

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK.

The Dundalk meeting was the largest held in the town for sixty years. Mr. Peter Hughes, U.D.C., presided, and Mr. Monahan proposed, and Mr. B. O'Rourke seconded, the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

- At the close of the meeting addresses were presented to Messrs. De Valera and Griffiths from the Urban Council and the National League. The Chairman and Town Clerk refused to permit the town flag to be hoisted on the Town Hall in defiance of the wish of the Urban Council, the roof of the Town Hall was scaled by some of the younger citizens and the Tricolour nailed to the bare flagstaff. Before the meeting a vast procession was formed, which marched around the town.

In the great dominion of the East Indies Britain has not yet reached the point where insurrectionaries are shot to pieces from the cannon's mouth, as in the days of Cawnpore, but the fires of rebellion have been lighted, and they are hanging men and women for daring to counsel the never-dying doctrine of freedom. When England sits alone as the result of misgovernment of its life and its contributory possessions abroad it will be a day of reckoning for the children of the Gael, which they fought and prayed for."

"If politics consist in pursuing mere secular, earthly, personal ends, in seeking the gratification of personal ambition, in amassing wealth, exercising patronage, providing for sons and nephews and cousins to a remote degree, by passing them on as charges on the public taxes, then indeed politics would degrade the priesthood, and corrupt that which is best by the worst degeneracy. But if politics be to love one's country, to make personal sacrifices for her freedom and honour, to give her disinterested services, to strive for the enactment of just laws, which contribute to the greater happiness of the greater number, to defend the poor and weak against oppression of the rich and powerful, then I do not see how politics could stain the priestly robe or lead to the delusament of religion."

It will be seen that in the past years when His Eminence was not a politician he had a clear conception of what English government stands for in Ireland and what the English methods of government are.

Mr. John Dillon's mode of fighting in 1917 is what it was in 1881 and 1891. He himself speaks with a certain restraint in public about his opponents. In private he speaks the grossest calumnies about them, and his miserable tools send around the calumnies by word of mouth or by leaflet. Mr. Dillon supplies the poison gas, but keeps himself modestly in the background. It is his only modesty.

In the event of a disagreement being announced (of the Lloyd George Convention) there will be a very strong division of opinion in the Anglo-Irish governing classes as to the course to be pursued in maintaining the principle of the Convention whether that body was in existence or fell into abeyance." In other words, British policy will, for international reasons perhaps, remain officially favourable to Irish claims, though unable to grant them in face of the Orange minority.

Lord Fairmoor laid it down that deportation was unknown to the law except in the case of "white slavers," and the law had given men the right of conscientious objection. Lord Courtney deprecated persecution, and Lord Gainford, speaking for Quakers, and with knowledge of the Board of Education, of which he has been President, warned the House that the entire teaching profession would be up against the resolution.

The motion was unanimously rejected. Just think over it a moment. Deportation is unknown to the English law except in the case of slaves. And in 1915 the English Government began deporting Irishmen from Ireland on political grounds. In 1916 the same Government deported 2,000 Irishmen on political grounds; Mr. Asquith was then Premier. In 1917, Mr. Lloyd George, being Premier, some scores of Irishmen were again deported on political grounds. And all these deportations were illegal according to English law, as the English Government now declares. Thus is Ireland governed.

Canada. The charge against Mr. Mellows is not one arising out of the Insurrection, but of unlawfully procuring a Seaman's Identification Certificate. Mr. Mellows is at present on bail. There is not a word of truth; no one who knows anything of Mr. Mellows needs to be assured of the facts—in the allegation that Mr. Mellows made a "confession" implicating other Irishmen in plans for another insurrection." We quote from the "New York American"—the only New York morning paper free from the influences of England's Golden Propaganda in the States—the following letter from Mr. Mellows:—

N. Y., 5/11/17.

Sir,
I suppose if I were a Belgian, Pole, Serb, Albanian, Montenegrin, or member of any other "small and subject nation," I would be allowed to defend myself from the foulest and maliciously false and absurd stories published by the English-subsidised Press here in connection with my arrest.

