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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Week by Week.

Our readers will be glad to know that Arthur Griffith is in good health and excellent spirits, and that after a little rest he will resume once more the work with which his name will ever remain associated.

We are sorry that President Wilson did not think he was called upon to answer the simple question put to him by the Irish delegation which waited on him last Tuesday evening. President Wilson has answered similar questions—when put to him by representatives of peoples who happened to be trampled on by Germany, Austria and Turkey. Does he not like to offend the British delegates to the Peace Conference? By giving a straight answer to the question put by Judge Goff he would not please the British delegates, but he would prove, to a large extent, the sincerity of his oft-expressed desire to see that all nations, great and small—even those that happened to be under the rule of the Allies—should be liberated from oppression. "Will you present to the Peace Conference the right of Ireland to determine the form of government under which it shall live?" This was the question put to President Wilson. He did not answer it. He understood, he said, that he was only to be asked to hear "the views of the delegation, and not to express an opinion." From the published report of the proceedings, however, it appears that President Wilson did express an opinion—"he added that he was in complete accord with the aspirations voiced" (by the dele-

gation). No matter what his personal feelings were, he could not, "as head of the nation," give the reply asked for! That same night the United States House of Representatives, by 216 votes to 41, called on him, "as head of the nation," to bring Ireland's case before the Peace Conference. The President has no longer any excuse to offer, as his "personal feelings" are evidently also the feelings of the American public.

"No nation has the right to set up its special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind," said President Wilson on the eve of his return journey to France. This statement, taken in conjunction with the one he made on July 4th, 1918, at Washington's Tomb, should help him to tackle the Irish question! "The settlement of every question, whether of territory, sovereignty, economic arrangement, or political relationship, rests upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest of any other nation or people who may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

The Legislature of New York has passed a resolution in the following terms:—

Whereas our country has just emerged from a great conflict whose object was to make the world safe for democracy; and

Whereas our President has declared that right is more precious than peace, and we should fight for the things that we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy; for the rights of small nations and for the principle of self-determination; and

Whereas Great Britain has also declared that the great conflict just ended has been a war for the integrity of small nations and for the liberties of oppressed peoples; and

Whereas so many Americans of Irish extraction made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields in devotion for our country; now, therefore, he it

Resolved that it is the sense and sentiment of the State of New York that a request be made to the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States at the International Peace Conference to present the

right of Ireland for freedom, independence, and self-determination. Mr. Morgan T. Donnelly, who proposed the resolution, stated that the question of Irish Freedom was one in which millions of the citizens of America with Irish blood in their veins were interested. "They believe," he added, "in the right and justice not only of the war-ridden countries of Europe proper, but for that division of the British Empire constituting Ireland."

Ireland is hourly becoming more and more visible to the world. The delegates who represented Ireland at the Berne Congress have placed Ireland's claims before the peoples of the world. Sean T. O Ceallaigh, as delegate from the Irish Republican Government, is placing Ireland's claims before some of the statesmen of the world, and the Irish in America are making themselves heard. The people in Ireland must maintain their present uncompromising attitude towards the wiles of British statesmen. The British Government is trying might and main to keep Ireland out of the Peace Conference; and, as the only way it can do that now is by getting the Irish people to accept a British "settlement," it will probably offer us, at a not far distant date, Home Rule or something else within the Empire! The fact that the untried and uncharged men and women have been sent home after ten months in British jails may have international significance—more likely it is a sop to try to get the Irish people to swallow a "concession" in the shape of "self-government." Dail Eireann, however, on the 21st January last, told the British Government and the world what Ireland wants.

The French Press continues to take an interest in Ireland. "L'Internationale" recently published the text of Ireland's Appeal to the Nations of the World, and "La Gazette Franco-Britannique" in its issue of last week has another long article dealing with Ireland's claims for recognition by the Peace Conference, in which it says:—

Passionately faithful to her ideals and traditions, Ireland has proclaimed her sufferings for the past 750 years, and, while to-day complaisant echoes record the legitimate revendications of all the oppressed peoples of the world, the despairing lamentations of a nation oppressed in the name of certain principles, the flimsiness, danger and emptiness of which have just been demonstrated, are met with a dead silence.

"La Gazette" goes on to refer to the speech delivered by President Wilson at Boston, and notes that "not a word in favour of Ireland, vibrating with hope, fell from the lips of the authorised master of the hour!" This omission was, thinks "La Gazette," a painful surprise "to the 25 millions of Irishmen who are counted among the best citizens of the U.S.A., and a bitter disappointment to their brothers, numbering 4,000,000, who under British dominion remain attached to the soil of their fathers. . . . Silence is no longer possible unless President Wilson and M. Clemenceau edit once again the terrible and famous recommendation: 'Silence, gentlemen! You see that Ireland is dying out. Don't disturb her agony.'"

