EDITED GRIPHITH

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917.

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WEEK BY WEEK.

Four issues of "Nationality" would not suffice to contain even brief reports of all the meetings held an Sunday last to andorse the policy of Sun Foin and call the attention of the world to the treatment of Irish political prisoners as common criminals. In Jublin the principal speakers were Messrs. De Valera, Brugha, and the Countess Marckieviecz; in Cork City—where over 30,000 people were addressed from three platforms, Messrs. Eoin MacNeill, Arthur Griffith and Caunt Plunkett spoke. At Tuam Mr. Ginnell and Mr. Darrell Figgis Reports of other meetings at Newmarket, Manorhamilton, Athboy, Mountrath, Granard, Emissorthy, Nengh, Dunboyne, Cashendall, Knockavilla, Mountrath, Eslin Bridge, Golden, and Westport have reached us, amongst the speakers being Messrs. McGuinness, M.I.P.; Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Sean Mikroy, Philip Cosgrave, Michael Lennon, Marry Boland, M. Collins, John Clarke, Joseph Connolly, P. J. Molonoy, Alderman Kelly, Professor O'Neill, Padraic O'Maille, J. Shouldice, etc.

Manorhamilton, the first town in Ireland to vote for Sinn Fein—the first town in Ireland to vote for Sinn Fein—the first town in Ireland which spanned its streets ten years ago with the motto, "No English Purliament"—had an enthusiastic meeting on Sunday addressed by Mr. James Dolan, brother of Mr. Churles Dolan, the first man to fight an election for Sinn Fein, and Mesers. Lynnott, of Manorhamilton, and Timoney, of Dromohaire.

and secret slanderers of nearly every prominent man and woman in the Sinn Fein movement.

Where is there a cateer more disastrous in Irish politics than Mr. Dillon's? In 1878 he told the Irish people that Isaac Butt was a "traitor"—a man who had betrayed them in their hour of trial. In 1890 he told the frish people the same thing about Parnell. In 1894 he told them that those who would not trust Lord Rosebery were "traitor," and from 1894 to 1916 he called "Traitor," to every Irishman who refused to trust the Liberal Minister in power. It was he who, when the Parnell Split was being healed at Boulogne, on the basis of Mr. William O'Brien temporarily taking Parnell's place, interfered to upset the arrangement, and plunged Ireland for years into internecine strife. Parnell, cognisant as he was of Mr. Dillon's perpetual secret intrigues against him, once pleasantly described Mr. Dillon as "the leader killer." Since Parnell's death Mr. Dillon has been trying to play the role of "nation killer"—it was he who told William Rooney in 1899, when Rooney dared to criticise the Parliamentary Party for its neglect of the Irish language, that he John Dillon yould crush the Gaolic League still survives—Ireland is atill alive—and Mr. John Dillon is known to-day to Ireland to be what Parnell described him to be—a man with the vanity of a peacock and half its brains.

Yet there was a time when Mr. Dillon spoke Sinn Fein or something very near it. It was in 1881, when he said:—

We know that an oppression not less intolerable than the oppression of land-

We know that an oppression not less intolerable than the oppression of land-lordism was broken into shivers by the Irish people without leaders—the oppression of the tithes—that, on the battlefield of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved, the menhood of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved, the menhood of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved, the menhood of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved, the menhood of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved, the menhood of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary represented at the Imperial Conference. Our interests were not even considered. We are not surprised at this, nor do we complain of it. For trade purposes we are always Ministers. We are only united for the people lost? It was lost when O'Connell and the Parliament a Bill which they this procession of the Sandarian in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that It leaded the It will be noticed that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that It leaded the It will be noticed that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that It leaded the It will be noticed that Irisland has no voice at all in a matter that It will be noticed that Irisland the It will be noticed that Irisland the It will be noticed that Irisland th

Imperialist of 1917. Mr. Dillon will not strike down Sinn Fein and bury it in the grave with Parnell. His power for evil is over, and he lags superfluous on the stage.

Note the following in the translation of the German reply to the Pope, and disseminated to the English Press by that secret department of English government—"Reuter's Agency"—"They will also succeed in settling individual points of conflict which are still undecided."

And the following in the correct version of the reply
"They will succeed in regularising the few open points still in dispute."

This is a fundamental difference. To falsify the text by translating "few" as "individual" is audacious, but it was necessary, prosumably, to commit the fulsification in order to conceal the fact a little longer that secret negotiations for peace have been actively going on and are approaching a conclusion.

in order to conceal the fact a little longer that secret negotiations for peace have been actively going on and are approaching a conclusion.

