

JOIN  
A  
SINN FEIN  
CUMANN

# NATIONALITY

SUBSCRIBE  
TO THE  
VICTORY  
FUND.

Vol. 3. No. 26. (New Series.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Week by Week.

The meeting addressed by the Irish Leader at Madison Square Gardens in New York is described by the New York "Post" as "one of the greatest things in the history of the Gardens," by the New York "World" as "the most picturesque gathering seen for many a year," and by the New York "Times" as "the greatest meeting ever held in the Gardens." Four overflow meetings were held outside. President De Valera was accompanied to the platform by four Judges of the Supreme Court—Judge Goff, Judge Cohalan, Judge Gavegan, Judge Hendrick; Messrs. Frank Walsh and Edward Dunne, Father Duffy (Chaplain of the 69th), Col. Moynihan, Col. Anderson, the Hon. Mr. Burke-Cochrane, Mousignor Power, Very Rev. Dr. Magennis, John Devoy, Robert Ford, Rev. Bro. David, and the Hon. John Millholland.

Lieut.-Col. Anderson welcomed Mr. De Valera in the name of the American Army. Col. Anderson said the American Army had fought for the freedom of all nations—nations held in bondage by the Allies as well as nations held in bondage by the Central Powers. "The battles that we fought," he said, "in which we hurled back the enemy at Champagne, Chateau Thierry, the Argonne, San Mihil, and Sedan, planting our standard of liberty and justice on conquered ground, sacrificing all in order to make the world free for democracy, in order to give all peoples the right to choose the form of government under which they should live—in those battles we were inspired and we were borne along by the twin thoughts that we were fighting for the honour of America and for the freedom of Ireland."

Mr. Frank Walsh described the work of the American Mission on Irish Independence in Paris and in Ireland. The Irish question, by the work of the recent past, had been made an international question. Ireland was no longer a petitioner dragging her weary form to a hostile forum begging for freedom. The Irish question was now a world-question. In fighting for the freedom of Ireland they in America were fighting for every small nation, and for world-freedom.

Ex-Governor Dunne said the English Premier had once at least used his power in Ireland's interest. It was when he enabled Mr. Walsh, Mr. Ryan and himself (Gov. Dunne) "to see Ireland at first hand, a nation governed by an army of occupation of tremendous numbers, a nation in which the right of trial by jury had been suspended, a nation in which the writ of habeas corpus had been abolished, a nation in which a man or woman who sung or spoke in favour of a Republic was placed upon trial before a judge removable upon instant notice and paid a British Governmental salary of £800 a year, and before whom any man charged with a political offence had as much chance of a fair trial as a hog in Armour's Porking-House in Chicago had of dying of old age."

The Hon. Mr. Burke-Cochrane said the sacred purposes for which America took up arms were not enforced by the President, then they would be enforced despite him.

President De Valera, whose reception was an ovation sustained for fifteen minutes, said:

"We deny absolutely that the question of Ireland is an internal domestic question for the Government of Britain. England has no more right to Ireland than a robber to the goods that he steals."

"I have never heard it put forth as a principle that if a robber has greater force than the owner he may lawfully obtain the goods and dispossess the owner."

"International law may be quoted against me—what law? I say much of that law as it has been written is a law made by thieves to regulate the conduct of thieves. That so-called law is almost everywhere a glorification of brute force, and is contrary to the dic-

tates of every justly balanced conscience.

"Law—who will dare to call law that which entitles the ruffian who seizes power by the murder of a political opponent to international recognition if only he can hold his grip for a little while—but refuses recognition to a Government set up by the will of a people?"

"That law recognises brute force as supreme and gives validity to a principle which has been the basis of nearly all the wars that have tormented man since he has come into history."

"I say it was to destroy this very law as being no law that America entered the war, and I am certain that I am not now going to be told, at any rate by Americans, that at the very outset of the new order, which they spent their blood and treasure to set up, they are going to enthroned Might in his old imperial seat and proclaim Might's will is still to be right."

"To those who quote me to-day the old international law against Ireland's right to freedom from England's rule of force, I say you have cheated millions of their blood. You have told them you were sending them forth as Crusaders to battle for the right, that they were dying to set up a new, a stable order in which the rights of the weak would be no less respected than those of the strong, and you now choose as the basis of your new order the rottenness of the foundation of the old, those very foundations on account of which the old structure was condemned as so insecure and unstable that it threatened civilisation."

"To those who stand idly by and inactive at this time, when the future of mankind is being determined, I say—you, the people in whose name Executives act, you who have done the fighting and who have suffered, you, the mothers and fathers and wives and sisters who know what those dear to you fought for, you are guilty of their blood, of the blood of your own sons and husbands and brothers if you now fail to see that what they were led to believe they were dying for is really fulfilled."

"Is what they were told they were to face death for any more difficult of accomplishment now? If it is not accomplished the fault will lie not in your Executive, but in yourselves. You have but to awake, recognise your own individual responsibilities, organise and be active—if you now act as you should—untold millions in succeeding generations will bless the people of this, who seeing their duty, did it."

Following the New York meeting the Irish leader proceeded to Chicago, where he addressed a meeting of over 40,000 people in the Baseball Park. "For 51 minutes," say the Press reports, "after he had risen to speak he was greeted with a chorus of cheering, shouting and whistling which lost none of its volume for half an hour. A sea of banners, the Stars and Stripes intermingled with the Green, White and Orange of the Irish Republic, waved incessantly. Mr. De Valera, waving both American and Irish flags, was carried in the march of triumph around the spectators' stand." The Mayor of Chicago presided, and former Governor Dunne and Mr. Frank Walsh were among the speakers. The Irish leader, in the course of his speech, said:

"I see by one of the resolutions submitted at this meeting that Americans are opposed to the Covenant of the League of Nations. I, as a stranger here and a guest, cannot presume to interfere in this matter, which is one to be decided solely by Americans."

"But I am on solid ground when I object to the League of Nations because it is going to do an injustice to my country. That is the ground on which I can talk to Americans. I can ask you not to support this."

"Ireland's attitude is clear. Her Parliament has voiced its stand."

"What I want to speak to you about is Article X. of the Covenant of the League of Nations. That Article, if the Treaty is accepted in that form, means for us that we are to be cut off from the sympathy and moral support

of friendly nations. We are to be cut off from seeking aid much as you sought aid from France during the Revolutionary War—such as you have often given the Latin-American Republics."

"We are here to ask you not to do that act of injustice to Ireland. We ask you to make representations to your Government to see that Ireland will not be consigned to the mercies of England."

"We come in addition to ask for justice. . . . England says: 'Hands off Ireland.' The British Lion growls when anything attempts to disturb him at his prey."

"But this nation has a right to recognise justice."

Subsequent to the meeting the degree of Doctor of Laws and Literature was conferred on the Irish leader by the De Paul University. In his speech of acceptance Mr. De Valera said—"I am glad to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws, because I represent a people who are law-loving and law-abiding, but who refuse to recognise laws which they do not frame. Unjust laws are no laws, and English laws in Ireland are no laws. We refuse to submit to regulations founded on injustice and sustained by brute force. International laws are canons of expediency, by which big Powers hold small Powers against their will. That system of laws must go—your President has said so, and I believe he means it."

The Archbishop of Chicago, Dr. Mundelin, received Dr. De Valera after the conferring of the degree. "I am delighted," he said, "that the first President to enter my house should be an Irish one. I assure you of the heartiest support from Chicago and the Chicago clergy. I have heard much of the fight for Irish freedom, and it seems to me that it is time the goal was realised after 750 years of struggle." The Archbishop asked Dr. De Valera to accept his personal contribution to the Irish cause—a cheque for a thousand dollars.

The journey of President De Valera and his party from New York to Chicago was a continuous ovation. At Rochester the train was met by Mr. De Valera's mother. At Utica, Albany, and Syracuse the platforms were thronged by thousands waving the Stars and Stripes and the Sinn Fein flag. On arrival at Chicago a crowd of 10,000 people greeted him at the station. "The lobby of the hall was jammed," says the "Chicago American," "and the police had to make a passage through lines of frantic, cheering Irishmen struggling to grasp De Valera's hand. They almost mobbed him with the fury of their welcome when he held a reception at his hotel immediately after his arrival. At luncheon, where 750 persons gathered to meet him, they cheered for fifteen minutes when he rose to speak. They carried him about the room on their shoulders, pelted him with flowers, and were rewarded with a boyish smile which told plainly that the speaker was deeply affected and pleased."

Accompanied by Judge Scully and former Governor Dunne, Mr. De Valera visited the Lincoln Monument and laid a wreath upon it inscribed:—"That a government of the people by the people for the people may not perish from the earth.—Eamonn De Valera."

On July 14th the Irish Leader was the guest of the City Council of Chicago, which conferred the freedom of the city upon him. In the evening he left for the Western cities and San Francisco. In San Francisco he addressed the National Convention of the A.O.H. of America, and a vast meeting of 60,000 people in the Golden Gate Park. Throughout the Western cities the Irish leader was everywhere officially received by the authorities and at the invitation of the Legislature of Montana he addressed that body from the floor of the House.

The State of Montana, which officially received President De Valera re-

cently in its legislature, and adopted a resolution in favour of Irish independence, is four and a-half times the size of Ireland, and has a population of half a million. The other American States whose legislatures have up to the present officially declared for Irish independence include:—

The State of Vermont—population, 400,000.  
New Hampshire—pop., 500,000.  
Connecticut—pop., 1,300,000.  
Illinois—pop., 6,500,000.  
Massachusetts—pop., 4,000,000.  
Missouri—pop., 3,700,000.  
New Jersey—pop., 3,000,000.  
Ohio—pop., 5,200,000.  
Pennsylvania—pop., 9,000,000.  
Wisconsin—pop., 2,700,000.

The total Irish-born population of all these States is only 720,000.

In the Massachusetts Legislature there was a solitary opponent of the official welcome that body recently extended to the Irish leader. Mr. Edward MacKnight was the lone dissident. Mr. MacKnight is President of the Guarantee Trust of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which public funds of the city to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars annually are lodged. The City of Cambridge has now withdrawn these funds from Mr. MacKnight's bank, we read in the Boston newspapers, as an emphatic mark of the city's condemnation of Mr. MacKnight's attitude.

We have missed from the English Press lately the customary quotations from the "North American Review" and the customary laudation of its editor, Colonel George Harvey. The "Review," before the entry of the United States into the war, and during the war, showed strong sympathy with England, and Colonel Harvey was quoted in every leading English daily paper as the true voice of educated America. But for some months past the English Press has availed reference to him. And the reason thereof is this:—

The editor of the "North American Review" has discovered that the England of his imagination—the peaceful, God-fearing, unselfish England, which went to war for the sake of little Belgium—has no existence. He has discovered an England seeking to swindle the United States out of her power and independence under the guise of setting up a League of Nations. Article 10, which binds the members of the League to protect each other's territories and possessions against external aggression, excites his apprehension and anger. Ireland, which hitherto the "North American Review" never attended to—accepting tacitly the English version of us and our affairs—is pressed into service as an illustration by the converted editor. "One may, or may not, sympathise with Ireland's ambition to achieve independence," he writes, "but it is difficult to conceive of any lover of freedom contemplating with gratification her perpetual enchainment by England with the acquiescence and, if need should arise, the forceful assistance of the United States. True it is, as claimed, that the League leaves to each member the privilege of dealing with internal revolts as it may seem fit, but this mere fact, taken in conjunction with Ireland's probable inability to achieve independence without foreign aid, leaves her for ever at the mercy of England. Helpless though the people of Ireland are now, confronted on all sides by English bayonets, the time may come when they will be able to set up a government of their own, as our forefathers did, and even attack England. That would make for 'external aggression,' and Great Britain would have the right to call on the United States to join in her war against Ireland. And the United States would be bound to respond. . . . I care not what specious pleas may be set forth in the name of pacifism or humanity, the moment, which I pray God may never come, the moment we enter into this infamous compact, carefully constructed by those who have not always been our friends, that moment we sound the

knell not only of our own independence but the hopes of shackled millions throughout the world whose eyes still search the skies for the star of freedom and whose hearts are sick with longing for the right, pronounced by us from God, which is us much theirs as ours. This is a covenant not for the preservation of peace, but for the protection of power; not for the establishment of justice under the law, but for the enforcement of decrees under arbitrary rule."

