

# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

Vol. 1. No. 30. (New Series)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## WBBK BY WBBK.

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. Cotehill, 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. Lennon 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—

Year	Irish	British
1821.—680	Irish	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 Manorhamilton, 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 employes 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 Cootehill 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 Fein 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 Fein, 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 Fein, and Mr. Louis J. Walsh, solr., of Ballycastle.

The following address was adopted by the Cootehill 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 resurgent. 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.—WB TBACH YOU IRISH.

Lucár Naomh bí ag comnt leir an rluac  
 Luke Saint (who) was a-talking with the crowd  
 Looacaws neev vee eg oainth lesh en slloo

in a village in Samaria.  
 eh mawleh byeg eh Samaria.

heard The stranger young him. heard  
 Hula en cevehaoh og aye. Hula

The two women, Matan and Coba, who were after  
 en verth wann Muthan agus Coba, vee in yee

the stranger young.  
 en oevee oig aye.

"O brethern," said Luke, and his beard long  
 "Eh varawrhe," ersa Looacaws, agus eh alchay adha

white flowing with (the) wind, "O brethern,  
 wawn eg imheacht ley geeshoh "Eh varawrhe,

let ye forsake (the) fighting henceforth;  
 shane-ee en tachran fastha;

O brethern, as believe ye in the Lord  
 Eh varawrha, o oredhann shiv seh Theorna

who rose from the dead.  
 dy-rich o warav-ee.

(He) remained time (a) little in his silence a-  
 Dh-an thamal byeg na hush eg

looking at the stranger young. "O brethern,  
 fay-chiinth er en gevoehaoh og. "Eh varawrhe,

if (there) is anyone in your midst who is weak  
 maw thaw einnbe noor mask athaw lag

in the Faith—and it is likely (judging) from the  
 seh Gredhiv—agus is oosool-a own

quarrel that was on foot at ye that it is so—he need  
 ochraan vee er shule ogee gu will—neel

only a question to put on the man yonder.  
 er aoh oeist a chur er en var oodh hawl.

stretched He a finger in the direction of the  
 Heen shay mare ithrow on

stranger young.  
 covvee oig

Need only The person who is weak in the  
 " . . . . . Neel er en they athaw lag seh

Faith a question to put on the man  
 Gredhiv ach cesth a chur er an var

yonder who was raised from the dead thro' the power  
 oodh hawl ah towgoo o warov-ee they oowacht

of Christ.  
 Chreest.

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.

**WATCH REPAIRS ONLY.**  
 All new parts in stock for Walthams, Elgins, Omegas, and English Watches, Etc.  
 Country work by post special and prompt attention.  
**F. O'KELLY, Watchmaker**  
**TEMPLE LANE, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.**

**Fits-U Optical Shop.** Best and Cheapest House in Dublin.  
**E. J. KEARNEY,**  
 (Late Manager of Cahill's),  
 Sight-testing Expert and Spectacle Specialist  
 Oculist Prescriptions, Repairs, etc.  
**26-27 ESSEX QUAY, DUBLIN.**

**ABOUT LAUNDRY WORK.**  
 EVERY SINGLE ARTICLE SENT TO THE  
**NATIONAL LAUNDRY Co.,**  
 RECEIVES INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.  
 Head Office—60 WILLIAM ST., DUBLIN.  
 Branches Everywhere.

**The Final "Big Push" for IRISH FREEDOM is now in full swing.**  
 Take a hand in it TO-DAY by joining  
**THE SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.**

All Residents (Men and Women) in the College Green Electoral Division—comprising Arran Quay, Inns Quay, North City, South City and Rotunda (part) Wards—should  
**Join The O'RAHILLY CLUB,**  
 26 Blessington Street, DUBLIN.

**SURCHARGED!**  
**For Advertising in "Nationality"!**  
**HERE'S ANOTHER!!!**  
**"A Little Bit of Heaven"**  
 A Story for Rainbow Chasers—and other little bits.  
 A Book of Short Sketches in Prose and Verse.  
 Grave, Gay and Sarcastic.  
 By S. G. Sennett—"Surchargee" Roscommon.  
 Price 3d. Post free 3½d Wholesale terms on request

**Artistic Tri-Colour Flags**  
**For Sinn Fein Clubs and others at all prices, with staffs complete.**  
 Designed and Executed by  
**seazán mac murcáda**  
 15 D'Oliér Street, Dublin.  
 Write for illustrated Coloured Catalogue.  
 Special designs submitted on application.

**"Christie's," Shamrock House**  
 Proprietor—C. KAIN.  
 11 Arran Quay, Dublin,  
 For Nationalist, Socialist & Labour Literature

**"THE NEW EVANGEL,"**  
 By JAMES CONNOLLY. Post Free, 2½d.  
 Also Tobaccos, Cigarettes and Sinn Fein Novelties.  
 Prompt attention to country orders.  
 Any Book or Paper supplied to order.  
 "Irish Times" Handbook of the Insurrection, new edition, 1/- each, post free, 1/3.  
 All Progressive Literature Stocked.

