerated Archbishop of Dublin, and deliberately cause to be published for political purposes, what we have seen done by a certain aged Canon, or tell his people from a political platform—as another Canon of the same name and the same diocese did—namely, "that they must follow the Irish Party whether right or wrong?" Where does he find this in his Catholic Theology? I am certain that neither of these dignified ecclesiastics would themselves have been guilty of these indiscretions when they were young curates. It is quite another thing when they have got into positions of comparative independence in the Church, and wish to cultivate what they consider distinguished political friendships.

Dr. Johnston, I think, it is who has said that when we find a writer or a speaker indulging in generalities like those of Canon Hayes we may also expect when his facts are put to the test that they cannot stand investigation. And where can the Canon produce anything in the conduct of these junior clergy that can justify his charges? Let him give facts. To give his inventions, however, an air of reality, we find in his speech a lecture on peace, goodwill, and Christian charity, followed by an unfounded impeachment against the junior clergy of associating themselves with Socialism, bloodshed, anarchy, and even murder. To accentuate these baseless charges, he next uses a manifest suppressio veri and suggestio falsi. He suppresses the fact that so many of the older clergymen and parish priests are such ardent supporters of Mr. De Valera. So, I see, does the "Freeman," which I have borrowed to-day for the purpose of consulting it on the point. And then he suggests that it is only the junior and inexperienced members of the priesthood that are doing so. Is this not signifying what he knows to be contrary to the truth? And even the children can tell us from their Catechisms what that is. He preaches Christian charity, but we don't find him practising, at least in public, very much of it towards his brethren in the ministry. He quotes ecclesiastical laws, and then violates them, as if they were only made for others who are not offending. Would it not be well if the Bishops took a little note of such things as these public pronouncements of their worthy Canons, and let the Catholic public know what they think of them? It might save us from unpleasant repetitions.

"They (the Catholics) are loyal to the Vatican, and it tells them that England is the real enemy. It also tells them that the victory of the Central Powers would promote its interests, for has not the Kaiser promised the restoration of the temporal power. And is not Germany allied with Catholic Austria."

So writes the "Belfast Newsletter." Germany is undoubtedly allied with Catholic Austria, and we accept the "Newsletter's" word for it that Germany would restore Rome to the Pope if Germany were to win this war. Such a calamity for the Grand Orient Masons would be full of horror for the interesting gentlemen, who at present control the Governments of France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece; but we can imagine those in the world who are not wedded to Grand Orientism or the milder Thirty-Third Degree of Old England bearing up even in face of the blow to civilisation which the restoration of the Papacy's stolen city would involve. Meanwhile what are Mr. Paddy Lynch's views on the matter? Is he prepared to shed the last drop of somebody else's blood to prevent Germany restoring the Temporal Power, and admitting "Bishops and priests" to the same right in politics as laymen claim and possess?

In enclosing his subscription Canon Donnellan, P.P., writes that he sincerely trusts East Clare will be true to its grand traditions and strike a blow for the re-conquest of Ireland.

An election to some extent interferes with the sequence of articles in "Nationality," as the Editor has not yet solved the problem of being in two places at the one time. Our next number, however—a Clare Election number—will cover most of the ground planned to be covered in the articles on the Sinn Fein policy.

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Fr. Wall, Drumcollogher, telegraphs to us as we go to press that Drumcollogher is sending on a first instalment of £16 for the Clare election.

ARGUMENTS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM WESTMINSTER.

(By L. de R.).

II.

After the Union the first great question that agitated Irish party politics was Catholic Emancipation. Pitt had promised Emancipation as the price of Catholic support for the Union. Of course, he broke his promise. The Catholic Emancipation Act was carried in 1829. Was it because Ireland had representatives at Westminster that it was carried? Was it O'Connell's eloquence carried it? We know from the Duke of Wellington's own words it was not. Here is the reason given by a popular English historian:—"There seemed to be no alternative between civil war and the removal of the cause of discontent; and the Tory Ministry preferred the latter." Passive resistance, with a threat of active resistance, in Ireland itself, moved the English Parliament. The Sinn Fein, Self-Reliance, policy of that day won. Emancipation would have been granted had there been no Irish representative in Westminster.

1830 was a year of revolution in Europe. The voice of the people was beginning to sound louder than the voice of despots. There were riots in England. The Reform Bills were passed—1831-1832. Gradually these reforms were extended to Ireland, not because Ireland had speakers in Westminster, but because there was "disorder" in Ireland. "Disorder," indeed! The "Tithe War" was in progress. There was a fight at Carrickshock. O'Connell begged of the Government to listen to reason. "You have," he said, "appointed a Committee to inquire into the whole subject. Stay your hand until the Committee reports." "No," said the Government, "the law must be maintained." Yet within a day of the Carrickshock fight the Government had surrendered. Not appeals in Parliament, not eloquence, not votes, but active and passive resistance in Ireland, in fact a Sinn Fein policy, "buried the Tithes."

The next great question, after Emancipation, that engaged Irish attention in politics was Repeal of the Union. Now, Repeal of the Union is not complete independence. Repeal was not inconsistent with Imperialism and loyalty to the Throne of England. The Repeal movement, as conducted by O'Connell and his party, was a perfectly legal, lawful, "constitutional" movement. Repeal was to be achieved by moral force and Parliamentary means. Here was a question, if ever there was one, to test the efficacy of the Parliamentary policy. It failed completely. It failed, notwithstanding all O'Connell's political strategy. Part of that strategy, it is interesting to note, was an alliance with the "Liberal" Melbourne Ministry. That ministry was kept in office by the Irish vote. But the Union was not repealed. Eloquence and voting had no effect. The "monster meetings" were so many safety valves, as the English Government well knew. There was no fear for English policy while Parliamentaryism held the field. Nothing was achieved. The lessons that should have been learned by the Tithe War and the carrying of Catholic Emancipation were apparently forgotten.

The famine came. There was an Irish Party in the English Parliament. Everyone in Ireland knew then, everyone now admits, the famine was not caused by scarcity of food in Ireland. There was plenty of food in the country. The famine was due to the policy of British Government in Ireland. The struggle was one for life or death of millions of the Irish people. What did the Irish Party of the day achieve? Did they change by one hair's breadth the course of British policy in Ireland? They pleaded, argued, questioned, voted. Of course, there were "honourable members" to praise them for their eloquence, to belaud them for their "great political sagacity," to support them in demands for Royal Commissions and such like. And equally, of course, they were laughed at, derided, voted down. We are not now concerned with all the terrible happenings of that famine period. But will anyone dare say to-day, looking back calmly over the seventy years that have elapsed since then, that John Mitchel's advice of "Hold the Harvest," with all that was contained in that ad-

vice, was not a better and a wiser counsel to a starving people than: "Don't smash the Constitutional Movement." Mitchel's advice was almost unheeded. We know the result. In bitter blood and tears it is written in our history. The Parliamentary policy and the "Grand Constitutional Movement" left more corpses in Ireland than the bloodiest war would have left there.

The Parliamentary policy was futile for the reform of the Land Laws. You start at this bold statement. "Why, in every appeal we now see for the support of the Party, is not that the reason of reasons—the Land Acts—for continuing to send representatives to Parliament? Yes, every day now we see the statement made that it was "the Party" that carried the Land Acts. Yes, we see it asserted that the Irish farmers would yet be serfs but for Irish representatives at Westminster. Yet we challenge the truth of the statement, root and branch! And we undertake to prove, from the mouths of Parliamentarians themselves, that it was action in Ireland, not talk at Westminster, that reformed the Irish Land Laws. Get Mr. Barry O'Brien's "A Hundred Years of Irish History, with Introductions by John E. Redmond, M.P.," and you will learn, without any other text, what carried the Land Acts, what raised the Irish farmer from serfdom, what influenced English Governments.

"In 1860-1866 the Irish Land question stood in a worse position than in 1835, 1845, or 1852. Thomas Drummond understood the Irish Land question and urged reform. In 1843 Sir Robert Peel appointed the Devon Commission. In 1845 the Commission reported in favour of legislation, and even Lord Stanley introduced a Bill in 1845 to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. In 1852 another Tory Government tried to carry measures of land reform. All these efforts failed. At last reform came in Church and land in 1869 and 1870, and how were these reforms carried? Fenianism disestablished the Church and carried the Land Act." Whose words are those, think you? The words of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., dated 8th April, 1902! Let Mr. Redmond again speak: "The Acts of 1869 and 1870 were unsettling Acts, and only the beginning of an era of reform. . . . Despite the efforts made by Isaac Butt and other Irish Members between 1871 and 1876, nothing was done in the direction of land reform until the Land League came." Mr. Barry O'Brien speaks: "Between 1870 and 1880 Bill after Bill was introduced by moderate constitutional agitators for the purpose of giving the tenant the fixity of tenure which the Act of 1870 had failed to secure. But all these Bills were ignominiously rejected. . . . Then Charles Stewart Parnell and the Land League came. I do not want to say much about the Land League agitation. But I will say this, a more lawless, a more violent, organisation has scarcely ever existed in any country. And I will supplement that statement by another. If it had not been violent and lawless it would not have succeeded."

Mr. Gladstone speaks: "I must make one admission, and that is that without the Land League the Act of 1881 would not at this moment be on the Statute Book."

Mr. Barry O'Brien again: "Another Land Act was passed in 1885, and another in 1887, and others subsequently. The impetus given to land reform by the Land League movement has never been checked."

