

# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

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## WEEK BY WEEK.

Since our last issue great public meetings in support of the Sinn Féin policy have been held in Tullow, where Mr. J. Bolger, Co. C., presided, and Messrs. Griffith, Milroy, O'Leary Curtis, and Fleming were the principal speakers; at Carlow Town (Messrs. Lennon and Brown), Ballyhaunis (Laurence Ginnell and Darrell Figgis), Ballinasloe (Sean Milroy and Mr. Figgis), Newcastle West and Hospital (Eamonn De Valera and Countess Markievicz), Dunshaughlin (Seamus O hAodha), Graigueanagh (W. Cosgrave, H. Boland, and Ald. Kelly), Skibbereen (Count Plunkett and Mr. Collins), Blackrock, Dublin (Messrs. Cole and O'Connor), North Dock, Dublin (Messrs. J. McGuinness and E. J. Duggan). Mr. McGuinness also spoke at the aeridheacht at Croke Park.

Mr. Joseph Devlin will regret to learn that his host and patron, M. Viviani, the moving spirit of French Grand Orient Masonry, is in trouble. Two years ago when, conducted by that eminent member of the Craft, T. P. O'Connor, Devlin and half-a-dozen other members of the "Irish Party" went to Paris as an "Irish deputation" to pledge Ireland to the Minister who ordered the last vestiges of Christianity to be removed from the schoolrooms of France, and publicly boasted he had "extinguished the lights of heaven," the people of Ireland were mostly ignorant of the man professing to be Irish Catholics and pretending to speak in the name of Ireland associated themselves with the leaders of the Grand Orient. They know something more about that institution now—the institution that for seven years prior to 1914 worked steadily up to the war, with the object of the overthrow of Austria, which Grand Orientists teach is the great stumbling block in the way of illumination. "Destroy Austria," wrote one of them twenty years ago, "and you destroy the bulwark of the Christian superstition."

With the entry of the United States into the war every country in the world in which the Grand Orient possesses influence—except, perhaps, Argentina and one or two of the South American States—is ranged with the original Allies. But alas! trouble has arisen between the Orientists themselves. A world congress of Orient Masons was held a few weeks ago in Paris. It solemnly resolved that the war must be carried on until "Prussian Militarism" is crushed. [The Grand Masonic Lodge of Prussia refused thirty years ago to recognise Orient Masonry]; and the Orientists laid down the following as the conditions of peace—they are M. Viviani's drafting:—

- (1) Cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
- (2) Posen to be taken from Prussia and Galicia from Germany and added to the new Kingdom of Poland.
- (3) The Austrian Empire to be broken up.

But in disposing of Austria the French Orientists decided evidently among themselves that it would be a bad thing for France to let Italy have Trieste and the Trentino, and they therefore ruled them out of Italian occupation. Ferrari, the Grand Master of the Italian Grand Orient and the Italian Orientist "leaders" acquiesced, but when the news reached Italy commotion broke out. Ferrari was fired out of his Grand Mastership and Nathan—like his cousin Sir Matthew Nathan, who reigned in Dublin Castle two years ago—disappeared into the twilight. The relations between the French and the Italian Orientists now leave much to be desired in the way of brotherly love.

Commenting on the Orient Congress in Paris a few weeks ago, which decided that the war must go on until Catholic Austria is dismem-

bered—it has got a long way to go—the "Cambridge Magazine" says the Grand Orient is not "in communion with the English Lodges: a schism took place some years ago because the Grand Orient refused to recognise the 'Grand Architect of the Universe.'" This is now inaccurate. A link connecting the English, and latterly the Irish Masons, exists in the Thirty Third Degree. We believe most of the Irish Masons are ignorant of the fact, but the fact remains. The Thirty Third Degree was up to a few years ago represented in Ireland by the Right Hon Hedges Eyre Chatterton Vice-Chancellor, the impartial official who decided that the Dublin Corporation had no power to re-name Sackville Street O'Connell Street. What particular Privy Councillor in Dublin Castle represents it at present time we cannot for the moment say.

The "Independent" has made a discovery, with the help of "Father Henry Flynn, a French parish priest, though the son of a Corkman," that the growth of anti-clericalism in France was due to the sinister intrigues of Bismark. We thought the French Revolution and the Grand Orient had something to do with it. As an instance of how well the French Government are now treating priests, the "Independent" says that since the war the religious orders have been permitted to return to France to replace the secular clergy, who have been conscripted—between 25,000 and 30,000 of them, and "of these more than 3,000 have been killed in action." The action of the French Government in conscripting priests for active service and getting 3,000 of them killed offers the Irish people of the budding Christianity of the Government of France. Since neither Germany nor any of her Allies conscripts Catholic priests, we presume that, on the same reasoning, this proves their anti-Catholicism.

On the day of the obsequies of the Bishop of Limerick—at which Sinn Féin was represented by Messrs. Arthur Griffith, President; Sean Campbell, Hon. Sec.; Madame Markievicz, Eamonn De Valera, M.I.P.; Joseph McGuinness, M.I.P.; W. Cosgrave, M.I.P.; Count Plunkett, M.I.P.; Laurence Ginnell, M.I.P., and Sean Milroy, Mr. John Redmond visited a so-called munition works in Dublin, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Head Jailor of Ireland. The employes, one of them informs us, were called together before Mr. Redmond's arrival and instructed that they must sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" on the man's arrival. Those of them who declined to do so are awaiting with equanimity the implied dismissal. The choice of the hour of Dr. O'Dwyer's obsequies for the singing of a song in praise of Mr. John Redmond by English Government workers is another charming illustration of the mind of our rulers—it recalls to us the demonstration which one of Redmond's present followers indulged in in Tipperary on the night of Parnell's funeral.

The warrant issued for the arrest of Constable Lyons for the murder of Daniel Scanon at Ballybunion has now been in the hands of Lyons's colleagues for three weeks and has not been executed. Who is preventing its execution? Who is violating the law? Who is guilty of conspiracy to shield an alleged murderer from arrest? Who is responsible for this man being hidden away and fed at the public expense at the present time? The following circular has been issued and will, we hope, be well responded to:—

Dear Sir or Madam,

The undermentioned Committee has been formed with a view to collecting funds in aid of the dependents of the above. The deceased was shot at Ballybunion on the night of the 11th inst., on the occasion of

the celebration of De Valera's victory in East Clare, and an inquest was held and the Coroner's Jury brought a verdict of wilful murder against two policemen. Poor Scanon, who was just in the prime of manhood—25 years of age—was practically the only support of his aged grandfather, father, two sisters, and a brother. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by any of the undersigned and duly acknowledged in the Press.

Yours faithfully

William O'Sullivan, Hibernian Hotel, Ballybunion.  
Patrick Scanon, Ballybunion.  
Joseph McGuire, Chemist, Listowel; and  
Maurice Fitzmaurice, Ballybunion, Hon. Treasurer.

And while Lyons, against whom a warrant for wilful murder exists, is being protected in defiance of English law itself from arrest, Irishmen are being arrested each day for such offences as speaking irreverently of a Government under which such things are possible. The Kerry County Council has adopted a vigorous resolution of protest against such arrests, in the course of which it says:—"That we affirm the right of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs without the interference of any foreign power or foreign parliament, and as the presence in the British Parliament of the four Kerry members is likely to be construed as acquiescence to foreign domination and to the humiliations offered to patriotic Irishmen, we again, for national reasons, ask these members to resign their seats, so that the people of Ireland may show at the coming time that they are ready to receive and maintain Irish National Independence."