**ROCKWELL COLLEGE**  
 (C.S.S.P.), CASHEL,  
 HAS OBTAINED THE FOLLOWING COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1917:—  
 Tipperary—First and Fourth Places.  
 Limerick—Second Place.  
 Galway—Entrance.  
 First Place, Mathematics, French, and Latin, Tipperary.  
 First Place, Mathematics and French, Limerick County.  
 And Gained since 1912—  
 30 County Council or University Entrance Scholarships.  
 10 First Places since 1912.  
 20 Passed Matriculation (N.U.I.) this year direct from Rockwell.

**College Re-Opens September 10**  
 We Fit and Suit you with Suits that Fit you.  
**McArdle and O'Carroll,**  
 STAFFORD AND FRONGOCH TAILORS.  
 136 UPPER DORSET STREET, DUBLIN.

**BANNERS.**  
 The Beautiful New Banner with Portrait in Oils of C. G. James Connolly, supplied to "Killaun" (Co. Cavan) S. F. Club was manufactured entirely by  
**T. KAIN, 11 ARRAN QUAY.**  
 Estimates free on application. Portraits of Republican Leaders a Speciality.

**GORK UNION.**  
**TEA WANTED.**  
 THE Guardians of Cork Union will, at their Meeting on Thursday, 6th September, 1917, up to the hour of 12 O'Clock, Noon, receive in the Tender-box, Board-room, Workhouse, TENDERS to supply the Workhouse with 25 Chests of Ceylon or Indian Tea, at 1/9 per pound, Guardians paying duty. One pound sample should accompany each Tender. On wrapper of sample a number only should appear. Corresponding numbers, as well as shop marks and numbers of tea chests, should be entered on Tenders. The Tea is required delivered at the Workhouse free of all charges. A sum of 6d. is required with each sample. Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Boardroom.  
 JOHN COTTER, Clerk of Union.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CHURCH REQUISITES.**  
 Irish Poplin Vestments, had embroidered, from £3 15s. a set. Statuary and Stained Glass by certified Artists.  
 Busts modelled from life by a rising Irish Sculptor, at a reasonable figure.  
**M. CAHILL & CO., 9 PARLIAMENT ST., DUBLIN.**

Smokers—Fill your Pipe with Irish Grown Tobacco. Mild, Medium, or Full, 3/- Quarter lb., post free.  
**W. J. CLOVER & CO.,**  
 ROYAL AVENUE AND NORTH ST., BELFAST.

**A Visit to JOHNSTON'S**  
**DENTAL SURGERY**  
 34 Westmoreland St. will repay you CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.  
**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
 In Dark and Evil Days. By Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. With Biographical Notice by Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, and Po. trait. Crown 8vo . . . . . net 3/6  
 The History of Kinsale. By Florence O'Sullivan. Demy 8vo. . . . . net 5/-  
 Historic Graves in Glasnevin Cemetery. By R. J. O'Duffy. Crown 8vo. . . . . net 2/-  
 Knocknagow. By Charles J. Kickham. net 4/-  
 Sally Kavanagh. By Charles J. Kickham. net 2/6  
 The Red Spy. A Tale of the Early Days of the Land League. By D. M. Lenihan. Crown 8vo., Cloth. . . . . 3/6  
 Before the Dawn in Erin. By D. C. Devine, author of "Faithful Ever." Crown 8vo., Cloth. 2nd Edition . . . . . net 2/-  
 Convict No. 25: or the Clearances of Westmeath. By James Murphy. Crown 8vo., Cloth . . . . . 3/6  
 True Man and Traitor: or the Rising of Emmet. A stirring historical novel. By J. McDonnell Bodkin, K.C. Crown 8vo., Cloth, Boards. net 2/-  
 Life in Old Dublin. Historical Associations of Cook Street. Three Centuries of Dublin Printing. Reminiscences of a Great Tribune. By James Collins. Crown 8vo., Cloth gilt, with 30 Illustrations . . . . . net 5/- 2/6  
 Lights and Leaders of Irish Life. By James Stinson . . . . . 1/6 0/6  
 Land and Liberty. By Laurence Ginnell, Barrister-at-Law of the English and Irish Bars, author of "The Brehon Laws" . . . . . 3/6 2/-  
 Flaoh MacHugh O'Byrne. By Patrick MacHugh ("An Seabac"). Irish Text. . . . . 0/6 0/3  
 Two Western Isles. Inishbofin and Inishark. Glimpses of History. per doz. 1/- 0/6  
**Jas. Duffy & Coy., Limited,**  
 38 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN.

## Silver-mounted Shamrock

Enamelled in the REPUBLICAN COLOURS and mounted on safety pin, suitable for either Tie Pin or Brooch, post free, 1/-. Wholesale to the Trade.

"SOLDIERS ARE WE"—Full Musical Score and Pianoforte Accompaniment. Correct and Original Version of both Words and Music. Price 1/-. by post 1/1. Wholesale to the Trade. A Free Copy of an Irish Translation of "The Soldier's Song" will be sent with each order for this song.

NEW HUMOROUS SONG, by the author of the "Soldier's Song," entitled "WHACK FOL THE DIDDLE." Full Musical Score and Pianoforte Accompaniment. Words and Music, post free, 1/1. Wholesale to the Trade.

