

NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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WEEK BY WEEK.

On Sunday Sinn Fein opened a big campaign in Ulster. Messrs. Eoin McNeill and Laurence Ginnell addressed a great meeting in St. Columb's Hall, Derry, at which Mr. Seosamh O'Doherty presided. At Loughinisland (Co. Down) the greatest meeting known there in living memory was addressed by Mr. Herbert Pim, Mr. John Halpin presiding. Cootehill, in Cavan, was the centre of an extraordinary demonstration. Between 15,000 and 20,000 assembled from all parts of East Cavan, and from the adjoining counties of Monaghan and North Meath. Before the meeting—at which the V. Rev Dr. O'Connell, V.G., presided, and which was addressed by Messrs. Eamonn De Valera, Arthur Griffith, Sean Milroy, W. L. Cole, and P. Whelan, Monaghan—a procession over two miles in length passed through the town. Among the resolutions adopted by the vast meeting was one urgently calling the attention of the United States Government to the arrest and imprisonment by court-martial of Irishmen for speeches upholding the doctrine enunciated by President Wilson—that it is the right of each nation to choose its own Government.

In Munster Messrs. Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Ald. Kelly, and McDonagh addressed a great meeting at Thurles and Mr. Collins one at Bantry, while in Connacht Messrs McGuinness, M.I.P.; Harry Boland, and Darrell Figgis carried the campaign on in Leitrim at Ballinamore, and Messrs. M. Lennan and Sean Brown at Brackeen, in Mayo.

Great is diplomacy. From President Wilson's reply to the Pope's Peace Proposals, which appears on the surface to be a polite refusal, the following facts emerge as the basis, in the opinion of the United States, of a peace:

1. No indemnities.
2. German territory to remain intact.
3. The Austro-Hungarian Empire to exist as heretofore.
4. No economic war, after the war, to be waged against Germany.
5. Territorial adjustments, the re-constitution of small nations, agreements for disarmament and a Court of International Arbitration to be the subject of treaties.

Read between the lines and translated from the language of diplomacy, these are the United States proposals to the Pope for peace with Germany. As for the freedom of the seas, that is a matter to be settled with England at the Peace Conference.

Here is a pregnant passage which the English Press pretends is a refusal to negotiate with the German Government:—

We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting.

Which means that peace is not to be concluded with the "Government" of Germany alone—that by some means the German Reichstag is to be directly associated with the signing of terms.

And we find that Germany is extending a helping hand to statesmen and diplomats in difficulties. Alsace-Lorraine is to be raised to the dignity of a free federal state within the German Empire, with a Catholic Prince and seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Bundesrath, with the German Chancellor, are to draft the reply to the Pope's Peace Proposals. Thus the "German people" are directly associated with the conclusion of peace, and with control of foreign policy—a

thing the people of England, who want to "democratise" Germany, never had and do not now possess. And this being the fact, the United States will have the "word of the present masters of Germany" "explicitly supported" by "conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people."

The "Irish Times," which now patronises America, and speaks in its name, assures the Irish that after the war when they resume emigration they will not be warmly received. After the war, be it known to the "Irish Times," the Irish do not intend to resume emigration. What a revelation of the West-British mind is here! In seventy years those whom the "Irish Times" serves have driven nearly 5,000,000 Irish people out of their country. They have bled Ireland of its people, until Ireland to-day—alone in Europe—registers an annual decline of population. And when the war is over the "Irish Times" proposes to resume the extermination. But after the war the "Irish Times" will witness many sights abhorrent to its eyes in Ireland—and one will be the determined resolve of the Irish people to hold their own country, and to hold it tight.

We are not going fast enough for the "Irish Times," yet the rate of our going is the greatest the world has known, and we are the only white nation whose population decreases decade by decade. Here are the proportions of human beings in Ireland and Great Britain in every ten years since 1821—

1821.—680 Irish to 1,409 British.	
1831.—776	1,826
1841.—817	1,853
1851.—655	2,081
1861.—579	2,312
1871.—541	2,607
1881.—517	2,971
1891.—470	3,302
1901.—445	3,699
1911.—439	4,083
1914.—438	4,170

Thus in less than a century England has reduced the Irish people from a proportion of one Irishman to every two Britishers down to a proportion of nearly ten Britishers to every one Irishman. And it is not enough. The "Irish Times" is satisfied that emigration will continue after the war, and that America will make it wrm for the emigrants because they did not fight to uphold the power that wiped the Irish people out of their own country.

The dictum of the "Irish Times" reveals the West-British mind, but here is a paragraph from the "Independent" which reveals the slave mind at its worst:—

A Ridiculous Proposal.

At a meeting of the N. Leitrim Sinn Fein Executive, in Manorbhamilton, it was proposed by B. F. Maguire, seconded by J. Kilduff, and passed:— "That communication be made with M.I.P.'s, such as De Valera, etc., with regard to a competitive market for Irish cattle, in view of the ruinous restrictions now being imposed by the Food Controller, and also the formation of a mercantile marine fleet."

In the description of this as a ridiculous proposal we have the slave mind at its worst. That the Irish people should seek alternative markets and should own their own ships can only be ridiculous to a mind maimed by slavery. There are profitable markets—now, of course, owing to the war, temporarily closed—in Germany and Italy, both of which countries need and import live cattle. The average ruling price in the markets of Hamburg and Genoa in 1912, when England placed her cattle embargo on Ireland, was, after deducting import duty and the extra cost of transit, £1 10s. per beast in the case of Italy higher than the price paid by England, and 11/2 per cwt. in the case of

Germany. Cargoes of Irish live cattle could reach the port of Hamburg twice weekly, and the port of Genoa in half the time that the Argentine live cattle, which Genoa largely buys, can reach that port from Buenos Aires. The opening of a live Irish cattle trade with the Continent would have the effect of forcing the English to pay a competitive price for our cattle. At present by keeping us restricted to her market she fixes the price she pays us.

To develop such a trade Ireland needs in the first instance to charter, but eventually to build her own marine. It is "a ridiculous proposal" to the slave mind that Ireland should possess a mercantile marine. But Ireland did possess a mercantile marine and when she possessed it she traded with the world. There are people in Dublin still living who can remember when Irish ships carried tea to Ireland from China and Irish goods to the Chinese. To-day we consume more tea than ever, but we sell no goods to the tea-producers. England takes all the profits. Norway, a country with but half the population of Ireland, possesses the third greatest mercantile marine in the world. The people of Norway built it for themselves by the process of investing their money in ships rather than allowing it to lie idle in banks. It is not lack of means, it is the lack of confidence in ourselves, the prevalence of the slave mind, that has hitherto paralysed Ireland and left her supine to English dictation. Sinn Fein is exorcising that accursed habit of mind from Ireland and teaching the people their own strength. The matter of the cattle trade and a mercantile marine is one of great importance, and we shall deal with it in our next issue.