When Mr. T. P. O'Connor left England for the United States the Parliamentary Press announced that his mission to that country was to raise funds for the Parliamentary Party to fight Sinn Féin. This week an English newspaper declares that Mr. T. P. O'Connor was conveyed to the States on a British cruiser.

But the British Government did not take the trouble to provide a cruiser for a mission confined to raising funds to fight Sinn Féin at the elections. So long as people are compelled to receive paper for gold, that Government can provide all the money needed. Mr. Redmond implied this when he stated a couple of months ago that he could get all the funds required by his Party in England if necessary. All the same poor Mr. Lynch has been left to pay in Clare.

What the British Government sent Mr. T. P. O'Connor out to the United States in 1917 was what it sent him there for five years before—to whittle down the Irish claim, and to endeavour to get Irish-American acceptance of this whittling. Mr. O'Connor has failed, and it is doubtful if he will be provided with a cruiser for his return journey.

Before the introduction of the sham Home Rule Bill Mr. O'Connor was despatched with Mr. Redmond to America, whence the following statement was issued to the Press of Ireland, Great Britain, and the United States by Mr. John Redmond (October 4th, 1910):—

We are entirely loyal to the Empire as such, and we desire to strengthen Imperial bonds through the Federal system of government. We do not demand such local autonomy as the British self-governing Colonies possess, for we are willing to forego the making of our own tariff and are prepared to abide by any fiscal system enacted by the British Parliament; also we are prepared to bear our full burden with England, Scotland, and Wales in supporting such Im-

perial charges as the Army, Navy, and Diplomatic Corps, which is not done by the Colonies.

That a man posing as an Irish leader could issue such a statement and not be instantly and indignantly repudiated by the people is the measure of the extent to which Ireland was drugged at the time. The Sinn Fein Organisation alone in the country attempted to rouse the people to a sense of the treachery at work, but the country and its Press were in the grip of a machine which mercilessly crushed, or attempted to crush, all who protested against Ireland being sacrificed on the altar of English Liberalism.

The statement issued by Mr. Redmond was drafted by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, after consultation with the English Liberal leaders. O'Connor took, and takes, his instructions from his English Liberal patrons—Redmond took, and takes his instructions from O'Connor—and the "Party" took, and takes, its instructions from Redmond. Thus for years was Ireland governed, throttled, plundered, and betrayed. Read again the statement issued by the poor puppet whom Ireland called leader, and reflect on what it meant. It meant that Ireland was to forego all power to protect her industries and all control over her own revenues, and in addition was to surrender her national claim and agree to bear "the full burden" with England of supporting England's army, navy, and diplomatic corps, "which is not done by the Colonies."

There is only one parallel in Irish history for a declaration so abject and so traitorous. It is the parallel of the slavish Irish Catholic peer, who, instigated by England, informed the Irish Volunteers at the Convention in 1783 when the majority of that Protestant body was about to vote for full Catholic Emancipation, that the Catholics did not seek full emancipation. The game Redmond and O'Connor played for the English Government in 1910 they are attempting to play in 1917. That is the secret of O'Connor's mission to America. He went hither to induce the Irish to agree that they did not want "full liberty" for their country—nay, that they did not even want "Colonial Home Rule," which Redmond officially disclaimed in 1910—and the O'Connor mission has failed. Unless he retrieves paper started for Mr. T. P. O'Connor by "Liberal sympathisers."

And these are the men who to-day are trying to humbug Ireland by the misuse of the word "Constitutional." The men who sought to barter every right and dignity pertaining to the Irish Nation, dub themselves the Irish Constitutional Party, and dub their traitorous movement the Constitutional Movement. "Who," asked Lord Chief Justice Avonmore 120 years ago—"Who is the man hardy enough to assert that the British Parliament has any right to legislate for Ireland?" "It is not a question," said Henry Grattan, "whether Ireland has a right to be free, but whether Great Britain has a right to enslave her. When the latter country asks: 'What right has the Irish to make laws for themselves?' Ireland will not answer, but demand: 'What right has England to make laws for Ireland?'" "No man," said Parnell, "has the right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation: no man has the right to say: 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' We have never attempted to fix the ne plus ultra to the progress of Ireland's nationhood, and we never shall."

These are the "Constitutionalists" to whom the impostors of to-day would have the people of Ireland believe they are the successors. They appeal to Grattan and to Parnell and to O'Connell, who gave two watchwords to the Irish Nation—"England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," and "Ireland for the Irish or the world in a blaze." The world is in a blaze to-day, and the recreants who pretend they are O'Connell's successors are doing their best to keep Ireland for the English.

There is, however, a Constitutional Law in the country—now in abeyance through the forcible suppression of Ireland's sovereignty—under which the Redmonds and O'Connors and Dillons and Devlins would stand criminals in the dock were it not for England's help. It is the Constitutional Law of July, 1782, which declares that any person who by speech or writing asserts that any right whatever exists in England, or can exist in England, to govern Ireland is guilty of treason. That the renegades who call themselves "Constitutionalists" to-day are preserved from the punish-

ment which the Constitution Pitt and his 137,000 soldiers suppressed in Ireland provides for them is due to the fact that their country is unconstitutionally governed. In that unconstitutionality and its maintenance resides their immunity from the prison cell for the basest of crimes—treason to their own country.

We referred recently to the fact that although at the time of the release of the Lewes prisoners it was declared that all the Irish political prisoners in England had been released, that was not the case, Mr. S. Pollard of Dublin being still held. Mr. Pollard was at one time a member of the English army. He deserted from that body, and later on became a Volunteer. He participated in the Insurrection, and was subsequently arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in England, where he still is; but preparations are now being made to send him back into the ranks of the army he fought against and despatch him to the British front. Some months ago the English Government declared that it would not force men who had fought against it into the ranks of its army. The declaration is being violated in the case of Stephen Pollard. Recently also the houses of his relatives have been raided by detectives, and English military police. Why?

The Loughrea Rural District Council has issued a poster stating that it will publish the names and other particulars of Land Purchase Annuitants who fail to pay their annuities to the Land Commission within the time allowed. Surely these annuitants are sufficiently penalised in law expenses for such failures without having their names placarded as defaulters in the market places. Such a proceeding would in many cases mean the last blow to a struggling man's credit. Some years ago the Dublin Guardians took the course of publishing the names and addresses of all those who received outdoor relief. By some stupid process of reasoning they considered this would prevent impostors from claiming such relief. Of course, it did nothing of the kind. It did not shame the knavish, but it inflicted a bitter humiliation and wrong on the honest poor. The Loughrea R.D.C. will not shame any tricksters by their proposed proceeding, but they will injure struggling men.

Miss O'Connor, school teacher, Castlepollard, from whose school the pupils have been expelled, in consequence of the consequence of Miss O'Connor's fondness for the English National Anthem and kindred things, has sent us a letter in which she does not deny any statement made in the letter of Mr. O'Connell. When Miss O'Connor controverts any statement made or gives any reason why she should use her position as organist in a Catholic church to offend the congregation by playing the anthem of England and her Allies, we shall publish the denial or the explanation.

Swatragh, in South Derry, had a great Sinn Fein demonstration on Lady Day, Mr. Francis McEldowney presiding, at which Messrs John Walsh, Denis McCullagh, Louis Smith, Louis J. Walsh, and Mrs. McNabb and McKeé were the principal speakers. The village was decorated for the occasion, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Roumanian corn harvest in the territory occupied by the Central Powers has yielded, according to the New York Press, food for one hundred millions of people. This combined with the harvests reaped in the territory of the Central Powers means that an abundant supply of food is ensured to Germany and her Allies for the next twelve months. Yet we read in the reliable English Press that so thin have the Germans become for lack of food that they are mostly ashamed to go out of doors in the daytime!