SINN FEIN ABUI Badge containing genuine Photos of Cosgrave, De Valera, McGuinness, and Plunkett, with words "Sinn Fein Abui" in centre. Post Free, 8d.

6d., post free, BROOCH containing real photos of the seven signatories to the Irish Republican Proclamation. The most unique badge yet produced.

All above Badges are genuine Photos, and will not fade

Sinn Fein Clubs can have their own specially designed badges made to order.

Republican Badges (Tri-colour), 2d. each, postage extra. Wholesale to Traders.

7/6 Large Solid Silver Tara Brooch beautifully enamelled in green, white and orange.

2/- Volunteer Silver Brooch—crossed rifles, harp and letters "I.V."—same design as pendant for watch chain.

Playing Cards—designed and drawn on stone by Irish Artists. Celtic designs—Irish Kings and Queens. 1/6, by post 1/9.

1/- Unique Fancy Match Box, with two photos of the leaders inset, or with tri-colour flag on one side and photo of leader on other.

2/6 Irish-made Knickers, with green, white and orange side stripes, strongly made in black or white.

2/8 Irish Flags—42 inches by 30, post free, 1/5; Smaller Sizes, 1/8, post free.

2/6 Superior Quality Irish Poplin Ties in Republican Colours.

1/11 Irish Poplin Hat Bands in Republican Colours.

3/8 Silver Pike or Sword, 3 1/2 inches long, in form of brooch.

Irish Horn Rosary Beads in Republican colours. Post free 1/3.

Dr. Madden's Life of Emmet, post free 8d.

D'Arcy Magee's History of Ireland (768 pages), post free 1/11.

"The Murphys of Ballystack," by Mary B. Pearse, sister of the Brothers Pearse; post free 3/11.

"Notes of an Irish Exile of 1798," by Myles Byrne; post free 1/4.

Mitchel's History of Ireland (576 pages), post free 1/11.

"Insurgent Chief, or Plakemen of '98," post free 8d.

"Three Centuries of Irish History" post free 8d.

Mitchel's Jail Journal, post free 1/2.

10d. post free, Dainty Bone Rosary Beads in the Republican Colours. Irish Crochet Bags to match 8d. extra.

Special Book List on application.

## WHELAN & SON

17 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

## J. T. LEMASS,

HATTER AND GUTPITTER,

2 and 3 Capel Street, Dublin

IRISH-MADE GOODS A SPECIALITY.

## The O'HANRAHAN'S

"The Graves at Kilmorna," by Canon Sheehan, 5/-; post free, 5/5.

Works of P. H. Pearse, 7/6; post free, 7/11.

"A Swordsman of the Brigade," by Mical O'Hanrahan, 3/6; post free, 3/10.

"The Felon's Track," by M. Doherty, 3/6; post free, 3/11.

"In Dark and Evil Days," by Sheehy-Skeffington, 3/6; post free, 3/10.

"Gill's Irish Reciter," 4/-; post free, 4/4.

"Rambles in Eirinn," Wm. Bulfin, 4/-; post free, 4/5.

"In Sarafield's Days," by L. McManus, 2/6; post free, 2/10.

"For the Old Land," by C. J. Kickham, 3/6; post free, 3/11.

"Land and Liberty," by Laurence Ginnell, 2/-; post free, 2/4.

Irish-made Name Brooches on Mother of Pearl (orange, white and green); any name to order. Post-free, 1/1.

384 N.C.R., and 1 Goldsmith St., DUBLIN.

## SINN FEIN, GLASGOW.

Craobh Seumas O'Conghaile, 146 London Street—Meetings, Lectures, and Ceilidhs at 8 o'clock every Sunday night.

Craobh Padraic Mac Piaras, 178 Castle Street, Townhead—Meetings every Sunday at 6 p.m.

Quiet, yet Central, for Business or Pleasure:

## FLEMING'S HOTEL, 32 GARDINER'S PLACE DUBLIN.

Two minutes' walk from Gardiner St. Chapel or tram.  
SELECT MODERATE. CONVENIENT.

## BOOTS

ALL IRISH. ALL SIZES.  
ALL LEATHER. ALL ONE PRICE.

22/6—BOX CALF.

T. J. LOUGHLIN,  
Headquarters, Parliament St., Dublin.

## Sinn Fein Leaflets.

"Sinn Fein at Work." 12 pages, 2d. per copy.  
No. 2.—"Farmers! Your Turn Now." 1/- per 100.  
No. 3.—"Work for a Sinn Fein Branch." 1/- per 100.  
No. 4.—"Robbery Under Arms." 1/- per 100.  
No. 5.—"The Small Nations." 1/6 per 100.  
No. 6.—"The Ethics of Sinn Fein." 1/- per doz.  
No. 7.—"War on the Cattle Trade." 1/6 per 100.  
Branches Only can have supplies at above rates.  
CASH WITH ORDER.

To be had from—

National Council, 6 Harcourt St., Dublin.

## SINN FEIN CLUBS.

Progressive Sinn Fein Clubs are forming Libraries for the convenience and instruction of their members.