The following amusing letter has been received by Mr. T. V. Honan, Chairman of the Ennis Urban Council:—

Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office,
Four Courts, Dublin,
30th day of August, 1917.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that his attention has recently been called to your presence at public meetings in County Clare, and particularly to meetings held on the 24th June, 1917, at Newmarket-on-Fergus, and on the 6th July, 1917, at Ennis.

At these meetings you appear also to have taken an active part, and His Lordship considers that such conduct is inconsistent with your position as a Justice of the Peace, and accordingly has directed a Writ of Supersedeas to issue discharging you from further acting as a Magistrate.

I have therefore to acquaint you that you have ceased to be entitled to sit or act as a Justice of the Peace by virtue of your present term of office as Chairman of the Ennis Urban District Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GERALD SWAN.

T. V. Honan, Esq.,
Chairman of the Ennis U. D. C.

Let all J.P.'s henceforth learn that to take an active part in a public meeting is against the law of England. No meeting, by the way, was held in Ennis on July 6th, 1917. The "Lord Chancellor" who lays down the doctrine that participation in a public meeting is inconsistent with a J.P.-ship was formerly a reporter in the "Freeman's Journal" Office. Through strict devotion to the "Party" he secured, after the English Liberals came back to power, the biggest job in the gift of the corruptionists.

After almost two months' delay the Government has arrested Constable Lyons of the R.I.C. for the wilful murder of Daniel Scanlon at Ballybunion. In the course of the hear-

ing of the charge of riot against six young men in Tralee recently—arising out of the same occurrence—it was stated by counsel for the Attorney-General that there was no foundation for the charge of murder against Lyons. If the Attorney-General be still of this opinion the present prosecution against Lyons will—if conducted by the Attorney-General—be merely a further attempt to whitewash the conduct of the police. It should be insisted that this policeman be prosecuted, not by the Attorney-General, but by what is known as a "private prosecution," independent of Dublin Castle, so that all the facts against Lyons may be put in evidence.

The department of English Government which is known as "Reuter's Agency" has sent the following message to every country which will print it:—

**"BELGIAN UNITY.
The 'Partition' Trick.**

"Reuter's Agency learns from a Belgian official source that the Belgian Government some time ago addressed an energetic protest to all allied and neutral Powers, signatories of the Hague Convention, against the administrative separation of Belgium which had been accomplished by the German authorities, and against the arrests and deportations which followed. The full text of this protest has now been received, and constitutes a new indictment of German lawlessness and bad faith.

"It will be remembered that, contrary to all dictates of international law, the Governor-General issued a decree in March last dividing the country in two parts for administrative purposes, with two capitals—Brussels for the Flemish region, and Namur for the Walloon. This measure had no other justification than the desire of Germany to break Belgium's national unity. It placed the civil servants in the cruel position either of exposing themselves to German persecution or of aiding an anti-patriotic manoeuvre. Many, choosing the first alternative, sent in their resignations and were, of course, arrested and deported.

"This treatment of the Belgian civil servants is the more revolting in that, when asked to continue their service under German control, these officials had signed a form including a promise not to harm German interests provided the provisions of the Hague Convention were observed, which implied the right to resign in case of such violation. The same right was guaranteed to all State employees by Director Von Sandt, with Von Bissing's consent, in a Note dated Jan. 4th, 1915, which emphatically declared that no harm would come to those who should prefer to resign even after signing the form.

"Not content with breaking international law, Germany also breaks rules framed by herself ever since the beginning of the war, and to-day cynically denies a right which she emphatically and repeatedly acknowledged yesterday."

In Cootchill last week our attention was drawn to an article in a local Redmondite paper on the death of the late Bishop of Limerick, which was worthy of Serjeant George MacSweeney, the disappointed placehunter whom the "Freeman's Journal" employed a few months ago to write two columns of slander against Bishop O'Dwyer under the guise of a "letter to the editor" and over the signature of "Faith and Fatherland," and whom it employs similarly as a "letter-to-the-editor" writer in connection with the publication of falsehoods about Irishmen and Irishwomen in the Sinn Féin movement. Here is how the Cavan disciple of MacSweeney begins his article:—

The death in his 76th year of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, removes a great Churchman and the only member of the Hierarchy who was ever pilloried in an United Ireland cartoon. The late prelate took as determined an attitude against the Plan of Campaign as did the sainted Bishop of Kilmore, the late Most Rev. Dr. Bernard Finegan, in its favour.

The situation at the time was desperate—the tenant-farmers of Ireland were threatened with wholesale eviction, and the more active leaders of the Irish Party, considering that desperate diseases required desperate remedies, issued the No-Rent Manifesto and called on the people of the country to stand firmly by the helpless farmers in their hour of distress.

Observe the suggestion—Dr. O'Dwyer, who it is implied was not a sainted Bishop, gave determined opposition to the only remedy provided for the farmers "threatened with wholesale evictions"—ergo he was a landlord's man.

And the truth thus falsified is—that the farmers of Ireland were **not** threatened with wholesale eviction or with any eviction at all when the Plan of Campaign was started—that it was started when Parnell was ill, and without his knowledge or approval—and that it was started for a political party purpose—to provide material for the English Liberal Party, then in opposition to the Tories, to pelt their enemies with. Some of those who started it were sincere in the belief that they would thus help Ireland, others were jealous secret intriguers against Parnell, seeking to pose in the limelight while he remained in the background, and to undermine his position, and try in time to put their feet into his shoes. Parnell when he recovered did not hesitate to publicly express his personal disapproval of the Plan of Campaign. Even as Dr. O'Dwyer in 1886 refused to be a party to the use of the Irish tenant-farmer as a pawn in an English party game, so in 1915 he interposed between the insulted and assaulted Irish emigrants—"fellows from the West," as Mr. John Redmond, cringing before the English Government, called them—and the wrath of England—the Bishop of 1886 was the same Bishop when in 1916 he interposed between Triumphant Might and his defenceless country. Equally uninfluenced by popularity or unpopularity, and the blandishments or the frowns of Power, he steadily followed in his life the path of Duty as he saw it, and his country will remember and revere his name as that of one who upheld at all times the dignity of his great office and the dignity of his Irish Nationality, and revived by his example a National dignity in tens of thousands of Irishmen who had been educated by corrupt leaders into the belief that they were natural inferiors.

