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Vol. 3. No. 27. (New Series.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## Week by Week.

The long railway journey of the Irish leader across America from Chicago to San Francisco was marked at every city by vast assemblies of people, headed by mayors, aldermen, legislators and university professors, who greeted President De Valera. A hundred miles from San Francisco the Irish leader was met by a body of leading San Franciscans, who had travelled on to welcome him, and who accompanied him thenceforward. The Universal Press service, describes his reception: "The reception all the way from Sacramento, where he addressed 10,000 people, to San Francisco might have been envied by the President of the United States. No greater enthusiasm could have been shown for any man or any cause."

Dr. De Valera was met on arriving in San Francisco by the Mayor and an enormous concourse of citizens. "San Francisco welcomes you," said the Mayor. "Arm in arm, De Valera and Mayor Rolph started on their journey for the street. The party which had accompanied De Valera from Sacramento formed almost a flying wedge to get to the automobiles that were in waiting. In the next waiting room on the second floor, in the great corridor of the second floor of the Ferry Building, on the staircase, everywhere that foot could find lodgment, there were shouting, flag-waving people. Waving arms from right to left, bowing and getting through the masses of humanity with utmost difficulty, De Valera and Mayor Rolph finally reached their automobile with the assistance of the police. Then there was a wait while the procession formed in the St. Francis Hotel. The huge crowd would not be denied, and, hat off, De Valera stood in the automobile and responded in every direction."

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America was meeting in National Session in San Francisco at the time of the Irish leader's arrival. It unanimously presented him with an address, in which it said:—"We welcome with hospitable exultation Eamonn De Valera. . . . We believe that he typifies in his own person the virtues of constancy, sincerity and courage so characteristic of the heroes and martyrs of Ireland. The fierce transformation of the public life of the nation of which he is the chief magistrate from apathy to zeal, from confusion of counsel to unity of purpose, from impotence to power, must have been achieved by leaders of cool intellects and burning hearts, and the tidings of good report bear across the sea the message that the first citizen of Ireland is worthy to represent a race which has ever held in reverence its leaders, who were without fear and without reproach."

"The unblemished career of the guest of America, his calm defiance, his romantic escapes from the jailers of his body and of the spirit of his country, strike the deepest feelings of Hibernians, recalling the analogous episodes in the lives of lofty leaders whose voices many of us have heard—of Mitchell, of Davitt and Parnell. They, too, were guests of America, and the tides of feelings which bore those other fate-freighted spirits upon the broad bosom of public esteem will also carry this captain of a revolution into the flux of that sympathetic American public opinion which has ever hastened to fling wide the haven of its hearth and home to the heroes of Ireland."

"The mission of the President . . . is one of humanity. He is an ambassador empowered by a united people to negotiate a treaty of good will—an unwritten defensive alliance of accord that shall enact the same moral law for all human beings under whatever flag they shall live. His message will be heard with respect and in honouring his official position we are extending a gracious homage to the free people who chose him through the orrierly process of democracy to plead the cause of their young nation in the high court of public opinion."

In his speech replying to the address of welcome, President De Valera said: "Ireland is the test of democracy."

At the hotel in San Francisco Mr. De Valera was presented with a wreath from the citizens of Chicago. A committee of clergymen representing all denominations waited upon him and pledged their sympathy and support. At the invitation of the Labour leaders he addressed 10,000 workmen of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and at their own request he addressed the wounded soldiers in the Letterment Hospital.

The City of San Francisco conferred its freedom upon the Irish leader, and, by order of the Corporation, the Irish tricolour was hoisted over the Municipal Buildings. The Mayor, receiving Mr. De Valera in the City Hall, presented him with a golden plaque on behalf of the Corporation of San Francisco. In the Golden Gate Park the Irish leader addressed a gathering of 60,000 people, and unveiled a statue of Robert Emmet. In the evening he addressed a great meeting in the Civic Auditorium, and was received with unparalleled enthusiasm. "Eamonn De Valera," say the American Press despatches from San Francisco, "has captured the Pacific Coast. From Mayor Rolph down to the least of those who participated in the welcome and entertainment of Ireland's first elected President there was a unanimity of assertion that no man, not even excepting the Chief Executive of the United States, has ever been accorded such a demonstration of sympathy."

Among the larger cities en route to San Francisco were Omaha, Ogden and Oakland. Leaving California, Mr. De Valera wrote to the citizens of San Francisco: "The splendid reception of San Francisco surpasses belief. To be greeted by the hospitality of California is most welcome. But I know it is not for me, but for the cause which it is my good fortune to represent. I am overwhelmed by the kindness shown me by the Mayor of San Francisco, by your other public officials, by the men and women and children who waited to give me welcome. But it is for the cause of free Ireland that this is done. Such demonstrations from the Atlantic to the Pacific will create a torrent of public opinion that will sweep Ireland to victory."

The City of St. Louis, the metropolis of the Middle West, has sent an urgent invitation to the Irish leader to visit it and accept its freedom. The following is the resolution—so much of it as may be printed—unanimously adopted by the Municipality:—

"Whereas, Eamonn De Valera . . . has come to these United States for the purpose of enlisting the support of our great liberty-loving Republic on the side of his country in her struggle to establish a government 'of the people by the people for the people,' and

"Whereas, it is highly desirable that said Eamonn De Valera be given the fullest opportunity to state his country's case to the people of these United States; and

"Whereas, said Eamonn De Valera is the duly elected . . . and has the support of at least 75 per cent. of the people of Ireland, as evidenced by the elections held last year under the supervision of the Government of Great Britain; and

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States in both its branches has expressed its sympathy for the cause of which President De Valera is the duly authorised spokesman; and

"Whereas, the people of these United States are mindful of the sympathy and support tendered to the cause of American freedom by the Parliament and people of Ireland during the Revolutionary War; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved: that the Board of Aldermen of the City of St. Louis hereby extends a cordial invitation to President De Valera to visit St. Louis as the guest of the city; and be it further

"Resolved: that the Board of Alder-

men of the City of St. Louis request his Honor the Mayor to appoint a Reception Committee to formally present this invitation to President De Valera, and, in the event of his acceptance, to make preparations to welcome him in a manner befitting his high dignity."

The Mayor of the City of St. Louis, who at his own request was made a member of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Irish cause, has appointed a committee consisting of the leading representatives of the business, professional, educational, religious and labour interests of St. Louis to receive the Irish leader.

On Saturday last Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by the English Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, the English Chief Secretary in Ireland, the English Lord Chancellor in Ireland, the English Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Field Marshal Sir Herbert Wilson, Military Adviser to the Carson Volunteers, and Brigadier-General Hackett Payne, Staff Officer of the Carson Volunteers, and English Military Commander for the North of Ireland, held a demonstration of ex-soldiers and alleged ex-soldiers in Belfast, and delivered a short speech to them. The expenses of every soldier attending were defrayed out of a Unionist fund.

On the same evening Brigadier-General Hackett Payne, of the Carson Volunteers and the English Army, issued, in the name of the English Government, a proclamation against a meeting of Sir Edward Carson's opponents at Portlough, Co. Armagh. We quote from the "Irish Independent":—"A

meeting on Saturday evening by Brigadier-General Hackett Payne, on the ground that it might lead to some disorder, and notices to that effect were served on the leaders. Contingents from Armagh, Keady, Lurgan, Middletown and Blackwatertown, accompanied by bands, assembled at Tullygoonigan Hill, overlooking the Yellow Ford battlefield, and held a meeting there. Mr. E. Donnelly presided, and Messrs. O'Reilly, Dublin, and M. J. Burke, Lurgan, delivered addresses. As the meeting was about to conclude a force of police arrived and ordered the people to disperse. They fixed bayonets, and attempted to seize two drums. This led to some excitement, and an altercation between a District Inspector and Messrs. Donnelly and O'Reilly. The military then arrived. It is alleged that stones were thrown, and an attempt made to puncture the military motor lorries. Two men were arrested and subsequently released. The procession was re-formed, and marched to Armagh, followed by police and military. It is believed the venue of the meeting was discovered by aeroplane."

On the same day Brigadier-General Hackett Payne sent a detachment of the Cornwall Light Infantry, fully accoutred, to prevent an aeridheacht at Lisnaskea, Fermanagh. Armed police men, commanded by District Inspector Nixon, charged and batoned the people, injuring six young men. Two aeroplanes hovered over the place carrying bombs, no doubt to drop on the people of Fermanagh. It is of this Hackett Payne the English Government denied any knowledge last week, stating he had no connection with that institution. It later on admitted he had. This man was one of the military leaders of the Carson Volunteers. In consideration of this the English Government appointed him to the well-paid post he fills in the North at present, and in return for that appointment he sends his armed soldiers and his bomb-filled aeroplanes to attack peaceful meetings and concerts of Ulster men and women who profess either the Catholic Faith or Sinn Fein politics."

On Sunday last Messrs. Arthur Griffith, T.D., Sean Milroy, Kevin O'Sheil, B.L., and T. P. McKenna, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of County Councils, addressed an immense meeting at Ballyjamesduff, at which over 12,000 people were present from all

parts of E. Cavan and from the adjoining districts of North Meath and North Longford. The contingents from the different districts marched on foot, drove in waggons, and travelled in motor lorries. An imposing procession, headed by many bands, marched through the town before the meeting, at which Mr. James Murphy, County Councillor, presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Griffith said that he was fulfilling an old engagement. Ballyjamesduff was the one centre of his constituency he had not visited when in May of last year, in the middle of the election campaign, the English Government seized himself and all those who were at the time actively engaged in election work on his behalf in Cavan, deported them in an English warship to a foreign country, and locked them up in English jails. He was now in Ballyjamesduff, and thanked his countrymen and countrywomen of that district for the blow they struck the English Cabinet plotters in the election of June, 1918. He knew what they had to face to win that election—they went to the polls defying the menace of England's armed soldiers, who paraded the constituency in war helmets and carrying fixed bayonets on the day of the poll, seeking to intimidate the men of East Cavan. Between his Election Committee and himself the English Home Office intervened to seize all letters. The English propaganda, with its 12,000 paid agents in America and on the European Continent, stood ready on that June day to inform the world that Ireland repudiated Sinn Fein—that Ireland repudiated the conspirators of Irish manhood and the forgers of the German Plot were down in the dust. There was not enough English gold in the London Treasury to buy East Cavan. The East Cavan election smashed the most elaborate plot laid against Irish leaders since the days of Pigott and his paymasters—the then Government of England. The East Cavan electors told England that her day of successful intrigue and her power of intimidation had passed in Ireland.

