

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

The Sinn Fein campaign in Ulster was continued last week with a crowded meeting at the Town Hall, Armagh, addressed by Mr. Eamon De Valera, on the Wednesday night, and an enthusiastic gathering in Glenties, Donegal, addressed by Professor MacNeill. On Thursday Belfast was entered, and St. Mary's Hall could not find accommodation for the thousands who wished to be present. Mr. Denis McCullagh presided, and the speakers included Dr. McNabb, Messrs. Herbert Pim, Darrell Figgis, Eoin MacNeill, Eamon De Valera and Arthur Griffith. On Sunday Down and South Armagh assembled at Newry, where a similar proclamation to that issued at Omagh was promulgated, and a similar display of armed force made. The vast meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Robert Kelly, President of the Trades Council, and which pledged its allegiance to Sinn Fein, was addressed by Messrs. Arthur Griffith and W. L. Cole, of Dublin; Dr. MacNabb, of Belfast, and Messrs. Sheridan, O'Reilly, Donnelly and D. McCann, B.A.

In the South, at Limerick great meetings were addressed at Broom and Newcastle West by Countess Marckievicz, Mr. De Valera and Dr. Hayes; while at Millstreet, in Cork, Messrs. Ginnell, M.I.P., Sean Milroy and Sean Brown were the speakers. In Connacht, at Roscommon Countess Marckievicz, M.I.P., and Mr. Darrell Figgis addressed a large demonstration; while at Newport, in Mayo, Mr. Figgis was the chief speaker. In Leinster enthusiastic meetings at Naas (Kildare), Maryborough (Leix), Drumraney (Westmeath), and St. Margaret's (Dublin) were addressed by Dr. Boyd-Barrett, Messrs. W. Cosgrave, M.I.P., O'Leary Curtis, Harry Boland, Alderman Kelly, M. Collins, P. Cosgrave and Pierce Beaslai. In Waterford City, Killarney and Kenmare other meetings were addressed by Mr. Sean Milroy.

Mr. Wm. O'Malley, M.E.P., the London company promoter, arrived in Clonbur, Galway, on Sunday, and used the Catholic church grounds for the purpose of holding "a meeting," speaking from the church steps. Apparently since a priest was banished by Bishop Higgins to an island off the coast for protesting against this Stock Exchange adventurer's language, O'Malley believes he has a right to use the Church property. What would happen a priest in the Archdiocese of Tuam who used the chapel grounds for a Sinn Fein meeting? O'Malley's "meeting" was boycotted by the people, the local band refusing to attend; but locally there is much comment on the fact that this man could use the church steps for his political purposes. What is the influence this notorious person—this promoter of a score of bubble companies and owner of "Chic"—possesses which enables him to have Catholic curates banished and use Catholic church property for his political purposes?

We understand that Mr. John Cullinan, M.E.P., has announced his intention of parting with 14 per cent. of the annual salary he draws from the English Treasury for helping to uphold English government in Ireland if it be shown that he had anything to do with the passage of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the General Council of County Councils asking the British Government to strike Ireland out of the Franchise Bill. We have pleasure in convicting Mr. Cullinan. On the 17th June the "Executive Committee" met and smuggled through the resolution. The list of those, according to the minutes and the report of the Government organ, the "Freeman's Journal," who passed the appeal to England to exclude Ireland from the Franchise Bill is as follows:—

P. J. O'Neill, Dublin County Council.

J. J. Coen, Westmeath.
J. Bolger, J.P., Wexford Co. Council.
M. J. Nolan, J.P., Kerry Co. Council.
John Cullinan, M.E.P., Tipperary Co. Council.

J. T. Dolan, M.A., Louth Co. Council.
T. J. Clarke, J.P., Dublin Co. Council.
D. J. Cogan, Wicklow Co. Council.
M. J. Minch, J.P., Kildare Co. Council.

Mr. John Cullinan's offer to pay £5 if it were proven that he was one of the conspirators who seek to have Ireland excluded from the franchise measure on which it is planned to fight the next election can now be redeemed by him. But if we know anything of Mr. Cullinan, M.P., the £5 will never be paid.

"Dirty Dick," as his loving colleagues style Mr. Richard McGhee, M.E.P., held a "meeting" at Greencastle, Tyrone, last Sunday. No notice was given of the "meeting," the first intimation the local people had of something unusual being the arrival of a contingent of police, headed by the District-Inspector from Omagh. "The meeting" was an indoor one, and consisted of Mr. McGhee, Mr. McCarron, ex-R.I.C.; Messrs. P. McLoughlin and Starns, Omagh; the drivers of brakes, ten police constables, and thirty-one men, women and children. In the course of his address, Mr. McGhee stated that Dr. McCartan was a spy in the pay of the English Government; that he got away to America through the help of the "Government" and that he is in America doing "Government" work. We congratulate Mr. John Redmond on Mr. Richard McGhee. He is worthy of him. But when Tyrone gets an opportunity Mr. McGhee will share the fate of the other liars.

Mr. Samuel Heron, who appealed at Belfast last week against a sentence of four months' imprisonment for refusing admission to a detective to a meeting and ceilidh at St. Mary's Hall, in the course of a speech said he learned the first lessons of nationality from the man who was prosecuting him—Crown Prosecutor Moorehead—who in former days talked of the wrongs of Ireland, and some other lessons from the man in court acting as Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Martin J. Burke. If, said Mr. Heron, Mr. Burke at £1,500 a year was as useful to the Judge as he had been to the cause of Nationalism, he wished Judge Craig luck of him. Burke, we may add, secured his appointment through the efforts of Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., two years ago, to whom he acted as a political spy.

