

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

Vol. 1. No. 23. (New Series).

SATURDAY, JULY 21st, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

A very simple and innocent announcement appeared in the "Herald" of Saturday, June 30th. It ran thus: "Miss Irish Calderhead, daughter of an ex-Congressman, and Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant have been arrested in New York. They were waving a Suffrage banner when the President was unveiling a statue to Robert Emmet." Now, President Wilson knows the state of Ireland to-day; he knows the issue that is being placed before the people, and being decided emphatically by them in election after election; and he knows also the significance to the Irish people of Robert Emmet, the Separatist. What, then, does President Wilson mean exactly in unveiling a statue to Robert Emmet?

Mr. J. T. Dolan, of the General Council of County Councils Executive, writes to us:—

I have only now seen a copy of last week's "Nationality," in which a resolution of the Executive Committee of the General Council of County Councils favouring the exclusion of Ireland from the Representation of the People Bill is commented upon. I felt gratified at sharing, to however small an extent, in hostile criticism from your paper; but as it was I who suggested this attitude at the Executive meeting. I think it is my duty to the other members to seek an opportunity, if you give it to me, of stating the facts.

The Franchise Bill was put on the agenda of this meeting for the purpose of urging on the Government and the Irish Party the removal of two objectionable features—the transfer of registration duties from the County Councils to the Crown, which would impose on the Councils the necessity of burdening the rates with an additional salary for the Secretaries to compensate them for this loss of emolument; and the compiling of voters' lists twice instead of once a year, which would entail an increase of expenditure altogether unnecessary in a country like Ireland, where so few people change their place of abode.

While these points were being dealt with I remarked how contradictory it was for England to be imposing a new franchise system on us at the same time that she was asking us to frame a new constitution for ourselves, in which a franchise to secure representation to various interests must be one of the chief matters for arrangement: that if the Government had any faith in the Convention they were inviting, and if we had any faith in its possibility of success, it was inconsistent to have another of the constitutional or social mechanisms wadded by England to fit her own complex machine inserted in the framework of our national life, and to have our own Parliament's opportunity of constructing a suitable mechanism forestalled. And I suggested that though it would be a pity to delay woman suffrage, which for my part I have always strongly desired, it might be well to our expectations to show the English Parliament that we expected the speedy establishment of an Irish Parliament by proposing the postponement of franchise reform to its drafting.

This may have been a short-sighted, as it certainly was a hastily-formed view, but I do not retract or apologise for it—the assent of the other members of the Committee, who seemed to have formed the same view, may have been hasty. But it is absolutely false to assert that any members of the Irish Party, or anyone in their behalf, suggested this or any resolution upon the Franchise Bill, or that any thought of the Party's interests, or of the suppression of any political party's strength by a restriction of the franchise, inspired my comments, nor did the remarks or attitude of the other members at this meeting give grounds for any such suspicion.

Mr. Dolan's explanation is a worse effort than his colleague Mr. Coen's. Mr. Dolan asserts that "it is absolutely false to assert that any member of the Irish Party or anyone in their behalf suggested this or any resolution upon the Franchise Bill." On whose behalf does Mr. J. T. Dolan sit in the Councils of the United Irish League and stump Louth at election times and figure in election petitions for illegal practices against the opponents of the Party. Mr. Dolan has used his public position to give the English Government an excuse to keep one half the people of Ireland unfranchised at the moment it was enfranchising the whole people of England.

A public meeting in the Dublin Phoenix

Park, summoned by the Women's Franchise Societies, did good work last Sunday in riveting firmly the attention of the people of the country on the effort of the discredited Parliamentary Party and its hack politicians in Ireland to prevent the extension of the franchise to Irishmen and Irishwomen on the same terms as it is being extended to Englishmen and Englishwomen. We understand an effort is now being made by the Redmondites to get the English Government to delay the Bill, which was to come into operation next October, until next year.

It may and probably does seem a trifle to an Englishman, which has no Christian belief, although much Christian profession, that the bodies of the Irishmen whom England executed last year should lie in unconsecrated ground. But the people of Ireland, whether they be Catholic or Protestant, possess the belief that England lacks, and the burial of an Irish person in unblest ground, is to them abhorrent. The demand that the bodies of the men who gave their lives for their country should be Christianly treated was made at a Dublin public meeting last week. We are curious to see how the Power that above all others shouted that it was fighting for Christianity and civilisation will treat the demand.

On Tuesday at 3.30 a number of editors of newspapers published in Ireland met the English Premier in conference, at his request, at Downing St., London. No Sinn Fein journalists to Mr. Asquith, and his colleagues, will be reflected in future in the leading articles of the journals they conduct.

Mr. McCusker, a prominent member of the Licensed Grocers and Vintners' Association, Belfast, and a supporter of the Party, has hit upon a new method of strike-breaking. The vintners' assistants are on strike to abolish the living-in system, and Mr. McCusker, whose trade is largely done with the Unionists, has issued the following bill:—

"EASTER WEEK" IN JULY.
Sinn Fein Shop Men in Rebellion.
NONE EMPLOYED HERE.
M. MCCUSKER.

Mr. McCusker's appeal to Orange support against employes looking for better conditions of labour is a gem. If Belfast Unionist workmen can be gulled into believing that unless they help a Catholic employer to break the strike of his Catholic assistants, they will have "Easter Week" in July, they can have learned nothing since 1907, when the Unionist employes used them against themselves by invoking the old ignorance and bigotry.

During the rejoicings over the East Clare election at Ballyhannon a young man was shot dead from a Constabulary barrack. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against a sergeant and constable. The verdict, once returned, it is the business of the police to arrest the persons indicted. Up to the present we have not heard that the constable and sergeant have been arrested. But unless all law is made to be violated by those who impose it upon this country, it is illegal to allow these men to remain at large.

The ugliest incident in connection with the East Clare election took place on the night of the declaration of the poll. The Constabulary authorities are being asked on behalf of the people of Kiltaloe whether it is in accordance with the regulations that a couple of police officers may order, without warning, baton charges upon rejoicing crowds and at-

tempt bayonet charges, without even the formality of reading the Riot Act. To Fr. Gread, C.C., who placed himself in front of the bayonets and refused to leave the way, it is due that blood was not shed in a town where there had neither been riot nor disorder. The existing Government of the country must order a genuine inquiry into the proceedings of the Constabulary at Kiltaloe on Wednesday week or be held responsible, not only for what occurred, but for what was attempted.

Mr. John Quinn, formerly President of the Kilmacduagh Branch of the U.I.L., read an address "to the leaders of Sinn Fein" on the occasion of the Gort meeting, in the course of which it was said: "As God is saving Ireland, you have saved the young men of Ireland from conscription. To you that credit is due. We behold fresh fields in which you will still surely conquer. As you know, our country is taxed to the extent of thirty millions at present; our trade and industries are crippled, and soon our taxation will be fifty millions. The Irish farmer will soon be taxed out of existence, and not a word of protest except from you. As you further know, to hold a Convention and offer Home Rule under such conditions is a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, whilst Ireland is having no control of the Irish purse, and whilst the money can be taken out of our pockets. We ask what sort of Home Rule is that? We congratulate you on refusing to enter such Convention. You will save Ireland and the Irish farmer from Peace Conference, which would surrender and independence for Ireland under the protection of European Powers, with full control over taxation in your own country, whose taxable capacity is only 12 millions. That is the reason Sinn Fein is spreading like wild-fire, because it is your wise policy, and you have taken your stand on a definite and unshakable principle."

