

# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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## WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday the banner of Sinn Fein was raised in all the provinces. In Leinster great public meetings were held at Ballymahon (Longford), Trim (Meath), Athgarvan (Kildare), Borris (Carlow), Edenderry (Offaly) and Clonmacnoise, the chief speakers being Madame Markievicz, and Messrs. McGuinness, M.I.P.; Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Count Plunkett, M.I.P.; Alderman Kelly W. L. Cole, M. J. Lennon, S. Brown, E. J. Duggan, Harry Boland, M. Collins, P. Cosgrave, and R. O'Connor. In Munster meetings were held at Ballylanders, Killarney, and Doon, the chief speakers being Messrs. Ginnell, M.I.P.; Sean Milroy, Piaras Beaslai, and Con Collins. In Ulster great meetings were held at Cavan Town, Omagh, Coalisland, and Tyrone, the speakers being Messrs. De Valera, M.I.P.; Arthur Griffith, Eoin MacNeill, Darrell Figgis, J. K. O'Reilly, George Murnaghan, and Dr. McNabb.

The Mitchelstown Aeridheacht, at which Mr. Ginnell was to speak, was proclaimed by the British military authorities at the last moment. In support of the proclamation—we quote from the "Daily Independent" of Monday—"Over 200 police, under the command of the Co. Inspector and 5 District Inspectors, were drafted into the town, together with a large force of military. Armoured cars and a motor ambulance paraded the streets, machine-guns were placed at various points of vantage in the town, and military snipers were posted on several trees in the neighbourhood."

Thus the great war for Democracy and the Rights of Small Nations is being waged by England.

Tyrone rallied to the Sinn Fein banner at Omagh, Carrickmore, and Coalisland on Sunday. The "Competent Military Authority for Ireland," about whose identity there seems to be a dispute at headquarters—both Sir Bryan Mahon and Major-General Fry claiming and using the title—proclaimed a procession in Omagh which had never been contemplated. At Carrickmore, where Mr. M. M'Cartan, V.S., presided, Messrs. De Valera and Griffith addressed an enthusiastic meeting of over 2,000 people and ten supporters of Mr. Redmond, who having groaned at the opening of the proceedings, joined in acclaiming the resolutions at the end. In the evening a meeting of over 3,000 people was addressed at Omagh by Messrs. De Valera, Griffith, and George Murnaghan, Father McKenna, C.C., presiding. At Coalisland Messrs. Eoin MacNeill and Darrell Figgis addressed an enthusiastic gathering of 4,000 men of Tyrone. The only person in Tyrone on Sunday who audibly declared that the Sinn Fein policy was unsound was a person in charge of a keeper sitting on a bank outside the gate of the Omagh Lunatic Asylum.

At Ashford, in Wicklow, on Thursday night of last week an enthusiastic public meeting in support of Sinn Fein, and presided over by Mr. C. M. Byrne, Co. President of the A.O.H., was addressed by Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr. Darrell Figgis, Dr. Boyd-Barrett, and other speakers. East Wicklow, next to South Dublin, possesses the largest number of Tory voters of any constituency outside Ulster; but with the rapid and effective organisation of the constituency for Sinn Fein that is now proceeding, the Sinn Fein candidate can hope to beat the united Whig and Tory at the next election.

The British Commissioners of Inland Revenue are happier men to-day. For eight months past Mr. Joseph MacDonagh has been forcing them to restore surplus sums which they had extracted from Irish taxpayers under the guise of income tax. After a few months of it they got so angry that they sent a special

order around the Excise Departments to the end of hampering Mr. MacDonagh in every way.

But Mr. MacDonagh went on successfully extracting Irish money which the Commissioners had untaily grabbed. In one single case he extracted recently a sum of £2,200 for a victimised Irishman. The indignation of the British Government then began to boil over. Mr. MacDonagh was arrested for making a seditious speech. The battalion of testimony, appeared and swore that, referring to the unhappy man Kettle, he said Lieut. Kettle had been shot, and it was a damned good job. Mr. MacDonagh branded the statement as perjury. We would as easily believe that two and three make six as that Mr. MacDonagh would use such a phrase. But Mr. MacDonagh was, of course, convicted and sent to prison, and the Income Tax Extractors are thanking Mammon for the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. McEntee, who was convicted by court-martial at Belfast, has had an unique experience. A report appeared in the Press of a statement or speech supposed to have been made by him. The published statement was not the statement he made. It grossly misrepresented and falsified what he did say. From whom did the Press get it?

"Apropos of my trial," writes Mr. McEntee, "I see in the account of the proceedings, as published in some of the Belfast papers, and presumably in the Dublin papers also, what purports to be a statement of mine. I should have been ashamed to make such a statement. Moreover, I don't know where the Press got their report from, as there was no Press representative present when I spoke. As it was, I simply re-asserted our right to political independence, and our right to achieve it if we could. I then crossed the 't's' and dotted the 'i's' of the police evidence, and told the court they could make what they liked of it." Where did the Press get the false report?

The notorious Loughrea Board—inspired by the meanest sneak save one in the ranks of the Redmondite Party—is at it again. At the latest meeting, Mr. P. Cahill presiding, and the other members present being W. J. Greene, James Staunton, John O'Loughlin, Martin Ward, and James Connell. Mr. Greene proposed a vote of condolence on the death of the Bishop of Limerick—"a great Irishman and a great Churchman." There was no seconder. Mr. John O'Loughlin, however, delivered himself of a speech worthy of his head and his character. He said charity should begin at home, and proposed a vote of condolence with the parents of an infant a few weeks old which had died. The vote was solemnly passed. The creatures who implied that the death of a little infant was a greater loss to Ireland than the death of the greatest Churchman and one of the greatest Irishmen of our time tempted Mr. Greene into speaking some of the truth about them. He said they were a low, contemptible crew of creatures in the image of men. To the parents of the infant whose death these bipeds used as a cover for insult to the memory of Dr. O'Dwyer we offer our sympathy, and the assurance that Loughrea will kick them back to their natural laud when it gets an opportunity of voting.

Mr. Rohan, J.P., of Killaloe, Co. Clare, who signed the summons against the Constabularyman Harrington, convicted of assaulting Mr. John Scanlon on the night of the East Clare Election, has been removed from the list of magistrates by the ex-"Freeman's Journal" reporter, whom the Irish people are taxed to pay £6,000 a year as "Lord Chancellor of Ireland." Mr. Rohan, says the "Nenagh Guardian," "has been a magistrate for a number of years, and has always acted honestly, fairly, and impartially to all parties, and the fact that

Dublin Castle has seen fit to take his Commission of the Peace from him does not detract from his well-deserved popularity in his native district, where he is well known and appreciated by all."

The following is the letter received by Mr. Rohan:—

Crown and Hanaper Office,  
Four Courts, Dublin,  
30th day of August, 1917.

Sir,  
I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Clare has been issued and that your name has not been included therein. You will accordingly understand that from this date you cease to be entitled to sit or act as a Justice of the Peace for the County.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
GERALD HORAN.