The Irish delegates to the Berne Congress corrected some errors which appeared in "La Bataille," the official organ of the French workers. This paper, accepting English propaganda as a guide, had pointed out that the Irish question remained unsettled because of "differences" amongst the Irish people themselves, and that Irish Independence could not be granted without coercing Ulster. Messrs. Johnston and O'Shannon explained to the editor of "La Bataille" the true facts of the Irish situation, with the result that in the following issue of his paper he apologised for his unintentional misrepresentation of the case of Ireland, and published at the same time the facts which the Irish delegates to the Workers' Congress at Berne had given him on the subject. Not alone did the editor of "La Bataille" do this,

but he also expressed the hope that Ireland would achieve her independence and called upon all lovers of liberty in France to support Ireland's claims. British propaganda very quickly dies when the truth becomes known!

"Le Populaire" and "Le Petit Journal" have also dealt sympathetically with Ireland's claims.

The English mental outlook is peculiar. England, like the "heathen Chinee," is distinguished for "ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain." Her ethical views are tempered by geographical limitations. What is tyranny and crime in Berlin or Vienna is justice and fair dealing in Ireland. Dame Britannia made the world ring with denunciation of the sins of the Hun. She was appalled at the thought that the gospel of Might as opposed to Right might possibly rule the world. Solely in the interests of justice and fair dealing she called forth all the might of her Empire. It was not because she was greedy for more power or jealous of trade competition, or because "trade follows the flag," that she lavished money like water, or soaked the world with blood. Oh, no. It was solely in the interests of Liberty, Justice and Right, and to make it impossible for mankind to be governed without the consent of the governed. Yet, when the Power which we are told was the sole menace to freedom the world over is struck down, she does not appear satisfied. And her hired Press is getting a bit "ratty," strange to say, when President Wilson shows a tendency to take her at her word and, with transatlantic bluntness, seems disposed to pull a spade

By way of exposing in all its hideousness the German crime of invading Belgium, and showing the world clearly and briefly the immemorial rights of small nations to their "place in the sun," she made the globe resound with a staggering conundrum: Why did God make little nations?

Yet when some curious people begin to make inconvenient inquiries about one particular small nation, Britannia begins to growl and show her teeth. In effect England shouts "Keep off the grass!" "Hands off Ireland!" howls the English Press. Some years ago an anecdote appeared in an English magazine which was intended to illustrate how a man's ethical standard is lowered by long habitation in places outside the fringe of civilisation. It related to a German officer or functionary of some sort who held an appointment in some of Germany's African possessions. According to the story this individual committed various "atrocities" on the natives during his tenure of office. His moral perspective was such, however, that he did those things without being aware that he had in any way infringed the moral law. When he returned home to Berlin he found that the story of his doings had leaked out, with the result that he was "cut" by society and treated as an outcast. Eventually he committed suicide. Imagine a Maxwell or a Cromwell being boycotted by English society for atrocities committed in Ireland! Such is the difference between the Hun and the square-jawed type of the bulldog breed whose tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth if it dared act contrary to the dictates of Right, Justice and Liberty!

There are at present between two and three hundred Irish men and women in British jails in Ireland. These have been sentenced to terms of from three years to three months for daring, in thought, word or deed, to advertise the fact that Ireland is a small nation! These men and women must be set at liberty at once. The steps which should have been taken to secure the release of the Irish men and women in English jails should now be taken on behalf of the prisoners in the jails in Ireland.

The Most Rev. Dr. Hartly, in the course of his Lenten Pastoral, says— "We are still engaged in the age-long

struggle for Irish Freedom. To-day our determination to be free is as fresh as ever, and we shall never cease until our country enjoys its rightful liberty. . . . At the present time the Peace Conference is sitting in Paris. The war was said to be waged to make the world safe for democracy and to secure the liberty of nations, small as well as great. These fine phrases are only a hollow mockery of truth if freedom is not given to Ireland, which is one of the most ancient and most civilised nations of Europe."

Before leaving Gloucester Jail we copied the Irish inscriptions which Mr. Pierce McCan wrote on his cell-wall. The chief of them we commend to the Irish people at this juncture— "Patience go meap teip na h-éiríocht"—"Patience a little while and you will see a swift end of the evils."

Mr. John Dillon sent a letter to Sydney, and Reuter has been kind enough to send the contents round the world. It appears that Mr. Dillon is of the opinion that "a great reaction" will set in in Ireland when the Irish people realise that they have been deceived and misled by the Sinn Fein leaders." We hope Mr. Dillon sent a copy of his letter to the delegates who are at present in Paris trying to establish a reign of law based on the consent of the governed!

In our issue of 1st March we mentioned that notice of discontinuance in the action for libel instituted some time ago by Malcolm Lyon against the printer of this paper had been served publish a letter written by Malcolm Lyon a few hours after Eamonn De Valera, Arthur Griffith, and many of their fellow-workers in the cause of Irish Independence had been kidnapped and deported to England by the British Government. Mr. Malcolm Lyon objected to the term "secret agent of the English Government" as applied to him by "Nationality." This letter, which was embodied in an affidavit in the action for libel, speaks for itself:—

Shellbourne Hotel, Dublin,
18th May, 1918.