Our prediction in regard to the "Cattle Prices Order" has, unfortunately, been fulfilled. Of course, the Irish trade representatives were totally ignored by the "Grand Inflator." Despite the unanimous condemnation of every organisation connected with agricultural industry, the Food Controller has persisted with his policy of destructive regulations. The Dublin market on Thursday was glutted with immature beasts. The numbers reached the record of 7,780—an enormous market. The Government buyers only bought about a thousand, in spite of the fact that the market was arranged for them. No doubt they bought all they could, as the requirements for military purposes are 3,000 per week on the basis of the amount allocated to Ireland, and as the total exports from all Ireland are not more than sixteen thousand (they are now probably less), it is evident that at least 2,500 would be Dublin's weekly proportion. The proportion brought to market in a condition for the buttener was estimated by us to be buy one-to the buyers. The requirements of the City we estimate at about 500 per week. The rest is made up of cattle for export as distinct from the meat trade. There is unfortunately a very small meat trade in Ireland. It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and it is much aggravated and worselied by the action of the Food Controller. A sound agricultural policy for Ire land must be based on the production of cattle of prime quality and conditions. This aim can only be achieved by stall-feeding and tillage. Under present conditions no farmer can be expected to meet these conditions. Tillage cannot be made profitable without stall-feeding, and it is purely destructive to agriculture to force a glut of immature beasts in immense numbers on the market. Many were unsold, and some even could not get room to enter the market. As Lord Chaplin, a former President of the English Board of

won't let the cattle grow. Later on a meat famine is bound to follow the glut.

With a view to frightening the Irish farmers and cattle traders, and for the purpose of heading off or stemming the agitation, the English Board of Agriculture has just made a revelation. At the Imperial Conference held last March the President of the Board of Agriculture said: "So far as the English Board is concerned, I can assure you we are in favour of the removal of the embarge (on Canadian cattle). I am afraid I ought to consult the Irish Department, because they may make difficulties, but I do not think they will." It is coolly assumed that Ireland has no voice at all in a mattor that vitally concerns her largest export trade. It will be noticed that Ireland was not represented at the Imperial Conference. Our interests were not even considered. We are not surprised at this, nor do we complain of it. For trade purposes we are always regarded as a foreign country by English Ministers. We are only united for the purpose of taxation. What is required is that our relations should be put on a regular footing as a foreign country.

The President of the Board of Agriculture of the B

the British Parliament a Bill which they thought would save the people, and it superimposed the burden upon them, and to-day the Irish people are paying for the ignominious truce that was made with the latter.

Yes, Ireland has lost in the English Parliament again and again what Ireland had won by her own determination on her own soil, but Ireland has at length wakened to the fact that it is not on the ground chosen by her enemy she must play the game of freedom. Thirty-six years after Mr. John Dillon told the Irish people the essential truth of Sinn Fein he re-appears to tell the same people that Sinn Fein is the enemy. Mr. Diffon struck down Butt at 66; he struck down Parnell at 46; he is now as old himself as poor Butt was when he stabbed him with his venomed tongue and faisely accused that hat honest Irishman of caring more for the British Empire than for Ireland. The robust Nationalist of 1878 who called Butt Imperialist" and "Traitor" is the English

disputation, until we see our way shead clearly. If Canada finds it necessary to get a British market in competition with the American, we, too, should get a competitive market somewhere else. It is really a matter mainly between Ireland and Canada, assuming that the shortage of supplies will compel England to open her ports. We owe Mr. Prothere a debt of obligation for disclosing his doubts on the case of alleged pleuro pneumonia in Canadam, cattle. We had the same doubts about the foot-and-mouth discusse. It is clear now who would keep out both the Canadam and the Irish cattle. Of course, it was convenient to pretend that it was Ireland that kept out the Canadams, thus masking the meat ring and its clevitation of the course, it was convenient to pretend that it was Ireland that kept out the Canadams, thus masking the meat ring and its clevitation of the course, it was convenient to pretend that it was Ireland that kept out the Canadams, thus masking the meat ring and its clevitation of the control of the market roubic, but the unsuspecting soul will probably reach salvation before the meat ring permits Canadian stores to low in the paddocks of Norlok. Irish interests are very seriously affected by the proposal, but if it led to the opening of other markets we could find important compensation. It is true that under present conditions we are limited to the British market, and for this reason alone our interests are opposed for the moment to those of Canada. But we are not responsible for these conditions, and there is not a farmer nor a man in the cattle trade who does not desire to see them changed, and our freedom to sell in other markets secured. We presume that Canada is seeking means to fight the meat ring. She will certainly have to do so, and now is he opportunity. In this fight our interests are the same as hers.

opportunity: In this fight our interests are the same as hers.

We learn that on October 7th, by order of the Arch-Suspender, John D. Nugent, Sian Fein members of the A.O.H. are to be expelled throughout the country. Now, Sim Fein actually holds, of course, a majority in most of the A.O.H. branches. We therefore suggest that the majorities take common action and eject the minorities (in a very proper and orderly retaliation), taking control of the premises, books, and funds.

panegyric on the late Bishop of Limerick than that it was ably worthy of the subject. "Never," said Dr. Fogarty truly, "was Ireland in-a more hopeless or critical condition than she was on the day when the intrepid Bishop ran to her rescue. Her national life was almost submerged, almost unrecognisable, with the green flag turned red in the hands of hor so-called leaders. But his powerful trumpet from the walls of Limerick roused her to life again, or rather his couragoous voice, like the creative spirit of Genesis, broke up the waste of waters, called Young Ireland from the abyss, and gave her the life, shape, and independent movement that she has to-day."

The Government-subsidized "Freeman" attacked the memory of the dead Bishop and the truth of the living one. To be censured and libelled by the "Treeman's Journal" is the best certificate of honest character and Irishman could possess. But while that foul journal, which at the present time is being rovered out of the English Government £63,000 subsidy, may insuit and malign the memory or character of ceretarn Irish Bishops, its supporters are secretly endeavouring at the present time to per priests punished who stand by the Gaelic League against the latest attempt of the Devlin gang to destroy that institution.