Hear Parnell: "England will respect you in proportion as you respect yourselves. England will not give anything to Ireland out of justice or righteousness. They will concede your liberties when they must, and no sooner." "We are told of some great wave of English democracy which is coming over here to poor Ireland to assist the Irish democracy. The poor Irish democracy will have, I fear, to rely upon themselves in the future as they have had to do up to the present moment. The land question of Ireland must be settled by the Irish people at home."

(To be continued).

The Maynooth R.I.C. dispelled for a brief period their ennui last week by raiding the premises of Mr. Donal Buckley after they had ascertained he was away on a visit to Dublin.

LEADAR NA n-OILTREAC bPOLANNAc.

(Continued).

24. O'Fheasair reirean 7 tuidairt: Siné an t-son ní amáin ná neorrad daoib; 7 ná n-imrinn, féin, ní tuigead ríob é, mar ní mar a céile in don cor aigne an fhuais 7 aigne an O'fheasair, acé ná n-ompaigead ríob in bur f'fheasair, nó tuigead ríob go maí, uaid féin, cao nó bí ar ríudal agam, agus níor fá daoib mé céir-tuigead. Agus fá ríob ríob, o'imeis ré uata.

25. Acé nuair a bí ré as imteacé nó bí ré as ornaigead le rian ná creueta.

26. Agus tuidairt na fíudais eatorra féin: É fá maoréam gur fear 7 rin as ornaigead anoir é! Níl a creueta ró-mór; cum rceoin nó cur-nár leandáí acá ré as ornaigead mar rin.

27. Bí a fíor as na fíudais go ríob ré gonta go mór, acé nó maoréam gur veineasair go noic 7 baó maí leo a cur ma luige orra féin ná ríob don euscóir veunta acá. Bíodair as tuidairt áro 1 t'fheo go mbodairfaoir a gcomrír.

XVI.

1. Tácaí ar an tSalam íaracá, gan ceardmann t'fheo agaid, mar beaó luét airteir nó tuigead 1 bpoll 1 t'fheo náir áitín sóib.

2. Luét airteir ná ríob ann nó t'fheasair 1 bpoll ná maicéirí. Ar an luét airteir rin bí t'fheasair 7 reirbírís 7 eolúre.

1 SCÓIR NA MAC-LEIGINN (FOR THE STUDENTS).

Nuair nó bí an Canónac Ró-Oimbríneac Peasair O Laoigaine, Sagairt Páraírte, Cairleán Uí Liatáin as f'fheasairt do díleasra do cuiread ór a comair ó na múinteoirib ceannear ar ócáio a iubílee órda, tuidairt ré gur íocad rglábuide talman níor fearr ar a cuio raotair, agus go ríob an raotair rin níor fláinteamlá ná obair oíde rgoile náiríunta. Cao é an fá, ar reirean, go ríob ré buailte írteac 1 n-áigeantab ná n'áioine do bí f'fheasairt acé díolairdeacé na múinteoirí náir íad do díol com maí agus díolairt na múinteoirí tar lear? Ná leir an náiríun an t-áigead do baúigead? Da móir an r'fheasairt eirte gan oíoi rgoile ná héireann do díol t'fheasairt mar díolairt ná hoíoi Ságranáca.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Very Rev. Canon P. O'Leary, P.P., Castlelyons, replying to an address from the district teachers on the occasion of his golden jubilee, said the work of a farm labourer is both better paid and more healthful than that of the National Teacher. What was the reason, he asked, why it was taken as a matter of course in the minds of those responsible for the teachers' payment that Irish teachers should not be paid as well as those across Channel? Did not the money belong to the nation? It was a gross violation of justice not to pay Irish teachers exactly as their British brethren are paid.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Nuair nó bí an Canónac Ró-Oimbríneac When was the Canon Very Reverend Peasair O Laoigaine, Sagairt Páraírte, Cairleán Peter O'Leary, Priest of Parish, (the) Castle Uí Liatáin, as f'fheasairt do díleasra do cuiread (of) O'Lyons, at answering to an address which was put ór a comair, ó na múinteoirib ceannear ar over his presence from the teachers of districts on ócáio a iubílee órda, tuidairt ré gur (the) occasion of his jubilee golden, said he that íocad rglábuide talman níor fearr ar a was paid (the) labourer of land better out of his cuio raotair, agus go ríob an raotair rin níor share of labour, and that was the labour that more fláinteamlá ná obair oíde rgoile healthful than (the) work of a teacher of a school náiríunta. Cao é an fá, ar reirean, go ríob national. What (is) it the reason, said he, that ré buailte írteac 1 n-áigeantab ná n'áioine do it knocked in in (the) minds of the people who bí f'fheasairt acé díolairdeacé na múinteoirí were responsible for (the) payment of the teachers náir comair íad do díol com maí agus that (it was) not right them to pay as well as díolairt na múinteoirí tar lear? Ná leir an are paid the teachers over sea? (Is) not with the náiríun an t-áigead do baúigead? Da móir nation the money which was collected? Was great an r'fheasairt eirte gan oíoi rgoile na the infringement of justice without teachers of school of the héireann do díol t'fheasairt mar díolairt ná hoíoi Ireland to pay exactly as are paid the teachers Ságranáca. English.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Sunday, July 15th, 1917,
Starting at 3 p.m. Ceilidh at 9 p.m.
Admission 1/-.