The Cork Sinn Fein Executive adopted the following resolution:—"That we tender to our fellow-countrymen, the electors of East Clare, our hearty thanks for their triumphant return of the Champion of Irish Independence, Eamonn De Valera, as their representative to the National Council, now in process of formation, which Council shall when formed direct in the only national way the destinies of their country here at home in Ireland, and shall have plenary constitutional authority to present and support Ireland's claim to Sovereign Independence at the Peace Conference, in accordance with the declaration that all nations claiming to be free shall have fulfilment of that claim, and be at liberty, unrestricted by alien force or influence, to select that form of government under which they propose to live and develop."

Here is an admirable letter from a Tipperary farmer:—

"The people of Dublin have suffered probably more than any other community in Ireland from the scarcity and dearth of food caused by the present war. More than any other body of Irishmen and women also, they have made great and noble sacrifices for their country during the same period. As a result of these noble sacrifices, many are now in great distress and poverty who before had comfort and plenty. Let the farmers of Ireland come to the rescue of these people now and show them, if only in a small way, that they appreciate and admire their fidelity and heroism in Ireland's cause. Here is how it can be done: "Last December a Committee was formed in Dublin to supply food at cost price to the families of poorly-paid labourers. This Committee has now three depots in the city. The principal one is at 4 Killarney St. The Acting

Superintendent is a Mr. Dillon. If farmers who have early potatoes would write to Mr. Dillon, informing him of the quantity they have for sale, and also the probable time and station at which they could put them on rails for Dublin, he (Mr. Dillon) could then let them know if his Committee required potatoes at that time or not.

"I would suggest that the price of all such potatoes sold expressly for those of our fellow-countrymen and women who are at present in straitened circumstances through no fault of their own, and in many cases as a direct result of their love and devotion to their country, should in no case exceed 1/- per stone, no matter what the price for early potatoes might be. Later on they could be sold perhaps for 10d. or less. The Committee would pay carriage and pay for or return boxes or sacks. (Early potatoes should if possible be packed in boxes).

"Fearing some may think that the writer is asking too much of the Irish farmer, I may mention that I am one of that body myself, and I am quite willing to supply at 1/- per stone the produce of a quarter of an Irish acre to Mr. Dillon's Committee, should they be in a position to take them."

A case of international importance is that of the Italian ship *Eolo* conveying iron ore from Melilla to Glasgow. On June 15th she was fired on by a German submarine off Kinsale Head. The crew abandoned her and she was afterwards brought into Cork Harbour by the *Mona Leen*, a Limerick vessel, the crew of which put in the usual claim for salvage, and had the vessel placed under arrest pending the satisfaction of their claims. The Italian Government, however, claimed the vessel as being under their requisition, and succeeded in obtaining her release by order of the Master of the Rolls sitting in Dublin. We have already pointed out the international importance of Cork Harbour, and it will be noted that its position is central not merely to the American, but also to that of the Mediterranean and British ports. The judge based the surrender of the ship to the Ally Italian Government on the ground that Italy is our Ally. We must confess that we are innocent of knowledge of the treaty of alliance, when and where it was signed, what its terms were, and who authorised our signature to be put to the alleged treaty made on our behalf. It appears from the judgment of the learned judge that a neutral power could claim salvage for our brave and skilled seamen, but being allies we had to act the folly of surrendering the ship without any rights whatever. Now, this is one of the little questions which we have to raise at the Peace Conference. England, of course, gave our case away right at the start by aiding the Italian Government, and instructing the law officers in Ireland to apply for the release of the ship. They promoted the action against us, and deprived the owner, master, and crew of their right to claim salvage amounting to £75,000. We have no doubt that they will receive generous consideration from the Italian Government, but the right is lost. Never before, we believe, in the long annals of the sea has the right to salvage of merchant vessels been questioned.

The ship is stated to have been armed with one 3-inch gun. The English Government has recently been protesting against the efforts of the German Government to secure treatment of armed merchant ships as war vessels. This would exclude them from neutral ports. Here we have an armed merchant vessel accorded the immunity of a warship, and released on the ground of her belonging to an Allied Government. If this is so it may affect the neutrality of Spain to permit the loading of ships with iron ore at Spanish ports for munition purposes. The *Eolo* was loaded in Melilla with Spanish ore. This is a very pretty question for our delegates at the Peace Conference.

The revival of flax-growing in the South of Ireland is making noticeable progress. This work has been undertaken by the very enterprising Fibre Corporation (Ireland), Ltd. As a result of their efforts in Cork, where the scheme was put before the Munster Agricultural Society in December, and also before the Cork Industrial Development Association, the experiment commenced with 250 acres being laid down on the basis of free seed and a price guaranteed by the company to the farmer on a scale of 5/- to 30/- per acre, according to grade. The experiment of planting flax on the new system was in every way a success, both to the farmer and the company. Of the seed

taken off the straw, an Ulster merchant has publicly written as follows:—"My opinion is that this Co. Cork seed is by far the best seed on the market this season, as the sprouting test clearly shows." The only comment the Department of Agriculture makes on this subject in its Annual Report, 1915-1916, just published, is the plaintive one that "In view of anticipated difficulties in procuring supplies of Imported flax seed, the Department in July, 1915, again advised flax growers to save flax seed for their sowing requirements in the following spring, but only a limited number of growers acted on this advice."

Hitherto it has been impossible to save seed without losing the fibre: that is, those who saved seed sacrificed a corresponding proportion of the flax. By using the simple machinery for taking off the seed and balls and leaving the straw in a perfectly straight condition for retting the seed can be readily saved, and there is no reason why the Department should be so anxious about importing seed. There is another reason why this system of the Fibre Corporation should be adopted and enforced, and that is the enormous saving of flax hitherto wasted in the retting pits. By this means a most valuable food for fattening animals could be yielded to the extent of 40,000 tons a year, now worth about a million of money. This method has worked so well that the farmers in Dunmanway and Carrigtwohill have trebled the acreage they have contracted for on the same terms as last year. It has also been taken up in Killorglin, Co. Kerry, where flax ceased entirely to be grown a generation ago. It is stated that far more acres would have been taken up if seed had been available in time, and many new districts will be opened up next year. This project of saving both the seed and the fibre is of great financial importance, and will revolutionise the growing of flax and lead to its revival throughout the South of Ireland. It is remarkable that no public subsidy has been applied to flax for this purpose, though the corn subsidies to fill England's belly are being given on a liberal scale. No money from the public purse can be found to promote the production of raw material for our industries, and the Department does not venture to mention the matter in its Annual Report, though it is only fair to say that the officers of the Department gave every assistance in their power to the experiments. Every flax-grower in Ireland will be obliged to save the seed of one-eighth of his crop this year.

While in England colossal sums of money are being spent by all the great spending departments of State, the exact opposite is taking place in Ireland. The most trivial excuses are advanced for cutting down expenditure. One reason given is sufficient to make a comedy:—"Owing to the proprietor of the Castlecomer coalfield being engaged on military duties, the development of our knowledge of that field by borings was temporarily suspended and the geologists were withdrawn from that area for other work."

It is more serious when we are told that—"In view of the need for economy there were no further purchases by the Department of land for afforestation by means of advances from the Development Fund during the year under review." The work of re-planting the country should be undertaken as a great national campaign. It is a constructive work in which all can lend a hand. "Unhappy the man who never planted a tree" is the old Irish proverb, and, we add, still more unhappy is the man who waits for the Department to plant a tree for him.