We are supplying their needs as regards

## Books & Stationery

(And all other Club Requirements).

Complete Lists of Cheap and Useful Books and Quotations for Irish-made Writing Paper with Printed Addresses, etc., etc., may be had on application to

## The Irish Book Shop

50 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

An t-ion Siopa a bhfuil i mBeirle á na Cluic gur éigin do SAC DUINO PAN OIRIS EOLAR DO BEIR AISE AR TEANGAIN NA nGaeoel.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor.

All business communications to the Manager,  
6 Harcourt St., Dublin.

For Subscription and Advertising Rates, see p. 8.

## 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-

imates 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 F. 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.

**SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.**

**TRUSTEES.**

George J. Nesbitt, 88/89 Lr. Camden St., Dublin.  
Michael O'Flanagan, C.G. Crossna, Boyle, Roscommon.  
Tomás de Ball, c.c. Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick.  
Louis J. Walsh Solicitor, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.

	£	s	d
Already Acknowledged	1,678	15	0
Proceeds of Concert at Kilmallock (per Thomas Hogan)	26	9	0
Ticknock (per Joseph McGuinness, M.I.P.)	10	0	0
Ratheline do	10	0	0
Efin (Charleville) S.F. Club (per An tAth T. De Bhall, C.C.)	10	0	0
Ballybricken S.F. Club, Co. Limerick (per An tAth T. De Bhall, C.C.)	8	9	0
Thomas MacDonagh S.F. Club, Banagher (per Micheal O Sionoid). Total received to date, £23 5s. 6d.	7	5	6
Kilcoormac S.F. Club (per Rev. J. O'Reilly, P.P.)	6	1	8
Ballymacward (Co. Galway) S.F. Club (per Anthony Kyne and M. Tierney)	5	0	0
F. Cullen, Cavanaw, Clanabogan	3	0	0
Breaffy (Co. Mayo) Pearse S. F. Club (per Michael Gannon)	2	0	0
Thomas Allen S.F. Club, Mullingar (per K. Mulkearn)	1	0	0
John Quinn, Glenties, Co. Donegal	1	0	0
Mullaborna and Loughduff S.F. Club (per E. O'Raghallaigh)	1	0	0
Gowna S.F. Club (per E. O Rawhallaigh)	1	0	0
"The Same Three," Lavey	0	15	0
Collected by P. Doyle, Butterdale Huts, Annan, Scotland	0	12	0
Maire Ni Dhuibhir, Lahinch (per G. J. Nesbitt)	0	11	0
Dolly Broderick, Athenry (Sale of Badges)	0	11	0
"A Couple of Newport Corkonians"	0	10	0
Rev. Fr. Norris, C.C., St. Mary's, Drogheda (per Seamus O Murchadha)	0	10	0
Thomas O'Toole, Pallasgreen	0	5	0
Patrick O'Toole, do.	0	5	0
Miss Mollie Yarr, Killeigh (per G. J. Nesbitt)	0	2	6
"A. K."	0	2	6
"Fontenoy"	0	2	6

**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.

Good Work. ] [ Fair Wages.  
Phone, 491.

**MIRROR LAUNDRY SERVICE,**  
Dolphin's Barn, Dublin.

Branches at—  
ARKLOW, MOATE, EDENDERRY.  
H. C. WATSON, Director.  
Irish Materials. ] [ Prompt Dispatch.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Bamonn Ceantú Sinn Fein Club, 89 James' Street.  
Come to the Postponed

**ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ ΜÓΡ**

Which takes place

On Sunday, September 9th, 1917,

AT  
Towerfield House Grounds, Dolphin's Barn  
At 3.30 o'clock sharp.

The Cream of Irish-Ireland Artistes will attend. Irish Dancing, Irish Singing, Music, Recitations, Side Shows, and other attractions.

Oration by distinguished Irish Representative.

Admission - Fourpence.

G. A. A.

**LEINSTER HURLING FINAL**  
At Croke Park

On Sunday, 9th September  
At 12.30 Sharp.

Usual Prices. No Free Admissions. Special Gate for Schoolboys.

Connrad na Saebilge—Craob na Scuis Scuisi  
Classes Start Monday, Sept. 17th

Write for Programme, etc., to the  
Secretary, 19 Ely Place, Dublin.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND (Cumannacht Na hEireann), LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

**CONNOLLY PRIZE DRAWING.**

Winning Number—3484.

**NATIONAL AID AERIDHEACHT**  
RESULT OF PRIZE DRAWINGS

Held in Mansion House, Dublin, September 3rd.  
Heuston Picture—Won by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Bohercross St., Tipperary (Ticket No. 2385). Tricolour Flag—Won by Mr. Moran, Liverpool (Ticket 3444). Pig—Won by Mr. O'Flynn (Ticket 604). Pearse's Works—Won by Ticket 125. Painting, "The Old Fisherman"—Won by Mr. M. A. Corrigan (Ticket 201). Doll—Won by Mr. T. O'Byrne (Ticket 653).

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

**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd**

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Look out for THE Company  
**Fred Leo's Famous Irish Concert Party:—"WB 6"**  
NEW ITEMS IN PREPARATION.