We recently had the from Cardinal Logue declaring that the foul charge against the latest attempt of the Devlin gang to destroy that institution.

We recently but the from Cardinal Logue declaring that the Gaelic League had become a political organisation. Those who respectfully differed from His Eminence, who did not state any ground for his assertions, are being accused of disrespect. When Cardinal Logue two has ago allowed his name to be printed on a recruiting poster, of which 50,000 were posted to boughout freland, urging Irishmen in the Cardinal state to join the British army he became a politician, but nobody identified his British Imperialistic nolities with his Gaelic Leaguers are individually politic, as, but their politics are not identified with their Gaelic Leagueism. The statement that the Gaelic Leagueism.

cluded from the lengue. The inspiration of the present attack on the Gaelic League does not interest us particularly, but the fact that pressure is being brought to bear on priests to refrain from supporting the League does to refrain from supporting the League does.

At the concert of the Colmeille Branch of the Gaelic League Fr. Augustine, O.S.F.C., President of the Branch, very clearly pointed out the intional position of the Gaelic League. With all that he said in his address we agree, and the courteous manner in which he spoke of the two distinguished personages to whom he referred was a striking contrast to the manner in which the "Freeman Journal" recently referred to the venerated Archbishop of Dublin and the noble Bishop who sleeps in the Cathedal of Limerick. Only a few weeks ago the vile evening offshoot of the "Freeman" spoke of the great Bishop of Limerick as the "Rev. Edward Thomas." And the hooligan who thus wrote, and his Castle-paid colleagues, are the creatures who to-day profess concern at the

fact that Irish priests respectfully decline to agree with Cardinal Logue's present view of the Gaelic League.

We asked last week what is the influence that Mr. William O'Malley, M.E.P. for Counceran, wields that enables him to have young priests who venture to criticise his sublic utterances bantshed from the mainfund and to use Catholic Church grounds for his political meetings and the steps of the Temple of God for his platform. There is no reply, nor did we expect one; but we are determined that the people of Ireland generally shall not remain in ignorance of the character of this man.

William O'Malley owes his sent in the English Parliament to his relative, P. O'Connor. The possession of the seat has a de him a useful docoy duck for the Lonoun fraternity of company prounters. His dist appearance was as a speaker at a dinner given by the promoters of a London "Winklow Cleaning Company, It.l." 6'Malley was ostensibly present as representing the 'Press of London'—not bad progress for a man who had just left a situation as an elementary schoolmaster—and in a speech declared:—

The "Bondon Daily Graphic," dated 1st March, 1899, gives the following report of proceedings in connection with this Com-pany in the Bankruptcy Court:--

"A PENNY IN THE SLOT."

"In reply to Mr. Wheeler, the Official Receiver, Mr. Louis Coen, the vendor and promoter, said one of his colleagues undertook to get a Meraber of Parliament to be come identified with the Company, and introduced Mr. William O'Malley, M.P., winc was given a thousand one pound shares to quality him for a seat on the Board."

quality hun for a seat on the Board."

Ar. Coen thought this good lusiness, as Mr. O'Malley's position as a Member of Parliament and "Pressuan" was likely to be productive of much benefit to the Company When Mr. O'Malley suggested, according to Mr. Coen, the payment to the "Press" for advertisements the sum of £450 the enterprising Chairman of the "Penny in the Slot" Company agreed, and paid over a choque for this sum to the Member for Companya greed, and paid over a choque for this sum to the Member for Companya payman being a Member of rarliament that Mr. O'Malley should still seek desperately to retain his public position of emotument!

After the above revelations we hear no

After the above revolutions we hear no ching of Mr. O'Malley, M.P., until March, 1913, when he figured largely in the 'Amazing Rubber Case," as reported in the columns of the 'Hondon Daily Chronicle' of that date. "The Essequibo Rubber and Estates Company, Ltd.," was one of the most scandalous daylight swindles ever perpetrated on the public. In the Press reported of the inquiry into this wild-cat scheme Mr. O'Malley figures prominently. At the time when all England went raving mad over rubber, and spoculated more recklessly than over the South Sca bubble, a man named Joseph Chansay started the Essequibo Rubber Co., Ltd., and succeeded in getting from the gullible public the enormous sum of L99,000. When the affair was wound up the resets were only £4,650. Chansay, according to the official report, got away wide most of the money. What was Mr. O'Malley's connection with the Essequibo Rubber Co., Ltd. He joined the Board at the invitation of Mr. Joseph Chansay and was a member of the Company from start to finish, Questioned in the Bankruptcy Court at the winding-up proceedings, Mr. O'Malley explained that he and his friends, including Chansay, had suppressed certain cables and letters because, said the Membor for Connearay in his evid

grounds, and is able to have Catholic Curates banished, deliberately connived, according to his own words, at the suppression of information which might have averted the loss of at least part of this enormous sum of money!

That Mr. William O'Malley is no worse than many of his colleagues who make money on the strength of their M.P.-ships similarly in London we admit. What we want to know shout this creature is how it has come that such a man can have the liberty of Catholic priests interfered with, and the steps of a Catholic Church converted into a platform for himself?

We notice that an "official explanation has been issued by the City Life over the signature of its Chairman," Mr. S. S. Seal. Our statements are not refuted. It is not denied that the statements made as to the resources of the City Life are totally mis leading. Mr. Seal carefully refrains from

the proposal that "In lieu and pastead their policies in the sald Society" the

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NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917.

IRELAND AND ITALY

In a recent issue of the "Civilta Catto lica" there appeared an account of the present state of the Irish question, which is represented as being 'no longer purely local and Irish in character, but of national and even international concern." As this account appears in the course of a correspondence from London, it would seem from the writer's use of the word "national" in the passage just quoted that in his mind nationality apart from that of Englandthat England is the nation and Ireland merely a province of that nation. point, however, is by the way, and does not directly concern us just now. What is of concern is that the writer, after having given some account of the debate in the House of Commons (March 7) on Mr. T. P. O'Connor's small nation motion and of the partition proposal renewed on that occasion by Mr. Lloyd George, concludes as follows:

Mr. Redmond refused the proposal as put forward, but declared himsolf ready to accept the suggestion of a Conference provided representatives of all creeds were to

Italy, if not in the whole world, and ever since its foundation it has never ceased to wickl immense influence on the Catholic mind of the country, particularly in the higher ecclesiastical spheres, where it is regarded as the almost inspired champion of the Catholio cause. Conducted by a spe cially-selected managing board of some half dozen Josuit Futhers, it is issued once a fortnight; and in addition to the scientific discussion of all questions of interest to Catholics, such as one might expect to find in a periodical of its high standing, it usually devotes a score of pages to semipolitical topics, part of which deals with aspects of public opinion in Italy and part with those of the outside world. The latter usually appears in the form of unsigned correspondence; but an appended note reminds the reader that, while the editor places confidence in the trustworthiness of his correspondents and gives them perfect freedom in expressing their opinions, he leaves to them all responsibility for the

news and views they send him.

One may question the regularity of publishing unsigned articles and at the same time disclaiming all editorial responsibility for them. But be this as it may, the very least to be expected in the circumstances is that every care be taken to secure really trustworthy correspondents, that the least possible amount of scope be given to an anonymous correspondent to convey inaccurate or unfair impressions in the course of an article for which no one can be held responsible, neither editor nor correspondent, and that an offence in this direction should not happen a second time with regard to any one country.

That sufficient care has been always taken in this respect will be more than doubtful to all who cherish the memory of the attitude of the "Civilta Cattolica" correspondents towards Ireland during the past thirty

Take the passage above quoted, for intance. The writer's object evidently is to stance. convey that the Convention is a really representative one, that the settlement is in Ireland's own hands, and that if success is not achieved, and Ireland's aspirations not satisfied, the fault is Ireland's own this time. There is not as much as a hint to indicate that even if three-fourths of country should agree in formulating their wants and wishes they still find themselves confronted by the declaration of the Government's spokesmen that the other fourth are free to assent or dissent, and that no one is going to compel them if they refuse. Nor was there any indication that in accepting the Convention Mr. Redmond had anything at all but reason to believe that he really represented the wishes of his fellow-countrymen. And much less could any Italian reader conclude from the correspondence in question that the Conference is composed of men selected on principles that would be accepted by no democratic system of government in the world.

Were this a solitary instance of inaccuracy, or worse, we could afford to let it pass. But unfortunately the "Civilta Cat-tolica" for thirty years has been none too successful in the selection of correspondents who supplied information about Ireland. As a general rule their attitude has been either unsympathetic or hostile. Of course, the "Civilta" will answer that it is not responsible for what its correspondents send it. But does this relieve the editor of all responsibility? Is he quite justified in printing and publishing without any responsibility anything and everything his corre spondents may care to write? Can the "Civilta" shelter itself behind this irre-Can the sponsibility for whatever they write? If it claims the right of accepting and publishing without control whatever it thus receives, the very least that may be claimed is that it should be equally ready to comply with the obvious correlative duty of accepting from the misrepresented a refutation of misropresentation. Is it prepared to do this? If its object is the truth pure and simple it cannot set aside this duty; and if it does east it aside it must not be too rendy to come down on the misrepresented if the have recourse to other ways of setting it right; not take it ill if told that such methods cannot be allowed to go on independent. Even the worm will turn some

Time was when one could understand Italian Catholic writers standing in perpetual awe of English power and English wealth, or impressed by English tolerance and English hypocrisy, or afraid of English bigotry and English vengeance, to such an extent as to sacrifice the weak or look with unsympathetic eye on the efforts of helpless nations struggling to be free against mighty odds. But the day is now gone for ever when wise champions of the Catholic Church in any land need feel constrained to take English statesmen as infallible, or English power as omnipotent, or English vengeance as all-embracing, or English truth as in-spired, or English agencies as oracles, or even the English "Times" as of greater weight than the gospel of right and freedom

accept the suggestion of a Conference provided representatives of all creeds were to take part in it. The Conference was convoked, and for the first time the care of Irish affairs began to be entrusted to Ireland."

The "Civilta Cattolica," now, in its 68th year, is the foremost Catholic periodical in

resilience of the Irish nation manifested itself within half a century, when, having gone through a devastating war and being apparently destroyed by the merciless sword of Cromwell, yet within a decade of Cromwell's campaign Ireland's economic strength excited the jealousy of England.

