THE REAL PROPERTY.

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFIT

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

WEEK BY WEEK

Our speces is not adequate to publish a full report of the Sun Fein Convention, and accordingly it will be separately issued, as rapidly as possible. Under the revised constitution the Governing Rody of Sina Fein will consist of the seven officers and 24 Executive members elected by the Convention, with one representative chosen by the Sina Fein Branches in each Parliamentary Constituency The officers and Executive members elected at the Convention last week were as follaows:—Prevident, Eamoun De Valera; Vice-Presidents, Arthur Griffith (1,19, votes), and Father O'Flanagon, C.C. (780); Hon. Treasurers, W. Cosgrave, M.I.P. (597), and Laurence Ginnell, M.I.P. (491); Hon. Secretaries, Austin Stack (857), and Darrell Figgis (510); Executive members, Eoin MacNeill (888), Cathal Brugha (685), Dr. Hages (674), Sean Miloy (667), Countess Markierica (617), Count Plunkett, M.I.P. (598), Piaras Beaslai (557), Joseph McGuinness, M.I.P. (501), Finian Lynch (475), Harry Boland (448), Dr. Kathleen Lynn (425), J. J. Walsh (424), Joseph McDonagh (421), Fither Matt Ryan, P.P. (413), Father Wall, C.C. (408), Mrs. Thomas Clarke (402), Diarmud Lynch (390), David Kent (385), Sean M. O'Kelly, T.C. (367), Dr. T. Dillon (364), Mrs. Joseph Plunkett (345), Sean McEntee (342), Ennest Blyth (340), Michael Collins (249).

Messrs, he Valera, Griffith, MacNeill, and Milroy addressed a huge gathering in Balliebord'—which. Mr. John Dillon recently claimed for the Party—on Sunday last. On Saturday night the speakers were escorted into the town by a torchlight procession, and on Sunday from all districts of East Cavan contingents poured into the town, including hundreds of cyclists and horsemen. The meeting, which was attended by over ten thousand people, was presided over by Mr. M. J. Leavy, who recently resigned his Commission or the Peace, and who will preside over the Cavan Arbitration Court. To it came messages of inspiration and encouragement from Monsignor O'Connell, Fr. Gaffney, P.P., V.F. Virgania; Fr. Gilchrist, P.P., Kill; Fr. Barry, P.P., Oldcastle; Fr. Brogan, P.P., Moynalty, and Fr. McLeugh-Im, C.C. Belturbet.

Howth, in North County Dublin, was the scene of a large meeting addressed by Messrs Cosgrave, M.I.P., Figgis, and Sears, and presided over by Mr. L. Nolan. Mr. J. Mac Guinness. speaking at a meeting in the Mountjoy Ward of Dublin, informed the representative in the British Parliament of that part of Dublin—Alderman Byrne—that as he had been a good active worker, according to his lights, he would be accepted by Sinn Fein if he renounced the British Parliament and submitted to the policy of Sinn Fein. At Kinnegad, in Westmeath, a most successful meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ginnell, M.I.P., and Fleming.

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A Unionist correspondent wno asks us to name "one tangible advantage" Ireland would epjoy by being separated from Great Britain is hereby informed of this one:—If the war stopped to-morrow the tax per head levied on the inhabitants of Ireland and Great Britain to provide for (a) Interest on the War Lonns, (b) Sinking Fund, (c) Pensions, and (d) Expenses of Government on a pre-war basis would amount to 4140 per annum, or £2 13s. 6d, per week. If Ireland were separated from Great Britain the taxation per head in Ireland for the purposes (a), (b), (c) and (d) would be £0 0s. 0d. per annum and £0 0s. 0d. per week. If this "one tangible advantage" does not satisfy our Unionist friend, he can have nineand-ninety others.

A London daily newspaper, commenting on the Sun Fein Convention, smites us in this fashion—

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A London daily newspaper, commenting on the Smn Fein Convention, smites us in this fashion—

Their statement is that they want an Irish Republic. *Completely independent of Greaf Britain. That sounds very fine; but are the Irish people prepared to pay for their own Republic and to face the economic and military consequences of independence? Are Irishmen prepared to pay for their own old age pensions, for their own polics, for their own education? Are they prepared to run the risk of a hostile British tariff against Irish goods? And, finally, are they prepared to provide an army and a navy for the defence of their own national Independence?

To all of which questions the answer is in the affirmative. Irishmen are not only prepared to pay all these things, but they could pay them on a lesser sum than they have to pay now to the English Oligarchy, which, after extracting last year the cost of old age pensions, police and education, and all other costs from Ireland, collured £12,000,000 of Irish money for its Trensury. At the present time Ireland pays £1,800,000 for the English Government police in this country. 11,000 strong, and £1,400,000 for the primary education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education of £00,000 children—the upkeep of one R.I.C. man costing as much as the education.