The movements of the British Government in reference to the Irish cattle supply are of importance. It is now apparently decided that the purchase of army cattle will be made in England and Scotland by representatives of the English and Scottish regular salesmen engaged in the trade. In Ireland this plan has been abandoned, and at one stroke of the pen the Committee of Irish Salesmasters is wiped off the map. The British army is already operative through an agent named R. Graham of Belfast. He is the agent for the whole of Ireland. A remarkable feature of this transaction is that when various searching questions were recently asked about an agent named Graham the War Office denied that he was, at the time at all events, their agent, and stated no purchases had been made through him for a period. Now, why should the War Office have been so ready to disown him then? Apparently it was aware that to concentrate the cattle trade in Belfast was a proceeding calculated to try severely the recognised masters of the trade in Dublin. It is evident that the plan to divert the cattle trade from Dublin to Belfast, of which there have been many evidences, is endorsed, if not inspired by, the English War Office. This policy is the immemorial one of the British Government to create dissension and drive in a wedge between the North and South. This plan will disorganise the flow of commerce and divert trade from its natural channels. It is significant also that the War Office has closed the port of Derry, the true capital of Ulster, and the Foyle is of far greater importance and position than Carlingford Lough. The plan of favouring Belfast at the expense of the rest of Ireland is partly political and partly strategical. Belfast is not well situated for foreign trade, and it is not a port of great international importance. From an Irish point of view, it is not a window on the world, though it is of great importance as a cross-channel port. Irishmen ought not, however, to permit any delusion of jealousy to possess them, for between the respective merits of Belfast and Dublin there is little to choose. They are both cross-channel ports, and they will never be much else. They are at the inside, and we can never deal with the world in the same way as we could through the Atlantic ports, which are the real windows of Ireland, and whose progress has been and always will be thwarted by the British Government.

The stripping of our food supplies has been carefully arranged. In order to have the operations carried out "according to plan," a certain Kennedy Jones, the "Food General," was sent over here last week, and he is busy travelling round the country to prepare "the great swoop." The Railway Executive, knowing what was coming, have prepared their little coup, and they have now put up the over-channel rates on live stock, goods, and minerals by stiff amounts. They are taking toll of the

"swoop." By fixing the cattle prices at a descending winter scale, and by increasing the cost of export, farmers are compelled to keep their cattle in Ireland unsold and unfed, while the military come along to commandeer at market rates carefully depreciated below the maxima. Every avenue is being closed for the swoop. The instructions given to buyers are to pick out forward stores graded beyond three-quarters, but not prime. This, of course, explains the "Cattle Prices Order," which is designed not to reduce the price of meat, but to increase it very considerably later on. Stall-feeding is ruined, but this will save the advanced stores for military purposes. The military are to do the stalling, and the country will be left bare. The proportion of prime beasts will be negligible, and we presume the English dealers will be left to compete with the Dublin victuallers for what is left.

Alsace-Lorraine is to be created an Independent State inside the German Empire.

Alsace-Lorraine formed part of Germany until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when France by force of arms seized the three Bishoprics of Lothringen, and later on, having beaten the Germans, compelled them by the Peace of Westphalia to acknowledge the seizure. Thereafter France grabbed in time all Alsace-Lorraine from its owners. "In Europe," writes Freeman, the English historian, "France extended herself in two places during this term (Louis XV.), namely in Lorraine, where the Duchy was joined to France . . . in 1766, and so by this time nearly the whole of Elsass had been annexed bit by bit, the lands which France had taken from the Empire since the first seizure of the three Bishoprics now formed a long and compact territory" (p. 235, "General Sketch of European History"). And this is how Freeman described the result of the war of 1870:

"Paris was besieged and surrendered to the Germans, and a treaty was made by which, besides the payment of a large sum of money, nearly all Elsass, together with that part of Lorraine where German is spoken, and also the strong fortress of Metz, were given back to Germany. Thus Strasburg and the other German places which had been gradually taken by France have become German again, and the French frontier, which first reached the Rhine in 1648, is now quite away from it" (pp. 367-8).

Thus the English historian wrote truthfully before the war. Now the English journalists try to make the world believe that Alsace-Lorraine was a natural part of France and must be "restored."

The Executive Committee of the Irish Women's Franchise League passed the following resolution at their meeting on August 30th:—

"That we joyfully welcome the noble and Christ-like appeal recently issued by His Holiness the Pope to the belligerent Powers to end the present wanton slaughter in Europe by coming together to discuss the possibilities of securing a lasting peace on the comprehensive lines suggested by him. And we desire to associate ourselves with the good work being done by the Irishwomen's International League for Permanent Peace, and also the courageous activities of the Women's Peace Crusade of Great Britain, and heartily pray that the efforts of these brave women, and of all who strive to promote the great Cause of Peace, may be speedily crowned with success."

Louis Walsh of Maghera, a colleague of Louis Smyth of Magherafelt, one of the pioneers of the Land League, who is happily still with us and working vigorously for Sinn Féin, died on August 29th. A business man dwelling in the very heart of Unionist Ulster and strong and outspoken in his views, there were few men more esteemed by his Unionist neighbours. From the death of Parnell Mr. Walsh was bitterly opposed to the mean policy adopted by his successors, and before his death he was overjoyed to witness the re-converting of Ireland. Mr. Walsh has left three sons and four daughters, among whom are Mrs. Thomas Concannon, M.A., author of the Life of St. Columbanus; Father Walsh of Draperstown, Mr. John Walsh of Maghera, who is doing much for the re-organisation of South Derry for Sinn Féin, and Mr. Louis J. Walsh, solr., of Ballycastle.