Dear Sir Maurice,
I can imagine that you have completely forgotten our conversation at the Hyde Park Hotel some weeks ago, and that the precise degree of accuracy which His Majesty's Ministers impart into their more considered pronouncements continues to provide a subject for interesting speculation to the exclusion of everything else.

Permit me to recall what we discussed, and particularly to refresh your memory concerning what we described as the two "loose ends" in the world war, viz., Ireland and Japan.

I have been in Ireland this three weeks, and there is now some little progress to report. The enclosures explain themselves, though perhaps the signatories will not mean very much to you. For your guidance therefore:—

Professor Magennis lectures at the National (Catholic) University here in Mental and Moral Science—further, he is in touch with A. Griffith and in close touch with De Valera, with whom he frequently confers.

Professor Magennis has had the misfortune to spend about four hours a day with me for a whole fortnight, and he wrote both the memoranda. The phraseology of the one appeals to Sinn Feiners, and of the other to Nationalists and moderate Unionists.

Professor Donovan lectures in English Literature in the National University, and for 25 years has been political leader-writer on the "Freeman's Journal." He has collaborated with Professor Magennis on both documents, and approves both. He is in intimate touch with Dillon, and knows his mind.

James McNeil is a retired Indian Civilian, and brother of John McNeil, one of the Sinn Fein leaders, with whom he lives. He also collaborated with Magennis, and approved both documents.

Alec Wilson is a son of a late director of Harland and Wolff's, of Belfast, holds "Dominion Home Rule" views, and contributes, as "Ulster Imperialist," articles to the "Manchester Guardian." He collaborated with Magennis on the document to which his signature appears, and his support is confined to that document.

Dr. Douglas Hyde retired from the Presidency of the Gaelic League when it lapsed into a political instrument. He approves both documents, and has written, for publication in America, an excellent letter upon the general question of a Reference.

Alice Stopford Green you will recognise as the historian.
P. W. Kenny is a well-known supporter of Sinn Fein.

Edward Lyssaght was a member of the Convention, and counsel beneath the form of the Report.

Michael F. Cox is medical attendant at J. Dillon and Cardinal Lagan's past master of the reference, and is a Party Commissioner.

George Christie is proprietor and editor of the "Cork Examiner," a Nationalist paper enjoying a wide circulation in the South.

J. J. Horgan is a solicitor, and a most influential supporter of the official Nationalist Party in Cork.

Lord Mayor of Dublin, and is one of the political activities, and member of the Executive of the Dublin Corporation, which led up to the Movement for the Peace Conference.

So much for Ireland. You can reasonably anticipate that a Proposal will come from this country to a Reference of the Irish problem, and that there will be enough weight behind it to compel discussion and consideration in the British Press, and to force those who oppose to advance their arguments.

I do not see beyond this point at present. The Magna Charta Philosophy was administered in two doses. When Ireland is ready for the second dose Ireland, returning herself to the British Government, will see. If you assent to the principle of a Reference of the Irish problem to a non-British Imperial Tribunal for comprehensive and final solution your acceptance of the application of this principle is sufficient. The Tribunal can be fixed after the conclusion of hostilities. Your acceptance will have created a new world situation, and signified the dawn of a new era. We desire that the Imperial Government be asked to accept the application of the same principle to Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, etc. Their refusal to do so will be followed by Ireland's voluntary participation in the war on the side of the Allies, who, it is here assumed, will have jointly and severally proclaimed their adhesion to the principle of such a reference.

Now, I would ask the reader "Ireland and Japan," I must trouble you to read:

- (1) An International Magna Charta.
- (2) International Sacrifice of Chinas.
- (3) "Times" leading article.

Remember the "Times" returned last October my cheque for £100 for the advertisement of the International Magna Charta article. Remember that all the leading Japanese statesmen received last year the International Councillor of Embassy of the Japanese Embassy in London and by Kato, the diplomatist in London, as well as by Tokino Yokoi, whose letter appears enclosed. Now what do we find? The "Times" says that Japan would require, would suggest, that she should obtain a document prepared by the Allies, a document clearly which must give concrete form to the New World Philosophy which is to be associated with the projected League of Nations.

This document is an old and despised friend the International Magna Charta.

If the Allies will come down to business the Japanese will mobilise for the new philosophy of the League of Nations.

With all good wishes,
Yours sincerely,
L. R.

We tender to Mr. J. N. Deane, T.D.E., our deepest sympathy on the death of his sister, which occurred on Monday morning. He arrived from Gloucester Jail on Sunday morning, and was with his sister when she died. God rest her soul.

Eoin MacNeill, T.D.E.; Dr. Hayes, T.D.E.; David Kent, T.D.E.; Cos Collins, T.D.E., and Sean O Muirtoirde will speak at the Aeródrom which will be held at Hospital (East Limerick) on Sunday next.