"An Out-of-Date Student of Theology" writes to us:—

Some twelve months ago Mr. Redmond's "heart and conscience" dictated to him the acceptance and championing of Partition. He was supported by the other "leaders" and the Party. Now, after a year Mr. Dillon strives to convince us that this deliberate and solemn acceptance of Partition was all sham and pretence. It was only "fine fencing" and "skilful tactics." What an illustration of Mr. Dillon's mentality is this sorry defence of a double-dealing policy! What a light it sheds on his ideas of Ireland's nationhood and on his political principles!

Addressing a select audience in Armagh Town Hall at noon on Lady Day, 1917, this double-dealing sham and pretence is described by him as "fine fencing," and the acceptance of dismemberment of Ireland as "skilful tactics."

In the afternoon he accused Sinn Fein of double-dealing. Addressing the populace in the Armagh Shammas, Mr. Dillon attacked "the half-disclosed, insidious republican programme of Sinn Fein." Growing more indignant, he evolved out of his very fertile imagination "hundreds" of shadowy individuals

stealing about "in private" assuring the simple that they need not be alarmed "at De Valera's bluff," which meant nothing, and in fact that soon the Sinn Fein M.P.s would attend Westminster!

"Honest" John Dillon was perfectly shocked at this bogey of his own creation. Such a policy was "grossly dishonest, and bound in the long run to ruin the National Cause and degrade the morality of politics in Ireland."

We quite agree. In fact it is largely to the adoption of such a double-dealing policy by the Party that the National Cause was well-nigh ruined, and the morality of politics became so degraded that it can hardly sink lower.

But where is the difference in want of morality between Mr. Dillon's own double-dealing and the alleged policy of the "hundreds" of his bogies?

Apparently gross dishonesty and lack of morality become only "fine fencing" and "skilful tactics" when practised by the Party and the Board of Erin.

Such is the latest theology of our new theologians! They are progressing. Mr. Dillon, with becoming modesty, began with lectures to the young curates, taking the Longford penny catechism as a text-book. At Clare the election-posters became the text-book for the more advanced lectures on the duties of "Bishops and Priests." There the people were instructed they were not to heed a policy, whether dictated by priests or otherwise. There the Bishops and Priests were lectured that they "should be silent on political issues until they were asked for their ethical and moral opinions on game." We have had a course of lectures to an Archbishop delivered by the "Evening Telegraph," with the expert help of a model Canon, followed by a learned treatise on "Constituted Authority," by Berry St. Surely, however, we are nearing the climax when we witness John Dillon playing the Cardinal and laying down doctrines of ethics and morals in the Primatial City.

There should be no lack of candidates for the next vacant chairs in Maynooth.

In reference to our notes last week on Irish pottery we find that unwittingly we did an injustice to the author (Johnson Pasha). The free circulation only applies to copies obtained direct from the writer, who has a limited number only at his disposal. The publishers, we understand, are charging one shilling per copy.

Miss E. N. Somers, Sec., writes from the Dublin Industrial Development Association:—"Colonel E. A. Johnson, to whose brochure on Irish pottery you gave an extended notice in your issue of the 18th August, has kindly sent me a variety of samples of fireproof pottery made by him of Irish clays, and it will give me much pleasure to show the specimens to any of your readers who may be interested in the matter. The samples number about a score, and include pipkins, cream jars, casseroles and other cooking utensils, breakfast table ware, dairy pans, etc., in lead and leadless glazes. Colonel Johnson explains that his work has been done for the most part without proper appliances, and that the specimens are chiefly intended to show the possibilities of Irish pottery clays, rather than the skill of the potter. He points out that all the fireproof ware should be within the power of any country potter to make. He also sends me some tiles intended to show the general effect of Celtic designs. He has discovered both a lead glaze and a leadless glaze to suit the local clays, and altogether his exhaustive and public-spirited experiments are of great value and interest. The making of pottery on a commercial scale is an enterprise from which a satisfactory return might be confidently expected. I hope to hear from some of your readers that there is a prospect of the matter being taken up as a business proposition. Meanwhile the specimens which Colonel Johnson has kindly sent me may be inspected at 9 Dawson St. during office hours, or by appointment."

We have received a large number of letters from policy-holders of the Irish United Assurance Society asking us for our advice on the proposed merger with the City Life Assurance Company of London. In particular we have received the following letter from Castleisland, dated August 20th, 1917:—

Dear Sir,  
A meeting was held at Castle View Hotel to-day re the proposed incorporation of the Irish United Assurance Society, Dublin, into the City Life Assurance Co., Ltd., London. We, the undersigned, being policy-holders in the first mentioned Irish society, have reason to believe that at the present time a move is being made to rush policy-holders all over the country to sign a transfer form, and before doing so we deem it advisable to have full particulars and information before us, and we would ask all other policy-holders to have the matter publicly discussed and thoroughly sifted before signing away the rights and assets they possess. We feel that there is more at the bottom of this business than presently appears on the surface.

Signed.—Maurice M. Hartnett, Cornelius G. Brown, W. O'Brien, Patrick Neligan, Michael Brosnan, Thomas Tangney, Mrs. M. Greany.

We have also received a great deal more cor-

responsibility to the same effect. We understand that the agents of the society are busy hawking round consent forms to be filled up by holders of policies. Full information is not furnished as to the affairs of the society in the "Circular to Policy-holders," which is carried round by hand. We have, however, received a copy (secured as the result of a challenge) of this precious circular, which only contains two solitary facts or figures in relation to the affairs of the society. The first is that "in common with all similar societies and companies, as well as banks and commercial houses, our investments have in consequence (of the war) greatly depreciated, so much so that the loss at the end of last December amounted to £13,685 10s., and the probabilities are that the value of the securities will be further reduced before peace is restored, and the prospects of recovery are too remote for consideration."

We will place ourselves in the position of policy-holders receiving a statement of this character and state what our opinions would be in our own case. As a matter of common-sense it would appear that the depreciation in securities would affect all other similar financial companies just as it does the society, and we could not understand why it did not affect the City Life as well. **This is no reason for incorporation.** We should moreover want to know what the securities were. It is plain that any securities redeemable at par will recover their nominal value when due to be paid off. Besides we are not satisfied that "the prospects of recovery are too remote for consideration." All values now are at the bottom, probably at rock-bottom. They can hardly go much lower, and if peace were even in prospect public securities would recover quickly. The difficulty, we understand, is that the society has issued a large proportion of short-term endowments. **This fact is not stated in the circular.**

The second reason alleged in favour of the transfer to the City Life is the heavy claim ratio experienced "particularly during last year, when we paid under this heading alone the very large sum of £31,426 13s. 10d., which has materially reduced our Benefit Funds." Looking at the matter from a financial point of view it suggests to us that there must have been a miscalculation of a serious character in the terms and conditions of the policies issued, because the working costs were very low, as we showed last week—much below that of the City Life. The circular attributes the "heavy claim ratio" as "another factor militating against the society—likewise due to the war." Observe, the words "claim ratio," not "mortality ratio," is used, as we should expect in connection with the war.

The English companies have suffered a far higher mortality ratio than is probable in Ireland. **We cannot understand why a country not subject to conscription should amalgamate its insurance business in time of war with a country where every man between 17 and 41 is liable to be killed before he is due to die.** We understand that the principal "mortality" the Irish United suffers from is due to the numerous expirations of short-lived endowment policies. The members of the society should be told how much is paid on death claims. This is not disclosed in the circular.

