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## Week by Week.

Owing to other activities in connection with the Sinn Fein movement, Arthur Griffith has been unable to write the promised article for this week's issue. Next week, however, he will probably resume the editorship of "Nationality."

Addressing 10,000 of his constituents at Coochill on Sunday, Mr. Arthur Griffith, T.D.E., East Cavan, said:

"To-day, in Paris, our representative is waiting to see whether this Peace Conference is going to admit the claim of Ireland to be heard, or whether it is going to falsify the principles on which it is supposed to be founded. I have to tell you that on Friday last the American Government issued passports to the representatives of the Irish in America to proceed to Paris to claim, on behalf of the Irish-Americans, the right to put the Irish case before the Conference, and I expect at this moment our Irish fellow-countrymen are on the sea proceeding to Paris."

As to England side-tracking the Irish question as a domestic one, he said they claimed, with Poland and Bohemia, and all the other countries of Europe, the right to determine their own Government, and if England and the Peace Conference used their influence to prevent that, they would force their way into the League of Nations and be heard before that League. He claimed that Sinn Fein had behind it all moral force and sanction, and that Ireland was in the same position as Belgium when under the armed occupation of Germany. They might have hardships again, but they were prepared for them. He advised them to keep cool and determined.

In connection with Arthur Griffith's first visit to East Cavan, an address was read by the Coochill Urban Council, and a presentation of a cheque was made to Mrs. Griffith by Cumann na mBan and the Sinn Fein Clubs of the constituency.

The British Press Agencies having informed the world that the "riots" in Dublin had been made in Germany, the British Government was able to shoot sixteen of the "rioters." The fact that the British Government had previously proclaimed its love for small nationalities, and its hatred of tyranny, was all in its favour at that time. The world, of course, took the word of the British Press Agencies for granted, and it took the news of the shootings as a natural result of these "riots," particularly as they had been "made in Germany." The world, however, is beginning to find out that something more than a "German Plot" was behind the Rising of 1916, and that those who were shot were "rioters" only according to Reuter or the other obliging agencies who always have been so anxious to spread the light about Ireland. In other words the world has been shown things in a different light. No longer is the beacon of British Truth allowed to shine out to warn all peoples of the frightful savages which the British Government has had to deal with in Ireland. Other beacons have been erected, and from these the real truth is piercing the fog of lies caused by the British propagandists. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh stands behind one of these beacons in Paris, and the statesmen and pressmen of the world are learning the truth about Ireland; the Irish delegates to the Workers' Congress at Berné also erected a beacon from which the light of truth was thrown into many lands; in the British Colonies the truth is spreading; and last, but not least, the Irish in America have erected a beacon which has already flooded the United States with the truth about Ireland. The arrival of the Irish-American delegates in Paris should go a long way towards the final extinction of the flickering beacon which is still held aloft by the British propagandists

in order to blacken with its foul smoke the Irish Nation.

"The Irish Enemy" is a phrase which for hundreds of years has been flung at us by the English invaders of our shores. The Irish people never objected to the phrase. It expressed exactly the difference between the two races. To equalise matters the Irish called the invaders "the English enemy," and call her the same to-day. We have very good reason to do so. Perhaps the English have good reason to call us the Irish enemy. No other nation, however, has any reason to call us the Irish enemy—the French, perhaps, least of all. That is why "L'Irlande Ennemie," a book written by a man styling himself "Escouffaire," and published in Paris, leads us to believe that it is part of the British propaganda against Ireland. It may, of course, have been written by a Frenchman, but if it was, the history from which he compiled it was written by a Britisher. "R. C. Escouffaire," like the average Britisher, knows little and cares less about Ireland's struggles for liberty. He evidently does not know that Ireland helped France to win many a battle against the English enemy; does not know (or if he knows, he is careful not to spread the information) that Ireland has been bled white by the English, and that our industries have been wiped out by our enemy as completely as the industries of the North of France have been wiped out by the guns of Germany. It "gives one to think" (he says) when at the hour the forts of Verdun were falling one by one, the Irish people—"the freest and most prosperous people in Europe"—should shoot France in the back! It gives us to think, too, that the writer of this book seems to know what none but an Englishman could know about the Irish people—namely, that they are the freest and most prosperous people in Europe, and that the falling of the forts of Verdun had anything to do with the Rising. We imagine, at any rate, that any man who knows history would realise that a people who happened to be "the freest and most prosperous in Europe" would hardly rise up in armed rebellion against the Government which had brought about that happy state of affairs! "L'Irlande Ennemie" is not history—it is a piece of anti-Irish propaganda. Even the London "Times" knows that Robert Emmet was not executed for the assassination of Lord Kilwarden. "Emmet had no personal responsibility for Lord Kilwarden's murder, though it was done by his followers in the streets of Dublin," says the "Times," in a review of the book. "It would be unfortunate if Irish readers were encouraged to disregard a work like this, for it is a symptom of something which they cannot disregard, and that is the world's judgment," adds the "Times." Ireland does not fear the world's judgment; Ireland does not fear even British propaganda. The Irish are coming back with a vengeance!

That the French newspapers are not obeying the orders delivered to them by Mr. Lloyd George is becoming more and more evident day after day. Ireland has found her way into most of the Parisian journals, and many of the French provincial newspapers have also discovered England's skeletons! "L'Irlande Ennemie" will not be able to do as much harm as its authors had hoped—like the rest of the English propaganda, it will fail in its mission. "La Justice," the latest French advocate of Ireland's rights, says, in the course of a long article, that the rights of small nations, including Ireland, "which is one of the first that should receive attention from the Peace Conference," must be recognised and respected by the League of Nations.

The tortuous contortions into which the "Freeman's Journal" and its evening offshoot are continually twisting themselves lead us to believe that the spirit of the Welsh Wizard is hovering over the editorial desks whercon his name was often piously penned as the defender of small nations. In an

article published in both these papers on Friday last, Sean T. O'Ceallaigh—"the Ambassador of the Irish Republic," as they put it,—is accused of threatening President Wilson and America with all sorts of penalties if he—the President—fails to act up to the doctrine which the "Freeman" and the unblushing "flapper" have so long upheld—namely, the establishment of a reign of law based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organised opinion of mankind. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh is denounced for daring to point out to President Wilson that there can be no League of Nations, no peace in Europe, until Ireland is free. Further down the writer of the article in question says that Sean T. O'Ceallaigh by using such language not only makes it difficult for President Wilson to play the part of a mediator with any self-respect, "but threatens to involve the grave and serious cause of Ireland in ridicule." There is such a "trust Asquith" and "don't do anything to impede the Government" ring about the phrases which the "Freeman" uses here that it is difficult to imagine that it is referring to President Wilson and the Peace Conference. Long service in the cause of British Imperialism has left its mark on the "Freeman," presumably, but all the same we hardly think it necessary for it to put itself out to defend President Wilson and America from the Irish Nation. For the information of the "Freeman" we may say that we will trust nobody with the affairs of the Irish Nation—not even President Wilson—and that we will impede the proposed League of Nations, because it is not a League of Nations at all. "The time has come for acts," Sean T. O'Ceallaigh is reported to have said, and the "Freeman" likens his words to "mailed fist diplomacy" and calls for his or their withdrawal. Whether these words were or were not used by Sean T. O'Ceallaigh we cannot say—no more than the "Freeman" itself. Not alone Ireland, but half the world as well is waiting for the acts which were to follow the crushing of Prussian tyranny. None of these acts have been put into force—the small nations have not been liberated, and no attempt has been made, so far as we know, to make the world safe for democracy! The time has come for acts—if the acts which the Peace Conference was to perform for the benefit of the world are not forthcoming shortly, then the "common people" will act. Then the "Freeman" and its allies will shout Bolshevism!