Being a mere Irishman, and belonging to a nation whose wrongs and sufferings at the

The chief striking traits of the American Press appear to be fiction, vastness of scope and imagination were joined in describing the scope of a "New Irish Plot" that never existed. The most supreme effort was not forward by the "Herald" of October 27th to the effect that the use of my Christian name deeply impressed the Turks. I am not a Turk in my life, so cannot say exactly what effect my name might produce on them. There is no need for me to deal in detail with the "Herald" that appeared in the "World," "Sun," "Herald," "Globe," and "Tribune," except to characterize them as being dangerous lies in the main, while a few items that bore semblance to truth were so distorted as to be more or less false.

I was arrested on the night of October 22nd, in company with a man with whom I was casually acquainted, having met him twice at social gatherings. He is exalted by the Press to the position of Plenipotentiary of a Foreign Power. We were taken to the Customs House, stripped, and searched. I had in my possession a Seaman's Identification Certificate, which I intended to use some day in trying to go home to Ireland, so being I could not go as a passenger under my own name. I was then interrogated by one Burke, which revealed nothing, best of all a "plum" which he had in his pocket. The following morning three Secret Service

That afternoon the aforementioned Burke had in a little heap before him several articles which I had in my possession when arrested—the Seaman's Certificate, etc.—but noticed among them a small note book with a blue coloured, white grained cover, which did not belong to me and which I never saw before. Burke asked me if it was "pointing" to the little heap) belonged to me. I said they did; with the exception of the small note book. He then placed the note book a few inches away from the other papers, and when gathering these latter together again, some moments later, included the note book with them. I once more drew his attention to this, reiterating that the note book did not belong to me. He said: "All right"; but whether it was included in the articles afterwards or not I don't know, as I was then removed from the room.

Father Matt Ryan, P.P. of Knockavilla who is, with Sinn Fein to-day with the same enthusiasm he was with the people in the days of the Land War, writes to us:

Dear Mr. Griffith,

I enclose cheque for £16, a moiety of the collection now being made by the parishioners for the general fund of the Sinn Féin Organisation.

When required, I hereby guarantee on my own part, and the part of my parishioners, a further sum of fifty pounds to defray expenses of Parliamentary election in Mid and South Tipperary.

There are over a thousand parishes in Ireland. Verb. can. suff.

— 10 —

The name of Norris Goddard is familiar to those who remember the Land War in Ireland. The third and youngest of a family of the "battering-ram" applied to the bones of the rack-rented tenant by felonious landlordism. It has reappeared again. Mr. Michael McCabe, of Ardclougher, Billingham Glen, proposes to purchase from the present tenant a farm at the price of £1,300. Mr. McCabe paid a deposit of £300, and Norris Goddard, in the name of the landlord, Colonel Maxwell, has served a notice upon the tenant preventing her from selling to Mr. McCabe, as the old Emergency Chief puts it, the "reasonable ground" that the purchaser is a Sinn Féiner! If the purchaser were a follower of Messrs. Redmond and Devlin, the ex-chief of the Emergencymen would have no objection—but a Sinn Féiner! That recalls to the person who burned down the houses of evicted tenants the fighting men of the Land League. But wait and see!

Is the manufacturer likely to be "rewarded" by the immense call that will be made upon his energies to repair the destruction of the war? Will the capitalist be "rewarded" when the whole world will be clamoring for money to extract new wealth from the now undeveloped portions of the globe?

It is quite true that as the result of the war we shall all have to get along on a narrower margin, and that life will be more wholesome and more democratic.

Kindly observe—That this war makes the

after the war; nevertheless, that after the war everyone will have to get along on a narrower margin. From which it follows—if anything can follow—that war, with intervals for reconstruction, is the ideal state of material civilisation—that the richer we get the more we shall have to get along on a narrow margin.

And the nation that accepts this kind of stuff as economic wisdom is the nation our supposed "practical men of business" in Ireland believe should rule the Irish.