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IRISH NATIONAL AID AND VOLUNTEER DEPENDENTS FUND.

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OF
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Tickets (to be had at 10 Exchequer St.) 5/- each.

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ON

Sunday, July 15th, 1917.

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Hon. General Secretary, GRANGE, SLIGO.

Re **MICHAEL DOHERTY**, late of **MONEYSHARVIN, Co. DERRY** (Deceased).

NOTICE is given that by his will dated 17th October, 1916, above Deceased left £65 for Masses for the intentions in said will mentioned, and left the residue of his estate to **JOHN MOONEY**, Granaghan, Swatragh, and **JOHN FRIEL**, Swatragh, Co. Derry, his Executors, to be devoted by them to such charitable uses and purposes in Ireland as they might select for the benefit of his soul.

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SINN FEIN.

Clubs have been formed at Clonahogue (Offaly), Sec. T. Fox, Committee P. Maguire, J. Hyland, T. Malone, P. Mahon, J. Hunt, J. Walsh, C. Coleman, Bunnoo (Cavan), Thomas McDonagh (Clk), Pres. J. McEneaney, Vice-Pres. T. Kellest, Tras. Jas. Fox, Secs. T. McCaul and J. Fitzpatrick; Coolea (Sligo), Knockavilla Parish (Tipp.), Pres. Fr. Matt Ryan, P. J. Dea a business hall, Secs. J. C. Coleman, a veteran crank, Treas. M. Sheehan (Erangoch O.T.C.), Secs. W. Hickey and T. O'Dwyer. Knockavilla has taken on the name of St. Michael's. Rosemore, Inch, Drumbarra, Upper Church, and Anderson's; Holford district is also well on hand. Knockerrin (Kerry), Pres. J. J. O'Donnell, Vice-Pres. D. St. Wick, R.D.C.; Treas. P. McLaughlin, Sec. J. Lyons; St. Andrew (Wiltshire), where our exiles are determined to fall in; Carrage, County, Cloughjordan, Kilmacshams (Waterford), Ballintemple Lower (Kiln), Kilturk (Carrick-on-Shannon), Drumkeenin, Kilmaree and Strickstown (Roscommon), Bohernem (Navan), Fr. Brady is giving a gallant lead; Knocknagilly, Ballymoyry (Armagh), Duncannon, Anghamsheelin (Leitrim), Trone (Norwich), the boys want a club for themselves, but can't they wheedle their fathers on to the right path? Caltra (Fr. MacBranan wants to do it), Bricton, Templebarren (Limerick), Clifflon (Pres. Jas. McGlinn, Vice Pres. A. Conway, Treas. P. Mack, Secs. Wm. McQuinn, Berris, Conaty, Kilkenny, Waterford, Ballynashon (Wexford), Kilmolan (Limerick), Callan (Pres. Fr. P. H. Delahanty, Vice-Pres. Mich. Sheehy, Chairman Callan Town Council, Pres. J. J. Dunne, Secs. Jas. Pollard and P. Dooley), Knocknagossiel (Kerry), Butlersbridge (Cavan), Charleville, ...

ended, a vote of congratulation to the released prisoners at a recent meeting of the Board. Clubs must compare their reports. Will secure various please note that clubs are afflicting at the rate of eight a week. For some reason or other, "Nationality" cannot get paper of nearly as fast as the "Nationality" ...

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One hundred members have joined at Magherashannon (Monaghan) without any public meeting—just through using their brain. Armagh Branch is now in full swing, and has enrolled 150 members, who are proceeding with their meeting against the attempt (without adult suffrage) into Ireland. Knockerrin Club now collects after Mass for the National Fund—a step in the right direction. Mr. Crowley, Co. Councilor, has the work in hand. A strong branch has been formed at Bandy—Pres. V. Roy Cavan, Chairman, P. E. O'Connell, Vice-Pres. Rev. Fr. Hurley, Chairman, J. Kennedy, Treas. M. O'Driscoll, P.C.; Michael O'Donovan; Secs. Michael Hurley, S. Murray. O'Hallissy Sinn Fein Club (Darragh, Limerick) finds the work hard. Now, Limerick? Surely your Bishop's advice is good enough for you. Mr. Lyons, P.E.G., proposed, and Mr. Melaney Harding, P.L.O. (Channel Board of Guardians) see