Only three County Councils have shown any active interest in this matter. The practical method adopted by the United States, Sweden and other countries is to have an Arbour Day. A beginning was made in Ireland some time ago, but it requires a much greater effort before appreciable progress can be recorded.

The heartfelt sympathy of Craobh Seamus O Congaile, Glasgow, and the members of the Inniskeen National Club, is extended to the relatives of the late Mrs. Thomas MacDonagh, whose sad death has indeed touched the heart of every Nationalist in Ireland.

A very interesting and attractively written brochure with the title "Women in Ancient and Modern Ireland" has come to us from Maire Ni Dubhghaill, one of our most earnest workers in the Irish-Ireland movement. Al-

though containing only forty pages, the writer contrives to convey an immense amount of information concerning the position of women in Ireland from the earliest recorded times practically down to our own. As she truly writes in the opening chapter, "The standard of a nation's civilisation may be gauged by the position occupied by its women, the manner in which they are treated, the education they receive, the influence they possess, the freedom accorded them." And judged by this standard Ireland can certainly claim to hold a very high place indeed, for in no other country that we know of could a brighter record of high esteem for everything that is best and worthiest in the female sex be produced than is set before us in the pages of Miss Ni Dubhghaill's little book. Every person interested, not alone in the women's question, but in Irish history generally, should procure a copy of this admirable work, which, it may be noted, is printed in Dublin on Irish paper with Irish ink and by Irish trade union labour, and published at the modest price of sixpence. There are also several attractive drawings by Saibh Ni Trinneach, which brighten its interest.

1 SCÓIR NA mac-LÉIGINN (FOR THE STUDENTS).

Do cuireadh fearadó na fáilte roimh Fionán O Loingris, Bachelair Ealaídan, agus é ag gabáil tré Chill Oghlain ar a bealach abáile go Cahirín. Na dtíad rín do cuireadh fáilte ríor-éoin roimhe agh na Ceallaid, mar a raib comhcuinnugad mór bailigte ó Cahirín, agus do éuaib an móirfuidal 'sa tíonnlaican go dtí an áit rín, agus orra do bí gluairteáin, carranna reolta, trí ficid maircaí, agus reacht gcéad coiríde, agus an búrdean ceoil ó'n tScurrán leir. Inr an mbaile do labair Fionán leir an gcóimíonól, ag breic búrdeáir leo mar geall ar an bfailtiugad do cuireadh roimhe, mar do bí a fíor aise, a túbairt ré go raib ré i n-onóir do na daoib do go leir o'pulaing rionór inr an éirge amaí. Do labair an t-áair O Loingris, dearbáair do Fionán féin, ar faedils, agus do tug Mac Uí Diarair búrdeáir leir na daoib com'maí.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Mr. Finian Lynch, B.A., passing through Killorglin on his way home to Cahirciveen, was greeted by a hearty demonstration. He was subsequently received enthusiastically at Kells by a large gathering from Cahirciveen, to which he was escorted by a procession which included motor cars, side-cars, 60 horsemen, and 700 pedestrians, with the Waterville band. In the town Mr. Lynch addressed the big concourse, thanking them for his great reception, which he knew was in honour of all who suffered in the Rebellion. Father Lynch, Mr. Lynch's brother, spoke in Irish. Mr. Pearse also thanked the people.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Do cuireadh fearadó na fáilte roimh Fionán Was put (the) showering of the welcome before Finian O Loingris, Bachelor of Arts, and he at gabáil tré Chill Oghlain ar a bealach abáile go going through Killorglin on his way home to Cahirín. In its end that was put Cahiríveen. Na dtíad rín do cuireadh a welcome real gentle before him again at the Kells, mar a raib comhcuinnugad mór bailigte ó where was a concourse big assembled from Cahirín, agus do éuaib an móirfuidal Cahirciveen, and went the procession 'sa tíonnlaican go dtí an áit rín, agus orra at his escorting to the place that, and among them do bí gluairteáin, carranna reolta, trí ficid were motors, cars, of driving, three score maircaí, agus reacht gcéad coiríde, agus of horsemen and seven hundred pedestrians, and an búrdean ceoil ó'n tScurrán leir. Inr an the band of music from the Waterville also. In the mbaile do labair Fionán leir an gcóimíonól town spoke Finian with the meeting ag breic búrdeáir leo mar geall ar at giving of thanks with them as a reason on an bfailtiugad do cuireadh roimhe, (because of) the reception which they put before him, mar do bí a fíor aise, a túbairt ré, go as was its knowledge at him, said he, that raib ré i n-onóir do na daoib do go leir o'pulaing was it in honour to the people all who suffered rionór inr an éirge amaí. Do labair an punishment in the rising out. Spoke the t-áair O Loingris, dearbáair do Fionán Father O'Lynch, brother to Finian féin, ar faedils, agus do tug Mac Uí himself, out of Irish, and gave son of (the) grand-Diarair búrdeáir leir na daoib com' son of Pearse thanks with the people as maí. well.

AN EAST CLARE ECHO

From early morning tiny ripples of excitement had been breaking over the village of Riverstown—a little patch of drowsiness, of sleeping beauty, in the South. (I am not native to the spot, but a mere "rester" for the while, so I may stamp it as beautiful without being thought locally conceited). I felt them from the moment of getting up, those small ripples that banded themselves into waves as the day wore on. Workers were not as close to their work as might have been expected of them by their masters; half-doors sang on their hinges more frequently and with a livelier note than usual; the gossip that followed on this song was more lengthy than on other days; in all eyes shone the one query that all tongues uttered—"Any news yet?"

In the evening came those false couriers who are myriads strong in a village above all other places, messengers whose eyes were lighted in proportion to the figures that burned behind them in the brain. Who first brought certainty I would not be sure; I only remember that as the Angelus was tolled the spirit of anxious enquiry was dead, and rampant in our midst was the joy that comes of triumph. From groups gathered on the road, through the open doors of cottages, near at hand, and from a distance, came the magic numbers of victory, speeding on the air with an emphasis that rang like steel: "Two! Nine! Seven! Five!" at each hearing my heart echoed them: "Two! Nine! Seven! Five!"

As I went homewards the sky still held plenty of light (for which England be thanked!). There was sufficient even to see me to bed. As I lay there the spirits of a thousand things past came and went in review before me; they were there in battalions, borne in on those last waves of soft light that rolled through the window; for it is in such light that the spirits of things hover very near, and it is the hour when one may steal softly on them and gently capture them unawares.

Ah! those spirits! how many! how different! I watched them all go by: pale spirits whose hearts had been broken by too great a Love; red spirits with glowing swords; the spirits of little children who had been robbed of their fathers. Alas! poor ghosts! It was all of a piece, my vision, and sadness was its "leit-motif." In on the shafts of soft light had come thoughts too big for me, thoughts laden with too great a sorrow. What was the meaning of everything, of anything? I began to harangue myself from the bottom. Why did I not feed, like others, on the eternal present, especially when the dish was nothing less than victory? Why was I not like one of the individuals in those groups I had met on the road? I was thinking backwards. I was a queer, perverted fellow. I was out of it, and I had better go to sleep.

At first I was not sure. Then I heard the sound a second time. Voices? Yes, away there south on the road. I listened in the darkness which had slyly stolen all over my room; there was a song in it. Nearer came the voices, earnest, if not tutored; nearer came the "tramp, tramp"—a trained step. There were shadows dancing on the blind; my room grew lightsome again; between whites I could hear the crackle of wood, the hiss and splutter of burning oil. It was the "triumph" after the battle of East Clare. I dressed, and going to the window, raised the blind. There below, in the centre of the road, fluttered the tri-color blowing from light to shadow and from shadow into light again. I could see the faces of young men and women in the dancing light; they themselves, as well as the light, danced on the chequered roadway.