Mr. Griffith revealed the fact that after the General Election the English Prime Minister sent to each of the imprisoned Irish representatives—some forty in all—an invitation to attend the opening of the English Parliament, and later on English prison officials suggested to them that if they would agree to attend that Parliament they would be immediately released. "In the old dead days," said Mr. Griffith, "you were told that England was afraid of the Irish members who attended her Parliament. And there were men in those days who sincerely believed that, and who did not understand that these men were the pawns with whom England played her game against Irish independence, and the sanction to the world of her rule in this country. Mr. Lloyd George offered in January, 1919, to throw open the jail gates to the Irish representatives and conduct them from the hard bench in the 14-ft. by 7 cells to the cushioned seats of Westminster. His offer was disdained, and so England kept them in jail, until the member for East Tipperary lay dead. England offered payment and ease to the Irish representatives who would attend her Parliament, and the prison cell to the Irish representatives who refused. Well, three-fourths of the Irish representatives refused, and because they did that the Irish question was to-day a world question—a question agitating the relations of all the Powers and a dominating issue in the politics of a great Continent. Ireland was a domestic question while Ireland recognised the English Parliament. Ireland became an international question the day Ireland repudiated that institution. They were told in the dark past that if they withdrew their representatives from England's Parliament Ireland's voice would never be heard in the world. Had Ireland's voice ever been heard so powerfully in the world as it had been heard since that day, only

eight months ago, when for ever they renounced the Parliament of their foreign oppressor? In that eight months Ireland, emancipated and erect, had advanced nationally fifty years."

"Their leader, President De Valera," said Mr. Griffith, "had a triumphant progress through the United States. Legislatures, Municipalities, and Universities vied to do him honour. The people pledged themselves to him to work for Irish freedom. The Irish Republic had floated a loan in America to which cities were subscribing with enthusiasm. In San Francisco twice the amount asked for was subscribed in 24 hours. Mr. Griffith proceeded—"We are going to float an internal loan, and ask the people of Ireland to subscribe as their countrymen abroad are doing to a national loan for the maintenance and development of the work . . ."

"In addition to carrying out throughout France, Italy, and other Continental countries and in America their foreign policy, they had appointed and sent consuls to a half-dozen important countries. These consuls would represent the interests of Irish trade and commerce. They had sent to other countries representatives to look after the political interests of Ireland. They had established a department to look after the fisheries of Ireland, and already on the West Coast they were helping the fishermen to secure from the seas part of the harvest now carried away by Scotch and English trawlers. They had established a Department of Agriculture and Industry; they were dealing with the land question in an effort to see that men shall not emigrate for want of land, and had appointed a Commission, composed of representative men and of Irish scientists, to examine into the resources of Ireland. On that Commission there would be men of eminence in the departments of industry, manufacture and science. Its constitution had been that week completed, and next month it would open its public sittings."

Mr. Griffith created intense amusement by reading an invitation sent to him by the Lord Mayor of Belfast to attend Saturday's demonstration in Belfast. That demonstration, Mr. Griffith said, was a political device, in which the men who served in the war were used as pawns for the purpose of pretending to Continental countries and America that Ulster was on the side of England. They had Sir Edward Carson the other day making a certain speech, which British Ministers disavowed, yet on Saturday at Belfast they found the whole English Government in Ireland travelling in his train. Ulster, they Ulstermen there could say, would never submit to be divided from the rest of Ireland. Sinn Fein at the last election held the people of five of the nine Ulster counties. At the next election they would hold six. "Men of Ulster," said Mr. Griffith, "there is, as you Ulstermen know, no Ulster question apart from the Irish question. The Ulster question is an invention of England's scheming politicians. Ulster is part of Ireland, and none shall ever separate us from our Motherland."

Concluding, Mr. Griffith said the disciplined courage and resolute determination of the Irish people in the last three years had baffled their enemies and raised their country to the eminence of a world position. Let them maintain that attitude, and their victory was assured. In his latest message to him, said Mr. Griffith, amid prolonged cheering, their leader, De Valera, said—"Let the Irish people stand steady and determined, and there is no doubt of our ultimate success."

Last week "Mr. Justice Doid" distinguished himself by a harangue from what is termed the Judicial Bench—a harangue calculated for anti-Irish propaganda. If there be one man on the English Bench in Ireland who is more



unfitted than another for the position he occupies the person is Mr. Dodd. This man's history is the usual history of Judges of the English Bench in Ireland. A mediocre lawyer, he fetched and carried in Ireland for twenty years for an English political party, which paid him in the end by appointing him to his present position and taxing the people of Ireland in £3,500 a year to support him.

His record on the English Bench in Ireland exceeds that of anything that is at present on it. We shall cite two cases. A young and respectable boy—a member of a decent family—was arrested and charged with knocking down seven yards of a stone wall. He was accused of doing this, with another man unknown, with intent to intimidate a farmer. Charged with the offence as it stood, the penalty could only be trivial, but when Arkins—the boy referred to—refused to inform the Constabulary of the name of the man who was supposed to have been with him, Dublin Castle indicted him under one of the bloodiest and most infamous Acts ever passed in the history of the English rule in Ireland—the Whiteboy Act.

Under this infamous statute the trivial offence with which Arkins was charged was made a high crime. The boy was brought from Clare and placed on trial before a Cork Special Jury—packed to the last man by Mr. George MacSweeney, a person who combined the occupation of leader-writer for the organ of Messrs. Dillon and Devlin—the "Freeman's Journal"—with an English Government Crown Prosecution. The jury, as directed, found Arkins guilty, and "Mr. Justice Dodd" sentenced the boy to seven years' penal servitude.

With a frank brutishness which perhaps redeemed something of the fact, the man who passed this infamous sentence admitted it was not for the offence of which he was declared guilty the appalling sentence was inflicted, but because the youth would not become an informer! "He would not tell the very existence of the fact he was supposed to administer. Arkins was removed to Maryborough Prison, and began his seven years' penal servitude for having damaged a stone wall to the extent of 3s. 8d. In the meantime a report of the case, buried away in a provincial paper, accidentally fell under the notice of the Editor of "Sinn Fein." The country was made to ring with the infamy, and after a few months the English Government was forced to release the unfortunate lad.

The Irish Bar is neither virtuous nor tender-hearted, but we must say for it that the conduct of the case by "Mr. Justice Dodd" excited the deepest disgust amongst its members. One of the most eminent among them forwarded us a clever imitation of the Anglo-Irish narrative ballad, which expressed their feelings, and which at the time we published. It was as follows:—

#### A Ballad of Arkins.

Twice on a bleak December day,  
The hills of Clare were far away,  
And hirelings ready to betray  
A gallant Irish boy.

Judge Dodd was robed in scarlet gown,  
And George MacSweeney for the Crown,  
While Michael Comyn won renown  
For his defence that day.

The case was called, the jury packed,  
MacSweeney read the Whiteboy Act,  
The peeler swore it was a fact  
That Arkins knocked a wall.

Then Comyn dressed the peeler down:  
"Take care," says Dodd, "you'll lose the gown  
At Munster Bay and Dublin town  
You have with honour worn."

To this the counsel gave no heed,  
He was a man of noble breed,  
It warmed his heart to hear him plead  
With eloquence sublime.

The jury were badly packed,  
And seeing the peelers sorely hacked,  
Could not agree about the fact:  
That Arkins knocked the wall.

The Whiteboy Act is blunt with years  
And red with Irish blood and tears,  
No honest jury of his peers  
Brave Arkins will condemn.

But Sweeney knows that Rebel Cork  
Has still twelve men to do his work;  
A jury bloody as the Turk  
Young Arkins now condemn.

Then spoke the judge in accents slow:  
"To penal servitude you go,  
For I'm the judge and you the foe  
Of England and the King."

"You're doomed for seven long years to dwell  
A convict in a lonely cell,  
Unless your comrades' names you tell,  
And yield them up to me."

But Arkins was of brave men born,  
Cast on that judge a glance of scorn,  
From love and kindred basely torn,  
He proved himself a man.

And while his memory lives in Clare  
No cruel judge will ever dare  
To ask her men to wear  
The emblem of a spy.

"Mr. Justice Dodd," after this exploit, was quiet for a year or two. Then the war came, and he re-appeared as a savage sentence of any person charged with offences of a political complexion. In February, 1918, a brute named Quaid, of Croom, in Limerick, having kicked his servant, a woman named Morris, into a serious state, pulled her out into the backyard and let her lie there until she died. A jury found the ruffian guilty of manslaughter. But he was a lucky man. Unlike Arkins, he was no poor Irish peasant. He was a man of means, and he had "Mr. Justice Dodd" for his judge. It was pleaded for him that "he had spoken from the recruiting platforms to get young fellows to join the British army." Mr. Justice Dodd, addressing the miscreant, said (we quote from the "Irish Times" of December 20th, 1918)—

A woman's life had been lost under circumstances of great cruelty, but balancing one thing with another, and considering accused's services to the State, his health, and perhaps his temper, he thought justice would be done by 12 months' imprisonment in the first division.

This is sober fact. Moreover, turning to the prisoner, Dodd assured him "he would be well looked after." A woman brutally done to death was measured against the services to recruiting of the miscreant who killed her, and a sentence passed upon him which was menial. Such is the record of the man who charges Dublin with crime. Such are the things England sets up in wig and robe on her judgment seats in this country and entitles Judges and Justices.

A letter published in the London "Daily Herald" from a returned soldier exhibits the kind of thing that has been carried on in Clare, now again, proclaimed "a military area," for months past by the R.I.C. and the army of occupation. This letter was written on June 29. In it he says:—

"For nearly three years I was supposed to be fighting for freedom, in the defence of small nationalities. My health broke down and I was discharged from the army suffering from contracted T.B. Allowed six weeks' holiday, I repaired to my home to recover my health. This visit brought me to the quiet little village of Cooraclare, on the West coast of Clare. Since my arrival a week ago my father's house has been subjected to three raids for arms, one a police raid and the others, on successive nights, by the military. On the first occasion I was with my sister alone in the house. When, about three in the morning, I was knocked up, and, to my surprise, found myself looking down the barrels of three police revolvers. Against my wish, the house was searched, without authority or warrant. Of course, I did not attempt to argue forcibly against five Colts and one rifle—I could neither get explanation nor apology for covering me with arms. The military raid on Thursday night was conducted properly—the officer was a gentleman—but last night (Friday) a young snob was in charge. This state of affairs was not confined to this house alone; several poor, unoffending farmers were similarly treated. It is enough to break a man's heart to see one's aged parents pulled out of bed at about 3 in the morning amid a display of bayonets—the poor people never saw bayonets before—and to think that one had been fighting for a new and different world."

At a time when there is less crime in Ireland than in any country in the world—and when in any one day in London more outrages are being committed than could be committed in twelve months in Ireland—the English propaganda in America is hard put to it for the material for defamation of a nation. Some weeks ago a Dr. Ashe of Dublin, who has been intimately associated, in a subterranean way, with the

Northcliffe-Plunkett intrigue, got busy and on Monday last a motion was sprung at the Dublin Corporation in the absence of the bulk of its members and carried by a majority of three votes, which, under the guise of condemning crime, implied that Ireland was seething in crime. As out of 80 members of the Dublin Corporation only 37 were present when this slanderous resolution was rushed through, the citizens of Dublin have a right to know where the other 43 were. If the agents and supporters of foreign government in Ireland, although a small minority in the Dublin Corporation, can manoeuvre the present majority of the Council, it is incumbent on them to see that the majority hereafter will be composed of men who cannot be manoeuvred.

One of the persons who supported the resolution said "he would not hesitate to condemn murder, no matter by whom committed." We have not yet heard from a single Unionist in Ireland the slightest condemnation of the murders that have been continuously committed in Ireland for two years past.

Two years ago John Ryan was shot dead by the English Constabulary in Ireland at Ennis. No one was made amenable. Thomas Russell, the young Irish teacher, bayoneted to death in his clubhouse; Patrick Ruane, Abraham Allen, John Brown, Robert Laide, Patrick Studdert, Patrick Duffy, Mehl, Walsh, Robert Byrne, Daniel Scanlon—all lie dead—shot and bayoneted, and no one has been punished. It is true these men were in nearly all cases mere Irish peasants. In many of these cases verdicts of wilful murder were returned by the Coroners' Juries against those who slew them. No word of condemnation is heard from those who shriek out against "crime" as to these infamies.

Copies of the "New York World" containing the series of articles written from Ireland by its special correspondent, Mr. Tuohy, have now been received in this country. His description of Westport under the military law imposed by the English is a vivid picture of the operation of the jackboot. It was after the appearance of this article, with the sensation it created in America, that the British Government, many hints, wrote the "New York World," "have been conveyed to the people of Westport that if they petitioned the Castle to withdraw martial law, with all it means to them in loss and innocent suffering, Mr. Macpherson would be graciously pleased to exercise his clemency. But they have never wavered for an instant, and would scorn to approach the man responsible for the mean oppression of which they are the victims."

The case of the murder of Daniel Scanlon in Ballybunion by Constable Lyons is dwelt upon. "A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Lyons by the coroner's jury, but what followed? The only inconvenience that Lyons has suffered as a result of the verdict," writes the "New York World" correspondent, "is that, so far from being placed on trial, he has been promoted to be a sergeant and moved to another district. Mr. Macpherson, in a burst of indiscreet candour in the House of Commons, informed Irish members who protested against the way the police are being used that he would support the police in anything they do—subsequently revised to anything 'legitimate.' Mr. Macpherson's interpretation of the word 'legitimate' as demonstrated by the way he supports the police would hardly be admitted by any reputable lexicographer."

Since Lyons' promotion for shooting an inoffensive civilian his colleague, Constable McCarthy, who shot an inoffensive fisherman at Ballinagoul, has also been protected by his employers from standing his trial.

Two policemen were shot the other night by the law-abiding natives of Finchley, and an English writer commenting on the occurrence tells his readers that concern is expressed at the increasing number of people in England who carry concealed firearms. Not for a moment does he allow himself to ponder on the necessity for martial law in the disaffected area. No; he simply goes on to inform his readers that a citizen, alarmed at the reign of crime which at present holds sway in England, suggests that "we shall all have to provide ourselves with revolvers in self-defence." If only the poor people of England had a few of the powerful writers of the "Irish Times" to look after their interests, how happy they would be!

While a young man named Ashby was being arrested in London for insulting behaviour he became violent, commenced to kick the policeman, and called on others to help him. A large crowd collected and hurled stones, bricks, and iron-railings—taken from the front of adjacent houses—at the officer of the law. Another policeman came to the rescue and Ashby violently attacked him also. More iron-railings were torn down, and more bricks and stones collected by the mob, and flung at the police. Reinforcements of police arrived. "Truncheons were drawn, and the crowd fell back." The sequel: A police magistrate, in a London police court on Saturday last, sentenced Ashby and one of the ringleaders of the mob to two months' imprisonment. This is the majesty of English law vindicated in its homeland. We shudder to think what would have happened had Ashby been a member of a Sinn Fein Club and Justice Dodd adjudicator!

The "Galway Express" gives an interesting report of the proceedings of the Sinn Fein Arbitration Court in Gort. It says:—

"Mr. M. Forde, accompanied by Messrs. T. Ruane, D.C.; M. Coen, D.C.; B. Geoghegan, and L. Lardner, were the arbitrators before whom several land disputes were investigated at Gort on Thursday. Mr. L. E. O'Dea and George Nicolls represented several of the disputants. Previous to the hearing of the cases the contending parties were obliged to sign the following mutual agreement to abide by the decision of the court:—'We, the undersigned, hereby agree to abide by the decision of this court in the findings of the arbitrators sitting on the cases in which we are parties, and will not, without the consent of the Sinn Fein Executive of South Galway, re-open the case so submitted.'

"The first case was at the suit of Peter Diviney against Patk. Diviney, Ballinamanton, Kiltartan. The case has been so long before the public, and the details having been so frequently published during its passage through the English courts in Galway and Dublin, it is unnecessary to go fully into it again. The farm in dispute originally belonged to John Diviney, uncle of the plaintiff, who died in 1900, and was then in the hands of his sister, Patrick Diviney, his sister. Patrick Diviney got the grazing of the farm from Honor, which he held till her death in 1914. After her death, Peter Diviney next of kin, presuming that she had died intestate, took possession of the land and cleared off the stock belonging to Patrick Diviney. Peter held possession until 1916, when Patrick Diviney obtained probate of a will bequeathing him the place, made by Honor Diviney. Peter Diviney objected to probate being overruled. The following year, after a protracted dispute, Peter was evicted from possession. Two attempts at an agreement failed to materialise.

"The court decided to grant Peter Diviney 20 Irish acres at a yearly rent of £20, and ordered him to pay half the rates, possession to be given on 1st November. Mr. Roseingrave, B.E., was appointed to apportion the grant.

"The next case, of Peter Deely, Lisnakeilly, against Peter Bermingham, was settled out of court. Deely got 18½ acres at a fine of £250, Bermingham to retain 7½ acres.

"A case of John Quinn, Labane, against Michael Kerins, Labane, in which plaintiff claimed his father had been evicted from the farm in dispute 30 years ago, and about which an agreement had been drawn up between the evicted tenant and a man named Brian Kelly, by whose death the present owner succeeded to the farm, was heard, and adjourned to Loughrea.

"A case of the Tullira tenants, represented by Mr. Thomas F. Kelly, against Edward Martyn, Tullira, was called. The defendant entered a claim of equality of personal rights in a letter read for the court as follows:—'Dear Mr. Flynn—I have certainly no objection to submit my case to an impartial arbitration such as Sinn Fein would appoint, because my experience of Sinn Feiners is that they are superior and fair-minded. In my opinion a judgment arrived at as a compromise would not be impartial. I stand on my rights as a proprietor who claims the same rights to manage his domain or holding as his neighbours claim in the management of theirs, neither more nor less. Any judgment that would put me in a different position as regards the management of my domain from the position of my former tenants, now proprietors in regard to the manage-

ment of theirs, I would consider not an impartial judgment. Grant me this equality of rights with them, and the whole case of my persecutors falls to the ground. I claim the right not to be forced to do business with anyone in whom I have no confidence. I do not see how there can be a compromise without injustice. You will be only acting like the British Government in the case of Carson v. the Sinn Fein Volunteers if you give greater rights to one of us beyond the other.—Yours very truly, Edward Martyn.'

"The court decided that the defendant, Edward Martyn, is at liberty to dispose of his property any way he thinks fit, as plaintiffs are land-owners as well as himself, and cannot enter any claim as tenants.

"The Grannagh tenants, represented by T. McInerney, had a case listed against Timothy Lally, Bunasragh, Gort.

"The case was adjourned for the production of documents. Several other cases were not gone into."

Last week silver reached the highest price recorded for forty years, 58½d. per ounce. There are no mines in this part of the world operated for silver values alone, but a certain quantity is recovered from the smelting of various ores, galena being the principal. There is reason to believe that deposits of silver lead, or galena, exist in Ireland, and it is worth prospecting for at present remunerative levels, especially as the price of lead is maintained at a high level. According to the Report of the Department for the Development of Mineral Resources (1918) if the value of lead is sustained at an average price of £25 a ton, the output not only from the larger mines can be augmented, but many properties which are at present idle or being worked upon a very small scale might be made profitable producers. There are a considerable number of derelict lead mines in Ireland, abandoned when the price of the metal fell as low as £9 a ton. We believe that the present combined prices of lead and silver are higher than at any period since 1856. Then the metal was £24 a ton and silver 5/- an ounce. The prices of lead fell steadily down to £10 in 1892, when lead production ceased in Ireland. In 1894 it reached the bottom level of £9 11s. 6d., average price of the English output. Since then it has risen to £11 10s. in 1900, but fell to £12 in 1901 and £11 in 1902. It rose steadily to £19 in 1907, but fell to £13 in the following 3 years. Since then it has risen every year from 1910 until it passed the £30 mark in 1918. In New York it rose to £54. It is improbable that lead will return to a low price for many years, as the demand for building and shipping purposes will continue for a long period. Besides, the war has consumed colossal quantities of lead, so that many of the world's best producers have been worked heavily. The current quotation (Aug. 8) for English lead is £25 10s., at which price it remains steady, though copper and tin have fallen heavily as a result of labour troubles.

In 1916 the price of silver recovered from English lead ores averaged only thirty-one five-sixteenth pence per oz., while lead averaged the very high price of £30 19s. 8d. per ton. The yield of silver is not given. In 1856 it was seven ounces to the ton. It is only recently that the yield of silver has become remunerative, and little attention was given to it in the Report. We have heard recently of samples of Irish galena returning very high percentages of silver, and this argentiferous ore ought to repay the work of prospecting for it.

The following Irish properties were inspected for lead by the Mineral Resources Department in 1917:

Name of Mine.	County.	Mineral.
Glendalough	Wicklow	Lead
Barrystown	Wexford	Silver-Lead
Ballysodare	Sligo	Lead, Zinc
Ballycorus	Dublin	Lead
Drumgreen and Keeldrum	Donegal	Lead
Burren	Clare	Lead, Zinc

We believe that all these mines contain lead bearing a proportion of silver. It cannot be said that it would not pay to work them.

We heard much of the scarcity of silver in Ireland last year. We also believe that lead is or was almost unobtainable. We have both under our feet, and why should the ore be left as a geological specimen? And the price of silver is bound to rise, as it has taken the place of gold for currency purposes.



# The Freedom of the Seas.

On the subject of the "Freedom of the Seas" Americans have had a word or two to say within the past few years, but they are likely to say very much more within the next few months. An American publication which has come to hand indicates the nature of the message which America may be expected to deliver to the self-styled Mistress of the Seas at a not far distant date.

"It seems almost preposterous," says Mr. John P. Grace, "that there should be such a theme for discussion as the Freedom of the High Seas. By that term I mean the seas outside of territorial waters. By common consent and by the law of nations, from a time when of the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, all nations have a right to that portion of the seas within the low-water mark on their coasts, following its circuitous and sinuosities, and to all waters, such as harbours, although they be arms of the sea, bounded substantially by their territory, and within their own 'headlands.' The balance of the seas the world over belong to nobody, or rather to everybody. Yet it is in respect of these waters that the controversy now wages. In other words, over something that belongs to everybody as a gift of nature, it has actually come to pass that one nation proclaims its sovereignty. To state this proposition would seem almost to expose it as rank arrogance. Yet what do we find? The world is just emerging from one of the longest and certainly the bloodiest of all wars. During over four years the real purpose for which it was being fought was clothed in mystery. There were many convenient pretexts at hand, and each belligerent was careful to put forward only such reasons as it believed would appeal most to the minds of neutrals. Each side sought to cast upon the other the odium of its origin and to cover itself with a mantle of justification, usually that of self-defence. Of the 21 nations that finally entered it, each proclaimed that it did so because it was in danger of losing some valuable right. And now that it is over, the world begins to see what keen observers saw from the beginning, that it was really a contest over the seas.

Time and again Germany "taunted" the sun. To many this was regarded as an impertinence, and was even distorted to mean that Germany really sought the hegemony of the world, the theory being that there is only a 'place in the sun' for one nation, which, if Germany achieved, she would necessarily do at the sacrifice of every other. To this Germany answered with a repeated denial. She said she meant only that she might be free to go and come into the market places of the world, sell her wares, develop her trade, and build her colonies, carrying and bringing from them reciprocal commerce, without feeling in her heart the fear that if by thrift and industry she excelled her rivals, especially her rival, England, she might not suddenly be placed in jeopardy by the closing of the Seas.

"Right here it might be well to answer the specious reply of England that the seas are free in time of peace, and that neither Germany nor any other nation had ever been denied ingress or egress in any part of the world, and that as long as she or they remained at peace they could rely upon this condition. Certainly; but this is begging the question. Of course, the seas are free in times of peace. If any nation undertook to close them, that itself would be regarded as an act of war. It was the very act of war which we alleged against Germany, that while we were at peace with her, she denied us the freedom of the seas, thereby automatically creating a condition of war. Obviously, then, the Freedom of the Seas has nothing to do with peace. The only question is: Has any nation at any time a right to throw itself across the paths of the sea and say to another: 'Thou shalt not pass'?

"I believe the best proof historians will find as to what was in reality the cause of the European war was the determined attitude of England on the question of the armistice. When the time came to grant peace, we found all the belligerents accepting the formula of peace contained in Mr. Wilson's fourteen principles—all except one—England. England rejected Article II., as follows:—

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

"She only agreed to the armistice when this was waived."

In other words, when England realised that through the fresh and inexhaustible tide of American blood she was at last safe against defeat, she preferred that the horrible war continue rather than surrender her preposterous claim that 'Britannia rules the waves.'

"But it is not necessary for historians to resort to inference to discover England's reason for bringing on the war. During the war, and often before the war, her statesmen made it clear. England was the friend of Germany and the enemy of France as long as France threatened her with rivalry upon the seas, and until Germany, having attained ascendancy over France, declared that 'her future lay upon the water.' The English boasted that they were a German race; the English language is a German language; the Angles and the Saxons, founders of 'Anglo-Saxon civilisation,' were German tribes, as were, for that matter, the Normans. William the Conqueror was as much a German as William the Would-Be Conqueror. Indeed, the latter William has as much English blood in his veins as the present King of England, his first cousin, whereas William the Conqueror had none. The Kaiser's mother was a sister of Edward VII., who was the father of the present King of England, and the present King of England's grandfather, Albert, Victoria's husband, was a full-blooded German, who spoke nothing but broken English until the day he died. How silly it is, therefore, for the English suddenly to discover an aversion to the blood which runs principally in their veins.

"It is a fact of history that war is based not upon difference in blood, but difference in vital interests. Our own Civil War is the best illustration of this. The people of the North and the South were as close as blood could make them, but the interests of the South clashed with those of the North with sanguinary consequences.

"As soon, therefore, as it became a matter of 'vital interest' with England to crush the rising sea-power of Germany, every other consideration of British policy became subordinated to that issue. It is true that war was not the first means resorted to by England. When the relentless fact of German

was not immediately invoked: First, England was not prepared for war with Germany. She had then no allies on the Continent. Although France hated Germany over the recent Franco-Prussian War, she also hated England with more ancient and bitter memories; and Russia was actually then an ally of Germany, hating England especially because of the then recent Crimean War, of which England had robbed her of the fruit—Constantinople,—forcibly keeping the Turk in Europe. Secondly, Germany could build her sea power, although with rapid, yet only with visible and measurable speed, and war could be postponed at least until her actual, rather than her potential equality upon the sea became apparent. In the meantime, representations if made to Germany might induce her to see the folly of her course, while at the same time giving opportunity to England to change the temper towards her of France and Russia, and build up the Entente Cordiale.

"It is needless to review the familiar manoeuvres by which these various eventualities were sought. It is enough that Germany refused to listen to any limitation of her sea-power, and France and Russia entered the alliance with England. From that moment on the European War was just as inevitable as all the other wars by which England has fastened and maintained upon the world her sea-power.

"Thus the recent European War was for sea-power. Belgium was nothing; the invasion of France was nothing. The 'Infidel Turk' and his Armenian massacres were nothing to England. The very Empire, the history, the power and glory of England rested upon a long succession of crimes worse than these at their worst. The only thing that concerned her was that there was another nation, like Spain, like France, like the Netherlands, that was elbowing its way to a place upon the seas. Germany's progress on the seas was the true 'place in the sun' which England envied. Of course, England shouted Belgium, as she shouted forty years after the event about the 'injustice done by the Germans in taking Alsace-Lorraine.' She raised an awful dust before the eyes of the world, plaintively calling it to witness how chivalrously she was compelled to fight on the side of 'small nations.' She could not remain despicably neutral while

small nations were being crushed. . . . Hilaire Belloc, the world's acknowledged greatest military critic, half English and half French, but by preference an Englishman, on January 17 wrote for the New York 'Times' an article entitled 'Why England Fights Germany.' He frankly brushed aside the Belgian legend, and properly said control of the sea was the first and determining reason why England went to war. All else was mere camouflage. Here are his words:

"The fixed cardinal point for English policy upon which no English patriot worthy of the name would hesitate for a moment, and which no historian with any sense of justice can condemn, is to wit, that no one, if England can help it, shall have naval predominance over the British fleet, particularly in the narrow seas."

Elaborating on this, he says: "It is indeed of its nature a challenge to the rest of the world, but if the reader will consider a moment he will see that this is a challenge to which modern England at any rate is inexorably condemned. However much such a position may clash with the temperament of chivalrous and peaceable men—and it does clash with the temperament of many an English statesman of the past and of the present—no one with a respect for his country, or paying the common duty of allegiance to it, can compromise upon the matter. It is here with England precisely as it has been with all her parallels, the great oligarchic commercial commonwealths of the past; she lives by the sea, and the closing of the sea would be to her, not inconvenience, but death."

He admits that: "Morally, the claim to supremacy at sea is a challenge which the great rival nations must feel acutely, and which they have a right to feel acutely, and which therefore must be softened in every possible way. . . . But if it is necessary that Great Britain should brook no rival at sea, it is still more necessary that such a rival, should he arise, should not have naval bases within striking distance of her coast. . . . Had Germany remained a Continental Power and rejected maritime ambition, that would still continue to mould British policy."

"Thus we see that as soon as the Belgian fake was unmasked, her leading writer even during the war defined her policy as that of control of the seas, in which she would 'brook no rival.' . . . it was in Belgium, so it is

valued Belgium only for the sake of spoliation. She has kept up in the same manner that her invasion and occupation of Ireland is for the sake of Ireland. She has filled the world with the idea that although she holds Ireland only by a military garrison, she does so for the sake of the internal peace of Ireland, as a benefactor, one might say, and to prevent one section from flying at the throat of the other. But the great publicity given afresh during this war to the wrongs of Ireland has thrown an embarrassing light upon the English fraud, and, as after the discovery of the Brussels documents, she has had to shift her ground. Hence, within the past few months the British Navy League has been compelled to disclose the final and official reason why England holds Ireland by force. She would rather suffer the loss of every one of her dominions than relinquish her hold on Ireland, because, as this document admits, Ireland is her first step and her first link in the chain of world slavery, absolutely necessary to her control of the seas. She could not feel safe in her island empire, she could not sleep one night at ease if across the narrow Irish Channel there were a nation that might not always guard her treasure house. Ireland is the tunnel at her door—as this document puts it, the 'Heligoland of Europe.'

## Ireland and the Continental Trade.

A list of French exporters seeking agents or purchasers for their products will be forwarded to persons interested in application to the Trade Department of Dail Eireann. The articles offered include novelties, blouses, robes, metallic eyelets and hooks for corsets, labels, garters, eyelets in celluloid machines for eye-letting, nail scissors and manicure outfits, embroidery appliances, effervescent powders, all sorts of "Red Cross" supplies, security padlocks, turnscrows, chisels, milliner's goods, including shapes, artificial flowers, feathers, aigrettes, ribbons, velvet, brandy, liqueurs, etc. The Dail has now consular representatives in Paris and Genoa, and all possible assistance will be given to Irish manufacturers and merchants anxious to do business in France and Italy.

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## NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

### England, Ireland and America

They developed a great industrial activity, but they were not without some redeeming features until in addition they developed a mercantile marine. It was then discovered that instead of being pious they were impious; instead of being honest they were dishonest—that they were tyrannical and filled with bloodlust. These discoveries were inevitable—England discovered them in turn about Spain, Holland, and France, when those countries developed fleets and mercantile marines. It is a fundamental of English policy to destroy any country that attempts to compete with her in sea-borne commerce.

Up to 1900 England although jealous of German industrial expansion was willing to work with Germany. Germany was not her rival on the sea. During the Boer War an effort was made to procure an Anglo-German Alliance—Germany being offered as the price a free hand in seizing French territory. The effort, which proceeded from the late Mr. Chamberlain, failed, and Germany began her fight against England's monopoly of the seas. In ten years Germany became the second greatest maritime power in the world. Another ten years of peace and England was dethroned. Her statesmen calculated this, and in 1907 Sir Edward Grey was the first to utter the words which were to be repeated at a given moment fallen upon and destroyed.

The programme, which looked forward to a six months' war, ending in the occupation of Berlin by the Russian armies, went astray. And England and her allies were only saved from annihilation in 1918 by the armed intervention of America. America saved the English Empire from disruption in July, 1918. It did this, not because it loved the English Empire, but because in the process of defeating Germany, automatically the English Empire had to be preserved.

The virtues of the American people were valued highly by the English Press in that hour, a year ago, when they were fighting the battle the English had lost. But there is now a change of tune. The change is accounted for by certain facts. One is that America has taken England's place as the creditor nation of the world—the other is

that America is challenging far more formidably than Germany did England's monopoly of the sea. Before the war America had not one ship to England's 20 ships. To-day she has three ships to England's four. Next year she will have four to four. The year after—if nothing happens—she will have five to four. That automatically means the end of England as a Great Power. England, without supremacy on the sea, is a second-rate European State.

That England's statesmen understand this is obvious. But England's people do not. They still live in the illusion that they are—in power at all events—as they were in 1913. Not until next year, when they are faced with providing £800,000,000 out of revenue, will they realise their situation. How they will deal with it is a mere matter of curiosity. Their leaders are attempting to deal with it by getting under cover of a League of Nations, an American guarantee for the preservation of their possessions and an American forbearance to England's indebtedness.

Save Spain and the late Central Powers, every country in Europe and most other countries are to-day in America's debt. But none of them are so deeply in that debt as England. From the American Government's official "Federal Reserve Bulletin" we get the following figures of indebtedness of other countries to America:—

### AMOUNTS DUE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO U.S.A.

	\$
England	4,429,423,000
Canada	402,663,000
Australia	1,250,000
France	2,705,500,000
Italy	1,051,000,000
Argentina	47,720,000
Belgium	173,380,000
Bolivia	4,526,000
Brazil	5,500,000
Chile	394,000
China	12,500,000
Cuba	20,000,000
Denmark	476,000
Germany	2,000,000
Greece	15,790,000
Japan	107,802,000
Mexico	128,587,000
Norway	5,000,000
Panama	2,911,000
Peru	1,000,000
Russia	2,750,000
Serbia	5,000,000
Switzerland	10,605,000
Spain	5,000,000
Total	\$9,483,327,000

At the present value of the English sovereign in dollars, England owes, expressed in English currency, £1,020,600,000 to America—or ten thousand tons of gold—a commodity of which her Treasury possesses very few tons at the present time.

England cannot fight America; she cannot compete with America; she cannot pay America—she still thinks she can trick America. The League of Nations Covenant as it stands is her trick. And to-day Ireland is doing more than all the remainder of Europe to prevent that trick succeeding.

### The Peril of Europe.

There are danger signals flying in our eyes. We see three nations moving towards a precipice. These nations are England, France, and Italy. It is difficult to realise the full peril of their position, because there are certain factors which have hitherto held them back from the edge. We have perhaps a slight idea of what has happened in Russia and Germany. The same uses are at work in Western Europe in Eastern parts. But the peril of Western Europe concerns us closely, intimately, personally. We have to consider how our country can be saved in the very troublous times which experienced observers tell us lie ahead. It is well, then, to be prepared for certain events which are about to happen and which will permanently divide the future from the past, creating a great gulf in history.

The present position resembles that of Europe before the French Revolution. The outward symbol of that period was tremendous waste, extravagance; famine, and bankruptcy. But the position now is far more dangerous. The Revolution preceded the Napoleonic Wars. Now the exact reverse is taking place. We have had a tremendous series of wars, surpassing even those of Napoleon. But these wars are in fact premature. If we had had revolution first, then war would have finished it

and brought peace. But the situation is now such that it cannot be a decision of the sword. We are drifting into a long troublous period, which will continue for a very long time.

It has been well pointed out by Mr. Vanderlip, an American financial expert, whom we have quoted in a previous number, that during the Napoleonic Wars the population of Europe was only seventy-five millions. Now it is four hundred millions. Therein lies all the difference. The soil is the same, the extent of arable surface is the same. But there are four times as many people to be provided with the means of livelihood.

During the Napoleonic Wars England was able to grow practically all the essential breadstuffs and other food supplies. Famine there was, no doubt, in England, but it was due to periodical bad harvests. It was an act of God, not of man. But the land was capable of feeding the population dwelling upon it. Now the position has entirely changed. England, at least under present economic conditions, is totally unable to keep her population. She imported before the war no less than four-fifths of her breadstuffs and dairy products and meat. She is still attempting to do it. But it is beyond her financial capacity to keep on purchasing food abroad at constantly increasing prices. The nation is too enfeebled to expand her production of manufactured goods to the point necessary to secure food, and a time must soon come when the exchanges abroad must fall so low that it will be no longer possible for her to buy food and essential raw materials, such as cotton, for her industries.

Some idea of the dangers of the position can be derived from figures.

### British Trade Balance.

1919.	£
January	82,615,000
February	55,039,000
March	43,715,000
April	55,799,000
May	71,312,000
June	58,383,000
July	87,825,000
	454,088,000
Less Re-exports	52,500,000
	402,188,000

previous months. The heavy purchases of last month explain the heavy fall of sterling exchange in New York.

It does not need a financial expert to tell us that no nation can go on in this fashion. The monthly deficit for seven months averages 57 millions. This heavy deficit in the trade balance has been going on all through the war. But the situation has not eased. Peace has not brought England to solvency. Her position is growing steadily worse, and nothing but measures of an extreme character can possibly save her.

It is necessary to remember that this enormous growth of commercial debt is quite distinct from the English national home or foreign debt. It is known that the American Government has advanced considerably over a thousand millions to keep England going, but American merchants, or rather their banking organisations, have advanced England credit for far more. In March last the American Chamber of Commerce estimated that English merchants owed two thousand millions to America. This would leave the whole English debt to America at three thousand millions, but it is considerably increased since then.

Under the circumstances, it is worse than ignorant folly to talk of war between England and America. A beggarman does not fight an alms-giver. A debtor State cannot fight the creditor nation on which it depends for its existence.

There are two other nations in the same position as England, and standing in the same relation to America—namely, France and Italy. We have before us a long and well-informed statement of the French position by a distinguished economist, M. Leon Polier. In the course of a learned and profound economic article in "Le Correspondant," of July 25, he unfolds the crisis in the French Exchanges and the problem of economic reconstruction. He tells us (p. 199) that the economic life of to-day does not permit the isolation of a people. We have had this fact impressed strongly on our butter merchants last week. There is reason to believe that the sitting of the Supreme Economic Council in London was not unconnected with the question of the butter supply. We have already dealt with the Franco-Irish economic position in "Nationality." The prices of butter in France, we showed, are far

higher than in Ireland, and if this commodity is the subject of a pooling arrangement it is quite characteristic of the English Government to corner the Irish butter supply at prices below the Continental level, though Ireland was not asking such a high price. Now, if the French recognise the rights of the Irish Nation they can have first hand information from an Irish representative on the Supreme Council instead of having to deal with us through England, an operation which cannot be to French advantage in regard to the purchase of Irish commodities. It is known that extensive pooling arrangements have been made by the Supreme Economic Council, and the staple products of our country are affected by inter-Allied agreements.

The exterior commerce of France exhibits enormous deficiencies. In the first three months of this year the importations amounted to 5 milliards 8 million francs. Taking the milliard at forty millions, this is equivalent to 232 millions sterling. The exports were only just a milliard (forty millions). So that French exports were a sixth of the imports. At this rate France is piling up a foreign commercial debt of 800 millions sterling a year, and this in addition to the exterior foreign national debt of 27 milliards (1,008 millions sterling). Against this, France counter-claims 480 millions from other nations, leaving a net foreign national debt of five hundred millions.

We will not weary our readers with the figures of the Italian position, which is just as fatal. All these nations are looking to America to help them out of their difficulties.

We are perhaps fortunate in Ireland in having no national or commercial debts. The Irishman who will not support to-day the financial independence of his country is worse than a rogue—he is a fool. Our road of salvation lies clearly through independence. It would be interesting to know what England's commercial debt to Ireland is. This secret is carefully guarded in the bosom of the bankers. It is known, however, that England has borrowed heavily from our banks to finance purchases of Irish produce. At all events, happy is the nation to-day that has no debts. But it will take the united efforts of the best minds and the best wills of our country to save her from the perils which Europe has to face to-day, perils which are taking the form of a financial crisis. The question in every country will resolve itself into one of producing sufficient food and to spare. The nation which can do that will come safely through the perils of the future. But the nation which cannot will be overwhelmed with irreparable disaster.

### Irish Butter for England

On July 28 the price of Irish butter for export was suddenly raised from 260s. to 290s. at the creamery, or free on rail. The object of this move on the part of the English Government has since become clear in the light of certain facts. On the same day that the advance was notified Cork firsts were quoted 250s. Butter was plentiful and is plentiful in Ireland. The maximum home price was 260s., and it was never reached in the Irish market. There was no necessity to increase the price so far as the Irish trade is concerned. There was no demand from any organisation in Ireland. The creameries were content, the wholesalers satisfied, and the public not complaining. In view of its importance from a nutritive point of view, Irish butter was the one article of food which was relatively cheap compared with the price of other prime commodities. Its price has long been fixed by the Irish Food Control at 2s. 6d. wholesale and 2s. 9d. retail (maximum).

The Irish Butter Export Committee announced the increase on July 28. This announcement was not published until July 29, but it was made to take effect from July 24, on the instructions of the English Pool, which is controlled by the Food Ministry. The Pool is practically the English Government, which has been buying butter freely for a long period in Ireland at 260s. at the creameries. This butter passes over to the cold storage depots in different parts of England. Large quantities purchased in the past from 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3½d. will now be sold to the English people at a big profit, so that profiteering is one of the objects of the English Government, which is now engaged in bringing in a Bill to put down its own practices.

The effect in Ireland has been to disorganise the whole Irish trade and stop the supply of any butter at all. The effect of the disarrangement is as fol-



## Free Trade.

It is evident that the interference of the English Government in Irish domestic affairs, as instanced by the butter affair, is disastrous. Not the

## De Valera in New York.

From early afternoon New York, New Jersey, Long Island, and everywhere within half a day's journey of the big city had been steadily pouring

The young man, Lincoln-like in face, practical in mien, well-groomed and easy of manner, "passionate in sincerity," as he has been styled, that gave his quiet address from the platform of Madison Square Garden was a new bearer of light to the world, and it was to hear him and slide with him the people came in their thousands. His words, the words of all the nationalities of the world and it is because of him and those who follow him freedom shall still abide upon earth. "Up De Valera" is a Irish cry to-day, but it is also a cry that is timing the pace of Freedom around the world.

a'annin. Cade an tairde deim ~~th~~  
 t'epceann r'e duinn cade an t'ul an agann  
 a'ca beanna agann agur cade an men  
 a'ca agann le udeann p'or. li maipann  
 son Oipeactair ac peactain. Ba coip g  
 mbeo a l'at'ore agann sae peactain  
 n'sae coeair m'or in Cipinn agur  
 minic n'sae p'raobail in Cipinn. D'io  
 na hoipeactairi galloa agann sae  
 peactain, mar can ta ina bragmin in  
 hampaelanna agur inna hallai ceol a  
 oipeactairi galloa. So uti go mbeo  
 leat an galloa'airi v'heap'a ar na  
 h'iteanna ran agann ni ceap't tuinn a  
 p'ro go b'fuil p'oe beanna agann.

particularly ask our readers—and especially those whose knowledge of the Irish-Ireland movement is recent—to study this lecture, for in it lies a mirror of the true Ireland of the past—the parent of the Ireland of the future. We cannot put Gaelicism absolutely into practice until we have the politically independent State. But while we are working successfully to that achievement, we can put Gaelicism more and more into practice. He or she who learns to read or speak our language, he or she who teaches it, he or she who spreads the love and knowledge of our matchless music, he or she who collects and tells the traditions and the stories of our island, he or she who aids in keeping the Irish dance, the Irish song, the Irish story, the Irish faith in the justice of God, however inscrutable His ways may seem to poor human intellect and reason, the Irish spirit, strong and vigorous, they are putting Gaelicism into practice. And so, too, are those who insist that all they wear and all they use shall, so far as possible, be the produce and manufacture of Ireland.

Deirtar go raibh a lán lámhscribhinní Gaedhilge ag an seandúine agus go raibh sé ábalta ar an nGaedhilg do scríobhadh, dhá ealadhain a dhfoghluim sé ina athair. Bhí na lámhscribhinní i bhfolach aige agus táid siad i bhfolach fós, agus ní bhfuairiad tos iad é go gcuairníghceadh iad. Chuaidh scoláirte eigin ó Bhaile-áth-Cliaith dá lorg ach do theip air iad fháil. Má bhfodar aun riamh agus má tá aon mhaith ionta ba mhór an trua gan cuardach eile dhéanamh.

Seo rud eile adubhradh liom a thuit  
amach in aice na hÍnse, in gContae an  
Chláir, agus na ndéantar go bhfuil  
deimhníú air le fáil, an té thogroch an  
deimhníú do lorg. La éigin de bhliain  
éigin den naomhbadh aois deag do bhua-  
beirt shagart paróiste uim a cheile las-  
nuich dfinis, comhgarach do thobair  
seandúine ina eomhuiní ann. Tarois-  
tamail do thabhairt a comhrádh go  
breá ciúin réidh agus go muinteartha  
grámhar lena cheile dfas aigneas agus  
dispoireacht mhór fheargach eatorra  
go raibh ina dhortroid eatorra.  
Chuir san seoin sa tseandúine agus  
tháinig sé amach féachaint a bhfead-  
fadh sé stop a chur leis an droid ach  
bfear dhó go mór fannúin ina bhothán.  
Níor scuireadar den achrann go rabh-  
dar coirthe dhe. Nuair a stad and troid-  
do thuigeadar ina n-aigne gurbh uar-  
ásach an obair do bheirt shagart Dia  
agus aitheanta Dé do dhearnhad agus  
drochshompla a thabhairt don choimh-  
ursain, agus dubhairt duine acu go  
sollamhanta: "Guidhmis Dia duine  
éigin do thuitim marbh ar an láthir  
seo gach lá as seo amach i gcumhuir  
dhrochobair an lae indin" ar seiseann.  
"Ná deinimis," arsan sagart eile,  
"ach guidhmis druid a thuitim marbh  
anso gach maidin."

Ní fheadar cé aca tíor nó breag an  
scéal san ach ar aon chuma dubhradh  
liom dá dteinn go hInis choíche go  
bhfeicfinn an t-éan marbh in aice an  
tobair lá ar bith.

shoin agus mé ag teacht abhaile ar leathnair taréis an dá bhuille dhéag sa naoiú de choilseas ceathrar fear a cuair an amach amach a gairi agus iad ina seasamh in aice Seanoifig and Phúist, i Sraid Uí Chonaili. i mBaile-ath-Cliath. D'aithnigheas gaire Liam agus do chuas anonn chuige. "An unamasa atá sibh a gairi," arsa mise leis, ce go raibh fhios agam uach mise a chuir ag gairi iad, ach an t-aindiseoir a bhí gofa síos an tsraid romham. "Ní hea, ní hea," arsa Liam, "ach a bhfeacaís an fear úd a ghabh síos an tsraid ó chianibhín?" "Do chonaic nac," arsa mise, "ach cad mar gheall air?" "Nuair a chonnacaimis a t-aindiseoir bocht agus a dhá bhró: nua a gíoscán faoi agus é a cuimilt dhá bhais dá cheile fé mar a bhead aithas air, bhfuil fhios agut cad dubhairt duine desna buachaillí?" arsa Liam, agus do ghair sé arís. "Ní fhios," arsa mise; "cad dubhairt sé?" "Dubhairt sé," ar seisean, "gur dócha gur duine é sin a bhaineir le ceann desna naisiúin bheaga so n bhfuil Wilton taréis saoirse dfail doib le déanaige."



Our Banks.

On June 30, 1917, the deposits in the National Bank amounted to seventeen millions. On June 30 of this year they reached the huge figure of thirty-two millions—a million for every county in Ireland. In two years the savings of the customers have nearly doubled. This record is without parallel in the history of banks in Ireland. It must, however, be borne in mind that a proportion is contributed in England by the customers, many of whom are connected with the Irish provision trade in Manchester and London. The deposits are an indication of the high prices of produce and the increased production due to the revival of tillage.

We published on August 3 of last year a comparative analysis of the accounts, and we now bring it to date.

NATIONAL BANK.