The Sandford Branch, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, at a general meeting held last Sunday (19th March) unanimously decided, in connection with the forthcoming Local Government elections, that it was their duty "to stand by the cause of Irish Freedom," and pledged themselves to support Sinn Fein at the elections.

Many branches of Cumann na mBan find difficulty in securing the services of First Aid instructors. This being so, Headquarters would be glad to hear from nurses who are members of Cumann na mBan and who would be willing to give courses to country branches, and also from branches or District Councils who would be willing to pay for the services of an instructor. The Dublin District Council has formed a Junior Section for girls too young for the ordinary branches. It meets at 19 Ely Place on Saturdays at 2.30, and should be availed of to the full as a training centre. Secretaries of branches should see that all their active members should have an official badge. The badges are obtainable from Headquarters at a cost of 1/- each, plus postage.

Registration Notes.

Sinn Fein Clubs should begin to busy themselves in connection with this year's register, which will come into operation on 16th October, 1919, as the beginning of the qualifying six months was the 16th January, 1919, and the last day of the qualifying period will be 15th July, 1919.

- 1. Last day of qualifying period, 15th July, 1919.
2. Date of publication of Electors' List, 1st August, 1919.
3. Last day for making claims, 16th August, 1919.

These dates should be specially noted and the public asked to fill in the forms received from the Registration Officers and to return them before the date specified on the forms.

Those entitled to the Parliamentary Franchise can in nearly all cases claim the Local Government Franchise by having agreement verbal or otherwise as regards the room or rooms they occupy, the furniture thereof being their own property.

S. Ua Laoideinis.

Sinn Fein Victory Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Michael McDonnell, Cork 2', 'Per A. E. Donoghue, Ballyvaughan 104 1/2', etc.

Fairview Branch Cumann na mBan.

CEILIDH MHOR, SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1919. AT CLANN NA HEIREANN HALL. Admission—3s. Single, and 5s. 6d. Double. Pay at Door. Dancing 9.30.

CUMANN NA MBAN, CORK (CROABB PUBLACHTA NA HEIREANN).

MRS. SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON'S LECTURE To be delivered at the City Hall,

Under the auspices of the above Branch, has been postponed from Jan. 19th to Jan. 26th.

GRATEFUL THANKS to St. Anthony and Little Flower for brother's recovery through their intercession; publication promised.—D. M.

Wolf: Tone Memorial Committee.

LOOK OUT FOR The Emmet Concert Tuesday, March 4th Mansion House, Dublin

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG Girl wishes situation in homely Irish house; take charge of children and assist housework; well recommended. Apply E. 30, "Nationality."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXCELLENT home and good wages offered to experienced Girl; general housework, no washing; knowledge of Irish greatly appreciated. Apply E. 83, "Nationality."

HAIRDRESSING—Wanted Two Men (constant). Apply "The Frongoch Barber" by letter or personally to J. Mallon, 30 Eden Quay, Dublin.

IRISH Speaker (Connacht) wanted for private tuition; Rathgar. Apply E. 34, "Nationality."

NOTICES.

ARD-CRAOBH Sinn Fein (Mansion House Ward), 6 Harcourt Street; Meeting Monday, Jan. 20th, at 8.30.

ANY Name made with Rolled Gold Wire or Mother of Pearl Brooch, Plain or Tricolours; post free, 1/14. Edward Healy, Brooch Manufacturer, 128 Francis Street, Dublin.

CATHAL O'BYRNE, who for four years in succession gave Recitals of Irish Ballads, Folk-Songs and Stories at the London Aonach, would like to arrange dates, previous to his American tour in August, with Sinn Fein Clubs in Scotland and England.

RESULT of Raffle at Effin Postponed from 15th December, 1918, was held on Sunday, 19th January, 1919. Winning Numbers—1st, 65; 2nd, 948; 3rd, 970.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SALE of Overcoat Lengths reduced to 38/6; tailored on premises if required. Fallon's, 2 Talbot St. and 53 Mary St. AG

A SALE of Heavy Hilltopper 70/- Overcoats at 55/- to clear. Fallon's, 2 Talbot St. and 53 Mary St. AG

A GENERAL Sale of Tweed and Serge Suitings, Overcoating, Hats, Shirts, and Men's Boots, Ladies' Costume Tweeds and Serges. 2 Talbot St. and 53 Mary St., Dublin. AG

BOTANIC Road—Double-Bedded and Single Bedrooms to Let; partial board optional; penny tram. Address E. 32, "Nationality."

COATES' EMBROIDERY—Wonderful for sudden chills, chest complaints, cramps, etc. Irish-made. DF

NASAL CATARRH, Headache, Colds, Asthma—"Sianius" gives instant relief. O'Carroll, Washington Lodge, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

O'CONNOR'S Trousers; newest designs, immense stock to select from; selling retail at wholesale prices; save 4s. in the £. 167 Capel Street. DG

O'CONNOR'S Overcoats, Rainproofs, Waterproofs; latest shapes; selling retail at wholesale prices; save 4s. in the £. 167 Capel Street, Dublin. DG

O'CONNOR'S Suits in Tweeds, Serges, Worsted; latest shapes and designs; selling retail at wholesale prices; save 4s. in the £. 167 Capel Street. DG

RUSTY Bicycles Cleaned Off, Stove-Enamelled, and Overhauled at from 18s. 6d. at Cole, Nelson and Co's, Limerick. DF

TRADERS—Send 10s. for Assorted Sample Parcel Sinn Fein Goods, Novelties, and Wholesale Price Lists. M. J. Farrell, Manufacturer, Publisher and Wholesaler, Roscommon. DG

TYPEWRITING—Authors' MSS., Circulars, Testimonials, Plays, typed accurately. DOWSLEY'S TYPING DEPOT, Limerick. AJ

THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL Thanks to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Our Lady of Lourdes for recovery of family from bad attack of influenza; publication promised.

GRATEFUL Thanks to the Sacred Heart, Little Flower, and Blessed Virgin for recovery from influenza; publication promised.—M.K.

GRATEFUL Thanks to Immaculate Mother of God and St. Patrick for glorious results of elections.—J.D.

PUBLICATION of Thanksgiving promised to the Sacred Heart, Van. Oliver Plunkett, St. Patrick, and Pope Pius X. for favour granted.

THANKSGIVING to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour for myself and friends being saved from influenza.—Loc-Garman.

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and Ireland, and Little Flower for recovery from influenza.

THANKSGIVING to the Seven Joys and Seven Sorrows of Our Immaculate Mother to the Holy Souls, the Little Flower, St. Joseph, and the Sacred Heart for request granted and hope for another.—J.B.F.

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony for two great favours; publication promised.—T.F.

THANKS to Sacred Heart, Lady of Lourdes, Mother of Perpetual Succour, Little Flower, and St. Anthony for recovery from influenza; publication promised.—M.D.

IN MEMORIAM.

PRENDERGAST—Second Anniversary.—In sad and loving memory of Patrick Prendergast, Drinincun, Claremorris, who died on the 24th January, 1917. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on him. Immaculate Heart of Mary pray for him. R.I.P. Inserted by his sorrowing wife and children.

An Cumann Urradair Saothalaic Naipriunta (Irish National Assurance Society) 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN. Has collected more premiums and has a larger amount of Funds than any other office for a similar period.

ULSTER. An Undeniable Assertion— And We can prove it. MUNSTER. City of Dublin Assurance Society (Cumann Urradair Saothalaic Naipriunta). Claims Paid Promptly. HEAD OFFICES: D'OLIER CHAMBERS, DUBLIN. All Funds Invested in Irish Securities.

Cuirneadain Seumair mic an Reacdaire. SEUMAS RAFTER MEMORIAL HALL, ENNISCORTHY, BEING ERECTED BY ENNISCORTHY BRANCH CAELIC LEAGUE. FUNDS ARE REQUIRED. GAELS, HELP TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF A DEAD COMRADE.

ULCERINE The Healer with a Reputation Cures Bad Legs, Varicose Ulcers, Piles, and Indolent and Suppurating Sores of All Kinds. F. D. SMYTH, Chemist, 43 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

ALL CHURCH REQUISITES. Vestments and Altar Linens. Statues Modelled in any subject, also decorated, at moderate price. Banners and Flags Made to Order. M. CAHILL & CO., 119 CAPEL STREET, 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.

WEDDING RINGS To Suit Every Taste & Purse Of course the plain gold band must be of the best. It is a life-long token. Its choice, therefore, requires care.

IRISH FUN February Number is brimful of Genuine Irish Wit. A big budget of laughter. Half-a-Guinea will be given for a Good Election Yarn. See particulars. Price 2d.; by post, 2 1/2d.

ST. ENDA'S February Number is a choice gift to the Children of the Gael. Six Complete Stories, Numerous Poems by our Young Poets, Competitions, Chats, Home Hints, etc. Price 2d.; by post, 2 1/2d.

Irish Hallmarked Wedding Rings We manufacture in Cork 8 and 18ct. Gold Wedding Rings in every size and shape. Wm. Egan & Sons, Ltd. Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths, 32 Patrick Street, Cork.

A NOURISHING AND PALATABLE FOOD. FOR YOUNG AND OLD. Strengthens and Sustains the System. CREAM EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. Whelan & French, 60 PATRICK ST., CORK.

WINTER'S TOLL OF THE SKIN. For those annoying and painful winter ailments, Chapped Hands, Burst Chibblains, Split Finger Tops, Cracked Lips and Heels, etc., there is nothing so effective as GIBSOL, the Great Irish Skin Remedy.

We are now open to accept orders for "LEANDER" STANDARD MARGARINE. Terms nett, Cash with order. Wholesale only. DOWDALL, O'MAHONEY and CO., LTD., "Leander" Works, Cork.

URSULINE CONVENT, SLIGO 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.

BUY Irish-made Shirts. Irish-made Underwear. Irish-made Socks (Blarney Wools), Hand and Machine Knitted. Irish-made Collars and Braces. Irish Poplin Ties. Prices 25 per cent. under any other Store. LUKE BURKE 105 Patrick Street, CORK.

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THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE We have the Largest Variety of Indigo Blue Serges, Irish Tweeds, and Irish Overcoatings in Ireland. JOHN NELIGAN, PROPRIETOR.

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A. S. CLARKIN FOR BEST HOUSE COALS. 208 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN. Printed by Patrick Mahon, 3 Yarnhall St., Dublin, and Published by the Proprietors at their Offices, 6 Harcourt St., Dublin.

Navy." Amongst those whose names are inscribed on the first rolls of the American Navy—in addition to John Barry, who was in command of the first ship which served under the Stars and Stripes during the War of Independence—are the following: Captains McGee, Burke, Dunn, McNeil, Barron, Mallowney and Mease—all Irishmen. The American Republic, put on its feet, so to speak, by Irish blood and bone, was supported along by what the English Pressmen of that time probably described as "Irish gold." Twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, twenty of whom were of Irish birth, subscribed £103,500 on one day, the 17th of June, 1780, for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the troops in arms. "These men were," says my book, "all merchants, manufacturers and shipowners of Philadelphia," which goes to prove that even at that time Irish brains were behind the industry of America. The Irish at home, "in spite of their poverty," to again quote, "assisted the insurgent Americans to a considerable extent. Bishop Moylan of Cork secretly raised subscriptions in the 'Rebel' City, and sent a shipload of provisions and clothing to the American Army, and large sums were surreptitiously sent from Belfast." The Independence of the United States was finally acknowledged in 1783, and the "rebelly Irish" set to work at once to build up the nation which they had snatched from the deadly embrace of England. "The ink on the treaty of peace was hardly dry before the disbanded soldiers resumed the trades and industries which had been forbidden to them and their fathers in Ireland." The descendants of the woollen and linen weavers, the farmers and other exiled sons of Ireland, "became imbued with the spirit of industry and enterprise," with the result that "ere the century was out the United States was well on the way to becoming the greatest capitalistic and manufacturing country in the world." The total white population of America in the year 1790 was estimated at 3,172,460, of whom no less than 1,141,920 were Irish. The English and those of English descent numbered 841,000, and were exceeded by the Scotch, Welsh and French, who amounted to 861,280, while the Dutch and Scandinavians equalled 427,000. The Irish were numerically the strongest race in the American Republic at the close of the War of Independence, and they had already achieved great political power. Benjamin Franklin, in 1784, wrote "that the Irish emigrants and their children are now in possession of the government of Pennsylvania by their majority in the Assembly, as well as a great part of the territory; yet I well remember the first ship that brought any of them over." In after years "the Irish emigrants" took possession not alone of Pennsylvania, but of many of the other States, and they are "in possession," so to speak, of many of the States to-day! The 7th President of the American Republic was Andrew Jackson. His father was from Carrickfergus. The 11th President of America was the great grandson of Robert Pollock, who left Ireland in the early part of the 18th century, and "settled" in Maryland. President James Buchanan was Irish, as was Vice-President John Caldwell Calhoun. President Chester Alan Arthur was the son of an Irishman, and so was President William McKinley. President Wilson has Irish blood in his veins. In war, in literature, in politics, in industry, the Irish have always been a force to be reckoned with in dealing with America. The editors of the English Press, and their echoes in Ireland, periodically use their pens to tell us all they know about the Irish in America, and, as they now happen to be on the job, I think it well to quote what the London "Times" said on the subject one fine day in the year 1863. "Indeed," said the "Times," "Ireland is much more American and America much more Irish than English people are apt to conceive. The great majority of the white population in America is of Irish descent. It is the Irish element that has long governed the politics of the Union." I do not know what the London "Times" says about America to-day, but its Irish echo gives us the following bit of information—"The Republican Party wants to win the next Presidential Election . . . and it is trying to capture the Irish-American vote by showing sympathy with the Nationalist claims." It also informs us that, while "Mr. Wilson may be an idealist," he is also a politician, and "the political situation required that he should give a civil hearing to the members of the Irish Race Convention." I wonder who "smuggled" this information into the editor's inkpot! In the war of 1812 the

Irish in America had again the pleasure of giving their grand old enemy a thumping grueling. However, as the world is now practically made safe for democracy, I will revert to the commercial advantages which the Irish have contributed towards the American Republic. For this purpose I will simply quote from "The Irish in America."

I find it easier to quote than to write original stuff, and perhaps it is just as well for my readers that it is so; otherwise I might be running from one subject to another, thus causing them endless confusion!

"The position and influence of Ireland in the commercial and industrial development of the United States cannot be more eloquently expressed than by quoting Mr. Herbert Casson, a well-known American writer:—

"If the handwork of the Irish were painted green," says this clear-headed observer of them and character, "the average American it would be splashed on all sides with emerald tints. Yet there are few who are aware of this, even among the Irish themselves. A New Yorker may, for example, rise in the morning, bathe in water that comes from the Croton Dam built by James Coleman, ex-President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; breakfast on Cudahy bacon; then take the subway built by John B. McDonald, past the new College of the City of New York, built by Thomas Dwyer, to his office in a sky-scraper built by John D. Crimmins, where he will cable to Alaska over a telegraph line laid by David Lynch to order certain freight sent via James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad. Then with a cigar bought from one of George J. Whelan's three hundred cigar stores he will read the 'New York Sun,' published by Wm. M. Laffan and delivered by the American News Company founded by Patrick Farrelly—and remark to an English friend, 'Yes, of course, this is an Anglo-Saxon country.'"

Confining his observations to the activities of one city alone, this writer paints a big picture of the brilliant records and huge achievements of Ireland's sons in the United States. "The money represented in such a combination would be sufficient to buy Ireland from the English Government," comment the authors of "The Irish in America." Personally, I do not think the "money represented" would pay the debt contracted by the British Government in its fight for the protection of small nations!

J. J.

P. J. McCall.

On Saturday last the remains of Patrick Joseph McCall, more popularly known as P. J. McCall, were laid to rest in the grave of his father, John McCall, in Glasnevin Cemetery. The funeral took place at the same time as that of Pierce McCann. Dail Eireann was represented by Ald. T. Kelly, T.D.E.

About a year ago he retired from business and decided to spend the rest of his life in the quietness of his home upon Ben Eadar solely in work for Ireland. This was not to be. With the completion of his 58th year he passed away. He had an extensive knowledge of Irish history and what is now regarded as Anglo-Irish literature. Of the dead leaders of national thought, Davis was his guide, as he has been the guide of most other Irishmen of thought. He inherited the gift of literary taste from his father, who had been a friend of James Clarence Mangan, and from whom "P. J." had learned much of that poet. He contributed to the "Nation," "Shamrock," "United Ireland," "United Irishman," and "Sinn Fein," sometimes, under the pen-name of "Carelus," and published four volumes of songs. He was intimately acquainted with the Liberties of Dublin and possessed a thorough knowledge of the celebrities of that district. Much of that knowledge he acquired from his father, who was an old resident of Patrick Street. Indeed "P. J." often asserted that the greater portion of the information which Edward Evans has recorded was acquired from Mr. John McCall.

His gifts were many and many-sided, but it is probably as a writer of songs to our Irish airs, as a collector of these airs, and as one of the foremost amongst the foremost workers of the last 25 years for their preservation, that he will be best known to future generations. He was one of the founders of the Feis Ceoil, and the prize for the competition held by it for unpublished Irish airs was for years subsidised by him. His interest in the Feis Ceoil continued from its inception to his death. Every Festival found him on duty for the week's work, and whenever opportunity offered smoking the inevitable cigarette; but he was probably in his best mood upon the last day of the Festival week, for upon that day the competitions for unpublished airs took place. He was then in his element, first with Mr. Brendan Rogers

and later with Mr. Arthur Darley as his co-adjudicators. One can even now picture him in the early years of that competition, all absorbed, when taking records for the gramophone, and then highly delighted when a new air was discovered, and most amused at the wonderment of the piper, fiddler, or singer when the recorded air was repeated to them. The delay in the publication of these airs disappointed him. Almost 20 years elapsed before the volume edited by Arthur Darley and him, and which includes many airs collected by himself, was issued.

In the meantime other collections had appeared which he considered were the result of the Feis Ceoil work and which were lost to that body, and which he believed were not made as effective in national musical interest as he believed they would have been if the Feis Ceoil collections had been published earlier and oftener. Since the publication of the collection he was more convinced than ever of the necessity of words being written for these airs. He wrote many, and even the week before his last illness he was engaged upon this work. He aimed at securing the purity of the tune, and in making the words suitable to the preservation of that purity and not to effect so-called improvements upon the airs, as has been charged against Moore.

He was one of the earlier members, if not amongst the actual founders of the Gaelic League. He had not a conversational knowledge of Irish, but he had a good reading knowledge of our language, and had studied the metrical arrangements of the Gaelic poets. He composed in Gaelic the Inaugural Ode for the 1918 Feis Loch gCarmain, which was written by him and printed in the Clar of the Feis. It is expected that "Mummer's Rhymes," recently written by him in Gaelic will appear in the Clar of the Feis Loch gCarmain of 1919, and will be acted at that Festival. The characters are drawn from ancient Irish Fenian heroes, and made symbolic of the Young Ireland movement.

He had been from its inception to the time of his death a member of the National Literary Society and had been for years previous to his death one of its Vice-Presidents. He read many papers before it, and some of the songs read by him upon the "Original Nights" of that society may be ranked among his best.

He had a rare knowledge of street ballads. This was probably due to the fact that he was born in a street ballad singing district of the city. Harding, the publisher of the "Nightingale Songster" and of ballads, lived in Werburgh Street, Ward, the publisher of "The Favourite Songster," in Christ Church Place, and Nugent in Cook Street. While in Thomas Street, Corn Market, and surrounding thoroughfares the ballad singers sang to their audiences. Sadlier and most of the ballad singers were known to him, and he had heard from his father of Zozimus, of whom "P. J." had written a paper. Last autumn a paper of his upon one branch of street ballads, namely, "Love Songs," was read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland.

For some years McCall was a member of the Dublin Corporation. He continued a member principally in the interests of the street dealers and inhabitants of Patrick Street. He fought their battle, and secured some provision for them in the Iveagh Market, Francis St. He loved Patrick Street and its people equally with the County of Wexford, his mother's county. Two water-colours by him of the market scenes in Patrick Street he valued much because of their associations. It was a wrench to him to leave Patrick Street. As to his love for Wexford—that county and its people were ever in his mind. There was never a year that he did not spend a month in it.

McCall was always a Nationalist—what so-called Nationalists call an "advanced Nationalist." It was therefore proper that the hearse which bore his remains should be adorned with the Republican colours. In the Corporation he joined the small band led by Ald. Thomas Kelly, which became ultimately known as Sinn Fein. He consistently opposed everything that was treacherous to England, whether an address to the Queen or the King of England or other anti-Irish project. While firm in his National convictions and policy, he was always courteous to an honest opponent; but he despised hypocrites. He was a financial supporter of the Sinn Fein papers, and indeed of every useful National project. He was, while a member of the Corporation, a member of the Libraries Committee. He assisted in the acquisition by the Corporation of the Gilbert Library, and in the work of inducing the Corporation to accept the gift of Sir Hugh Lane

and to found the Modern Art Gallery. He became disgusted at the vendetta of political partzanship and profligacy which has limited the work of this gallery, degraded the libraries, and locked up the Gilbert Collection from the public for years, and which is still, fifteen years after its purchase, unopened and without a completed catalogue. He had ideals as to what these institutions might have been to the city. He lived to see the beginning of punishment upon the wreckers, but was not spared to see the completion of the rout.

His published works consist of "Irish Nominis," issued 20 years ago; "Songs of Erin," in 1899; "Pulse of the Bards," 1904; "Irish Fireside Songs," 1911, and "The Fenian Nights Entertainment"; the Feis Ceoil collection of airs edited by Arthur Darley and himself, and the Inaugural Ode in Gaelic already referred to. Many other stories and songs are hidden in the magazines. It is to be hoped that a proper bibliography of his writings will be prepared, and that a complete volume of his poems and songs, with a suitable selection of his other works, will be given to the public at an early date.

About 20 years ago he married Miss Margaret Furlong, sister of Miss Alice Furlong. Their ideals were similar, and accordingly their married life was singularly happy. Those of their literary friends who gathered upon the Wednesday nights of long ago to their home at 25 Patrick Street speak with pleasurable recollections of the educational advantage of the gatherings and the genial hospitality of host and hostess at these social reunions. To widow and sister-in-law we offer, and we feel the nation in spirit offers, the deepest sympathy in their bereavement, while the same nation deplores P. J. McCall's loss to Ireland, but Toil De go ndeantar. I bhFlaitheas De go raibh a nam.

Representative Government.

Where the sentiment of nationality exists in any force, there is a prima facie case for uniting all the members of the nationality under the same government, and a government to themselves apart. This is merely saying that the question of government ought to be decided by the governed. One hardly knows what any division of the human race should be free to do, if not to determine with which of the collective bodies of human beings they wish to associate themselves. . . . When there are either free institutions, or a desire for them in any of the peoples artificially tied together . . . the government . . . is then interested in keeping up and envenoming their antipathies; that they may be prevented from coalescing, and it may be enabled to use some of them as tools for the enslavement of others. . . . For the preceding reasons, it is in general a necessity of free institutions that the boundaries of governments should coincide in the main with those of nationalities. . . . (John Stuart Mill, on "Representative Government," Chapter XVI.).

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GRATEFUL THANKS to the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, and St. Anthony, for favour received; publication promised.—Patrick.

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THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart, Blessed Mother, Little Flower, St. Rock, for favours received; publication promised, but delayed.—G. H.

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THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin, St. Anthony, and Little Flower for favours received.—S.J.H.M.N.

THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart, Mother of Good Counsel and Little Flower for favours received.—J. G.

DEATH.

COLLINS—March 8th, 1919, at his residence, Maymount, Friar's Walk, Cork, Daniel D. M. Collins (builder), late of Farrandaw, Castletownsend, Skibbereen. R.I.P. Remains were conveyed to Drinoleague by rail on Monday, March 10th, and interred in the family burial ground at Caheragh, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

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Sunday Next, 16th March.

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Speakers:

PROF. MacNEILL, F.D.E. DAVID R. KENT, F.D.E. SEAN O MURTUILLÉ.

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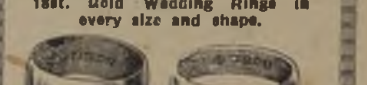
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