JOIN SINN FEIN CUMANN

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

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 Garegan, Judge Hendrick: lan, 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, Mousig-nor Power, Very Rev. Dr. Magennis, John Devoy, Robert Ford, Rev. Bro. David, and the Hon. John Milholland.

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 democrucy, 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 bytthe twin thoughts that we were fighting for the honour of America and for the freedom of Ire-

Mr. Frank Walsh described the work of the American Mission on Irish In-dependence in Paris and in Ireland. The Irish question, by the work of the recent past, had been made an interna-tional question. Ireland was no longer petitioner dragging her weary form to a hostile forum begging for freedom.
The Irish question was now a worldquestion. In fighting for the freedom question. In fighting for the recoun-of Ireland they in America were fightfor every small nation, and for orld-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 sus-pended, a nation in which the writ of habeas corpus had been abolished, nation in which a man or woman who sung or spoke in favour of a Republic vas placed upon trial before a judge removable upon instant notice and paid a British Governmental salary of £800 year, and before whom any man larged with a political offence had as much chance of a fair trial as a hog in Armour's Porking-House in Chicago ad of dying of old age."

The Hon. Mr. Burke-Cochrane said sacred purposes for which Amea took up arms were not enforced hen they would inforced despite him.

President De Valera, whose recep-in was an ovation sustained for fif-

ten minutes, said:

We deny absolutely that the question for the Government of Bri-England has no more right to Irelad than a robber to the goods thathe steals.

have never heard it put forth as m propiet that if a robber has greater in afforce than the owner he may lawfully etain the goods and dispossess

Inernational law may be quoted gainst me-what law? I say much I that law as it has been written is a iaw made by thieves to regulate the conduct of thieves. That so-called law is almost everywhere a glorification of rute force, and is contrary to the dic- from the sympathy and moral support

tates of every justly balanced con-

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

"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 enthrone 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

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 of which the old structure was con-demned 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 predictions of the state of the standard suffered. 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 ac-complished 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 suc-ceeding 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 31 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, was in both American and Lieb floor. 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,

"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

cause it is going to do an injustice to my country. That is the ground on which I can talk to Americans. I can

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 Lengue 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

"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 re-

cognise justice."
Subsequent to the meeting the degree of Doctor of Laws and Literature gree of Doctor of Laws and Literature was conferred on the Itish 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 tounded on injustice and suslations 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 hear-tiest 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 thouthe Irish sand dollars.

The journey of President De Valera and his party from New York to Chi-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 jaumed," 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 cheal learn wellsh him with. 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 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

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

cently in its legislature, and adopted a resolution in favour of Irish indepen-dence, 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.

0,000.

New Hampshire—pop., 500,000.

Connecticut—pop., 1,300,000.

Illinois—pop., 6,500,000.

Massachusetts—pop., 4,000,000.

Missourl—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 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 dissentient. 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. Ill 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 edi-tor, Colonel George Harvey. The "Re-view," 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 avoided refer-ence to him. And the reason thereof

The editor of the "North American 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 Little State out of her payer and the United States out of her power anindependence under the guise of setting up a League of Nations. Article 10, which binds the members of the League to protect each other's territo-ries 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 tion 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 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 Eng-land. 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 construc-ted 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 as much theirs as ours. This is a covenant not for the preserva-This is a covenant not for the preserva-tion 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

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 re-cognised the independence of Ireland, that could be construed as external uggression, and England could call on the United States to come with armed aid to her assistance. It did not need President Wilson's contession 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 aren the British Engine there executed even the British Empire, than another generation of hate-breeding struggle between the majority of the Irish people and the [English] Government,"

"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 situation is that French statesmen have taken the alarm at the rift within the Anglo-American late, 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 Versalles."

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 In the meantime England has the eye that never sleeps upon him, and some of the English newspapers 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 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 America! God save the mark, as it 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 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 plaining a

Opening the box, he found that

new cable to Sweden or some place where the English cannot tap the mes-sages. 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 extens of transmission. system of transmission.

Professor Robert Thompson, in a ticle on "The Two Presidents,"

writes:"No single element weighs 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 pleuty. Here is a man cau-cious against over-statement, watchful against inaccuracy, calm as Parnell, but without his imperiousness. Here s 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 pro-fessor, 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 Bhoot 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 governs not with salutes and spec-tacles, 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 rause of justice and peace in Europe, there can be no doubt that President De Valera has done well in coming to

Lord Northeliffe 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 defamed Iteland with all the energy and ability they could command. Sinn Fein in six months has not only destroved the effect of that propaganda, but has made America more enthusi-astically 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 coleagues kept it for years for their English Government masters, so that that "Anglo-American alliance" may be

Lord Northeliffe's agents and Lord Northcliffe's agents and Lord Northcliffe's money—or, perhaps, the meney which Lord Northcliffe controls—have been visably 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 suddently become an enthusiastic admirted States. Coal of a very high quality—"better than our average industrial coal," he says—is being sold patron of Pigott. "Already an immense amount of good has been done by the 'Times' propaganda." it ex-claims. "Every Irishman who is not 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 alpersuade the Senators who have al-ready officially voted the sympathy of America-with the claim for Irish inde-pendence, that Ireland does not seek for independence. "The sincerity of Lord Northeliffe," the organ of Mr. John Dillon "fully recognises." Listen— "A sincerity so keen that we may peraps see in it the desire of an Irishman he has served many nations well to

achieve something for his own"-this of the man whose anti-Irish propa-gauda 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 Ecnstitutional Party in Ireland a flag around which they can with assured hope and confidence summon the Irish pecple to rally." What a light is shed here on the intriguers against Irish in-dependence—the conspirators against the application of America's war prin-ciples 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 duned by them again. The "Flag" duped by them again. The "Flag" the Chief Agent of English Propaganda ould 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 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 he 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 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 attacked and sank the German vo Cap Trafalgar, on September 14, 1914. The Cunard Company founded a shell and turned out half-a-million shells for the destruction of the Ger-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 innocent passenger vessel. lunard 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 its connection with America dustrial 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"

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 oc-casion recently to get a fresh stock of combs, sent his order to England instead of to his usual purveyor, a the English merchant had forgotten to remove the German mark on the 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 en-

Nine years ago a boy named Daniel Gleeson, of Nenagh, sustained injuries in a railway accident. Damages 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 fundNo. 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 cents, and there they have lain samply. cents., and there they have lain snugly

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 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 previous ments 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 Govern-It is impossible that should be. Only an independent Irish State can create national securities for development of the resources of Ireland.

The nearest approach we have to high securities are the born lound 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 pubfunds 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 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 descriptions. velopment 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 re-tained 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. remains, however a third method of governing, holding or occupying a country-and that method is public ex-

. Money spent in a country by an ex-ternal power must of necessity be sub-ject to a certain definite policy of occu-

pation. It cannot be spent for the purpose of furthering the powers of re ance of the occupied national territory On the other hand, the expenditure of 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. nent prosperity. It is possible to de-vise 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 Trad-ers' 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 of 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 carry-ing on of their business and the general trade of the country. The vessels are trade of the country. The vessels are available in the United States, and can 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 propo-

The "Scottish Review" just published contains a deeply interesting article on "The Britain Myth," in which the English intrigue by which Scotland was cucined out of her independence in degree of Constiindependence is discussed. "Consti-tutionally," 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 unfortu-nately their decision to abstain from nately their decision to abstain from Westminster was based on expediency and not on principle, and the English Government succeeded in defeating Government succeeded in defeating the abstention proposal."
"Scotsmen," the writer says, "for-

got as time went on the unsavoury ori-gin 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 islature. or were too blind to see that the Parliament and Government at Westminster were essentially English as they

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 ap-preciate. 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 kingdom of 'Great Britain,' and is no 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; Scottish Republic. It remains to their successors to-day to take effective steps to make the theoretical indepen dence 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 hence. forth by us, and we wish them success in raising the dormant national consciousness of a great country, habited by a shrewd people, whom English sophisters have nevertheles been able to deceive far more effect ively than they deceived the Irish, England, with 500 members at West-minster, allows Scotland 70, and tells her she is thus safeguarded and protected. And shrewd Scotland submits to the confidence trick. It was trial-stone who admitted that even though Scotland, Ireland and Wales would against her England could always bes 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 2 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. it is pointed out by the same authority rity, 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 in-mediately communicate with the local Sinn Fein Registration Committee All Directors and Sub-Directors sl All Directors and Sub-Directors slow have completed the examination of the lists containing the same ments 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 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 exa-mined. Last day for objecting to claims, August 18.

The Oireachtas, opened by Liam de Roiste, T.D., on Sunday 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 pre-sent during the concluding days. En-tries 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 for-

Further list of districts that forwarded subscriptions to Dail Eireanu (last list 14th ult.):—
Rathcoole; Aughrim St., Whitefriar St., Inchicore, Dublin; Ballyuskill, Ballyragget, Cumanu na, nBan, Kilkenny; O'Gonello. Naughaville, Charcoastle, Corra Caitin, Sixmilboridge and Kilmurray, Labasheeda. Onteld, Coolmeen, Labinch, Shragh, Quitty Kilmore and Kilbane, Ennistymon, Cree; Clare; Rathmore, Ballylongford, Abbeydorney, Knockungoshel, Cursheon, Co. Kerryf Aghabulloge, Clonmult, Killeagh, Youghal, Kealkill, Ballinadee, Bandon, Ballyvourney, Clondrohid, Co. Cork; Drumkeeran, Lisaneskea, Carrigolien, Co. Leitrim; St. J. Jalashee, Carrigolien, Co. Leitrim; St. J. Jalashee, Co. Roscommon; Clondoo, Killavil, Belly kea, Carrigafien, Co. Leatrim; St. John Lecarrow; Corraghroe, Breedogne, Drumbic Co. Rossommon; Chouloo, Killavil, B.d. mote, Co. Sligo; Rosenallis, Durrow, Culhull, Queen's Co.; Knockane, Newtown, K. barron, Killen, Bushfield, Anerlow, Banolo, Co. Tipperary; Anglesboro', Garriender Fedamore, Ballylanders, Meanus, K. Braff, Co. Limerick: Creachinhanoil, Clostofellew, Co. Galway; Carra, Newtowneashel, Oranmore, Dunery, Co. Galway; Mounallew, Co. Galway; Corduff, Co. Monalley, Gallylander, Co. Waterford; Drumbeen, Co. Galway; Mounallew, Mounallew, Co. Galway; Mounallew,

#### 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 in-

In 1675 "King Philip's War" laid New England waste. The only coun-try 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 annuls as "the Irish donation."

### Irish Money for American Revolution.

America's Rebellion was prompted by the cternal 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

Much has been said in history Robert Morris as "financer 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 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 less informed me that he believed the 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 ques tion with precision. There were scarcely onefourth natives of America; one-half were Irish, the other fourth English and Scotch .-Ex-Speaker Gal'oway, of Pennsylvania, testitying 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

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, direct purpose was to bear arms in

While Burke and Barre pleaded in England for America an anti-recruiting society, known the "White Boys," was organised in Ireland for the purpose of preventing enlist-ments 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

nence of the Irish race in the accomplishment of America's independence is to found in the abundance of Irish names in lists of soldiers of the Revolution .-

George Washington recognised the id of the Irish in the American Revo-

I accept with singular pleasure the ensign 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 fellowcitizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and in the establishment of

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

It is an append 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, breasted the storm which once threatening to overwhelm us, howled with fearful and desoluting 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 fimine 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 rememer, 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 enwith the laurels of the Revolution. and truth end justice guiding the pen of hisremembrance "eternal gratitude to Irish-

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

#### Irish Friends of American Freedom.

Commodore Jack Barry, the dashing sailor hero who was the founder of the American Navy, was a native of Wex-ford, Ireland, a Goel of the finest type, en, resourcefal, audacious, and ar-

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 iuland 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 Inited 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" "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 subborn actions the state of the contraction of the state of the close and subborn actions. tion, hand to hand, in the centre of

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, Arm-

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

Seven State ernors men of Irish blood-Sulliyan in Massachusetts; Boyle, in Illinois; Clinton, in New York; Houston, in Georgia; Byyan, 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

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 Mary-land, "The Penman of the Revolu-

tion," owes his forceful style to his Irish teacher, William Kitlen, who came to America in 1737 as a redemp-

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 consolutory address to the people of Ireland, George Wash-ington Parke Custis, Esq., of Arling-ton, Washington's adopted son, was invited to the chair, and John Boyle. of Washington, appointed scerelary to the meeting, according to the United States Catholic Miscellany, Charles-town, 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 un furled for resistence, who were the strangers that first mustered round its staff, and when it reeled in the fight, who more bravely sus tained it than Erin's generous sons? Who led the assault of Queboc and shed that early lustre on our arms in the dawn of the Revo-lution? He who will live in everlasting memory, and who rests in heaven-Mont gomery. Who led the right wing of liberty' 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, whonever it was told that we bore ourselves bravely in the field though pressed by misfortune, and that liber ty's pennon still flew, though shattered by the gale, a thousand-aye, a hundred thousand,-times did the poor Irisman 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 jaw

'Health and success to the Emerald Isle My country's friend in my country's utmosneed. 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 wonted 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 mourn thy desolation. May the God of Heaven, it His justice and mercy, grant thee more pros perous 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.

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 Tunionists and I Home Ruler," "7" is a misprint for "8." ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### FAIRVIEW FETE HORSE SHOW WEEK.

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# NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

#### Ireland and Sweden.

The Revenue of Ifeland this year will equal the Revenue of Sweden.

The English Government will pay all the cost of its administration in Ire-land out of that thirty-five million pounds—its armed police, its removable magistrates, its docile judges, its Crown prosecutors and advisers, its detectives, Under-Secretaries and Chief Secretaries, Lords-lieutenant, prison governors, warders, and so forth—and have still a balance of some eighteen million pounds over. It will take that balance and put it

in its pocket.

The Kingdom of Sweden will raise

out of that Revenue it will pay its own police, judiciary, and all the officers of government.

In addition it will pay for the education of the control of

cation of the people, advance money to improve the agriculture, industry, and commerce of Sweden, and discharge all the expenses of the upkeep of an army and navy for the insurance of Sweden's independence, and pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, and consuls in

fifty countries.
The revenue of Sweden this year equals the revenue of Ireland, but the taxation of the people of Sweden is but third of the taxation of the people of

For the revenue in Ireland is raised by taxing the incomes the people earn and the commodities they use and manufacture, and by no other appreciable means. But in Sweden more than half the revenue is raised by the profits on reproductive works and investments made by the Swedish Government on behalf of the Swedish

And the people of Sweden—who increase and multiply under their own Government—number 5,800,000, as against 4,300,000 of us.
The Swedish Government has a ter-

ritory five and one-half times the size of Ireland to govern and administer. It governs and administers it at a cost ive and one-half times less than what England wrings from Ireland on pretence of governing her.

The Swede-to be a free man, an independent man, a prosperous man, to have and maintain his own free Government,—pays annually in taxes just one shilling for every three the Irish-

Ireland is yielding 35 million pounds in revenue this year. The English Treasury will take it all, expend one-half on the upkeep of England here and put the other moiety in its own purse. Sweden is raising 35 million pounds

revenue this year. England will not get a penny of it. No enlightened persons have yet appeared in Sweden to tell the Swedes that they do not suffice to themselves— that they cannot live without England. Sweden has few lunatic asylums. If it costs an Irishman three times

the amount to be enslaved that it costs a Swede to live and flourish in indepen-dence, what form of lunacy or degeneracy is that which impels some Irishmen to profess loyalty to their country's

#### Ireland on the Sea.

While Ireland has turned away from Westminster, it is not yet quite true to say that she has turned her face westward. But the time cannot be long delayed when Irish enterprise and brains will bend to the work of deve-loping our seaboard and bridging the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay. Within a few days' steam of our shores lie many great markets as yet un-touched by the hand of the Irish expor-ter. But, though he may be asleep, his English competitor is by no means unawake. On every hand we see activity on the part of the English shipping companies. The position is well worthy of attention because it seriously affects the future position. the future position of our country as a trading nation.

But Ireland, of course, is only a They do not mean seriously to develop Irish traffic on its main lines. It is not their business. Neither is it their interest. There is, however, another object in their view. The absorption of Irish shipping lines sailing the Irish Sea has a definite policy in view. It will appear later on what the plan is. In the meantime, by examining, watching and reconnoitring, it is possible to foreshadow the moves of the future at least in their main lines.

There is a key to every problem. Let us take, for instance, the boycott of Cork Harbour, the withdrawal of the Cork Harbour, the withdrawal of the transatlantic mail services, and the abandonment of the Cunard and White Star calls. It is now known that the real cause was German shipping competition, which was very keenly felt in Liverpool. The German lines were in a position to compete for the mail services. To keep them out of Cork was an object in aid of which all the power, machinery and diplomacy of England was invoked. Shipping is her greatest was invoked. Shipping is her greatest and most vital industry, the only one which England holds supreme above other nations. She has long ago lost her lead in coal and iron and in mining, but she still holds the ribbon of the seas. It is for this that she entered the war against Germany. But inci-dentally from the other side of the Atlantic has arisen a sleeping giant, a new and more formidable competitor, who is making marvellous strides in the colossal race for the seas.

In meeting this new commercial menace the English shipping com-panies have formed a number of syndicates, known as Coast Lines, Ltd., the London Maritime Investment Co., Ltd., and others. These companies are holding companies whose object is to acquire possession of a controlling in-terest in secondary lines for the purpose of feeding the big traffic routes overseas. For this purpose they have acquired interests on holdings in the British and Irish, Tedcastle, Cork Steamship Lines, and others. Most of the Channel services appear to be controlled by these envisions. trolled by these syndicates.

The policy appears to be based on the German line system, which proved such a serious competitor before the war. The object is apparently to fight the Americans, their previous "associates." There can be no doubt that far-reaching plans are being made by these syndicates to control all line traffic entering and clearing our har-

There is no sign of any genuin plans to create new Irish trade. Th Channel services running out of Dub-lin are very much restricted, only thirteen steamers doing the work of twenty-six before the war. The pro-cess of absorption has led to contrac-tion, and not expansion, and, moreover, the charges on exports are very much higher. As regards goods purchased from overseas, the delays of chased from overseas, the delays of transhipping at English ports have proved intolerable. Goods are delayed for months, and great expense incurred. For this and for many other reasons it is out of the question to develop Irish foreign trade through English ports. We must have a direct trade with foreign countries.

The Port Elections are held by ballot, the qualification being either for trade or shipping. The transfer of Irish shipping to English companies means that the latter secure the right means that the latter secure the right to nominate a certain proportion of shipping members, who are merely foreign agents, and have no possible interest in promoting a direct foreign trade. On the contrary, it is the business of the English nominees to ruin our direct trade and drive our exports and imports through English ports. This can be done by the simple process of reducing the dredging on the bar, so as to permit only Channel stemmers. so as to permit only Channel steamers to enter, while the deeper foreign ves-sels have to go elsewhere.

Our harbours require to be equipped for foreign trade by quick handling methods and repairing and docking facilities. Our western coast, with its magnificent harbours, is entirely lack-ing in facilities for repairing. There ing in facilities for repairing. is, we believe, not a single graving dock on the whole western coast exdock on the whole western coast ex-cept an old-fashioned remnant of a dock at Galway. Cork possesses some excellent graving docks, which are being enlarged, but it remains to be seen what use will be made of them, except for patching purposes. It is significantly reported from the South that a powerful English shipping syn-dicate is making efforts to secure docks and yards on the Atlantic. Cork and Bantry are mentioned as receiving ttention.

In view of the shipping, commercial and financial boycott on Ireland, the attention of English syndicates is embarrassing. Their intentions can hardly be honourable. It should be home in mind that these syndicates are composed of shipowners who form groups for financial purposes. They groups for financial purposes. They are not operating companies engaged in making new traffic, but capitalists engaged in extending their tentacles to grasp a hold on existing lines or to forestall the creation of new and genuine shipping enterprises.

If we turn to the United States, there we see real and vigorous methods

there we see real and vigorous methods of expansion. They have already established over sixty freight lines. How many freight lines have the English established? So far as we are concerned, they have not established one. English shipping enterprise is intended not to serve Ireland, but to linest trade from her closes. It is divert trade from her shores. It is really an English calamity that this island stands where it does, but we couldn't help it if we would, and we wouldn't if we could.

#### Our Banks.

In July of last year we commenced a periodical examination of "Our Banks and Their Policy." The reports are now unfolded in the case of five banks, and the remaining four will report later on at the end of the autumn. That the banks are doing well is evident for many reasons. They have abundant deposits flowing in to their tills—in paper at all events. They are paying higher dividends and earning better profits than ever before in their history. They are busy opening new branches in many districts, and are active in competing for deposits in the remotest parts of the island. In fact, the country is surrounded by them. But the competition for advanc-ing loans for industry, commerce and agriculture does not appear to have set in yet amongst our financial institu-

In our issue of July 28 last year we examined the accounts of the Munster and Leinster Bank. Since then it has greatly increased its resources, as the following analysis shows:—

#### Munster and Leinster Bank. Assets at June 30. 1919.

	£	p.c.	£	p.c.
Loans	5,204,000	28.4	4,116,000	31.0
Cash	3,881,000	21.1	2,351,000	17.7
Treasury				
Bills	2,450,000	13.3	1,600,000	12.0
Invest-				
ments	6,733,000	36.7	5,102,000	38.7
Premises	87,000	0.5	84,000	0.0
ments				

18,355,000 100.0 13,253,000 100.0

The funds of the bank have increased from thirteen to eighteen millions-a huge advance in one year. The loans, including discounts and advances, have increased by one million, the cash by a million and a half, Treasury bills by £850,000, and investments by £1,631,000. These increases accounted for five millions, the major portion of which is handed up to the English

Government for war loans.

On June 30, 1914, the eve of the war, the loans of the Munster Bank stood at £4,024,250. They now stand at £5,204,000. On June 30, 1914, the investments stood at £1,628,000. They

now stand at £6,783,000. The loan received by the Irish customers during the war amounted to twelve hundred thousand. The loans received by the English Government in the same time amounted to over five millions, not in. eluding temporary accommodation is the shape of Treasury bills amounting to two and a half millions.

The percentage of accommodation stood at 55 per cent. of funds on June 30, 1914. In 1917 it had fallen to 41. In 1918 it had shrunk to 31. It has now retreated to 28. As a result of "winning the war" it has become reduced to one-half.

We now turn to the other side of the balance :-

Liabilities at June 30. £ Capital & 635,000 8.5 535,000 4.0 Reserves Undivided Profits 35,000 0.2 Deposits 17,685,000 96.3 12,657,000

18,355,000 100.0 13,253,000 100.0

The table of liabilities discloses the deposits received from the Irish custo. mers and the net balances standing to their credit as having reached the high level of seventeen millions six hundred thousand. This huge sum, controlled by the numerous branches of this Cork bank, exhibits a high state of pros-perity at least on paper. In the absence of a declaration of metallic reserves it is, of course, impossible to say what is the real position of any Irish or English bank The position appears to us to depend on the answer to the ques-tion whether England will be able to liquidate the heavy obligations which the Irish banks have so kindly accepted on her behalf. Experience records that the Irish banks during the ten years pre-war lost millions in English "securities." They have covered these lesses up under the localization of "securities." losses up under the heading of "depre-ciation." Now, what guarantee have the Irish banks that their new investments will not follow the same course? English securities were certainly worth very much less five years ago than they were ten years ago. They are to-day worth much less than what they were worth then. How much they will be worth in five years time can be calculated from the course of past deprecia-The Munster has made one notable

change in the state of the allotted one hundred thousand £2 shares to its shareholders at a premium of £4 10s. The latter is carried to reserve, strengthening it by £450,000. The effect is that the capital of the bank is £400,000 and the reserve is now £900,000. The position of the bank is rendered stronger, and, it should be added, more easily amalgamated. We do not suggest that the directors are desirous of parting with their property by fusion with an English bank, but the temptation is greater because the profits and earning power are great, and the proportionate liability of shareholders to depositors is much reduced. The increase of capital is a new move in Irish banking policy. It is from the reserve fund that money for future expansion becomes available, and if, as we hope, this is the meaning of the in-crease of capital, we can warmly con-gratulate the Munster and Leinster on its embarking on a progressive financial policy. A bank which earns 55 per cent, on its paid-up capital and distributes 20 per cent, dividend is not likely to escape the charge of profiteering, and it will do well to escape from the injustition position. this invidious position, no doubt due to the favourable terms on which the assets were purchased from the old company.

#### Fuel.

The course of events in a neighbouring island warns us that we should look after our supplies of fuel. De-pendence on another country for such an essential necessity is as dangerous as it is unpatriotic. Even already the country has come very near a total stoppage of its industries and transportations. The warning has come more than once in recent years. There is an old adage that long threatening comes at last, and though we may escape the present crisis, it is a narrow squeak. We cannot afford to take such dangerous risks. The English coal supply is no longer assured, and we have for the sake of our future existence to find other sources of supply.

There are various methods by which we can in part at all events replace the importations from over the Channel. Generally speaking, there are three alternatives. The supply of coal from Irish collieries can be increased. The production of turf can be placed on a commercial basis. Thirdly, it is possible to import coal from the United States, and perhaps other countries.

So far as our collieries are con-cerned, there is a large reserve of au-thracite fuel capable of supplying our industrial needs to a much greater extent than many people imagine. There are at present some fifteen collieries working and producing a hundred thousand tons yearly. This supply is not sufficient even for the local needs of the districts in which they are situated. The Leinster coal field is, however, now served by two railways to the pit-heads at Castlecomer and Wolfhill, and the present opportunity should be availed of to extend their trade to the Dublin area. It is of the utmost importance to ensure the electrical supplies because they cover light, transportation, and industry in the city, and it is more necessary to keep these public services in opera-tion than to provide household supplies. For these purposes some sixty thousand tons are required yearly, and it is by no means impossible nor impracticable to ensure that quantity from the Leinster coal field. The essential supplies can and should be

assured from home sources. It is a singular fact that the furuaces of the electricity works, both municipal and tramways, are fitted for Scotch coal, which is now prohibited, while if they had been equipped for anthracite or semi-bituminous, they could use either Welsh or Irish coal, which are similar in character. This had been explained by the fact that Scotch coal was very much cheaper. In fact, Scotch coal has been delivered alongside the quays in past years as low as eleven shillings a ton, while coal could hardly be transported from Castlecomer pits to Dublin at that cost. So that transport cost alone beat Irish coal out of the market. That was in the days when Kilkenny coal had to be carted a dozen miles from pit to rail. But now that a connection is to rail. But now that a connection is made, that difficulty can no longe be urged. There remains, however, the question of equipping the mines with coal-getting machinery and with other quick handling methods. There can be no doubt that from a business point of view the cost of coal production can be considerably lowered. duction can be considerably lowered in Ireland with development. The argument of cheapness can no longer be used effectively, and in any case it is a matter of existence. A series of careful experiments have been carried out the Pigeon House (Dublin Electrid Supply), and two furnaces have been lately equipped to burn Irish coal It is well established that for steamraising purposes our native coal is exclent, and possesses a high calorific due. But the cost of transportation as hitherto been too heavy. As far as in be judged by the lay mind, as distact from the professional, the erection of the electrical works at the Pigeon House, where it seems most difficult to obtain a rail connection, was no intended for the use of Leinster coal. Two facts are clear. First, and no provision was made for rail connection, and that the equipment was designed for the use of Scoth coal. It is not surprising that the Irish coal industry has not dereliped. It would, however, be possible to serve the Pigeon Hotse with Lish coal from the canal if the canal system had been connected with the collieries, but it has also happened that the canal system is not connected with the collieries, though this is posible. It will be seen that on every hand plans were made to promote the use of imported coal, and this fact should be borne in mind before condemning the Irish collieries on the ground of cost. Irish coal was made as inaccessible and expensive as possible.

We have before us a letter from the proprietor of the Murlough Bay Colliery at Fair Head, Co. Antrim. He

tells us it costs him twenty shillings a ton for the cartage to rail alone, but the coal outcrops on the harbour at Ballycastle. There was a jetty there, built by the Irish Parliament, but it has of course, been long since washed away. Yet Dublin was supplied from that jetty. The Ballycustle coal is bituminous. It belongs to the same class as the Scotch coalfield which lies at the other side of the narrow Channel separating Ireland from Scotland. is probably an outlier of the Scotch coal field. If we want "Scotch" coal we can get it from Ballycastle.

There are also a number of other coal fields, the most important of which are situted at Lough Allen, on both sides of the lake. There is abundant coal in this district. There is dant coal in this district. There is also the important coal field of Dungannon and Coalisland, the working of which has been abandoned.

#### Our Bogs.

With the enlargement of "Nationality " we are now in a position to give space for contributions on important space for contributions on important economic questions. Amongst these the ever-recurring question of the peat industry has become more than ever pressing owing to the scarcity and famine prices of fuel. So far back as in 1817 the usual English Commission held a great enquiry into the possibilities of the Irish bogs. All the great turf-producing districts were mapped out at great public cost. Various Commissions have reported since. But nothing has ever or will ever be done by English Commissions. The latest arrival from Limbo, the Peat Inquiry, has been quarantined by the Fuel Board for some months. It is pointed out by Sir Maurice Dockrell that one-seventh of the surface of Ireland is covered with peat. This question he actually proposed to put to Mr. Macpherson. Of course the answer is that he is fully aware of the fact, and regrets that the remaining six-sevenths is not bogland too. England stripped Ireland of her forests, but she took care is not bogland too. England stripped Ireland of her forests, but she took care to leave us our bogs.

It should be borne in mind that turf is the principal fuel used for the house in many parts of Ireland. It is burned generally along the whole of our western sea-hoard. It is also used extensively in the Midlands, and also in some counties of the North in Done in some counties of the North, in Donegal, and even in Antrim. At the present moment it is used to some extent in Dublin and other cities. There are few parts of Ireland where it is not accessible, and these districts are not to the envied in winter. Ireland is one of the greatest turf-burning countries in the world. Yet we have never seen any estimate of the quantity raised and saved. The Department of Agriculture has never presented us with any infor-mation on the subject, and it is un-likely that it will under its present constitution. The Department has long ago been warned off the turf. This was due, we understand, to the active intervention of the late Lord London-derry, acting in the interest of his own extensive collieries in England. long as Ireland is occupied by a coal power, it is idle to expect any of the Departments erected to hold the country to direct their energies to the peat question. It is a national Irish industry of prime importance, and therefore must be checked, held back, and sup-

pressed as far as possible.

Bogs are not gifts of nature, but growths of vegetation resulting from the obstruction of drainage. They can therefore be removed where drainage can be carried out, and this generally is practicable where the bog is not more than twenty feet deep. The Lowlanders have removed bogs from be-neath the level of the sea. What the industry and prseverance of the Dutch have accomplished can be performed by our people. The difficulty in Ireland is due, no doubt, mainly to the foreign occupation of our land by a power whose interest lies in coal. We hear much about the "Ulster" question and the "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of the Dutchman. But these orators of the "Twelfth" do not tell us that the Dutch, when they captured the Bog of Allen, cried, "Give us our empoldering laws and we will reclaim it." The Bog remains still unconquered despite the libations and the flowing cups which are drained to the memory they belie.

But there is another historical difficulty. The people of Ireland were for-merly driven off fertile land on to the outskirts of the bogs, and the national struggle for two centuries centred on the recovery of these fertile lands. The case of Holland is of course quite differ The Dutch had no place to settle except on bogs, and reclamation was a necessity for the purposes of agricultural settlement.

In former times large territories were reclaimed from bog by the hardy and industrious mountain cottiers of Kerry, Galway, Donegal, and other counties. But the land settlement seems to have complicated the peat question and checked its progress. Under land purchase, turbary rights are reserved, and no effort appears to have been made to encourage the reclamation of bog.

The Dutch empoldering laws were simply Purchase Acts provided for the public acquisition of bogs and their re-sale to the people as owners. population was planted on bogs, which were rapidly drained and converted into smiling cornfields and rich meadows. But the Dutch were in a position to encourage the reclamation of land, not merely by public purchase. They also put a tax on imported coal, and by this means ensured the protec-

tion of their own peat industry against the English collieries. If Holland were in English occupation, its coast pro-vinces would be still virgin bogs, and Royal Commissions would sit on them at frequent intervals.

There is no tax on English coal coming into Ireland, but its cost is so great as to encourage the use of turf. The time is favourable to the reconsideration of this great national economic question.

So far as the use of peat for house fuel is concerned, it is an established industry among us for ages. But it is not a national industry carried on public lines, except to a very small extent. Turbary rights are usually reserved to supply individuals, but there is no public access to fuel supplies. How this can best be organised is the important question. There is, further, the equally important question of the use of turf for industrial purposes. experiments have been made in this di rection, but they have not hitherto met with much success in Ireland, while there have been many glaring failures. The bog question is full of pit-falls, and we do not undertake at this stage to recommend any process or inven-

Meanwhile, a French Syndicate is reported by the "Ulster Herald" as having taken over large tracts of bog in Roscommon. Machinery has been erected to compress the peat, which it is planned to distribute by motor lorries to the towns at the rate of £1 per load of three tons.

#### Treaty-Making Powers of U.S. President.

The signature of the Peace Treaty at Versailles by President Wilson marks an unprecedented event in constitutional history. is necessary to examine the American position in respect of the Constitution, because the action of President Wilson is bound to affect the future of the United States, and of Ireland too. A few words are necessary on the Presidential power under the Constitution.
The control of the relations of the United States with foreign nations is exclusively vested in the General Government (Willoughby on the Constitution, p. 450), that is to say, in the Federal Government. It must be clearly understood that the American fovernment does not consist solely of the Executive, or "Administration," as it is called. The functions of constitutional government are divided between three distinct and separate organs—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The American Government is, in fact, a trinity of powers. It is the only system of government in which the triple organs have been successfully separated, a most difficult achievement.

The President and the Vice-President are the only Federal Executive Officers for whose selection and functions the Constitution makes direct provision, unless, indeed, one includes the Senate, to which is entrusted participation in the Executive functions of appointments and approval of treaties Willoughby, p. 1125).

The question then arises: What is the extent to which the President of the United States can assume the direction of the foreign relations of the United States? He possesses far-reaching powers as Chief Executive. International correspondence is exclusively in the hands of the President or h's agent, the Secretary of State. Hence, says Willoughby (p. 468), it is improper for any international docu-ments to be addressed to or sent directly to the Senate, or for any attempt to be made in any way by an agent for a foreign Power to influence directly the action of the Senate upon treaty that is pending before it or is later to be sent to it for its action there-upon. Upon the other hand, it is improper for the Senate or any other organ of the Federal Government, by resolution or otherwise, to attempt to communicate with a foreign Power exrept through the President.

The President, by virtue of his office, possesses the power exclusively vested in him to conduct diplomatic negotiations between the United States and foreign countries. He has power to enter into international agreements without the consent of the Senate, by virtue of his position commanding the army and navy, by special powers granted by statute or delegated to him

by the Senate.

There is, in fact, but one limitation to the Presidential control of the foreign affairs of the United States, and that is the Senatorial veto on neacc.

treaties. The signature of President Wilson to the Treaty of Versailles is an unmistakable challenge to the American Senate, and raises an acute con-stitutional crisis in the United States. The circumstances which have arisen are without precedent. It was certainly never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that a sucessor of Washington would proceed to Europe to sign a treaty in person. Of all the delegations, numbering, we believe, some twenty-seven Powers, the American President was the sole head American President was the sole head of a State. All the others were delegates whose signature does not bind their States until ratified by their respective heads, be they Monarch or President. In signing the Treaty unquestionally President Wilson has done a grave thing, because he has pledged his country's honour and committed the United States in advance of ratification. If this is refused by the Senate the President will be left in the position of failing to ratify his own signature, a position not consonant with nature, a position not consonant with dignity or national strength. In the ordinary course of treaty-making it is the usage of nations to send delegates to make a preliminary treaty first. This generally covers the heads of agree-ment. The details are then worked out and the final treaty prepared. It is then submitted to Governments and ratified, and declared to be in force. There are, in fact, four stages—first the armistice, secondly the preliminary treaty, the final treaty, and the promulgation. The signature of the heads of States is reserved for the proclamation of the treaty or its promulgation, which, of course is the last stage of the process of ratification.

The proceedings at Versailles do not appear to conform with the usage of nations, and it is difficult to understand the position of the parties. The position was rendered very peculiar in many respects. The presence of heads of Governments was very unusual. The presence of the head of a State in the person of President Wilson rendered the proceedings very difficult to carry on, because every difference threatened a rupture of international relations. Moreover, the heads of Governments confronted each other, and a false step by any one might easily lead to a state of affairs in which either State should back down in humiliation or war would buck down in humiliation of war would have resulted. The making of peace is a business which is properly performed by delegates. It is also a very serious invalidation of the proceedings that the German delegation was not permitted to negotiate. As this was a plenipotentiary delegation, the result of such a policy could only have been disastrous to the negotiations. If negotiators are not allowed to negotiate, the results can hardly be pacificatory. Each Gov-ernment should have appointed a delegation as distinct from its own personnel. The presence of the Chief Executive of the United States will raise questions of momentous importance affecting the peace of the United States. It would appear that an acute conflict is pending as to the powers of the American Senate, which has been virtually stripped of its treaty power. Either it will have to surrender its constitutional powers, or it will have to repudiate the signature of the Chief Executive, in which case it is difficult to foresee what other document the President could sign with the dignity of his office. At all events the document signed at Versailles will probably ness through many more stages before pass through many more stages before peace is realised.

#### Cionantact.

i ocaon tiopántaet Sapana, tiopántaet Clemenceau, tiopántaet na oppopitéipi, Ctemenceau, clopantaet na oppopiteni, agur pice tlopantaet eite, ac ip annan in aon cop aventap aon pivo i ocaod na tlopantaeta ir meapa agur ir chlochuite oa opiula ap talam na m ippionn, ré pin, an tlopantaeta a veinmino opaun péin leabhraibh staire. Cheithre scillinge is real ata ar an leabhar agus isiad maintre Cao na taod to teathra na protein leabhraibh staire. Cao na taob so scartro na rip coiléir agur teada an a utugcan canabatai agur téarda an a vouscan canadacai? I lide micro vuinn aichur a véanam an na mnd agur an renogail vo noccav von Saoit? Muain a bion pianta nan scoraib o beit ag piubal pabáil teit na práireana agur tear na gnéine ag baint alluir arainn agur go mbead pionnpuanad agur bheir nint le ráil againn ac na coiltéir ir na canadataí a baint vinn bíon rónt eagla opainn é théanam. Vimito ag cummesm ap can reaptan ap Scarpoe it An namaro od operatoir An reposait tom. An géroin outon an opochér endice cortaramait reo oo opireao? Cuinimir cumann nua an bun agur Eugaimír "Cumann na Schogat Noce" ain no "Cumann na Schosal noct" aip no accurating Dail Eireann duse véanam de san rinn a deit ré rmact na scoiléan in na scapadatai pearta. Da mb' iad na fin durde réin iad do séiltridir don neact.

"Liam ó Rinn.

#### An Uile Short Ni.

Beannacht dílis De la hanamaini Ta fear maith eile mithe a shli na firinne, fear ciùin teidh, fear geanuil làghach, a dhein a chion go crodha i gCogadh na Casca, siùd is go crodha i gCogadh na Casca, siùd is go raibh bean is clann sa bhaile aige; Liam O Braoin a ainm. Ba chaptaen innealtoiri sa dara cath e, mas cruinn cuimhne dhom. Bhi se pàirteach sa bhfogha a horduigheadh a thabhairt len namhaid, ag ceann Sràid ti Mhordha, an Aoine ùd trí bliana o shoin. Bhi se ina fhear cinn riain ai scuainthe fear ar thaobh den tsràid agus O Rathaille ar ceann scuainthe eile ar an dtaobh anonn uaidh. Feachaint da dtug se thar a ghualainn agus e ag sodar suas an tsiàid chonnaic se O Rathaille agus e ag iompail chun bagartha lena laimh ar a bhuidhin bhig agus gau iad san le feiseint toise iad a agus gan iad san le feiscint toisc iad a Lumin leni te nó leaghaithe ag piléar acha na measin-ghunnaí. An Braom-each tein a dh'innis an sceal dom.

Ni theadar ce aca cisean no duine eigin eile a dh'innis dom conus a marbhuigheadh cara dhom a bhí at bhuidhin Uí Rathaille. Pe sceal e amhla a leonadh an fear og so sa chois igus thàinig se ar a leath-ghluin chun feachaint ar an ng arradh a dhein an piléar agus ní túisce dhein na mar a dh'aimsig teachtaire a bháis e. D'airigheas gurbh abhar sagairt é agus gurbh as Co. an Chláir é. De mhuintir Ellis ab ea e. silim, agus ní raibh se ach naoi mbliana deag.

Is mo rud greannmhar a thuit amach an tseachtain ud. Cuid desna hoglaig go raibh orra gabhail tre shiopa na n-oibreacha ceireach i Sraid Hannraoi lar na hoiche agus nar chuir pilearacha aon scanradh orra chuireadh an sort ceadna a cuirfí i nduine da bhfeicadh se rud eigin ba dhó leis a bheith nea-shaolta. Tá aithne agam ar dhuine aca do ghlac eagla roime chat dubh do phreab isteach chuige cicha da raibh sa ar gaida in aice fuine oiche da raibh se ar garda in aice fuin-neoige. Fear eile, a bhí a troid in oifig an phuist, thainig beirt charad a triall air i dtosach na seachtaine agus thuga-dar cùpla bosca toitíní dho, agus dubhradar leis gur mhór an t-amadán e, gur bhfearr dhó go mór gan dul ina lithéid de chúntúirt. Tá seisean ina bheathidh fos ach do marbhuigheadh an bheirt ios ach do marthuigheadh an bheirt eile le pilearacha seachrain. Ba dhobair go marbhotí e féin aon uair amhain amh. Bhí se ar an mbuidhin a tha Sema O Conghaile leis timpal go Sraid na Lite agus le linn e bheith ag dul isteach i dtig éigin ansan do baineadh tuisle as, nó do seior sé, agus do thuit sé isteach an dann. Ba mhaith do thuit sé isteach an dorus. Ba mhaith an bhail air gur thuit mar, mara mbeadh san, bhí sé leagaithe ag pilear

a thainig dìreach san áit as ar thuit se. Nuair a gèilleadh, agus a bhíomair go leir tagaithe amach go Sráid Uí go leir tagaithe amach go sraid. Ut Chonaill agus sinn nar seasamh in aice deilbhe Pharnail do ghlaoidh oifigeach gallda ar shaighdiuir bhuidhe de mhuintir Mhurchadha. "Teacht, a dhuine uasail!" arsan saighdiuir agus siud a sodar fe dhein an oificig e. Bhí oiread san deithinis air agus bhí a chhannaga cho trom san is ar sigin a chnapsaca cho trom san, is ar éigin a bhí an focal as a bheal nuair a thuit sé ar a bheal fe, rud a bhain gaire asainn go leir da aindise bhí an sceal againn.

go leir da aindise bhí an sceal againn.

Is deas an leabhar beag ud a foillsigheadh cūpla mí o shoin, "Luibhsheanchus." a chuir Mícheál O Maoldhomhnaigh le cheile. Tá liosta ann
desna luibheanna go leir a dhfásan sa
tír sco—i Laidin, i mBearla, agus i
nGaedhilg. Gheofar ann; leis, cuntas
ar na leighseana a bhaineadh na Gaedhil asta fado. Ní he sin féin ach innsean udar an leabhair dúinn conus cuid
desna leighseana aca d'ullmhu agus
cadiad na cinn as a mbaintí dathana. cadiad na cinn as a mbaintí dathana, agus na cinn ina bhfuil nimh, agus na cinn lenar féidir diabluiacht a dhéanamh. Sa tarna cuid den leabhar auintir Ghuill do chuir amach e.

D'airigheas fein trácht ar Chlairíneach a bhí ann fiche éigin blian ó shoin agus bhí anachuid leighseana aige. Bhí se amuich air e fein a chuir an rafla amach) go rabh carn mór de láimhscríbhinní aige agus gur ionta laimhscribhinnt aige agus gur ionta san a gheibheadh sé an t-eolas ar conus leighseana dhéanamh le luibheana. Dheineadh se targaireachtaí as na scana-leabhair chéadna. Bhí drochshúil nó súil chuirithe aige. Deirtar gur "chuirigh" sé (overlocked) trucail agus capall lá agus iad a teacht a bhaile agus gur bhair tionóise dóibh a bhaile agus gur bhain tionóisc dóibh laithreach. Sílim gur "mothuighim ē" (I overlooked it) an focal atá ag muintir Chorcaighe. "Cuirighim ē"

Ireland, 1172-1919. Phongo in the vision of the years you se Those stainless knights of pale pro-

ic dead, while she lives on in agony, Dare not to drop a tear or raise a caoin-

Not stagger in your faith, for such a love As plights its troth in 'slood can know no

But lives eternally with power above All earthly measurements of height

your hearts! The dead at least are

Friend, The San of Mary. Some maybe will sing

may their dreams, but all their love

spirit like a garment wraps

blood has been laid like red dow

The men a love may triumph. She can

no pity. Pity rather those twisted hearts have naught

Women of 1798.

Women of 'Ninety-Eight. By Mrs. onecannon, M.A. Gill and Son,

hind to the author of a book which enshrines for them the virtues of the ensurines for them the virtues of the women of a period that has been an inspiration to the work Ireland which has even up around us within the past tew years. This generation looks back with pride on the dark days of '98. A seals ago such a book as that written by the Concamon might well have lought a blush of shame to the enal self-respect. To-day this on, and will, he read with pride Trish people. In a generation to prove of Two Men of 93 mety-Eight would have been untheir patriotism, their unfalling devotion to their nearest and dearest—will be read with revenance. Mrs. Concannon writes of the women of Ninety-Eight as only a woman can brings us into close touch with the rare charms and graces of the cauti ul characters she portrays for s. The mother of the Emmets, the solve of the Brothers Sheares, and the mather of the Brothers Sheares, and the mather of the Teelings, as they be are our gaze in the pages of enchanting book, make us realise much Ireland owes to the saintly they be-towed on their beloved sons, are see these heroid any growing to make any under the watchful eyes of maker mothers we realise that patriotism and all the virtues with which it inked flow from the hearts of the somes of our race. The glorious parts diayed by the women of 'Ninety-Eight are also recorded in this book. Glorious in their sublime suffering, sublime patriotism, the stories which are lown by the gifted writer must exmore lofty idea of our ad. Though few of the first whom Mrs. Concannon 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 willings, given their lives to save their sons. The gives, would they not have given their lives, would they not have given their lives to save the lives of their beloved? Would not all the loves have wished to die as heroic Bess Grey died? Would not all the women of 'Ninety-Eight have endured their beloved a brutal enemy, as Annel of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of the same of a brutal enemy, as Annel of the same of the sam

d.d.B.

#### 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 adwilled that the race which was native to the soil thereof should onjoy 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 depriod. That learn a Ireland cause without the assistance of our glorious Empire." So in the course of time, after many debates on the subject, some of the selected representarious 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 call 1) from their high places—or seats. The Ministers of England, inving 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 the glorious Empire to withstand the attacks of designing wretches who would filch from Britannia the triden 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 Con-tor 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 five. Since Fein, while it has made the proples of the world see Ire-land a they never saw it before, has made Mr. Livid in the same that the same than they never saw it before.

land a they never saw it before, has made Mr. Livid.

I 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 left perturbed. "Why did God make little nations?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. The Irish people, speaking for the oldest of the small nation, told him. His muche vable rongue stuck in his cheek for quite a long time. His mind, bus, trying to find the best my to mainly a trying to find the best my The bedrock of good Agricultural and Hortfeuliure is good seed. matter how carefully a man may till his form, or how specially he may feed of England heard the war-cry of the liftshipe pele in all its ancient clearness. They left perturbed. "Why did God make little nations?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. The Irish people, speaking for the oldest of the small nation, told him. His mede vable longue stuck in his cheek for quite a long time. His mind, busy trying to find the best mind to the good old days, when an answer actuses the floor of the Heise would have done the trick! When the Irish people contented themselves by getting trishmen to ask silly questions across the floor and receive answers in the affirmative or measurements affirmative or measurements. people contested themselves by getting trishmen 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 hundrum busses 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 and a solution to a question which no longer lies within the confines of their jurisdiction. No wonder that even the uncleavable tongue of the gifted wizard failed. The idea that he was dealing with the new Irish nation somehow protraded 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 "donesticated" nation of Ireland still exists in the minister without the interest produced a beautifully, of 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 sensons, admitted some years since that Irish grown seed potatoes gave much better returns than English. Scotch, or Continued as nation of Ireland still exists in the inner workings of Castle rule in this country can give it. True, the market gardeners of Dubing grow the inner grower in English and countries grow their own mangold and Swade seeds with most satisfactory result, but no organised or general attempt at seed growing has yet been made. Can seeds be grown in Ireland? Experiments have proved begond doubt that most farm and gorden seeds can be produced a beautifully, of as high a standard, and as good germinating to Can give in Cultivation, and the inner gardeners of Dubing grow the finest broccol, colewort, and cabbage with the inner gardeners of Dubing grow the finest broccol, colewort, and cabbage with the inner to grow the inner gardeners of Dubing grow the finest broccol, colewort, and cabbage with the inner to grow the inner to grow the inner cated "nation of Ireland still exists in his mind as nation No. 1. Nation No. 2 he has not yet fully recognised as the farm potatoes as "Irish Queen," "Leinster Wonder." "Silver Sham-

two nations. One—the most ancient and most glorious small nation in the world. Another—the one he and his friends tried to entire within the good old Empire. The one he and his friends tried to entire 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 bid to rest on the 14th December, 1918.

By allocating to the Ministers of a the to cures of a brutal enemy, as Anne Devlin endured them, rather than be-tical one of the men of 'Ninety-Eight? In the 'Women of 'Ninety-Eight' we get a true picture of the greatness of pire 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 en-

the wiles of Westminster, stretching forth its still manacled hands to grasp its destiny. Mr. bloyd George may see two nations. One—the most ancient

# DON'T FORGET

August 8th-DONKEY

August 9th—DONKEY POLO MATCH.

Motor Boats and Pleasure Boats.

lish 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 propordained by God, shall take. One thing is plant: by the act of the Irish people in December last all voluntary connection with England has been severed. This act was necessary—was imperative—us the first step towards

imperative—us the first step towards the realisation of Ireland's destiny. The remaining steps must inevitably follow. As a child who has made one step manages by degrees to walk about as nature intended, so shall the Irish nation step out strongly and proudly along the read which as been produined by God.

8. 8. de B.

Seed-Growing in Ireland.

"Lemster 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

8. S. de B.

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B

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 Fein 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 whines 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 sufficient force to meet all require-ments. Profitable, seed-growing cer-tainly is, but what is more to my present point, it is an industry of the utsent 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 far-mers 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.

An Old Grower.

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an catair brian o criocain, And Runaide, an Spainfeac, Co. Sligis

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#### 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 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 acts 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 Oregon Pine. - Grown in Western 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 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 chemi-

cal gases, which, in addition to being

sight short put the coder the same ading as seed. It is really a "crep" in the troops do actually bear cause of the cross of the cross of or cause of the cross of the cross of or cause of the cross of the cross of or cause of the cross of the cross of or cart, in coach or ratiway carrage, we see evidence of its use. In our homes, too, we find ibot and floor, doors, sashes and fromture made of timber. From wheelharrow to acrephane, timber is necessary in construction. We accept the evidence of out eyes, but few of us pended on the sources of supply; few exisc how little of it is home-grown, and fewer still realise the terrible pass to which we in hieland 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 ex-

White Deal, Dalc, Spruce. - Names extended to all the species of the genus Picea, and to a few other genus Picea, and to a few other trees. Imported from Norway, Sweden, Russia, Camada, Eastern U.S., America, etc. Uses Rooting, cheap joinery, boxes, etc., Red Deal, Red Dale, Yellow Deal, Terms covering various members of the genus "Piuus" or plant family. Imported from Norwall from Norwall

family. Imported from Norway, Sweden and Russia. Uses Roof

ing and joinery. Yellow Pine, or White Pine.—Impoparts. 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

and sold as a furniture wood.

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

Canarywood, Canary Whitewood, 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 ware, bowls, plates, turned legs,

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.

Douglas Fir, but differing in variety from the Douglas Fir commonly found here. Used for join-

the reafforestation of Ireland. But 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, Dantzig Oak. Some coming down the Vistula from Poland and shipped at Memel. The timbers timbers, and are used for furniture, high-class joinery, best quality cooperage, etc.

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It is well known among these terested in the timber trade that the war has been responsible for terride havor among the woods of Ireland. Settland and England owing to the shutting off of imports they were known is ferr the war. Most is a 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 phasise the paucity of the supply and to being spruces from North Employed the low commercial value of what are Canada, or North America hence to the Satin Walnut.—The Heartwood of Red Gum or Sweet Gum.

Hazel Pine.—The Sapwood of Red Gum or Sweet Gum.

Gum or Sweet Gum.

Hazel Pine.—The Sapwood of Red Gum or Sweet Gum. etc., will have to be rebuilt, and Northern Europe will have less to space Gum or Sweet Gum. Same tree. for this part of the world, and, turnher-Imported from Eastern U.S.A., more, it should be our object here and more, it should be our object here and now to start about making Ireland so self-contained as to be absolutely ladependent of any other country for the nocessaries of life, and timber is one of them.

To make Ireland self-contained in Whitewood. Used as a substi-tute for Yellow Pine. Imported from New York, and is really able date and setting it apart as Arbo: able date and setting it apart as Arbor Day, on which so many young trees should be planted. In making the suggestion I am tully aware that the not original, but I would make the turther suggestion that Arbor D. v should not be a holiday nor a day of resource. nor a day of desultory planting. Hereeither as Swedish matches or to tofore an Arbor Day in Ireland has make Paterson's matches or as I been a day on which anybody or every paper pulp; also imported in such I body might select any tree or every manufactured goods as turnery tree and plant it or them anywhere whether they had permission or not.

It is a noble enthusiasm that leads a a longer period because of the timber etc.

density. The slower radiation counter- Pitch Pine.—Grown from Ontario and young group out to plant the billside. New Brunswick to Florida. Not I 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 for-

> mulated, so that the business for it is purely a business proposition; be carried through without avoidable North America; also known as 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 from Northern Europe are supe- there is a large local demand for fuel. rior to American and Canadian i the careful foresight of the Administration is evidenced by the fact that in 1885 a Government forester was sent

States who Irankly 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 Fein 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 Picea or Spruce family of Scandinavia, or the climatic conditions in which its branches and leaves grow up? This is the 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 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 Picea Excelsa Link in Ireland, and to risk the planting this year. Now, we have it established at home

I would suggest getting into imme-I would suggest getting into immediate touch with American and Scandinavian sources, and having, quotations for quantifies 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.

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 Northare as bitterly opposed to the North-cliffians and Churchillians and to the Labourites, Socialists and Bolsheviks as to Ircland, and that it is utterly beyond the wit of man to devise any

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 Asquith, on a rival platform the same day, denounced Northelifism as the real cause of faction to country and

in the army.
The Lord Mayor of Hoxton tells me 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 (neare) no matter how, when, or by it (peace) no matter how, when, or by 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

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 rain, but reconstruction quite useless unless on a Socialist basis, with nationalisation conceded. A third does not consider nationalisation essential.

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 Bolsheviki have entirely revived hostilaty to any form of compromise and Lty to any form of compromise and tremendously strengtheued both Chur-chillism and Socialism. Meantime Glasgow Labour, like Yorkshire, unenaugingly adheres to Bolshevism, and yow they will die rather than yield one inch. John Brown has been arrested.

roughly underested borselvism, and yow they will die rather than yield one inch. John Brown has been arrested. Tom Jones was released only yester-oay, 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 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 lim when he can produce figures to show he is not? A Northcliffian 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 Isle of Man with a Man w

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 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.

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tionality."
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THANKS to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and Ireland for the success of our picule, and Thanks to Little Flower for fine day. THANKSCHVING torSacred Heart, B.V.M., St. Rock, and St. Anthony for health

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