It is freely rumoured that several Irish Banks have arranged to sell out to English Joint Stock Companies and to follow the example of the Ulster and Belfast Banks. The Clutching Hand is stretched out to catch the deposits and cash of our Banks, and the usual financial attractions will be offered to bribe the shareholders into yielding their consent. But the matter cannot end with the shareholders. Everybody knows how little voice they are permitted in the management or disposal of their property. For a few paltry thousands dangled before the eyes of the shareholders they can easily be persuaded to part with scores of millions of money. But the interests of the shareholders are small compared with the interests of the whole agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing community, whose interests are very gravely threatened by the absorption of the capital funds and financial credit of the country. The plan to annex our Banks is the most dangerous of all the plots to exploit the finances of the country. They have got our railways. They have got our ships. Now they are after our cash. The work is proceeding silently according to plan, and no word leaks out in our daily Press as to what is done and then a little paragraph is inserted telling the deluded people how good a thing it will be to have the Irish Banks taken over by the wealthy English Clearing Houses. No statement could be more remote from the land of truth. All schemes for working this country by means of British Banks are as visionary as the dreams of a opium eater. They have no basis in fact and the contrary proposition is nearer the truth. Instead of English Banks financing Irish enterprise it is a fact that Irish Banks finance England, as we shall show.

The financial position of the Irish Banks is a very strong one, and needs no supporting evidence if it were assumed from English institutions. The price of Irish Bank Shares is considerably higher than the price of English ones, and this is a proof of great stability. Money is much cheaper and more abundant, consequently, in Ireland than in England. There is in fact a plethora of money in Ireland, but a scarcity in England, and this is the real reason why the London houses want to capture the Bellas Dublin and Cork institutions. There is an element of danger to the commerce in this matter, even in the same way that there is a danger to our food supplies from the same source. England is short of money as she is of food, and the operation of capturing our Banks is directly to securing a larger supply of that material which is the food of trade.

We turn now to examine the cash position of the Irish Banks, as promised last week.

As compared with our tabulated analysis for 1914, we find that the assets were then only ninety-two millions. They have risen no less than twenty-eight millions. This is explained by the following table—

Increase of Assets, 1914-17.

This answers the question we put last week as to where the excess deposits, amounting to 164 millions, were placed. Fourteen millions have gone into War Loans and Treasury Bills, to give employment mainly in brick-making factories. The net increase in cash after covering the increased note issue amounts for 14 millions, and the balance, representing a billion, was converted into railways, new bank branches, and similar uses. The large issue of notes now amounts to 164 millions, and as the original issue cost only 10 millions the excess of 154 millions goes to at least that amount of coin held by the Banks. It should be stated that the notes of Irish Banks were made tender in 1914, and they have power to redeem per pound against their holding coin in addition to their authorised issue. The result has been the substitution of a currency for gold, a subject on which we have something to say.

We have received further correspondence from Sir John Scott pointing out that comparison of shipping entering the Port of Cork does not indicate the volume of foreign trade, and that Cork is a port of call, and that he regrets that not so many ships formerly use the anchorage for this purpose. He fancies that the volume of foreign trade in Dublin and Belfast is proportionately greater. We cannot say what our own trade really is until we have our own sailing Service. He reiterates his views in friendly manner, apparently with the idea of "germinating" the existing Irish Bank, but does not meet the danger of the post, though he tries to guard himself by saying that:—"If I did not believe that they coming for the greater advantage of the country, I would be one of the first to give voice and to show the path in the direction."

At the meeting of the Mountgallies Limerick Sinn Fein Club the Chairman, in dealing with the Food Question, asked the members to put at the disposal of the poor who had no land to grow potatoes such a quantity as say half-a-ton—to be sold during the week at half price.