We have also received a copy of the "Form of Consent." This document is issued for the signature of members. It proposes that the Irish United Assurance Collecting Society, Dublin, should transfer "all the property, money, and funds of the society" to the City Life Assurance Company, Limited, of which the London address is omitted. It is a serious matter for the members of any society to sign a document of this character, without a full disclosure of the position of affairs. Our desire is to help the Irish United Assurance Society to retain its property. We have no desire to attack its management, and we are aware of the difficulties that insurance companies have to face in times like the present. But we do not see in this any reason for incorporation. We are convinced that there is a future before the Irish assurance company run on national lines. We notice in the "Form of Consent" that it is stated that the City Life Assurance Company has agreed to issue policies "of equal amount and value" with the policies held in the society. It does not state on what terms the substituted policies are proposed to be issued. This is a vital question. The holders get a policy of equal value, but will the premium be the same? There is no statement about this. There is nothing

definite and binding on the City Life in the bargain. They are to get the important business and connection and goodwill of the Irish United, but what actually do they give for it? Nothing except substituted policies, the nature of which is not disclosed. They can in fact substitute any sort of policy of the "same amount and value." They could easily have made the matter clear by quoting the tables agreed to be used. It does not appear from the "Form of Consent" what tables the City Life propose to substitute for the new policies. We question the legal effect of this document, which appears to us to fail for lack of definition of the terms of the consideration. At all events if we were selling our property we would like to know what we were getting for it. It is noticeable that the peculiar phrase "equal amount and value" is used. Value means what a thing is worth, and is merely a repetition of the word "amount." The wording is exceedingly clever. It binds the City Life to nothing. It is a masterpiece too brilliant for the agents who are hawking it around for signature, and who are telling the people what a splendid thing it will be for them.

Another matter arising here is this. The City Life proposes to issue policies of "equal amount and value." This means that a holder of, say, a £60 eight year endowment will get another policy for £60; but will it be for eight years, and will the premium be the same? In our judgment the City Life has left itself a free hand to increase the period from eight to, say, twelve years, or to charge an increased premium. There is nothing in the "Form of Consent" to prevent it from doing otherwise and it is unlikely that they will continue to lose money like the Irish United.

If we were in the position of the policy-holders we would certainly insist on a policy of wait-and-see; particularly as the quinquennial valuation is now due. We should do our best to prevent panic or to allow others to depreciate unnecessarily the prospects of the society. There is no reason for panic, as various methods can be adopted to save the situation. Policy-holders can arrange to be represented in Dublin, and they can have a Special Committee appointed to investigate affairs and obtain expert insurance advice. If the City Life can issue substituted policies we do not see why its tables should not be examined, and if sound, as we presume, we suggest that the policy-holders might be appealed to so that they might surrender their present policies and receive new ones framed on a similar sound financial basis. They would be no worse off than if they made a transfer to the City Life.

There is a statement in the circular of the Irish United to which exception must be taken. It is there stated that the operations of the society will continue under the present title and the business be carried on under the guidance and with the assistance of the present Committee of Management and staff. The Committee of Management is to act as an Advisory Board and two members are to join the Board of the City Life. Policies are to be issued from Dublin, claims are to be paid here, and surplus monies are to be invested in this country. This belongs to the realm of "Georgia Prophecies." The only document which is of effect, if it is legally binding at all, is the consent signed, and by its terms the property, money and funds of the society pass entirely to the City Life, and therefore go to London. The company does not promise anything except "a policy of equal amount and value." As for the Advisory Board, we much fear its past reputation would not command a "high surrender value." Once the City Life got into No. 34 Dame St. the number of the Irish United would be up the pole. The good fat indoor jobs would be given to Englishmen, and hard outdoor work to Irishmen slaving for John Bull. The incorporation of the Irish United would strike one more blow at the character of our country, and we should be written down as incapable of conducting our own insurance. We are confident that if the policy-holders arouse themselves they can yet save their property and preserve the character of the Irish United as a genuine Irish concern, and we are confident that if a campaign is started and the people throughout the country appealed to in the right fashion there are very few who would refuse their support to it. But the game of hide-and-seek will have to end and a full disclosure be made. There can be no confidence in a Committee which does not come out into the open and declare its hand. There is plenty of industrial insurance to be got in the country dis-

tricts and the organisation and publicity methods of the Irish United will have to be considerably strengthened if new business is to be acquired, as we believe it can be. Publicity and popularity are required, and with new business coming in and the endowment scale revised and the investments recovering after the war, we see a revival in store for the Irish United.

Mr. George Dench, Manager in Ireland for the English City Life Assurance Co., Ltd., sends us the following letter as we go to press:

The article which appears in the current issue of your paper has just come under my notice, and I will thank you to give me an early opportunity of correcting the statements contained therein, which are both inaccurate and misleading.

In the first place, it will be observed from the report of the Annual Meeting at which the Balance Sheet for the year 1916 was presented, that the expense ratio was exactly 37½ per cent., instead of 56 per cent., as stated by you, which compares more than favourably with any other company in existence, and is moreover considered by experts as very moderate when it is borne in mind that these expenses cover the cost of all new business, and it is well known that new income costs about ten times as much as the collection of the renewal premiums. This is an important feature to keep in mind, as in the case of a progressive company, such as the "City Life" is known to be, the new business charges are necessarily more than what follows in after years with the growth of the renewal income. Last year the new sums assured amounted to £588,366, representing an annual premium income of £24,159 13s. 6d. A large portion of the business relates to Industrial Insurance, and even in the case of old-established companies an expense ratio ranging from 40 to 45 per cent. is not regarded as unreasonable.

In the second place, it was most irregular to state that the funds were only £171,200, whereas the total funds amounted to £758,209 9s. 11d., and the total assets £814,794 2s. 11d.

In conclusion, I may remind you that owing to the effects of the war the shares of all companies have depreciated during recent years, but it may interest you to learn that we have recently been offered the full par value for any new shares we care to issue, and considering the great possibilities of the future there is every reason to believe that they will still further increase in value.

The final aeridheacht organised by the Dublin Entertainments Sub-Committee of the National Aid Fund will be held on Saturday and Sunday next at Peter Place. Our advertising columns contain the long list of attractions. In the event of wet weather arrangements have been made for an indoor fete. The Fund will close in October.

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

Repairs done by Skilled Mechanics. Supplies stocked.

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

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

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

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

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In connection with the closing of the Fund.

At the Lawn, Peter Place, Adelalds Road,  
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SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, and SUN-  
DAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

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Free Half-hour Concerts by the leading Irish-Ireland Artists. Splendid Musical Programmes Free (two Brass and Reed Bands, two Pipers' Bands, and Grand Orchestra). Half-hour Whist Drives. Great variety of Competitions and Games. Attractive Gift Sale. Please help the Fund by sending in a trifling gift—Book, Paper, Manuscript, Fruit, Flowers, or other articles, by Friday, August 31st, to 10 Exchequer St. TWO-DAY TICKET :: ONE SHILLING. SINGLE ADMISSION :: NINEPENCE. Tickets purchased for Aerideacht postponed from July 29th can be exchanged for a Two-day Ticket at 18 Exchequer Street.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor.

All business communications to the Manager,  
8 Harcourt St., Dublin.  
For subscription and advertising rates, see p. 8.

## NATIONALITY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917.

### PLUNDER OF IRELAND.

The revenue extracted by England from Ireland during the financial year ended on the 31st of March last was, according to the return published this week by the English Government, Twenty-three Million Seven Hundred and Sixty-six Thousand Five Hundred Pounds. This equals the latest return of revenue from Roumania and vastly exceeds the revenue of Bulgaria, Holland, or Sweden.

Clearly, if Ireland is able to pay a greater taxation than such important countries as Sweden and Holland, Ireland could no less maintain herself in independence than those countries. Holland on a revenue of £18,750,000 last year—more than five millions sterling less than the revenue of Ireland—maintained a larger population, an army, a navy, and a diplomatic and consular service. Sweden in the same period, on a revenue two millions less than Ireland's, similarly maintained herself. It costs less for a Dutchman or a Swede to govern himself and prosper in freedom than it does for the Irishman to be governed by England.

Equally clearly, if Ireland is not able to pay a taxation greater than that of Holland or Sweden, then the "Irish Parliamentary Party" which helped England to secure a greater revenue from Ireland is a traitorous Party.

Recollect that every penny of the £23,766,500 extracted from Ireland last year was voted in the English Parliament, whither Ireland sends members to support her inter-

ests. These members acquiesced in the imposition of this taxation. Their presence sanctioned it—their vote helped to pass it.

Does any Irish taxpayer think that the maintenance of the political adventurers whom England employs at £400 a year to give sanction to her plunder of this country is worth paying £24,000,000 a year for? In four years these despicable creatures helped the English Government to double the burden upon the farmer and the labourer, the merchant, the shopkeeper, and the artisan, and before the end of the current financial year they will have helped England to impose another six millions of taxation upon the country.

At the outbreak of the war the taxation of Ireland for British purposes was £12,389,500—little more than half the present taxation—and with that taxation England declared that Ireland was bankrupt, and the "Irish Party" cried "Amen." It was necessary to pretend Ireland was bankrupt in order to dupe the Irish people into acquiescing in the swindling financial clauses in the bogus Home Rule Bill. But when the war started England proceeded to double Irish taxation.

How Ireland has fared since the English Liberal triumph in 1906 may be thus shown:—

Judgeships, Co. Court Judgeships,	
R.M.-ships, L.G.B. Inspectorships,	
Insurance Act Inspectorships, etc.,	
awarded to relatives and supporters of	
the Irish Parliamentary Party	2,500
Salaries awarded to the members of the	
Party	72

Thus 2,572 persons were provided for by the English Government, and in return the "Irish Party" helped England to increase the income-tax in Ireland from £1,085,000 to £6,096,000, and to burden the poor of Ireland with double taxes on the articles of Ireland's ordinary consumption. When the poor Irishman pays a shilling a pound tax on tea he may try to console himself with the reflection that the English Government and his Party helped the English Government to increase the tax on tea "in order to get on with the war."

Where in the history of any country shall we find a parallel for the Parliamentary Party? In four years it has helped England to impose on our land a taxation far exceeding that of Sweden or Holland, the most powerful neutral countries in the world except Spain. And for portion of that period it succeeded in making the people of this country believe it was defending their interests.

What exactly the Parliamentary Party has done since 1914 has been to increase the tax per head on every man, woman, and child in Ireland from £2 10s. 10d. to £5 8s. 6d. By the end of the present financial year the "Party" will have helped the English Government to clap another £1 10s. 0d. a head on the Irish people. And England's defence before the world of her imposition on Ireland of a taxation greater than that of any of "the small nations" is the presence of "Irish" representatives in her Parliament—men whose presence there gives sanction to her legislation against this country.

### BUY FOR IRELAND.

Sinn Fein has focussed the eyes of Irishmen on their own country. It has not happened a moment too soon. Must we not acknowledge that from floor to roof the majority, if not all, articles in Irish homes are made in England? Let us consider the causes of this condition of affairs, the reasons for remedying it, and the means by which it may be done. Let us accept all the fault so that the change may be made by us.

Apathy has been the chief cause of the filling of our homes with English goods. We have been blindly waiting for some great benefit to come from England and all the time we have been accepting English wares. The great benefit never came. The industrial conquest of Ireland went apace, until in most of our homes and shops there is nothing that is not English. Wall paper, blinds, curtains,

carpets, chairs, tables, cabinets, mirrors, pictures, cutlery, china and delph, all come from England. The locks on our doors to keep out robbers are English. When you enter a house in Ireland you enter England: for one can see nothing around that is not English.

While many have been supporting English industries through ignorance, indirectly owing to the wrong political outlook, there are many in this country to whom the nation makes no direct appeal. The latter take no more interest in the country than visitors do while spending holidays at our seaside resorts. As long as the theatres are open they are contented. It will be difficult to get this class to take the trouble of demanding Irish goods. They must be converted by the excessive zeal of the majority.

The greatest cause of our neglect of Irish industries has been faulty education. It has been fatal because it has made this neglect permanent, almost traditional. In their homes the children never hear their parents speak of Irish goods. In the colleges and convents they are not taught to support their country's industries. The misery of it is that many a boy with great endowments, with great opportunities, drifts into a life of selfishness, and never even thinks of doing a day's work for his country. No country, however rich and free, could prosper without the aid of her sons. And, least of all, Ireland.

As a result there is yet no vigorous and universal demand for Irish goods. Nor do the shops push them. We know that England has crushed our industries; but we are now going to depend on ourselves alone. It is our duty to see our mistakes and to remedy them to the utmost of our power.

Reasons for Demanding and Buying Irish Goods.

The obvious reason is that Sinn Fein has given us the first and greatest opportunity of doing this colossal work of national value. The discovery of the prevalence of English goods and of our apathy is the result of introspection. Through Sinn Fein we find the disease, through Sinn Fein we will cure it. We have an enthusiasm which is better than the pen of Swift, and a determination which will not accept defeat in a national work. We have a people ready and eager to do anything for their country, and we have a work that can only be done by Irishmen in Ireland. We have been living in the dark. Sinn Fein has lit the lamp and we can see around us. The most powerful and most appealing reason for buying and demanding Irish goods is that by so doing we are laying the basis for an Independent Ireland. Every man and woman in Ireland that does this work is striking a blow for liberty as surely as with the sword. We can never be self-reliant as long as we depend on another country for all the necessities of life, except food. We must no longer remain England's cabbage garden, to supply her with food at her own price. We have other ideas of our destiny.

Another reason which must be advocated is that by supporting our own industries we are working for National Independence. We are tired of talk: we all want to do something. Talking has its place in the present movement only as a means of education. In the policy of the past it was used to frighten Asquith or Lloyd George. Sinn Fein has substituted working at home. There can be no work if we don't buy.

The support of Irish industries is an essential element of the new movement, which replaces national industry for national charity. We no longer look for doles from England. To give an honourable man out of work money is to insult him. To give him work is to enoble him and set him free. To give our country work is to set her free. Let us do this at once. No Defence of the Realm Act can stop us buying Irish goods. No man can be arrested for doing so. He is legally setting his country free.

Means of Encouraging the Demand for Irish Goods.

Education is the first means at our disposal. It is a duty to encourage the support of Irish industries. If Sinn Fein forbids any doles from England, the support of home industry must be substituted. The great Sinn Fein meetings, press, and propaganda which are sweeping across the country must be utilised to the utmost. Foreign goods must be prohibited, not because they are English, but because they are not Irish. Revenge is a motive for a work of destruction. It is not a motive for a work of construction. Our people must be taught that attendance at Sinn Fein meetings in foreign clothes is a mockery, and that at a period of heroic sacrifice they must reso-

lutely undertake the small duty of demanding and getting Irish goods. They must be shown how the principle of freedom underlies this commonplace action. In the schools, colleges, and convents the same doctrine must be taught by word and example. It is more important now than ever that the principles and practice of patriotism be understood by students. It is not enough to teach a boy to "get on" in life and be a member of the Vincent de Paul Society. A member of that excellent society who wears foreign clothes and buys foreign goods gives charity to Irishmen and employment to the English.

We can create the demand for Irish goods. With the present spirit in the country this can be done in a week, certainly in a month. The supply will be created by the demand. As Arthur Griffith teaches, we are England's greatest customer. Sinn Fein ought to be able to keep fifty millions of that trade at home. National determination, self-sacrifice, and strength of will can do it: and with education these means are now at the country's disposal. If we cannot get an Irish equivalent of what we want in a shop we must wait until it is got. It is a small sacrifice to make for Irish Freedom when one thinks of the heart's blood of heroes that was shed in the same cause. Shops can be of the greatest value to a nation or they can be its greatest robbers. They can drain the country of its industries and wealth. They can do infinite evil and, as readily, infinite good. We must not give them the choice. If they do not push Irish goods we must make them or leave them. But, to be fair, the demand must first be created.

Justly we must take part in a national service. Not a national service made in England and made for England; but a national service made in Ireland and working for Ireland. The patriotism that was sufficient when our leaders adopted the role of national beggars is now of no value. If we stand alone a greater national effort is necessary. Our work for Ireland, that is the work of the rank and file, must begin in the morning and continue all through the day and all through our lives. The work may be commonplace and unromantic, but it must be done. In the morning we must start with Irish soap, brushes, combs, razors, and dress in Irish-made clothes. We must if possible get Irish furniture and Irish

And so on through the day we must be mindful of this paltry but necessary duty to our country. If Sinn Fein can thus change the names and habits of Irish men and women with the same success as Sinn Fein has changed our national outlook, and if this necessary work is carried on with the spirit and enthusiasm which is now manifest in the country, another step will be taken towards the fulfilment of our destiny as a nation.

J. BOYD BARRETT, M.D.

HOW TO WORK SINN FEIN CLUBS.

An article under this heading, written by Mr. Arthur Griffith, in response to requests from a number of Sinn Fein Clubs, is unavoidably crushed out of the present issue. It will appear in our next.

Here is a pretty child's song, written by Mrs. Shorter for Kathleen, which we take from the "London Herald":—

I wish I had a soldier, a soldier, a soldier, I wish I had a soldier to fight for love of me. Marie has a soldier, a soldier, a soldier, Marie has a soldier, a gallant man is he. I wish I had a bright flag, a gay flag, a dear flag, I would love a fair flag to fly in liberty. Gretchen has a big flag, a brave flag, a strong flag, Gretchen has a fine flag that floats all high and free. I wish I had a small ship, a strong ship, a good ship, I would love a trim ship to sail upon the sea. Johnny has a big ship, a grey ship, a grand ship, Johnny took my small ship with all his big navie. I wish I had a penny, a penny, a penny, I wish I had a penny that all belonged to me, I would build a fair house, a great house, a strong house, I would make one grand house for all the world to see. But Johnny stole my penny, my penny, my penny, And Johnny took my bright flag that floated fair and free. Then Johnny had my small ship, my trim ship, my good ship, And Johnny broke my soldier that fought for liberty. Now John would be my soldier, my soldier, my soldier. But John he is a greedy boy, a selfish boy is he; And Johnny beats the wee ones the small ones, the weak ones, He takes their playthings from them in the name of liberty. When Johnny gets a whacking, a whacking, a whacking, When Johnny gets a whacking, I think he'll let me be. And I shall have my penny, my penny, my penny, And I shall buy a bright flag to wave in victory.

II.—WE TEACH YOU IRISH.

Di cail mór an Alastar Ciotaic i There was reputation great on Alastar Ciota in the Vee cawli wore er Alastar Kithach ih  
fsoileannaib na hAithe rut ma raib ré schools of (the) Athens before was he agulanna na Haithne anl maw rev shey  
deic mbliana ficeau 'd'oir. Di baranail ten years (and) twenty of age. There was an opinion dhech mbeana fobed d'eesh. Vee baroo-al  
as a lan dá noidib, agus dá lucht muinte at a number of his professors, and of his people of teaching eg a lawn dhaw oidhe agus dhaw lucht moon-tho  
so párócáid ré na fir ba mó cliu l: that would excel he the men who were most famous with go saarochitshey na fir bak woo clew ley  
feallramnact dá raib i scliocáib na philosophy that were in the countries of the falsoonacht dhaw rev ih greeoha neh  
nshéasac fán am rin; agus do móladais ób Greeks at that time; and they advised to him nyGraggach fawn am shin; agus dho wnladher yo  
tunap a cábair an éiríocháib an oirthir le a journey to give (make) to (the) countries of (the) East for thuras eh howirth er heerhey en erher ley  
eólar fáisil an feallramnact símhéiríoch na knowledge to get on philosophy abstruse of the olas awl er alsoonacht avereythey neh  
réasún.ó. Tús ré an tunap, ácc níon regions there. Gave (make) he the journey, but not raygoon oodh. Hag shey en thuras, ácht neer  
fíl ré spáic an cábair na hAithe. Mair return he ever to (the) City (of) Athens. If it is eel shey ereeve er Chahir neh Haithne. Maws  
long-bríead éirle ób an brollac na ship-breaking happened to him on (the) breast of the long-verishe hawerla yo er veraliaoh neh  
mápa fíocháire, nó má' é an cábair a ríus sea furious, or if it is the earth that swallowed mawra feechwora noo maws eye en thalave eh shlug  
é, ní heól úinne-ne é, arfa feanúasádar him, not knowledge to us that, says old author aye, nee hole dhooninne aye ersa shanoodar  
éigin. An áos ar b'c níl tuairíng (a) certain. At any rate there is not an account ayeigin. Er chee er bhí neel theoriosg  
dá lagas le fáisil air i n-annáil a the smallest to be got about him in the annals of his dhaw lyde ley fawl er ih nonawleh eh  
tíre ó'p'as ré a cábair dúcáir. country since left be his city native. heere o dhawshyeh chawher yoochish.  
Da mór an cábairmáic 'dealsóain na It was great the loss to the science of Beh wore en challowinth dhel eleen neh  
feallramnact an ríoláire ós dul an feallán, philosophy the scholar young to go on 'saughran,' falsoonacht en agulawreh oge dhul er shaughran,  
ach bhí woo naw shin en sochiar dheh eleen neh  
fíleácta é. Ní ní le sóirio, níon ceapao poetry. Until lately it was not thought fíle-act aye. Goth-ee ley gnridh neer capoo  
so raib lon baint. as an b'ile máic that there was any connection between the poet good gu rev ane wainth eg en vible mah  
a cear "A Uean an bhuac an Fuairín" who composed "O Lady on the brink of the Fountain" eh cap "A Van er vrooch en oarawn"  
leir an bfeallramnact ós tús (and) the philosopher young who gave (made) leah en falsoonee oge hag  
an tunap an cábair a lucht muinte. the journey at advice (of) his people (of) teaching. en thuras er chowerle eh lucht woonth.  
ácc bhí. O' é an fear ceanan céanna é: But there was. He was the man self-same: Ach ve. By yea en far canan oayney aye:  
an fát gur éirí ré an feallramnact an The reason that forsook he the philosophy on (for) En fau gar hrayag shey en falsoonacht er  
an b'fíleácta—fín ádbar mo réit. the poetry—that is the reason of my tale. en vilehact—shin awewar mu sgale.

P. O. C.

Mr. G. A. Lyons writes from 135 Great Brunswick St., Dublin: "A collection sheet is in circulation headed 'Fund for the Upkeep of the Graves of the Men who Died in Easter Week.' I desire to say that my Committee have not issued this sheet, and we would advise intending subscribers that any collection sheets ought to bear the names and addresses of those responsible for their circulation. My Committee have so far confined their efforts to identifying and cataloguing the graves of those who died, and occasionally decorating same. They have deferred making any public appeal for funds for permanent memorials until the National Aid Fund is closed."

The Kilkenny Election Committee has decided to appeal for funds to Kilkenny people to defray the cost of the recent election; collectors have been appealed for in the various districts. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. E. T. Keane, Chairman of the Committee; Messrs. W. F. O'Meara, Carrig Art; William Kinchella, John Street, and Ald. Pembroke, High Street, Hon. Treasurers; and Messrs. E. Comerford, Wellington Square, and F. J. Geary, "Kilkenny People," Hon. Secs.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. E. T. Keane has been arrested. The election was won all the same.

Under the rules of the G.A.A. the Young Ireland Cycle Club, Cork, have announced a monster Athletic Carnival, to be held at the Mardyke on Tuesday

evening, September 4th, or the Tuesday following the Kinsale fixture. The object is most worthy of the support of all Irish athletes and cyclists, and the manner in which they will be catered for by the promoters should leave no doubt in their minds as to recording their entries without delay. The programme of events is well chosen. Advertisement appeared in last issue (25th inst.).

The Ballylanders (Co. Limerick) prisoners, Messrs. Crawford, Crowley, and Murphy, were the recipients of a rousing home-coming last week. They were accompanied from Knocklong by a large procession of cyclists and cars, and at every cross-roads they were heartily greeted. The reception in their native town had to be in part abandoned, consequent on the unexpected demise of Miss Walsh, an earnest worker in every branch of Irish-Ireland endeavour in the district. Subsequent to the arrival of the three prisoners in the town a meeting was held and a resolution of condolence with the relatives of the late Miss Walsh was passed in silence. Five hundred Volunteers paraded and marched through the town.

**SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.**

Pressure on our space compels us to hold over the list of subscriptions received this week.

**WATCH REPAIRS ONLY.**

All new parts in stock for Walthams, Elgins, Omegas, and English Watches, Etc.

Country work by post special and prompt attention.

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**MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CHURCH REQUISITES.**

Irish Poplin Vestments, had embroidered, from £8 15s. a set. Statuary and Stained Glass by certified Artists.

Busts modelled from life by a rising Irish Sculptor, at a reasonable figure.

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We Fit and Suit you with Suits that Fit you.

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STAFFORD AND FRONGOCH TAILORS.

136 UPPER DORSET STREET, DUBLIN.

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(C.B.S.P.), CASHEL,

HAS OBTAINED THE FOLLOWING COUNTY

Tipperary—First and Fourth Places.

Limerick—Second Place.

Galway—Entrance.

First Place, Mathematics, French, and Latin, Tipperary.

First Place, Mathematics and French, Limerick County.

And Gained since 1912—

31 County Council or University Entrance Scholarships.

10 First Places since 1912.

21 Passed Matriculation (N.U.I.) this year direct from Rockwell.

**College Re-Opens September 10**

OPENING 3rd SEPTEMBER.

**SCOIL BRÍDE**

**St. Brigid's High School and Kindergarten**

70 Stephen's Green.

A Day School for Irish Catholic Girls and Little Boys. For Prospectus, apply to the Principal—

MISS L. GAVAN DUFFY, M.A.,

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**ST. LOUIS' CONVENT, KILTIMAGH**

Results of Examinations, 1917.

Intermediate Results. Pupils qualified for:—

1 Medal for Domestic Economy.

4 Exhibitions in Mathematics, Science, and Modern Language Courses.

2 Prizes.

1 First, 2 Second, and 1 Third Place.

Total—11 Distinctions.

25 obtained 3 Honours and upwards.

11 obtained 4 Honours and upwards.

4 obtained 5 Honours and upwards.

Total Number of Honours in different Subjects—84.

Choir Examination—92.5 p.c.

Orchestra Examination—86.5 p.c.

Music Examinations under T.S.M.

Honours and Distinctions—37.

Passes in all Grades—54.

Examination of Irish Society of Arts and Commerce and Pitmen's Shorthand Examination.

Certificates in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic, and Shorthand—31.

School Re-opens 6th Sept.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

**Monster Aeridheacht Killarney**

Sunday, September 9th, '17

Prominent Speakers, including released Prisoners, will attend.

Nobody Should Miss It. Varied Programme.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, '17.

"Do cum Slóire Dé agus Onóra na héireann."

**A GREAT**

**AERIDHEACHT**

will be held at CASTLETOWN-ROCHE

On SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER

A varied and interesting programme of the Songs, Dances and Music of Irish-Ireland.

Liam de Roiste, David Kent, and Tom Hunter will deliver addresses.

Admission - Sixpence.

Eamonn Ceannt Sinn Féin Club, 89 James' Street.

**AERIDHEACHT**

which should have taken place at

Towerfield House Grounds, Dolphin's Barn

On Sunday, August 26th, 1917

**POSTPONED**

to a date that will appear in next issue.

Received Late for Insertion in Last Week's Issue.

na fianna éireann—AN CÉAD SLUA.

**DRAWING for FOUNTAIN PEN**

(Held on Thursday, 31st August).

Winning Number—319.

**All Hallows College DUBLIN.**

The Entrance Examination is postponed this year till Tuesday, October 2nd.

Candidates come to the College the previous evening. Only those who have matriculated in the National University are admitted to the Junior House.

The general body of the students return to the College on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Connrad na Saoirse—Craob Naomh Fionnbarrna

**AERIDHEACHT MÓR**

In Midleton,

On Sunday, September 2nd

Orations by Peadar O Hannrachain and others.

Great Camogie Match—

Clann Emer (Cork) v. Clan Clíodhna (Cove)

Lofting the Bowl Competition. Valuable Prizes Offered. Choruses, Solos, Recitations, Step-dancing, etc., etc.

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With the following Splendid Company of ENTIRELY IRISH ARTISTES:—

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Mr. James O'Keefe (of Cork), Impersonator; and

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Band Promenade and Open-Air Dance

Tuesday Evening Next, September 4th

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Commencing at 6.30 p.m. sharp.

Ireland's Representative Athletes

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Three Bands will Attend.

J. J. Buckley, Handicapper.

F. F. Harkins and W. P. Ahern, Hon. Secretaries.

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Competitions in Singing, Dancing, Recitations, etc.

Addresses will be Delivered by Prominent Speakers.

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ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΚΤ ΜÓΡ  
CILL ÁIRNE.

Deirdé Δεριδεάκτ Μόρ Cill Áirne ar an  
Domhnac, 9th SEPTEMBER.

Deirdé Lá mór ann coir na loe. Rinne,  
Ceol agus Sgleip.

Some of the Ex-Prisoners will  
Speak.

Sunday, September 9th.

(Preliminary Notice).

Hasting of the Gaels of Thomond at  
KILLONAN.

Δεριδεάκτ Μόρ

On SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Prominent Speakers will attend.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

COMLUCT CAMÓΣUIΘEAKTA.

Camogie Match for National Aid.

KILLUMNEY v. CLAN CARTHY (Blarney)

At Macroom, Sunday, Sept. 2nd, at 4 o'clock. (old time)  
Admission, Threepence.

Connrad na Saedilge—Ano Coirce Concaige.

ΔΕΡΙΘΕΑΚΤ ΜÓΡ

In O'NEILL CROWLEY GROUNDS

On Sunday, September 9th

Beginning at 4 p.m.

Best Speakers, Best Music, Best  
Singers, Dancers, Reciters, etc., etc.

Admission Sixpence.

SEAN MacDIARMUDA CLUB.

Aeridheacht Mhor

THURLES SPORTSFIELD.

Sunday, 2nd September, 1917.

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NELL, JOHN MacDONAGH, ALDERMAN THOMAS  
KELLY, JOSEPH MacDONAGH.

MRS. SEAN CONNOLLY, MISS WALKER,  
GERARD CROFTS.

THIS LIST NEEDS NO COMMENT.

Connrad na Saedilge—Craob Naomh Maighnéide

THE ANNUAL

Δεριδεάκτ ΔΣΥΡ CÉILIDÉ

of the above Branch

will be held

On Sunday, September 16th, 1917.

Further arrangements Later.

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On Sunday, September 16th, 1917

At Millstreet, Co. Cork

Grand Irish-Ireland Festival. Best Singers and Dancers  
in Munster. Several Bands will appear.

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100 Yards; Half-mile; Two Mile Cycle.  
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tion, 86.5 per cent.

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**CLUB NOTES.**

Mr. Frank Fahy's brother is Treasurer of Clostohin Club.

Moylough Club desires to notify J. Dowd, M.E.P. that factionism is rampant in his constituency.

Thomastown Club organised a sweep on the result of the Kilkenny Election to help the funds. Other clubs please note.

Wexford expects, now that it has got going, that a column will be needed each week to chronicle its activities.

Bandon Club adjourned its meeting in respect to the demise of the "Lion of the Fold."

Ernest Blythe addressed a large meeting at Croom last week at the inception of the local club. A substantial membership has resulted.

Cove Club is called after Liam O'Briain—beannacht De ar an am. Wakefield and Frongoch men have many memories of his gallant spirit. The President is an old Frongoch man.

Sean O Murchadha, another Frongocher, has organised a splendid club at Kilmurry.

The Loughishurgh Sinn Fein Club has called upon the Castlebar Urban Council to rescind the resolution upon its books in reference to the 1916 Insurrection.

We have received from Firies and a hundred other Branches of Sinn Fein resolutions of sorrow on the death of the Bishop of Limerick.

**Cork County Sinn Fein Organisation.**

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

**THANKSGIVINGS.**

GRATEFUL THANKS are returned to the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, and the Irish Saints, for the glorious victories of East Clare and Kilkenny. This is in fulfilment of promise of publication and Mass.—Sinn Feinidhe.

HEARTFELT THANKS to the Sacred Heart and Blessed Mother, through the intercession of the Little Flower of Jesus. Publication promised.—E. de M.

HEARTFELT THANKS to Blessed Virgin and Holy Souls for successful examination.—"Confidence."

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**ADDRESSES Illuminated from £1.**—Edward Dolan, Artist, 10 Elizabeth St., Drumcondra, Dublin.

**AERIDHEACHT MHOR**—Bramont, Donoughmore, Sunday, Sept. 2nd (Irish Day); Father O'Flynn, Cork coming; don't miss a treat. Suas leis an nGaedhilge.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Wanted Irishmen who can in- fluence business for a purely Irish Assurance Society; best terms. Apply to C. 24, this Office.

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**BRASS Band Instruments**, stock-soiled, but new, at pre-war prices. Enquire **Cole, Nelson & Co., Ltd.**, Limerick. 197

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**COMHLUCHT CAMOGUIDHEACHTA** (Cork City County), Fixtures for Sept. 2nd.—At Burnfort, Mounsbay, v. Eamonn v. Shanballymore (Senior Championship). At O'Neill-Crowley Grounds, Cork, 3.30 o'clock. St. Endas v. Carrighoun (Junior Championship). At Clonakilty, O'Rahillys (Cashel- isky) v. McDonagh's Own (Dunmanway) at 3 o'clock; and McDermots (Clonakilty) v. Lislevane, at 4 o'clock (West Cork Championship). At Macroom, Killmney v. Clan Carthy (Blarney) at 4 o'clock (for benefit of National Aid).

**CONNRADH Na GAEDHILGE** (Craobh Uí Ghraibhuá), 111 Sraid Sheoirse, i gCorcaig.—General meeting of members on Sept. 10th at 8 p.m. to re-open classes for coming session. Intending members also requested to attend. (897).

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**LOST**—I.V. Cap-badge, at St. Enda's College on Sunday 18th. Finder please return to this Office. Reward.

**PIPE BANDMASTER** desires engagement; can teach Irish dancing; highest references. Apply Sean O'Donoghue, 36 Thomas St., Broadway, Belfast. (897).

**PEARL TIE PINS** (the favourite) 1d. and 2d. line; 9d. and 1/4 doz., wholesale; Brooches, 3d., 4d., and 6d.; 2/1, 2/9, and 4/-, wholesale; Expanding Rings from 3d. each, 2/1 doz.; Ladies' Hatpins, 3d. each, 2/1 doz.; Tricolour Badges on gilt safety pins, 2d., 1/4 doz. All the above lines finished in the tricolour (green, white and orange). In Memoriam Cards of the 15 Executed Leaders, 5 1/2 inches by 3 1/2, suitable for prayer books or framing, 1d. each, 8d. doz.; framed complete, 6d. each, 4/6 doz. Full range of samples sent on receipt of 1/1 P.O., or larger variety of samples for 2/1 P.O. Keep your eye on this advertisement for Sinn Fein Novelties.—**A. J. Byrne**, 37 Wexford St., Dublin.

**PIANOFORTE**—Iron frame, full trichord, check action. Write for particulars of the new "National" model, 17/6 monthly; written guaran- tee.—**Craon's**, 37 South Mall, Cork.

**STUDIES**: Teapruigeann uaim cóip de'n trichordar ro a cainis amac i mí Márta, 1916 (uimh 17)—Craon- nac.

**TAILORING**—L. Doyle is carrying on business at 2 Talbot St., upstairs over Shephard's Dairy. Customers, note change of address.

**WANTED**—"Irish Book Lover," vols. I and III. (complete or in odd parts); "Irish Review," odd parts: "Irish Freedom," 1911, 1912; also "Na Bac Leis," complete file. Apply C. 21, this Office. (897).

**WANTED** for Belfast, young girl to train as general; must be Irish speaker; two in family; comfort- able home and good wages to suitable girl. Apply C. 22, this Office.

**YOUNG MAN**, 9 1/2 years with Messrs. John Jameson, distillers, and compelled to resign for political views, seeks employment as clerk or other capacity; strong, willing to work; excellent references; any- thing outdoor or indoor. Apply C. 26, this Office.

**YOUR Name**, in Irish or English, made on Mother of Pearl with rolled gold wire, enamelled green, white and orange, 1/1 post free; also Mother of Pearl Name Brooches, without colours, 1/1.—**Edward Healy**, Manufacturer of Gold Wire Name Brooches, 128 Francis St., Dublin. A. 197.

**YOUR Bike** stove-enamelled in green, white and orange, and thoroughly overhauled from 18/6, at **Cole, Nelson's**, Limerick. 197

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Day and Boarding School for Catholic Boys.

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