1660 began its long series of Penal Laws against Irish trado, industry and commerce, which had no parallel in the economic history of civilisation, and which in effect still prevailed.

which had no parallel in the economic history of civilisation, and which m effect still prevailed.

Mr. Griffith this dealt in detail with the English legislation of Charles II., which probibited the English market to Irish cattle, sheep, swine, beef, pork, bacon, mutton, leather, butter, cheese, etc. This legislation was designed to crush Irelaud finally, but owing to the entorprise and spirit of the Irish people it had the contrary effect. Debarred from the English market, the Irish fattened their own cattle, acquired and built ships, and opened direct trade with Flanders. France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the American Colonies. Their butter beat the English butter in the Continental market, and everywhere in that market they successfully competed with the English in all branches of the provision trade. In the American colonies they beat England, and foreign ships trading with England found it to their advantage to come to Ireland to victual. Nantes, La Rochelle, and Ostend were busy ports of commerce with Ireland, and an English writer of the time stated that the port of Dunkirk was seldom to be seen with less than a score of Irish shins in it. In return for the goods and produce the Continent and the American Colonies purchased from Ireland, Ireland transferred her purchases from England to the Continent. In 1663, when England began her series of repressive laws against Irish trade and industry, Ireland purchased 75 per cent. of all her imports from England. By 1672 Ireland was purchasing 75 per cent. of all her imports from England. By 1672 Ireland was purchasing 75 per cent. of all her imports from England to the Continent. In 1663, when England began her series of repressive laws against Irish trade and industry, Ireland purchased 75 per cent. of all her imports from France and Spain and Flanders and Portugal and America.

England was purchased 75 per cent. of all her imports from France and Spain and Flanders and Portugal and America.

England was purchased the French Colonies. Just at this time the

hope of resurrection.

hope of resurrection.

Mr. Griffith then described the series of English enactments under which the Irish mercantile marine was destroyed and the cotton, glass, sail-cloth, and numerous other industries were crushed. He traced the persistent attempt of England to kill the linen industry—Ireland's most ancient and famous manufacture, falsely described in the Irish history written for Unionist consumption as introduced by an English Viceroy and fostered by the English Government—and the manner in which the people of Ireland for 70 years submitted to be taxed to aid that industry to hold its place. After dealing if the influence of the eighteenth century, the lecturer described the industrial emancipation achieved by the Volunteers' of 1782.

forces on the Irish political movements of the eighteenth century, the lecturer described the industrial emancipation achieved by the Volunteers' of 1782.

When the Volunteers paraded in College Green in 1782 with labels on their cannon-mouths"—Free Trade on their cannon-mouths"—Free Trade the English meaning which now attaches to it—they meant the liberty of Ireland to trade direct with the world. The lecturer described the rapid and unparalleled rise of Irish commerce after the winning of Free Trade for Ireland, the agitation raised the English manufacturers to secure the same position in effect the Navigation Acts against Ireland into an Incorporating Union; the attempt of England by the Orde propositions to regain control over Irish trade, the rejection of this proposition by the Irish Parliament, and the plot thereafter of the English statesmen to rid their masters, the English manufacturers, of Irish competition by destroying the Irish Parliament, the sketched briefly the economic work which in the few years of the real independence of the Irish Parliament caused Ireland to prosper more rapidly than any other country in the world. The Irish fisheries—reduced by the seventh decade of the eighteenth century to no more than 4C boats—expanded to a fishery of 3,000 boats in the next decade. The Irish herring fishery became the most famous in the world, and Irish fishermen were besought by Newfoundland and sent to Newfoundland to teach it the best methods: The glass, cotton, and other industries formerly crushed out by England were revived and brought to a height of prosperity such as they had never experienced. Brooke's cotton factory, it Irosperous, Co. Kildare, employed no less than 7,000 bands. Trish coal was mined with energy Dublin alone taking 10,000 tons from Kilkenny, and out of an import duty levied on English coal the present Parliament Street in Dublin was built. Foster's famous Corn Laws, under which duties were imposed on the entry of foreign corn, and bounties were granted to farmers on the gener

Mr. Griffith then described the steps taken by England affect the Union had been imposed upon this country to destroy it as an economic force—the seizure of the Irish Exchequer, the suppression of the Irish Custom House, the stoppage of the units and subsidies made by the Irish Parliament for the encouragement and development of Ireland's fisheries and trade, the prohibition of the Irish tobacco industry, and eventually the destruction of Ireland's corn trade by the English Free Trade legislation, which aimed successfully at destroying Ireland as a manufacturing power and turning it into a cattle ranch to provide England with chear meat.

As a result, Ireland had become as completely out off from trade with the world as she had been by Statute before 1782. The Navigation Laws were as effectively in force in Ireland to-day as if they were still on the celebrated Statute Book. Ireland was England's economic prisoner, confined to England's market. Ireland, the lecturer said, must break the boom and get out again

The Rev. Fr. Hughes, C.C., in proposing a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Martin, said he believed the policy which the lecturer years ago, when he was a voice in the wilderness, propounded—the policy of Sinn Fein—was the true policy for Ireland. Father Barry, P.P. in putting the vote of thanks, which was carried with neclamation, said they needed such lectures to teach the people the truth about the country's history and circumstances. The derelict carn mills in that county were the tragic sign of their economic oppression. He associated himself with everything the lecturer had said.

economic oppression. He associated minimized with everything the lecturer had said.

The whole flax crop of Iroland has been taken over for the "Controller of Aeronautical Supplies." as has been foreshadowed by us. The fact is that our flax is alone capable of passing the very rigid test for air cloth. There is no fibre in the world so tough. The demand, of course, in view of the American flying programme, as well as the constant demand of the Entente Powers, is growing to enormous dimensions, and the price offered is big. There is a special grade carrying 35s. a stone; but for practical purposes the firsts and seconds, yielding 32s. 6d. and 30s., may be regarded as the ruling scale. No such price has every hefore been paid for flax in Ireland or any other country. A few years ago indeed it was as low as 9s. or 10s. a stone. A new factor is the capture of the Russian trade centre. This gives Germany possession at Courtrail and Riga of the two greatest Continental sources of fine flax, in addition to the important industry in Austria. No flax now comes from Holland, the Dutch supplies apparently going into the hands of the Central Powers.

Another factor of great importance is the flax seed. Of course, there is an

America and the Entente Powers.

Another factor of great importance is the supply of flax seed. Of course, there is an immense quantity of flax seed raised in Canada and Argentina for feeding purposes. This is known in Ireland as "linseed," and is used in large quantities in the shape of meal for finishing live stock, for which purpose it is invaluable. Linseed, as its name indicates, is the seed of the linen plant, but for commercial purposes that term is only applied to seed for grinding into meal or oil, where the fibre from which it is extracted is not fine enough for textile purposes. It is, however, very important to save Irish seed for this purpose also, and we believe it can be done without injury to the fibre. At all events the present price of linseed meal is enormous. The latest retail quotations are 40s. a bag (I cwt.). Before the war it was only, we believe, 12s., and it was at one time as low as 7s. This will give some idea of the value of saving it, and this would be a new of the searcity of feeding stuffs.

Last week the bodding and all the furniture in the cells of the Irish political prisoners in Mountjoy were removed, and the men left to sit or sleep on the floor. No warrant exists for such an action in English law even as it stands, but the Irish prisons are administered by Mr. Max Green, sonin-law of Mr. John Redmond. On Saturday the bedding was restored. The prisoners are still hunger-striking, as we go to press, in protest against their treatment as criminals. The condition of Mr. McDonagh and others is stated to be very grave.

The following resolution was passed at Kilmallock and Charleville Branch of the Irish Creamery Managors' Association at a meeting held on the 20th inst.:—"That we, the Kilmallock and Charleville Branch of the Irish Creamery Managers' Association, are of opinion that all creameries should

The following extract is from the current Issue of "Blackwood's Magazine, page 385:—
In the greatest and longest battle that the world had yet seen that army of city clerks, midland farm hands, Lancashire mill hands, Scottish miners, and Irish corner boys, together with their great-hearted brethren from oversous, etc., etc." What a pleasant people the English are!

the English are!

We have asked for information as to the terms of the agreement between the City Life Co. and the Irish United Management. If it is similar to the terms on which the City Life took over the Law Integrity, then Irish policy-holders beware! We have before us a letter issued by the Law Integrity to the holder of a policy which expired in June last

the holder of a policy which expired in June last

"As you are no doubt aware, owing to the effect which the war has had upon this Company's business and a large actuarial deficiency, it was deemed advisable in the interests of all policy-holders to seek shelter in a larger Life Office, and arrangements have been made with the City Life Assurance Company of London whereby the liabilities of this Office have been taken over on a sound actuarial basis. We regret, therefore, that we are unable to pay your claim in full, but can offer you a free paid policy in the 'City Life' for a period of twelve months carrying 5 per cent, interest, and the option of obtaining 50 per cent, now and the balance in 12 months, it being understood that on any advance made by the Company 2½ per cent, interest will be charged. . . All our policy-holders are being dealt with on similar lines, and it is only on the distinct understanding that settlements of this nature are completed that the 'City Life' have agreed to take over the liabilities of this Office."

This tomee."

This was in reply to a policy-holder whose policy had actually expired. Instead of paying him they offered him a policy in the "City Life." Observe the words "sound actuarial basis." This means that the period of paying the promiums is to be extended. Is this plan similar to the lines on which it is proposed to take over the Irish United?

leabar na n-oilitrea opolannac. (Continued) XIX.

I. Τά сυιο αξαίθ α bionn ας σίοι-ρότησαςτ αρ μαιγίσαςτ η αρ ζοιτζοαπηταςτ 7 ap neite eile a baineann leir an reanpeact; tá piao-pan sá meallad réin an nóp na sceud-Chioptarde do biod as viorpoineact on timeeall-geompay 7 on

2. Il thro an reampeact a rtanocap na nairiúin act the maitear an lláiriúin Ceurta, 7 bairthean in ainm De 7 na Sanipre iat. Agur an té a bairttean an an Scuma pan ip budcain vaoib é.

3. Πά φειπιό σιμέαυ υίογρότμεαστα απ na oligito. If cormail na oligie le bannai 7 ir cormail na magaltairi le vaoine geiveann iapactai, 7 ip copinal an Atapva le heptait. Od méro paint 7 Stiocap pa vipean a geiveann iapact ipear ip raingne ceangailtean é; act bionn tontaoto againn ar atain no ar bpdtaip gan aon bannai ofagail nais.