The following address was adopted by the Cootchill Urban Council to Messrs. De Valera, Eoin MacNeill, Arthur Griffith, and Sean Milroy, and presented at the Public Meeting:—

WE the Members of the Cootehill Urban Council beg to extend to you the hearty and spontaneous Cead Mile Failte of our Township and of our Constituents. The march of Armed Tyranny from the Act of Union down to the Realm Act has banned our Liberty, destroyed our Commerce, and made impossible our Prosperity, depopulated our country, and turned our Cities, Towns, and Harbours into ruined areas; but is now on the halt, dismayed before the insuppressible spirit of Ireland re-surgent. We recognise in you the heralds of our country's salvation, and it is through your dauntless courage and proven ability, and through your incorruptible policy—the policy of Sinn Fein—we hope to see the Ireland of the future a land the most fertile on the earth, abounding in rich mineral wealth, humming with industry, prosperous in all its towns, cities and harbours, thronged with a noble, sturdy Irish population, leading in commerce, and blessed with her rightful Freedom and Independence. For this Independence Ireland has shed oceans of blood; for this inalienable Liberty the best and bravest of our race have perished to pay the ransom price; and we look to you to bring that Right of Ireland—that Right of every Small Nationality—to a triumphant issue at the Peace Conference. Having the Interests of our Country and of our Township at heart, we cannot but extend to you our sincerest and warmest welcome.

Faithfully Yours,
JOHN LENNON (Chairman), JAMES COYLE (V.C.), JOHN McCAUL, JOHN P. O'BRIEN, W. H. N. O'SULLIVAN, PETER REILLY, JOHN McKEON, PATK. HANNIGAN, ROBT. McMAHON.

III.—WE TEACH YOU IRISH.

Lúcar Naomh bí ag coinnle leir an rluac
Luke Saint (who) was a-talking with the crowd
Loocawas neev vee eg oainth lesh en aloo

mbaile beag i Samaria.
in a village in Samaria.
eh mawleh byeg eh Samaria.

Cuala an coimtegead ós é. Cuala
heard The stranger young him. heard
Hula en ceveehach og aye. Hula

an beirte ban, Matan agus Coha, bí i n-tiaró
The two women, Matan and Coha, who were after
en verth wann Mathan agus Coha, vee in yee

an coimtegead ós é.
the stranger young.
en oeeve oig aye.

"A bhráthre," arsa Lúcar, agus a ulca fada
"O brethren," said Luke, and his beard long
"Eh varawrhe," arsa Loocawas, agus eh alchay adha

ban ag imtead le faoite, "A bhráthre,
white flowing with (the) wind, "O brethren,
wawn eg imheacht ley geesh "Eh varawrhe,

féanair an t-achann feara;
let ye forsake (the) fighting henceforth;
shane-eu en tachran fastha;

A bhráthre, ó cheirdeann ríó ra tigeanna
O brethren, as believe ye in the Lord
Eh varawrha, o oredhann shiv seh Theerna

o'eirig ó marbair.
who rose from the dead.
dy-rich o warav-ee.

O'fan tamall beag n-a tórt ag
(He) remained time (a) little in his silence a-
Dh-an thamal byeg na hush eg

féadaint an an coimtegead ós. "A bhráthre,
looking at the stranger young. "O brethren,
fay-chiuth er en geveehach og. "Eh varawrhe,

má tá éinne n-bur meary adá las
if (there) is anyone in your midst who is weak
maw thaw einnhe noor mask athaw lag

ra gcheirdeann—agus ir coramail ó'n
in the Faith—and it is likely (judging) from the
seh Gredhiv—agus is oosool-a own

achann bí an-ruidal agaid go bpuil—níl
quarrel that was on foot at ye that it is so—he need
ochran vee er shule ogee gu will—neel

ain ácc ceirt a cur an an bpean úo tall.
only a question to put on the man younger.
er aoh oeist a chur er en var oodh hawl.

sin ré meán i tóreo an
stretched He a finger in the direction of the
Heen shay mare ithrow on

coimtegead ós.
stranger young.
covee oig

"Níl an an té adá las ra
need only The person who is weak in the
"Neel er en they athaw lag seh

gcheirdeann ácc ceirt a cur an an bpean
Faith a question to put on the man
Gredhiv ach cesth a chur er an var

úo tall a tógad ó marbair tpe cum-ácc
younger who was raised from the dead thro' the power
oodh hawl ah towgoo o warav-ee threy coowacht

Chloirt.
of Christ.
Chreest.

Slaotham ort, a Lazarus.
I call on you, O Lazarus.
Glee-em orth, A Lazarus.

Monday, October 1st, has been fixed for the opening of the classes at the Dublin College of Modern Irish, 20 Kildare St., and the inaugural meeting will be held in the course of the preceding week. The Head Master (Rev. R. Fleming, C.C., Ph.D.) will conduct an advanced class for the critical study of a given text and will give instruction on the selection, classification, and preparation of material from the text for the purposes of the College Diploma for research work in connection with the literature, grammar, or phonetics of modern Irish. This is comparatively easy work, and is well within the capacity of students with a fair knowledge of Irish. In the chief class for research work, that conducted by Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly, M.A., the course will consist of as much of the following as can be dealt with in the course of the session—(1) Lectures on the evolution of the modern Irish language; (2) lectures on modern Irish literature; (3) critical reading of texts. Mr. O'Rahilly's class and Fr. Fleming's class for the reading of the Gospels in Irish will be held on Wednesday evenings. The other classes will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and Saturday afternoons, and the social gatherings and public lectures will take place at intervals on Saturday nights.

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1917.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

In an important article published in the "English Review" Professor Eoin MacNeill examines the objection to the independence of Ireland from the English military point of view and argues that a completely independent Ireland would live in peace with England, whereas a fettered Ireland never can. "No country will have a greater interest in the world's peace," he writes. "She will have no colonies and meditate no conquests. She will have nothing to hope for and much to risk through entangling alliances or engagements with other States, or through allowing her own territory to be used in any way for these purposes in war, and she will be well circumstanced to prevent its use in that way."

Whatever form of Government, whether it be the Greek form of Republicanism or the Gaelic form of Monarchy, a freed Ireland might choose for herself, it is obvious that the

interest of an independent Irish State would direct her to live in peace with her nearest neighbour. Bulgaria, for 500 years oppressed by Turkey, and now but forty years freed, finds it her present interest not merely to live in peace with Turkey, but to enter into alliance with her for defence against an enemy which equally seeks the destruction of both nations. If England had produced one statesman of strength, wisdom, and courage in this the greatest crisis of her existence he would have established the faith of England in her plea of defending the rights of small nations by reversing Pitt's policy and letting the ascertained voice of the Irish people decide Ireland's government. But England has produced no statesman, big or little, in this pregnant hour of fate. She has produced for Ireland tricksters, agents-provocateur, executioners, and courts-martial—agencies with which for three hundred years she has tried to write the Hibernia Pacata, and failing in the days of comparative peace, still with a stupidity denser a hundredfold than that of the Bourbons, attempts to write it in the day of Armageddon.

There is a party in England, the strong party, the dominant party, whose creed is that Ireland must be kept down that England may flourish. That party has ruled every Government in England since the days of Pitt, whether that Government called itself Liberal or Tory. Pitt attempted to stand against it, but when it showed itself too strong for him he capitulated, and plotted that measure for the destruction of Ireland nationally, politically, and economically which we know as the Act of Union. And out of the Act of Union came the present Germany.

For if a free Ireland had developed in peace beside England thirty millions of people would flourish to-day on Irish soil whose interest it would have been to prevent Continental Powers extending Westwards, and the German Power as we know it to-day could not have come into existence. When England struck down Ireland she struck down the country whose permanent interest it would have been, if free, to keep both islands free from any Continental overlordship, and she made it instead the interest of Ireland to welcome England's destruction.

In this hour of England's tribulation there arises no statesman to reverse the policy of Pitt—to loose Ireland and let her go. Only the paltry political gamblers who for three years have deceived the English people into believing that they were on the edge of victory, and who would deceive the Irish people with a sham Convention. Surely no Great Power in her extremity has been ever so impotent to produce a great man. If England in this hour had a great man his first work would be to offer the Irish people their free choice of government within or without the British Empire, and to offer it under the guarantee of the United States and her Allies. But England has only great little men—little men who believe that the jailor and the firing-squad and the court-martial can convince the intellect and change the heart of a proud and ancient nation.

PEACE PROSPECTS

Many influences are, at the moment, at work to bring about peace. When statesmen, even in a qualified sort of way, mention the magic word we may take it for granted there are powerful influences at work behind the scenes making the question one of practical politics. Those influences in the Allied case are both economic and political. A brief survey of the Entente's resources in ships, coal, and food gives us a passing idea of what these hidden forces are like and what they are leading to. According to Lloyd's Register 1915-16, the tonnage of the world and of England's mercantile fleets were as follows:—

The World—49,261,769 tons.

The British Empire—21,274,068 tons.

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" es-

timates that 9,500,000 tons have been sunk—up to what date he does not mention, but probably up to July 1st, 1917—and that 3,500,000 tons have been laid up for the course of the war. The estimate of shipping destroyed is probably correct, but he is evidently much below the mark in regard to the figures of shipping withdrawn from the seas. The Central Powers group alone possess a tonnage of over 5,800,000 tons, and in addition must be considered the Allied shipping lying in German and Allied ports at the outbreak of war. It may be taken, however, that these about balance the German shipping lying in Allied ports. Again, there is the Russian mercantile marine practically locked up in the Black and Baltic seas, amounting to more than a million tons. Altogether it should not be much of an exaggeration to fix the figures for shipping withdrawn from the seas at close on 6,500,000 tons. That left the world's tonnage at the outbreak of war at something like 43,000,000 tons. Deducting the 9,500,000 destroyed, the world's shipping should be at present reduced to something like 33,500,000 tons, and if the present rate of destruction be maintained for the last six months of 1917 the world's available shipping at the end of the year will hardly exceed 29 or 30 million tons at the utmost. Of course, no account is taken of additions in the way of new ships, but it must be remembered that a considerable amount of shipping is being put out of commission every other day besides those actually lost. Ships disabled permanently or temporarily, as the case may be, which have been able to crawl into port are not officially put down as losses, though for the time being they are of as little service as those at the bottom of the sea. Summing up the situation, therefore, it may be safely said that not more than 60 per cent. of the world's normal tonnage will be available at the end of the present year. Coming to British shipping, it is interesting to note that the total tonnage was recently given as 15,000,000 tons, which means a decrease of some 6,000,000 since the outbreak of war. During the first six months of the present year 3,000,000 tons are claimed to have been sunk, and if this rate is continued until January or February the total British tonnage is likely to be reduced to some 12,000,000, or something more than half the normal. Deducting a very substantial percentage of this for troop transport and other military requirements, it is evident that very little shipping will be available for the transport of food and other essentials. No populace, save one accustomed to very rigorous moral and physical discipline, could withstand the strain that this shipping shortage is likely to induce. Indeed it is very questionable whether the people of these islands are of such a calibre.

A scarcity of shipping must ultimately lead to a coal and food famine. The shortage of labour and the general disorganisation of industry brought about by the war has already caused a serious falling off in production, in the chief corn-producing countries, and this is particularly noticeable in the States, Russia, India, and Canada. The States have now little if any surplus wheat for export, and if Russia has a slight surplus (which is questionable) she has no facilities for distributing it. The sources of wheat supply are, therefore, gradually shifting to the Southern hemisphere—to Australia, Argentina, South Africa, etc.—and this is a great handicap from a shipping point of view. First of all, the journey is so long that two or three ships are now required where one did previous to the war; and in the second place, the route is much more exposed to the vagaries of war and weather. Still further, the home production of a number of the Allied countries has seriously decreased since the war started. In Great Britain the harvest for years past has not been encouraging, and in the case of France we know the shrinkage in production is serious. All this means increased imports and an abnormal demand for shipping accommodation. The situation, therefore, regarding food and ships may be grasped from the following facts:—

"The world is threatened with a meat famine. There is a total decrease of 115 millions in the number of the world's meat producing animals."

"The Allies' requirements of wheat are 577 million bushels against the North American surplus of 208 millions. Thirty-one millions of this surplus are reserved for neutrals furnishing vital supplies." (Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, according to an Exchange telegram).

The world's shipping tonnage at the present rate of loss will be reduced by nearly 40 per cent. at the end of the present year. A considerable percentage of the remainder will be required for transporting men and munitions

to the various theatres of war. The active participation of America is likely to make a still further inroad on the percentage of shipping at present available for carrying food and other necessities.

The position with regard to coal is even more acute than that of food. It must be remembered that Britain has to supply all the allied and a good many of the neutral countries with fuel. Owing to labour and other difficulties her 1913-1914 output of 281 million tons has sunk to something approaching 250 million tons since the war began. Germany occupies practically all the Continental coalfields of importance, including the Belgian and French, and at least one-fourth of the Russian. Neither Italy nor Greece produce any coal. France and Russia have highly organised metal and textile industries and they must be kept going. Italy is an important steel and chemical contributor to the needs of the Allies; and moreover has to supply a huge army with munitions and a big navy with ships. So urgent is the demand for coal in this latter country for industrial purposes that the needs of the civilian population have to be entirely disregarded. Against all these calls and an abnormal demand stands the decreased British output of 250 million tons. The position of the European belligerent groups with regard to coal is interesting. Approximately it may be stated thus:—

Entente Powers.—Pre-war output, 380 million tons; present output, 290 million tons.

Central Powers.—Pre-war output, 330 million tons; present output, 390 million tons.

This is assuming the French, Belgian, and Russian mines have maintained their normal output. Of course, the U.S.A. production is the largest in the world, but apart from the fact that they never produced much in excess of their home needs, nor are they likely to do so during the course of the war, coal is such a bulky article that it would be almost impossible under present circumstances to transport it across the Atlantic.

We have secured returns of the officially estimated revenue and expenditure of Sweden and Holland for the year 1917—excepting Spain, the two most important countries in the world which have maintained their neutrality in the present war. We compare the returns with the returns of revenue and expenditure of Ireland just issued by the British Government.

According to that document, the revenue yielded by Ireland last year was Twenty-three Million Seven Hundred and Sixty-six Thousand Pounds (£23,766,000). Of this sum, Twenty-two Million One Hundred and Sixty-seven Thousand Pounds (£22,167,000) was raised by taxation of the people of Ireland. One Million Five Hundred and Ninety-nine Thousand Five Hundred Pounds (£1,599,500) was the amount of non-tax revenue.

Of the £24,000,000 (in round figures) of Irish revenue, less than £13,000,000 is returned as being expended in Ireland, the remainder (over £11,000,000) going to England. Of the £13,000,000 supposed to have been locally expended, £2,695,000 was spent on the upkeep of the R.I.C., the prisons, the removable magistrates, and the judges—being £400,000 more than was allowed for education. Two millions and a half went for old age pensions; roundly a million in connection with agriculture and the land. The remainder were chiefly charges such as the £20,000 salary for the Lord Lieutenant and payments for the upkeep of the English Treasury, the English Home Office, the English Foreign Office, and so forth.

But after England had made us pay all the charges of her occupation of the country, and blandly returned them as "local expenditure," there was still a vast sum of over eleven millions which England admittedly took from us and placed in her own Treasury to her own credit.

Now, take Sweden. Sweden is a country which in 1841 had a population of 3,150,000, when Ireland had a population of 8,160,000. Sweden now has a population of 5,750,000, while Ireland has a population of 4,350,000. Sweden has been governed by the Swedes in the interval. Ireland has been governed by the English, who are fighting just now to assert the right of small nations to increase and multiply in freedom.

Sweden has to administer a territory four times the area of Ireland and to govern a population 1,400,000 greater. Lying as she does in the very track of the war, with Germany

on one side of her and Russia on the other, her wise and patriotic King and Government have successfully maintained her neutrality. Her revenue for the same financial year in which Ireland has been compelled to pay £23,766,500 is returned in the Swedish official estimate as £24,833,000—just a million more to administer a territory four times greater than Ireland, govern a population much larger, and to maintain Sweden as an Independent Power, with its own Government, Diplomatic Service, Consuls, Army, and Navy.

Sweden possesses a field army of 100,000 men, increasable to 600,000 in the event of war. She also maintains a navy, comprising cruisers, coast defence ships, submarines, torpedo boats, destroyers, and gunboats to protect her ports. Her expenditure and revenue tallied last year. Her expenditure on judges, prisons, etc., was £340,000, as against two-and-a-half millions in Ireland. She expended on education four times the amount she expended on police. In Ireland more money was expended on the police than on education.

But this is not all. The tax revenue raised in Sweden is much smaller than the tax revenue raised in Ireland. Although the Swedish revenue for 1917 is £24,800,000, less than £14,000,000 of that is raised by taxation, against over £22,000,000 raised by taxation in Ireland. Some £11,000,000 of Swedish revenue is provided by profits on the Swedish Government's investments. Roughly speaking, the taxation of the Swedish people is but £2 10s. per head—considerably less than half the taxation of the Irish people.

Next take Holland. A return of the officially estimated revenue of that important country lies before us. The Dutch Government estimates the total revenue of that country for 1917 at £20,855,433, being nearly three millions less than the revenue of Ireland.

On that revenue Holland, which in area is somewhat larger than the Province of Munster, administers the affairs of a population of 6,500,000. Twenty-five per cent of the revenue is profits from investments, and the total tax revenue is only £15,408,000, as against £22,167,000 tax revenue for Ireland. That is, we are taxed nearly £5,000,000 more to be governed by foreigners than it costs the Dutch to govern themselves.

Holland maintains an army capable of being expanded in time of war to 780,000 men, and a coast-defence navy and cruisers. It sends ambassadors and consuls to other countries, and internally governs itself so well that illiteracy and pauperism are things almost unknown. They have, for instance, no equivalent to the Irish poorhouse in Holland. Holland spends, for her population of 6½ millions, just £1,120,000 on jails, judges, and policemen. Ireland is forced to expend, for a population of 4,350,000, over £2,700,000. But on agriculture Holland, a third the size of Ireland, expends hundreds of thousands more than Ireland is permitted to apply to her main industry. The taxation per head in Holland this year works out at half the taxation per head in Ireland.

We have not heard of any Dutchman or Swede who is anxious to give up the independence of his country in favour of government by England. Why is this—when, as our Unionists and neo-Unionists maintain, Ireland is blessed above other nations in the British Government?

Resolutions of sorrow on the death of Dr. O'Dwyer continue to reach us from all parts of Ireland, and our correspondents will understand that it is the lack of space available in "Nationality" which precludes their publication. The resolution of the Oughterard Guardians we print because of its particular appropriateness. Proposed by Padraic O'Maille, seconded by P. A. Conroy, junior:—

"That it is with feelings of the deepest regret we have heard the sad news of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, patriot Bishop of Limerick. All Ireland mourns today the loss of the illustrious Thomas, and we in the West have special reason to be grateful to his memory, as we remember the manful protest he made against the treatment meted out to our fellow-countrymen in Liverpool some time ago."

The Tenth Convention of the National Council of Sinn Fein will be held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Oct. 25th. Nominations for the Executive and notices of motion may be sent in by affiliated Sinn Fein Clubs up to Sept. 22nd.

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THE WORKING OF SINN FEIN CLUBS.

We regret that again this week we are obliged to hold over our article on the working of Sinn Fein Clubs. It will appear in our next.

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The Aeridheacht adjourned to Mansion House owing to bad weather will be continued and concluded at The Lawn, Peter Place, Adelaide Road, Dublin, on

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Prominent Speakers will Attend.