"Gerald Horan" is one of the string of relatives whom the Lord Chancellor has pitchforked into sinecure positions at the expense of the Irish taxpayers since he got his job.

Mr. Horan will have another full day's work in dictating a similar communication to Mr. D. J. Flavin, J.P., who has addressed the following letter to Mr. Horan's benevolent relative:—  
Church St., Listowel,  
7th September, 1917.

Secretary, Lord Chancellor,  
Four Courts, Dublin

Sir,  
I have been commanded by my local Sinn Fein Club to resign my office of Justice of the Peace. The holding of such office, which is connected with the administration, to a certain extent, of so-called British justice in Ireland, is inconsistent with the ideals and principles of the Sinn Fein policy. Answering this command, I resign my office of J.P.-ship, and ask you to remove my name from list of Justices for Co. Kerry.

Faithfully Yours,  
DANIEL J. FLAVIN.

With a shudder we have read in a circular officially issued by the Ancient Order of Hibernians (Board of Erin), to its members, the following:—

The only European country which has withstood the attacks of the enemy of religion is Germany, and she has been enabled to fight her battles solely on account of the splendid organisation of her forces. Here is an example for Ireland to follow if her people are desirous of keeping intact the faith of our people.

This is, we admit, an assassination of the English language, but there it is—Germany held up as the exemplar to Catholic Ireland—held up by the bosses of the A.O.H. to the members of the A.O.H. But then, this was in 1913, before England gave the cue to the placehunters who manipulated that organisation to represent Germany as the enemy of Catholicism.

A deputation from the Belfast Co-operative Society recently waited upon the British Chief Secretary, in Dublin, in the hope that he might get the "card" system of sugar distribution applied to Ireland. This means the provision of a fixed quantity of sugar for each household weekly. The scheme, as practically every person knows who reads the newspapers, does not apply to Ireland. Judge of the amazement of the deputation when Mr. Duke, K.C., began by telling them that the system was identical in Ireland and England? Mr. McGuffin denied this. Mr. Duke called a clerk, but the clerk did not know, and went in search of another clerk; and finally, after a considerable interval, clerk No. 1 came back and confessed that Mr. McGuffin was right. The Chief Secretary knew nothing about the enactment he is sup-

posed to have assisted in framing. A commentary, this, on the beneficent government of this country! Public meetings of co-operators, by the way, will be held in Dublin and Belfast shortly to educate Mr. Duke a little further on the matter.

We published in "Nationality" of Sept. 1st a letter from Mr. George Dench, Manager in Ireland for the City Life Company, Ltd. The letter reached us as we were going to press and we had no time to examine its assertions. It is an interesting specimen of the wily methods that are being adopted in order to accomplish the amalgamation of the Irish United Society with that office, and to mislead the policy-holders. He refers first to the balance sheet for 1916 and says: "The expense ratio was exactly 37½ per cent. instead of the 56 per cent., as quoted by you." And he adds: "A large proportion of the business done relates to the industrial branch." The inference here is that his figures and his 37½ per cent. relates to the industrial branch. Our figures were from the 1915 report. In the current "Insurance Mail" of London, dated 8th Sept., the 1916 figures of 19 British Industrial Offices and 11 Societies are given. They are taken from the certified returns sent to the Government by the respective offices. In this the City Life (Industrial Branch) return stands thus:—

Funds,	£18,762
Increase in Year,	£2,229
Premium Income,	£32,411
Commission and Expenses,	£18,142
Expense Ratio,	55.97

Now, what explanation has Mr. Dench to offer for so misleading the readers of "Nationality?" His 37½ per cent. expands to almost 56 per cent.! In other words, out of every £100 which the public pay Mr. Dench's company it spends £56, leaving only £44 for the people.

But one might reason that Mr. Dench grouped the Industrial and Ordinary Branches of the City Life Company in order to arrive at his working expense of 37½ per cent. Nothing of the kind. This branch shows the City Life in a worse light, in comparison with such offices. The average expense ratio for British and American offices of decent standing is about 12 per cent. The City Life 1916 figures are as follows:—

Funds,	£178,917
Increase in Funds,	£24,250
Premium Income,	£80,029
Commission and Expenses,	£37,113
Per Cent. of Expenses,	46.37

It will be seen that the City Life has an expense ratio of £46 out of every £100 it collects, as against the Prudential £8, and the Refuge £10, to name only two of the first offices which occur to us. If this is an example of what Mr. Dench considers an economically managed office, one wonders what his ideas of an extravagantly managed one would be.

Now, the basis of comparison with the Irish United Society working expense ratio must be in the Industrial Branch. The Irish United is 29 per cent.; the City Life is 56. Even if we put the City Life Ordinary Branch against the Irish United Industrial it is 29 per cent. against 46 per cent. Mr. Dench's office may, of course, carry on a loaning, banking, or house purchase business, or any other side-line which it can work at little or no expense, or which can bear no expense, but our comparison was on the class of business done by the Irish United, and which the City Life is now taking over; and on that basis the City Life makes a poor show. It is up to Mr. Dench to justify the impression made by his letter, and to explain how he arrived at the figures he quoted.

The proposed transfer of the Irish United Assurance Society to the City Life, a London house-purchase company, has aroused a growing volume of resentment and opposition. A special general meeting held last week is stated to have resulted in the passing of an affirmative resolution by a show of hands, but apparently the matter does not rest there, and another special general meeting is to be held on October 2nd for the purpose of confirming the resolution to transfer the business to the English company. We understand that the written assent of five-sixths of the policy-holders must be obtained. Meanwhile the fight is progressing, and the various passages-at-arms between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Dineen indicate the opening engagements of the great battle. The important principle as to whether we are to have any Irish Insurance Company at all in existence is at stake. By permitting the "Irish

United" to go down or be transferred we accept a very serious national liability and proclaim ourselves incapable of practical finance and incompetent to divert homewards the millions of money annually collected in Ireland for insurance purposes by Scots, English, and Welsh. The disappearance of the "Irish United" would have a most serious effect on the future of Irish insurance, and would in all probability create a lack of confidence fatal to further financial effort in Ireland for a generation.