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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1917.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

For the past three years the Vatican has earnestly laboured to mitigate the evils of war, and thrice it has essayed to restore peace to a distracted world. From the beginning the late Bishop of Limerick associated himself with the policy of the Pope, and now Cardinal Logue has announced his adhesion to the cause of peace, based upon the Pope's proposals. The proposals of His Holiness are:

- (1) Simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments and the substitution of arbitration for force of arms in the settlement of international disputes.
- (2) The establishment of the freedom of the seas and common enjoyment of the seas.
- (3) The restoration of Belgium and the occupied French territory.
- (4) The restoration of the German colonies to Germany.
- (5) The settlement of territorial questions between Italy and Austria and France and Germany in a just and conciliatory spirit, taking into account the aspirations of the people.
- (6) The settlement of the questions of Poland, the Balkans, Armenia, and similar countries in the same spirit.

These proposals, which were favourably received and courteously acknowledged by the Central Powers, have been ignored by the Allies. The result of the discourtesy is disclosed in one of the secret treaties entered into by the Allies, which the present Russian Government has just published. The London "Times" and other English papers printed on Friday last Article I. of a Secret Treaty entered into between England, France and Russia with the Italian Government, before that Government agreed to plunge Italy into the war. Article I. runs: "France, Great Britain and Russia take

it upon themselves to support Italy in her not allowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace or in regard to matters pertaining to the present war."

Bound by this secret agreement, therefore, England and her Allies made no reply to the Pope's proposals, and bound by this agreement the English Prime Minister, on his recent visit to Rome, omitted to pay the customary visit of ceremony to the Vatican.

The objects with which this war was entered upon were the destruction of Germany as a Great Power and the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. The latter object has been the fixed policy of the Grand Orient Masons of France, Italy and the United States. With Austria-Hungary dismembered and Germany shorn of her strength, the Grand Orient, which for years past has wholly controlled the Governments of France, Italy, and Portugal, and partially controlled the Government of Belgium, would have been supreme on the Continent of Europe, while England would have regained her unchallenged supremacy of the seas. In England the Grand Orient does not rule, although through the link of the Thirty-Third Degree English Masonry keeps in touch with the organisation of which Monsieur Viviani and Signor Nathan are high priests. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary was not a prime object of English policy, nor was there enthusiasm in the breasts of English statesmen for such an object, for the probable consequent advent of Russia as a Mediterranean Power was fraught with peril to England. The destruction of Germany as a dangerous commercial and naval rival was the impelling purpose. Between 1894 and 1913 the value of German foreign trade had increased from £367,000,000 annually to £1,971,000,000, while at the same time the value of English foreign trade had increased only from £672,000,000 to £1,228,000,000. In the same period German tonnage had risen from 1,554,000 to 3,154,000 as against England's increase of tonnage from 8,710,000 to 12,120,000. That is, Germany had nearly trebled the value of her trade and more than doubled her tonnage, whereas England had less than doubled the value of her trade and had added less than 50 per cent. to her tonnage. Had England not made war upon Germany, then obviously the value of German trade in the present year would have exceeded the value of English trade. German tonnage would have proportionately increased, and England would have lost her position at the head of the commercial world. Had there been peace, Germany by 1925 would have peacefully acquired the position England held in Europe until 1914.

In the opinion of that astute statesman the main object with which England set out has become unattainable. His Lordship admits that the freedom of the seas has become a question to be settled by Europe. Since Tinseltar the seas have been absolutely subject to England—a fact which, as Bismarck once said, has made "Europe an armed camp against itself. It is idle to think that Europe will enjoy permanent peace while the seas are subject to one Power."

"We have no intention," wrote the London "Times" before the war, "of reducing our sea-power, except on terms that will perpetuate its present ascendancy. We do not expect foreign Powers voluntarily to accede to those terms or to bind themselves to a permanent naval inferiority. Those are the essential facts not only of our own position, but of the position of every Power that has built up, either by land or sea, a force above that of its neighbours and possible enemies. It would have been better to avow them frankly and officially rather than to envelop them in a cloud of sentimentalism that could only add to the national reputation for hypocrisy."

But history has galloped since this frank avowal of English navalism was made. The United States no less than Germany demands the freedom of the seas as the outcome of this war, and it is the recognition of this fact that has induced Lord Lansdowne to advise his country to realise that Britannia can no longer continue to rule the waves—that the oceans of the world must in future be free to all the nations.