Remember Mitchelstown

ON

Sunday, September 9th, '17

FOR THE

MONSTER AERIDHEACT

Commencing at 1.30 p.m. sharp (Irish Time).

Several Prominent Speakers have promised to attend including—Messrs. Laurence Ginnell, M.I.P.; Joseph MacDonagh (since arrested); Sean O Muirthille, Peadar O Hannrachain, etc.

The Best Singers, Dancers, and Musicians (including several Oireachtas Prize Winners) in Munster assisting.

A memorable gathering of the Clans in Historic Mitchelstown on Sunday, September 9th, the 29th Anniversary of the Shooting in Mitchelstown.

ADMISSION - SIXPENCE.

céilidhe will be held under the auspices of the Sinn Fein Club in Castlepollard, on Sunday, 9th Sept., '17 in aid of the new Sinn Fein School.
 Gents 2/-; Ladies 1/6. Dancing 8 o'clock (Irish time). Tickets can be had on application to—
 M. S. O'Connell, Secretary.

Connrad na Saebilge—Arto Coirte Comcaige

AERIDHEACT MÓR

In O'NEILL CROWLEY GROUNDS

On Sunday, September 9th

Beginning at 3 p.m.

Best Speakers, Best Music, Best Singers, Dancers, Reciters, etc., etc.

Admission - Sixpence.

Kilfenora Prize Drawing.

Winning Numbers:—565, 1905, 787, 612, 644, 488, 607, 1355, 564, 1048, 764.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Connrad na Saebilge, Craob na SCúis SCúis

IF you are depressed
 DON'T TAKE PILLS
 but come to the
AERIDHEACT

At the Hermitage (St. Enda's), Rathfarnham, Sunday, Sept. 16

Pipers' Bands Competition (under the patronage of An Biaggarac), Camogie Match, Tug-o'-War, Half-Hour Concerts, Ceilidhe, and numerous other attractions.

Commencing 2.30. Admission 6d. Ceilidhe 8 p.m.

Craob tinné Éit de Connrad na Saebilge.

CUIRM CEÓIL

In Mansion House

On Friday, September 28th, 1917.

SINN FEIN.**Monster Meeting**

WILL BE HELD ON

Anagher Hill, Coalisland

On Sunday, 9th Sept., 1917

Chair to be taken at Two O'Clock (Irish Time).

Speeches will be delivered by—

PROFESSOR EGIN MacNEILL, Messrs. H. M. PIM, and DARRELL FIGGIS.

COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS,

And be convinced of the effectiveness of the Policy of Passive Resistance.

(By Order), EAST TYRONE EXECUTIVE SINN FEIN.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS ATTEND AT MONSTER

AERIDHEACT

At NEWMARKET,

SUNDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Addresses by JOHN MacDONAGH, LIAM DE ROISTE and other prominent Sinn Feiners.

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

TOMÁS Ó CRÓINN, Hon. Sec.

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

So Maíróir An nSaebilge Slán.

SINN FEIN ARTO-CRAOB—6 HARCOURT STREET.

MR. GINNELL

will deliver an Address to the members on Monday, Sept. 10, at 8.

LOOK OUT FOR

Fred Leo's Famous Concert Party
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AERIDHEACT MÓR
cill áirne.

Beir Aeridheact Mór Cill Áirne ar an Domhac, 9th SEPTEMBER.

Beir lá mór ann coir na loe. Rinne, Ceol agus Sgeip.

Some of the Ex-Prisoners will Speak.

Sunday, September 9th.

HOSTING OF THE GAELS OF THOMOND
At KILLONAN.

Aeridheact mór

On SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Prominent Speakers will attend.

A Óia Saor Éire.

Aeridheact mór

On Sunday, September 18th, 1917
At Millstreet, Co. Cork

Grand Irish-Ireland Festival. Best Singers and Dancers in Munster. Several Bands will appear.

Addresses by Laurence Ginnell, M.I.P.,
Sean Milroy and other prominent Speakers.

Football Match—CORK v. KERRY.

Gaels! Gaels!! Gaels!!!

A REAL RED LETTER DAY FOR YOU.

Rathdrum Sports

(Under G.A.A. Rules).

SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER,
IN THE SHOW GROUNDS.

Commencing 1 p.m. (New Time). Entries Close 4th September.

For further particulars apply The Secretaries, Rathdrum, or
W. HANRAHAN, Handicapper, WEXFORD.

Lisacull Cycling & Athletic

SPORTS

(CO. ROSCOMMON).

On Sunday Sept. 23rd, 1917

(Under G.A.A. Laws).

Entries Close on September 16th.

D. Ó DOCARTAIG, An Rúnaí.

YOU are expected at

OOLA FEIS

On Sunday, September 9th

Competitions in Singing, Dancing, Recitations, etc.

Addresses will be Delivered by
Prominent Speakers.

Monster Aeridheacht

Killarney

Sunday, September 9th, '17

Prominent Speakers, including released Prisoners, will attend.

Nobody Should Miss It. Varied Programme.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, '17.

comluact camógúirdeacta.

Camogie Match for Irish Prisoners' Fund
(To provide meals for our fellow-Irishmen awaiting trial in Cork Prison)

THOMAS KENT'S v. CLAN ART O'LEARY
At Macroom, Sunday, Sept. 9th, at 4 o'clock. (old time)
Admission, Threepence.

Irish-made Shirts

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L. NUGENT, Proprietor.

'Phone 3337.

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CLUB NOTES.

Q. 214 (Michael Mac Pleamon) has organised a Club at Clarenbridge, and has been selected as President. The Treasurer is P. O'Dea, and the Committee includes cadets from Frongoch and Portland.

Some of the clergy in Ballaghaderreen are utilising the exploded "revolutionary" idea to discredit us. Dr. O'Dwyer was a Sinn Feiner, and his name is revered wherever there is a Catholic church. Can as much be said of any of the few clerics still remaining who support the Viviani party?

Representatives from every part of Westmeath met recently in Mullingar, and reports to hand show that Larnside is solid for Ireland.

Mr. Sean Brown addressed a splendid meeting of the Carlow Town Club recently at Carlow Town Hall. After his address the following Committee was elected:—Messrs. J. Farrell, P. Gaffney, J. Leonard, P. McDermott, J. Kiernan, J. Kirwan, P. Donehue, J. O'Neill, P. Neavyn, J. Foley, W. O'Neill, M. Behan, Miss A. McWey, Miss Whelan, and Miss Laffin. This club is well under weigh now.

The Tydavnet (Monaghan) Club is named after James Connolly. Already the moribund U.I.L. of the district has been galvanized into a semblance of activity by the efforts of the local Sinn Feiners.

Castleconnell Sinn Feiners were addressed recently by E. Blythe, and a large influx of membership has resulted.

Sean Nolan of Cork spoke at Ballinagree on 19th ult., Mr. Jeremiah Twohig, R.D.C., in the chair. Resolutions were passed demanding Christian burial for those who were shot in Kilmaham, and also suggesting that Mr. Sheehan should face an election contest.

We had thought that all Cork had joined up, and are surprised to learn that Kingwilliamstown (Banteer) is rather sleepy. Surely the young men of the district do not want the reproach that their place-name suits them.

Through an oversight, Ballyhar Cosgrave Sinn Fein Club (Kerry) appeared as "Skahies."

Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Clancy, and Mr. O'Sheil delivered stirring addresses at Carrowroe (Sligo) lately. A club was formed, with Mr. T. Killawee, President; Mr. Haragadon, Treasurer; and Mr. M. Davey, Secretary. The feeling of the members is that both Messrs. O'Dowd and Scanlon (of the I. P. Party) would be better employed harvesting at present.

We find it impossible to give publicity to all the branches who have expressed their sorrow on the death of our great prelate. Ar dheis De go raibh a anam anocht!

Lixnaw appeared in error some time ago for the Finagh Club.

The Richard Bonner Club has elected the following officers:—Pres., P. M. Gallagher, Solr., Vice-Pres. D. Kelly, Treas. F. Britton; Secs. H. Britton and Patrick Gallagher. Membership is increasing, and it is intended to organise a concert to raise funds to secure a hall. Irish classes and a debating society

form part of the projected activities of this club for the coming winter.

Craobh Kilcormac has elected Fr. J. O'Reilly, P.P., as Uachtaran, and Sean Keating as Secretary.

Messrs. O'Haurahan (Dublin) and De Burea were the principal speakers at the Magheraclough Club recently. An interesting address was given on Easter Week, together with Ireland's position in reference to the Peace Conference. Mr. Leavy (Shercock) was the subject of a vote of congratulation on his public spirit in resigning the position of J.P.

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12 words, 6d; 18 words, 9d.; 24 words 1/-; every additional 2 words, 1d. Minimum Charge, 6d.

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COATES' EMBROIDERY—Irish made; splendid value. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. (1127)

COMBLUCHT CAMOGUIDHEACHTA (Cork City and County)—At Skibbereen, Eire Og (Bantry) v. Skibbereen (West Cork Championship), 3.30 o'clock. At Macroom, Thomas Kent's v. Clan Art O'Leary, 4 o'clock.

CONNRADH Na GAEDHILGE (Craobh Uí Gramhna) 111 Sraid Sheoirse, i gCorcaig—General meeting of members and intending members in Council Chamber, City Hall, on Sept. 10th, at 8 p.m., to reopen classes for coming session.

DUBLIN made Ready-to-Wear Suits, 30/-—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot Street. 27107

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FLUTE BANDS—Irish marches (beautifully harmonised); full set of parts, 1/6 each; quicksteps, 1/6 for two.—P. Salmon, Bandmaster, St. Mary's, Limerick (composer of "Walls of Limerick," Boosey and Co., London).

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PEARL TIE PINS (the neatest and cheapest), 1d. and 2d. each; 9d. and 1/4 per doz. Brooches, Rings, etc., 3d. and 4d.; 2/1 and 2/9 doz. Button-hole Flags, 9d. doz. 2d. Shamrock Buttons (latest novelty shamrock in green, white and orange), 1/4 doz. All above lines finished in the Tricolour. Samples of all lines on receipt of 1/1 P.O. Larger range on receipt of 2/1 P.O. Watch this advertisement for Sinn Fein Novelties.—A. J. Byrne, 37 Wexford St., Dublin.

PIPE BANDMASTER desires engagement; can teach Irish dancing; highest references. Apply Sean O'Donoghue, 36 Thomas St., Broadway, Belfast. (897)

QUALIFIED Accountant will conduct private commercial classes during winter evenings, including shorthand and languages. Successful teaching experience. Address your reply in this instance to C. 30, this Office.

REAL Irish Lace Collarettes for sale; price from 5/6, post free.—Ward, Harcourt Road.

STUDIES: Ceapruigeann uaim cóip de'n t-irleabhar seo a cainis amac i mí Márta, 1916 (uimhir 17)—Eipean-nac.

TAILORING—L. Doyle is carrying on business at 2 Talbot St., upstairs over Shepherd's Dairy. Customers, note change of address.

THOMAS ALLEN Athletic Club Aerltheacht—Prize won by 248. Winner is requested to forward name and address to this Office before Saturday, 15th Sept.

WANTED—"Irish Book Lover," vols. I and III. (complete or in odd parts); "Irish Review," odd parts; "Irish Freedom," 1911, 1912; also "Na Bac Leis," complete file. Apply C. 21, this Office. (897)

YOUNG MAN wishes to hear of a position in an Irish-Ireland house; can drive Ford car; three years' experience; private or business house; could devote spare time to bar attending or other capacity; comfortable home; strict T.T.; excellent references. Apply C. 28, this Office. (13107)

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DREIT.

Ap an 29ú Lá de Lúghna as iona, Grove Park, Rát Ó Maigne, do thionóid mac (Seán Mac Diarmáda) do Seán Ó Cléirí asur lile ní cléirí. Sparó Rípmóna ó fear.

WINDOW BLINDS

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LONDON CENTRAL BRANCH SINN FEIN.

Next meeting on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 8 p.m., Chandos Hall, 21 Maiden Lane, London, W.C.—T. Handley, Secretary.

THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL THANKS to the Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin, and St. Anthony for favours received. Publication delayed.—B. M.

GRATEFUL THANKS to Our Lady of Lourdes for favour received.—C. K.

HEARTFELT THANKS for many favours received through the intercession of the Little Flower of Jesus. Publication promised.—E. de M.

SINCERE THANKSGIVING to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour for great spiritual and temporal favours received.—A Believer in Prayer.

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Lady of Good Success, and Little Flower, for favour received. Publication promised.—Cois Bearbha.

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart and Our Lady for miraculous favour received.—J.D. (2997)

THANKS to the Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin for safety through thunderstorm.—"Traveller."

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