4. Divid beact, oa bjig pin, map a vi na happoil, 7 berd ionesoid as na naipiunaid apaid, an ni a emppro pid an dun, bero pé ina olige, ni hanam oaoidpe acc vo sac paquaieme com mait.

5. Πά σειπιό οιμέαο σίογρότμεαστα αμ cané an pasap piasattaip a bero asaib ra Dolainn. Ha magattairi bionn as oloppolpeace, ni mao pan plagatearri ip reapp act 140 pur if laine ben priopar uo na mobeanta 7 n larone moturteann ma Schorde é.

6. Villeactarote simte a vi as lons atan althoma cum iato to tabaint ruar 7 cum aspeadar oo tabaspt od Scuro, oo terseavap puit ap comappain a bi 50 mait cum bainiptize act a bi po-fanntac, reap 50 paid mopan aipsio enopea aise. Di pe amuic aip Sup breap mait clipte é act na cuminizead ré act ain péin amain, agur od bjis pin bubajit na billeactarote Mi hé a leitéro pin a teaptaiteann uainn, man no parobipeocato pe é pein an an Scortar-na.

7. Agur o'iompaigeadan a ruite an comuppain eite 50 paib teabaip repiobéa aise an vainifeise act nan dein fein aon Damprise plan. Hi he a tertero pin a teartaiseann nann, apra na villeactarbte, man beat re as beunam thataca ra breinmeoineact an an Scuro-na.

rean boot to call monan le cuip na mbaintpeac 7 na noilleactarote; onopadan: Dioo re rin againn.

9. An plagattar a tiocraro, bero re cumta ap cuma na hopdroe a Labpann pame ven Comainte.

10. As out pa Comainte naipiunea con fear étirce mactuaigeann ré an cionnur a opáro a teazaro amac; macenargeann re ap cao a cuippro ina topac 7 ina lap 7 ma verpear ; our in man pin vo mumear od é ap reoit; act corre gan a éporce bert pa curp narprunta, bioro so mbero a comparo teasta amac so heatabanta, bero ré rotam; imteocaro ré 7 ni bero cumme

II. Act an reap tonnpaic, multiple térbeann pérpreac pa Comarque narpiunta, bionn a chorde lan de spaq don atapoa; modaigeann pé pipune an ní a bíonn aige le páo, y Labpann San cuimneath ap opougad a caince, acc ma biaid pan beid an cainc so beag-opoaigee, y cuippid na tuat-repidneoupl rior I man fompta to tooline eite, 7 bero iongnato ain rein gun

tiam o Rinn.

The Central Branch (an Ard-Chraobh) Gaolic League resumes work on the 2nd October. We need hardly commend the oldest working branch of the League in existence to the attention of intending students of Irish. The Ard-Chraobh has many achievements to its credit, but nothing greater than in the number of its students who become proficient speakers of Irish. Perhaps it is approps to rocall at the moment that many of those who recently died for us were members of the Ard-Chraobh. Micheal O h-Annrachain was one of its earliest secretaries. Eamonn Ceannt, Seán MacDermott, Padraic Pearse, to name a few, were of its alumni. So, too, are some of our foremost living men, notably Eamonn De Valera. These will be seven language classes, under the most competent teachers, graded to suit all stages of study. In addition there will be history, dancing and singing classes, The social side will be provided in a weekly sgoruidheacht, a Saturday outing, and a manthly ceilidh. In the words of modern politics, we may say "Up the Ard-Chraobh."

Father Breen, P.P., presided over a very

monthly ceilidh. In the words of modern politics, we may say "Up the Ard-Chraobn."

Father Breen, P.P., presided over a very large meeting of Gaelie Lengue delegates in Ennis on Saturday, at which Sean O Murthile explained a new scheme of organisation drafted by the Ard-Fheis.

The meeting approved of the scheme, and recommended to the Coiste Gnotha to appoint Isamon Waldron, Ennistymon, as suborganiser for the county at its next meeting. Teachers are to be put to work in the Carrigabolt and Kilrush districts at once, also in Ennistymon and Corofin, and later in Ennis and Sixmilebridge.

It was decided to ask the County Technical Committee to establish Irish classes in all the old centres and a few new ones.

A resolution was sent to the County Technical Committee asking that none but Irish-speaking districts. An Executive Working Committee was appointed, with the following officers:—Chairman, An Brohaid O Murthulle; Treasurer, An tAlair O Maolimuide; Secretary, Sean O Heanlaig, N.T.

The Aeridheacht at Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare, on Sunday was a great success. Rev. Father Gunning, P.P., presided, and addressed the large gathering. Sean O Murthuille and Earnan Do Blago delivered lengthy addresses. Father Murray also spoke. The other clergymen present were —Rev. Father Kennedy. St. Flannan's, Ennis, and Rev. Father Chancy, C.C., Newmarket. A varied and attractive Irish-Ireland programme was presented.

IRISH UNITED ASSURANCE COL-LECTING SOCIETY.

TO DISSENTING POLICY-HOLDERS.

As you are aware, a Confirmatory Meeting is called for Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917.