The establishment of the freedom of the seas will bring mankind near to that permanent peace which may herald the Millennium of the Prophets. If navies must only exist, as Germany claims, to fight navies and to convoy troops and munitions in time of war—if the seas in time of war be as free to commerce as in time of peace, and the blockade be made illegal—then the necessity for huge naval armaments disappears. If, as the United States claims, commerce must proceed in time of war between neutrals and belligerents as freely as in time of peace—then the supremacy of a country which has created a huge navy to hold up the world's traffic in wartime vanishes. And with it disappears three-fourths of the causes of war. With the establishment of the freedom of the seas, the substitution of arbitration for force of arms in the quarrels of nations ceases to be a dream. The Pope's vision of a world where the moral force of right may replace the material force of arms can then transform itself into a political reality.

The establishment of the freedom of the seas will herald the greatest revolution in

the history of civilisation for a thousand years. It cannot be established without involving, above all countries, the future of our country. Ireland is the key to the Atlantic. As England lies across the sea-routes of Germany, so Ireland lies across the sea-routes of England. Berlin is the High Command of the Atlantic. The establishment of the freedom of the seas is impossible without a re-establishment of Ireland. And the status and future of Ireland will be a subject of more concern to the statesmen of Germany, France, America, Japan and England than the status and future of Belgium or Poland, Serbia or Roumania.

It is for the Irish people to-day to realise that their country has become a world factor—that its future is bound up not with England but with Europe as a whole—that the cards are in Ireland's hands, and that if Ireland plays them skillfully she is likely to gain from the conflicting interests of the Powers what Bulgaria and Roumania gained forty years ago. The dastards, corruptionists, and political ignoramuses who led Ireland in the past and who would have immolated her in this war are seeking to-day to make Ireland renounce her international importance and consent to regard herself as an appendage of England's Convention. But Ireland is not again to be deceived. She is going to the Peace Conference with the key of the ocean in her hands.

It is instructive to consider to what extent the task of the Entente will be added to if Russia makes a separate peace with the Central Powers. The latest French estimates that 60 German and 40 Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish divisions were on the Russian front; but it is not clear whether this includes the Turkish divisions in Armenia. Assuming it does, we could say roughly that 80 German divisions would be set free for France or Italy, 10 Bulgarian for Macedonia and 10 Turkish for Palestine or Mesopotamia. Germany largely depended on troops of secondary quality in the East, but the troops of her allies were as good as any they possessed. In addition there will be released great quantities of artillery, machine-guns, and war material of all kinds. In addition it is said that the Russians hold some 1,700,000 prisoners, who would be exchanged. Of these last, however, large numbers would be unreliable Austrian troops who deserted or surrendered en masse early in the war. Still, the more dependable could be utilised and the less dependable could be employed in a civil capacity.

Thus it is evident that serious reinforcements of men and material will be forthcoming for the Central Powers as a result of Russia making peace. Probably they will nearly, if not quite, make good the advantage incurred during the present year, thus allowing the accumulation of quite large reserves of the younger classes for 1918. And the increased number of guns will help to further husband the increased numbers of men. Unquestionably on every front the task of the Entente will become much more difficult—even though it will be next spring before the transfers to the Western theatres can be effected.

Moreover, the High Command of the Central Powers will henceforward have only one front to look to—there will no longer be any dissipation of effort nor similar dislocation of the internal economies of those States. In addition, the blockade would be more or less definitely raised. Many German manufactures, German financial activities, the Baltic ports—all these would immediately benefit to a large extent. The food situation would become improved in many respects, and probably the rationing of bread stuffs and fats could be abolished. In short, there would be a boom in the Central Empires in comparison with their present circumstances.