And in that hour that I spent looking from my window, that hour given for the hero of East Clare, and because of his triumph, that hour of simple, but none the less deep, sincere and significant jubilation, I came to gradually understand the spirits that had come to me and why they had come.

I no longer feared them, nor did they make me sad. I am always ready to receive them now, for I am under a great debt to them on account of the secret they have taught me; a priceless treasure. It is this: Love cannot

be destroyed; you may force it to hide, but it will show itself again at some other time and elsewhere. A clock struck three, but I still remained at the window, my eyes buried in the embers of the fire on the road. All the villagers had gone home—it was only fitting that I should stay and learn my lesson. And as I sat there in the warm summer night I thought of East Clare, where Victory had sprung up from the soil of Love and Death, and there stole into my heart with a calm, quiet, insistence, the words of the Master: "Greater Love than this no man hath."

JOHN F. LYONS.

SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.

Already acknowledged	£338 15 9
Bruree Sinn Fein Club (per E. Horgan)	55 0 0
Tipperary Sinn Fein Club (per P. J. Moloney)	30 0 0
Hospital Sinn Fein Club (per Messrs Burke and Walsh)	20 0 0
Panagher Sinn Fein Club (per M. Synnott)	16 0 0
Lady Members, Templeglantine S. F. Club (per Sean O Siobhain)	12 0 0
Mr. P. Cunningham, Omagh	10 0 0
Craobh Seamus O Conghaile, Glasgow (per Thos. Gillespie)	10 0 0
Sinn Feiners and Irish Volunteers, Castleisland (per D. J. Griffin)	10 0 0
Irish Volunteers, Cloona (per M. Devitt)	10 0 0
Duagh Sinn Fein Club (per J. Lyons, Duagh, Co. Kerry)	10 0 0
G. S. and W. R. Sympathisers	10 0 0
Ballingarry Sinn Fein Club (per O'Grady)	10 0 0
Thomas Fitzpatrick, Ballinagh, Co. Cavan	10 0 0
Charles Fitzpatrick, Do.	10 0 0
Carrickedmond (S. Longford) Sinn Fein Club (per Rev. J. J. Casey, C.C.)	9 0 0
Broadford Sinn Fein Club	8 0 0
P. Mac Diarmada, Carlow	8 0 0
Castletownbere Sinn Fein Club	8 0 0
Collected by Miss Bridie Whelan, Carlow	7 0 0
Middleton Sinn Fein Club (per John Brady)	6 7 0
Rathkeale Sinn Fein Club (per E. J. Whelan), 2nd instalment	6 0 0
Kells Sinn Fein, Hurling and Football Clubs (per J. Morris)	5 10 0
Mountcollins Sinn Fein Club (per Michael Kerins)	5 10 0
Ballysteen Sinn Fein Club (per D. Naughton, D.C.)	5 5 0
Calry Sinn Fein Club (per R. B. Henderson)	5 1 0
Askeaton Sinn Fein Club (per Rev. D. F. Fitzgerald, C.C.)	5 0 0
"Shamrock" (2nd sub.)	5 0 0
Rathkeale Sinn Fein Club (per E. J. Whelan)	5 0 0
Millstreet Friends (per J. McDonagh)	5 0 0
"West Wicklow"	5 0 0
Miss M. Williams	5 0 0
Eireannach, Ath Cliath	5 0 0
The O'Rahilly Sinn Fein Club, Kilmfinane (per J. S. Hennessy)	5 0 0
Craobh Dungarbhain (tre Liam O Miodhchain)	5 0 0
Galbally Sinn Fein Club	5 0 0
Bandon Liberty Club (per Wm. Buckley)	5 0 0
People of Killimer (per William Cooper)	4 10 0
Trebor Hslaw	4 0 0
P. S. Breathnach	4 0 0
Cloughjordan and District (per J. Lewis)	3 15 0
Castlegregory Sinn Feiners (per J. O'Kennedy)	3 10 0
Con Colbert (Kilcolman) Sinn Fein Club (per Wm. Cremin)	3 5 6
C. A. Cheabhasa	3 2 0
Miss T. Handley, Chandos Hall, London	3 0 0
Dr. J. M. Longford, Wigston, Leicester	3 0 0
Roger Casement Sinn Fein Club, Cavan	3 0 0

Castletownroche Sinn Feiners (per J. O'Sullivan)	3 0 0
People of Herbertstown (per Martin O'Dwyer)	2 15 0
Kingsbridge Sympathisers	2 14 0
A Few Leenane Friends (per J. Mac Donnell)	2 12 6
Maghera Branch I.N.L. (per Mr. John Walsh)	2 8 3
Castlegregory Sinn Fein Club	2 5 0
A Few Small Friends, 10 and 11 Rock St., Tralee	2 4 0
R. Williams, Kilmarnock	2 2 0
P. H. Pearse Sinn Fein Club, Portglasgow (per P. McCauley)	2 2 0
Rathmore Sinn Fein Club (per T. H. Crowley)	2 0 0
Dr. Grogan	2 0 0
Sean MacDiarmada Sinn Fein Club, Lavey (per S. MacGabhainn)	2 0 0
Beann Eadair	2 0 0
Ballybrophy Sinn Feiners (per Sean O Cleirig)	2 0 0
K. Breen, Rath, Ballybrittas	2 0 0
"Trebor Hslaw" (2nd instalmt.)	2 0 0
Myles Hawkshaw, R.D.C., Westport	2 0 0
Con Colbert Sinn Fein Club, Castlefinn, Donegal	1 13 6
Baltimore Friends (per J. Logan)	1 13 0
Liberty Club, Enniscorthy (per M. Moran)	1 10 0
Dunmore (Galway) Sinn Fein Club (per M. Ronan)	1 2 0
Cumann na mBan, Cahirciveen (per Miss M. O'Riordan)	1 1 0
Jack O'Sheehan, Galway Jail	1 1 0
P. H. Pearse Sinn Fein Club (per Charles Finegan, Ballinagh)	1 1 0
Collected by Mrs. Hogan (per Miss E. O'Hanrahan)	1 0 6
A few friends in Courtown Harbour (per C. M.)	1 0 6
Wm. Kinchella, Kilkenny	1 0 0
Cove Irish Volunteers	1 0 0

[A long list of subscriptions is unavoidably crushed out this week. Next week we shall endeavour to print a complete list.]

Illustrated Advertisements, Fashion Plates, Pictorial Cards, Illuminated Addresses, Cartoons, Frontispieces, Book Covers, Etc., General Design, Poetic or Literary Matter Suitably Illustrated.

N.B. A large supply of the Casement Portrait is available. Beautifully printed on Thick Art Paper (10 inches by 8), 3d. Postcards, 1d. Postage extra. Special Terms to Newsagents, etc.



Thomond Abu!

(Specimen of Sports Poster)
"Och! dhar-a-Chreesth! 'tis she that still can strike the deadly blow!"

J. J. P. O'HEALY,

Advertisement Artist,
23 Bachelor's Walk, DUBLIN.