The "high official" (British, presumably) who was kind enough to inform the correspondent in Paris who is known as the Press Association War Special that if "civil war" broke out between Ireland and Great Britain the League of Nations would have no jurisdiction over the matter must have been trying to be funny, as "civil war" never breaks out between one country and another. The "high official" also informed the correspondent that "the question of Ireland's independence would not be a matter for the League." These "high officials" do get brain-waves sometimes! This wave was evidently the result of reading too much of the literature produced by the British Naval League.

While we are not in the least anxious to deprive Mr. John P. Hayden of the consolation which he appears to derive at present from the fact that the name of Ireland has not been once mentioned at the Peace Conference, we consider it our duty to point out to him that the Peace Conference has not yet concluded the good work which it was established to perform. This ex-member of the British Government seems to think that Ireland should once more become a domestic affair of England, and in order to prove that he has good reasons for thinking so he stated on Sunday last that the "head" of the Sinn Fein organisation had informed some Irishmen in the British Dominions that the people who had been elected on the Republican ticket would be pleased to accept the thing which he and his fellow-

Imperialists had succeeded in putting on the Imperial Statute Book. We presume Mr. Hayden bases his conclusions on the information supplied by a British News Agency to the effect that two Australians of Irish extraction recently announced in Melbourne that President De Valera had informed them that he would be only too happy to accept a "settlement" within the good old Empire! In this connection we are sorry to say that we must deprive Mr. Hayden of any consolation which the "news" has given him. No "settlement" within the Empire will satisfy President De Valera, and we imagine that even "The County Roscommon Home Rule Association," to which Mr. Hayden addressed his words of wisdom, will not be able to satisfy the Irish-American delegation to the Peace Conference that such a settlement would meet the aspirations of the Irish people. "The feeling in favour of Ireland among the people of the United States was strong, not because of, but rather in spite of, the action of Sinn Feiners," asserted Mr. Hayden. Here again we are inclined to allow this ex-member of the British Government to derive all the consolation he can—bearing in mind that the Irish in America have fallen into line with the Irish at home, and are demanding, not a settlement within the Empire, but the ratification by the peoples of the world of the Irish Republic.

In the course of an interesting leading article the "Irish Times" of Monday, after referring to the fact that "no less than twenty Sinn Feiners escaped in broad daylight" from Mountjoy Jail, says: "We hope that questions will be asked on the subject in Parliament, and that the Government will meet them with full and frank replies." The following questions and answers might suit the occasion: "Is it a fact that no less than twenty Sinn Feiners escaped from H.M. Prison, Mountjoy, Dublin, on Saturday, 29th March last; and has the right hon. gentleman any idea of the reason these prisoners left the premises?" "The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative, therefore the first part does not arise."

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Egypt has not been able to subdue the "guttersnipes" as quickly as he thought. On Friday last he called together the "leading Egyptian notables" and told them that, as defensive measures had failed to restore order, he was faced with the necessity of employing "active repression," which, he added, "must bring tremendous suffering upon the people and result in great loss of public and private property, in which many innocent persons must of necessity become involved." He further stated that it was the duty of every patriotic Englishman (according to some papers; Egyptian according to others!) to devise means whereby the measures which he was forced to take would achieve the desired results as speedily as possible with the minimum of suffering for Egypt. Even when the natives get out of hands the Britisher, as the Irish people are well aware, never loses sight of the fact that he has been sent among them for the purpose of protecting them, and is loth to do anything which might in any way put them about! The Britisher is indeed the ideal defender of small nations. A German, for instance a Von Bissing, would have shot the lot of these unruly natives, and have explained to the world afterwards that they would not do what they were told. In accordance with the British custom, General Allenby has advertised the fact that he has done his best to settle the matter in a peaceful fashion.

In "The Awakening of Asia," by H. M. Hyndman, the necessity for the formation of a League of Nations which will include the yellow as well as the white races, or a League which will include at least the entire white race, is brought before our minds in this startling fashion: "We are talking of peace, permanent peace; of a League of Nations; of the universal

brotherhood of man; and all the time a poor but well-peopled, well-trained, well-disciplined, and most ambitious Empire at the other side of the world has prepared a plan of annexation for a huge contiguous Republic with some 400,000,000 inhabitants which, under her guidance, will at no distant date become by far the most powerful State in the world. The Japanese claim a controlling voice in the future of China, with her enormous population and her vast potential wealth. They are on the high road to secure it regardless of Britain or any other nation." And all the time the white race is preparing itself, by attrition and misgovernment, to bring about the realisation of this nightmare! A "Jap Plot" will surely be discovered in Ireland at "the no distant date" to which Mr. Hyndman refers—unless, of course, Ireland enters the League of Nations, if it is formed.

Reports have come to hand of the sensational O'Leary case in New York. It is apparent from the amazing disclosures of perjury that this was a political "frame-up" instigated by American hirelings of the British Government. Compared with some of the witnesses the notorious Pigott might almost be considered as a child in the art of invention. The star witness was an alleged German spy, who was known as the Mystery Lady, "Madame Victorica." According to the American Press notices of the trial, startling disclosures were expected from this personage, and it is stated that it was upon her arrest that President De Valera, Arthur Griffith, and their companions were arrested last May. It will be recollected that Lloyd George stated at the time that he had evidence of the "German Plot" received from a friendly foreign Government, but that no taunts would drag the source from him. It now appears that the evidence to be given by Victorica was expected to implicate the Sinn Fein leaders, but no such evidence was forthcoming to connect them or anybody else with the celebrated "Plot." On cross-examination she confessed herself a liar as to her place of birth, which she gave as Bellevue Hospital. It transpired that she was brought there on April 27th suffering from morphine poisoning and covered with abscesses, as a result of the improper use of a hypodermic syringe. This creature, brought up to swear away the lives of Irish-Americans, confessed to being a confirmed drug drunkard for twenty years and admitted that she was then getting morphine administered to her by the United States Government officials.

Such was the creature whose evidence was to establish the "German Plot" implicating Irishmen in America and in Ireland in the hallucinations of her drugged brain. The case opened on Feb. 1st, and the collapse of this witness as well as others led to the release of the Irish prisoners in England, as even the English Government could not use the infamous tainted testimony of the degraded wretches, Victorica and Gonzalez. The latter was produced to implicate our friends in the United States in acts of disloyalty to their country, but even the pornographic press of New York could not print her personal record as attested in court.

The O'Leary case was, like the Pigott case, a monstrous attempt to poison the minds of foreign peoples against Ireland's claim to independence. It possessed features of extraordinary degradation, unparalleled in the history even of English criminal political intrigues. It is not surprising that we hear no more of the "German Plot."