I am still prepared to entertain additional artistes. A good Baritone write. Long comfortable tour and good salary given.  
Write FRED LEO, Town Hall, Claremorris.

**GRENAGH, Co. CORK.**

**A Public Meeting**

WILL BE HELD ON

**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1917**

AT **GRENAGH**

In support of the Principles of Sinn Fein.

At 1 o'clock (new time).

Prominent Speakers will Attend.

**Remember Mitchelstown**

ON

**Sunday, September 9th, '17**

FOR THE

**MONSTER ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ**

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.

céiliúe 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 cinnerte, Secretary.

Connrad na Saebilge—Aró Coirce Comcaige

**ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ ΜÓΡ**

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:—585, 1905, 787, 612, 644, 488, 607, 1355, 564, 1048, 764.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Connrad na Saebilge, Craob na Scuis Scuisi

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

**ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ**

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

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

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

Craob tinnic 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 EON 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

**AERIDHEACHT**

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 Cróinin, Hon. Sec.

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

So Maíró Ar nSaebilge Stán.

SINN FEIN ARÓ-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  
"WB 6."

**IRISHMEN !!!**

You are hereby invited to do your part in helping to retain in Ireland one of its few Industries—

**INSURANCE.**

Don't transfer your membership to an English Office until you first consult

**The City of Dublin Assurance Society**

which is a Purely Irish Office, Sound, Progressive and Well Managed.

The Policy and Aim of the "City of Dublin" is to

**Employ Only Irishmen. Transact Only Irish Business.**

and invest its Funds in the furtherance of Irish Industries. 500 Additional Agents wanted throughout Ireland.

Apply:—THE GENERAL MANAGER,  
Head Offices: D'OLIER CHAMBERS, DUBLIN.

The "RAINBOW CHASERS." All genuine "Rainbow Chasers" should wear the new "Victory" Flag Badge (Price 1d.), illustrating the Sinn Fein Victories. Send 2s. to-day for trial order (wholesale). Trade only supplied. A few of the Bishop of Limerick Mourning Badge are still available for wholesale orders. Largest Wholesalers of Sinn Fein Novelties.

**THE GAELIC PRESS,** General Printers, Publishers, Wholesale Newsagents and Stationers, 30 Up, Liffey St., Dublin. Phone 78

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

**ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΧΤ ΜΟΡ**  
CILL ΔΙΡΝΕ.

Deiró Δεριθεαχτ Μορ Cill Διρνε ar an 'Domínac, 9th SEPTEMBER.

Deiró LA mór ann coir ná loé. Rinnece, Ceól agus Sgleip.

**Some of the Ex-Prisoners will Speak.**

**Sunday, September 9th.**

**HOSTING OF THE GAELS OF THOMOND**  
At KILLONAN.

**Δεριθεαχτ Μορ**

On SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Prominent Speakers will attend.

Δ Όια Σαορ Είπε.

**Δεριθεαχτ Μορ**

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 DOICARTAIS, An Rúnairé.

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.

**COMLUCT CAMÓGUIΘΕΑΧΤΑ.**

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

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

**Irish-made Shirts**

**3/11 EACH**

Postage, 4d. Extra.

**SPLENDID PATTERNS, AND WEAR WELL.**

**LUKE BURKE**

105 Patrick St., CORK

TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

**P. PENDER**

12 WARING STREET, BELFAST.  
WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSEMEN.

Specialities: MEN'S, WOMEN'S and YOUTH'S FIELD BOOTS.

**IRISH-MADE GOODS.**

For MEN'S SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CAPS, &c.

ΡΑΦΗΑΙΣ Ο'ΗΑΛΛΙΜΥΡΑΙΝ  
ΣΤΑΙΟ ΤΙΑΜ 10, ΛΙΜΜΕΑΧ.

**NEW IRISH INDUSTRY.**

**ST. ENDA SPECIALITIES:**

**ST. ENDA THICK RICH CREAM.**  
**McGREAL'S LITTLE IRISH CHEESE.**  
**ST. ENDA CREAM CHEESE.**

Manufactured with utmost care.

To be had from all Purveyors and Family Grocers.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—

24 SOUTH CITY MARKETS, DUBLIN.

L. NUGENT, Proprietor.

'Phone 3357.

**Shamrock Dental Surgery**

Complete Dental Service at Moderate Fees.

AN EXCLUSIVELY IRISH FIRM.

We pride ourselves on—

Our "Shamrock Ideal Set," at 21/-, and  
Our Guaranteed Absolutely Painless Extractions

Hours, 10 to 9 daily. Consultations Free.

29 MARY STREET, DUBLIN (over Geary & Co.)

ΜΑΙΡΕ ΝΙ ΡΑΪΑΛΛΑΙΣ,

87 UPPER DORSET STREET, DUBLIN.

Stationery, Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Toys, Sweets, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, Fancies.

Orders through Post receive Careful Attention.  
ΛΑΒΑΤΑΡ ΣΑΕΘΙΣ ΑΝΣΟ.

**DON'T PAY INCOME TAX**

Before Consulting Me. Repayments and Abatements Effected. Forms Filled. Expert Work.