GRATTAN'S IRISH PARLIAMENT

THE SOVEREIGN ASSEMBLY OF IRELAND

This Beautiful Colored Plate—Price One Shilling and Ninepence post free—should find a place in every Irish Home. WILSON HARTNELL & Co., Commercial Buildings, Dublin

P. H. Pearse's Works

P. H. Pearse's Works (1st volume) containing Plays, Poems and Stories, (Irish), price 7/6, by post 7/11.

Very clear photo-litho, covered with celluloid, of the *Book for Clara*, with the words, "Up Da Valera!"—all rebound on safety-pin—price 3d, each, by post 4d; dozens lots sent post free for 3/.

Memories of the Dead, or short sketches of the executed leaders, 4s., by post 5d.

James Connolly, a study of his work and worth, post free 5d.

The Graves of Kilmorna—a story of '87 by Canon Sheehan. Post free, 3/.

The Large Solid Silver Tara Brooch, beautifully enamelled in green, white and orange.

2. Volunteer Bliver Brooch—crossed ribs, harp and letters "I.V."—same design as pendant for watch chain.

The Soldier's Song—Full Musical Score and Piano-forte Accompaniment. Correct and original version of both words and music. 1/6, by post 1/4.

Playing Cards—designed and drawn up by Irish Artists. Celtic designs—Irish Kings and Queens. 1/6, by post 1/8.

A Treasury of Songs—A beautiful book of lullabies, Poems, by Brian O'Higgins, with 60 full page Pictures on art paper—Preface by Cardinal Logue—very pretty little cloth binding. 1/6, by post 2/0.

Fun of the Forge—Humorous short stories, by Brian O'Higgins' best style—laughter on every page—good, strong, artistically designed covers. 1/2, by post 1/2.

A Sweetman of the Brigade—a very fine historical romance, by Michael O'Hehir, who was executed at Kilmainham Jail, May, 1846. 3/6, by post 3/8.

Glor na hÓigse—By Brian na hÓigse. A beautiful Romance Book for Children. Verse in the simplest of Irish, and colorful pictures by Michael O'Riada. 2s., by post 1/2.

WHELAN & SON
THE SINN FEIN SHOP,
17 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

Gulet, yet Central, for Business or Pleasure:
FLEMING'S HOTEL,
32 CARMICHAEL'S PLACE, DUBLIN.
Two minutes' walk from Gardiner St. Chapel or tram
SELECT MODERATE. CONVENIENT.

GENTS' VELOUR HATS—IRISH TRIMMED
GENTS' STRAW HATS—IRISH TRIMMED
GLEESON & Co.
Tailors and Drapers.
IRISH GOODS ONLY.

11 Upper O'Connell Street.

WEST CLARE VACANCY

There is a vacancy in West Clare and we want you to fill it. You need no nomination papers, and the only qualifications required are a fair knowledge of your own language (Irish) and a desire to extend that knowledge. We will do the rest with a brilliant staff of teachers and the kindle Irish atmosphere of the **O'CURRY COLLEGE, Carrigrohilly.** Second Session opens August 6th. There may be no vacancy if you do not book your place now. Write to the Sec., Brian O'higgins.

UREIC

1st Stn, 25 Spalding Street, Clonsilla, Co. Dub.
Opposite U.S. Mac 05 at Pier 1, Seán G.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor.
All business communications to the Manager.
6 Harcourt St, Dublin.
For Subscription and Advertising Rates, see p. 6.

NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 21st, 1917.

EAST CLARE

The magnitude of the victory in East Clare has dismayed the enemies of the Irish Nation. The mission of the renegade O'Connor, whom the English Government sent to Washington to intrigue against the liberties of his country, has been blasted; the Partitionist Conspiracy is dead, and the insoult Unionist Swash-bucklers who only the other day were breathing threats to march their Covenanthers "from Belfast to Cork," across the presumably lowed necks of the Irish people, are tuning their tongues to a language of peace and goodwill. We are glad of it; all Irishmen are and should be brethren, and all Irishmen should be equal in right in their own country. But the day when a small minority of the people of Ireland, but-tressed by England's power and instigated by England's evil policy, could attempt to dictate to the Irish Nation is gone. Ireland has realised her strength and is learning how to use it. It is no longer with a weak and corrupt Party, dead to its reason for existence that the English Government has to deal. It has to deal with the unleashed people of Ireland.

Ireland is a European Nation. Her interests are European, not English. She has been cut off from Europe by the statecraft of a Power which understood that its tyrannical dominance of the seas was impossible without the subjugation of Ireland; and nationally, politically, economically, Ireland had been subjugated to a cold and unscrupulous policy until our people had come to half believe that they were not a nation, that independence might be inadvisable for them, and that the exclusion of Ireland from any market but England's was no measure of injustice.

Ireland is now awakened and alert. She

turns "her back towards Britain, her face to the West." And this is the message she reads in the West—the message of President Wilson to the Senate of the United States—

"The equality of nations, upon which peace must be founded if it is to last, must be equality of rights. The guarantees to be exchanged must neither recognise nor imply any difference between the big nations and the small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. . . .

Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipments of power; and there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organised nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognise and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted . . . the inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all the peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and a purpose hostile to their own. . . .

Ireland turns her face to Europe and she reads Russia's declaration that where the people of an unfree nation by clear vote demand that the Peace Conference shall hear their case, Russia will accept the vote. And Ireland knows that she is out of the corner—that her path to the Peace Conference is through the repudiation of the title of an English Parliament to bind her by its laws, as Roscommon, Longford, and, most magnificently, East Clare, have repudiated that title.

"We are governed by foreigners, and foreigners make our laws, for worse our hundred members incorruptible and unanimous they could not prevail against 560 British members" —so said Daniel O'Connell 80 years ago, and failed to follow his own wisdom. But Ireland has learned the lesson now—the lesson that it is not by admitting the right of English authority, but by denying it in face of the world that Irish authority is to be restored in Ireland. It is ten years ago since we wrote—

Once upon a time it was the wooden walls of England, and badly we fared with those same walls. Now it is the paper walls of England, and with them we fare a thousand times worse. For the English have built a wall of paper around this island, and upon the inside they have written their opinion of the outside world, and upon the outside they have written their opinion of us. And we on the inside read and believe and the unprejudiced foreigner on the outside does the same. And hence an estrangement terrible in its consequences for us is set up between us and the civilised and educated nations.

Now that paper wall is down. Clare has finally demolished it—Ireland looks out on the world through her own eyes, and the world looks back upon an Ireland that England—champion of small nations—can no longer hide away. It sees an Ireland whose appearance before the Peace Conference can destroy the whole moral claim upon which England waged war. Impelled by the situation which East Clare has so greatly emphasised, England may prefer Ireland a measure less bogus than the Act emblazoned in the English Statute Book. But an Ireland which realises the present strength of its position cannot be ejected from seeking at the Peace Conference the same independent nationhood that Poland claims and will obtain. And in choosing Ramon De Valera as its representative, East Clare has not only chosen a true and gallant Irishman—it has chosen a man with the mind and capacity that Ireland will need at the Peace Conference—the mind and capacity of the Statesman.

GIBSOL

The Great Irish Skin Remedy.

DON'T PAY INCOME TAX Before Consulting Me. Reimbursements and Abatements Effected. Forms Filled. Expert Work.
JOSEPH McSODNACH
(Late Inland Revenue and Excheq).
68 MOYNE ROAD, DUBLIN.