A poor Irish maid named Margaret Sullivan—a servant of Victorica—has been kept in prison without trial apparently because she would not swear like her mistress. With the fidelity of her race, she refused to become a perjured instrument for the degradation of her people. She deserves to be remembered as a heroine in her constancy, like Anne Devlin.



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**NATIONALITY.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

Ireland an International Issue.

The League of Nations, as proposed, contains in Clause X. what is practically the terms of alliance between the contracting parties. This clause is the vital clause, as it brings into operation an alliance which directly affects our interests. Clause X. is textually as follows:—

10. High contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States, members of the League. In case of such aggression, or of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive shall advise the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The clause not merely declares an alliance of a defensive character, but it binds the signatories to take action explicitly against even the danger of aggression. This is a very far-reaching clause, and deserves to be carefully examined. The important words "territorial integrity" deserve to be well marked. There is no definition in the treaty of the territorial bounds of the States involved. The question is vital to us, because it has been alleged in some quarters that Ireland is a domestic question, to be settled by England.

It is true that there is no authority behind the allegation that the Irish question is a purely domestic one. But there is much more than a mere assertion or denial behind it. The only American of prominence who has attempted to urge the domestic theory is ex-President Taft. As he has advanced no arguments or proofs, and as he has been more ably answered by Judge Cullen at the great Philadelphia Convention of Feb. 22, we do not propose to discuss the merits of this question, nor is it necessary for us to do so now. It is necessary, however, to point out that Mr. Taft is arguing that the Irish question could stand over for settlement later on, and that it was better not to embarrass the Peace Conference with the Irish question. Clearly wrong from his own conception of our status as a province. Clause X. raises directly the Irish question in the form of an interrogatory as to whether the territorial integrity of Great Britain or the British Empire does or does not cover the territory of Ireland. That is an issue directly involved in Clause X. It is Mr. Taft's allegation, the Irish question is a domestic affair of England, and if we are merely,

as he thinks, an English shire or province without any national or historic rights, then it follows that Ireland comes directly into the League of Nations as a portion of England's territorial integrity to be preserved by the joint forces of the alliance. It means, if Mr. Taft's assumption of domesticity is correct, that the States signing the Covenant are actually engaging their citizens, including the property and lives of American citizens, to secure and guarantee to England the sole and undisputed possession of Ireland.

This is an issue which has actually been joined by Ireland's representatives speaking abroad the declared will of the Irish people. It is an issue which cannot be evaded or avoided. It is raised directly by Clause X. Before the representatives of the United States place their names to a document containing this clause it is necessary for them to know what the territorial integrity of each State means. Otherwise they do not know what they are signing. A treaty is a compact between nations, and ex-President Taft knows that it is essential that the subject-matter of a contract must be known to the contracting parties, otherwise the treaty would be void. Taft's attitude is clearly inspired by English interests, and it is a most dangerous position for any American to take up, as it in effect pledges the United States to maintain and even to enforce the subjection of Ireland to England. Yet Mr. Taft does not defend England's policy in regard to Ireland, for he speaks of desiring to see the great wrongs of Ireland righted, but he must know that these wrongs cannot be righted after the Covenant is signed unless the claim of Ireland to independence is recognised. If he regards Ireland as a domestic province of England he must well know that it will be an act hostile to our freedom and liberty for the United States to sign that Covenant.

We do not believe that any large or responsible section of public opinion in the United States or anywhere else regards the Irish question as a purely domestic affair of England's. As a matter of fact, England has not, so far as we are aware, put forward any reasonable case as yet, nor has she stated officially that the Irish question is purely domestic to herself. When she does so the Irish representatives will know how to deal with it. It is, however, a matter that will have to be settled soon. At all events the issue cannot be avoided. If President Wilson signs the Covenant without declaring for the independence of our country he simply signs a warrant for the destruction of the liberties of our nation.

### Gaelic League Education Programme.

The Gaelic League is preparing for a re-declaration of war on the foreign elements in Irish education. Some years ago a keen struggle was carried on between the League and the controllers of primary education, and with good results, the language having been forced into the education system.

Though the struggle abated for some time it didn't mean that all was well with the language in the schools and colleges, and it now transpires that the Boards of Education are more vindictive than ever. It appears that the language is being quietly penalised by officials; that inspectors without a knowledge of Irish are being sent into the Irish-speaking districts to examine, and that in various other ways an effort is being made to retard the progress of the language.

The Gaelic League no longer parleys with the Boards; they may go straight to the people who are the masters of the whole situation. A carefully devised scheme of Irish national education has been prepared, and is to be put to the country for adoption. Managers and parents are being asked to assist in forcing the system into the schools.

It is now arranged to hold a large and representative public meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, on April 8th, at which resolutions bearing on the whole question of Irish education will be put forward. This is to be a lead for all Ireland, and it is expected that the question will be warmly taken up throughout the whole country.

Many educational authorities are to speak, and something like advocacy for revolution in Irish education as far as its national side is concerned may be expected. The project is worthy of attention and support.

The following Education Programme drawn up by the Gaelic League is to be submitted to the public demonstration in the Mansion House:—

### I.—THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

N.B.—By a Primary School is meant (1) any National School; or (2) any other school, or part of a Secondary School attended by children at the primary age.

#### A.—In Purely Gaelic Districts—

1. All school subjects (excepting English and other foreign languages) to be taught through the medium of Irish only.
2. Irish History to be taught to all pupils. Even the infants ought to be told stories of our saints and heroes.
3. Irish Music to be taught in all classes. The words of the old songs ought to be taught as poetry and the music to which they are set ought to be taught in the Music Class.
4. Irish Dancing to be permitted as part of the Drill Lesson, and teachers to be encouraged to teach it.

#### B.—In Semi-Gaelic Districts.

1. Irish to be the official language—i.e., roll-call, orders, prayers, etc., to be in Irish.
2. A Bilingual Programme to be in use. After a few years, however, Irish should predominate over English in the higher classes.
3. 4 and 5. Same as 2, 3 and 4 above (in A).
6. Foreign Languages—Each foreign tongue to be taught through the medium of that tongue or through the medium of the language best understood by the children.

#### C.—In Purely English-Speaking Districts—

1. Irish to be the official language, as in B.
- 2, 3, 4 and 5.—History, Music, and Foreign Languages, as above.
6. Irish to be taught for vernacular use to each child for at least one hour per day.
7. In two years' time it should be feasible to commence teaching Reading, Writing, Grammar, Oral Composition, Kindergarten, etc., in Irish and English on alternate days in the three lower standards, and all school subjects in the other standards.
8. In five years' time it should be feasible to have a Bilingual Programme in all schools, except, perhaps, in the case of infants.

### II.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

#### A.—In Purely Gaelic Districts—

1. All school subjects (except foreign languages) to be taught through the medium of Irish only.
2. Irish History to be taught to all pupils.

#### B.—In Semi-Irish-Speaking Districts—

1. Irish to be the official school language.
2. The schools to be conducted according to a Bilingual System.
3. Irish History, as above.

#### C.—In Purely English-Speaking Districts—

1. Irish to be taught to all pupils for vernacular use.
2. The bestowal of public money on the schools to be dependent on the vernacular use of Irish by the pupils.
3. Irish History, as above.

#### For A, B and C.

1. The Irish Language and Irish History to be essential subjects in all examinations.
2. All examination papers to be set in both Irish and English, each pupil examined having permission to answer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit. In all language examinations, however, the use of the particular language with which the paper deals to be permitted to replace English in setting and answering questions.

### III.—UNIVERSITY.

1. A spoken knowledge of Irish and a knowledge of Irish History to be essential for Matriculation.
2. Examination papers—as in 2 above.
3. After some years each professor to have permission to use whichever language he thinks fit in giving his lectures, but the students to be permitted to use either Irish or English, as they think best, in answering questions.

#### NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Irish to be essential for all examinations, and "Celtic Studies" to have in all classes of Civil Service Examinations a value equal to any other group of studies, such as "Ancient Classics," "Mathematical Science," "Experimental Science."

### Ridicule.

Ireland is governed to-day, as indeed she has been governed for seven hundred and fifty years. The Irish have never lost heart—have never given up the struggle. Surrounded by all the might of the British Empire, we are still struggling. Cajolery and corruption, compromise and concession, have been tried in vain; sword and shot and shell; all the paraphernalia of Imperialism, have been requisitioned in the efforts to overcome the spirit of Irish Nationality—and Irish Nationality still lives. The Irish Nation, bleeding and broken, it is true, but unconquered and unconquerable, stands to-day a living illustration of the truth which accidentally fell from Mr. Lloyd George's lips, when he spoke of the immortal spirit of Nationality. Empires may come and Empires may go, but Nationality lives on!

From the beginning of the world it was so. Great Empires have made their appearance from time to time. Big, bloated bullies they were, one and all, as is only natural, considering that they had gobbled up so many nations. In the course of time these Empires, having bitten off more than they could chew, so to speak, in other words, more than they could swallow,—burst up. The "burst up," strange to say, disclosed the fact that the small nations on which the Empires had fed were, like Jonah in the whale's belly, very much alive all the time! Even in our time we have seen similar sights. The "burst up" of the German, Austrian, and Turkish Empires has brought many small nations out of the depths. And, funny enough some of them look after their long sojourn within the waistcoat of Empire. Verily the "constitution" of these Empires must have been strong to stand the queer ingredients which they happened to hold in their insides! But what sort of a constitution, we wonder, has the British Empire? The other Empires to which we have referred were undoubtedly wonderful in their capacity and taste, but they do not come within a league of nations of the British. How the British Empire manages to avoid "bursting" we do not know. It has gobbled up all sorts and conditions of small nations. Evidently it does not mind what it swallows. We say this in spite of the fact that one of its "tasters"—Mr. Lloyd George—has placed on record his dislike for Irish stew! Nothing seems to upset the "constitution" of the British Empire. A white nation is the same to it as a black nation or a brown nation—a red nation or a yellow nation, we feel sure, would hardly disagree with its digestion. As a matter of fact, with the assistance of opium, it did manage to swallow a bit of a yellow nation. However, what we want to prove is that the British Empire, as far as the swallowing of nations is concerned, has the strongest "constitution" of any Empire which has made its appearance, or is ever likely to make its appearance, on this planet. As in the case of the Empires which have "burst up," the nations which are "inside" the British Empire are still alive—

When in the natural order of events the British Empire "bursts up," these nations, Jonah-like, will march out, probably in massed formation, as a token of respect to the German Empire, which was the means of getting it to declare itself the defender of small nations! At present all we can say is that the "constitution" of the British Empire is still apparently up to the Imperial standard which it exhibited before the war for small nations commenced. No change has been witnessed externally. Internally! Why, anything may be about to happen for all we know, or are likely to know, until it happens. In one of our occasional visits to the British Censors we tried to find out what was really happening—we might as well have been trying to find out where Mr. Healy of the "Irish Times" was when the Sinn Féiners in Mountjoy annoyed him by going "over the top" on Saturday last. One thing appears certain, the British Empire will not swallow ridicule—this much we learn from the "Irish Times." Personally, we do not know any reason why the editor of the "Irish Times" should object to ridicule, unless it be on the same grounds that Mr. Lloyd George objects to Irish stew—that is to say, on the grounds that ridicule, no more than Irish stew, agrees with the "constitution" of the British Empire! This can hardly be all the same. If ridicule disagreed with the "constitution" of the British Empire, the "Irish Times" has administered it in many a column. For many years the "Irish Times" has been telling us that the British Empire was fighting for the fair fame and honour of Ireland, not to mention democracy, etc. Was this not ridicule?



We have often been coerced into laughing under false pretences if the "Irish Times" turns round and tells us now that it did not mean to be ridiculous when it spoke about "the fair fame and honour of Ireland," etc. When it spoke about the "surgeon's knife," we saw the point of the joke, of course. Mr. Healy may have meant that as a bit of ridicule, too. We did not pay much attention to that particular item of interest. 'Twas the columns and columns of stuff about small nations which he forced down the throat of the British Empire which made us smile. We smiled because we thought Mr. Healy was ridiculing the British Empire. Now it appears that our smiles have been wasted. Mr. Healy was in earnest when he told us that the British Government was fighting for the freedom of small nations, and particularly for the fair fame and honour of Ireland! Mr. Healy, we shall never smile again at your leading articles. Last Saturday's has exhausted our stock. Whenever we want to get a proper view of the British Empire we shall read Mr. Healy's or Professor Mahaffy's leading articles. Up to Saturday last, as we have said, we used to look upon the "Irish Times" as the paper which made the balls of ridicule for us to fling at the British Empire while it was defending small nationalities and the fair fame and honour of Ireland. No more of this for us. Professor Mahaffy and Mr. Healy, fare thee well! Until the "burst up" of the Empire which you made us laugh at, fare thee well, Mr. Healy and Professor Mahaffy!

The "constitution" of the British Empire, which is unable to relish a little bit of ridicule when it comes from Sinn Fein quarters—or rather one of the headquarters which a kindly Government has opened for some of the Sinn Feiners at Mountjoy—can apparently digest any sort of stuff which the British Press—including, of course, the "Irish Times"—may fling at it. For instance, in last Friday's "Daily News" a writer—Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., to be exact,—dished up an article headed "Why Egypt Rebels." We would not refer to this matter at all only that it goes to prove that the "Irish Times" is not the only British paper which has been making us laugh in connection with the war for small nations. After telling us how the "trouble" came about in Egypt, Dr. Guest tells us that "the danger is not to our Imperial power"—that is to say, there is no immediate danger of the British Empire bursting up. Dr. Guest must have been reading the "Irish Times," or perhaps all great Imperial minds think alike! Anyway he gives us practically the same cure for the slight attack of indigestion which has been threatening to upset the "constitution" of the British Empire on the Egyptian rib. "That"—the Egyptian or Delta rib—"can be dealt with by the firm hand," says Dr. Guest, and he tells us that what he means by a firm hand is what the "Irish Times" calls the enforcement of law and order, "reinforced by machine guns, gas shells, and, at need, 8-inch and 11-inch howitzers." "Our power is reasonably safe," adds Dr. Guest. "It is our honour, our mission in the world, our ideals of a free world, and of a democracy made safe that are in danger." As the "Irish Times" has all along been trying to save the fair fame and honour of the British Empire in Ireland, so to-day Dr. Guest also tries to save the fair fame and honour of the British Empire. Instead of fair fame and honour, however, Dr. Guest uses the words "honour and prestige," and instead of the words of the British Empire in Ireland he uses the words "of the British Empire in the East." Only the "Irish Times" admitted to us on Saturday that it did not like ridicule, we might be inclined to laugh at Dr. Guest's remarks as we used to laugh at the remarks made by Mr. Healy or Professor Mahaffy in reference to the same subject. However, what we really want to say is this: The "constitution" of the British Empire must be made of iron—or steel!

J. J.

Branches of Communism are urged to make a big effort during the next few months to recruit new members. The attention of the District Councils is drawn to the importance of this for the branches in their care. It is not necessary to wait for a visit from an organiser to start this work. Secretaries of District Councils should set about it immediately. The District Councils are also reminded that the responsibility for establishing new branches in their area rests on them. Wherever there is an opening for a new branch the District Council should set about organising one, and communicate with Headquarters.

## Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make!

The rescue of so many Irish prisoners from the hands of their British jailers may be looked upon by the "Irish Times" as an outrage against British Right, Justice, and Liberty, but the Irish people will applaud not alone the prisoners, but the men who planned their rescue. The Irish Nation can, and will, escape from bondage if the Irish people one and all will act up to the example of the men who broke down their prison walls on Saturday last. The wall which the Irish people have to break down is that which centuries of slavery has built up within them; the wall which Arthur Griffith has termed "The Slave Mind." There are many more Irish men (and boys) in British jails in Ireland. The obstacle which the Irish Nation has to surmount is not material walls, but the mental wall which has for so long kept them behind the bars and bolts of slavery. The Irish people must realise that they have a country of their own, and, having realised so much, they must use all their energies to make it their own. The slave mind must disappear before the people of Ireland can be said to be fit to govern themselves. That the slave mind is going we will admit, but it is not gone yet. There are people in Ireland who profess the faith of Sinn Fein, but do nothing to help themselves or others to become fit for citizenship in a free country. Faith without good works is dead. A man or woman who professes the faith of Sinn Fein and does nothing to further the object towards which that faith points—the freeing of the Irish State from British tyranny—might as well be dead for all the good he or she is doing for Ireland. There is no room for "slackers" in the Irish-Ireland movement at this supreme crisis in the history of our country. A "slacker" is a criminal—a traitor to his country. All the world to-day is seeking liberty—every man, woman, and child is working for the freedom of his or her country. The Irish man or woman who refuses to do a hand's turn for Ireland at this momentous period will deserve the jibes and sneers and ignominy which the smiling Britisher will accord him if through his or her indifference, we fail to attain Irish freedom in this generation. The time for repentance is not now. The Irish Nation is in a most favourable position, but no man or woman must relax a muscle till the summit of Liberty is attained and the flag of the Irish Republic floats proudly over an Irish House of Representatives. Those who still retain enough of the slave mind to think of Westminster as the home of Irish Liberty are of no use to the Irish Nation, and we do not seek their aid; we want every true man and woman to help us to secure that Liberty for which countless thousands of our people have lived and died. Every man and woman with a drop of Irish blood in his or her veins will be required to act. The Irish-Americans are doing their share in the battle for Ireland's Freedom. What are you doing?

S. S. de B.

## Taxation of Ireland—VI.

The Irish Sugar Tax in the past 15 years has amounted to the huge sum of nearly nine millions. This tax was an old tax dropped in the seventies. It was resumed in 1901, part of the taxation raised to pay for the seizure of the gold mines and diamonds of South Africa for the benefit of England's millionaires. It stood at 1/10 per cwt. before the great war, was suddenly raised to 9/4, and now stands at 14/- per cwt. It is estimated, according to the unreliable returns of the English Treasury, that Ireland contributed three millions on sugar alone in the past two years, a huge levy on the tea-cup in addition to the tea tax, with which we have already dealt.

Ireland could produce her own sugar from beet, and strove at various periods of the last century to do so, but it was crushed out by heavy taxation. It is a well known fact that beet sugar requires to be aided by subsidies in its early years, as it cannot compete with the natural cane product until the industry is properly established. England crushed out the sugar as well as the tobacco crop in Ireland in the interest of English planters and Colonial merchants, and she keeps it crushed in the interest of her refineries. During the war England has encouraged and benefited the refining of sugar, most of which is now reported raw. Nearly all sugar coming into Ireland is refined at the wrong side of the Irish Sea. There are men now living who remember the

days when the refining of sugar was a Dublin industry. England has taken care to extinguish it so completely that there is not one refinery at work in Ireland for many years.

The founding of the sugar beet industry in Ireland is one of the projects which are held up by the occupation of our country. Under independence the fiscal policy of our country could be so directed as to foster a native sugar industry.

We give below some tables showing in detail the process which the English Government employs, not to extract sugar from beet, but to extract money from sugar. The consumption of sugar is about 80lbs. per head—ten times the consumption of tea by weight.

Irish Sugar Tax.			
Revenue Contributed in the Finance Years 1904-1918.			
(Year Ending March 31st.)			
	Alleged Contribution.	Rate of Standard Tax	
	£	Per Cwt.	
1904	573,000	4/2	
1905	602,000	4/2	
1906	602,000	4/2	
1907	602,000	4/2	
1908	639,000	1/10	
1909	297,000	1/10	(May 18)
1910	276,000	1/10	
1911	273,000	1/10	
1912	283,000	1/10	
1913	280,000	1/10	
1914	298,000	1/10	
1915	289,000	9/4	
1916	805,000	14/-	(Sept. 22)
1917	1,634,000	14/-	
1918	1,371,000	14/-	
Total Fifteen Finance Years, 1904-18	£8,824,000		

Quantities of Sugar Imported.

Practically All Retained for Consumption. (Calendar Years.)		
		Cwts.
1904	2,706,000	
1905	2,490,000	
1906	2,744,000	
1907	2,820,000	
1908	2,698,000	
1909	2,858,000	
1910	2,801,000	
1911	2,722,000	
1912	2,786,000	
1913	2,837,000	
1914	2,677,000	
1915	2,685,000	
1916	2,215,000	
	35,039,000	

## Our Neglected Medical Herbs.

Time was when our grandmothers and our great-grandmothers would have sought nature's remedies for cough, cold, kidney trouble, or any other trouble of the flesh, in the fields or along the ditches of their native land. To-day we, their enlightened (?) descendants, prefer to seek our remedies at the hands of the most convenient druggist. And, strange to say, we do not seem to realise that of the thousands of pounds annually spent thus on drugs a considerable portion could easily find its way back into the pockets of the people if only they were properly taught how to gather, dry, and market the herbs of the fields round about them.

In Ireland is to be found an abundance of roots, plants, and barks of considerable medical value, all of which—with intelligent supervision, of course,—could easily be gathered by children after school hours; dried and marketed by any woman with a little leisure at her disposal; and sufficient patriotism to urge her on. Surely no patriotic effort is more needed in Ireland to-day than one which would have for its object the teaching of the poorer part of Ireland's population how to help themselves by making the best use of the material at their hand, in this or any other industry possible to pioneer.

Herb gathering is an industry which flourished in the Central Empires before the outbreak of war. In capable hands, there is nothing so profitable as flourishing now in Ireland. The drying expenses of such a venture need not be heavy. Any convenient outshed, shed, or spare room with good ventilation and facility for a narrow-mesh wire netting or butter-tins stretched taut would serve as drying shelves, and any tight-lidded wooden or tin boxes of suitable size would serve for packing away the dried herbs while the payment of a small sum of money for a given quantity of carefully gathered herbs would not only prove sufficient inducement to innumerable poor children in outlying districts, but bring in this material, but would also prove to themselves a useful lesson in a lesson learned under the very best conditions for the development of child life. The children must needs be working in the pure, open air, surrounded by nature at this employment. The fact that they know their industry will make their work interesting to them, and therefore from a health

point of view, of much more benefit than any forced employment could possibly be.

In England the Board of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet on medical herbs. In many parts of that country skilled botanists and unskilled helpers have been busy during the last few years bringing in material for drug-making, whilst here in Ireland we have been simply walking over similar material without recognising its value. We have the Greater Calendine, Coltsfoot, Colchicum, and Valerian in our damp ditches; Sanicle and the Male Fern, etc., in our woodland borders; Tansy, Yarrow, and Ground Ivy by the roadside; Dandelion, Centaury, Foxgloves, and a host of others too numerous to mention—all growing in our lea lands, meadows, and ditches, and all with "a price on their heads" for those who are willing to harvest them. We have also a wealth of unskilled helpers, if only the skilled botanists were forthcoming to direct their energies.

The market, too, for such material is at our very door. Most wholesale druggists are willing to purchase properly dried medical herbs, roots, and barks at current market prices. They are also willing to give advice regarding the herbs in most demand, and to send out samples of any dried herbs specified by the amateur, so that he or she may see at a glance the appearance their dried material must present before commanding a sale.

Of course, the profits of such pioneer work cannot be expected to be large at first, but where intelligence, enterprise, energy, and determination are applied to the work these in time will follow.

M. D.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. By St. John D. Seymour, B.D. Dundalgan Press, Dundalk. Price 5/-.

The writer has given us an account of the famous Mediaeval Pilgrimage, more famous abroad than at home. It is in form a fascinating bibliography. It gives the history of the enormous European vision-literature which has arisen in many countries. There are manuscript volumes in many languages. This book of one hundred and eight pages acts as a guide to the mazy paths of stories, visions, histories, biographies, apparitions, hagiographies, pamphlets, liturgical works, which have grown up all over Europe on the subject of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The pious practice of making pilgrimages to the Cave arose during the lifetime of St. Patrick, according to Henry of Saltrey. According to the Rev. St. John D. Seymour, this account tells us, when St. Patrick endeavoured to convert the Irish people to Christianity by preaching to them of the happiness of heaven and the misery of hell, they turned a deaf ear to him, and said they would never be converted by his words and miracles unless one of their members should be permitted to see with his own eyes the torments of the damned and the bliss of the saved. Upon this Our Lord appeared to him and led him into a desert place, where He showed him the pit, and said: "Whatever man, being truly penitent, and armed with a lively faith, shall enter that pit, and there remain for a day and night, shall be purged from all his sins, and going through it shall behold not only the torments of the lost, but the joy of the blessed." Such is the account given by the Cistercian monk of Saltrey in Huntingdonshire, in England. He committed to writing the earliest known account of a descent made by a visionary, the Knight Owen in the year 1153, and of his strange and terrifying experiences therein.

It is surprising that there is no ancient Irish account of St. Patrick's Purgatory. According to the author it was first recorded, about 1600, by Canon O'Conor, and the recent publication of Canon O'Conor's St. Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg, of which the revised Dublin edition appeared in 1910. While Canon O'Conor, the author tells us, has written a most popular and useful history of Lough Derg and the surrounding district, and has given a very good account of the later period down to the present day, the Rev. St. John D. Seymour has given us a book of great research written in a highly interesting fashion. His treatment of the subject is well balanced and judicious.

The book possesses at the present moment a peculiar importance from an international point of view, because it proves how famous the Pilgrimage made Ireland throughout the ages. Travellers of all ranks, from kings and queens, nobles, and high ecclesiastics down to penniless mendicant monks, visited it in great numbers and from

remote parts of the world. That upon this earth there existed an entrance to the future world, where heaven and hell and purgatory could be seen, prompted an irresistible curiosity which attracted the amazed attention of the world.

That extraordinary visions, real or imagined, were there seen cannot be doubted. The most detailed accounts have been published in the principal languages of Europe, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, English, and even such little-known tongues as Catalan, Czech, Breton, Sicilian and Flemish. The small nations of which we now hear so much were interested in Ireland's lower regions.

Upon these visions arose a vast literature of fiction. The Purgatory of St. Patrick became the theme of the great novelists and poets of the Middle Ages, and made our nation famous in all lands. The most famous of these, and to us the most interesting, is that of George Crissaphan. His adventures in the Purgatory appear to be at least well founded, and his story is thoroughly documented and certified, as far as certificate can be given to apparitions. A very good account is given of this popular story. Four manuscripts are known to exist. There is one in the University Library of Prague, belonging to the fifteenth century, and written in the Czech language. So that the famous Young-Slav visited Ireland in 1353. This is a historic fact, fortified by no less than six duly dated and signed certificates received at the monastery, from the Bishop of Clogher, from the Prior of Kilmaham, from the Archbishop of Armagh, at Dromiskin, and from his uncle in Rome. The story was printed in the Czech language and ran through many editions, the latest of which, entitled "Wideni Jirika Poustevnika," was published in 1896, a copy of which is in the University of Prague, a link with the Czech-Slavs. Thousands of pious pilgrims visit St. Patrick's Purgatory, and we recommend this book to all who intend to visit it or desire to learn the history of this most ancient, renowned and venerated shrine of our National Apostle.

T. O'C.

It is of vital importance for our manufacturers to secure a footing in foreign markets for goods such as those produced in Ireland in large quantities for export. The linen industry holds a foremost place in the list of Irish export goods. The North of Ireland linen manufacturers have formed an Irish Linen Corporation, to which we referred some months ago. Its object is to carry out a big scheme to advertise Irish linens in the United States. It has been organised on a considerable scale, and we understand that space costing £30,000 a year has been contracted for for three years by the Press of the United States to bring home to linen users the virtues of the Irish product. The present policy of the Irish Linen Corporation is to concentrate on the great American market, but it is intended later to concentrate on other markets. This subject is one which provides a practical example of what Ireland can do when it turns its eyes away from Westminster. It is Sinn Fein in practical operation. We ought to have representatives abroad to aid these schemes and to represent our industrial interests. The money hitherto spent in returning members to Westminster could be devoted to sending Irish representatives to the principal commercial markets for the products of our country. Bellasi will yet lead Sinn Fein, and we know that the very large numbers of our race abroad are anxious to propagate the sale of our goods, and we hope Sinn Fein organisations will be formed abroad to operate with effect.

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To those acquainted with the penny-a-line "atrocities" with which the British Press Agencies supplied the world in reference to the Belgian Congo, the Boers, the Germans, Austrians, Turks, Bulgarians, the French and ourselves, the "atrocities" sent broadcast by the Press Association War Special published on Saturday last will not come as a surprise. The Bolsheviks happen to be the people Reuter's Agency has under cover at the moment. This Agency has improved on the "German atrocities" of a couple of years ago. We will not recount them. We wish to goodness the people who allow these "atrocities" to appear in the Dublin papers would look back over their files and—if they must have sensational stuff—re-publish some of the stories with which we are already familiar, and not be making our hair stand on end with fresh ones!

Pádraig O'Neeldha (P. O'Nee), Rosmuck, Co. Galway, writes that a movement is on foot for establishing a co-operative store in a poor district of Connemara, where no other than Irish-made goods are to be stocked, as far as possible.

#### Sinn Fein Victory Fund.

	Shillings
Already acknowledged	125937
Con Colbert C.S.F., Chester, John Walsh	48
Tadhg Mac Giolla Eoin, Clady	20
F. McCann, Esq., Ballyowen, Cashel	200
"Birstall Sinn Fein Supporters," per Rev. P. McBride	218
Mr. Michael Lynch, 108 Church St., Dublin	100
South-East Cork Comhairle Ceann-tair, per Wm. J. Walsh	2000
P. F. Owens, Southampton	5
Thos. Clarke C.S.F., Glasgow, per Charles Diamond	133
Pádraig Mac Giolla Eoin	10
Mr. Quinn, Richmond Avenue	7
J. P. Cawley, Ardwick, Manchester	5
Cumann na mBan, An Ceideadh, Máiread Ní Fhloinn	60
Joseph Cahill, Shepherd's Bush, London	10
Jimmy Barrington and his Fellow-Worker in Killarney	184
Collected by Timothy O'Neill, 38 Cove St., per J. O'B. S., Cork	5
West Clare Comhairle Ceann-tair, per P. Tubridy, Kilmish	1000
"Percy," Fairview	20
Muff C.S.F., per Joseph Ward	100
P. H. Pearce C.S.F., Belfast, per D. O. Bioran	127
North Cork Comhairle Ceann-tair, per Donald O'Sullivan	2265
West Kerry Comhairle Ceann-tair, per P. Keane, C.C., Dromtariffe	1000
A Rebel Family, North Summer St., Mr. P. Keane, C.C., Dromtariffe, Banteer	30
Miss Sede Dempsey, Coolmansagh, Hacketstown	10
F. H. McCann, Esq., Ballyowen, Cashel	50
Rev. C. R. Murphy, C.C., St. Kevin's, Harrington St.	20
Mr. J. J. Doorly, Roscommon	20
Mr. Thomas Donnellan, Ross, Kilmara, Castlerock	180
Mr. J. Connor, Larehgrove, Kilmara, Per Tomás O'Clumhain, Tralee (proceeds of raffle for cut-work frame of T. Ashe)	1384

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Accuracy in a watch is of more importance than appearance. We do not recommend so-called "cheap" watches, because accuracy is often sacrificed to appearance. For really dependable watches—good appearance and workmanship, and moderate in price—come to...

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Sow your "German Plots" with the "Dangerous" Sharkey Sisters' "Seditious" Seeds.

Special Prize-Winner Onion Seeds in 1/- Packets; post free, 1/1.

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Drapery, Hosiery, Stationery, Jewellery, Etc., Etc.

REMEMBER EASTER WEEK.

Big Variety Easter Cards.

Post Orders promptly attended by  
**SHARKEY SISTERS,**  
A.N. STORE AND SINN FEIN DEPOT,  
STROKESTOWN.

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Every Three Words, 4d. Minimum Charge, 1/4

#### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Hotel, South of Ireland—Boots, to attend trains, etc.; good opening for energetic young man. Apply E. 64, "Nationality."

#### NOTICES.

ARD Craobh Sinn Fein—Important Meeting for members only, Monday, April 7th, 8.30 p.m. All members are asked to attend. Prominent Sinn Feiner will address the meeting.

CITY Sinn Fein Club, Waterford.—Band Sweepstakes. Draw: 959, Loch Allen; 4421, Fargue; 2574, Schoolmoney; 2607, Ballynacarroona; 3988, Ally Sloper; 2592, Captain Dreyfus; 3089, Irish Dragoon; 1752, Pay Only; 2775, Sergeant Murphy; 281, The Knock; 382, Poethlyn; 4041, Ballyboggan; 2980, Pollen; 2929, Vermouth; 131, Charlbury; 1999, Waterbed; 107, Sunloch; 3030, Svetoi; 1797, All White; 1772, The Turk; 385, Arbor Hill; 484, Shann Spadah; 865, Abou Ben Adham; 2536, Chang; 4245, Picture Saint; 435, Rubenstein; 2792, Ballymacall.

CORK—Cumann Tomás Aghas, 15 Father Mathew Quay. Subscriptions received, members enrolled, Saturday nights. General meeting, City Hall, Sunday, 6th April, one o'clock prompt. Lecture Cumann, same date at 8.30 p.m.; Tadhg Ua Donoháin, M.A. subject, "The State."

GLASGOW—James Connolly Branch S.F. Lecture by Eamon Mackay on "48 Movement," Sunday, 6th April, at 8 p.m.

IRISH Volunteers, E4.—Drawing for Photo Case. Winning Number, 1050.

THE Raffle which was to take place in Sinn Fein Hall, Bantay, on St. Patrick's Day has been postponed until Easter Sunday, results to be published in this paper on the following week.

WOLFILL Grand National Sweep.—Result of Draw: 401, Poethlyn; 207, Ballyboggan; 227, Pollen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY Name made with Rolled Gold Wire on Mother-of-Pearl Tricolour Brooch, post free 1/1; on Superior Leaf Mother-of-Pearl, 1/7. From Edward Healy, Brooch Manufacturer, 128 Francis St., Dublin.

A. DRAGO, Ladies' and Gent's Hairdressing and Artistic Hair Worker; Theatrical Wigs on Hire. 17 Dawson St., Dublin.

CONSULT Miss Elvira Drago for Removal of Superfluous Hair by Electrolysis; also Complexion Treatment and Manicuring. 17 Dawson St.

COATES' EMBROCATION, Irish-made. Refuse any brand not bearing Irish Trade Mark.

EASTER Cards, Badges and Songs, and Latest Assortment of Sinn Fein Novelties sent to Trade for 5/-. A. J. BYRNE, 1 Camden Row, Dublin.

GRATTAN Series of Exercises, Jotters, Writing Pads; assorted sample orders, 10/-; wholesale only.—Powell Press, Manufacturing Stationers, Dublin.

"IRISH Lace" Half Price. Pioneer Irish Lace Depot, 44 Mary St., Dublin. First Prize Winners.

LIMERICK Lace Wedding Veils and Scarfs Half Price. "Pioneer" Irish Lace Depot, 44 Mary St., Dublin. Irish Lace Half Price.

"PIONEER" Irish Lace Depot, 44 Mary St., Dublin. Irish Lace Half Price.

First Prize Winners.

TYPEWRITING—Authors' MSS., Circulars, Testimonials, Plays, typed accurately.

DOWSLEY'S TYPING DEPOT, Limerick.

TRADERS, Send 2/6 for Sample Assortment of Easter Cards, Badges, etc. Farrell, Manufacturer, Publisher, Wholesaler, Roscommon.

#### THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Sacred Heart, Little Flower, and St. Anthony for friend's recovery from illness.—F.B.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin for saving Ireland from Conspiration.—Maire.

GRATEFUL Thanks to the Little Flower for the recovery of two sisters from serious illness; publication promised, but delayed.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin, and Little Flower for favours granted; publication promised.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Sacred Heart for recovery from influenza and other favours.—M.B.D.

"MALMAC" returns grateful thanks to the Little Flower for recovery of family from illness after prayers and promise of publication.

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for great temporal favour received.—Miriam.

#### MESSRS.

**Thomas and John McGann**

(Son and Brother of the late Thomas McGann, 49 Queen St.)

Auctioneers, Cattle, Sheep, Pig and Wool Salesmen.

General Valuers of Stock, Land, Houses, also Valuers for Probate, Mortgage, Fair Rent Applications, etc.

desire to inform their friends that they have already Opened Business at

77 QUEEN STREET,

Trading as MCGANN and MCGANN.

Absolute and unflinching, Fair, Straight and Honourable Dealing is the principle on which this Firm is to be conducted, and from which it will never deviate.

A trial of the business methods of this Firm is respectfully requested. Friends and the public can then best judge for themselves.

**THE BANDON AONACH**

will be held on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

April 21st and 22nd.

Ná déan dearmad ar sin.

#### TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

ARE YOU AWARE that close on £2,000,000 leaves Ireland annually as Insurance Premiums to Foreign Companies and Societies?

NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE A BLOW FOR IRISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE CONTROL.

Join the IRISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, the most progressive Office yet established, and help to reconstruct your own country. Irish-Irelanders are invited to write for Prospectus and Agency Terms.

An Cumann Urradair Saotharac Náiríunta  
(Irish National Assurance Society)

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LAWRENCE CASEY, General Manager.

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may be exercised in your choice of Margarine. Why not obtain the best value? An article which costs the least is not always the cheapest. You must consider Quality. The nearest substitute for Choicest Butter obtainable at present is

#### LEANDER MARGARINE

Palatable and nutritious. It is made at home with milk drawn from the cows that eat the grass of the rich pastures of Ireland. You cannot get better. Remember the right brand, "Leander," and don't let your Grocer forget it.

SOLE MAKERS:

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Telegrams: "Attention."

#### THE 1919

#### I. M. D.

The IRISH MANUFACTURERS' DIRECTORY for 1919, just ready, is an indispensable handbook to Reconstruction and Industrial Development in Ireland.

BESIDES an important article on Reconstruction it contains

PAPER the names of 5,000 Irish manufacturers—tells where 1,500 articles of Irish manufacture may be obtained—

EDITION gives list of Irish Trade Mark users—complete Irish Press Directory—analysis of Irish Trade Returns, vital statistics, etc., etc.

CLOTH 2/6

Through any Bookseller, or from KENNY'S, Booksellers & Stationers, 65 Middle Abbey St., DUBLIN.

read amac

an coiste ceann-tair

At Kilfinane, Sunday, 4th May, 1919.

Addresses by Dr. Hayes, T.D.E.; D. Kent, T.D.E.; Sean Milroy, and Sean MacGarry.

#### The Flowing Tide

The Premium Income of the City of Dublin Assurance Society for the year 1917 was nearly ten times greater than the Income for the year 1914, whilst the returns for 1918 gain show an exceptionally heavy increase of business.

These very satisfactory results not only prove that our people are becoming more and more alive to the importance, in their own interests, of supporting Irish enterprise, but that the "City of Dublin" has, by its generous treatment and prompt settlement of claims, gained a large corner in the confidence and respect of the Irish public.

The Society's Funds are invested in the following Irish Securities:

Dublin Corporation, Belfast Corporation, Great Southern and Western Ry., Great Northern Railway, Belfast and Co. Down Railway, Irish Land.

Additional Agents are wanted in all parts of Ireland, and liberal terms are offered to Irish Irelanders (Ladies and Gentlemen) who are prepared to give a hand in the good work. Write to-day to

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Head Offices: D'Olier Chambers, Dublin.

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BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Gaels: Call on us or send to us for any Books you require. Any Book not in stock procured and forwarded with the utmost despatch.

We buy Books too. Highest cash prices given for them.

Ountains agus mac aongusa (Dowling and McGinness),

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IS THE NAME OF THE

GREAT IRISH SKIN HEALER.

It is one of the rare discoveries which science is unable to supersede for generations. It combines curative and antiseptic chemicals with healing herbs. It is the great non-poisonous cure for Ringworm, Eczema, Piles, Skin Irritation, Bad Legs, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Broken Chilblains, Split Finger Tops, Cracked Lips and Heels, Pimples, Sourvy.

Of all Chemists 1/3, or post free, from the manufacturers, J. Gibson & Co., Clare Lane, Dublin.

#### WATERFORD'S IRISH OUTFITTING HEADQUARTERS.

Green Polo Volunteer Collars, sizes 12 1/2 to 17 in., 10/6 each, postage 1/4d. Irish-made Republican Ties, 2s. 6d. each, postage 1/4d. Irish Poplin Republican Ties, black or green ground stripes or with neat flag design, 3s. 6d. each, postage 1/4d. Irish Poplin Neck Scarves, black ground stripe or with neat flag design, 12s. 6d. each, postage 3d.

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Waterford's Irish Outfitting House,

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CONNRADH NA GAEDHILGE.

WANTED—Thousands of Parents and Others to Attend a

Great Language Meeting

IN THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, at 8 p.m.,

To Determine the Future Position of the Irish Language in Irish Education.

CHAIRMAN—EOIN MAC NEILL, B.A., T.D.E.

ADMISSION FREE.

Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress (National Executive).

IRELAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL.

A MASS MEETING

will be held in the

ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,

MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1919, at 8 p.m.

Thomas Johnson and Cathal O'Shannon will report on the

International Labour Conference and Ireland.

Resolutions on the League of Nations. International Labour Day, May 1st. Treatment of Political Prisoners, etc., will be submitted.

Chair to be taken by THOMAS CASSIDY (Derry), Chairman of the National Executive.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Secretary.

CLONAKILTY UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE GUARDIANS will, at their Meeting to be held on Friday, 11th April, 1919, proceed to appoint a Medical Officer for the

Workhouse at a salary of £200 per annum.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials and Certificate of Registration, to be lodged with me before 12 o'clock on above-named day.

By Order,

W. H. Spiller, Clerk of Union.

31st March, 1919.

BIKES OVERHAULED.

Repairs to all makes. Pram and Carriage Wheels Re-tired.

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Irish-made Shirts.  
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Irish-made Socks (Blarney Wools), Hand and Machine Knitted.  
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Irish Poplin Ties.  
Prices 25 per cent. under any other Store.

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Pupils prepared for Matriculation, University Scholarships (14 won in last two years), Intermediate, Bank, Commerce, King's Scholarship, Incorporated Society of Musicians.

Residential School of Domestic Science Attached.

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I have nothing to add to the Statement that

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Irish Tweeds, and Irish Overcoatings, in Ireland

Suits Made to Order from 8/6 upwards, by expert cutters

and Irish labour exclusively. Patterns and self-measure

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