We are glad that the "North American Review" now sees England as she is, but the editor does not foresee all the possibilities of Article X. Under that Article, if any existing Power recognised the independence of Ireland, that could be construed as external aggression, and England could call on the United States to come with armed aid to her assistance. It did not need President Wilson's confession that the League of Nations plan he accepted was made in England. Everyone who knew England recognised her at once in Article X.

The "Springfield Republican" of January 26 advises England to make no delay in taking whatever remedial action remains in the reach of practical statesmanship. "The establishment of an Irish Republic and its voluntary recognition by the British Government might be far better for the world, and even the British Empire, than another generation of hate-breeding struggle between the majority of the Irish people and the [English] Government," it says.

"Current Opinion" (New York), commenting on the Irish situation, says:—"No one in high places in London makes any concealment of the fact that Sinn Fein has scored heavily at Washington. The worst of the new situation is that French statesmen have taken the alarm at the rift within the Anglo-American hate, the 'Debats' expressing the general conviction best, perhaps, by saying that the Anglo-Franco-American Alliance may collapse under the weight of the Irish strain. The prestige of De Valera stands high, it being admitted that he has outwitted the diplomatists of Downing street, who did their best to keep the Irish question from obtruding itself at Versailles."

The Ohio "Beacon Journal" is sarcastic at the English propaganda. It writes:—"Professor De Valera, who has been elected President of Ireland, is over here. He wants this country to recognise the independence of the Irish Republic. In the meantime England has the eye that never sleeps upon him, and some of the English newspapers are getting seriously concerned about the situation. For instance, the London 'Express' yesterday said: 'If De Valera is allowed a free platform we will find Congress recognising the Irish Republic. We urge the need of British propaganda in America. We plead for sane consideration by American public opinion. Until Great Britain discovers what Ireland wants we will apply our Monroe doctrine to the Irish question. It must be respected.' Do you get that about the need of British propaganda in America? One wonders what Thomas Jefferson or old Andrew Jackson would have said about a statement like that. We must not think wrongly about Ireland, and in order that we may not British propaganda is needed in America! God save the mark, as if we had not had more than enough of it. British-controlled newspapers prospering under the American flag have been doing that work for us for more than three years now. And yet we need more of it lest we should go wrong about Ireland. Not the history of a thousand years, but the cock and bull stories of the British propaganda office is to be our guide, tell us what to think, and demand of us what we shall do! If national degradation could sink lower, God spare us from having to look upon it."

It is reported from New York that American financiers are planning a

new cable to Sweden or some place where the English cannot tap the messages. The simplest and cheapest method of freeing the cables is to free the Irish coast. All the wires, including the American-owned lines, would then be free. A short cable from Valentia to Brest would place us in direct call with the Continent, and give the Americans the quickest and cheapest system of transmission.

Professor Robert Thompson, in an article on "The Two Presidents," writes:—

"No single element weighs so heavily in this new situation as does the personality of President De Valera. Here is a man of a very different type from the excitable orators Ireland has in such plenty. Here is a man cautious against over-statement, watchful against inaccuracy, calm as Parnell, but without his imperiousness. Here is a man of refinement and culture who at the same time has a warm heart and a clear head, and is thus fitted to speak to men of every class and every grade of intelligence. He is still the professor, although duty has drawn him from the chair he loved into the stormy arena of revolutionary politics. As in her choice of Parnell, the Sean Bhean Bhocht has shown her profound good sense in putting the reins into the hands of the man best fitted to guard against her faults and to bring out the strength of her purpose to be free.

"This other President has no army behind him, but the hearts of millions of united Irishmen, and as many here as at home. He is more familiar with the inside of British prisons than with mirror rooms in Royal palaces. He leaves or returns to the country he governs not with salutes and spectacles, but in secrecy to avoid the knowledge of those who wish to force him back to the cell from which the Irish people rescued him. But wherever he goes in this free land he makes every meeting place insufficient to hold the crowds who welcome him. And, while the other President stirs the American people to protest and dissent, this one makes all men his friends and supporters in every plan he has formed for his country. Whether or not President Wilson did well or ill in leaving his country to promote the cause of justice and peace in Europe, there can be no doubt that President De Valera has done well in coming to America."

Lord Northcliffe expended on behalf of the English Government, during the late war, one hundred and fifty million dollars on English propaganda in the United States. He employed 10,000 agents in that propaganda, and they detamed Ireland with all the energy and ability they could command. Sinn Fein in six months has not only destroyed the effect of that propaganda, but has made America more enthusiastically friendly to Ireland than ever she has been in her history. Lord Northcliffe, therefore, has altered his campaign; he has blossomed forth as a friend of Ireland. He has associated privately with himself Sir Horace Plunkett and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He is out "to settle the Irish question." As a fact, the man is out to continue the work he failed to do in the United States—to try by any means to drag back the "Irish question" into the safe region of "domestic" politics, where Mr. T. P. O'Connor and his colleagues kept it for years for their English Government masters, so that that "Anglo-American alliance" may be bought off.

Lord Northcliffe's agents and Lord Northcliffe's money—or, perhaps, the money which Lord Northcliffe controls—have been visibly present in Ireland in the past two months. One coup attempted by him on the Irish Press has failed, but he is not without support—and appreciation. The moribund organ of the Party that Mr. Redmond once nominally led, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor absolutely controlled, has suddenly become an enthusiastic admirer of the London "Times"—the patron of Pigott. "Already an immense amount of good has been done by the 'Times' propaganda," it exclaims. "Every Irishman who is not a fanatic or a fool must recognise and pay tribute to the good work already accomplished"—"the good work already accomplished" being the effort of the London "Times" in America to persuade the Senators who have already officially voted the sympathy of America with the claim for Irish independence, that Ireland does not seek for independence. "The sincerity of Lord Northcliffe," the organ of Mr. John Dillon "fully recognises." Listen—"A sincerity so keen that we may perhaps see in it the desire of an Irishman who has served many nations well to

achieve something for his own"—this of the man whose anti-Irish propaganda in the United States has never been equalled for malignity. But the Dublin admirer of Northcliffe has something to ask of that unscrupulous agent of English policy. This is it:—"The English Government and the English people, to bring Ireland back again to its faith in moral force and constitutional methods, must, without further delay, put in the hands of the Constitutional Party in Ireland a flag around which they can with assured hope and confidence summon the Irish people to rally." What a light is shed here on the intrigues against Irish independence—the conspirators against the application of America's war principles to Ireland. What a blindness there is in these men, who, having for twenty years misled the Irish people, still believe the Irish people can be duped by them again. The "Flag" the Chief Agent of English Propaganda could supply to the factionists will lure no Irishman who is not venal. Whatever its colours, it will be the Union Jack. Lord Northcliffe's present agents in Ireland may expend their money; the results will be the same as in the case of Mr. Malcolm Lyon, whom the same paper from which we quote attempted to palm off on the Irish people two years ago.

Mr. W. M. Jellett, who was returned to the English Parliament recently to represent the high-water mark of Culture and Intelligence in Trinity College, is one of a Committee of place-hunting Irish Unionists who recently published a pamphlet, printed by Messrs. Humphrey and Armour of Dublin, for private circulation among the general body of Irish Unionists, warning them of the danger of Sinn Fein. The pamphlet, written with an illiteracy that corresponded to its falsehood, concluded thus truthfully:—

As clearly as once to Milton's apostate angels, to-day to all who have ears to hear comes the clarion-call—"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

Now, we would not have styled Irish Unionists apostate angels, and implied that the master who calls them and whom they obey, is Satan. It is their own intelligent leaders who do these funny things.

The Cunard Company has sent us a well-illustrated booklet entitled "Cunard on War Service," from which we learn that during the late war the Cunard liners served the English Government as "armed cruisers, transports, hospital ships, and carried men, munitions, and food to all parts of the world." The Cunard liner Carmania attacked and sank the German vessel, Cap Trafalgar, on September 14, 1914. The Cunard Company founded a shell factory, and turned out half-a-million shells for the destruction of the Germans. The Cunard Company, furthermore, fitted out "cruisers, transports, and seaplane ships, etc." And, we may add, when the Germans sank the Cunard liner, Lusitania, the Cunard Company and the English Press declared that that vessel was nothing but an innocent passenger vessel. The Cunard Company now boasts that all its vessels were employed during the war in the war service of the English Government. Why did it conceal that fact from the unfortunate people who booked their passage in the Lusitania, believing it to be a passenger steamer and nothing more?

An English manufacturer recently returned from a visit to America told a "Daily Mail" correspondent that he was "staggered" by the conditions which prevailed over there. He went to America to find out what were the prospects of England and its world trade in competition with America under after-the-war conditions, and after a two months' tour in the East and Middle West he has mournfully to admit that in hardly any industry is England able to compete with the United States. Coal of a very high quality—"better than our average industrial coal," he says—is being sold throughout the East at a price not exceeding 8s. to 10s. per ton, pit-mouth price, and pig-iron is being produced at £6 per ton, as against "our" £9, and steel rails at £14, as against "our" £19.

The "Brussels Gazette" is struck by the tender-heartedness of the English, who went into the war to save Belgium from Germany. It writes:—

Patriotism compels Belgians not to obtain supplies from Germany. A Belgian hairdresser, having occasion recently to get a fresh stock of combs, sent his order to England instead of to his usual purveyor, a German.

Opening the box, he found that the English merchant had forgotten to remove the German mark on the labels.

The hairdresser had also ordered some razors. To his great astonishment, under the word "Solinger" "Sheffield" had been engraved on all the blades.

The English are so tender-hearted. To spare us the annoyance of dealing with the enemy they take it upon themselves to get from Germany the goods we need.

And sell them to the Belgians at an enhanced price.

Nine years ago a boy named Daniel Gleeson, of Nenagh, sustained injuries in a railway accident. Damages amounting to £200 were paid by the Great Southern in respect of his claim. Now, this sum was invested for the benefit of the minor by the Court, and the sum of £200, plus eighteen pounds interest was ordered to be paid last week. Now, where were these funds. No. In Ireland; of course not. In England, or Europe? No. In America? Invested? In Great Southern Stock? No; they were invested in India 3½ per cent., and there they have lain snugly since 1910.

This is just a simple, practical illustration of the financial boycott of Ireland. We all know there is a commercial, shipping, and industrial boycott of Ireland. That is easily seen. But finance is generally a secret operation, and it can only be discovered when it comes to light, as in this case, by an accident. This boycott, like the others, is all arranged at Westminster, the root of all Irish evil. In 1893 a Trustee Act was passed there, and by its terms it is arranged that all investments coming under its provisions, which include the funds lodged in Court, must be invested in certain specific securities—principally Government Funds. Now it so happens that there are no Irish Government Funds created by the English Government. It is impossible that there should be. Only an independent Irish State can create national securities for the development of the resources of Ireland.

The nearest approach we have to Irish securities are the land loans. They are guaranteed by the rates and secured by a charge on certain Irish revenues. Yet the Irish Banks and the Irish Courts have boycotted the land loans. They are the only genuine public funds whose payment can be guaranteed in case of default, and the Banks have the machinery of collection in their own hands.

If Lloyd George wrecks England by his tricks and finance expedients it is not our business to interfere. But if he intends to extend his financial methods to Ireland it is necessary for us to be on our guard. There are signs that he intends to try a coup of his own. He is planning it under the guise of "reconstruction." So far we have been favoured with the good fortune of escaping his embraces, which are more dangerous than tanks and machine-guns. A reconstruction scheme would mean the spending of millions of money in characteristic fashion. A great bureaucracy would be erected, and public funds would be employed in the usual Georgian fashion. George of Downing Street is the king of his own kingdom. None knows better than he how to build up a kingdom of bureaucratic bribery. Nothing real would be attempted, but practical schemes of benefit and necessary development would be lost in a haze of costly experiments. Hitherto, while we have been fleeced and robbed, our nation has escaped the orgy of violent expenditure, and our people have retained their thrifty character and steady industry. It is bad to be robbed, but it is worse to be corrupted. And Georgian finance simply means universal public corruption.

Public expenditure in Ireland is a very important question. We have heard much of taxation. "Government" in Ireland as applied from Westminster has meant but two kinds of bullets—silver bullets and lead ones. They are the two kinds stocked by George. He has extracted them both in generous profusion. But there are limits to the process. A time must come when neither taxation nor intimidation can be carried further. There remains, however a third method of governing, holding or occupying a country—and that method is public expenditure.

Money spent in a country by an external power must of necessity be subject to a certain definite policy of occu-

pation. It cannot be spent for the purpose of furthering the powers or resistance of the occupied national territory. On the other hand, the expenditure of a native government must be directed in the opposite direction, to promote its strength, its powers of resistance. English expenditure in Ireland is, therefore, an object which cannot be expected to contribute to our permanent prosperity. It is possible to devise a policy by which the revenue of this country could be employed in the country itself for the purpose of its destruction. Hitherto England, since the alleged Union, has not attempted that policy. But it is necessary to be prepared to meet it. England, in fact, may be compelled to abandon government by external force, and to substitute for it government by exploitation and internal corruption. It is a more dangerous alternative, and the country has to be prepared to face it. It is necessary to distinguish between genuine measures of economic progress and the false measures of bribery cloaked as reconstruction which are about to be offered to decoy the Irish people from the path of independence, security and integrity.

"Maol" writes:—"Apropos of the reported offer of the Irish Cattle Traders' Association for the City of Dublin Company's line of steamers: These vessels are now, it seems, being handed over to a foreign company at a figure stated to be about £36,000 less than was offered by the Irish Cattle Traders' Association. This being so, and the purchase money being still available, the Irish Cattle Traders will no doubt re-consider their position if they are not to be made the willing victims of foreign exploitation, and will see to it that they charter a line abroad (preferably in America) for the carrying on of their business and the general trade of the country. The vessels are available in the United States, and can be had on Time Charter any moment. This, of course, would only be necessary until we get our own Irish fleet of merchantmen together. The capital is in the country—have we the stamina sufficient for a simple business proposition?"

The "Scottish Review" just published contains a deeply interesting article on "The Great Britain Myth," in which the English intrigue by which Scotland was enchained out of her independence is discussed. "Constitutionally," writes the author, Mr. H. S. Mac-Neocail, "the throne of Scotland became automatically vacant after the national disaster of 1707 (the Scottish representatives committed the fatal blunder of going to Westminster and taking the oath of allegiance to a monarch whom a due and proper adherence to the Act of Security would have forced them to repudiate. . . . There was at one time a prospect that the Scottish members would recede from this false position, but unfortunately their decision to abstain from Westminster was based on expediency and not on principle, and the English Government succeeded in defeating the abstention proposal."

"Scotsmen," the writer says, "forgot as time went on the unsavoury origin of the political terms 'Britain' and 'British' which their fathers had fought against, and many became reconciled to the loss of the National Parliament and acquiesced in the absorption of its power by a foreign legislature." They did not like to admit or were too blind to see that the Parliament and Government at Westminster were essentially English as they still are.

"The words 'Britain' and 'British' helped to conceal this unpleasant fact. They frequently appeared in Government and other official documents, and so were rendered more familiar. In these circumstances the use of the objectionable phraseology became quite common. In fact, some unreflecting Scots to-day are quite aggrieved if the Westminster Parliament and Government are described as English, and not as 'British.' Such an attitude affords a good illustration of the policy of trying to grasp the shadow after losing grip of the substance. The 'British' terminology is as wrong now as it was two or three centuries ago, a fact which Scottish Nationalists at least thoroughly appreciate. We object on national grounds to the employment of the offensive term 'Great Britain.' Its continued use, a matter in which some of our Irish friends unintentionally sin, conspires to obscure the separate and indefeasible rights of the Scottish nation. Theoretically, there is no kingdom of 'Great Britain,' and the Scottish State still exists, although without a recognised head, owing to circumstances previously mentioned.

The democratic Nationalists of 1798 were on firm ground, constitutionally, when they attempted to establish a Scottish Republic. It remains for their successors to-day to take effective steps to make the theoretical independence of Scotland a practical reality, and also at the same time to determine the form of government most suitable to an independent Scotland."

Our kinsmen of Scotland will not see the term "Great Britain," to which they justly object, used henceforth by us, and we wish them success in raising the dormant national consciousness of a great country, inhabited by a shrewd people, whom the English sophisters have nevertheless been able to deceive far more effectively than they deceived the Irish. England, with 500 members at Westminster, allows Scotland 70, and tells her she is thus safeguarded and protected. And shrewd Scotland submits to the confidence trick. It was Gladstone who admitted that even though Scotland, Ireland and Wales would act against her England could always best them so long as they made the English Parliament their battleground, for the simple reason that England always maintains there a majority over Irish, Scotch and Welsh combined of 24 to 1.

Dr. Patterson told the Cork Industrial Development Association recently that students of music in Ireland must of necessity procure their music from English publishing houses, because there is no firm in Ireland which carries on the engraving of music. This, it is pointed out by the same authority, places a severe handicap on native composers owing to the lack of local facilities for publishing their works.

It is not creditable that we should apparently depend on England for nearly all our musical requirements except bag-pipes, which are made in Belfast. Even during the war pianos and church organs were imported in large numbers.

All Sinn Feiners objected to, if they have not already done so, should immediately communicate with the local Sinn Fein Registration Committee.

All Directors and Sub-Directors should by now have completed the examination of the lists containing the names objected to, and have made arrangements for proving claims and meeting objections in the Revision Courts. All claims and objections may be inspected free of charge at the office of the Registration Officer, and a copy taken thereof. The list of claimants is due for publication on August 12. This list must be carefully examined to see that the names appear of all supporters for whom claims were sent in. The qualifications of all other persons whose names appear must be carefully examined. Last day for objecting to claims, August 18.

The Oireachtas, opened by Liam de Roiste, T.D., on Sunday last, at Cork, promises to be one of the most successful gatherings ever held in the "Rebel" City. Large numbers of Gaels from the Four Corners of Eirinn, together with many Irish-horn people from across the Atlantic, were present during the first few days of the festival, and many thousands more will be present during the concluding days. Entries for the different competitions were numerous, and the merits displayed by the competitors were of a high order. The Oireachtas closes on Sunday next.

Further list of districts that forwarded subscriptions to Dáil Eireann (last list 14th ult.):—

- Rathcoole; Anghrim St., Whitefriar St., Inchicore, Dublin; Ballyskill, Ballyragget, Cumnam na mBan, Kilkenny; O'Connell, Naughaville, Clarecastle, Corra Cailin, Six-milbridge and Kilmurray, Labasheeda, Oatfield, Coolmore, Lalouch, Shragh, Quilly, Kilmore and Kibane, Emistymon, Cree, Co. Clare; Rathmore, Ballylongford, Abbeydorney, Knocknagoshel, Curraheen, Co. Kerry; Aghabullogue, Clonmilt, Killeagh, Youghal, Kealkill, Ballinadee, Bandon, Ballyvourne, Clondrohid, Co. Cork; Drumkeeran, Lisnaskea, Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim; St. John's, Lecarrow; Corraghroe, Bredagnee, Drumboe, Co. Roscommon; Clonloole, Killavil, Ballymote, Co. Sligo; Rosnallis, Durrus, Cullyhull, Queen's Co.; Knockane, Newtown, Kilmarron, Killea, Bushfield, Aherlow, Banish, Co. Tipperary; Angleshoro', Garriehed, Fedamore, Ballyludera, Meenus, R. Bruff, Co. Limerick; Creachnaohail, Clontarf, Oranmore, Dunery, Co. Galway; Mountlawn, Co. Galway; Carra, Newtownshelton, Longford; Beal Easa (Foxford), Cnocmór, Mayo; North Wexford; Ballinrad, Co. Wick; Four Mile Water, Nire, Coolm, Ansalogue, Co. Waterford; Drumkeen, Co. Donegal; Bunnoe, Ballyjaneeduff, Co. Cavan; Armagh City; Anuacurra, Co. Wick; Ticknock, Co. Carlow; Corduff, Co. Roscommon; Coolderry, Ballybritt, Kildaghy, Rahon Island and Mucklagh, Ballycumber, King's Co.; Ballynabracken and Castlemartin, Co. Meath; Forrosgate, London.

Detailed lists of subscriptions to above appear in our next and following issues. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to the Trustees, Dáil Eireann.

What Ireland did for America.

Out of the official records of the Proceedings at the American Congress (House of Representatives) on March 4th last we take the following extracts from the speech of the Hon. Thomas Gallagher, of Illinois, when moving the resolution in favour of Ireland's independence—

In 1675 "King Philip's War" laid New England waste. The only country in the world that sent relief to America then was Ireland.

An Irish relief ship sailed from Dublin for Boston on July 28, 1676, with a generous cargo which gave relief to 500 settlements.

Dublin Corporation sent three Commissioners with the ship to attend to the distribution of what is known in New England annals as "the Irish donation."

Irish Money for American Revolution.

America's Rebellion was prompted by the eternal spirit of Sinn Fein in the hearts of the people, and when the rebels were enduring indescribable hardships, and Congress was unable to raise the money, it was a group of Philadelphia gentlemen who subscribed the money to supply the Army with provisions and clothing. Of the total amount subscribed, £315,000, close to one-half was subscribed by Philadelphia Sons of St. Patrick and Liberatorians.

Much has been said in history of Robert Morris as "financier of the Revolution," and how he later occupied a debtor's prison because of advances made to the Government, but we never hear of Oliver Pollock, a native of Ireland, who settled in Carlisle, Pa., in 1760, who made advances to the sum of 300,000 dollars, over 100,000 dollars of which had not been returned to him at the time of his death; nor of Edward Fox, a native of Dublin, who was ruined by the large advances made to Robert Morris and associates. In 1797 these gentlemen still owed him 900,000 dollars. (Supreme Court Pa., 2: Norris Repts., 512.) Thomas Fitzsimmons also lent large sums to Morris to finance the Revolution.

Irishmen in Washington's Army.

General Lee informed me that he believed fully one-half of the rebel army was composed of Irish.—Major-General Robertson to English Committee of Inquiry, 1779.

The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one-fourth natives of America; one-half were Irish, the other fourth English and Scotch.—Ex-Speaker Gal'way, of Pennsylvania, testifying before the same Committee. ("Royal Gazette," Oct. 27, 1779.)

The first troops to sail from France to America's aid were four regiments (all Irish) of the Irish Brigade, under command of Count Dillon.

Irish emigration increased as talk of American independence grew. After Franklin's mission to Ireland emigration leaped to 18,500 yearly, mostly men of every class, whose direct purpose was to bear arms in the Revolution.

While Burke and Barre pleaded in England for America an anti-recruiting society, known as the "White Boys," was organised in Ireland for the purpose of preventing enlistments in the regiments selected for the American campaign, and American privateers were welcomed in Irish ports, where they were supplied with provisions and information as to the whereabouts of the enemy war vessels.

The most conclusive evidence of the prominence of the Irish race in the accomplishment of America's independence is to be found in the abundance of Irish names in the lists of soldiers of the Revolution.—Maginnis.

George Washington recognised the aid of the Irish in the American Revolution:

"I accept with singular pleasure the emigration of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. (December, 1781, when elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia.)

Again, in 1790:

I hope ever to see America amongst the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality, and I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and in the establishment of their Government.

George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of Washington, said in 1828, in an address upon an appeal for aid from Ireland:

And why is this imposing appeal made to our sympathies?

It is an appeal from that very Ireland whose generous sons, alike in the day of gloom and of our glory shared in our misfortunes and joined in our success: who, with undaunted courage, braced the storm which once threatening to overwhelm us, howled with fearful and desolating fury through this now happy land; who, with aspirations deep and fervent for our cause, whether under the walls of the Castle of Dublin, in the shock of our liberty's battles, or in the feeble, expiring accents of famine and misery amidst the horrors of the prison ships, cried from their hearts, "God save America!"

Tell me not of the aid which we received from another European nation in the struggle for independence; that aid was most, nay, all, essential to our ultimate success, but remember, years of conflict had rolled away. Of the operatives in war—I mean the soldier—up to the coming of the French, Ireland had furnished in the ratio of 100 for 1 of any foreign nation whatever. Then honoured be the old, good service of the sons of Erin in the War of Independence. Let the shamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Revolution, and truth and justice guiding the pen of history, inscribe upon the tablets of American remembrance "eternal gratitude to Irishmen."

The Marquis de Chastellusi, a major general in Rochambeau's army, wrote in his "Travels" (Paris, 1786):

"An Irishman, the instant he sets foot on American ground, becomes, ipso facto, an American. This was uniformly the case during the whole of the late war.

Indeed, their conduct during the late Revolution amply justified this favourable opinion, for whilst the Irish emigrant was fighting the battles of America by sea and land the Irish merchants, particularly at Charleston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, laboured with indefatigable zeal and at all hazards to promote the spirit of enterprise, to increase the wealth and maintain the credit of the country.

Their purses were always open and their persons devoted to the common cause. On more than one imminent occasion Congress owed their existence, and America probably her preservation, to the fidelity and firmness of the Irish."

Irish Friends of American Freedom.

Commodore Jack Barry, the dashing sailor hero, who was the founder of the American Navy, was a native of Wexford, Ireland, a Gael of the finest type, keen, resourceful, audacious, and ardent.

The first naval engagement of the American Revolution was off Maine, fought and won under the direction of five sons of Maurice O'Brien of Cork. The only naval battle on inland waters, in 1812, was won by Commodore Thos. MacDonough, son of an Irishman.

The first American officer to raise the American flag over a fortress in the Old World was Lieut. O'Bannon of the United States Marines, in the Tripolitan War of 1805.

Gen. Anthony Wayne—Gen. Henry Lee, in his Memoirs (1808) writes of the Irishry of "Mad Anthony Wayne" and "the native temper of the troops he commanded. They were known by the designation of the line of Pennsylvania, whereas they might have with more propriety been called the line of Ireland. Bold and daring . . . the general and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand, in the centre of the army."

Nineteen generals in the Revolutionary Army were of Irish origin—11 of these born in Ireland—Sullivan, Lewis, Wayne, Montgomery, Conway, Noylan, Thompson, Maxwell, Irvine, Hand, Butler, Stewart, Knox, Clinton, Moore, Reed, Nixon, Cochran, Armstrong.

Ten signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish blood—Carroll, McKean, Rutledge, Hart, Thornton, Smith, Taylor, Reed, Paine, and Lynch.

Seven States had as their first governors men of Irish blood—Sullivan in Massachusetts; Boyle, in Illinois; Clinton, in New York; Houston, in Georgia; Bryan, in Pennsylvania; Mac Kinley, in Delaware; Denver, in Kansas; while Sir William Johnson, first governor of the Indians, was properly a MacShane, a sept of the O'Neill family.

The great majority of the first American teachers were Irish, because the penal laws forbade them teaching in Ireland. Approximately the names of 1,000 of them have been taken from authentic American records. Between 1775 and 1784 few of these teachers were at their desks. They were fighting for American freedom.

John Hancock's first teacher was Peter McLeuth, of Maynooth, Ireland. Daniel Webster's was William Evans, of Sligo, and John Dickinson, of Maryland, "The Penman of the Revolu-

tion," owes his forceful style to his Irish teacher, William Killen, who came to America in 1737 as a redemptioner.

Another Irish teacher, John Sullivan, of Limerick, was the father of two governors, one Judge, an Attorney General, a Major General, and four officers in Washington's army.

Charles Thompson, who made the first copy of the Declaration, and John Dunlap, who first printed it, were born in Ireland. Gen. John Nixon, who first publicly read the Declaration, was a son of an Irish man.

Gen. Andrew Lewis was the son of John Lewis, of County Donegal, who killed his landlord in resisting an illegal attempt to eject him from his home, and with three sons he came to Virginia in 1732, being the first white settler in Bellefont, Va.

At a meeting of American citizens held in the city hall, Washington, D. C., on June 20, 1826, for the purpose of transmitting a consolatory address to the people of Ireland, George Washington Parke Custis, Esq., of Arlington, Washington's adopted son, was invited to the chair, and John Boyle, of Washington, appointed secretary to the meeting, according to the United States Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, Saturday, August 12, 1826.

I cannot conclude my remarks with any utterance more American than the speech of George Washington Parke Custis, chairman of the meeting:

When our friendless standard was first unfurled for resistance, who were the strangers that first mustered round its staff, and when it reeled in the fight, who more bravely sustained it than Erin's generous sons? Who led the assault of Quebec and shed that early lustre on our arms in the dawn of the Revolution? He who will live in everlasting memory, and who rests in heaven—Montgomery. Who led the right wing of liberty's forlorn hope at the passage of the Delaware? An Irishman. Who felt the privations of the camp, the fate of battle, or the horrors of the prison ship more keenly than Irishmen? Look on this picture, Americans, which, though feebly, is faithfully drawn, then talk of interference, and I blush for my country.

Or will you seek further their merits to disclose? I cap the climax of their worth when I say Washington loved them, for they were the companions of his toils, his perils, his glories, in the deliverance of his country.

Nor was the feeling for our cause confined to this hemisphere. In Erin, in the darkest days of our destiny, whenever it was told that we bore ourselves bravely in the field, though pressed by misfortune, and that liberty's pennon still flew, though shattered by the gale, a thousand—aye, a hundred thousand,—times did the poor Irishman take off his hat and cry from his heart: "God save great Washington and the cause of America." And this, Americans, in the very lion's jaws.

Health and success to the Emerald Isle! My country's friend in my country's utmost need. May she soon be relieved from the Lion's grasp, for the Lion is of a kind that fondles ere it kills, whose blandishments lure but to destroy, while the Eagle suffers the smallest bird to wing his wanted way and to warble his hymns of praise in the pure melody of nature, the song of the soul. And when Ireland shall strike her harp to the wild notes of Erin and liberty the ocean breeze will bear to her shores the prayers of Americans, to cheer her in her glorious struggle, and hail her regenerate in the rights of mankind.

"Ireland, thou friend of my country in my country's most friendless days, much injured, much enduring land, accept this poor tribute from one who esteems thy worth and mourns thy desolation. May the God of Heaven, in His justice and mercy, grant thee more prosperous fortunes, and in His own good time cause the sun of freedom to shed its benign radiance on the Emerald Isle!

"Erin and liberty, Eire go bragh!"

Sinn Fein Victory Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Shillings. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged 147,023', 'Miss M. Townsend, Ranelagh 20', 'A.M., Carn 63', etc.

Two typographical errors occurred in our article on Ulster last week. In the Table of Representation Armagh should have the figure "1" under the heading "Home Rule." In the sentence "The City of Belfast elected 7 Unionists and 1 Home Ruler," "7" is a misprint for "8."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FAIRVIEW FETE HORSE SHOW WEEK, AUGUST 23-31st, in Beautiful Sylvan Grounds, ARMADALE, FAIRVIEW. Hobbs Horses, Helter-Skelter Aerial Flights, Cafe Chantant, Ballroom with luxuriant Lounge and Ice-Waft Ventilation, CLARKE BARRY'S ORCHESTRA, Alfresco Tea Gardens. EVERY KIND OF ENJOYMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THIS FETE. Hon. Secs., Gresham Hotel, MACD, A.A.

FEIS DAILE MUIRNE SUNDAY, AUG. 17th, at 1 p.m. Competitions for Children and Seniors. VALUABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN. Clar may be had from An Rinnaidhe. 50 MAINTÉ 4R NŠACÓIŠE ŠLÁN.

ŠERIOŠACT ŠOR MAIŠŠIR NA CORAM. ŠE ŠOHMAIŠ. LUŠHASA IO ŠO.

MIDLETON AERIDHEACT, SUNDAY, AUG. 10th. Orations from Prominent Gaadhil, including Members of Dail Eireann. Programme includes the Best Talent in Ireland. All Artists direct from the Oireachtas. Fine and Drum Band Competition. Novel Hurling Puck. Hour, 2 p.m. (old time). Admission 6d. Šuar Šeif an n Šacóimše

TAILORS FOR TASTE. C. MARTIN & SONS, LADIES' AND GENT'S TAILORS, Costumes and Suits of Irish material to order. Material made and trimmed. Prices moderate. Established 1870. 27 WELLINGTON QUAY. CURIOŠ LE ŠEŠACÓIŠIB NA Š-ŠEŠEŠAN

Cearda Coille Cuileann CULLENSWOOD CO-OPERATIVE CRAFTS.

Best Wool Socks, 6/-; Ladies' Mercerised Gloves, Plain, 6/-; Fancy, 7/- All Hand-Knit. Worth Three Pairs of Shoddy Shop Goods, cheapened for profit and superlatix. Send Size, Colour, Cash, to Dublin Office, 5 ST. DOLOUGH'S TERRACE, CHELMSFORD ROAD.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! Gaels: Call on us or send to us for any Books you require. Any Book not in stock procured and forwarded with the utmost despatch. We buy Books too. Highest cash prices given for them. Š DUNLAIŠ ŠEŠUR MAŠ ŠOHŠUSA (Dowling and McGuinness), 1 NORTH FREDERICK ST., DUBLIN.

John Clarke, WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

BUTTER, CHEESE, MARGARINE.

South Richmond Street, Dublin.

Inquiries invited. ŠIŠIŠA NA ŠEŠACÓIŠAL. Camans 4/8 to 5/8, post free. Camogs 2/6 to 3/6 do. Footballs, Irish-Made 16/6 to 25/- do. Football Boots 15/6 to 27/- do. Jerseys 5/6 to 6/6 do. Knickers 3/6 to 4/6 do. Everything in Stationery, Books, Tobaccos, Music, Republican Goods, etc., etc. All Classes of Insurance effected. Income Tax Recovered. CLINCH & GLEESON, Church View, Navan

ŠIŠIŠ ŠEŠUR ŠEŠACÓIŠ MAŠ ŠEŠACÓIŠ ŠIŠIŠ p. ua muiresgáin, Dental Surgery, 57 SOUTH RICHMOND ST., Dublin.

"A Book of absorbing interest." Women of '98

By MRS. THOMAS CONCANNON, M.A., Author of "The Life of St. Columba," etc. Mrs. Concannon's New Book is one that will appeal to all Irish readers, dealing, as it does, with the prominent women of the '98 period. Amongst those dealt with are the Mother of the Emmets, the Mother of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of the Sheares, the Wife of Wolfe Tone, the Wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, etc. Sarah Curran, Anne Devlin, Mary Tone have a chapter of great interest devoted to them also. Cr. Švo. 326 and XVI. Pages. Illustrated. Price 6/- net. Postage 6d. M. H. Gill & Son, Ltd., DUBLIN AND WATERFORD.

VESTMENT MANUFACTURERS, Banners and Canopies, Boys' Soutanes and Surplices, Altar Linens, Atbs and Burplices, Statues Made and Decorated on the Premises. M. CAHILL and CO., 8 PARLIAMENT STREET.

Limerick Turkish Baths Now Open

Irish Waterproofs FOR Irish Weather WE MANUFACTURE WATERPROOFS OF ALL KINDS:—

Weatherproofs, Ordinary and Interlined. Mackintoshes and Rubber Garments. Oilskins, Silk, Light and Heavy Oion Brand Irish Trade Mark No. 0257. Stocked by all high-class Clothiers. If your Outfitter cannot supply, write us direct, giving his name and address.

Francis Casey & Sons, Charlemont, Moy, Co. Tyrone

D. M'Cullough is offering some tempting bargains in the way of good Secondhand Pianos; some only shop-soiled. Your choice from our Free List of PIANOS anyone would be proud of. We have Pianos suitable for schools, or for private use. Why not write for full particulars? 8 Howard St. Belfast

Experienced Auctioneers Wanted. McGann & McGann can give you the benefit of a lifetime's experience as Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agents, Cattle, Sheep, Pig, and Wool Salesmen. AUCTIONS OF PROPERTY, FARMS, MEADOW LETTING, LIVE STOCK, Etc., Conducted in any Part of the Country. Note—ONLY ADDRESS: 77 Queen Street, Dublin

YOU MAY PAY MORE FOR LEANDER MARGARINE THAN FOR IMPORTED STUFF, But you get TWICE THE VALUE. LEANDER IS A PURE NOURISHING FOOD BUY NO OTHER. IRELAND'S PREMIER MARGARINE. Dowdall, O'Mahoney & Co., Ltd. CORK





EDUCATIONAL.

**What does De Valera say?**  
 "Má tá Saoirse agat labair!  
 If you haven't Irish, learn it."  
**COME TO THE**  
**CONNACHT COLLEGE,**  
**TOURMAKEADY AND SPIDAL.**  
 Native Irish Teachers. Best and Most Up-to-Date Methods. Pleasant Holiday by Sea and Lake. Irish Songs, Music and Dance. Excellent Accommodation. Special Terms to School Teachers.  
**SESSION, 1919.**  
**Tourmakeady, 28th July to 6th September.**  
**Spiddal, 4th August to 13th September.**  
 Syllabus and all information about board and lodging in Tourmakeady to be had from the Revd. J. Heaney, C.C., Tourmakeady, Ballinrobe.  
 In Spiddal from the Hon. Secretary, Irish College, Spiddal, Galway.  
 AN CAIDIR BRIAN O CROICÁIN.  
 An Spáinnear, Co. Sligo

**Coláiste Bhríghde, Oméit**  
**The Conversational College**  
**Aim—To make fluent speakers.**  
**Method: Father O Tuathail's Famous "PHRASE METHOD"**  
 Coláiste Bhríghde is the nearest Summer College to Dublin and Belfast; it is situated on the picturesque shores of Carlingford Lough.  
**Ard-Ollamh ... Eoin Mac Néill**  
**First Session: Sat., 5th July, to Sat., 9th August.**  
**Second Session: Sat., 9th August, to Sat., 6th September.**  
**Special Children's Session: Sat., 12th July, to Sat., 2nd August.**  
 Apply to Rev. Seumas O'Quinn, C.C., Bessbrook, Co. Armagh; or Peadar O Dubhda, Oméit, Newry.

**URSULINE CONVENT, SLIGO**  
 Pupils prepared for Matriculation, University Scholarships (14 won in last two years), Intermediate, Bank, Commerce, King's Scholarship, Incorporated Society of Musicians.  
 Residential School of Domestic Science Attached.

**URSULINE CONVENT, THURLES.**  
**Boarding School and Academy.**  
 (Under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel).  
 Trained and Certified Teachers prepare pupils successfully for the Higher Examinations, University and Entrance Scholarships (value £150), Matriculation, Intermediate, Practical Domestic Economy in all its branches (including Household Management), Commercial Classes are held with view to fit girls for Bank and other Clerks.  
 Convent is the centre for the various Examinations in Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
 The pupils of St. Angela's Academy share in all the Educational advantages of the Boarders. Classes to suit train service.  
**Schools Re-Open Wednesday, 27th September.**  
 For particulars—apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**St. Brigid's High School**  
**RE-OPENING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.**  
 Pupils prepared for Intermediate and Matriculation Examinations. Kindergarten and Junior Classes for Girls and Boys under 10. At all stages special attention is paid to the Irish Language and History.  
 For Prospectus apply to the Principal, Miss J. GAVAN DUFFY, Scoil Bhríghde, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, who will be at above address every morning for interviews, except Saturday, from August 16th.

**COLÁISTE F'LANNÁIN, IMP. Co. AN CLAIR**  
**MOST REV. DR. FOCARTY'S COLLEGE.**  
 Labairt ar Saoirse ann. Sáe rogaic 'gan éiríne.  
 Irish spoken on Grounds, in the Class Rooms, at the Table, at Prayer.  
 Our aim—a Bilingual School, in which every boy will wear the Famine.  
 Liam Ó Cinnéide, U.D., Uachtarán.

**St. Enda's School**  
 (Founded by P. H. Pearse).  
**A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CATHOLIC BOYS.**  
 Points of System—An Irish Standpoint and Atmosphere; Modern Languages taught on Direct Method; all other Instructions Bilingual; Special Prominence given to Science, Commerce, and "modern" Subjects generally; careful attention to Character Building and Moral Training; Domestic arrangements in charge of experienced ladies.  
 The School is situated in the healthiest, most beautiful, and most historic spot in Co. Dublin.  
**SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 8th, 1919.**  
 For Prospectus apply to Principal, Scoil Eanna, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

**DON'T FORGET**

**August 8th—DONKEY GRAND NATIONAL.**  
**August 9th—DONKEY POLO MATCH.**  
 Motor Boats and Pleasure Boats.  
 Spacious Ballroom: Clarke-Barry's Orchestra.  
 FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL MATCHES.  
 CAFE CHANTANT.  
 Irish Dancing Competitions.

**SHELBOURNE PARK**  
**August 2nd-10th.**

MACD. A. A.

The Two Nations.

When God created Ireland and planted it in its magnificent setting He willed that the race which was native to the soil thereof should enjoy the advantages which he so lavishly bestowed on it. When England's Ministers discovered the mistake which God had made in not arranging matters in a way which would help them to rule the waves they at once set about making the necessary corrections. First of all, it may be remarked, that in order not to appear impious England's Ministers from the very outset claimed Divine authority for all actions in connection with their reconstruction schemes. They sent over eighty or one hundred thousand fully-equipped missionaries to prove to the Irish that what they said was true. "Ireland is intended by God as the first line of trenches, or the last ditch, as the case may be, whereon the safety of our Empire depends. That being so, Ireland cannot exist without the assistance of our glorious Empire." So in the course of time, after many debates on the subject, some of the selected representatives of the people of Ireland began to tell the people of Ireland that what the ancients of Britain had said was true, namely, that "Ireland could not exist without the assistance of our glorious Empire." The people of Ireland believed at first, but later, finding out their mistake, cast the false prophet (or profiteers, as they were sometimes called) from their high places—or seats. The Ministers of England, having lost the power which they had gained over the Irish people by reason of an Anglo-Irish Alliance formed on the floor of the House, are now once more seeking to prove to a questioning world that God made Ireland to help the glorious Empire to withstand the attacks of designing wretches who would filch from Britannia the trident of the seas. At the same time the Ministers of England, forgetful of the fact that Ireland (according to their own predecessors) is a piece of earth-work conveniently set up by the Creator to guard the Empire, tell the world that Ireland is not one but two of those little things which England in 1914 set out to free. Sinn Féin, while it has made the peoples of the world see Ireland as they never saw it before, has made Mr. Lloyd George and his friends see double! "Ireland is a nation, and demands a nation's rights," the Irish people proclaimed at the General Election, and every people in the world heard that war-cry and understood its meaning. In the midst of their labours in connection with the freedom of all oppressed peoples the representatives of England heard the war-cry of the Irish people in all its ancient clearness. They felt perturbed. "Why did God make little nations?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. The Irish people, speaking for the oldest of the small nations, told him. His uncleanable tongue stuck in his cheek for quite a long time. His mind, busy trying to find the best way to answer it, must have often reverted to the good old days, when an answer across the floor of the House would have done the trick? When the Irish people contented themselves by getting Irishmen to ask silly questions across the floor and receive answers in the affirmative or negative the Ministers of England looked upon Ireland as a good joke with which to enliven the humdrum business of looking after their own interests. 'Twas easy to find a solution of an Irish question propounded in the House of Liberty. Not so easy is it for English Ministers to find a solution to a question which no longer lies within the confines of their jurisdiction. No wonder that even the uncleanable tongue of the gifted wizard failed. The idea that he was dealing with the new Irish nation somehow protruded itself into the idea that he was still dealing with the Irish nation which used to be represented in Westminster—hence the double nation theory. The old Anglicised "domesticated" nation of Ireland still exists in his mind as nation No. 1. Nation No. 2 he has not yet fully recognised as the Irish nation, freed from the shackles of the wiles of Westminster, stretching forth its still manacled hands to grasp its destiny. Mr. Lloyd George may see two nations. One—the most ancient and most glorious small nation in the world. Another—the one he and his friends tried to entice within the good old Empire. The one he and his friends tried to entice within the good old Empire is dead and damned. And Ireland breathes more freely since the corpse of Mr. Lloyd George's "domesticated" nation was laid to rest on the 14th December, 1918.

By allocating to the Ministers of a foreign land a duty which was entrusted to them by God—the duty of guiding the fortunes of the land which gave them birth—our fathers committed an act of national sacrilege from the effects of which Sinn Féin has rescued us. The destiny of Ireland is not dependent on the whims or wiles of a Tory or Liberal Prime Minister of England nor on the whims of the Press of England. The destiny of Ireland was never, indeed, dependent on English whims or wiles or whines, although the fact that Irishmen were elected to go to Westminster to seek for their country the God-given rights of freedom must have led the world to believe the contrary. The destiny of Ireland lies in the hands, it is written on the hearts, and implanted in the minds of the Irish people. No act of a foreign Parliament can in any way alter the course which this ancient land, as pre-ordained by God, shall take. One thing is plain: by the act of the Irish people in December last all voluntary connection with England has been severed. This act was necessary—was imperative—as the first step towards the realisation of Ireland's destiny. The remaining steps must inevitably follow. As a child who has made one step towards the goal, he will walk about as nature intended, so shall the Irish nation step out strongly and proudly along the road which has been pre-ordained by God.

trusted to them by God—the duty of guiding the fortunes of the land which gave them birth—our fathers committed an act of national sacrilege from the effects of which Sinn Féin has rescued us. The destiny of Ireland is not dependent on the whims or wiles of a Tory or Liberal Prime Minister of England nor on the whims of the Press of England. The destiny of Ireland was never, indeed, dependent on English whims or wiles or whines, although the fact that Irishmen were elected to go to Westminster to seek for their country the God-given rights of freedom must have led the world to believe the contrary. The destiny of Ireland lies in the hands, it is written on the hearts, and implanted in the minds of the Irish people. No act of a foreign Parliament can in any way alter the course which this ancient land, as pre-ordained by God, shall take. One thing is plain: by the act of the Irish people in December last all voluntary connection with England has been severed. This act was necessary—was imperative—as the first step towards the realisation of Ireland's destiny. The remaining steps must inevitably follow. As a child who has made one step towards the goal, he will walk about as nature intended, so shall the Irish nation step out strongly and proudly along the road which has been pre-ordained by God.

sufficient force to meet all requirements. Profitable, seed-growing certainly is, but what is more to my present point, it is an industry of the utmost importance to every agricultural country and community. It flourished in Belgium and France previous to the war; Germany was one of the largest producers; Holland, Denmark and America sent us large consignments of seeds last season, and the falling off of other pre-war senders made Irish farmers feel the shortage, and in many cases pay three and four times the old price for what proved in many places very inferior stuff. If we open our eyes to what could be done by ourselves in producing good seeds for at least our own people it will stop the shame tillage farming.

**BIKES**

If you require a Second-Hand Bike or Motor Cycle, or, in fact, anything pertaining to either, just send me your name and address and state your requirements, and I'll do the rest. If I haven't what you want I'll endeavour to procure it for you. Remember I have no shop, and deal with correspondence only.

**SEAN DOYLE,**  
 1 RICHMOND HILL,  
 RATHMINES, DUBLIN.  
 E. S. de B.

Seed-Growing in Ireland.

The bedrock of good Agriculture and Horticulture is good seed. No matter how carefully a man may till his farm, or how speedily he may feed it with manure, if the seeds sown be inferior or the strain a bad one, the crop will inevitably be a poor one. These remarks apply equally to all farm and garden crops, from the common garden cabbage to the "home wheat." The recent shortage of all kinds of farm seeds, and their present very high price, makes one wonder why no organised effort has been made to grow seeds in Ireland—at least sufficient to supply our own requirements. The answer is obvious, and those who know anything of the inner workings of Castle rule in this country can give it. True, the market gardeners of Dublin grow the finest broccoli, colewort, and cabbage seeds in cultivation, and many farmers throughout the midland counties grow their own mangold and Swede seeds with most satisfactory results, but no organised or general attempt at seed growing has yet been made. Can seeds be grown in Ireland? Experiments have proved beyond doubt that most farm and garden seeds can be produced as beautifully, or as high a standard, and as good germinating power as any in the world. One of the largest seed growers in England, after exhaustive tests made over several seasons, admitted some years since that Irish grown seed potatoes gave much better returns than English, Scotch, or Continental grown tubers. The introduction of such splendid disease-resisting farm potatoes, as "Irish Queen," "Leinster Wonder," "Silver Shamrock," etc., are further proofs of high cultural skill working quietly and almost unnoticed amongst us. In the very varied soils and climate throughout the country almost all kinds of seeds can be grown. We have seen tobacco and onion seeds well ripened last season, and mangolds, Swedes, and all other farm seeds are easily produced. The principal requirements are careful labour and untiring selection, so as to keep quality high and mixing or mismanagement far off. Here is an industry requiring no very large capital, a class of skilled labour which already exists, if not plentifully, at least in

**Razors.**  
**BEST STOCK IN IRELAND.**  
 PRICES TO SUIT ALL.  
 Three Special Lines are—  
 The Shandon King 7/6. McQuillan's Special 10/6. Extra Hollows 12/6.  
 Every one guaranteed.  
 Your Old Razor Ground and Set, 8jd., post free.  
**McQuillan,**  
 35-36 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.



**SCHOOLS, EXCHANGE ST.**  
 (SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN'S)  
**August 9th to 17th.**  
 Splendid Ballroom. Verso Napper's Band.  
 Irish Dancing Competitions.  
 Bohemian Café. All the Fun of the Fête.  
**FAIRYLAND IN DUBLIN.**  
 MACD. A. A.

**Rockwell College (C.S.Sp.)**  
**CASHEL,**  
**RE-OPENS THURSDAY,**  
**SEPTEMBER 4th.**  
 For Programme and College Prospectus apply to  
**The President.**

The Dead who Died for Ireland, 1172—1919.

Traced in the vision of the years you see  
 Those stainless knights of pale proud Rosaleen  
 Lie dead, while she lives on in agony,  
 Dare not to drop a tear or raise a sob.  
 Nor stagger in your faith, for such a lore  
 As plights its truth in blood can know no death,  
 But lives eternally with power above  
 All earthly measurements of height and breadth.  
 "Ours hearts!" The dead at least are free.  
 Whose souls, like white birds loosened from a snare,  
 Have flown into the Land of Liberty,  
 Lift up your hearts, invoke them, reigning there!  
 There they will plead with Him who is their Friend,  
 The Son of Mary. Some maybe will sing  
 Their songs—for souls went singing to the end.  
 Some may their dreams, but all their love will bring.  
 Though they are gone, we feel that they are near  
 Whose spirit like a garment wraps us round,  
 Whose precious dust makes our dear land more dear,  
 Whose blood has been laid like red dew on the ground.  
 So Rosaleen, though pale, is proud. She knows  
 That such a love may triumph. She can not  
 Be made to pity. Pity rather those  
 Whose twisted hearts have naught but hate to hater!

Women of 1798.

**Women of 'Ninety-Eight.** By Mrs. Concanon, M.A. Gill and Son, Dublin. 6s. net.  
 The Irish people owe a debt of gratitude to the author of a book which enshrines for them the virtues of the women of a period that has been an inspiration to the new Ireland which has risen up around us within the past few years. This generation looks back with pride on the dark days of '98. A few years ago such a book as that written by Mrs. Concanon might well have brought a blush of shame to the cheeks of a people apparently lost to all national self-respect. To-day this book can, and will, be read with pride by the Irish people. In a generation when the praise of "The Men of '98" was being sung by the romantic voices of a child, the story of the women of 'Ninety-Eight would have been untold. In this generation the story of the women of 'Ninety-Eight—their sufferings, their patriotism, their unflinching devotion to their nearest and dearest—will be read with reverence. Mrs. Concanon writes of the women of 'Ninety-Eight as only a woman can—she brings us into close touch with all the rare charms and graces of the beautiful characters she portrays for us. The mother of the Emmets, the mother of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the mother of the Brothers Sheares, and the mother of the Teelings, as they pass before our gaze in the pages of this enchanting book, make us realise how much Ireland owes to the saintly and sympathetic guidance which they bestowed on their beloved sons. As we see these heroic men growing to manhood under the watchful eyes of their mothers we realise that patriotism and all the virtues with which it is linked flow from the hearts of the women of our race. The glorious parts played by the women of 'Ninety-Eight are also recorded in this book. Glorious in their sublime suffering, sublime patriotism, the stories which are set down by the gifted writer must excite in us, more men, a truer, grander, more lofty idea of our womanhood. Though few of the women of whom Mrs. Concanon writes gave their lives for Ireland, they gave what was perhaps dearer to them than their lives—their sons, their husbands, their lovers. Who will say but that most of these women would have liked to die rather than allow their beloved to do so? The mothers of 'Ninety-Eight, would they not have willingly given their lives to save their sons? The wives, would they not have given their lives to save the lives of their beloved? Would not all the lovers have wished to die as heroic *Bessie Grey* died? Would not all the women of 'Ninety-Eight have endured the tortures of a brutal enemy, as *Anne Devlin* endured them, rather than betray one of the men of 'Ninety-Eight? In the "Women of 'Ninety-Eight" we get a true picture of the greatness of the women of our race.

**J.J.B.**

# IRISH MARGARINE

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ENCOURAGE IRISH INDUSTRY  
BY INSISTING UPON BEING SUPPLIED WITH  
MARGARINE MADE IN IRELAND BY IRISH LABOUR.

OUR CELEBRATED

## "CASTLEMAC"

IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE. IT IS A FOOD.  
THE CASTLE SEAL IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

MADE BY

**W. & C. McDonnell, Limited**  
Margarine Manufacturers, WATERFORD.

### The Irish Cutlery & Plating Co.

IS NOW EQUIPPED IN EVERY WAY TO PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY UNDERTAKE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK IN

#### ELECTRO DEPOSITION

FROM AEROPLANE TO MOTOR FITMENTS.  
FROM MR. SHOPMAN'S SHOP FITTINGS TO HIS BACON SLICER.  
FROM BEAN A' TIGHE'S TEA SERVICE TO HER THIMBLE.

#### CHURCH AND CONVENT WORK A SPECIALITY.

ALL WORK IS HANDLED BY WORKMEN OF THE HIGHEST SKILL IN THE TRADE, WHO HAVE MADE OUR RENOVATION SERVICE WELL KNOWN.

A SERVICE THAT SAVES BUYING NEW GOODS, AND THEREBY MAKES FOR ECONOMY.

It matters little how broken and battered your Silver-Ware is, our Workmen can

MAKE IT AS GOOD AS NEW.

REPAIRING, RE-PLATING, RE-LACQUERING, RE-TINNING,  
BRONZING, GILDING, SILVERING, AND OXIDIZING DONE BY

**The Irish Cutlery & Plating Co.,**  
17 MERCHANTS QUAY, DUBLIN.

Wires: "Leatum, Dublin."

Phone 2991, Dublin.

### Patrick Mahon

National  
Printer

DUBLIN

Phone 603.

Enterprising Shopkeepers cannot afford to miss stocking  
**ROY CHOCOLATE**  
and  
**ROY SWEETS.**

We make a Large Variety of Good Selling Lines.

### Milroy Bros.,

58 and 113 CAPEL ST., DUBLIN.

Telephone 1699. Telegrams: Chocolate.

#### WATCH THE PENCE.

This advice was never so important and necessary than now, when the purchasing power of money has decreased by more than 50 per cent.

We can offer the best value on the market in

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

### Ganter Brothers

63 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S ST.,  
DUBLIN. MACD.A.A.

#### BIKES OVERHAULED.

Repairs to all makes. Pram and Carriage  
Wheels Re-tyred.

GEORGE HERON,

UPPER BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN.

### Doyle's "Champion"



#### POTATO DIGGER.

Light Running, Efficient,  
Durable.

Selskar Works, WEXFORD.

### In Your Own Interests

INSIST ON YOUR PROVISION  
DEALER SUPPLYING YOU WITH

#### Buttle's Barley Fed Breakfast

Bacon

AND

#### Buttle's Margarine

THE POPULARITY OF THESE  
GOODS AND THE REASON WHY  
THE DEMAND FOR THEM EX-  
CEEDS THE SUPPLY IS THAT

THEY ARE

**Excellent.**

### Timber for Ireland.

So much has been said and written about Forestry and Re-afforestation in Ireland, that one is reluctant to approach the public with any further comment on the subject. The only justification which may be advanced is the extreme importance of the subject, and its immediate bearing on industry. This latter consideration appears to have met with very little attention from most writers.

That the subject is of vital importance ought to be apparent to most people, but unfortunately the educational system in Ireland (true to its advisers' anti-Irish prejudices) has laid it down as an axiom that a tree is an obstruction, to be pulled up by the roots and cast adrift, because it interferes with agriculture: one of those sinister half-truths by which England won its world Empire. Trees have two distinct values—the one commercial, the other hygienic. With the commercial value I shall deal later, but of the other it may be said that there are many reasons why Ireland should abound in timber. A small "Island Home" such as ours needs an immense number of sun-ray collectors and heat conservers and humidity absorbers. Nature has provided trees for these and other purposes. The trees, through their leaves, help towards equalising temperature variation between day and night, by collecting heat units during the day and distributing them at night. The earth, in receiving similar heat units, utilises an enormous number of them in evaporating the humidity in the extremely porous earth, so that after sunset the earth radiates what little heat is left very rapidly, and the result is a rapid fall in temperature. The trees being so very much less porous than earth, spend extremely few heat units for evaporation, and thus have a larger reserve of heat units that radiate over a longer period because of the timber density. The slower radiation counteracts the rapid cooling of the earth, and tends to equalise temperature. Anyone who has travelled at night in the open knows this fact by experience, and by this experience can "sense" a wood for a considerable distance. Compared with open plain temperature there is a difference of 4 to 8 degrees, depending for the variation on the size of forest, its composition, its conformation and its altitude. A moment's reflection on this phenomenon will bring home to us all what a desirable result would follow the re-afforestation of Ireland. But when one considers that in addition to this approximate equalising of temperature between day and night, that we should have a permanent raising of temperature to the extent of 4 degrees above the present normal, one conjectures what immense benefits to health, agriculture and general hygienic economy would result. Apart from the indirect influence for good which the presence of forests generally have, the pines particularly have a direct effect owing to the diffusion of certain chemical gases, which, in addition to being

antiseptic, are also vitalising.

Timber occupies an extraordinarily vital position in the economy of a nation. It ranks in order next to food, and without stretching the truth, one might almost put it under the same heading as food. It is really a "crop" cultivated by the forester. Some of the trees do actually bear crops of food, for instance, apple, pear, walnut, mulberry, etc., etc. From the beginning to the end of our existence on this globe we are in daily touch with timber, from the cradle to the coffin, over chair, car or cart, in coach or railway carriage, we see evidence of its uses. In our houses, too, we find roof and floor, doors, sashes and furniture made of timber. From wheelbarrow to aeroplane, timber is necessary in construction. We accept the evidence of our eyes, but few of us ponder on the sources of supply; few realise how little of it is home-grown, and fewer still realise the terrible pass to which we in Ireland are reduced in the matter of home timber supplies. Another five years of denudation at the same rate that has obtained within the past five years and Ireland would be absolutely stark naked of commercial timber.

At the risk of being tiresome, I purpose giving a list of the common commercial timbers in use before and up to 1914, and either the source of supply or the shipping port, or both. In addition, I shall give a list of imports in tons or in money value, or both, for the year 1913, being the year before the war.

**White Deal, Dale, Spruce.**—Names extended to all the species of the genus *Picea*, and to a few other trees. Imported from Norway, Sweden, Russia, Canada, Eastern U.S., America, etc. Uses—Roofing, cheap joinery, boxes, etc.

**Red Deal, Red Dale, Yellow Deal.**—Terms covering various members of the genus "*Pinus*" or pine family. Imported from Norway, Sweden and Russia. Uses—Roofing and joinery.

**Yellow Pine, or White Pine.**—Imported from American and Canadian parts. The growth is *Pinus Strobus* Link, and grows in Newfoundland, Quebec to Georgia. Uses—Joinery panels, furniture, drawing boards, ship work.

The foregoing are the common soft or semi-hard timbers in everyday use in Ireland. We have nothing approximating these except Scots Fir or Douglas Fir, and then in such small quantities and of such poor quality as to emphasise the paucity of the supply and the low commercial value of what are left standing.

**Satin Walnut.**—The Heartwood of Red Gum or Sweet Gum.

**Hazel Pine.**—The Sapwood of Red Gum or Sweet Gum. Same tree. Imported from Eastern U.S.A., and sold as a furniture wood.

The timber is also sold for wood-paving, when it is called Californian Red Gum, though shipped from New Orleans.

**Canarywood, Canary Whitewood, Whitewood.**—Used as a substitute for Yellow Pine. Imported from New York, and is really Tulip Tree. Cucumber Tree is also sold under these names.

**Memel.**—Name given to a group of the Fir family. Imported from there, and when treated with creosote is used for railway sleepers.

**Aspen.**—Imported from Scandinavia either as Swedish matches or as paper pulp; also imported in such manufactured goods as turnery ware, bowls, plates, turned legs, etc.

**Pitch Pine.**—Grown from Ontario and New Brunswick to Florida. Not regarded of high value in America, but imported here in huge quantities mainly from Pensacola and Galveston and Mobile, and used extensively in joinery construction and church furniture.

**Oregon Pine.**—Grown in Western North America; also known as Douglas Fir, but differing in variety from the Douglas Fir commonly found here. Used for joinery work.

**Oak.**—Imported here as White Oak and Red Oak from Canada and from Eastern U.S.A. in boards for furniture, planks for coffins, staves for barrels. Also imported from Northern Europe as Austrian Oak, Riga Oak, Stettin Oak, Dantzic Oak. Some coming down the Vistula from Poland and shipped at Memel. The timbers from Northern Europe are superior to American and Canadian timbers, and are used for furniture, high-class joinery, best quality cooperage, etc.

In the foregoing I have only touched the subject as it immediately concerns us. Ireland can grow very well all of the timbers that have been listed. During the past five years there have been some Scots Fir sown up that would gladden the heart of any Irish saw miller, but their very scarcity was the cause of regretting. I have not referred until now to the hardwoods of the tropics, the genuine mahogany from America, Mexico, Cuba and the West Indies, nor to the teak from Moulmein and Java, nor to the various fancy woods used in superior furniture, and without which we could manage to exist.

In a schedule before me, about ten years old, the forest area of Europe was estimated at 758,080,000 acres, or 81 per cent. of the total area, or two acres per head of population. This schedule is appended, and what strikes one very forcibly is that Great Britain stands at the second lowest rung of the ladder, Portugal being the lowest, but if Irish area under woods were given, Ireland would stand below Portugal. Actually in Ireland it is 1.5 per cent.

The area under forest in the chief countries is estimated as follows—

Country	Acres	Pop.
Russia	516,000,000	80
Sweden	48,000,000	40
Austria-Hungary	46,410,000	40
France	28,500,000	35
Spain	20,900,000	37.4
Germany	34,450,000	30
Norway	17,000,000	23
Italy	16,110,000	34
Turkey	6,180,000	2
Great Britain	3,030,000	4
Switzerland	2,100,000	20
Greece	2,000,000	10
Portugal	770,000	8
Belgium	1,250,000	17
Holland	570,000	7
Denmark	600,000	6
Bulgaria	40,000,000	45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,700,000	24
Serbia	9,200,000	21
Roumania	5,000,000	17
Ireland	—	11

It is well known among those interested in the timber trade that the war has been responsible for terrible havoc among the woods of Ireland, Scotland and England owing to the shutting off of imports as they were known before the war. Most of us can form some idea of what France's 18 per cent. and Belgium's 17 per cent. of ten years ago are to-day after five years of devastation, and it will be a long time before shipping will be available to bring spruces from North Europe, Canada, or North America hence in the same quantities as heretofore. The wrecked homes of Belgium, France, etc., will have to be rebuilt, and Northern Europe will have less to spare for this part of the world, and, furthermore, it should be our object here and now to start about making Ireland so self-contained as to be absolutely independent of any other country for the necessaries of life, and timber is one of them.

To make Ireland self-contained in the matter of timber a start can be made this year by selecting some suitable date and setting it apart as Arbor Day, on which so many young trees should be planted. In making this suggestion I am fully aware that it is not original, but I would make the further suggestion that Arbor Day should not be a holiday nor a day of *reposing* nor a day of desultory planting. Heretofore an Arbor Day in Ireland has been a day on which anybody of everybody might select any tree or every tree and plant it or them anywhere whether they had permission or not. It is a noble enthusiasm that leads a young group out to plant the hillside, but it is not a national economy that inspires it. We don't want to see the foundation stone of a new idea left without the superstructure.

There must be a definite scheme formulated, so that the business (for it is purely a business proposition) be carried through without avoidable hitches. Definite suitable sites for planting should be selected, and set apart, with the consent of the owners of the sites. These sites should be given in trust, or let in trust; they might be even card in trust, so as to have security against destruction of the new plantation. Having secured the sites, they will have to be prepared—that means work. The question then arises, what are we going to plant? Well, this is what the Bavarian Government did in 1885. "More than a quarter of Bavaria is under wood, and, though there is a large local demand for fuel, the careful foresight of the Administration is evidenced by the fact that in 1885 a Government forester was sent to study the timber trees of the United

States who frankly explained his mission by saying, "In fifty years you will have to import your timber, and as you will probably have a preference for American kinds, we shall begin to grow them now so as to be ready to send them to you at the proper time." Timber is the chief export from Bavaria. Here we have the ordered scheme, nothing haphazard, nothing left to the doubtful factor of youthful enthusiasm, nothing but the far-seeing eye of a thoughtful administration knowing the Q.E.D. when giving out the enunciation. That's what Sinn Féin can do if it will, and that is what I suggest should be done.

We know our climate, we know our country, but how many of us know where or under what conditions the Pinus Strobus Link or Yellow Pine could be got to grow here? What is the geological structure that supports the members of the Picca or Spruce family of Scandinavia, or the climatic conditions in which its branches and leaves grow up? This is the botanist's task. I do not pretend to a botanist's knowledge; my knowledge is confined to the commercial uses of the timbers and the conversion of those timbers from trees to their purposes. It is, however, common knowledge among timber men that some timbers depend on the nourishment obtained from the chemical qualities of atmosphere to a greater extent than others, and that nature indicates those by their leaf growth. It is also well known that you will not get the same up-bringing in, say, Innishowen and Berehaven or in the Wicklow Hills as on the slopes of Nephin.

Now, we have it established at home here where and under what conditions noble specimens of Scots Fir have been or are growing. In Norway this tree (Pinus Sylvestris) grows at levels up to 700 feet above the sea, and on the Sierra Nevada of Southern Spain up to 6,500 feet above the sea. The common Spruce or White Deal is found in such a variety of latitudes and such different altitudes that it is a perfectly safe business proposition to consider the planting of Picca Excelsa Link in Ireland, and to risk the planting this year.

I would suggest getting into immediate touch with American and Scandinavian sources, and having quotations for quantities of young Spruce and Pine plants fit for planting next Arbor Day. Some of our Irish-American Societies might be induced to present the necessary young plants, but not before sites were secured, etc. The rest of the scheme is spade-work.

J.P.K.

### The English Question.

London, Friday.

Mr. Senrab a few weeks ago said he hoped it would have been an easy matter to bring the two English political factions together. But recent events have shown that things are not so simple as they look when viewed from a distance. Mr. Senrab's conclusion shows that he is learning, but had he viewed this English question as closely and intently as I studied it last year and in recent weeks he would realise that the conflicting sections of English thought are not two, but all sixes and sevens, that the Asquithians are as bitterly opposed to the Northcliffeans and Churchillians and to the Labourites, Socialists and Bolsheviks as to Ireland, and that it is utterly beyond the wit of man to devise any scheme of government for this country which will produce general agreement.

A year ago at Westminster Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour appeared on the same floor to signify the union between Asquithians and Churchillians. Yesterday at St. Stephen's Mr. Bonar Law declared that if the Asquithian ideas were accepted it would be a confession to the world that Ireland was entitled to break up the English army and the hegemony of the Celtic Empire. Mr. Asquith, on a rival platform the same day, denounced Northcliffeism as the real cause of fact in the country and in the army.

The Lord Mayor of Hoxton tells me that all proposals must be based on the lines indicated in the Labour Party's majority declaration, and the Irish Parliament must then decide whether open diplomacy should be applied or a settlement arranged with the party leaders. Liverpool Labour assures me, on the other hand, "we will not have it (peace) no matter how, when, or by whom it is sought to be established." Glasgow Labour, in a mass meeting of shipyard workers, emphatically protests against war, and expresses the strong conviction that peace should be enforced with a firm hand on the disloyal elements of the South and East of England.

One authority positively asserts that nothing less than a Bolshevik Republic of Soviets will satisfy the majority of Englishmen. Another as dogmatically protests that Bolshevism would be ruin, but reconstruction quite useless unless on a Socialist basis, with nationalisation conceded. A third does not consider nationalisation essential. One would accept partial nationalisation, excluding, however, conscientious objectors from any rights, and Welsh miners to be subject to private ownership. Another protests that such settlements are unthinkable, and that the first duty of any Executive is the maintenance of law and order.

Lord Diddleum, on behalf of the Eastern Profiteers, consented to modified terms. The editor of the "Clarion" tells me that Lord Diddleum then went further than his supporters would follow, and, though some agreed because they thought nothing could be worse than actual unrest and threats of civil war, the recent agitations against the Bolsheviks have entirely revived hostility to any form of compromise and tremendously strengthened both Churchillism and Socialism. Meantime Glasgow Labour, like Yorkshire, unchangingly adheres to Bolshevism, and vow they will die rather than yield one inch. John Brown has been arrested. Tom Jones was released only yesterday, having served six months for an inflammatory speech. There is much talk among the extreme party of the immunity afforded Churchill, who, they declare, has used more violent language than Jones.

Throughout the discordant and distracting Babel each section confidentially whispers a warning in the sympathetic student's ear that the other sections are only bluffing, and do not mean half they say. Yesterday a professor of the local college put the lid on this kettle of tortuous contradictions by telling me "the only safe way to learn anything about the English problem is to listen to everybody and believe nobody." But what's the use of calling any leading politician a liar when he can produce figures to show he is not? A Northcliffean magistrate and district councillor who begged that D.O.R.A. should be extended to Ireland when enforced in England warns the Government in this morning's Hampstead papers that it cannot now be applied to the Isle of Man with advantage to the State, and he entreates that all measures, Dora, War, Peace, Reconstruction, Nationalisation, open or secret Diplomacy, Alliances, Treaties, Free Trade, Protection, Socialism, Bottomley, Profiteering, etc., be dropped till later on, when all Europe will have got out of the melting pot.

That is the conclusion which every day's experience increasing impresses on my conviction. The enforcement of Bolshevism here under existing conditions will cost more than it will yield. It will infinitely hinder a friendly settlement. It will hamper the Allied cause in the Peace. After the Peace the whole Imperial Constitution will have to be reconsidered. Any purely Scottish or Welsh settlement will encounter prejudice. English agreement is impossible. I say it, and I have been now over a week in England, and have met men of all parties. Let the collective wisdom of all Irish National statesmanship grapple with the desperately tangled coil, and share the responsibility. Meantime, let Bottomley rule with a firm hand, and evolve order out of the present chaos. Let him put the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily News," "John Bull" and the "Morning Post," "The Daily Sketch" and "Chronicle," and all their followers and staffs, all together into a lunatic asylum, and there may be some chance of order and commonsense prevailing in this distracted and disturbed and faction-ridden country of the Angles and Saxons, Jutes and Danes.

Your Special Correspondent.

### Three Special Offers.

- Grave's Superiore 42/- per doz.
- Port, Old, in Wood 68/- per doz.
- Olive Oil, Pure French 66/- per doz.

## Dwyer & Co., RATHMINES

Terms—Cash with Order, or Trader's Reference.

An Cumann Urradair Saothalach Náisiúnta  
IRISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Head Office: 2 ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.  
THE ONLY IRISH LIFE & GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
The Company is now in a position to transact various classes of Insurance business, including Life, Fire, Live Stock, Fidelity Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Motor Car, Plate Glass, etc.  
REPRESENTED IN PRACTICALLY EVERY DISTRICT IN IRELAND.  
£20,000 Invested in Irish Trustee Stocks as Security for the Life Policyholders.  
All funds will be invested in Ireland and the Company's assets used to help Irish Enterprise.  
A few additional Representatives wanted.  
LAWRENCE CASEY, Managing Director.  
MACD.A.A.

## Maynooth Mission to China

### ST. COLUMBAN'S COLLEGE

ENTRANCE 1919.

STUDENTS desirous of entering St. Columban's College for the coming academic year will please note that all candidates must be present in the College on Friday, August 29th, 1919. Entrance examinations begin on the following day. Students who have not already done so should communicate at once with THE RECTOR, ST. COLUMBAN'S COLLEGE, DALGAN PARK, GALWAY.

#### RAILWAY STATIONS:—

From the North, Claremorris; from the South, Tuam;  
from Dublin direction or the West of Ireland,  
Claremorris or Tuam.

**SKIN FREE FROM BLEMISH**  
For instant relief and speedy cure of all kinds of Skin-Trouble there is nothing to equal the magical healing and soothing of this great Irish Remedy.  
A box should be kept handy in every Irish household—it banishes Skin Trouble from the home.  
**Gibsol**  
The Irish Household Ointment  
Of all Chemists 1/3 or post free from the Makers, J. Gibson & Co., Clare Lane, Dublin

Stationery, Religious Goods, Books.  
**John Kivlehan**  
2 O'CONNELL ST., LIMERICK

**PIANOS.**  
If you want a good new Piano, Want a good second-hand Piano, Want to exchange an old Piano, Want any make of Piano repaired or tuned, write or call to  
The Progressive Irish Firm,  
QUINN & CO., 29 UP. ABBEY ST., Dublin.  
We Publish and Sell Irish Music.

**SEND US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS**  
Your Orders for Family Medicines, Veterinary Preparations, and Toilet Requisites.  
We send per return Post Free.  
**Whelan & French,**  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
60 PATRICK ST., CORK.

**DWYER & CO., Cycle Agents,**  
4 Arran Quay.

**500 SECONDHAND BICYCLES (Ladies' and Gents'),** price £4 10s., £5 10s., £6 10s., £7 10s., to £8 10s., carriage paid. Also 500 Stove-Enamelled Frames, all sizes, Ladies' and Gents'; trade supplied. Also New Covers from 6s. 6d. to 18s. Tubes from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., carriage paid. Also New Machines from 11 to 15 guineas; Dunlop Tyres, and Brooks' Saddles.  
NO SHORTAGE OF ANYTHING.

**City of Dublin Assurance Society**  
(Cumann Urradair Coeac Uistea-Saothalach)  
All Funds Invested in Irish Securities.  
Liberal terms offered to Irish Irelanders (Ladies and Gentlemen) willing to act as agents.  
G. W. Guest, Gen. Manager and Sec. Head Offices: D'Olier Chambers, Dublin

### PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head are charged at the rate of 1d. per word; minimum, 1/6.

**SITUATIONS VACANT.**  
LADY ASSISTANT required for Boot business in an Ulster town; native Irish speaker. Apply, stating experience and salary to E 98 "Nationality." B.N.  
MUNTEORA CASTLE.—Let out 50 Co. an Caban pa ngcinnas peocugaim £130/150 pa bliabain. Gearran 5ae colar ó 80an ac Sampan, Opum a Maive; an Caban. Cuip iappat ipcoae ponn ueipeas Lugnasa  
WANTED—A smart Law Clerk of good address, with at least 6 or 7 years' general experience, for country Solicitor's office; good position for energetic man. State religion and salary expected. Apply E 94, "Nationality." CN  
WANTED, Mother's Help, Irish-speaking, able to Cook and understand Housework; five children; good home; a mile from Southern town; wages £15; state age. Apply D 1, "Nationality."

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**  
GARDENER; Experienced, respectable Man, single, middle age, spent some years Gardener in famous Catholic Institution, desires position; excellent references. Address N.B., c/o F. Mulcahy, Graigue, Springmount, Clonmel.  
YOUNG Girl desires position as Nursery Governess or Mother's Help; North preferred; fluent Irish speaker; excellent references. Apply "Cailin Og," "Nationality" Office.

**NOTICES.**  
CLANN na nGaedheal—Watch Competition. All sheets not being returned, Draw Postponed till 28th November, 1919. Result in "Nationality" following week.  
FAIRVIEW Watch Competition; opened by M. Stafford, P.L.G., on Saturday, 26/7/19. Watch stopped 9-48-40. Winner, B. Barrett. Time, 9-49-0.  
"INCHICORE'S DAY"—Result of Draw for Statue of Our Lady of Lourdes. Won by Ticket No. 1714.  
INCHICORE'S DAY—Result of Draw for Pair of Opera Glasses will appear next week.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
ANY Length of Tweed, Serge, or Tailors' Trimmings sold by the yard at mill prices; no patterns. Fallon's, 2 Talbot St., Dublin. DN  
A DRAGO, Ladies' and Gents' Hairdressing and Artistic Hair Worker; Theatrical Wigs on Hire. 17 Dawson St., Dublin. DN  
ANY Name in Irish or English made with Rolled Gold Wire on Tricolour or Plain Pearl Brooch, 1/14. From Edward Healy, Brooch Manufacturer, 128 Francis St., Dublin.  
A WIDOW has for Sale a Sinn Féin Table-Cover and Silk Tassel; seen in Dublin. Apply E. 99, "Nationality."  
CONSULT Miss Elvira Drago for Removal of Superfluous Hair by Electrolysis; also Complexion Treatment and Manicuring. 27 Dawson St. DN  
COATES EMBROCATION (Irish-made) may be had from all good class dealers. B.N.  
DONEGAL and KERRY TWEEDS—Suits, lengths, 50/-; Costumes, 65/-. Also other Stock Tweeds and Overcoatings. Send 3d. patterns, Bantry Woollen Mills, Co., Bantry, Co. Cork.  
"IRISH LACE," half price.—Gordon's Pioneer Lace Depot, 44 Mary Street, Dublin. BP  
REPUBLICAN Goods, Badges, Flags, etc.; send for wholesale and retail price list. Irish Supply Depot (1st Floor), 20 Redmond's Hill, Dublin.

**HOTELS.**  
RUNDORAN MARINE HOTEL. O'Kelly. BN  
ECCLES HOTEL; Bed and Breakfast at 3/-, 70 Eccles Street, Dublin. CN  
SUMMER HOLIDAYS. Golf at Baltray. Sea-bathing. Excellent catering. Moderate. O'Brien, Mornington, Drogheda. CN

**THANKSGIVINGS.**  
MOST GRATEFUL THANKS to the Sacred Heart and the Little Flower for recovery from a stroke of paralysis; publication promised—M.  
THANKS to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and Ireland for the success of our picnic, and Thanks to Little Flower for fine day.  
THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart, B.V.M., St. Rock, and St. Anthony for health restored.

**A. S. CLARKIN**  
FOR BEST HOUSE COALS.  
264 Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin. Tel. 2769.

**HOME HAPPINESS GOES HAND IN HAND. WITH MAGEE'S Provisions & Groceries**  
WM. MAGEE & CO., Rathmines, TERENCE & BLACROCK, Co. DUBLIN.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
Dublin—Messrs. Eason and Son, Gt. Brunswick St., and Belfast.  
Messrs. Dawson and Son, 5 and 6 Molesworth Place, Molesworth St. Liam Pedlar, 68 Capel St.  
Cork—Messrs. Sean O Quill and Co., 95 Patrick St.  
Messrs. News Bros., 20 Bowling Green St.  
Belfast—Messrs. Porter and Co., 128 Old Lodge Road.

Printed by Patrick Mahon, 3 Yarnhall St., Dublin, and Published by the Proprietors at their Offices, 6 Harcourt St., Dublin.