We examined recently the question of the transfer, and we now propose to go in some detail into the position of the City Life Assurance Co., Ltd., to see what prospects it offers. The circular to policy-holders issued by the Committee of Management of the "Irish United" Society contains very few particulars of the standing and resources of the company to which it proposes to transfer the property, money, and funds of the society for nothing. We are merely informed that it is "provisionally agreed . . . to transfer to the company the assets of the society, in return for which the company undertakes to not only discharge every claim and responsibility when it arises, but also to give the society's policy-holders the benefit of its combined funds, subscribed and unsubscribed capital amounting to upwards of £1,250,000, made up as follows:—

Capital authorised	£500,000
" subscribed	128,000
" paid up	108,000
" uncalled	392,000
Invested Funds	814,000

"By way of added security, thereby protecting them against every contingency." This is the most misleading statement it is possible to put into figures. We will proceed to examine the nature and amount of security existing here. The City Life was originally known as "British Homes," founded twenty years ago. Its original capital was, we believe, £100,000, subsequently increased to £500,000. Of this amount the company was able to induce the public to take up £128,000 in the course of its existence. The proportion paid up is, according to the last balance sheet (1916), £108,578. This leaves less than twenty thousand pounds uncalled, instead of £392,000 alleged in the circular, an error of the slight proportions (from the point of view of these financiers) of 372 thousand pounds. It will be seen that the unsubscribed capital amounts to the fine handsome alleged security of £372,000, which the public did not invest in the City Life. To misrepresent this as a "security" is a palpable attempt to play upon the innocence of a public which is not so easily able to distinguish the blandishments from the facts. The very audacity of this circular is so brilliant as to deceive all but skilled and practical men of figures. There remains, therefore, in all these figures above merely the paid up capital of £108,000 with a call of £20,000, the security of which is very much reduced when we come to find out from the balance sheet that the capital does not figure at all, for the convincing reason that it was spent long ago!

The security offered to the policy-holders of the "Irish United" is the capital of the City Life. We turn to the balance sheet of the City Life for the year 1916, and there find the following set out as the assets in the balance sheet:—

Assets.	£	s	d
Mortgages and Loans	618,831	17	1
Investments—			
Deposit with High Court, 4½ per cent. War Loan at cost	11,810	15	10
Other Investments—			
4½% War Loan, £25,000.			
House Property, £3,380/14/5	28,380	14	5
	659,023	7	4
Purchase of shares, etc., Law and Integrity Ins. Co.	22,644	19	0
Do., Nth. and Sth. Ins. Co.	2,358	13	10
Outstanding Premiums	8,224	1	0
Outstanding Interest, Dividends, and Rents	10,807	13	1
Cash	6,685	18	9
Office Furniture	600	0	0
Sundry Debtors	1,949	9	11
Purchase of Business and Extension Expenses	102,500	0	0
	814,794	2	11

These are all the assets of the company. Before we proceed to examine it to find out what it is worth, we must observe another glaring and magnificent misrepresentation in

the circular to policy-holders quoted in the previous table. It will be noticed that the item "Invested Funds," that is investments, are put down as £814,000. This is evidently taken from the balance sheet of the City Life. But in that balance the investments are only given at £11,810 and £28,380, or in round figures at £40,000 in 4½ per cents. This is very different from the bold allegation of £814,000, a slight difference of more than three-quarters of a million.

Taking the items in the balance sheet in order, there are first the mortgages and loans amounting to £618,831. These are described in the Directors' Report as advances out of available funds, made to policy-holders to enable them to purchase house or shop property, and to assist them in time of need by granting personal loans upon the security of their policies. Mark the phrase "out of available funds." Its importance will appear later on. These advances were nearly all (£602,000) made on mortgage. The procedure of the company is as follows. An ordinary or endowment policy is first taken out. After paying premiums for five years the holder has the right to apply for an advance to purchase a house or shop on mortgage up to the amount of his policy. He can then take one of two options—either to continue the policy and pay interest at 5 per cent. on the sum advanced, or he can convert the policy into a mortgage redemption contract, terminable at the end of ten to twenty-five years. In either case death terminates the payments, and the policy is applicable to discharge the mortgage. It is on foot of these mortgages or personal loans on the security of the policies that this large sum of £618,831 appears in the balance sheet. The question is, are these assets available for the discharge of obligations taken over from the Irish United? In our opinion they are not. They certainly are not liquid assets. They cannot be realised except on failure of the policy-holder and confiscation of the property mortgaged to the company. In any case the mortgage redemption contracts carry insurance liabilities themselves and these are a prior charge and cannot be affected by the transfer of the Irish United. We have been asked what is the availability of the ordinary branch funds or endowment funds of the City Life to liquidate claims arising from Irish United endowment or industrial policies. From a careful examination of the Prospectus Report and Chairman's statement it is clear that all the available funds will be used for house purchase and for financing English shopkeepers, as will appear from the following citations:—

"Policy-holders have the right to apply for an advance out of the available funds upon mortgage of approved house or shop property at any time after the end of the fifth year to the extent of £100 for each £15 paid in premiums."—(Prospectus, December, 1914, p. 5).

"With a growing business and expanding resources, the company hopes to accelerate the House Purchase Movement, in which it is so largely interested."—(Chairman, June 22nd, 1917).

It is clear from this that the expanding resources (insurance premiums) are used as feeders for the House Purchase Scheme—for making advances on mortgages to policy-holders. The same Chairman assured the Irish United meeting last week that "no change of any kind would be made in the existing policies of the Irish United, which carry no borrowing privileges under the House Purchase Schemes. The assets and invested funds of the Irish United would be available for financing the English policy-holders, while the Irish United policy-holders are led to believe that the funds of the City Life would be available for them. The availability would be on the other side. This is also made clear in the Directors' Report, which says (p. 5):—

"One of the features in the company's business has been to continue the granting of advances out of available funds to policy-holders to enable them to purchase house or shop property, and to assist them in time of need by granting personal loans upon the security of their policies."

The poor English tradesman, the salaried middle-class official, the harassed, down-trodden, oppressed British shopkeeper, is to be financed and aided out of the funds of the Irish United Society. This is the meaning of the proposed transfer. The Irish policy-holder is to receive a "policy of equal amount and value," as appears in the Form of Consent. We must warn policy-holders against accepting any promises. They are as worthless as the alleged assets. What alone is binding is

the Form of Consent. Equal value means equally advantageous, or of equal actuarial value. But it does not mean borrowing privileges nor "City Policies." The position of the Irish policy-holder will not be bettered.

To continue with the balance sheet, if space permits we shall point out that most of the assets are unmarketable or worthless. The mortgages are in course of being paid off, and they are a vanishing asset and not realisable. The investments, amounting to £40,000 are the principal liquid assets, together, of course, with the cash, amounting to £6,685, a very small sum on hands for a company alleged to have a capital of one million and a quarter.

The item of £25,003, for purchase of shares, represents an asset which has no existence. It represents the money spent in buying over the Law and Integrity "at par" for their £15,696 paid up shares, together with £7,565 "other payments," which apparently were "above par." What the "other payments" were is not disclosed. We are not surprised. If the Irish United is transferred it will not figure at all as an asset except the "expenses" are put in, no money being (as far as disclosed) paid for its goodwill or acquisition. But the investments, amounting to £120,000 or more, will swell the assets of the City Life. It is strange that a purchase which apparently does bring assets amounting to three times the present investments of the City Life should have no value in insurance book-keeping science. This will show what little value "purchase shares" have.

We next come to outstanding premiums, interest, dividends, rents, cash, and office furniture—all assets of liquid character. Sundry debtors, £1,949 9s. 11d., is a questionable item.

We now come to the last item on the balance sheet—"Purchase of Business and Extension Expenses," £102,500. This, of course, is worthless. It is the money or capital of the company which has entirely disappeared. It is a fictitious asset put in as a book-keeping device to make up the deficiency caused by the disappearance of the capital, which was expended long ago. To keep the "game of house," going, however, it is necessary to get hold of some coin, and this is the reason for the company getting possession of the Law and Integrity and the North and South and other business, and also the reason for the attempted and, we hope, fruitless effort to capture the Irish United for a song and dance. It is no amalgamation, but merely a plan to catch the investments of the Irish United without paying the members anything for them. No time should be lost by members in taking the necessary steps to protect their property.

A large meeting was held in Lecanny (Westport) on Sunday, the 19th inst. Addresses were delivered on the Sinn Fein policy by Messrs. William Fergus (Chairman), Joseph McBride, J. J. Sweeney, and Edward Moore. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Colmeille Branch of the Gaelic League is holding a grand Irish Concert on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 8 p.m., in the Mansion House. A splendid programme has been arranged, and includes Misses Joan Burke, B. Moloney, K. O'Toole, M. Dingle, Messrs. G. Crofts, T. Boyan, F. O'Sullivan, P. J. Mac Manus, the "Quartette," J. Hughes, etc., etc. An important address will be delivered by the Very Rev. Fr. Augustine, O.S.F.C. Admission, 6d., 1/-, and 2/-. Seats can be reserved at 2/6 on application to the Secretary, 5 Blackhall Street.

The Craobh na Cuig g-Cuigi classes start Monday, 17th. New members can be enrolled at 19 Ely Place on Monday and Friday between 6 o'clock and 9.30 o'clock, p.m.; and at St. Enda's, Rathfarnham, at the Aeridheacht.

**IRISH UNITED ASSURANCE COLLECTING COMPANY.**  
TO MEMBERS, AGENTS, ETC.

THE Committee of the Irish United Assurance Collecting Co. have called another meeting for Oct. 2nd for the purpose of confirming a resolution to hand over the money, property, premiums, and invested funds of the Society to the City Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of London. I have been requested to act on behalf of large and increasing numbers of members who dissent from this resolution until it is clearly shown (a) that the transfer is necessary; (b) that the City Life is a suitable company to receive the transfer. Committees representing dissenting members are being formed all over the country, and they should insist on having a voice in the disposal of the members' property by proxy. I am in touch with these Committees and will submit a scheme of re-construction as soon as we ascertain the exact condition of the Irish United. We hope to present a properly signed demand for the inspection of the books and accounts very soon. Meantime write to me at once, sending name, address, and number or numbers of your policies.

JOHN R. REYNOLDS.

1 College St., Dublin,  
10th September, 1917.

**RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.**  
These important Dublin suburbs have now joined up, and a Provisional Committee to organise the local Sinn Fein Club has been formed. Communications respecting membership should be addressed to Mr. T. Byrne, Hon. Sec., 48a, Rathmines Road. This is merely a temporary address, as negotiations are being made for procuring suitable housing accommodation for the Club. The ambitions and activities of the Club can be restrained only by inadequate support from local Sinn Feinidhthe. The Committee appeal through "Nationality" for a big membership roll.

**Comluce Conganta na nSaothar agus Spéadao**  
**Oglac na héireann—Craobh Conaige.**  
**IRISH NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION AND**  
**VOLUNTEER DEPENDENTS' FUND—CORK**  
**BRANCH.**

Dr. Cohalan, Bishop of Cork	£	s	d
Dripsay Woollen Mills	5	0	0
Mical O'Rioghbhardain, Sth. Main St.	3	3	0
Messrs. Richard Cronin, Undertakers	3	0	0
Michael Barrett, Bishopstown	3	0	0
Mrs. Collins, South Terrace	2	0	0
Mrs. O'Brien, Frenche's Quay	1	0	0
Slabh Beag	1	0	0
D. T. Sullivan, P.L.G.	1	0	0
Edward Treacy, Windrop Chambers	1	0	0
Dr. O'Connor, 17 Patrick's Hill	1	0	0
Miss Simcox, Bloomfield House	1	0	0
I.T.D., Cork	0	10	0
Alfred O'Reilly, Y.A., Q.C.C.	0	10	0
Wm. Murphy, Chetwynd	0	5	0
Mrs. O'Donovan, Youghal Road	0	5	0
Mrs. O'Sullivan, 43 Horgan's Buildings	0	5	0
U.S.	0	5	0
Church Door Collection per Irish Volunteers	53	16	2
People of Tracton Parish, per Mical Lynch—			
William Ahern	1	0	0
Daniel J. Lynch	1	0	0
10/- each—D. Kennedy, B. Corrigan,			
Miss M. Lynch, J. Donovan, Denis			
McCarthy, Timothy Lynch.			
5/- each—F. Cooney, Mrs. W. Ahern,			
Miss L. Golden, J. O'Brien, M. Sul-			
livan, Denis Lynch, M. Lynch.			
3/-—P. O'Sullivan.			
2/6 each—E. Glancy, Miss K. Ahern, D.			
Dempsey, Mrs. A. Cotter, J. Lynch,			
C. Hurley, J. McDonnell, P. Cooney,			
W. Flynn, Miss V. McCarthy, J.			
O'Brien, D. Buckley, D. Hurley, Mick			
Sullivan, T. Kidney, Mrs. Good, D.			
McCarthy, A. Friend, T. Denehy, A			
Friend, J. O'Sullivan.			
Smaller Sums	3	5	10
Total	11	16	4
Camogie Association	7	17	0
St. Finbarr's, West (14th collection)	4	0	9
Do. (15th collection)	4	19	6

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**Cork County Sinn Fein Organisation.**

All Clubs intending to hold Public Meetings should give a fortnight's notice for Speakers to the Hon. Sec., Sinn Fein Executive, 56 Grand Parade, Cork.

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# NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1917.

## IRELAND OUT OF THE CORNER

Here is a paragraph from the "Independent"  
A Ridiculous Proposal.

At a meeting of the N. Leitrim Sinn Fein Executive, in Manoraughton, it was proposed by B. F. Maguire, seconded by J. Kilduff, and passed:—  
"That communication be made with M.I.P.'s, such as De Valera, etc., with regard to a competitive market for Irish cattle, in view of the ruinous restrictions now being imposed by the Food Controller, and also the formation of a mercantile marine fleet."

In the description of this as a ridiculous proposal we have the slave mind at its worst—"Nationality," Sept. 8th, 1917.

Before the Act of Union was imposed upon this country Ireland possessed a potent mercantile marine. Irish ships carried Irish goods to France and Spain and Portugal, to the Netherlands, the West Indies, and the North American Continent. England's mercantile marine then, as now, was the largest in the world, but the proportion of shipping as between England and Ireland was infinitely nearer than it is at present.

To-day Ireland's mercantile marine is of small account. Ireland carries on practically no direct trade with the world outside England. Before the war a small line of Irish steamers ran between Dublin and a couple of Dutch and Spanish ports, a tramp line of steamers existed at Belfast, and there was possibly still surviving the ghost of an ancient communication between Cork and the Continent. Irish trade had ceased to be carried in Irish bottoms, and Ireland's imports from and exports to the Continent came and went via England. England had re-established in fact the old legislative restrictions she had imposed on Irish navigation and commerce, and which the Volunteers 1782 compelled her to repeal.

Obviously an Ireland without ships is at the mercy of the English shipper and trader. She is confined in effect to England's market, as much as if the infamous laws which two hundred years ago confined her to that market had never been repealed. The tonnage of British shipping was once five times the tonnage of Irish shipping. The tonnage of British shipping to-day is twenty-eight times the tonnage of Irish shipping. There are but 401,000 tons of Irish shipping as against 11½ million tons of British shipping. And Ireland possesses the longest coast-line of any European country and unsurpassed bays and harbours.

If we were again a practical and resolute people we would set about building a mercantile marine. The idea may strike the slave mind as ridiculous, but until it be done Irish trade and commerce can have no real freedom and no great development. Ireland, with a population of 4½ millions, has less than half a million tons of shipping. Norway, with a population of 2 millions less, has two-and-a-half million tons of shipping. We see the Norwegian flag in every port of the world. We see Norwegian ships carrying Norway's products to every country and carrying back to Norway the goods of the country with which they trade. People think of Norway, therefore, as a populous country. Yet the population of Norway is little more than half our own.

Thirty-five years ago Norway had less shipping tonnage than we possess. In 1882 Norway had but some 300,000 tons. Now she is the fourth greatest shipping Power in the world, England, the United States, and Germany alone surpassing her. How did Norway do it? By co-operation. Her people everywhere laudably conspired to buy and build ships. They formed co-operative ship-owning companies—they invested their money in shipping, and thus built up in a generation the magnificent Norwegian marine. In Norway to-day it would not be easy to find a man, whether he be a labourer, an artisan, a farmer, or a professional man, who is not part owner in a ship. All Norway is a great shipping company. Norway indeed had a National Government to sympathise with its ambition to become a great shipping Power, and Ireland has not. But this fact does not alter the truth that it is in the power of the people of Ireland themselves to emulate Norway to an extent.

Five years ago when England placed a cattle embargo on this country there was no Irish shipping here to help Ireland to an alternative market. And the alternative markets existed. They existed to some extent in all European countries, but mainly in Germany and Italy. The latter country imports lean live cattle from Argentina—after a sea-voyage double what it would be from Ireland—and the ruling price in the Italian market was always higher than in the English market. But Germany offered the real field. The German urban population in 1912—the year England put the embargo on Irish cattle—had outgrown the power of rural Germany to supply it with meat. Germany was looking for cattle while England was embargoing the Irish supply. On Sept. 21st, 1912, we wrote in "Sinn Fein":—

England has shut her ports against Irish

cattle—Germany is clamouring for cattle and meat. We cannot get our cattle to Germany, because we have no vessels plying between Ireland and Germany. The Department of Agriculture, however, can within a week, in concert with the farmers, arrange for a direct service of cattle boats between Cork and the German ports. Forty-eight hours after a ship sails out from Cork with cattle for Germany England will re-open all her ports to Irish cattle.

Of course, the Department of Agriculture, being an English Government Department, refused to move. It declared (1) Germany did not want cattle; (2) Germany would not permit cattle to be imported; (3) that there were high tariffs anyway; (4) that it did not know what these tariffs were; and (5) that it did not know what German ports could receive cattle.

The first four statements were falsehoods. Both the port of Hamburg and the port of Bremen were willing to receive Irish cattle. The tariffs prevailing in Germany and elsewhere are published annually as a Board of Trade return by the English Government. The import duty on cattle at Hamburg is 4/- per cwt., live weight—on pigs 4/6. There are no import duties on cattle in Finland, Denmark, Russia, and Holland; but there is no great market for them in those countries. In Belgium and Italy—in the latter of which countries there is a large market—there are light import duties. In France, in which there is a market—but not too large a one—there is a comparatively heavy import duty of 8/7½ per cwt., live weight.

We tried at the time to induce the Irish cattle traders to charter a steamer to run from Cork to Hamburg with cargoes of Irish cattle. Some gentlemen at the head of the Association were at first enthusiastic, but subsequently withdrew. They were afraid of angering England and losing their respectability by defending their trade. What the Irish farmer lost he can calculate from the following figures. On January 2nd, 1913, the highest price for Irish cattle per cwt. in the English market was £3 5s. 4d. In Hamburg the average price was £4 3s. 6d. From that £4 3s. 6d. must be deducted import duty and extra cost of transit. The figures then stood:—

	£	s	d
Price per cwt. at Hamburg	...	4	3 6
Less import duty	...	0	4 0
Less extra cost of transit per cwt.	...	0	2 0
Nett price	...	3	17 6
Price in England	...	3	5 4
Extra profit per cwt. to Irish farmer selling at Hamburg	...	0	12 2

Ireland missed a Continental market for her cattle in 1912 because Ireland had not learned Sinn Fein. Ireland was therefore thrown back into England's market, and the Irish farmer lost his 12/2 per cwt. on his beast. Ireland must not lose such markets again. After the war Germany and Italy will afford alternative markets for Irish cattle if Ireland will take advantage of them—markets to compete against which England must pay, not as now, her own price for our live stock, but a price in competition with the prices of other countries, who, too, eat beef, although the Irish farmers were led to doubt that they did so.

## THE WORK OF A SINN FEIN BRANCH

### I.

In response to a promise I have made to some hundred branches of Sinn Fein which have communicated with me on the subject as to the immediate work they should do, I recommend:

1. Procure your Voters' Register, examine it and mark off the non-available voters, and have it ready in case of a general or bye-election.

2. Request your local representatives on Urban or Borough or County or Rural Councils or Poor Law Boards to state whether they are in favour of—

- (1) The re-establishment of the Independence of Ireland.
- (2) The refusal of representatives elected by Irish constituencies to attend the British Parliament or recognise its right to legislate for Ireland.
- (3) The formation of a National Assembly in Dublin composed "of persons elected by the voters of the Irish cities and counties, and delegates from the Co., Co. Borough, Urban and Rural Councils, and Poor Law and Harbour Boards, to devise and formulate measures for the benefit of the whole people of Ireland."

If your local representatives declare themselves favourable, and accept the principle laid down at the first Convention of Sinn Fein:

"That National self-development through the recognition of the duties and rights of citizenship on the part of the individual, and by the aid and support of all movements originating from within Ireland, instinct with National tradition, and not looking outside Ireland for the accomplishment of their aims is vital to Ireland."

Then they are Sinn Feiners in theory. To be Sinn Feiners in practice they must help in their positions and outside their positions to carry out this programme, which was the programme of Sinn Fein at its inception, and which remains its programme, with the addition that the circumstances of the times have made possible—appeal to a World-Tribunal against the English occupation of Ireland.

Towards that end the main effort must be concentrated. To secure that end the setting up of a Constituent Assembly in the Capital of Ireland is the immediate step; but we must have behind that Assembly, which will speak with the authoritative voice of Ireland to the Peace Conference; the moral strength and the material resources of the Irish people. We must have behind it—as solidly massed as in the days when the Hungarian people refused to send their representatives to a foreign Parliament, and assembled them instead in their own country—the whole machinery of local government—the Civic Council, the County Council, the Rural Council, and the Urban Council, the Poor Law Board and the Harbour Board, and all the organisations of the people.

The first work of a Sinn Fein Branch, then, at this juncture, is to look after the register and secure a declaration of the local representatives in favour of Sinn Fein. But it is only the first work. There is other work—much other I shall detail hereafter; but it is the step of which Davis wrote 70 years ago in a paragraph which had much to do with suggesting the present Sinn Fein policy:—"The first step to Nationality is the open and deliberate recognition of it by the people themselves. Once the people declare the disconnection of themselves, their feelings and interests, from the men, feelings and interests of England, they are in the march for Freedom."

The first step is being taken. It will be accomplished when an Irish Constituent Assembly meets in Dublin, which it should do in the next six months, if the Sinn Fein Branches apply themselves actively to work. What the Constituent Assembly can do, and what the other work of the Branches must be, I shall describe hereafter.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

## WORK.

The immediate necessity before Sinn Fein is work; and for two reasons. The first and most obvious reason is that, with the short objective before us, there is much to do and little time in which to do it. That is to say, we must set to work by the most economical method. The second reason is that, unless the noble spirit aroused among the people of Ireland is to become like wine spilled on the sand, as in earlier movements, the enthusiasm that rallies to great meetings must be turned into an enthusiasm that undertakes difficult and dogged work. That is to say, everyone must become

a worker—each man and each woman must become a missionary for Ireland.

Work means organisation; and organisation depends for its character on the object it has to achieve. There is no such thing as good organisation or bad organisation in itself; organisation is only good or bad in the degree in which it achieves its object. Now, the immediate objective before us is to get the representative backing of the Nation behind the demand for Ireland's complete and absolute independence, to be placed before the Peace Conference of the Nations. That demand depends on our success in winning that representative backing. Any body of men, or any society of men, can call themselves a national delegation voicing a national demand, and can place that demand before an international tribunal. There is nothing to stop them doing so. But only one demand can be considered; only one delegation can present a demand that is other than simple folly, and that is a delegation that can show that it possesses a national authority. And by national authority we do not mean national unanimity—which no nation possesses—but the backing of the overwhelming majority of the nation.

Therefore our organisation must be made to meet this immediate need; and that brings us to the first point. The organisation must be based upon the present constituencies. Elections may arise at any moment; it is highly probable that a general election will come upon us before the year is out; or other contingencies may arise with regard to the present "parliamentary representation"; and we must be ready for these things. To be ready for them we must make each constituency organised and ready for an election at any moment, each worker having his task ready to his hand.

In some places a natural desire exists to create County Boards. Now, in most counties, as experience has proved in other spheres of national work, County Boards are exceedingly difficult bodies to gather together, owing to the wide areas that have to be covered. But at the moment there is no work for a County Board to do that cannot be done better by a Divisional Executive. It is of no avail to create a body and then find work for it to do. The simpler and more effective method is to perceive the need, and then to create a body to answer that need. The present need is to organise the constituencies; and the obvious body to answer that need is a Divisional Executive that understands the requirements of its own constituency and that can frame its labours within its own particular requirements.

Such Executives should be created as soon as possible. Even though constituencies may not be properly covered with Sinn Fein Clubs the Executives should be created; and clubs that afterwards come into being can in due course appoint their own delegates to them. For there is immediate work before such an Executive. One of its first tasks should be to purchase a complete set of the present Parliamentary Register for its constituency. It is possible that if a general election come it will have to be fought on the present register. Anyway, if a more extended or revised register were available most of the new comers will come with a resolute faith in heart and head; and for this reason England is afraid of a change—and England's ambassadors to this country are yet more afraid. The present register provides a good basis for immediate work.

A dozen typewritten copies should be made of this register, townland by townland. Committees should be appointed for each townland, each of whom will take its own set and undertake to canvass that townland thoroughly for Sinn Fein, marking opposite each name on the typescript "For," "Against," and "Doubtful." Care should be taken to mark no man "For" unless he be absolutely certain; and in the other cases each man's objections and difficulties should be marked down and reported to the Committee. Such difficulties might possibly be met by some other canvasser, or by literature from headquarters. If not, the Committee would report the nature of the difficulty to the Divisional Executive, which could in its turn ask headquarters for literature to meet the case, or to deal with the matter in "Nationality." Some of us know by personal experience through the country how acute and sane (and unexpectedly international!) are some of the difficulties raised; and by this method the Publicity Committee and the country are brought into a definite relation one to the other. From top to bottom the whole organisation becomes a living unity—and a living national unity.

Then this Executive could with advantage, and after careful thought, appoint an Election Manager, under whose direction the canvassing would take place, and who would at once

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Eoin MacNeill, Uachtaran, Connradh na Gaedhilge;  
Councillor William T. Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Sean Milroy,  
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Bicycles, Repairs, Accessories, Frames, Gramophones,  
Repaired.

get into touch with headquarters in order to be put on to the lines of the election experience as gathered in the four elections of this year, from the canvassing to the counting of the votes.

Finally, the Executive will need to choose its candidate. On that it is unnecessary to say much. Two things may be said, however.

There will be much other work for such an Executive, backed by hard and willing workers. It will be of first importance, together with the canvassing, to take a plebiscite, house by house and head by head, in support of the national demand for independence.

DARRELL FIGGIS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Connrad na Saebiltge—Craob Tír an Iubair

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ

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An 30máð 14 mí foðmáir, an 3 a clog 6d. TAR ISTEAC.

HELP A NEW BRANCH.

Connrad na Saebiltge, Mainistir Feannmáige

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ ΜÓΡ

Will be held on Sunday, Sept. 16 At FERMOY

The very best talent in Singing, Recitations, Dancing, Instrumental Music, etc., secured.

Some of the best upholders of the Gaelic League including: Rev. J. O'Flynn, Cork; Sean O Muirthille, G.L.O., etc., will attend and address the gathering on the general work of the Movement.

Δερίθεαχτ opens at 1 o'clock (Irish time).

ADMISSION - - - 6d.

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Good Work. ] [ Fair Wages.

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an Organising Secretary, must be a thoroughly competent man, a fluent Irish speaker and able to address public meetings in Irish and English.

Apply to—

An Rúnaíðe, 56 Grand Parade, Cork.

ST. MALACHY'S WARPIPE BAND, BELFAST.

Ballot in connection with above Band postponed till September 29th, owing to non-return of blocks.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Connrad na Saebiltge—Craob na 5Cúis 5Cúis!

Follow the Crowd TO THE!

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ

At THE HERMITAGE (ST. ENDA'S), RATH-FARNHAM,

NEXT SUNDAY, 16th SEPT.

Pipers' Band Competition and Grand Parade. Tug-of-War Contest. Also Impromptu Match (North v. South Dublin). Camog Match (Croke v. Erin's Isle). Step-Dancing Competition will be held from conclusion of Pipers Competition to 8 p.m.

ADMISSION—6d. CEILIDHE, 8 p.m. CARS WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM TRAM TERMINUS.

The Exclusive Cinema Rights have been granted to the General Film Cinematographers.

Nth. Roscommon: Plunkett. Sth. Longford: McGulness

Sinn Féin—Cumann T. S. Ó Cléirg, Drum-Raíne (Tom Clarke Sinn Féin Club, Drumraney, Moate).

Δερίθεαχτ & Demonstration

At DRUMRANEY on

SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Chair will be taken at 2 p.m. sharp (I.T.), by Rev. Fr. Clarke, P.P. The Meeting will be addressed by Irish Members of Parliament and ex-Convicts of Easter Week repute.

"Time's Cycle finds the Irish People fighting the same old cause—the Emancipation and Freedom of Ireland."—Davis.

For full particulars see posters and next week's issue of "Westmeath Independent."

Reserved Seats, 1/-; Admission, 6d. Cars, 2/8; Motors, 5/-; Brakes, 2/6; Charabancs, 5/-. (Brakes and Charabancs must enter field empty).

East Clare: De Valera. Kilkenny City: Cosgrave

Connrad na Saebiltge, Craob Naomh Fionnbarra

Δερίθεαχτ Μόρ

On Sunday, September 16th, 1917

At CARRIGALINE

Commencing at 3 o'clock (new time).

GREAT DANCING COMPETITION.

Camogie Match:

Carrigdoun v. Clan an Phiarsaigh (Carrigaline) (Cork)

NEWRY

MONSTER COUNTY DEMONSTRATION

Speakers—Professor Eoin Mac Neill, Messrs. Arthur Griffith, John MacDonagh, etc., etc.

On Sunday, 16th September, 1917

Commencing at 2 p.m. (new time).

Sinn Féin Amáin.

C.Y.M.S., DONNYBROOK.

ΔΑΡΑ ΝΑ ΝΑΟΜ

("Arran of the Saints")

LECTURE AND CONCERT

MANSION HOUSE

Thursday, 20th September, 1917

Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8. Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside.

A Lecture on "Arran of the Saints," illustrated by Lime-light Views depicting some of the Earliest Monuments of Pagan and Christian Ireland, will be given by REV. AUGUSTINE FARRELL, B.A.

Vocal and Instrumental Items will be contributed by Prominent Feis Ceoil Prize Winners.

TICKETS, :: :: 2/-, 1/-, and 6d.

May be had at Presbytery, Donnybrook; C.Y.M.S., 59 Morehampton Road; or at Mansion House night of the Lecture.

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All genuine "Rainbow Chasers" should wear the new "Victory" Flag Badge (Price 1d.), illustrating the Sinn Féin Victories. Send 2s. to-day for trial order (wholesale). Trade only supplied. A few of the Bishop of Limerick Mourning Badge are still available for wholesale orders. Largest Wholesalers of Sinn Féin Novelties.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

National Aid Aeridheacht

Adjourned to

SUNDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER,

At PETER PLACE, ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.

Owing to another Aeridheacht having been previously fixed for 23rd inst. Great Attractions. Admission, 6d. Tickets previously purchased and not used at Mansion House can be exchanged for Double Tickets at 10 Exchequer Street.

Connrad na Saebiltge—Craob Ruairí O Mórðá

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ ΜÓΡ

G. A. A. GROUNDS, MARYBOROUGH,

On SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER

At 2 O'Clock, p.m. (New Time).

Addresses by Councillor William T. Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Alderman Thomas Kelly, and Councillor Seaghan T. Kelly. Songs, Dances, Recitations, Music, etc., by The Dublin Celtic Glee Singers (late of Frongoch and Lewes), and a host of other Artistes.

CELLIDHE MOR IN TOWN HALL.

Admission—6d. :: :: Cars—2/6.

Cuallac mairie ir Lorcain ni tuacat le naðair fean Caitleacac.

Eaglaíir Pionnriar Saibiar Naomta, Spáio Sáríonéar.

An céso éruinná eile Dia n'óine, 14d 14, 8.30 trácnóna.

Áirneánn ir Comsoime an 16d 14 9 a clog

Craob mic Eil de Connrad na Saebiltge.

CUIRM CEÓIL

In Mansion House

On Friday, September 28th, 1917.

Address by Eoin MacNeill, President Gaelic League

Connrad na Saebiltge—Craob Naomh Mairíeíre

THE ANNUAL

Δερίθεαχτ Δζυρ Céilíðe

Of above will be held in

ST. MARGARET'S

On Sunday, September 16th, 1917

Commencing at 3.30 O'Clock, p.m.

Address by Pierce Beasley. Football Match and Camog Match. Songs, Dances, Recitations.

ADMISSION TO AERIDHEACHT—SIXPENCE.

Δερίθεαχτ Μόρ

On Sunday, September 23rd, 1917

At Granard

Grand Irish-Ireland Festival. Irish-Ireland Songs, Recitations, and Dances.

ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Football Match—Longford v. Cavan.

ADMISSION, :: :: SIXPENCE.

Craob Colmáille de Connrad na Saebiltge

CUIRM CEÓIL ΜÓΡ

Wednesday Next, 19th September

MANSION HOUSE, at 8 p.m.

Miss Joan Burke, Messrs. G. Crofts, T. Bevan, and F. O'Sullivan—Irish-Ireland's Best Talent.

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So Maíróð ar nSaebiltg Slán.

COMLUCT CAMÓGUÍDEACTA.

MATCHES FOR NATIONAL AID.

At Ballinadee, Co. Cork, Sunday, Sept. 16th.

Camogie—Plunketts (Ballinhassig) v. McDermots (Clonakilty), 3 o'clock.

Hurling—Ballinhassig v. Kilbrittan, 4 o'clock.

ADMISSION—4d.

30 Up, Liffey St., Dublin. 'Phone 78

SINN FEIN.

NEW BRANCHES.

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Taanaghmore (Down), Pres. H. Boyd, Vice-Pres. Seamus O Nuadt, Treas. A. Nixon, Sec. J. Doran; Bailieboro', Craobh Risceard O Cnaimhighe (Dun-na-gall), Swatragh (Derry), Pres. P. McEldowney Vice-Pres. B. Mullholland, Treas. D. O'Loughlin, Sec. M. O'Loughlin; Aghamullin (Tyrone), Pres. Hugh Canavan, Sec. Patk. McKee, Treas. F. Dorman; Templeport (Cavan), Cookstown (Tyrone), Pres. Jas. O'Hagan, Sec. Jos. Corr. Treas. Jas. Quinn; Drum-lion (Carrick-on-Shannon), Newry, Ardee (Armagh), Pres. W. Rynne, Vice-Pres. Patk. Kearney, Sec. and Treas. T. Keenan; Camloch (Armagh), Uach. T. O hAodha, Cisteoir P. Mac Aodhagáin, Run. M. O'Beirne; Moy (Parish of Clonfeacle, Tyrone), Jonesboro' (Armagh), Pres. F. Jordan, Sec. H. J. McKinley; Ballybay (Monaghan), Pres. Rev. Fr. Murphy, Treas. M. Duffy, Sec. P. Coyle, junr.; Carrickroe (Monaghan), Pres. J. Flood, Vice-Pres. H. McKenna, Treas. T. McKenna, Secs. B. McKenna and Owen Treanor; Clones (Monaghan), Pres. Rev. James O'Daly C.C., Vice-Pres. Rev. P. McQuaid, C.C., and Rev. F. Donnelly C.C., Treas. M. Kierans, Sec. Jos. Connolly; Portlaoire (Duin), Pres. R. Taggart, Vice-Pres. J. Lennon, Treas. H. McCarthy, Sec. H. McGrath, junr.

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Connacht.

Carrowroe (Sligo), Highwood (Sligo), Pres. J. Mac Cormack, Vice-Pres. P. Martin, Treas. E. Foley, Secs. D. Gildea and J. Duffy; Lahardane (Mayo), Pres. T. Jordan, Vice-Pres. P. J. Hegarty, Treas. T. J. McHale, D.C., Sec. P. McHale; Moylough (Sligo) Pres. — Luke, sen., Treas. T. Brennan, Secs. C. J. Gildea, J. J. Hunt; Ballinrobe (Mayo), Pres. — Costello, Vice-Pres. P. J. Casey, Treas. T. Walsh, Secs. J. J. Hession and M. Turner; Mayo Parish (Mayo), Chairman J. Begley, Sec. M. McNally D.C.; Milltown (Galway), Pres. T. Goodwin, Vice-Pres. P. Meehan, Treas. P. Loughnane and T. Grogan, Sec. P. J. Greene; Cully (Sligo), Pres. E. Phillips, Treas. P. Durken, Sec. M. Carroll; Islandeady (Mayo), Pres. M. Staunton, Vice-Pres. E. E. Mylott, Treas. P. Tuohy, Sec. E. Mylott; Knock-roghery (Roscommon), Pres. J. Kavanagh, Treas. P. Kelly, Sec. T. Kelly; Clonberue (Mayo), Pres. M. Feeney, Treas. M. Mullin, Sec. T. Gannon; Edmonds-town (Mayo), Pres. M. Coleman, Vice-Pres. J. Golden, Treas. J. Hannon, Sec. D. McCoy; Tuam (Galway), Pres. S. Brown, Vice-Pres. M. Dwyer T.C., Secs. J. J. Waldron and J. Moloney, Treas. R. O'Connor.

CLUB NOTES.

Mr. D. McMahon addressed Toomebridge Branch last week and briefly explained the policy to the members. Some practical suggestions have come from this quarter, and they will be duly considered. Meantime, all hands must work hard to make the Convention a success. Nothing is more important than the selection as delegates of vital men or women of common-sense views.

The Con Colbert Club (Castlefin) and the William Pearse Club (Money) have collected £15 for the National Aid Fund through a ceilidhe. Other branches might imitate with advantage in the furtherance of the National Fund of Sinn Fein.

Bawnmore (Cork) Club reports that local farmers are shy about coming in, but it is felt that the blue-blooded coalman, Rhondda, will organise effectively for us through the medium of his Cattle Prices Order.

Mr. O'Driscoll P.L.G., is active, we notice, in Castlehaven. He made a thoroughgoing Chief of Police in Frongoch. We expect great results from his efforts.

East Cork Executive at a recent meeting suggested that Mr. Muldoon should see if he will realise £400 per year, working in any capacity. Mr. Gumbleton, R.D.C., presided at an excellent Conference, where delegates from the locality devised plans for work during the winter.

Colmillee (Longford) O'Rahilly Club refers to Mr. Dillon's performance in Armagh as a concentration of "asinine platitudes."

Bagnalstown Branch has passed a resolution urging the necessity of supporting Irish manufactures. Sinn Feiners, particularly converts, in the rural districts should realise that they must use Irish matches, and Irish commodities as far as possible. Undoubtedly in the smaller districts the exception is to find the Irish article pushed.

Carrowroe (Sligo) Club is unanimous that Mr. O'Dowd, M.E.P., does not represent local feeling, whether at the Convention, or anywhere in fact. The members also suggest Mr. Scanlon, M.E.P., should resign.

Ballinrobe Club is canvassing all the adjacent villages in the national interest. Branches who want to know what they are to do might take a note.

Mr. Sheridan is Vice-President of the Club at Lav-anaghmore, Balla (Mayo). In answer to inquiry, we desire to say that Hungary obtained its freedom as the result of democratic action alone, years after an abortive rising, ruthlessly crushed. Hungary just sat tight and forced the diplomatic situation, when Austria was losing a war to Prussia.

Excellent work is being done in Ballyhaunis in the direction of creating a healthy public opinion. Mr. Fitzmaurice, Secretary, has forwarded a recent cheery report to us, amply justified in the view of our organisers.

An Executive has been formed in North Leitrim, with the following officers:—Pres., James Nolan; Vice-Pres. T. Gilginn; Secs., F. Levins and C. Timoney; Treas., C. Cullen.

Mr. Etchingham, D.C., presided at a recent meeting at Holyfort (Gorey), where he explained the Sinn Fein policy since its institution by Arthur Griffith. He was followed by Rev. D. Sweetman, Mount St. Benedict, who urged his hearers to adopt the Sinn Fein policy as the only one to lead to national salvation. Among the other speakers were Mr. P. Doyle, T.C.; Miss Maud Eden, Mr. M. Mervyn, and Mr. S. Kirwan.

Prepaid Advertisements.

12 words, 8d; 18 words, 9d.; 24 words 1/-; every additional 2 words, 1d. Minimum Charge, 6d.

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BUNDORAN—Halt at Kelly's!

CASTLEBLANEY—For Sinn Fein Literature and Novelties, call at Phil McMahon's, Hairdresser, Newsagent, etc. (6107)

CAVAN AERIDHEACHT—Drawing of Prizes postponed until Sunday, 23rd September.

COATES' EMBROCATION—Irish made; splendid value. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. (1127)

COMHLUCHT CAMOGUIDHEACHTA—Fixtures for Sunday, Sept. 16th. At O'Neill-Crowley Grounds, Cork, at 6 o'clock, Emmets v. Killumney (Semi-final Senior Championship). At Ballinadee, 3 o'clock, Plunketts v. McDermots (for National Aid).

DAMP HOUSES made dry; the latest patent used; special attention country orders.—J. J. Kenny, Plastering Contractor (late of Frongoch), 287 Richmond Road, Fairview. (8127)

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EXCHANGE—Six h.p. petrol engine for set of union pipes, or sell £5 10s.—Eudmann Mac Daibid, Castle Place, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.

FLUTE BANDS—Irish marches (beautifully harmonised); full set of parts, 1/6 each; quicksteps, 1/6 for two.—P. Salmon, Bandmaster, St. Mary's, Limerick (composer of "Walls of Limerick," Boosey and Co., London).

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