As to the army and unvy, Holland and Sweden, with revenues considerably lesser than that which Ireland is forced to pay to England, maintain armies and navies quite adequate to the task of protecting the neu-

trality of those countries; and if Ireland had been independent, like Holland and Sweden, Ireland would, like them, have been kept out of the war, and her taxation would be considerably less than it is to-day. It costs Bulgaria, the efficiency of whose army none may deery, 4200,000 a year less for military purposes than it costs Ireland for the R.I.C. As to Ireland being prepared to run the risk of a hostile British tariff against Irish goods, Ireland smiles broadly at the idea. It happens that Ireland imports more goods from England than any other country in the world imports from England with the exception of the United States. The annual value of the Irish market to England is £135,000,000, and the loss of that market, which would follow her "hostile tariffs," would be a greater economic blow to England than the loss of the combined markets of Germany and France, or the combined markets of Russia, Italy, Spain, Austro-Hungary Japan. Belgium and Portugal, which all taken together do not buy annually so much goods from England as Ireland does. This fact, hitherto little grasped by the people of Ireland, is one of the salient facts of the situation—Ireland is England's richest market.

Last week we sketched the history of Alsace-Lorraine, the two German provinces which France purloined from Germany in the eighteenth century, and which Germany won back in the nineteenth. Since the English Press at the present time professes to regard Alsace-Lorraine as a part of France, thirsting to be "restored," and paints Germany's action in 1870 as cruel, unjustifiable, and an outrage on the principle of nationality, the following quotations from the leading organs in the English Press in 1870—which the "Cambridge Magazine" has re-published—will illustrate British sincerity. On the 20th of August 1870, France then being down; the London "Daily News" wrote—

There is no longer any question as to whether the Germans will take or rather restate all sace.

There is no longer any question as to whether the Germans will take or rather retake Alsace; but rather as to whether, Some 200 years years back Louis XIV. stole it. The lapse of years may hide a theft, but not the justification of reconquest. The population of Alsace is German by origin, by language, and by custom.

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And on the 14th of September in the same year the London "Times" wrote:

Till the French are ready to recognise that they have acted unjustly towards their neighbours, and to offer sureties against a repetition of such conduct, the fair demands of the Germans (40 milliards and Alsace-Lorraine) cannot oe considered unsatisfactory. We can assure Franco, if she finds these conditions hard, that there are many persons in Germany who consider them remarkably light, and who would be only too pleased to complain at their hereditary enemy getting off so lightly. Alsace-Lorraine—we mean German Lorraine, in other words the possession of Metz and a small atrip of Lorraine with the Vosges and Alsace—is the minimum condition the poace-loving German can accept as the basis of pence.

Observe that in 1870—France then being regarded by England as her most dangerous enemy, and therefore "Huns"—the pence of Europe depended on Alsace-Lorraine being retroceded to Germany, whose people were "peace-loving."

of Europe depended on Alsace-Lorraine being retroceded to Germany, whose people were "peace-loving."

We must remind our renders that "Irish Week" is being celebrated in Dublin by the usual window slisplay of Irish-manufactured goods. The Coisde Ceanatair is offering the first prize, a valuable gold medal; the Dublin Industrial Development Association is giving the second prize, which we understand is to take the form of a silver cup, and Mr. Kevin Kenny is giving a third prize for the best-dressed windows of Irish manufactured on sale. We anticipate that this year a strong effort will be made by our leading merchants to give its due place to the products of our country and to place our industries in the position they should permanently occupy. Over 200 firms are expected to compete for the prizes. It only remains for the purchasing public to do their share in giving their support to our native industries and transferring same of the immense business enjoyed by the foreigner.

We referred last week to the duty of men worthy the name of Irishmen transferring their accounts from the Belfast Banking Company and the Ulster Bank, which are tow in the possession of the London City and Middand Bank and the London County and Westminster Bank in Cork, of which we believe Sir John Harley Scott is a director. Already the Cork Chamber of Commerce, foreseeing the evil results which will follow from these schemes, has moved to block the scheme. Sir John Scott has come into the field openly. Tho question raised is a vital one, but space prevents us going into it in detail in this issue. It requires a minute analysis and detailed insectigation. Meanwhile we cannot allow Sir John Scott's letters to go unchallenged. In his letter dated October 17 he alleges "the coming of these big English banks, with an immense amount of money at their disposal, will in all likelihood assist the trade and commerce of the country to a degree

hitherto unknown," and he then dangles 174 millions before our covertous gaze, like a jeweller displaying diamonds in his window. But have the banks reall come with this "immense amount of money"? The original proposal given out by the London City Bank was to establish a branch in Belfast. Promises were artially purchased in a central part of the Northgri Capital, and it was pretended that after the war the premises would be opened, and new accounts opened, and fresh money lent. But no such thing happened. Frightened by the prospect of competition for deposits at a four per cent, rate as against 2½ ruling in Ireland, the Belfast Bank surrendered its resources into the hands of the London Bank lor a deal in shares—a paper transaction in which the shareholders gained, perhaps, a fractional interest. This does not mean that the City Bank has come to Ireland, but rather that control of the Belfast Bank has been transferred to London. The same argument applies to the Ulster Bank. We fail to see the philanthropy of the London County in taking over deposits and current accounts to the value of £12,877.151 belonging to the Irish shareholders. Where does Sir John Scott's "immense amount of money" come from except from the pockets of Irish farmers? In taking over deposits, and one which increased its carry forward from £23,000 to £48,000 this year, the London Clearing House Bank has made a very good bargain, considering that it is getting it for a mere exchange of shares based on the average prices. As a concession we are now informed that we are to be continued in the enjoyment of being lent our own money, perhaps, and on conditions. It is significant that the Chairman of the London County stated that "the constitution of the Ulster Bank would be kept much as at present." Already the wedge-point is being thrust in. We shall have much more to say on these transactions.

The question of re-planting the country is becoming urgent every year. The Govern-

Alrendy the wedge-point is being thrust in. We shall have much more to say on these transactions.

The question of re-planting the country is becoming urgent every year. The Government (alloced) has no other kles except to loy the Clutching Hand on everything. Though the question of afforestation has been urged year after year, very little has been done, and the work of destroying ourforests goes on increasing. Now that it has become supremely important to increase our plantations we have the statement of the egregions Mr. Duke "that owing to the great demand for timber there had been large fellings in Ireland during the past two years, and the Department had submitted proposals to the Development Commissioners with a view to re-planting of areas cleared and the extension of planting. The purchase of land for forestry purposes was suspended, and operations on lands already acquired were continued only so far as was necessary to prevent loss. It was anticipated that planting would be resumed at the end of the war." It is useless to expect anything to be done in this quarter. The only effective remedy is the adoption of afforestation on a national scale, by the celebration of Arbour Day (first Saturday in November), and by enlisting the aid of schools and societies. If everybody planted one tree a year more would be done in a few years than by a million promises on the part of the alleged Government. Planting is compulsory m most European countries. Por every tree cut three should be planted.

Though we are the least planted country in Europe, no less than several hundred thousand tons must have been taken out of the country for war and other purposes, according to the estimate of an expert in the intive timber trade. Never before has brish round timber reached such a high price. It is now, we believe, as dear as English timber. The imports of foreign timber are almost entirely ceased, and the destruction of war, truly incredible in its consumption of timber, will render it very scarce and dear for a very long period. Many owners of estates, with their grand old timber, are tempted to sell off their standing trees, wholesale. The property of Castlewellan, renowned for its parks and gardens, is the latest coming under the hammer. No less than 54 000 Scots fir, silver fir, larch, spruce. Spanish chestnut, sycamore, ark, oak, alder, birch, and even holly are offered in the market. This wholesale slaughter of priceless woods is lamentable. Nothing can excuse such folly and shortsightedness. Ten thousand silver firs of renowned beauty aro to be offered in one parcel. The priceless labour of generations is to be sacrificed by the fall of the hammer and the stroke of the axe. There is a national dauger that the example of this nercenary owner will be followed, and the last remnant of our once beautiful woods and renowned forests swept away. We hope steps will be taken to stop these atrocities.

The effect of this destruction has also a very important industrial aspect. Many of our trades depend on the supply of local timber, and hitherto the inland districts, inaccessible to transfortation by sea, have escaped. But now they are in changer of being cut off from home supplies, and must perish. We cannot understand why spruce should be offered "in pitwood sizes," as in Lot No. 7 of the projected sale at Castlewellan. Surely the paper scarcity demands that spruce should be reserved for our paper mills instead of trying to get a ship to send it to the mines. So valuable is paper pulp

that a Scandinavian firm has offered nearly seven millions to buy the Kelber Partington Paper Pulp Company in Manchester, at six pounds for each one pound share!

The principal run is on the soft conferous woods for egg-cases and butter-boxes. Immense quantities of Scots iir, spruce, clan, level, poplar, birch, and beech are sought by ammunition-box makers. The hard woods have not been touched to anything like the same extent as the soft woods, though beech and ook are being requisitioned for railway sleepers and other purposes. The relative consumption of soft and hard woods is reflected in the prices, the former being five times and the latter double the pre-war quotations. The only difficulty in clearing Ireland entirely of timber is the lack of transportation, and the difficulty of getting timber from remote hillsides, and the scarcity of shipping. If the resources of native timber are permitted to be exhausted the situation will become exceedingly critical for the next generation. Tillage, housing, stores, granaries, factories and wood-working industries will be seriously affected. There is not a moment to be lost in starting a grand campaign to re-plant the whole island. *** * ***

There is not a moment to be lost in starting a grand campaign to re-plant the whole island.

When we were boys there was a picture popular in British and West-British houses topresenting Queen Victoria presenting an Ethiop Prince, who implored her to tell him he secret of England's greatness, with a copy of the Bible. Here comes a reader who wants to know that same secret from us. We shall not refer him to the Bible.

The Frenchman who described the English as the people of only one genius—the genius of exploitation—summed up that mation, but the summary does not sufficiently convey to the average mind a perfect picture. Tolstoi's description of the English as the most brutal of all civilised peoples is a truth, but it does not explain the position England attained. The Spaniard Balmez, in his great work on "European the Description of the pooples is a truth, but it does not explain the position England attained. The Spaniard Balmez, in his great work on "European the Power, very clearly shows the mainsprings of English strength and policy. Thus ne writes of England:—

"There is in Europe a nation remarkable for her immense power and worthy of respect on account of the good progress she has made in the arts and sciences—a nation which holds in her hands powerful means of action in all parts of the world and knows how to use them with wonderful discretion and sagacity. As that nation has taken the lead in modern times in passing through all the phases of political and religious revolution, and has seen during fearful convulsions the passions in all their nakedness and crime in all its forms, she is better acquainted than all others with their causes.

"Not misled by the vain names under which, at such periods, the lowest passions and the most sordid interests disguise themselves, she is too much on her guard to allow the troubles which have inundated other countries with terrs and blood, to be easily excited within herself. Her internal peace is not disturbed by the agitation and heat of disputes; although she m enclose all within the net of commerce, which she is always extending in all quarters of the world. There is no ather nation which conceives her plans with so much foresight, prepares them with so much prudence, executes them with so much prudence, executes them with so much pridence, executes them with so much ability and perseverance. As she has remained since her great revolutions, that is, since the end of the 17th century, in a settled condition, and entirely free from convulsions undergone since that time by other European nations, she habeen able to follow a regular political system, both internal and external; and her politicans have been formed to the paragraph. tem, both internal and external; and her politicians have been formed to the perfect science of government, by constantly inheriting the experience and views of their predacessors. Her statesmen well know how important it is to be prepared beformand for every event. They deeply study what may aid or impede them in other nations. They go out of the sphere apolitics; they penetrate to the heart every antion over which they propose to extend their influence; they examine whe are the conditions of its existence; what is its vital principle; what are the causes of the strength and energy of ever people."

That is England—England as it was before

which is struggling desperately to re-sser its mustery of the world to-day. That is the Englands subtle, strong, experienced conscienceless—that Ireland has to deswith. All that Balmez a systhe Frontings and when he described England as the genius of exploitations. England's near will a var perish while sanakind continue to cysts. Her history 2.

Press; but latterly the corrupt misuse of public money by the Government to down its opponents has caused some pretty revelations. Mr. Lloyd George and bis triends. Carson and Milner are anxious to destroy. Mr. Asquith. One of the Government Press. Bureaux, therefore, 'run by a man named I ratt, a Scots M.P., on public money, has been sending out free "London Letters" to Scots newspapers, in the course of which attacks are made on Asquith. Pratt also, while doing his hit for Lloyd George, uses the public money to boost himself. If what is being done with public money in this connection—using it for private ends—were done by men in private life, they would be hable to arrest and imprisonment for malversation. There is notning quite like English justice—its respect for persons has no parallel.

At the same time Sir Edward Carson, as head of the Propaganda Department is doing ais bit. We find in the "Journal de Geneve" an article on Ireland, which proves quite clearly that Ireland under the British Government is exceptionally prosperous, happy, and mistress of her own destinies. How much the "Journal de Geneve" has been paid for inserting the article we cannot say, but at a franc a line it would be worth to that organ some £8.

All who are interested in Irish music will be glad of the opportunity of hearing Father O'Flynn of Cork, who is to deliver a public lecture in Dublin next Sunday, under the auspices of Craobh na Cuig gCuigi. On Saturday evening Father O'Flynn will speak at the Dublin College of Irish, 20 Kildare St., at a meeting of students of the College and their friends.

+ + + We miss from the suggested Commission consisting of Georgian nominees, to "govern" Ireland until the Peace Conference has dissolved, any representation from the actual Government of Ireland. May we suggest that Mr. Max Green and Dr. McCormack should be co-opted to represent the Prisons Board?

A correspondent writes to us :-

A correspondent writes to us:—
At the invitation of the Government, a certain number of prominent English jour-alists have been brought over to Dublin. Including Mr. Gardiner of the "Daily News," Mr. Leech of the "Manchester Guardian," and Mr. Arnold Bennett. The latter is staying at the house of Mr. James O'Connor, Attorney-General. The object is to create a Castle Press. Through the writings of these journalists English public opinion is to be moulded favourably to actions of the Castle. The men have been lectured upon several occasions by Sir William Byrne. Mr. Bennett is said to resent this, while Mr. Leech of the "Manchester Guardian" believed he had been sent over independently.

Will the Rev. Fr. Hannon send us his address, which we have mislaid. Some letters await him at our office.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1917.

SINN FBIN

Our readers will understand that the exigencies of the past week have limited our t me to prepare the present issue of "Nation-The Tenth Convention of Sinn Fein has unified the movement, defined its objective, and clearly declared its policy. Sinn Fein claims on behalf of Ireland an equal independence with that which Belgium, Serbia, and Poland seek, and which England, Germany and France possess. That claim it intends shall be presented to the Peace Conference, and "the Irish question" be thus rescued from the position it has occupied for 117 years—the position of an internal question of British politics—and definitively erected into a question of international status.

The first step to the Péace Conference is the repudiation by Ireland of England's right rule in this country, and the withdrawal of reoral sanction to the exercise in our country of foreign authority. This step is taken when Ireland withdraws from the British Parliament, Ireland has taken that step. So far or opportunity has been afforded the electors of Ireland they have renounced that Parliament. The renunciation is the key-position of Irish National politics. Until it was gained Ireland's feet were not on firm ground. It was the fundamental for which Sinn Fein struggled when it opened on this day ten years in Manorhamilton the political battle. On the 1st of November, 1907, the Leitrim town called on Ireland to renounce the British Parliament. On the lat of November, 1917, Ireland replies that she has renounced that foreign and baneful institu-

The second step is the convocation of an Irish Parliament-a Constituent Assembly chosen by the people of Ireland to meet in the capital, deliberate on the affairs of the Nation, and direct the Nation's activities. From this Assembly, endowed with the moral authority and sustained by the material resources of the Nation, will go forth, with authority, the demand of Ireland for political restoration. Speaking in Ireland's name, the Constituent Assembly will lay before the Peace Conference the claim of Ireland to choose and erect its own independent Government, and, loosed from England, to enter the comity of European Nations.

Such will be the high purpose of the Constituent Assembly; but other purposes it must have. It must act for Ireland, to the extent of its nowers, which will be the powers of the people of Ireland, as the Senate of e Free Nation would act. It must conserve, develop, and treate. It must, thinking no-thing of England's interests, or any in-terests but our own, harness Irish energy

and activity to the national and economic as well as to the political revival and development of the Nation. It must look to our industries and our commerce, and protect and develop them; it must choose Irish Consuls, and encourage an Irish mercantile marine; it must deal with questions of education, of land, of labour, of pauperism, and of finance, and deal with them to the end of exalting the power and status of the Irish people. In a word, it must undo what Pitt eid, when he struck down Ireland by the Act of Union, and, drawing the eyes and thoughts and hopes of our people to London, left Ireland nationally, politically, and ecocomically defenceless against England's destructive policy. It must concentrate Irish thought and energy in Ireland and for Ireland. It must restore Ireland a centre -a National axis on which to revolve.

In nine months the country has been won and organised for Sinn Fein. In the next tew months the same energy will be directed to educate the country in every phase of the Sinn Fein policy. Before the spring comes we hope to have an Ireland as Nationally, politically, and economically instructed us Thomas Davis would have desired. For it is from Thomas Davis we derive Sinn Fein. "The first step towards Nationality," he wrote, "is the open and avowed recognition of it by the Irish people themselves. The Irish people have taken that step. They have declared themselves by the method which the world accepts—the considered vote of the electorate—a separate and distinct nation. They are in the march for freedom, realising their right, and convinced that God cesigns for them a glorious destiny.

IRELAND AND THE SEAS

The enormous destruction of mercantile shipping exceeds what has been lost in all the previous wars put together. The contention that private property should be exempted from seizure at sea, and the claim that commerce should be immune, is dealt with in prophetic fashion by Admiral Mahan in his work on "The Interest of America in Sea Power," written in 1897. He discusses the matter in his chapter on Auglo-American re-union, and dismisses the idea that any arrangement or treaty or alliance between the United States and Great Britain or any other country can secure immunity at sea. He argues that all maritime nations more or less depend for their prosperity upon maritime commerce, and probably upon it more than upon any other single factor. It is no more possible for a belligerent to keep his hands off his enemy's commerce at sea than for a general to refrain from attacking his enemy's line of communications. Mahan asserts that "the concession of immunity to what is unthinkingly called the private property' of an enemy at sea will never be conceded by a nation or alliance confident in its own sea power." Immunity has been "the dream of the weaker sea belligerents in all ages." Again he writes (p. 133):—

"Well, is it not clear that maritime commerce occupies to the power of a maritime state, the precise nourishing function that the communications of an army supply to the army? Blow's at commerce are blows at the communications of the state; they intercept its nourishment, they starve its life, they cut the roots of its power, the sinews of its war."

The views of Admiral Mahan display the insight of genius. He clearly foresaw that

merely is maritime commerce a prime factor in our prosperity, but we go much further. We assert that Ireland is the maritime centre of the world, and that the fortunes of our country depond entirely on the realisation of this fact, which will become clear to all nations before the war is over. This is the explanation of England's instinctive dread of us, and her resultant hate and mistrust. But geographical spositions are stubborn things, and we are equally stubborn. No sentiment of conciliation will alter the situation, to quote a MacMahon this time. "We are here, and we intend to

stay here," and England will have to make the best of her position while we realise

The commerce of the seas must in future traverse routes which can be rendered the

> Shortness of route; Protectability; Accommodation.

Shortness of route;
Protectability;
Accommodation.

These three factors all favour Irish ports. It should be borne in mind that neither capitalists nor shipowners will go to great expense to establish routes which cannot be maintained in war. There will also be a great expansion of American sea traffic as a result of the war, and there must be a corresponding development at our side. Already the United States is planning to raise her mercantile overseas fleet to ten million gross tonnage next year, or four times her present capacity, not to mention her six millions of consting tonnage. The carrying capacity of the United States ships in service and on the stocks will be 15 million tons deadweight, or 120 million tons cargo, reckoning eight voyages in the year. A very large proportion, much the largest part, must find accommodation at our side. Apart from the very important question of an Irish mercantile fleet, we have to prepare to receive our share of America's tonnage and to handle quickly and safely a due proportion of European freight. We have all the natural advantages for such operations. The experience of the war has proved that harbours approached by channels or straits are dangerous, and that traffic must be directed as far as possible to ports open to the ocean.

As regards the position of English shipping, the following information was transmitted from London in a special cable, dated September 24th, 1917, to the "New York Times." We extract the following from it— "After the first nine months of the subnarine campaign, averaging a weekly destruction, including sinkings by raiders, of almost 150,000 tons. July and August showed an average of slightly more than 116,000 tons a week. As indicated in despatches, the naval authorities were gratified, but not satisfied, with this reduction, recognising the feet that, while destruction aggregating 450,000 tons a month. The first week in September showed a further improvement, and then came the second week, with a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. The figures

in any week since the 'frightfulness' began in February. The figures for the week ending September 16 were 62,000 tons, as against a weekly average in August of 118,000 tons, for July of 115,000 tons, and for the first six months of 135,000 tons, inclusive of losses by raiders."

AMAZING ENGLAND

more more goods at other single factor, the fine the country of the comparison of th

thorities in this country ought to have learned of Hun machinations. Such is the "Hidcen Hand."

Yesterday afternoon after sending you my last despatch. I journeyed to Cardiff to hear one of the chiefs of the new revolutionary movement of the "Profiteers" expound the doctrines of the Party. His name is familiar to your readers since the insurrection of the spring, when he assumed command of an important area and showed much military genius in the district known as Whitchall. It is George Lloyd David of whom I speak, associated in the public mind with that other fire-esting rebel Carson Edwards. They are indeed a precious pair of picturesque "Profiteers." I do not wish to dictate to our Government, but it is evident to many that some of the anties of David's bosom friend, Edwards, will need watching. Well, I got to Cardiff after a weary journey. But that I had fortunately brought some bread and cheese with me and a bottle of lemon squash I would have fared worse. The accommodation on the trains here is wretched. Not a morsel to, eat! Not a drop to drink! You cannot even buy a cigar. I asked a guard if I could get a box of matches. "Bless your heart," said he, matches are scarce as sugar these times." I knew what he meant. Cardiff itself is one of those black, dirty, dreary, "industrial" towns, given over to immense fires, furnaces, tall chimneys, soot, smoke and coal. When the train slowed down outside the town I thought sadly what a very lazy, dirty, slumbering and unpractical people the English are. Here was a splendid country-side where groen fields might have been seen,

where bullocks might roam, where pasture might flourish, or where crops to feed the million might be raised, given over to ugliness and hidoous things. It was now dark, dusty, smoky, coal-linck. Much of the discontent in England, I believe, is due to its lack of green fields and open countrysides. The population is entirely too large for the country's resources; consequently there is want and much seething discontent both below the surface and above it. There are too many having large incomes and paying super-tax. If our Government might only make an effort to plant green fields in places like Cardiff a great deal of topular discontent here would disappear in a short time, and the overcrowded population disappear. But the legislators in Tara cannot always be cognisant of the state of affairs here. I may assure them it is had economically and socially. I know, for I have been there.

To return to Mr. David. He is one of those shy, quiet, unassuming men that one would, at first sight, hardly connect with revolutionary propaganda. He looks somewhat like an ensy-going schoolmaster—hookish, exceedingly reserved, self-deprecating, a stay-at-home, unused to crowds, and avoiding publicity of any kind. I have never been more disappointed. I expected Guy Fawkes. I got Uriah Hoap. He has mild, pensive eves, grey and watery, and quite a serious look, as if he regarded the anties he is engaged in as things of the first importance. It is difficult to say if his followers regard them so or not. Certainly some of them seemed to take the whole affair as a joke, the smashing of Germany as a piece of playacting, the end of the cornedy being inevitable, and the treedom of England, with the power and the profits in their own hands, as a foregone conclusion. David had of playacting, the end of the conedy being inevitable, and the treedom of England, with the power and the profits in their own hands, as a foregone conclusion. David had a cold in his feet when he spoke at Cardiff—there was no fire in the train—and even to his "mailfistites," as he termed them, a man with cold feet can hardly be a hero. Moreover, even "mailfistites" get tired. They, too, go to hed and sleep o' nights. It would be comic if it were not postly tragic to Irishmen to have to direct such a people at the present time. I listened carefully to David's oration. He affects a curious style of oratory, showing unmistakeable traces of his heavy Teutonic elescent. But his "dear friends" were enraptured as they sat patiently in the gilded chamber of the City Hall, on cushioned seats, drinking in his every word. In smooth, even, unctuous tones, without gestures, and with his hands in his trousers pockets, he declared—"Our demand is power in our own hands in this land, power for those who can keep it and know how to use it in a profitable manner. We have the whole physical force of an Empire at our command, and, by heavens, we shall use it. We shall give them Hell, Hell, Hell. We must leave the wandering valleys and the pleasant places and the banks of brooks and climb the mountains high to the summit, high to the Bank of England and the Treasury, to where gold is converted into paper and paper into gold in the enchanted land by the Mut; we must soar to the Baltic and the Stock Exchange and command the overhanging heights of the Money Merkets, and plant our forces at the sources of revenue and profits. When the wild beast is laid and the howling wolf of democracy vied, then shall we triumph and be segure, and peace will reign in the land and in the world we live in. We shall never, never acknowledge the secession of the elemocrats: no, never while a penny is to be extracted from their pockets." I must say I was nover more astonished at any address, at its manner of delivery and at its reception. It was received

YOUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

AONACH NA NODHLAG, 1917.

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IN MANSION HOUSE.

The very serious interference with Irish Industries, owing to the calamitous war, renders it more imperative than ever on us to continue our efforts in support of native Trade.

The primary object of the Aonach is to divert into the pockets of Irish producers the very large sums which are annually expended in Dublin each Christmasside for foreign goods. Furthermore, it keeps thoublic in touch with the development of trish Industries, while at the same time providing the manufacturer and retailer of Irish goods with a valuable advertisement at a nominal cost.

Visitors to the Aonach mean business. They come to supply their sensonable wants.

nominal cost.
Visitors to the Aonach mean business.
They come to supply their seasonable wants.
They purchase presents for their friends,
toys for their children, warm woollens, cards,
charms, nicknucks and finery for the callini,
furniture for the household, statuary for
artistic folks, calendars, cushious, and so
forth.

forth. "trish Goods Only" is the motto of the

Aonach.

We have secured the Mansion House, by the kindness of the Lord Mayor, and have available there over 15,000 square feet for stalls and exhibits. The price will be 1/per square foot, which is little over one penny per day, and all the advertising is done by us.

Please sign enclosed Form and return at your convenience if you intend exhibiting.

T. KELLY, Hon. Secretary. Industrial Committee.

6 Harcourt Street.

TO CLUB SECRETARIES.

No Club should be without a file of Nationality." Nos. I to 32 can now be obtained on application to the Manager, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin. Orders should be sent in at once, as there are only a few sets left. Price 3/2, post free.

fetnenn von tiopantact, eartgean pib laracta re man a carttean an banna pusipapanin iptead roip an inneoin 7 an

2. Agur busilreap pib, 7 an opiooap 7 na repreuda bampean aparé témpro piaro 50 porpaneattaré an comain, 7 cemparo na naipinin: Dap pia act Sup Seatt te buatao i sceapocam ippeaturoa an mop-

3. Agur repeaurand riⁿ an an opio, an bun narrún, agur veunga rið: a nairrunn, maic duinn 7 read ven bualad, din vo ladhamain an Saoinre. Agur veungarð an t-opio: Drada ó céite gníom 7 caint agaib. Agur beit cuilte fuinnin ran or at teact annap of an moothe out of

4. Agur repeareare rib an an otiopan-TACT IAPACTA, AR AN INNOOTH BOTAIR, ASUP pempea pib: A tiopantact, to temorcail tu pein, 30 oteismio i brolac an an ont. Agur ventuato an tiopantact: I ava o ceite gnioni 7 caine agaid. Agur 10mpocaro ri opom rusp chuaro tib, 7 bero an bappa dá Bualad 7 m riopbualad 50 oci na reuoran é d'aicinc.

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esquire an an scine niani.

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ELECTIONS TO ARD-CHOME.

With a view to appointing the full Arc.
Chombairle (Governing Body) on the Scheme
of Organisation approved by the Convention:
In every Parliamontary constituency where
a Comhairle Coanntair (Divisional Executive) already exists the Secretaries of such
Lixecutives must at once summon a Convention for the constituency. It will be better
for it to meet, as soon as possible, but it
pust meet on or before December 2nd. To
form such a Convention each Club must be
invited to send two delegates. Its first busiincess will be to appoint its member to the
Ard-Chomhairle (Governing Body). It must
also appoint an Officer Board, consisting of a
for
Secretaries, and two Hon. Treasurers. All
the
by
In constituence where no Comhairle
count, Do.
Collected by Miss.
Towneykinaffe, aso Tu
Henry V. D'Donogors, L.R.C.
and S.I., Dublin (per G. J. 1 0 to
Solity V. Conogors, L.R.C.
and S.I., Dublin (per G. J. 1 0 to
Secondary Killarney ... 1 0 to
T. C. M.
E. Ni Chealhaigh, of Anglessas
Road, Dublin ... 1 0 to
Road, Dublin ... 1 to
Road, Dublin .

ters must at once be informed of the appointments made.

In constituencies where no Comhalrie Ceanntair exists, where, by Nov. 18th, there is a minimum of five attiliated Clubs, steps must at once he taken to coil a Convention. Some central Club must take the initiative by issuing invitations to the convention will also be to appoint its member to the Ard-Chomhairle and to appoint an Officer Board. Clubs undertaking this initiative must at once inform Headquarters that they have done so.

It is hoped in the course of a few days to send each Club a copy of the Scheme of Crganisation and Rules, together with instructions for the calling of local Conventions; but if in the meantime Executives and Clubs will at once act on this Instruction, and advise Headquarters accordingly, much time and work will be saved.

DARRELL FIGGIS, Hon. Sec.

arus comáis agas: accuinge.

preamurat ip to leated tap ceithe spout dipean.

The ceann camall by the mean as Connier in a sacritic at a paoten by implication and the control of the ceann camall by the mean as control of the ceans and in the long table is comiant businessed and correct a teans and in the long paote that it by the analyse and to the long at the same in the long at the same in the control of the ceans, then a more as a more than a troop and the control of the ceans and the control of the ceans and the ceans and the ceans are the

na pocharoe pin ni pacatar i ncipinni piam.

Ta ceapta as an Scoirte Snoca ánur vo cósaint i mbaite ata cliat a beio mar piopeculi náiriúnta pearta as clannais prota asur a ápiur comáir ásar mar man procantar o ceistróit ir buaro ván ban te cupad cháideac copia Outhre do chaodreactaca dipur poin. Iappear an Sac Cumani vo Cumannais chroann ir as pacacatar una Sacotige, an Sac Cumani vo Cumannais chipean in a pracacatar una na tapur poin de monta de contra de con

EOIN MacNEILL, Uachtaran, Chonnartha na Gaedhilge. TOMAS DE BHALL, Sagart SEAN UA CEALLAIGH MATHUN UA RIAIN, Sagart (Vice-Presidents) SEAGHAN T. O'CEALLAIGH, Ard Runaidhe an Chonnartha. MICHEAL Ua BUACHALLA) Sparanuidhthe an Chiste.
DIARMUID Ua LOINGSIGH) (Treasurers).

Irishmen and women, who have been so plunged in grief by the death of Tomas Aghas, so stirred with indignation at the tragic and cruel circumstances attending it and so filled with admiration for his nobility. of soul and his enduring patriotism, are all invited to join at once in erecting such a memorial as will worthily commemorate hi

The Coisto Gnotha of the Gaelic Leagu called forth the exercise of his great powers for good, has decided to erect in the National Capital a hall, to be called Arus Tomnis Aghas, where the Irish ideals that were his will be promoted, the Irish language and Irish music will resound, Irish social life will be restored unfettered and unspoilt, and where visitors in sympathy with his principles, whether they come from the provinces or the lands beyond the wave, will be ever assured of an Irish welcome.

All Branches of the Gaelic League, Natio al and Educational Societies and Public Bodies are asked, without loss of time, to organise collections in aid of the objects of this appeal. Individual subscribers are requested to forward their contributions to the Treasurers, Aghas Memorial Fund, 25 Parnell Square, Dublin.

Ireland may well be proud of Tomas Aghas.

It is for us who have survived him to lose to time in raising a Memorial worthy of his, fame and worthy of the Ireland for which he

An opportunity to give practical energy their sympathy is here presented to the tens of thousands who followed to Glasuevin the hier of the gallant young Gael of Corca Dhuibhne, as well as to the scattered hundreds of thousands who have since stood in spirit beside his grave. We await with confidence their response to our appeal.

25 Cearnog Pharnail, Ath Cliath (25 Parnell Square, Dublin)

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al al	3	8	d
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Dualla (Co. Tipp.) S.F.C. (per Rev. M. O'Flanagan, C.C.)	4	0	0
E M. De Buitleir	3	3	0
Aughnasheelin P. Galligan S.F.C. (per P. O'Morain)	3	0	0
A Few Exiles in Scotland (4th in- stalment)	2	6	6
Miss A. Barry (per W. T. Cos- grave, M.I.P.)	2	2	U
Ballinaglera (Co. Leitrim) Sean McDermot S.F.C. (per J. Clancy)		0	
Lorean Mae Eochadha Fras. Bradley, Ballyongan, Bishops-	2	0	0
court Downpatrick	2	0	130

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with neat Republican Flag; 1916 F.F.; all new designs; Id. each. Wholesale to the Trade.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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A Grand Concert Will be held on Thurs., Nov. 1 IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

Tickets - 8 -, 2 - & 1/-CEILIDH in Mansion House Saturday, 3rd November. Tickets-3/-

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