The general character of the new English offensive towards Cambrai can now be followed. It took place south-west of that place where the English front formed a blunt salient into the German lines. The main English effort was made at the front of this salient, where a narrow wedge was driven into German ground for some miles: subsidiary and later attacks were made with a view towards widening the wedge thus formed. The initial success, owing to surprise and good management, was considerable; but the tactical method responsible for that success was apparently answerable also for the subsequent check. There was no artillery preparation, so the troops which penetrated some miles were quite beyond artillery support once the Germans had recovered from the first surprise and had brought their local reserves into action. Thus, whereas the first day secured to the English 8,000 men and 100 guns with small loss to themselves, the subsequent fighting produced no further important gains, while the assailants' casualties were appreciably heavier, if the German accounts can be trusted.

The Italian stand on the Piave has been very determined, and presumably no effort will be spared to hold that line permanently if possible. The left flank in the Alps will become stronger as the weather conditions grow more severe, and the defences of the right flank near the mouth of the river have been added to by inundating the strip near the coast. The Austro-German attacks in the mountains promised greater success at first than a frontal attack over the river. But now it is possible that the latter will be tried; for by now the bridges, etc., demolished by the Italians must be largely repaired and the heavy artillery should become available. In that case a retreat to the Brenta is likely, because it is not probable that the Italians have sufficient artillery to resist permanently.

The Anach is one of the institutions of Sinn Fein. Ten years ago the first Anach was opened by the National Council in the Rotunda, Dublin, and since then, through good and ill, the Anach has gone on. The object of the Anach is to demonstrate to the people of Ireland that practically all their needs in the way of produce and manufactured articles could be supplied at home; to lead them, by reflection on this fact, to substitute the use of foreign by home produce and goods, and thus to economically

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In accordance with the Constitution of the Organisation, the Comhail to elect officers and Comhairle Comhairle for Cork City was held on Sunday. The following Cumann within the constituency were represented:—North, West, East, South, South West, West, Centre, South, South West, Douglas, Marazion, Bishopscourt. The officers elected were: President, Liam de Roiste; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Mac Carthy, Sean Murphy; Hon. Treasurers, Padraig O'Brada, Sean O'Hanrahan; Hon. Secs. C. O'Connell, Sean O'Hanrahan, Representatives: Liam de Roiste, Thomas Mac Carthy. It was announced that the President (Kilmorsh De Valera), Laurence Ginnell and other members of the National Executive would address a public meeting in Cork on Sunday, December 10th, and all Clubs are appealed to make the meeting worthy of the

LAICHEAN.

Ardsley (Co. Wick) Pres. Jas. Lynch, Vice-Pres. Thos. Furlong, Treas. Tim Barrett, Sec. Wm. Chery, Asst. Sec. Thos. New, Galway, Johnstone, Co. Kilkenny Pres. M. O'Connell, Vice-Pres. Timothy McCormack, Treas. Kieran Bane, Sec. Thos. Bane, Cool-derry (King's Co.) Sec. P. O'Riordan, Asks-mores (Co. Wick) Sec. Wm. Sec. Seumas Kieran.

CONNACHT.

Clontarf (Co. Dublin) Pres. M. Dolan, Vice-Pres. M. Mac Carthy, Treas. M. J. Cavanagh, Sec. Pat. M. McGrath, Straigh-t (Co. Mayo) Pres. M. Cavanagh, Vice-Pres. Anthony Gaulty, Treas. John Gaulty, Hon. Sec. Phelim Gaulty, Curry (Co. Sligo) Pres. Jas. Bowman, Vice-Pres. M. Thurean, Treas. James Collins and John Cumie, Sec. Luke Gilman and Martin O'Murphy, Mallow (Co. Galway) Pres. M. Kelly, Clifden (Co. Galway) Pres. Tobias Joyce, Vice-Pres. Wm. A. Chery, Treas. Park Walsh and John Joyce, Sec. M. O'Donoghue, Killarney (Ros-common) Sec. P. O'Connell and M. Muldoon. N.B.—Will Secretaries of Cumann please note that Membership Cards will not be ready for three weeks.