**JOSEPH MacDONAGH**

(Late Inland Revenue and Excise),  
88 MOYNE ROAD, DUBLIN.

**OLD OR NEW ?**

SAVE money by having your soiled suits or costumes dry-cleaned or dyed in the Eustace way. Almost equal to new at a fraction of the cost. All suits tailor pressed. Carriage paid one way on country orders. Price List Free.  
EUSTACE BROS., 110 and 111 Cork Street and 15 Blessington Street, Dublin. 'Phone 4108.

**ACCURACY.**

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

**GANTER BROS.,**

63 St. George's St., Dublin.

**A. S. CLARKIN**

COAL MERCHANT

208 Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin.  
Telephone 2769.

**P. J. McCRANN, Auctioneer & Valuer**  
LANESBORO', SOUTH LONGFORD.  
A Trial Solicited.

Telegrams—McCraan, Lanesboro'.

**"THE SOLDIER'S SONG."**

Original Version, with Words and Music, 1/- each, by post 1/1. Wholesale to the Trade.

**"EASTER WEEK."**

Words and Music 6d., by post 7d. Wholesale to Trade.

Irish Horn Rosary Beads (green, white and orange), made throughout in Dublin, 1/3 post free; wholesale to the Trade.

Irish Poplin Ties (tri colour), best quality, 2/6 each.

Key of Heaven (Irish-English), 8d. and 1/4 post free.

Life of Robert Emmet (cloth bound), 1/3 post free.

Tricolour Celluloid Badges, 1/9 per doz. post free. Wholesale to the Trade.

Small Celluloid Photo Badges of P. H. Pearse and other Republican Leaders, 12/- per gross, post free.

Tricolour Post Cards 1d. each. Wholesale to the Trade.

1d. Photo Postcards of the late Dr. O'Dwyer, in mourning, with verse at foot. Wholesale and retail. Also larger Photo of same.

**"THE MOTHER AND OTHER TALES,"**

By P. H. PEARSE.

In Irish, 1/6; in English, 2/6; Postage, 2d. extra.

A Magnificent Toilet Saloon is attached to the Premises, where the Frongoch Barber is always in attendance.

**J. J. WALSH'S**

IRISH EMPORIUM,

26 Blessington St., 19 Berkeley St., Dublin.

**THE SONG OF THE MOMENT.**

"Younneont Will They Never Understone?"

A Patriotic Melody, just published. Words and Music, 3d. net.

Obtainable from—

**"THE NEW WAY" OFFICE,**

28 South Frederick Street, DUBLIN

HOME FROM FRONGOCH AND LEWES!

**DWYER and O'NEILL, Cycle Agents.**

Ladies' and Gents' Secondhand Bikes from 25/- to £5. Tyres, all sizes, 3/- to 14/-. Tubes from 1/3 to 6/8. Bikes lined in Republican Colours 7/2. Chains, all sizes, 7/0.

Orders from Country receive Prompt Attention  
**DWYER & O'NEILL, 3 Church St., 4 Arran Qy.**

**GIBSON**

**The Great Irish Skin Remedy,**

Of all Chemists 1/-, or direct (post free) from the Manufacturers, J. GIBSON, & Co. Clure Lane, Dublin

**OUT FOR VALUE?**

RIGHT! IT'S HERE FOR THE ASKING. "UNO" THE SINN FEIN DEPOT IS

**SHARKEY SISTERS,**

beut aea na mbuillí, NTH. ROSCOMMON

**CASH TAILORING COMPANY.**

"The Irish Tweed House," 4 Capel Street, Dublin, and Kingstown, are fortunate in having probably the largest stock of "Indigo Blue Serges" and Irish Suitings in Dublin, bought in July, 1915. It will pay intending purchasers to inspect our stock. We guarantee perfect fitting garments, and all Irish workmanship.  
**JOHN NELIGAN, Proprietor.**

**GENTS' VELOUR HATS—IRISH TRIMMED**

**GENTS' STRAW HATS—IRISH TRIMMED**

**GLEESON & Co.**

Tailors and Drapers.

IRISH GOODS ONLY.

11 Upper O'Connell Street.

**THE CANDLE PRESS BOOKLETS.**

Selected Poems by HERBERT MOORE PIM (A. NEWMAN).

Price One Shilling; post free 1/2, from the Manager,

The Candle Press, 158 Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Wholesale Agent—EASON and SON, Ltd.

Typewriters! Typewriters!!

All makes for Sale or Hire. Machines to write in both Gaelic and English.

Repairs done by Skilled Mechanics. Supplies stocked.

**F. Loughnan & Co.,**

LIMITED,

15 Eustace St., DUBLIN, and 14 Howard St., BELFAST.

**MISS E. MacHUGH,**

63 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

Bicycles, Repairs, Accessories, Prams, Gramophones, Repaired.

SINN FEIN.

NEW BRANCHES.

Ulster.