All members who are in a position to attend should do so. Travel up on Monday, 1st mst., and call at my Offices up to 6.30 p.m., or to Fleming's Hotel, 32 Gardiner's Place, after 7 p.m. If you cannot come, sigh the Forms I have sent out, and a Writ will be issued on Wednesday, October 3rd, if such a course is necessary. Meantime don't heed any lies about my connection with the above or any other company. I have no interests save those of the poor policy-holders whom it is sought to cajole. Counsel's opinion is entirely in our favour. We have evidence that should shame some people out of the country.

St. Andrew Chambers,

I College St., Dublin.

JOHN R. REYNOLDS. TO DISSENTING POLICY-HOLDERS.

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Syllabus free on application to the Registrar.

Peace Conference (it is rumoured)

The Language will be Irish. DO YOU KNOW IT?

If not, join one of the Seven Classes for its Study at

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Weekly Sgoruidheacht; Monthly Cellidh;
Saturday Outings.
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CLASSES.
Intending Students should apply for
Prospectus at once.
Despite the war and the high cost of
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Miss McCarthy. Killucan 0 5 0
Mr. Toomey. Killucan 0 2 6
Mr. Brett, T.C., Mullingar 0 2 6
Two Friends, Abbeylara 0 2
All further contributions will be gratefully received by M. S. () Cinneidhe, Castlepollard, Westmeath.

pósad.

1917, in ápo castair, naoim colmáin, i scóid, do popad domnatt, mas do Seasan ua coteam (nac maireann) spat dapha móp i scóid le maispéad nísean do seumar mac coich Radape Alumn Pacóid. An catair Seumar Mac Coich do pór iad asur do téis Airpeann an pórta. Do curdis an catair d. Ceannt, Adm., leir.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TRISH NATIONAL AID AND VOLUNTEER DEPENDENTS' FUND.

Aeridheacht

(Adjourned Owing to Bad Weather)

THE LAWN, PETER PLACE, Adelaide Road, Dublin, ON SUNDAY NEXT,

Starting at 3 p.m.

Record Attractions. The St. James's Band.
Half-Hour Concerts. Half-Hour Whist
and Twenty-five Drives. Sale of Girls.
Numerous Games, Prize Drawings, Etc.

Tickets, Sixpence each Any Original Two-day Tickets not used at Mansion House can be exchanged for Two Single Tickets at 10 Exchequer Street, of at the Gate.

GRAND CELTIC COSTUME AND FANCY DRESS BALL AND CEILIDH, MANSION HOUSE, OCTOBER 20.

Craob And-Carbing Mic Cit De Connhad na Saetilge

Cuipm Mon Ceoit FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1917, at 8 p.m.

ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,

ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,
The following well-known and popular Artists
will appear:
The Misses Violet Gore, Florrie Ryan,
Eileen Huyden, Margaret Porter, Molly
O'Byrne, Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh, Agnes
McGrail, Chris, Doyle (Violinist), Mrs. T.
Dooley, Fianna Pipers, Messrs, Sean Nunan
(Dancer), Sean Mac Filoinn, Eamonn
Maoilchiarain, Liam Seortail, Scanus O
hAodha, J. J., Sanfey, Pedraig O Riain, J.
Neilan, J. Begley, W. J. Jewell Hash Veni
triloquist), D. Cuffe (Dancer, The Lewes
Quartette.

ADDRESS BY FOIN MACHELL.

ADDRESS BY EOIN MacNEILL.

Admission :-- 2/-, 1/-, 6d. So maipro an nSecuts Stan.

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Monster Aeridheacht On SUNDAY, 7th OCT., 1917.

A Gala Day of Irish Entertainment, conclud-ing with Addresses by

Arthur Griffith "Father of Sinn Fein"), Eamonn De Valera, M.1.P.; Watter L. Cole (ex-Alderman). Rov. Fr. O'Flanagan, C.C., and other prominent upholders of Iriah Nationality.

Several BANDS will be in attendar Aeridheacht commences at 1.30 (Irish Time). Conntat na Saetilse-Tulad Searca

Δεμισελές πόμ SUNDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1917, AT NEWPORT (TIPP.).

The Best Talent of Limerick, Clare and Tipperary in Singing, Recitations and Danc-ing secured.

Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

Sevaral Bands will attend.

Aeridheacht opens at 1.30 o'clock* p.m.

Admission 6d. Cars 2 6.

Δεμισελές πόμ IN DUNMANWAY

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 30th.

Talented Irish-Ireland Singers, Dancers, and

Distinguished Speakers will attend. So Sagrato Ota Espe!

Empire Building in Ireland.

DON'T MISS THE COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES AT BANBA HALL. OPENING LECTURE, SEPT. 30, at 7.8 THOMAS ALLEN ATHLETIC CLUB

Ceilidhe & Dance

BANBA HALL, DUBLIN. On SATURDAY, 27th OCT., 1917. TICKETS-Double, 6/-; Single, 3/-.
Dancing at 9.30 p.m.

IRISH NATIONAL AID.

CEILIDHE in aid of above

WILL BE HELD AT OLDTOWN On SUNDAY, 7th OCTOBER, Commencing at 8 o'clock

Admission—Single, 2/-; Double, 3/6.
Refreshments Free. Two Football Matches will be played at Oldtown on same date.

Commencing 2.30 o'clock.

ROTUNDA WARD

SINN FEIN CLUB.

A Public Meeting

Will be held at

41 PARNELL SQUARE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd,

At 8 p.m. PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ATTEND. Emplment of Members will take place

SINN PEIN.

NEW CLUBS.

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