IRISH COAL I cannot supply yet (owing to want of Railway facilities), but Bright and Good Lasting **HOUSE COAL and SLACK** at Lowest Prices I can.
A. S. CLARKIN, Coal Merchant 208 St. Brunswick St. Special Coal for Institutions. Phone 2785, Dublin

HELP Yourself, Your Country, Your Fellow-Countrymen.
By Supporting **THE CITY OF DUBLIN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** Which is a Sound and Progressive PURELY IRISH SOCIETY. EMPLOY ONLY IRISHMEN. TRANSACTS ONLY IRISH BUSINESS. CONTROLLED BY IRISHMEN.
Worked on a Mutual and Co-operative Basis, all Profits being the Property of the Members.
Additional Agents Wanted.
Apply—**THE SECRETARY,** Head Office, D'Olier Chambers, DUBLIN.

J. T. LEMASS,
HATTER AND OUTFITTER,
2 and 3 Capel Street, Dublin

IRISH-MADE GOODS A SPECIALITY.
NEW ALTARS, CARRICKMACROSS CHURCH,
The beautiful New Carpets and Fittings for above Altars supplied by

J. Connolly & Co.
59 Upper Arthur Street, Belfast,
INQUIRIES INVITED.

ENFRANCHISEMENT AND THE "MEMBER FOR IRELAND."

On June 24th at a large Convention held in Mullingar the constituents of Westmeath called upon their two members to repudiate the English Parliament. There was an important distinction in the nature of the summons to each of the two. While Sir Walter Nugent, the "representative" for S. Westmeath, was invited to retire into private life, in order that a more virile and truer type of Nationalist might take his place, the representative for N. Westmeath, Laurence Ginnell, was summoned to withdraw from Westminster and to take his place and work in the Nation. Needless to say, Sir Walter Nugent, in receipt of a monthly cheque from the English Government, very naturally preferred profit to honesty and neglected the summons. However, "the gods wait long, but when they strike they strike exceeding hard." On the other hand, Laurence Ginnell at once heeded his summons, and displayed the distinction (a somewhat important distinction!) between "representatives" and "unrepresentatives." Last Sunday, the 15th July, he summoned a large meeting at Mullingar, at which he moved the following resolution:—

"That we deny the right of any nation to suppress by military might the sovereignty of Ireland. That we affirm our determination to declare and maintain that sovereignty at all times before the world. That inasmuch as the Nation's honour, contentment, and prosperity are involved in the re-establishment of its freedom, there cannot be, and there ought not to be, peace within the country until that freedom is first secured. That the alien and militarist rule by which the country is held in subjection must be broken; and that we judge the present time, when the rights of small nations to freedom and security are universally proposed, to be singularly meet for the ancient Nation of Ireland to assume these inalienable attributes of its Nationhood."

Having moved that resolution, he called upon the meeting to declare whether he should or should not finally withdraw from the English Parliament and repudiate its right to legislate for Ireland. The great assemblage replied at once, calling upon him to "Withdraw." There thus only remains the final act by which Laurence Ginnell will appear at Westminster to make Ireland's demand for independence, and on its rejection finally and absolutely to renounce a "foreign and hostile Parliament."

The act is historic and significant—more significant in some ways even than the results of N. Roscommon, S. Longford and E. Clare. Like these other acts of the nation, the impulse came directly from the people. It was not a machined result; nor did it require prompting or urging. Moreover, it was the withdrawal of a man to whom the people of Ireland had in their affection given the remarkable title of "The Member for Ireland." Alone in an assembly of 670, he had, in the teeth of hatred and derision, upheld the honour of Ireland, a lone and distinctive voice, while the rest of the so-called Irish members of that assembly pulled the tails of Ministers' coats to get jobs for relatives and supporters, and helped an Empire to oppress the world, Ireland included. Few names have been as execrated in England in our day as the name of Laurence Ginnell; and it requires moral courage of a very high order to live through such execration while steadfastly upholding the flag. The title had been nobly earned; and it had been spontaneously accorded by one of those sure instincts with which a people describe by a pet-name a relation which for them has become full of meaning. It was not Ginnell the challenger of the fraud of the Party Funds that was remembered, nor Ginnell of the hazel-wand, who sought to restore the land of Ireland to the Irish Nation by breaking the hold of the capitalist grazing-rancher; but Ginnell who upheld the distinctive right and honour of the whole nation in a lone and bitter war against that nation's oppressor. The local things were forgotten and the National fact remembered when people began to speak of Laurence Ginnell as "The Member for Ireland." Therefore, when the people on their own initiative withdrew from the English Parliament a man whose work there had earned him such a name, they did a very significant thing, which is worth while examining a little.

When Daniel O'Connell in 1829 won the Clare election, and, having by the threat of war

in Ireland forced Catholic Emancipation, proceeded to take his place in an English Parliament, he committed a national blunder which we are now only just beginning to repudiate. There is no hint that until that election the Irish Nation had taken any interest in what were really English elections. The only Parliament in which the Irish Nation had been concerned was the Patriot Parliament of 1689. Grattan's Parliament was a Parliament of the Ascendancy, into which the intrusion of the ancient nation would have been regarded with horror. The grant of the Forty Shilling Franchise in 1795 gave to a very small portion of the nation a voting right. That right was never available in a Parliament sitting on Irish soil; but even had it been, such Parliaments were foreign to the Nation's elder polity, and were not regarded as any part of the national expression. Not being part of the Nation's own political thought—being, as they were, the product of another nation's idea of a Polity, imported and implanted—the Irish people simply neglected them. In the election that took place a few years after the Union it does not appear that any of the Forty Shilling voters troubled to exercise their right. It was O'Connell who taught them and aroused them to use the alien machinery. And the Nation became so deeply stirred by the new feeling of power, that Catholic Emancipation was granted—not by Parliamentary action, but by a threat of force.

Then O'Connell made the great mistake. Had he used the representative capacity he won to make his Council of Three Hundred the Assembly of Ireland, nothing could have stopped the onward march of the Nation. But he went to the English Parliament, and so cancelled the separate identity of Ireland that it lay in his power to establish. His acts there became corrupt, as the acts of his successors there have been corrupt. But that was incidental. The real and permanent error was that he disfranchised the separate national identity of the Irish Nation—the Nation that had not been committed to Grattan's Parliament, and the rights of which, therefore, had not actually been affected by the Union—by making its representation part of the representation of, as it were, a larger England.

That error has now been cancelled. It was cancelled by N. Roscommon, by S. Longford, by E. Clare. These things rightly neglected the early blunder. They did not deliberately recall it; they did not actually smudge it out. The recalling of the man who of late years has earned the title of "The Member for Ireland" does what those other acts could not do. It deliberately revokes the first mistake. Clumsy or crafty thinkers speak of it as disfranchising N. Westmeath. Actually and truly the withdrawal of Laurence Ginnell, taken together with the return of Count Plunkett, Joseph McGuinness, and Eamonn De Valera, means that the Irish Nation is setting about to enfranchise its separate estate. And it is on the basis of that separate estate that Ireland will appeal to the Peace Conference of the Nations for the recognition and establishment of its Sovereign and Independent Nationhood.

DARRELL FIGGIS.

HOW IRELAND IS TAXED

Two reasons make it necessary to focus attention on our indirect taxation. The first is, that all such taxation is devised to elude attention; and the second, that this particular taxation is designed to make us subscribe against our will to the maintenance of foreign rule in our country. It keeps us in ignorance. It is commonly said that if horses knew their power it would be impossible to man to keep them in a state of servitude. In human affairs money is power, but a power useless to a subject race that does not know how to apply it to its own, not its conqueror's purposes. The weapon of its freedom is its available monetary surplus. Without this, it is like the starved animal—too weak to kick. It can only drag on an existence that does not deserve to be dignified with the name of life. That is the way we are in Ireland.

According to the latest Government statement on the subject of Irish taxation, Return of Revenue and Expenditure (England, Scotland and Ireland), issued by the Treasury 16th August, 1916, Ireland "contributed" in 1915-1916 by indirect taxation of food and drink it cannot refrain from using £10,833,000, and by direct taxation (Estate Duties, Stamp Duty on business transactions, Income Tax, etc.) £5,478,000. Its indirect taxation is thus 66

per cent. of its total tax contribution of £16,311,000, and its direct taxation 34 per cent. England's total tax contribution is stated at £243,115,000, of which £97,442,000, or 40 per cent., is by food and drink (indirect) taxes, and £145,673,000, or 60 per cent., by direct taxation. It is thus seen at a glance how inequitable is Ireland's taxation: its food and drink should not produce proportionately more revenue to the Government than England's does; but whereas only 40 per cent. of England's contribution is taken from food and drink, 66 per cent of Ireland's is so taken. This is, of course, a gross violation of the Treaty of Union, 1800 (and extorted treaties are just as binding on the extorting Power as voluntary treaties); because that treaty lays down fundamentally that **the Irish taxpayer as a whole** must never be treated worse proportionately than the English taxpayer.

The injustice becomes all the more glaring when it is considered that, were Ireland not oppressed industrially and its workers allowed to earn more, Irishmen would inevitably both eat and drink more, and thus pay more of the food tax. The Irish labourer has frequently been refused work, even in his own country, on the ground of bodily inefficiency resulting from want of food. This is not altogether what England desires. If England could invent a special food that would nourish Irish bodies without stimulating Irish brains, it would soon have its ideal Irish subject. Unfortunately, food goes to the head as well as to the limbs, and a man who is well fed is enabled not only to do hard labour—which is useful—but also to think—which is awkward. However, if Irishmen got what they should have in the way of nourishment, the figures would probably show the injustice of the method on which Ireland is taxed in an even stronger light than at present: the proportion of tax "contribution" assigned to its food consumption would be far more than 66 per cent. of the whole, perhaps 80 per cent. or more.

It takes figures to show this up properly. If Ireland were now treated equitably with England, as the violated treaty of 1800 demands, its food and drink tax would be, like England's, only 40 per cent. of the whole. If the direct taxation of England's superfluous wealth to the extent of £145,673,000 be accompanied (in 1915-16) by an indirect taxation operating through its mere human necessity to the extent of £97,442,000, then a direct taxation of Ireland's exuberance in 1915-16 to the extent of £5,478,000 should be accompanied by an indirect taxation of its poor humanity to no greater an extent than £3,664,000. There is no escaping from this logic, nor from the mathematical exactitude of this proportion:—

England's Taxes.	
Direct	£145,673,000
Indirect	£97,442,000
Ireland's Taxes.	
Direct	£5,478,000
Indirect	£3,664,000

If this be true, as it undoubtedly is, then Ireland's total taxation (direct and indirect) for 1915-16 should figure out at no more than £9,142,000. No honest Unionist, to whom the violation of treaties is not a matter of indifference, could consent to Ireland's paying more than £9,142,000 for the year in question, as it is fair and equitable contribution under the stress of war taxation. Instead of that Irishmen were both deprived of proper food and drink and made to pay £16,311,000, or £7,169,000 beyond what was just. These seven millions sterling were robbed from Ireland last year in violation of the Act of Union.

This still goes on. We each surrender, under the constraint of cruel necessity, a fraction of the just property of the Irish nation every time we now drink a cup of tea (tax 1/- a lb.) or coffee (tax 6d. a lb.) or cocoa (4d. a lb.), which we probably sweeten with sugar (tax 1½d. a lb.), or accompany with bread and margarine (tax as "cocoa butter" or "copra" 4d. a lb.). Every time we partake of any food prepared with sugar, sweet dish of any sort, jam, marmalade, or confectionery, the sugar present is taxed at the above rate. A barmbrack or bun adds the dried fruit tax (½d. a lb.). Our poorer people are great patrons of Nestle's Swiss milk for their children, as they can afford it better than fresh milk, and it makes cakes, puddings, etc., without the addition of sugar: they do not elude the sugar tax: Nestle's and similar sweetened milks, home or foreign, pay 1½d. a lb. on the sugar present in them. If, when weak or faint, we venture to drink a glass of fairly matured whiskey or other spirits we pay an excise duty of 2½d.

per glass, the equivalent of 14/9 on the proof gallon; and if we drink an inferior sort we pay a fraction under 3d. a glass tax (15/9 a gal.), if the whiskey is less than three years old, and a fraction of over 3d. a glass tax if the whiskey is less than two years old. If we buy an ounce of tobacco to smoke and stave off hunger we probably pay 9d. for it, but of that 7d. is excise duty, which goes to the Government, while the Irish tobacconist—the tobacco manufacturer is, of course, a great Irish industry—gets 2d. The excise duty on manufactured tobacco is now 9/4 a lb., which makes 7d. an ounce, or about 1/2d. a pipefull. Every time an Irishman lights his pipe he "contributes" 1/2d. to the Government, to assist it in governing him against his consent. If he drinks a pint of ale or stout (excise duty 24/- per barrel of 36 gals., i.e., 8d. a gal. or 2d. a quart) he "contributes" 1d. to the same detestable object, over which most of the nations of the world are now fighting.

In short, if the man who earns little were to reckon up his spendings, he would be astonished to find to what an extent his food is made dear for him by politicians who have dinned his ears for ages with such dishonest cries as "A Free Breakfast Table!" "Hands off the people's Food!" and so on. According to the British Board of Trade (in 1907) the average working class family in England spent about 22/6 a week in food, of which 9d. went in taxes thus:—tea, 3/4d.; coffee and cocoa, 1/2d.; sugar, 2/4d.; jam, 1/4d.; dried fruits, 1/2d. To this was added the taxation for stimulants and narcotics—beer (3 quarts), 1/2d.; spirits (3 glasses), 6/4d.; tobacco (3 ounces), 6/4d. Total taxation of the family's food and drink, 1/11 per week, or £4 19s. 8d. per year. The quantities of taxed groceries taken seemed to be:—tea, 1/2 lb.; coffee or cocoa, 1/2 lb.; sugar, 4 lbs.; jam, 1 lb.; currants and raisins, 1/2 lb. At the present rates of taxation such consumption would entail taxation as follows:—1/2 lb. tea, 6d.; 1/2 lb. cocoa, 2/4d. (coffee would be the same as tea); 4 lbs. sugar, 6d.; 1/2 lb. dried fruit, 1/2d.; 3 quarts beer, 6d.; 3 glasses spirits (cheap), 9d.; 3 ozs. tobacco, 1/9; total taxes per family per week, 4/2 1/2; per year, £10 10s. 5d. The high wages in England now, as compared with 1907, may enable the English workman to consume and pay in taxation for far more than the above, and to do it in ease and comfort. But how many families in Ireland are there reared on a father's earnings of 15/- to 16/- a week, not to think of spending 22/6 on food alone! They are first starved and then robbed of the little they have got.