Mr. E. C. Dooley, of Birr, member of the King's Co. County Council, does not think the death of the Bishop of Limerick is a matter for the County Council's condolence. The Birr Sinn Fein Club regards Mr. E. C. Dooley as a person of vicious political bias, and it will, at the first opportunity, help to kick him out of the position in which he misrepresents Birr.

The Ennis Board of Guardians, at their last meeting, adopted resolutions deploring the death of the Bishop of Limerick and requesting Sir Horace Plunkett and the members of the Convention to withdraw from the Convention unless all prisoners now in jail for political offences are released.

We notice as we are going to press that the Chairman of the City Life has contributed a letter to the "Irish Independent" on the subject of our comment last week on what is called the proposed fusion with the Irish United Assurance Society. Our readers will do well to compare the letter with our statements and to note the omissions, and to recall that it is only cash assets or assets convertible into cash which count. Book assets are perfectly valueless from a financial point of view, and it is useless and misleading to tender them as security to policy-holders. We shall deal next week with the "official explanation." Mean-

while we ask when was the valuation of the "City Life" taken, as advertised?

We referred last week to the alleged assets of the City Life Assurance Company, Ltd., of London. One of these merits a closer examination than we gave it last week. We refer to the item "Purchases of Shares, etc., in Law Integrity Insurance Co., Ltd." This "asset" is valued at the substantial sum of £22,644 19s. 0d. In a footnote to their report the Auditors mention that this sum was "treated as an asset." Apparently the Auditors thought it called for some explanation, and they tell us it represents the cost of shares acquired at par, together with £7,505 9s. 0d., "other payments made in connection with the transaction." What these were is not disclosed. It is difficult to understand how the "other payments" could be treated as an asset. The amount paid for the shares was over £15,000. Now, let us see what this "asset" represented. We turn to the business done by the Law Integrity. Its premium income, as the Chairman of the City Life stated, is largely derived from industrial insurance, its ordinary life business being very small. In the Insurance Directory, 1917, we find the following details:

British Industrial Life Business. Law and Integrity, 1915.

Total Premiums	£ 52,425
Rents, Interest, etc.	939
	53,364
Claims	£ 13,638
Commission and Other Expenses	40,920
Other Outgoings	153
Total Expenditure	£54,711

It will be noticed here that the income of this company, for which the City Life paid over £22,000, did not meet its total expenditure. Moreover, the cash paid to the officers and agents of the company was three times as great as the amount paid to the public. This "asset" appears to have been valued on the basis of the low ratio of claims to commission, the less the public get and the more the agents being apparently the "bull point" in this transaction. To such a company it is proposed to hand over the "Irish United Society."

The circulation of "Nationality" has become so large—it now exceeds that of any journal published in Ireland except the "Daily Independent"—that it is impossible for our machines to get the week's edition printed in time for simultaneous publication on Thursday. In consequence Dublin and some other centres have been obliged to wait until the Friday of each week for the edition of "Nationality" which goes to press each Tuesday evening. Considerable inconvenience to our readers and ourselves has been caused by this fact, and to meet the difficulty we have decided to alter the form of the journal from an eight-page to a larger four-page "Nationality," which, printed in smaller type, will permit us to get more reading matter into each issue and to print the issue so much more rapidly that it can be published simultaneously throughout Ireland each Thursday morning. Our next issue will, therefore, appear in the new form, and on Thursday morning.

Mr. R. A. Anderson, Secretary of the Irish Organisation Society, The Plunkett House, has contributed much enlightenment in his letter on Butter Prices. He has revealed the working of the "Clutching Hand" in one most important branch of our export trade. The correspondence published by him in the "Independent" lacks nothing in fullness of information. It shows how idle and foolish it is

for Irishmen to expect any sort of fair treatment from either the British importer or the British Government. It proves the fact which we have revealed before, that the British Ministry acts as the agent for the British trader. It is to the last degree hopeless and impossible, and even imbecile, to expect that such a Government can ever be suspected of favouring or encouraging Irish trade or industry. Mr. Anderson relates the impression that he at once gained, "that while little regard was being paid to the interests of the producer, those of the importers, wholesale merchants, and retailers, were being extremely well looked after." Of course they were. Where is the individual who thinks that the British Government will look after us, except to injure the trading interests of our country? If he exists he should read carefully the correspondence we quote. All efforts to obtain a fair market price for Irish butter were turned down by the Ministry of Food, which sent three representatives to the Conference at Grosvenor House on Aug. 22nd. There were five merchants' representatives. Mr. Anderson was the sole producers' representative summoned by the Ministry of Food, which carefully packed the Conference in the proportion of 8 to 1 against Ireland. It is not surprising that under the circumstances he was in a minority of one. He failed to get the Ministry to raise the price from 206s. to 230s., though the price at parity with milk in Ireland should be 280s. What, however, is much worse, the Controller refused to fix a maximum price for retailers in England, so that they can charge what they like for Irish butter—if they can get it. Meanwhile the Dane is getting over 300s., because the Food Controller cannot fix the price for a producer in a foreign country. The Irish producer alone is penalised, and the Irish farmer cannot get a market price for his butter. The Government has, in fact, the market rigged against him. It could only keep down the Dane by limiting the English retailer, but it prefers to keep down the Irish farmer, while leaving the others free to fleece the public, so that the profit made out of Irish butter by the English shops is enormous. This is clear from the fact that it is selling at 2s. 4d. a pound, or 261s. 4d. per cwt., while Danish at 2s. 10d. brings 322s. If we take Irish butter at 206s. and Danish at 300s., it is seen that the profit on Irish butter is nearly three times as great as on Danish, and the Irish farmer does not get the proper price of his butter, which should be proportionate to the value of milk. The profits are taken from the farmer and put into the pocket of the English shopkeeper, the Government acting as the latter's agent in the transfer.

Another point of great importance is raised by Mr. Anderson. It should be understood that a gallon of milk at the creameries is equal in value to one-third of a pound of butter. The price of milk is taken at 10d. per gallon by Mr. Anderson. Multiply this by three and we arrive at the value of a pound of butter, namely 2s. 6d. This gives 280s. per cwt. Now, the Food Controller has fixed the price of milk for this month at double the Irish price. The effect of this is very far-reaching. Mr. Anderson writes: "This will mean the cessation of the creamery industry during the winter months." The farmer will be compelled to send his milk to England. It will not pay him to make any butter at the creameries. This will lead to a very much increased shortage of milk throughout the country, and to a positive milk famine in Dublin. The plan to sweep the country of all grain and cattle is now capped by the plan to drain the milk. The "Clutching Hand" is at work with a hundred fingers.

What, we ask, is the meaning of a Food Controller limiting the price of butter in the case of the Irish farmer while allowing the English shopkeeper to charge what he likes? This is not keeping down the price to the English consumer. It is merely a dodge to enable the English merchants, importers, and retailers to make huge profits. In normal times, uninterrupted by the vagaries of a Controller, the price of milk at the creameries is determined by the price of butter. Accordingly the Food Minister could keep down the price of both milk and butter in England and Ireland by limiting the English retailer; but this he refused to do, and thus has thrown the trade into confusion. He is destroying the creameries, just as he ruined stall-feeding—the two vital factors of our agriculture. He is no Controller. He should be called the Grand Infatator.

While the Grand Infatator is busy putting up the price of food there is another Controller putting up the price of the Grand Infatator's

coal; and this, too, in Ireland. A recent order has been issued allowing British shippers to charge 1s. 3d. per ton extra on Irish shipments, while the Controller has prohibited Irish shipments from Stafford, Derby, Notts, and most of Lancashire. This leaves practically South Wales to supply the Irish trade, and thus the Grand Infatator is presented with a monopoly as well as an increase in the price of shipments. Meanwhile poor Mr. Duke is visiting Arigna "to see what can be done." Why not visit the Grand Infatator?

The imports into the "U.K." in August amounted to one hundred millions. The exports only amounted to forty-nine. England can only pay the difference in (a) freight received by her shipping; (b) income from foreign investments; (c) gold. Her shipping is mostly engaged in military supply, and her foreign securities sold. Question: How long is the country going to last which imports goods to the value of double her exports of merchandise and has no visible means or gold to meet the difference?

In a moment of unconscious self-revelation the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs revealed the inwardness of England's Irish policy. Lord R. Cecil has suggested "economic, commercial, and financial isolation" for any nation desiring to impose her will on the world by violence. This is exactly what England would condemn Ireland to, just as the policy of partition planned to punish Germany—if England were victorious—was very nearly applied to Ireland.

The policy of isolation has been in full blast against Ireland for a very long period. The Cecil phrase is a paraphrase of English policy towards us, and it can only be met by an Irish policy of economic, commercial, and financial participation in the world's affairs. The relations of one nation to another are based on economic factors. If there was no international commerce there would probably be no wars. But trade between nations is essential to human existence, and it must be safeguarded in future by means taken to prevent its interruption, and to regulate it so as to give an equal opportunity to all nations participating, in a League of Nations formed for that purpose. At a Conference of English Lawyers at the Caxton Hall to discuss the "League of Nations" a very important statement was made by the Chairman (Lord Parmoor) that "there must, moreover, be no exclusion of any nations willing to come in." There appeared to be no dissent from this important proposition. Unless humanity is to be slaughtered to extinction there must be something on this principle of a League of Nations, and the policy of isolation can only be enforced on nations refusing to participate.

Amongst the nations that owe obedience to the See of St. Peter, writes a Parish Priest to us, there is not one which, from the religious standpoint, owes more or as much respect and gratitude to its Bishops, as a body, as do the people of Ireland. Their efforts, backed by the fidelity of a faithful clergy, even in the darkest days of Ireland's dark and gruesome history, were the means of saving for their people what they valued most this side of the grave. No country can boast of a more faithful Episcopate in matters purely religious than can Ireland.

Yet in matters purely political history furnishes many strange and sad stories regarding the grave errors and want of political courage in times of great national stress and opportunity on the part of the Episcopal body. Prudence is a useful virtue. Yet prudence borne to excess—especially where the vital interests of a struggling or dying nation are concerned—may easily develop into political cowardice, and may be tantamount to little less than a crime against a nation's future welfare.

Writing of O'Connell and the Emancipation and Repeal movements, the late A. M. Sullivan speaks as follows:—"When he (O'Connell) entered public affairs, and for a long time afterwards, he was the object of dislike and hostility on the part of many of the Catholic Prelates and most of the Catholic gentry in Ireland. They denounced him as a 'demagogue.' Again and again our upper class Catholics assured the Government of the day and the people of England that the extreme ideas of violent agitators about Emancipation were to them, as moderate men and loyal citizens, positively distressing. A hundred years of the Penal Code had done its work with these men. They trembled lest new commotions might wrest from them the comparative tolerance they now enjoyed. 'Your Grace will, I hope, not deem me accountable for the foolishness

of those who address me as 'My lord,' wrote a Catholic Archbishop of O'Connell's time to the Duke of Wellington. Leave to live seemed a great deal to men whose youth had seen the 'discoverer' and the 'priest-hunter' at work."

"O'Connell, whose eloquence was massive and rugged, sometimes coarse, and rarely classical, answered back the Catholic aristocracy with vituperation and scorn for their slavishness and cowardice. The Bishops he studiously passed by. He had at his back a few of the Catholic gentry, nearly all the Catholic mercantile and middle classes, many of the secular and parochial clergy, and the Religious Orders to a man."

Further on, when describing the great help O'Connell received from the parochial clergy, A. M. Sullivan tells us:—"The priest was the one man whom the simple and unschooled but resolute peasant felt he might endow with an unrestricted proxy. Experience soon came to tell him that by implicitly trusting and obeying this political proxy-holder rights were won and disabilities swept away in the devious and difficult ways of public conflict. The priests themselves, who at first very reluctantly (and most often despite the displeasure of the pusillanimous Bishops) assumed these new functions and responsibilities, began to grow more bold and confident under the incitements and encouragement of O'Connell. At length they became the agency through which he organised and moved the whole kingdom."

May we not fervently trust that the future historian may not have to write similarly of the venerable Episcopate of our own day?

"There is a tide," a high authority tells us, "in the affairs of men (and of nations) which, taken at the flood, leads on to victory."

SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.

TRUSTEES.

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	£	s	d
Already Acknowledged	1,775	8	8
Athlone I.V. (per Eamonn de Bhalera)	12	0	0
Durrow S.F. Club (per Geo. J. Nesbitt)	10	0	0
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Liverpool Friends (per J. M. O'Sullivan), 2nd instalment	5	1	8
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Anonymous (J. J. S.)	5	0	0
Feenagh S.F. Club (per Rev. Fr. Wall)	4	0	0
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Anabla S.F. Club, Co. Kerry (per Tim Kerrisk)	2	0	0
Cleenish (Killesher) S.F. Club (per Joseph Maguire)	2	0	0
Past Students of Carysfort (2nd sub.)	1	5	0
Rev. T. McNiffe, Waverley Villa, Wakefield	1	1	0
Killinkere (Co. Cavan) S.F. Club (per P. "Alarmer," Dolphin's Barn (per Dan McCarthy)	1	0	0
Louis Walsh, Ballycastle	1	0	0
P. J. Agnew, Maghera	1	0	0
Hayes, Oldtown, Hospital	1	0	0
Smith	1	0	0
"A Few Exiles in Scotland" (per P. Doyle)	1	0	0
Mullinahone S.F. Club (per P. Mansfield, D.C.)	1	0	0
Carrickallen S.F. Club (per J. Sheeran)	1	0	0
Gunsboro' (Co. Kerry) S.F. Club (per M. Aherne)	1	0	0
Upper Annagh, Redhills, S.F. Club (per S. MacGabhainn)	1	0	0
Saló of Maevy Kavanagh's Poem	0	17	4
A Few Sinn Fein Friends, Manchester (per William O'Sullivan)	0	15	0
J. Wade, 71 Lower Camden St. (per Geo. C. M. Ni Laidin)	0	10	0
A Few Friends in Barrow-in-Furness	0	10	0
A Limerickman	0	10	0
Wm. Costelloe, Grantham St. (per M. J. O'Mullane)	0	10	0
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Thos. Mooney, U.L.L., Manchester (per Little Nelly)	0	6	0
"No. 1a" (3rd sub.)	0	5	0
Avondhu, 2nd sub (per T. de B.)	0	5	0
Aine Ni Gearailt	0	5	0
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20 S.C.R., Dublin	0	5	0
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Cabog	0	2	8

The subscription acknowledged "F. Cullen, Cavan and Clonooogan," should have been "F. Mullen."

Look Out for Fred Leo's Famous Concert Party, "WE 6."

IV.—WE TEACH YOU IRISH.

D'imíís reáctmáin. D'eirígeáó an éimán.
went by A week used to rise The sun.
Dyhimbee shaotha. Dyhireshách en green.
Díod rí aís ríóitceáó na écláir i mí an used to be It a-splitting of the planks during the Veeach shee eg sgnltha neh glaur íreh en
Lae. Céirgeáó rí fáoi. Tásgáó na day. need to go It under. used to come The lay. Heyach shee fwee. Hagsáoh neh
féaltóga amác, ásur 'ó'feicríde ág lonnraó stars out, and you could see a-shining rálthooga amach, agus dheekée a lunrah
Ásur ág dámpa i n'óimíneáct na fáirge éimne and a dancing in the deep of the sea calm agus a dhowsáh iníva-naacht neh farr-ígob eajuneh
íao. Céaprá nác mbéáó ort áct Láirí them. You would imagine that you need only ahand eadh. Chap-haw nach mayach orth ach lawv
A fáit' amác uatí fan uiríge, ásur go to thrust out from you into the water, and that a haw amach y-áth san uleghé agus go
D'éáórá breic ár céáó 'óib. áct you could take hold of (on) a hundred of them. But vav-thaw breh er ohade dbeve. Ach
i écaiteám na reáctmáine níor fáctar during (of) the week was not seen íh gaw-hiv neh shacht-aneh near faohas
néal rá ríéir, ásur níor móitígeáó put a star in the sky, and was not felt a breath nále sa spare, agus neer mh-ee-oo puh
éaóite ó don áir. of wind from any point. gee-beh o ane awe-írh.
Dí na réolta breáíca bána n-a écaiteáóib were The sails beautiful white in their Vee neh show-altha brawha bawha neh gírthaoha
rímeáall ár na éannáóib. Táimic éan móir round about the masts. came A bird big thimpall er neh órawna. Hanic ane more
Lá, ásur éuiríng ár éimne 'ó'n t'reóil one day, and descended on a corner of the jib-law, agus burling er coonneh dhen t'hole
t'oraig. Cháó a 'óá cóir éirí, 'ó' ré cóirí sail. went His two feet through it, was it so thús-eh. Hwóoh a yaw oolsh hreedn, vee sh-y chu
lóbta rín. Ásur na ríóitceáca bí le rotten. And the oraks that were to be luvh shin. Agus neh sgnlthacha vee leh
féicéál i n-ádmúro na luinge! Nuair a seen in the timbers of the ship! When feo-hawl in-aw-muidh neh luingeh! Noor a
caití róitceáó 'ó'n fáile órta, i used to be thrown a vessel of the sea-water on them, eaw-thee seh-hach dhen sawleh orha íh-
écaann cúig nóiméáó beáó ré t'romáigíte at the end of five minutes used to be it dried up gyawn cooig noomeidh veyach shey thrim-ei-heh
ásur brác bán fálaínn fáíca n-a 'óíáó. and a carpet white of salt left in its wake. ogus brath bawn solann fawg-hah ny yia.
t'oraig an t-uiríge ág eiríge éann. An began The water to get scarce. The Hús-ee en thúishgeh eg írea gown. En
fionuiríge bí áca, 'ó' ré beágnác caíte. spring water that was at them, was it almost used up. fear-íshgeh vee áca vee shey byeg nach oaythe.
D' éirín 'ó'n cáipín a rínné go It was necessary to the captain it to divide Beh-aygin dhon caiptheen a reenth gub
cúramác ár na máirnéalaigíó éac lá. 'óá carefully on the mariners every day. If were coorem-ach er neh mar-nale-ech gach law. Dhaw
nóiríde bráon 'ó'feicréál íao éá lápail split a drop you would see them at its lapping norrthee brane dheofee eadh gaw law-pawe
ruar le n-a teangácaóib bána cáicéa. up with their tongues white chalky. soos leh ney thong-ach-eh bawna calc-ha.

p. ó c.

Munster is awakening and preparing for a strenuous session of language teaching. With such great national enthusiasm as is now abroad in the South it should be possible to have far more League branches and classes than ever before. We are glad that no time is being lost in getting the new scheme drafted at this year's Ard-Fheis into operation. The scheme is being circulated, and meetings being called to consider it. A meeting of the Gaels of Clare is being convened for Saturday next in the Gaelic League Rooms, Ennis, at 2 p.m. All who are willing to lend a hand to the Language Movement are requested to attend. The Limerick County Committee meets on Wednesday, September 26th, at 3.30 in the Gaelic League Rooms, Limerick, to arrange for work in the branches and for the further extension of their teaching schemes. Gaels who desire to take a hand in the work would do well to attend. It is hoped to form many new branches this session, and to employ a number of extra teachers. Tipperary, too, is making strides ahead in the Thurles, Ballagh and Drombane districts. Many classes are in existence, and two Gaelic teachers have in the past few months been installed. A further effort is now being made. All Tipperary Gaels who wish to take a hand in the work are invited to attend a meeting in Thurles (Cowman's Hall) on Saturday, September 29th, at 1 p.m. Sean O Murthile will represent the Colste Gnotha at the above-mentioned meetings. The London Central Club will hold a special meeting at Chandos Hall, Maiden Lane, W.C., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 8 p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Annual Convention of Sinn Fein to be held in Dublin on the 25th of October next.

CORK UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above-named Union will, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1917, up to the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., receive in the Tender Box, Boardroom, Workhouse. TENDERS to supply the Workhouse, etc., with the following Goods according to details in Tender Forms, which may be obtained at Boardroom:— FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1917. Breadstuffs, Beef, Mutton, Fowl. FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING 31st MARCH, 1918. Port and Marsala Wines. Fresh Irish Eggs, to weigh 22ozs. per Dozen. Butter, first quality, to be delivered on date of inspection in Cork Butter Market and delivered from Market. Best Irish Yeast. Groceries. Best Potatoes (Irish), at per ton. Chaudlery. Irish Whiskey, 7 years old (8 O. P.) in Bond. Hardware. Brushes (Irish-made). Oils and Paints. Timber. Tin Ware. Bakers' Peels. Lime, Limestone Brick and Gravel, etc. Hay (best quality of Clover and Ryegrass) (sample), at per ton. Best Irish Straw, at per ton. Best Irish Carbolic Soap, at per cwt. Best Porter, in half-barrels, each half-barrel to contain not less than 17 gallons. Irish Oats (best Black Feeding), at per cwt. Repairing Locks and Keys of Workhouse for six months. Hospital Requisites, viz., as per details in Printed Tender. Bacon and Pigs' Heads. Vegetables. Irish-made Clothing Materials. Male Officers' Uniforms. Samples of Clothing supplied will be submitted to experts before supplies will be received into stock. Parties tendering for the supply of Meat, Potatoes, Eggs and Straw are each required to lodge £5 with the Master of the Workhouse, which sum shall be returned in cases of rejected tenders, and on completion of the bonds relating to accepted tenders, but shall be forfeited to Guardians in case of each tender if bond relating to same be not completed within one week after the acceptance of tender. Coal for Dispensaries, delivered, at per ton. Bakers' Coal, of best quality, at per ton. Coke, at per ton. Books and Stationery, as per Printed Tender; Irish-made paper is required. The Guardians will in every case give preference to articles of Irish manufacture. No Tender will be entertained except it be on the form obtainable at the Clerk's Office. Contractors and others having claims against the Union are requested to furnish their accounts immediately after the close of the half-year ending 30th inst. No debt or claim against the Guardians can be paid after three months from expiration of half-year. All officials employed in Workhouse to be supplied at contract prices. JOHN COTTER, Clerk of Union.

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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. 8.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements must reach us by midday on Mondays to ensure publication in the coming issue.

Small prepaid advertisements will in future be charged at the rate of 1d. per word. Minimum charge one shilling.

Advertisements announcing concerts, etc., must be paid for in advance.

NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1917.

LOYAL TO IRELAND.

To main the mind of a nation and thus lead it to conform itself to its enemies' standards is an old device of foreign tyranny. The history of ancient Gaul, of modern Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland illustrates the device. In Ireland it has been actively at work since William Pitt imposed the Union upon our country and Irish dupes walked into the trap he set for our nationhood at Westminster. The people of Ireland were gradually led—all unconsciously—to accept the standards of England as their standards, its ethical values as their ethical values, and to think in terms not of themselves, but of those who desired their destruction. Loyalty is a noble word. Mask it, and it becomes more dangerous than the prowling wolf. Patriotism and Liberty are noble words, but masked they have wrought havoc in civilisation. Two hundred years ago an Irish Judge sat in a Dublin Court seeking to impose the name and

punishment of a criminal upon Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, because he had declared it the right of Ireland to be a free nation. Outside the Courthouse the Judge's carriage stood bearing the motto "Liberty and My Native Country," while inside the Judge sat conspiring with England to destroy both. To-day we have men in Ireland who act the same part. To-day we have men in Ireland—born in the country, citizens of the country—who use the word Loyalty to cover disloyalty, and who, maimed in their own minds, lead a section of Irishmen to similar confusion.

To what country is it an Irishman's duty to be loyal—to France, to Germany, to America, to England, to Turkey, or to Ireland? How many Irish Unionists have ever put that question to themselves? To what country is it an Englishman's duty to be loyal? Is it to Ireland? How often have we heard an Irish slave talking of his loyalty to England? Who that has lived has heard of an Englishman proclaiming his loyalty to Ireland or admitting that Ireland had a claim upon his allegiance?

Loyalty is the masked word on which Irish Unionism has built its edifice of self-deception. Pronounce the word "Loyalty" in an assembly of Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, Englishmen and Irish Unionists, and each Frenchman, Spaniard, German and Englishman will see before his mind's eye his own country, but the Irish Unionist will see the Englishman's country. His mind is not free. He has accepted English values, English standards, and he sees only what England permits him to see, and thinks only as England permits him to think.

There is in this country a minority whom England has thus shackled, and whom she seeks to use from time to time against the Irish nation. In numbers the minority is smaller than the Greek minority which supported the Turkish regime in Greece, and in numbers, intellect and wealth much smaller than that Hungarian minority which supported the Austrian regime in Hungary. That minority is false to its allegiance, and to that allegiance it must return or become as contemptible in history as the Greek slaves who supported Turkey against their own nation before Greece threw off the Turkish yoke. English it can never be, though part of an English garrison it may be, and if it elects to be part of an English garrison in Ireland, then the Irish nation must deal with it as an enemy.

If the "Northern Whig" were a true spokesman of Irish Unionism, then Irish Unionism and abject slavishness would be equal. "So far," it wrote last week, referring to a speech of the Editor of this journal in Belfast, "so far from being ashamed of having upheld the flag of Britain in Ireland for three hundred years, we glory in the fact." Here is the slave mind at its lowest depth. Here is a being who claims it a glory to have upheld a foreign flag in his own country. Yet he is not without ancestry. "We are proud," wrote some traitor Greeks of a hundred years ago, "to keep the flag of Turkey over our land." Conceive an Englishman writing that he would glory to keep the flag of Germany aloft in England, and the mind at once conceives a traitor. So, too, a traitor to his country is the Irishman who professes pride at keeping any flag but the flag of his own country aloft in his own country.

For the Irish Unionist who honestly believes the connection with England is for the good of Ireland we can have respect and friendship. With him we shall argue. He is to us an Irishman, a brother, whom it is our business to set right. For the man born in Ireland who supports the connection with England because he believes it for England's good we have only one name, the name of traitor. Such men were unknown formerly in Irish Unionism, at least as its spokesmen. It was not with such a traitorous voice that the Boytons, the Kanes, and the William John-

stones spoke. The flag of Britain was not the flag that Protestant Ulster upheld in 1782. It was the flag Protestant Ulster hauled down. And if Protestant Ulster be true to its fathers it will return to its loyalty, from which the machinations of English statecraft have misled it for generations, and take again its place in the van of the Irish Nation.

Eleven millions of money was the amount of the English tribute extracted from us last year. These are not our figures. They are England's, and we do not vouch their accuracy. They depend to a large extent on trade returns and estimates obtained from irresponsible sources, which are not guaranteed by the Statistical Branch, and we may be sure that the errors and omissions are not on our side. It is probable that this forced levy on our country is considerably more. As it is, two important items, insurance and coinage, are left out, as we can see at a glance, and this means an omission of anything from half-a-million to a million a year from the profits which England extracts from Ireland.

Taking the figures for what they are worth, we find this huge war levy is derived principally from income tax and excess profits, which between them amount to the sum of 9½ millions—not bad for a country politically alleged to be bankrupt, to be unable to pay anybody except M.E.P.s, and to render it necessary that England should be appointed guardian. There is no sign of bankruptcy in these returns nor do they justify the myth of our dependence and economic weakness.

Irish Revenue as admitted by England, year ended 31st March, 1917:—

	£
Customs	6,687,000
Excise	4,542,000
Estate Duties	943,000
Stamps	366,000
Income Tax	6,096,000
Excess Profits	3,531,000
Land Values	2,000
P.O. and Non-Tax	1,598,500
	£23,766,500
Expenditure	£12,686,000
Surplus	£11,080,500

Of course, the surplus, or profit which England makes out of us is called the "Imperial Contribution." The contribution, like the Empire, belongs to England, just as the Belgian War Levies belong to Germany.

Last year the revenue of Ireland by the British books was eighteen millions, so that it has been increased by the enormous proportion of one-third—33 per cent. advance clapped on in one year. The expenditure remained the same at 12½ millions. This means that the money was extracted from the country, the surplus was bagged and pocketed by the English confidence tricksters, and now the country knows what it costs to have a leader like Mr. John E. Redmond and the rest of his band of politic-financiers. While England is keeping her expenditure mainly in her own country, the "Irish expenditure" is also mainly spent in England. The real figures of the actual money spent in Ireland on behalf of the Irish administration are never disclosed, and we believe that the actual balances drawn from Ireland and paid into the English Exchequer over and above all claims in Ireland are very much greater than have been disclosed.

The admitted surplus of Irish revenue over expenditure is enormous. The surplus is indeed twice as great as that of 1916, when it was £5,332,000, so that sixteen millions have been drawn from us in two years, not including the profits from sources not disclosed. The total taxation of Ireland in 1917 was nearly 24 millions. How much of that was spent in Ireland? How much of it was real Irish expenditure and actually paid in Ireland to Irish persons or firms? That is the real practical question. It can safely be laid down as a financial axiom that the public revenue of a nation belongs to that nation, and that it should be spent within the borders of its boundaries and for the benefit and development of that country.

That principal is entirely and deliberately violated in our case. England takes care that no Irish Government Department has power to make a contract even for such things as matches, soap, or candles. Every pennyworth of supplies, with a few trifling exceptions, for the Irish spending departments comes over the Channel. As an instance of this we may men-

tion the case of the Irish Postal Service. Its revenue last year was as follows:—

	£
Postal Revenue	1,075,000
Telegraphs	189,000
Telephones	198,000
	£1,462,000

Out of this total how much was spent in Ireland on purchases? Only six thousand pounds, according to a return presented to the Dublin Industrial Development Association. And yet the Post Office is the only Irish Department which is permitted to take delivery of goods at all from Irish firms. So we can infer how little the other Departments buy in Ireland. It is safe to say that the amount of our money pocketed by England last year was nearer to twenty millions than the figures disclosed.

We are not dealing with the question of over-taxation, which is a totally different subject. To tax Ireland so highly is certainly over-taxation. To take the revenues of Ireland and employ the bulk of them in feeding England is plunder. It matters little what a tourist pays for his tea or his sugar if he is attacked by brigands and stripped of all his ready cash. It doesn't matter if he is over-taxed.

An astounding feature of our taxation by England is the hypocritical hollowness of the pretence that we are only paying the same taxes as the Britisher. It was recently stated by the Treasury that last year taxes on consumption, or indirect taxes, as they are called, amounted to 49.25 per cent. of the whole in Ireland, as against only 22.64 per cent. in Great Britain. This means that relatively to her capacity or means of purchasing food and necessary articles of consumption Ireland paid more than twice as much as England. The income of an average Irish household is only a hundred a year as compared with two hundred and fifty pounds a year in G.B., according to statistical authorities. Now, an Irish household requires just as much tea, sugar, tobacco and the other taxable commodities as an English household, and it has to pay as much out of very much smaller means, less indeed by the proportion of 2 to 5, while the English household pays in the same proportion of 2 to 5 of indirect taxation, and the Irish household pays in the opposite ratio, namely 5 to 2 of the indirect taxation. This, of course, is explained by the fact that the rest of the taxation is paid in proportion to actual means assessed to income tax and the great difference between the relatively smaller amount of taxation yielded from Ireland than Britain in the income tax leaves the alleged equality of taxes to be made up by the weight of indirect taxation. It is plain that if the Irish family with an income of £100 a year has to pay taxes on consumable articles of say, one-fourth, or £25 a year, that the English family with £250 a year will only have to pay one-tenth, except in so far as it consumes more tea, sugar, beer, and tobacco, even if the Englishman consumes twice as much he still only pays £50 a year, or one-fifth of his income, while the Irishman pays one-fourth, and that on half the British consumption. England could afford to pay twice as heavy rates of excise and customs on dutiable articles, and she would probably feel it less than we do our present taxation.

The Australian Government maintains a considerable army on a war footing. It also maintains a fleet for the patrol of its own coasts and the highways converging on them. Yet its expenditure is but slightly greater than the revenue extorted from Ireland, as the following balance-sheet of the Federal Government shows:—

	£
1916-17.	
Expenditure on Ordinary Services,	16,204,678
Payments to States,	6,297,500
New Works,	4,914,307
War Expenditure out of Revenue,	8,031,929
	35,448,414
Surplus,	126,886
Total,	£35,575,300

The Commonwealth is able to pay five millions for New Works and eight millions for War Expenditure out of a total revenue of thirty-two millions, three millions being the surplus brought in from last year. The expenditure on New Works from revenue in time of war is a remarkable factor in this balance-sheet. The expenditure is largely of a reproductive character, being used to promote Australian industry and agriculture, thus providing a remarkable contrast with Irish expenditure, which is totally barren and unproductive.

THE FAR SIDE OF THE MOON

Run was the Master of War, Ran the Master of the Sea; and Run said to Ran: You have withheld your aid.

Ran said to Run: The tides do not serve. Run said: But they stand and wait. And they agreed to tell the King. Now, the King of that place was called Terry Grove Terra, laud, on account of his great holding. When he heard that the tides stood still he summoned his astronomers, and these, after much mutual recrimination, agreed to blame the Moon. When the King learned that the Moon was to blame he ordered the bands to cease playing Terra-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay which was the National Anthem, and to play instead "Queen and Mistress, Chaste and Fair."

When the effect on the moon was found to be inappreciable, he ordered the astronomers to be promoted to be astrologers, and descending into the market-place he chose other astronomers. These examined the moon through an optic glass.

It does not turn round, they said. When this discovery was promulgated everybody was indignant. It was decided to denounce the moon. Contrary to the majority of heavenly bodies, they said, it revolves not on its own axis. The significance of this discovery led people to scrutinise the moon. They found the side that faced the kingdom of Terry to be barren and fitted strangely. Life cannot flourish there. Can the inhabitants have been driven away? The place is full of craters. Some denied that it had an atmosphere. It was decided to appoint Ministers to deal with the moon. These were called Lunatics. Now, while these men were selecting their deputies a messenger arrived from Mars. "You are eclipsed," he said. "Nay," said the King. But Ran and Run seek aid from the moon, which stands still. "Your meaning is not clear," said the messenger. "The moon stands still," said Ran. "Have you sought out the cause?" "The effect alone affects us," said the King. "But the cause may affect the moon," the messenger replied. In order to satisfy him they pointed out that the inhabitants had withdrawn from the terrible aspect of the moon. But the place is barren and laid waste. "Nay," said the King, "that cannot be. We have a department for every lunar thing—corn, cattle and civilians." And the Lunatics were presented to the messenger, to whom they complained of the Moon's ingratitude.

"Look at it, it is but a crescent thing," they said, "but by our reflected light it is enabled to bear the full moon in its arms. And yet it will not revolve on its own axis like the majority of the bodies in heaven. Its far side is averted, and now the tides stand still."

"Ignorant are your astronomers," the messenger exclaimed, and little skilled in the lore of the heavens. The cause of the Moon's aversion is that it revolves round Terra's axis, and not its own."

The Clonmel Board of Guardians has unanimously protested against the uncessing arrest, courtmartialing, and imprisonment of Irishmen for doing what England and her allies allege they are fighting for in the present war, viz., asserting the rights of small nations. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the English Premier and his Chief Secretary in Ireland.

A branch of Sinn Fein was started in Rotunda Ward on Monday night, Mr. W. L. Cole in the chair. A public meeting to enrol members will be held on October 2nd at 41 Parnell Square, where the branch will hold its meetings for the future. The following were elected as officers pro tem.—President, W. L. Cole; Vice-President, W. O'Leary Curtis; Treasurer, Ed. Toomey; Secretary, E. Nunan.

The Aeridheacht of the Central Branch Sinn Fein will be held on Sunday next at the Hermitage, Rathfarnham, when Mr. Eamonn De Valera will speak. Full particulars appear in our advertising columns.

The application to Irish of the Continental system of teaching modern languages will be explained at the inaugural meeting of the Dublin College of Modern Irish, which will be held in the College premises, 20 Kildare St., at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 26th. All who are interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend. There are two sets of classes—one for teachers, and the other for non-teachers—both conducted on this system. The syllabus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Registrar, states that all the work of the College is directed to the training of the students to speak, read, and write Irish like educated native speakers of the language. There are thousands of persons who have read a good deal of Irish but find it difficult to speak it. As a result of experiments conducted at the College last session, it is believed that those who can read Irish could be converted into Irish speakers without much difficulty. A new feature of the College this year will be the research class conducted by the Head Master, Rev. R. Fleming, C.C.

The Strokestown District Council has unanimously resolved:—"That we, the members of the Strokestown District Council, call upon the British Government to have Colthurst tried for the murder of Coadie, and other crimes; to have justice done to Sir Francis Vane; to have printed and published forthwith the evidence taken at the inquiry by Sir John Simon."

mo míle stór.

Δ χαλιν δάιν, fan liom go brát
'S ní blárrad bpaon níor mó,
Tá fuil mo érhoide o'd ríle'na diaib
Ír tacaib ar mo glór.

Ó Δ χαλιν δάιν, ír tú mo grád
Ír mo páirt ra traoḡal mór,
San tu i lácair de na ngráca
Ní fáirta déinn fan gó,

My sweet fair maid, I prithee stay
And I will drink no more,
My heart doth weep the wine of tears,
My voice is husked and low.

My sweet fair maid, your love's the share
Of all the world I hold,
Without your smile in Paradise
I would repine and go.

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Classes began on Monday, 17th.
In addition to the Evening classes (8-10 p.m.) the
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Elementary—Monday and Friday, 5-6 p.m.
Advanced—Monday and Thursday, 5-6 p.m.

Wednesday evg. Lectures will not commence till October.
General Meeting of members Saturday, 22nd, 8 p.m.
It is hoped all members will attend—old and new.

coláiste na múman

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Classes to suit all grades of Students.

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WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, at 7 p.m.
In the KEVIN STREET, BOLTON STREET, and
RUTLAND SQUARE SCHOOLS.

Classes commence week beginning MONDAY, 1st
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and Fees, may be obtained at any of the Schools or at
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On Sunday Next, September 23rd

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A LECTURE:

Entitled—"Sinn Féin and the Irish Language,"
Will be delivered by SEAN T. KELLY, T.O.,
On MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, at 8 p.m.
MR. A. GRIFFITH will preside.
Intending Members may Enrol at the Meeting.

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CLASSES FOR TEACHERS AND NON-TEACHERS.

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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.

Aeridheacht mór

On Sunday, September 23rd, 1917

At Granard

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

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Football Match—Longford v. Cavan.

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An Interesting Programme of Song, Music, and Dance will be presented.

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Aeridheacht commencing at 1.30 p.m. (Irish Time).

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Connrad na Saeóilíge—Craob Tír an Iudair

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1 SSOIL éanna, RAÉ fearnán (ar iaracc ó bean a piarraí)

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Connrad na Saeóilíge.

Aeridheacht mór

At NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS (COUNTY CLARE),

On Sunday, September 23rd, 1917,

At 2 p.m.

ORATIONS BY PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Amháin, Ceól, Rince, agus Aitéir.

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