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NOTICES

A FAUTE will be given by the Cork Cumann na nGael in Farnham De Valera in the City Hall on Sunday, December 10th, after Concert. Tickets, 2/- each, can be had from Sec. at 111 Old George's Street on Thursday and Friday from 8.30 to 9.30. There will be Irish Dancing only, and none but ticket-holders will be admitted.
CUMANN RUADHRI MAC EASMUINN (Roger Casement Club), London.—The next meeting of above will be held at Grand Hall, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at 8 p.m. prompt.
DONAGHER GAEILIC LEAGUE Raffle.—Winning ticket, No. 54, purchased by Denis Lacey, Tipperary.
DRAWING in connection with Aonach held in Colonsille Hall postponed till Saturday, 8th. Winning Numbers next week: "Nationality and Irishman."
DURROW War Pipe Band Watch Competition. Winner, Mr. James Buggy, Ballyvaughan.
NA FIANNA EIREANN (Cove) Drawing of Prizes—1st, No. 969; 2nd, No. 94; 3rd, No. 146.
RAFFLE in Tuamgraney, Co. Clare. Result: 1st Prize, 1st Prize 1479; 2nd Prize 1291; 3rd Prize 826.
RESULT OF DRAWING (Sean Mac Aodha Literary Society)—1st Prize, 1213; 2nd Prize, 2743.
SEAN CONNOLLY SINN FEIN CLUB Xmas Goose Club—All blocks and monies should be returned before 18th Dec, at latest to James Fox, 150 Church Road, Dublin. CST

ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CLUB—Xmas

Drawing will take place on 20th Dec. Duplicates and cash should be posted on 18th Dec., at latest, to the Secretary, 14 Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin.
"25" DRIVE AND DANCE (Mixed), 14 Parnell Sq., Saturday, Dec. 8th, 8 p.m. Valuable money prizes; tickets, 2/6 each (number limited), including refreshments—From Secretary, Cumann na nGael, 41 Parnell Sq. B5T

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESSES artistically illuminated from £1.—Edward Dolan, 10 Elizabeth Street, Drumcondra, Dublin.
ADDRESSES, Badges, Sinn Fein Xmas Cards, Window Tickets. P. O'Malley, 42 Donore Avenue, Dublin. EST
ANY Christian Name, in Irish or English, inscribed on Mother of Pearl with rolled gold wire, enamelled green, white, and orange, 1/1 post free; also Mother of Pearl Name Brooches without colours, 1/1; Irish manufacture; no foreign imitation gold wire brooches stocked.—Edward Healy, only Manufacturer of Gold Wire Name Brooches, 128 and 129 Francis Street, Dublin.
AUTOGRAPH BOOK—One of the Prisoners recently in Mountjoy landed an Autograph Book to a Visitor to return to him. Would the Visitor kindly return it to C 77, "Nationality."
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GRATEFUL Thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians for two favours received.
GRATEFUL Thanks to the Sacred Heart, Our Lady of Dolours, St. Joseph, St. Michael, St. Anthony and Little Flower for favours received.
GRATEFUL Thanks to St. Anthony for favours received.
GRATEFUL Thanks to the Blessed Virgin for successful examination and other favours; publication promised. Eireannach.
IN THANKSGIVING to St. Anthony for favours received. Publication promised.
SINCERE Thanks to Blessed Lady of Lourdes, St. Anthony, and Little Nellie of Holy God for favours received; publication promised, but delayed. "Grateful."
THANKS to Little Flower for favour received; publication promised. N.N.
THANKSGIVING to Jesus and Mary for favours received; Mass and publication promised. Emerald.
THANKSGIVING to Our Lady for favours received; Mass and publication promised.
Mary.
THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin for success of Examination.
THANKSGIVING to Blessed Virgin and Little Flower for favours received; publication promised. Shann.
THANKSGIVING to the Heart of Jesus for favour received through the intercession of Our Blessed Lady and the souls in Purgatory. B.M.S.D.
THANKS to the Little Flower for two great favours received through her intercession; publication in "Nationality" promised. Maure.

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1 bpoilact éireann
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