Letters and telegrams of congratulation on the East Clare victory have reached us from Belcoo Sinn Fein Club, An Crathach, Sagart, "Amicos," Blackmoor; Goresbridge Sinn Fein Club, Clydebank, Portadown, Dumbarton, Moynalty Sinn Fein Club, Mass meeting at Westport, Nurses Rosingrave and Morgan, Cork, Glasgow Cumann na mBan, Tomas MacCurtin, Cork; Wm. Biggar, Belfast; People of Whitechurch, Kilgarvan Sinn Feiners, Milltown, Galway; Gaels of Ballymote, O'Rahilly G.F.C., Dundalk; Maire Ni Chumhail and family, Ballyferriter, Doon Irish Volunteers, Drumbaragh Sinn Fein Club, Mullinabreene Sinn Fein Club, Manchester, Birmingham Irish Girls, Crossmolina Sinn Feiners, Glasgow Irish Volunteers, Lismore Sinn Fein Club, Tom Clarke Club, Glasgow; Kildorrery, Ballybrophy Sinn Feiners, Roger Casement Sinn Fein Club, Magherafelt; Cavan Sinn Fein Club, Urlingford Sinn Fein Club, Boys of Wexford at Ring College, P. MacHugh, London; Oldcastle Sinn Feiners, Tullow Sinn Feiners, Castlepollard Sinn Feiners, Gaels of Cove, People of Ballinagh, Cavan; Crossna (Tom Clarke) Sinn Fein Club, Inniskeen National Club, Monaghan; Waterford City Sinn Fein Club, Cork Sinn Fein Executive, Louth National Club, Cianny, Co. Clare; Mullo, Mayo; People of Askeaton and Ballysteen, Wolfhill; Leix; Carlow Nationalists, Bantry Sinn Feiners, Herbertstown Sinn Fein Club, Limerick; Dungarvan Sinn Fein Club, Clondrohid.

(We regret it is impossible for us to print in full the messages received).

On Sunday, July 1st, the day's Masses in the Cathedral, Waterford, were offered up for Thomas Francis Meagher, being the 50th anniversary of his death. The members of the Thomas Francis Meagher Sinn Fein Club, numbering 130, attended the 11 o'clock Mass in a body.

NEW CHURCH PORTSTEWART.

The beautiful New Carpets and Furnishings for Altars were supplied by

J. Connolly & Co.
59 Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED

After East Clare.

De Valera Badges, Brooches, Sinn Fein Novelties of all kinds, and at Cheap Popular Prices (Supplied to Trade Only). Send 1/3 for Special Sample Offer, Value 2/6.

THE GAELIC PRESS,

General Printers, Publishers,
Wholesale Newsagents and
Stationers.

30 Up, Liffey St., Dublin.

'Phone 78

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

na fíanna saoirse.
ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΤ ΜÓΡ
IN ST. ENDA'S, OAKLEY ROAD
(Kindly granted by Mrs. Pearse),
On Sunday, July 29th.
FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS LATER.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΤ ΜÓΡ
In CASTLEPOLLARD, Sunday, July 22nd.

Commencing 1.35 p.m. (Irish Time).
The Opening Address will be delivered by
A. GRIFFITH, Esq.
THE GLEE SINGERS ALIVE, ALIVE O!
Several Bands will attend.
The National Education Fund and Gaelic League will benefit by proceeds.
Admission : : : 1/- and 6d.
Δρ Νάτριν Φέιν Δπρ.

Δν Σαεθλουιν αβú.

GAELS! LOOK OUT FOR

A Real Irish-Ireland Day

IN CLONAKILTY,

On SUNDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1917.

Deiré Ceol, Rinnce agus Amhrán go leor agus ann.

PARTICULARS LATER.

GOOD MORNING! HATS ON!!!

P's & C's

FRED LEO begs to announce that as Mrs. Sheehan has decided to conclude the Tour on July 22nd, he intends to continue running the Company, Consisting of—

- 1.—Carroll Malone, Dublin's Youngest Tenor (late of Frongoch and Stafford).
- 2.—Miss Sheehan, Mezzo-Soprano and Pianist.
- 3.—Miss Flossie Dene, Soubrette and Dancer.
- 4.—Fred Leo (the Originator of the P's and C's).
- 5.—P. J. O'Brien, Advance Manager.

Five of the Original P's and C's who were at Loughrea.

N.B.—I, FRED LEO, am the originator of the P's and C's, having produced same in 1912, later in partnership with Jack Sheehan. I also supplied the Comedy.

Look out for New Items, including the funniest of Sketches—

"Wanted a War Bonus,"

Written by Frank O'Donnell, Killarney (Ireland's coming writer).

I want a good Soprano and Baritone, start at once; good salary and long tour. Write—

FRED LEO,
Post Office, KENMARE.

DROGHEDA NATIONAL CLUB.

A RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF THE RELEASED LOUTH VOLUNTEER PRISONERS

Will be Held in MAYORALTY HOUSE, DROGHEDA
On Sunday, July 22nd, at 9 p.m.

Tickets (Gents 5/-, Ladies 3/-) may be obtained from
JOSEPH CARR, Hon. Sec.,
Black Bull, DROGHEDA.

COLÁISTE AN DAINGIN

(Dingle Irish College).

Sessions, 1917.

First Term.—July 2nd to July 28th.

Second Term.—July 30th to September 1st.

Classes to Suit all Students.

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS and BI-LINGUAL TEACHERS.

Unusual Terms to all Students attending College.

For Prospectus, etc., write to:—

ΠΑΡΟΛΙΣ Ó CORCORÓA,

Rúnaíre Coláiste An Daingin,

Dingle, Co. Kerry.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Oireachtas in Waterford

Sunday, August 5th, to Friday, 10th.

PIPERS' BANDS,
HURLING MATCH,
GRAND CONCERTS.

SOLO SINGING, CHOIR and VIOLIN COMPETITIONS. DANCING CHAMPIONSHIP. ORATORY, RECITATION and STORY TELLING. DRAMAS BY DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS. HOME INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

Season Ticket, 10/-.

Admission to Reception of Ard Fheis Delegates Three Shillings.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS IN WATERFORD.

PILGRIMS TO THE REEK.

REMEMBER

feis muizeó

Opens in Westport on July 30th, 1917.

Don't Miss

SENIOR HANDBALL TOURNAMENT.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, PIPERS' BANDS,
WAR PIPES, ETC.

Come to see

THE BOYS OF THE WEST.

For particulars apply to:—

Eamonn Mac Fionnáin,

Enrí Mac an Búairé,

Rúnaíre Onórach.

"WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF—"

'Anything Else but The

Drumshanbo Feis

Which will be held on

Sunday, July 22nd

Commencing at 10 o'clock Sharp (Old Time).

Competitions in Irish History, Dancing, Irish Conversation, Instrumental Music, and several interesting Industrial Competitions.

War Pipes Competition, open to Connacht; also two other Competitions in Instrumental Music. Irish Conversation, etc., open to Connacht Native Speakers.

Dancing Confined to Counties Roscommon and Leitrim.

For Syllabus apply to Secretaries—

SEAN O CINNEIDE,

MICHAEL S. Mac CONAFRAIC.

DRUIM-SEAN-BO, Co. LIATRODROMA.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND

FEIS

To be Held at BALLYLANDERS

Sunday, July 22nd, 1917.

Addresses will be delivered by

EOIN MacNEILL, EAMONN DE VALERA,
and Others.

A PIPERS' BAND WILL ATTEND.

Competitions in Singing, Dancing, Recitation, Violin,
Etc., Etc.

Football—Ballylanders v. Mitchelstown.

So máiréó ar nSaeθluinn Stán.

O'Rahilly Sinn Fein Club

(NORTH CITY OF DUBLIN).

A MEETING for the purpose of enrolling members to participate in furtherance of the aims and objects of Sinn Fein, and for the solidifying of the movement, will be held in

THE BANBA HALL,

On Tuesday, 24th July, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

SEAN T. O'KELLY will preside.