Assets Standing on June 30.		In thousand £.	
1919.		1918.	
000£		000£	
Loans	12,342 31.8	11,026 38.4	
Cash	19,321 49.9	12,135 42.3	
Acceptances	297 0.7	270 0.9	
Investments	6,456 16.6	4,900 17.0	
Premises	404 1.0	403 1.4	
	38,820 100.0	28,734 100.0	

The funds have increased by ten millions in one year. The loans include advances on securities and current accounts, and discounts. It will be noticed that the accommodation to the public under this head has increased absolutely by £1,316,000, but the proportion has fallen from 38.4 to 31.8, showing that the bank has not been able to find employment for its increased funds in trade or industry. No less than seven millions of its increased deposits remain as cash on hand or money at call. The investments have increased by one and a half millions, so that the amount lent in the year to the English Government exceeds the accommodation given to its other customers. This is an important point worthy of the most careful observation.

In 1918 the purchase of "Government Securities" by the National Bank amounted to four hundred thousand. This year the purchases were increased by four times that amount. Evidently the English Government has been very successful in its financial operations.

The cash holding of the National Bank figures very high at almost 50 per cent. But this includes "Cash on hand at Head Office, Branches, and Bank of England, and Money at Call and at Short Notice, including Stock Exchange Loans, British Treasury Bills, etc." How much metallic cash is there? We are not told in the Report. The really important question in banking is the amount of coin held and its proportion to the liabilities subject to repayment on demand. That information is not available, and it is impossible to say what the real position of the bank is.

Liabilities at June 30.	1917.		1918.	
	000£		000£	
Capital and Reserves...	2,415	6.2	2,270	7.9
Undivided Profits	133	0.4	164	0.6
Notes	3,971	10.2	3,053	10.6
Acceptances	207	0.8	270	0.9
Deposits	32,004	82.4	22,977	80.0
	38,820	100.0	28,734	100.0

It should be borne in mind that with the enormous rise in deposits the margin of capital is relatively smaller. It is reduced from 7.9 to 6.2 per cent., so that the margin is reduced by 1.7 per cent. The paid up capital of the bank has stood for many years at 11 millions—a trifling sum, totally inadequate to the needs of a great business such as the National Bank. A bank working with insufficient capital is necessarily limited to the position of a savings bank, and its ability to promote trade is restricted to the necessity of maintaining great cash reserves to meet a heavy contingent liability on demand. The larger the proportion of capital the greater is the ability of a bank to provide accommodation. It is surprising that the National Bank has made no move towards increasing its capital, which now has become a mere fraction of its resources.

The next point is the note issue. It has risen considerably in the past three years, as the following Table shows—

	June 30.	Note Issue.	Cash on hand.	Surplus.
1917	2,376,000	3,286,000	910,000	
1918	3,053,000	4,270,000	1,217,000	
1919	3,971,000	5,116,000	1,145,000	

The surplus gives the actual cash position after the note issue is fully covered. It will be seen that the cash margin increased in 1918, but decreased somewhat in 1919. This means that the excess note issue of 1919 absorbed the increased cash holdings derived from the growth of deposits. One would expect under normal conditions that with an accession of ten millions of new money the cash resources would have been considerably increased. In fact, they have decreased, and the bank has had to draw on its paper factory to meet the fresh advances, amounting to a million sterling. What, then, became of the ten millions of more cash deposited in excess of last year? It is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from banking figures, but surely the directors could give some information as to the disappearance of ten millions of cash, seeing that customers did not receive any portion of it.

The actual cash in hand after providing for the redemption of the note issue is very small. It only amounts to a solitary million. On examination it will be realised that the cash position of the National is by no means as robust as appears on the surface, and it is to be doubted whether there is much "chink" in it.

An "Irish" Night

The hon. member for Muckross, having pointed out that it would be a direct negation of the liberty of the subject to muzzle the law-abiding dogs in any part of his Majesty's realms, drew attention to the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland. The pacification of Ireland—the settlement of the age-long misunderstanding between the British and Irish peoples—is one of paramount importance if the fruits of victory gathered in the recent war are to be preserved. What policy does this Government intend to pursue?

The Prime Minister, rising amidst cheers, said: It grieves me sorely to have to admit that, after hundreds of years of benevolent rule, we have not succeeded in reconciling our sister island to partnership with the Empire. You require no words from me at this juncture to tell you that my time has been occupied so much by my labours that I have had no time to think of a suitable solution to the Irish question. When I see an insolent bully trampling on the weak and the oppressed my blood rises up in protest. My heart weeps for the bottom-dog. When I am in that state I am not in a fit condition to consider a matter which, after all, is only a domestic concern that is in no hurry for settlement.

An Hon. Member: The Irish question threatens to disrupt our good relations with the United States. While it remains unsettled there can be no peace at home or abroad.

The Prime Minister: As I was saying when my hon. friend interrupted, His Majesty's Government proposes at the earliest possible moment to settle the Irish question.

An Hon. and Gallant Member: Is the House to understand from the eminently satisfactory (so far as it goes) answer given by the right hon. gentleman who has just spoken that the Government intends to apply the policy of self-determination to Ireland?

The Prime Minister: My hon. and gallant friend must be aware that His Majesty's Government has already applied the policy of self-determination to the case of the Irish people themselves. They cannot agree on a settlement.

An Hon. Member: In view of the changed condition brought about in Ireland as a result of the General Election of December last, is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that the findings of the Irish Convention can now be taken as an index to the wishes of the people of Ireland?

The Prime Minister: No. Unfortunately the vast majority of the Irish people has declared against any reconciliation. I am not without hope, however, that in course of time these irreconcilables will see the error of their ways. It is not, I know, to the credit of English statesmanship that this long-standing question has not yet been settled, but, as I said before, I have every hope that we will find a settlement in course of time.

An Hon. and Gallant Member: Would not the withdrawal of the army of occupation help to conciliate the natives and prepare the way for a mutual understanding between the two countries?

The Prime Minister: No such thing. The Irish people themselves would be

the first to object to the withdrawal of our troops from Ireland.

An Hon. Member: What policy does the Government intend to pursue?

The Prime Minister: I would not be in the public interest just now to give an inkling of the Government's design in regard to Ireland, but my hon. friend can rest assured that the largest measure of freedom compatible with the safety of our Empire will be granted to Ireland as soon as that country is in a fit state to enjoy the blessings of English rule, camouflaged as self-government.

An Hon. Member: "Ulster will fight and..."

The Prime Minister: Ulster will be all right. My hon. and legal friend need have no fear for the inhabitants of that loyal dominion, the British Crown. No one has suggested—no one dare suggest—that a people should be forced under a sovereignty to which they do not wish to belong. The rights of the loyal people of Ulster will be safeguarded as of yore.

An Hon. Member: Will the right hon. gentleman kindly say from what race the loyal people of Ulster is descended, and where the House could get a history of the Ulster nation?

The Prime Minister: My hon. friend below the gangway is inclined to be sarcastic. The facts, however, are as stated. The history, manner and religion of Ulster are totally different from the history, manners and religion of Ireland proper. In fact, Ulster is as much a part of Britain as is Liverpool or Manchester, and has as much right to remain a part of it and help to defray the expenses incurred in the recent war.

An Hon. Member: Where did the loyal people of Ulster originally come from?

The Prime Minister: Scotland, I believe.

An Hon. Member: Why not have them brought home again?

The Prime Minister: If the hon. member who has just spoken will kindly give me notice of his question it will be attended to.

The debate ended.

A.I.

Modern Irish.

Rev. Gerald O'Nolan, M.A., B.D., Professor of Irish, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Dublin: The Educational Company of Ireland. 5s. net.

Here is a book that will receive a hearty welcome from all earnest students of Irish, and will provide the teacher with material that hitherto has been wanting. In his short preface the learned author modestly expresses the hope that the book "will supply a long-felt want." There are very many who will say that it is just what they have been looking for for many a day. It is not a "grammar" in the sense in which existing grammars are such. It aims, and aims successfully, at supplementing existing texts. We are shown not merely parts of speech and how to combine words so as to form grammatical sentences, but are given rather an analysis of Irish idiom. "The difference between an English sentence and the supposed corresponding Irish one involves sometimes not only a peculiar turn of expression, but a peculiar turn of thought." That is the keynote which Father O'Nolan strikes, and his examination of Irish idioms is directed to showing the Irish turn of thought. That examination is conducted purely from the Irish point of view, and modes of expression which are peculiar to the Irish are explained in the light of the Irish mind. Numerous illustrations are given of types of idioms, and the exercises consist of short sentences which in themselves will provide an excellent training in getting the Irish viewpoint. They are sentences in the translation of which the usefulness of the ordinary dictionary will be painfully evident to the struggling student; but the hints provided in the footnotes will prove very valuable, and will incidentally help to an appreciation of the Irish idioms so often found in the English spoken by our people. Father O'Nolan hopes shortly to publish Part II, dealing with Continuous Prose Composition. It will be eagerly awaited, and is assured of appreciation in advance.

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In Spiddal from the Hon. Secretary, Irish College, Spiddal, Galway.

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### Timber for Ireland.

(Conclusion.)

Again would I urge confining our efforts to planting the trees of common commercial use and ordinary value—the Spruces and Pines, these and these alone. Look at the imports into Dublin port alone of Deals and Floorings and Match Boardings (sheetings) and Scautlings, and consider the amount of lost revenue the foreign manufacture of these goods means to Ireland. We have nothing in Ireland growing which approximates the timber in the Norwegian and Swedish flooring boards and sheetings, nor the Spruce for rafters and joists. We have no timber approximating the Deals from St. John's and Quebec, nor those from the Baltic, but we can grow them here. These are the timbers of daily use, and these are what should be planted in immense quantities if sites can be obtained.

The question arises in the financing of such a scheme, does it pay? Taking the question broadly as covering more than the actual £ s. d. result, the answer comes straight off—It pays a very liberal dividend, a dividend not measurable in terms of currency. We get a higher mean temperature, a drier climate, and consequently a more healthy climate (less bronchial and pulmonary trouble). We have thousands of additional little quadrupeds providing skins for gloves, etc. Later on by a mixed forestry we can grow timbers for the dyeing properties. In addition to the craft of forestry, we will have hosts of new industries to compete with those of Sweden, Bavaria, Canada, etc. The almost lost craft of wood-turning, to which the old spinning wheels bear testimony, would be revived; the new one of wood-pulp paper-making established here; fellers and tractors, saw mills, planing mills, turning mills would all follow in sequence, and the dividends would be a liberal one on the money invested in such national work as planting. As a mere speculation perhaps it would best be answered by the results obtained in German Forestry—3s. 6d. net per acre for all ground in use, and 75 per cent. of the growth is Pinus and Picea (Pine and Spruce). In Russia the Government forests yielded 37.5 per cent. Spruce and 27.8 per cent. Pine; other soft woods 19.5 per cent., and 8.8 per cent. hardwoods. These facts emphasise the argument in favour of my suggestion that we confine ourselves this year to planting Pines and Spruces, and to these alone.

It may be asked what a forest yields in timber. In Northern Europe and the North-Eastern States of America the growing factor is taken as 50 cubic feet per acre per annum, and in European Government-owned forests 47 cubic feet was the maximum allowed to be felled per annum on any acre of forest, thus leaving a margin of 3 cubic feet per acre to accumulate at compound interest.

In a statement issued by our National Council on Reafforestation, and appearing in Irish Year Book, 1909, it is set out—"There are in Ireland

2,000,000 acres of land absolutely useless for any other purpose than planting at present. The reclamation of these lands would provide employment for every able-bodied pauper in Ireland and for hundreds of others, would eventually add millions a year to the revenue of the country, and create and develop a hundred industries."

The estimated average yearly growth of timber is 50 cubic feet per acre, or roughly one ton per acre; 2,000,000 acres of forest with present population would represent only 1 acre per head of population. On the Continent they have 2 acres per head of population, so that to be on a level with the Continental forests, we on our present population basis should have 8,000,000 acres under forest. Again, on a basis of even 2,000,000 acres of forest we should have an annual yield of 1,000,000 tons of felled timber, and a reserve growth left standing of an additional 2,000,000 tons, bringing the original 2,000,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons by compound interest. The present-day value of 50 cubic feet of Swedish Spruce 7 by 3-inch battens is £5 10s. to £6 10s.

The problem is before us in an acute form now. Our home timber supplies are alarmingly low and of poor commercial value; the industrial world is in a most disorganised state; five years of war has left hundreds of thousands of people homeless, and for them homes must be built; Scandinavia and Russia are the nearest to the destroyed areas, and by the time the requirements of France and Belgium, etc., are filled, there will be little shipping available to bring timbers here. So severe is the shortage that baulks of timber have been hitched together in thousand-ton blocks and towed across the North Sea to English ports.

In America the timber shortage was being felt so severely that the U.S.A. Government recently stepped in, and is now exercising its control over the management of 150,000,000 acres of forest, imposing conditions as to cultivation, felling, etc.

Let us then make a businesslike effort this year to do the work that is a national duty—the planting of the future forests of Ireland. In its doing we shall achieve not one but many splendid results.

J. P. K.

### Irish Cement.

It has been stated by an eminent expert (Charles Spackman, F.C.S.) that in the possession of cement-making materials Ireland is especially favoured. They are widely distributed, and in many cases near to good markets and to means of transit by rail and water.

Yet, though the materials are abundant and excellent and well distributed, it cannot be said that Ireland has made progress in this industry. For some reason or another it has been avoided and neglected. Before the war this neglect was probably due to the unsatisfactory financial state of the industry, to the low prices and excessive competition of the German industrialists, who put on the market a very excellent composition. Cement could then be bought at 25s. a ton or less. Now the price has run up to five or six times that amount. Cheap cement will not be obtainable in future. The cost of fuel and labour will assuredly not get back to pre-war standard.

It is timely to consider the future prospects of this industry in Ireland. It is one for which the country is well suited. The essential constituents of Portland cement are silica, alumina and lime, all abundant in our country. According to Spackman, it is made by calcining, at a temperature sufficiently high to effect vitrification, a finely ground, uniform and intimate mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, and then grinding the vitrified product or clinker to a fine powder.

A study of the chemical constituents of Irish soils is most necessary for the industry. There are many technical questions to be considered, because, in addition to the elements required, there are many others, such as iron, magnesia, sulphate of lime, potash and soda, occurring as impurities in the materials employed. These have to be carefully examined, their proportion ascertained, and the effects calculated. Many specifications limit the percentage of both magnesia and sulphate of lime.

The proportion in which raw materials must be mixed is given by Spackman as 76 per cent. of carbonate of lime to 24 per cent. of clay and other constituents. This proportion may vary slightly—perhaps one per cent.

above or below—with different qualities of materials. But it is recommended that whatever is found best to those employed should be accurately maintained, and no part of the mixture should vary more than one part in one per cent from the normal.

Mr. Spackman examined very closely into the materials found round Dublin. He was employed by the Department for this purpose in 1902, and his report makes an important contribution to the study of the properties of our soils. He was, we believe, chemist to the British Portland Cement Company, and formed a very high opinion of the soil on the banks of the Grand Canal near the First Lock, where a cement factory was established some years ago. That enterprise failed for certain technical reasons, one of which was the unsuitable character of the plant. The manager was an English importation.

Spackman tells us, that materials employed should be on the one hand nearly pure carbonate of lime (such as white chalk or the beds of the carboniferous limestone so largely burned for lime in Ireland) and pure clay on the other. Limestone containing clay as an impurity, such as that occurring in the carboniferous formation in the neighbourhood of Dublin, or grey chalk, which also contains clay, are equally suitable. Again, many clays contain carbonate of lime, often in such quantity as to render them unfit to be used for the manufacture of pottery or for brickmaking. If they contain no objectionable impurities, such as gypsum (sulphate of lime) or magnesia in excess, they may be used in the manufacture of Portland cement.

The clay employed should contain a high percentage of silica, but coarse sand is objectionable unless the mixture is very finely ground. Highly silicious clay produces cement that sets in a reasonable time, and attains in a short period a moderate but sufficient strength, which continues to increase with age. The effect of using clay rich in alumina is to produce cement that sets very quickly, and attains its maximum strength at an early date, the strength often falling off with the lapse of time. Many kinds of shale may be substituted for clay, such as that occurring in the Silurian and carboniferous formations. Layers of calcareous shale, such as frequently occur between the beds of stone in the carboniferous limestone formation, are very suitable. Thus in this case one quarry may supply all the raw material necessary.

These notes on raw material, was taken from Spackman's report, will be read with interest now that the outlook of trade has improved and dumping has stopped, and is not likely to be resumed. The presence of materials enables the industry to be established, and, given skill and enterprise, it should certainly be established as an important adjunct of the building industry.

### REGISTRATION OF VOTES.

The list of claimants was due for publication on Tuesday. All Directors and Sub-Directors should carefully examine these lists to see that the names appear thereon of all persons on whose behalf claims were lodged. If any names are omitted from the list they should immediately communicate with the Registration Officer and Secretary, Election Committee, 6 Harcourt Street. The qualification of all persons whose names appear on the list of claimants other than those on whose behalf claims were lodged, should be carefully examined. Objections, if desirable, should be lodged to the names of those not possessing the necessary qualifications. Last day for objections to claimants, Monday, 18th.

What is the cause of the extraordinary dearth of boots? The American "Hide and Leather Journal" says it is caused primarily by the Allied blockade of Russia, where millions of hides are rotting; and secondly, by scarcity of transport for South American stocks.

In the poem which appeared in our issue of last week the words "has been" in the last line of the second last stanza were misprinted for "hath," and in the second line of the last stanza the word "may" was misprinted for "must."

England is now the "Mother Country" of dark races. An English illustrated paper last week published photographs of Gloomkias, Pungabees, and others who had "rallied to the Mother Country."



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WANTED—A smart

dress, with at least NT.

experience, for country Sol. of good ad-

position for energetic man. re. general

and salary expected. Apply office; good

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WANTED, Mother's Help, Irish, CN

able to Cook and understand a jug,

work; five children; good home; a

Southern town; state age and wages. Ag

D. 1, "Nationality."

WANTED, a good, experienced Children's

Nurse to go to India; good health and

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Waterville, Co. Kerry.

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STEPHEN'S Green—Lady (native Gaelic

speaker) will take a few paying guests.

Apply D. 2, "Nationality."

WILL Michael send address immediately?

mother ill; urgent.—B.

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Edward Dolan, 10 Elizabeth Street,

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ANY Name in Irish or English made with

Rolled Gold Wire on Plain Mother-of-

Pearl or Tricolour Brooch, 1/1; on Superior

Leaf Pearl, 1/6. From Edward Healy,

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CONSULT Miss Elvira Drago for Removal

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COATES' Embrocation (Irish-Made), in-

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DON'T MISS GLANWORTH Aeridheacht,

Sunday, Aug. 17th; Singing, Dancing,

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DONEGAL and KERRY TWEEDS—Suit

Lengths, 50/-; Costumes, 65/- Also

other Stock Tweeds and Overcoatings. Send

3d. patterns, Bantay Woollen Mills, Co.,

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FIREWOOD and TURF for sale; delivered

at any railway station in lots of 2 tons

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Ties in I.R. Colours, 1/6 and 2/-; Tricolour

Tara Brooches from 2/-; Ladies' Tricolour

Blouse Buttons, 1/- set; S.F. Postcards, 1d.

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SUMMER HOLIDAYS. Golf at Ballyragh.

Sea-bathing. Excellent catering. Mode-

rate. O'Brien, Mornington, Drogheda. C.N.

THANKSGIVINGS.

GRATEFUL THANKS to Sacred Heart, Our

Lady, St. Anthony, and Little Flower,

for favour received; publication promised.

GRATEFUL THANKS to the Sacred Heart,

the B.V.M., and the Little Flower, for

favour received; publication promised.—P.G.

GRATEFUL Thanks to God, Our Lady, St.

Joseph for success in examination, solely

due to prayer.

GRATEFUL Thanks to the Little Flower for

favour received; publication promised.

THANKSGIVING to Sacred Heart, Blessed

Virgin, Little Flower, St. Anthony, St.

Patrick, and St. Brigid, for great favour re-

ceived; publication promised.—A. M.

BAS.

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