Diamond (Donegal), Pres. John N. Gillingham, Vice-Pres. A. Patton, Treas. J. Woods, Sec. J. Mac Elhinney jr.; Rosnashare (Antrim), Pres. J. O'Kane, Treas. P. Adair, Sec. J. O'Kane; Derryhirk (Aughallan, Antrim), Tydavnet (Monaghan), Pres. Rev. L. Murray C.C., Vice-Pres. F. C. Ward M.D., Treas. O. MacCague, Sec. T. Brennan; Keady (Armagh), Pres. D. Dumigan, Treas. P. McKnight, Sec. P. Fitzpatrick; Newtown (Cavan), Chairman P. Hill, Treas. M. Galligan, Sec. H. McGivney; Casheladrea (Fermanagh), Pres. P. Scott Co. C., Vice-Pres. P. MacCaffrey, Treas. P. O'Carroll, Sec. J. F. McHugh; Cmagh (Tyrone).

Munster.

Sean McDermot Branch (Limerick), Pres. P. O'Halloran, Treas. J. Sheehan, Sec. A. O'Halloran; Castleconnell (Limerick), Pres. A. Mackey M.C.C., Vice-Pres. F. Baggot, Treas. J. Berkery, Sec. J. O'Carroll; Solchoibheag (Tipperary), Craughdarrig Ashda (Kerry), Pres. E. McElligott R.D.C., Vice-Pres. P. Denihan, Treas. C. Daly, Sec. J. J. Coughlan; Castle-town (Limerick), Pres. J. White R.D.C., Vice-Pres. T. Shanahan, Treas. T. Chawke, Sec. J. Bresnahan; Cahirciveen, Pres. D. Daly, Vice-Pres. M. O'Donoghue, Treas. E. J. Ring, Sec. M. O'Connell; Ardnamohor (Tipperary), Pres. J. Donovan, Treas. J. O'Brien, Sec. R. Walsh; Conaghy (Kilkenny), Templetooly (Tipperary), Templemore (Kerry), Pres. S. Coffey, Vice-Pres. J. O'Shea, Treas. T. O'Shea, Sec. J. Coffey; Ballinalacken (Clare), Chairman P. J. Gardiner D.C., Treas. G. Dillon, Sec. J. O'Doherty; Labasheeda (Clare), Pres. M. P. Kelly D.C., Vice-Pres. P. Fullaher, Treas. J. McMahon, Secs. J. J. O'Neill and T. Breene.

Leinster.

Cloneona (Longford), Killashee (Longford), Tochar (Wicklow), Pres. M. Rooney, Vice-Pres. M. Hayes, Treas. J. Moran, Secs. J. Doyle and J. Mason; Street (Mullingar), Moorintown (Wexford), Courtown Harbour (Wexford), Pres. Rev. Fr. J. O'Grady C.C., Vice-Pres. S. R. Etchingham, Sec. D. Murphy; Drumcullen and Eglis (Birr), Pres. M. Corcoran, Vice-Pres. F. Bulfin, Treas. J. Toher, Secs. L. Molloy and M. Kelly.

Connaught.

Glenaniff (Leitrim), Pres. Rev. Fr. Rynn C.C., Vice-Pres. T. Breddin, Sec. P. Breddin, Treas. J. Rooney; Corthoon (Leitrim), Highwood (Sligo), Ballaghaderreen (Mayo), Belclare (Tum), Coolmeen (Roscommon), Pres. Rev. Fr. Glynn, Vice-Pres. B. Lenehan, Treas. William McDermott, Sec. P. J. Mulhern; Croghan (Carrick-on-Shannon), Aclare (Sligo), Pres. Dr. E. O'Doherty, Vice-Pres. J. O'Hara D.C., Treas. J. McGuinness, Sec. E. O'Connor; Killaville (Sligo), Pres. P. Gallagher, Treas. T. W. Scanlon, Sec. J. P. Cryan; Drumcliffe (Sligo), Pres. J. Eimnogan Co. C., Vice-Pres. J. Kelgan, Treas. E. Egan, Sec. P. Farrell; Ballyhean (Castlebar), Pres. H. Faden, Vice-Pres. J. McEvilly, Treas. P. Madden, Sec. T. McGreevy; Newport (Mayo), Pres. P. O'Donnell, Treas. J. Kilroy, Sec. E. Lyons; Tavanagh (Mayo), Pres. J. M. Corcoran, Treas. W. M. Murphy, Sec. J. J. Corcoran; Clarenbridge (Galway), Pres. Micheal Mac Pleamon, ex-convict, Sec. J. Fleming, Treas. Patrick O'Dea.

CLUB NOTES.

Q. 214 (Micheal 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 Larmhaid 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. Donehoe, 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 Kilmainham, 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'Sheal 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 aocht!

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

Messrs. O'Haurahan (Dublin) and De Bureca were the principal speakers at the Magheraclonng 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 the vote of congratulation on his public spirit in resigning the position of J.P.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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

A BARGAIN—Gent's Suit, 30/-—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot St.

ADDRESSES, Badges, Window Tickets, Engrossing Work neatly executed; Celtic design a speciality.—P. O'Malley, 42 Donore Avenue, Dublin. (13107)

AGENT seeks exclusive lines for Cork and South of Ireland in all classes of agricultural seeds, implements, feeding stuffs, etc. Apply C. 27, this Office.

BAR MAN—Agod 26; 8 years' city experience; presently disengaged; highest references; engagement desired city or provincial town. Apply C. 29, this Office.

BEFORE going round Dunphy's Corner drop into "Madame Nora's" Little Shop for the Sinn Fein papers and tobacco.

BUNDORAN—Halt at Kelly's!

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

COMBLUHT 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 Ui Gramhna) 111 Sraid Sheirse, 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, Talbot Street. 27107

ECCLES HOTEL, 70 Eccles St. Bed and Breakfast, 2/6. Full Board moderate.

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).

FOR SALE—A few tons of coal. Apply A. S. Clarkin, 208 Great Brunswick St., Dublin. Phone 2769. A. 2997.

GENTLEMEN'S Own Material Cut, Made and Trimmed.—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot St. 27107

HEAVY Winter Overcoats, 30/- (worth 50/-)—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot Street. 27107

IF you want a Chesterfield or a good Divan Easy Chair, buy from the maker at factory prices.—O'Connor, Upholsterer, Cabinet Maker, Polisher, Rere of 12 Parliament St. Repairs in above by best workmen.

IRISH Tweed Suits to measure, 55/-—Doyle, Upstairs, 2 Talbot Street. 27107

J. ELLIS, St. Joseph's Place, off Dorset Street. Carpentry and Furniture Repaired.

J. FRANKLIN, Tailor, 17 Upper Gardiner Street (late Clery and Co.). Latest patterns in stock. Ladies' and Gents' own material made up. (897)

KYNE'S HOTEL, 1 Francis Street, Galway, with or without board. Terms moderate.

MOTOR VAN DRIVER—Victimised by his employer for being a member of the Sinn Fein Organisation requires employment; understands Ford cars thoroughly. Apply Patrick Keeley, William St., Tullamore.

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: Ceartaigeann uaim coip de'n t-urleabhar seo a' canais amac i mi n-arta. 1916 (uimhir 17)—Eireannac.

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 Aertheacht—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)

YOUR Name, in Irish or English, made on Mother of Pearl with rolled gold wire, enamelled green, white and orange, 1/1 post free; also Mother of Pearl Name Brooches, without colours, 1/1.—Edward Healy, Manufacturer of Gold Wire Name Brooches, 128 Francis St., Dublin. (2297)

DREIT.

Ar an 29ú Lá de Lúghna as iona, Grove Park, Rát Ó Maigne, do bhronnó mac (Seán Mac O'Garra) do Seán Ó Cláir agur lile ní Cláir. Sparo Rípmóna ó veat.

WINDOW BLINDS

Of every description. Estimates Free. BANNERS FOR SINN FEIN CLUBS. Prompt attention to country orders. Workshop Rathmines.

T. KAIN, 11 ARRAN QUAY, DUBLIN.

WASTE PAPER.

WE are prepared to pay highest cash prices for all kinds Waste Paper. Send us sample lot to-day. You will be satisfied with result. We pay carriage on lots from country of 1 owt. and upwards; if in city or suburbs we collect free.

P. O'REILLY, Ltd., Great Strand Street, Dublin. Phone 1934.

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, Religious Goods and Books.

John Kivlehan, 2 O'Connell Street, LIMERICK.

Cork County Sinn Fein Organisation.

All Clubs intending to hold Public Meetings should give a fortnight's notice for Speakers to the Hon. Sec., Sinn Fein Executive, 56 Grand Parade, Cork.

IRISH INSURANCE AGENTS, Organise! Organise!

Agents! the only way to better your position is by joining a bona-fide Trade Union. The National Union of Life Assurance Agents caters for all your wants. Join now. Write the Secretary, 61 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

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."

THANKSGIVING to the Sacred Heart, Blessed Mother, St. Teresa, and St. Anthony for favour received.—B. S.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Post free, payable in advance.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription Period (Three Months, Six Months, One Year) and Rate (1s. 8d., 3s. 3d., 6s. 6d.)

Cheques and Money Orders should be Crossed and made payable to the Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Insertion Type (Single Insertion, 6 Insertions, 13 Insertions, 26 Insertions, 52 Insertions) and Rate (3s. 6d. per inch, 3s. 3d. per inch, 3s. 6d. per inch, 2s. 9d. per inch, 2s. 6d. per inch)

(Larger Spaces pro rata.)

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Dublin—Messrs. Eason and Son, Gt. Brunswick St., and Belfast.

Messrs. Dawson and Son, 5 and 6 Molesworth Place, Molesworth Street.

The Gaelic Press, 30 Upper Liffey St.

Belfast—Messrs. C. Porter and Co., 123 and 125 Old Lodge Road.

Cork—Messrs. Sean O Cuill and Co., 95 Patrick St. Messrs. News Bros., 20 Bowling Green St.

Tralee—E. O'Connor, 42 Nelson St.

Glasgow—William Gribbin, 167 Saltmarket.

Liverpool—Potter Murphy, 13 Scotland Place.

Printed by PATRICK MAHON, 3 Yarnhall St., Dublin, and Published by the Proprietors at their Offices, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin