## LOCAL ELECTIONS <br> WILL TAKE PLACE <br> ow <br> 15 JANUARY, 1920 <br> érre ós YoUIIC IRELAID <br> VOTE

## Current Comments

 said he would not be able to accept the
invitation. Mayor Gates assured him that there was no danger of his being late, and grood humouredly promised to procure, if. need be, an aeroplane to
ensure Mr. De Valera's timely arrival in San Francisco. In the oircumastances Ashland, Mayor Gates acting as chauffeur. The Most Rev. Archbishon A. Ohristie, who was in Ashland administering Confirmation on the day in
question; Father Lane, Father Conaty, and Father Meagher went the to bid farewell and God-speed to the Irish Lead
Francisco

When the Anti-Irish Mission, led
by Mr. Coote, arrived in America
the representative of Ireland greeted it with a friendly challenge to debate the case of Ireland before an American au-
dience. Although we may assume that dience, Although we may assume that
Mr. Coote and-his colleagues did not ting their heads together and draftin a case, if indeed they had not been supbefore they embarked, they have so far refrauked from accepting the challenge
made by Mr. De Valera. The Irish
Ind rescer suggested that a wholly Pro pointed to investigate and rofort on the
truth or otherwige of Irelafd's claims but as Mr . Coote and his colleagues had evidently heen "instructed" to stick
to the well-beaten tracks of the English selves with serving out the ngual ant Irish jargon to the American Press.

## pen fers the the the vit are all Un 177

pendence that Washington and J
ferson and their cormades sectred the Gonvernment flat wishies to keye their country in dependence und ser-
vitude, and that the people ni Ireland all the grieraces practicalle ifom United Collgnies revolted horn in
1776 ?
" 6 . Is ft not a fact that lseitish tary regime, a regima of ant mony occupation comparably to the G
man regince in Belafium when man regime in Belgium wh
anffer. Is it not a faet that Ireland
suffering from the colsequences thas
naturally follow Fin the train of thin
military occupatiof of any country-
denial of the right of public asseanbly; suppreescinn of iteer speech on
platform and in presse; sluppresion of the people's Parlinimant litaprifion-
ment of the people's patianentary representatives; deniaf of the right
of trial by jury, and of the other safeguards to individual liberty which customarily obtaih in fillised arm-
munities ; violent acto of agaression. show. that whenever nations were

## struggung $10 r$ eneined there was the ruile of the forigner nlitays section of the people wio

ample, the Loyalisiss and Taries in
arahington's day? Is it niylit that
Washington's day? Is it niyht that
such a minority section thould impose
its veto on the will of the waiority
ment for Iriak Indeppradence luan had
during thie pmot cennme and a liali
Irishnian who wero not of the Katho-
Trishnan who were not of the Catho-
ific faith-for example, Gratton und The faith-Wor exumple, Gratian and present repulican movement; Lond Mitchel, Davis, Smith O'Brien, Butt
and Parnell? Almost conolusixp eriand Parnell? Almost conolusing eri-
dence in itself that the sectional division in Lreland is not on the basis
"These questions can all he readily answered," concluded Mr. De Valera.
"They are questions of fact. The
American people need to be enlightioned American people need to be enlightoned
on these facts if they are to come to a on these facts judgment. If there is any dilier we can arrange a commission of investigation. . .... we are' ready to sup-
port and to give every possible facility for such a commission. It oguld b nated by us, two nominated by the Ulster Unionist delegation, and a chairman on whom we could mutually agree,
all to be Americans and Protestants. all to be Americans and Protestants.
This commission could report to the American people with authority, Heantime we truṣt that he delegation wal frankly before the Americaz public We are ready to meet them anywhere on any common platform.
The following letter was also sent 1r. Coote and his colleagues
" Gentlemen,-Noting your arFriends of Ireland, gladly welcomin
you. The Irish issue is one which must be solved, and the interesta of fair play and veracity demand that
all who have information be heard. all who have information be heard, A questign which cannot stand upon
discussion is one which is basically discussion is one which is basieal with you in every effort to bring you meessage before the people of Athic heroly extend to you an invitation be our guesta at a publio meeting the Carnegie Hall, where the entin
question may be fairly presented. W are sure you will agree with us tha it is lighly desirable that this:p tical question be not made a ma
of bitter religious controversy,
time is past when a question of poli-
tical self-determination can be made dependent on religione faith, 'You
will, of course, understand thitt in the meeting he propose we desire opportunity to express our own point
of view as well as to afford your reprasentatives ample oppatrunity to express the message which has brought them to America. All arrungemenfs as to chairman, date, and
conduct of the meeting we should desire to determine in conference with

## is The Protestant Friends of Ireland

"(Rer.) James Grattan Mythen
(Chairman of Executivo Commit-
Mr. Trank P, Walsh, Chairmen o dependerices Commission on Trish In French on the 5th of December, in
which lie pointed out that Mr. William Coote, of the Anti-lrisl Mission to
America, had given a typewritten statement to the American Press cye the roport of former Governor Dunne of Nlinois and myself on British atro cities in Ireland, made to the President and Congress of the United Stater un-
uñder date June 3rd, 1019 , insofar as it made oharges againt the Britioh Gor-
ernment as to bratality, domiration, ernment as to bratality, domimation, declares that the charges of brutality in the report were direct and specific
end contends that, if theso charge and contends that, if these charge
 the person whomi, if the charges are
unfounded, las been atrociously libelled, ${ }^{\circ}$ that I an personally re yourself and your Government in this spond to any judgment for damages whiche might be rendered against me.
I now offer to enter my appearance in any libel suit you may desire to bring in any court of competent jurisdiction
in Dublin, New York, or London, with the understanding that a commission
be forthwith issued by said court for the taking of testimony, and that I be permitted in person or by counsel to that the charges may be proven or dis-
proven with all possible speed; it bein of course, understood that you shall
have the full right of cross-examination and privilege to introduce any testi-
mony you may hare to refute the charges."
A similar message was sent to Mr.
Ian Macpherson. We doubt, however, Ian Macpherson. We doubt, however,
it the individuals in question will he overjoyed to r
On the same day Mr. Wals

On the same day Mr. Walsh sent a
letter to Mr. Willimm Conte inforen that gentleman of the inaccuracies on tained in the written statement which he had supplied to the American. Press, and adyising him that any charge of
falsehood imputed to Governor Dume or himself with respect to the acts of brutality mentioned in the American would be considered slanderous in their nature, and after that notification Would be taken, if thereafter made, as
nttered with express malice. The Irish people await with interest the further antics of the Anti-lrish Mission, led by
the archi-bigot Coots. .. When Six Edinaraँ Carson first Larmed that Bamana De Valera had xeached America he knew that the truth
about Ireland would be brought home to the people of this country, ${ }^{5}$ says an American paper. "The news of the triumphant tour of $\mathrm{De}_{\mathrm{e}}$ Valera and the
tremendous ovations tendered to himo throughout the United States was a bitfer dorito Carson, the mouthpiece
of the Britiall Government. At the outet Carson announced that he would
come to the States bimself, to tell
the liberty-loving people of this Republic why the people of this grea should remain in slavery, Upon sober socond thought, boweyer, Carson chragged his mind. Instead he sent
over a delegation of Ulster Presby terians with instructions to create religious war in America if possible, in
order to blind the people to the real issue in Ireland.
"Prior to the departure of this dele gation, continues the paper, "t the
mayors of the leading cities in the
United States received a bundlo of lippi sutes recelved a bundlo closed in a neat errvelepe of Englis manufacture, addressed to His Hon
our the Mayor.' These clippings, thu muiled anozymously from Belfast, con sisted of a choice selection of Britisk the Stin Pein organisation mem the ra rusiority of the people of Ireland whn
had declared themselves in fevour of s had declared themselves in favour of terial Ulster gruyd. Most of it whis consigned to the wakte paper losiket, together
with the usual scurrilonse communimer tions that resch publie officials un
signed, and a greal many were

As already stated in these columne the "Las Angeles Times"" is a no-
toriously pro-English sheet. For daya it carried on a fiolent campaign of $v i$ tuperation arainst the Irish Leador
The day. after Mr. De Falera had ed
 campuigu in a manher worthy of ib
Irish namesalke. " Mr. De Yalarat
. reception was entirely partisan, ama of unfriendliness. He any epen expressio from stand eracted between home plate and second base, facing the grand stand the Ball Park hy an electrically fuet of ated mechanism that magnified
manifold. The speaker's stand wa draped in red, white and blue bumting and fags, and had a sash of the green,
white and orange of the Irish Republic There was a hand composed of uniform Ir men, who played national airs and
Irish melodies, and the meeting wra opened and closed with the plagying of
the 'Star-Spangled Banner, formed escort, made up of men a if sol. diera' and sailors' uniforms, carried
Mr, De Valera on their shoulders from the limousine to the stand. The frowd was in a happy mood, and the 100 policemen, under the command of Cap-
tain Heath of the University Station tain Heath of the University Station
and the carload of detectives had an ensy afternoon."
" Everything English in America now $h i r e d$ for English propaganda,'
said an American visitor to us this week-" notors, prize-fighters, dancers, preachers-every single thing.
But we observe that Lond Dunsany has quitted and gone to Canada, and tha wone to England.
Mr. P. W. Wilson, who fills the dual role of English propagandist and Lon-
don " Daily Newr "- The Friend of Ireland"-correspondent in New York, has cabled to that paper his charming opinion that if England only pats into operation some kind of Home Rule,
America wouldn't mind her continuAmerica wouldn't mind her continu-
ing to coerce Ireland-it is coercion
without Home Rule, pace Wilson-she is opposed to. And "The Friend of
Ireland " prints it $\&$ revelation of its own mind
dent's maiiguant stuppudty.
The reritable words of the " Daily New's" own correspondent deservi recond. They are: "If Parliaments are established, any further coercion Amexicans dislilice.
2.

Our thoroughly English contompor-
my' comment on the slaying of an in-
offensive civilian by English soldiers in
the Phoonix Park last week is up to its
hest standard. These soldiers admit-
ted that after they shot down the man
they shot him again when he attempted to crawl to the road, and again shot anrival of the ambulance. Hearken to
the organ of English Liberalism: "No fair-minded man will condemn the sol-
diers with undee severity. The men
were frightened and not responsible for their actions." So fright exeuses all
things in the English soldier. But let
us contemplate "Germar Atrocities." Speaking recently at Middle Brigh-
ton, Australia, the Most Rer. Dr. Mannix dealt with the reports of crime in Australian Press as part of the Eng-
lish propaganda campaign against the
Irish Nation. He referred to a quen tion asked in the English House of posed to taker regarding a muxder, al-
leged to be political, in Ireland, and to a supplementary question put by an
Irish member of thast House as to what
action the Finglish Government would take in connection with the 27 munders commntted in England in
month. The English Minister's reply,
said Dr. Mannix, was that there was no parallel between the two cases-that
the murders in England were of quite
a different character! That luminous reply, continued Dr. Mannix, accounts
for the faot that the one deplorable Australia, while they never would have
heard of the 27 murders in England if
$\qquad$ clash will be produced, wherever tbe
wond of Christ is despised, between transitory Force and eternal Justice,"
writes Y. Geerges Charance in "La
Gasette Framco-Britannique." "The spectaele of Germany conquered, but
spire with wholesome reflections the
masters of a distracted world, where
far tou many Fictims await their re- far to many victims await thair re-
vengo by a rebelion against iniquitous
laws immosed on them by fire and
sword. It is necessary to be reconciled
foundation of concord and relative hap-
it in by the folly of tyrants of every
description and of every race. A few
weeks agd De Valera and the Fing of weeks aga De Valera and the Fing of
the Belgians, guests of the United
States of Ameries, met at Minneapolis,
The vatiant chief of the Irish and the The vatiant chier af the Irish and the
noble sovereign of Belgium were re-
coived like heroes of their respective
countries. Bat the affection of Amecountries. But the affection of Ame-
rica went out to De Valera. The
crowd, in a fromsy of delight, carried- in triumph the ebampion of Irish liberty,
which is trampled under foot by Eng-
lavid. Tmprecedented manifestations took the town by storm. All the news-
papers were printed in green, the Irish
national colowr. And that is how the country of Justice and Liberty treats England, our friend and ally, is riding
for a fall. Does she realise the danger
that is undermining her?
The appointment of the Rev, Dr.
D'Hagan as Rector of the Trish College at Rome, in succession to the late Mon-
ignor $\theta$ Thiordan, will gratity patriotic
Irisbmenand. Irishwomen of all creeds. Irishmenand. Irishwomen of all creeds.
No Irishman in Rome has worked hsed.
er loi ther canse of his country, and Ar toi that taise of his country, and
with more lrilliant succesp, than Dr.
O'Hagan. He met and cotintered the Hagan. He met and countered the
full force of English propaganda
apainst Ireland at the Vatican, dragged
$\qquad$ simce the Rectorship of the Yrish Col-
lege hecame vacant the full force of English intrigue was directed to pre-
vent the appointment of Dr. O'Hagan.
Once agan it has been defeated, and
Ireland has triumphed
$\qquad$ OHagan. He was born in Ovoce, or-
dnined at Rome, and sored as a urate
in Mavnooth, Ballytore, and North in Mavnooth, Ballytore, and North
Anue Street, Dublin, before his ap-
pointment, on the recommendation of the Irish Catholic hierarchy, as Vice.
Rectur of the Irish College in 1904.
Dr. $0^{+}$Hagan is a profound writer on Dr. O'Hagan is a profound writer on
theologrical subjects, and one of the
most brilliant intelleets in the Catholic
Church. The service he rendered to his most brilliant intelleets in the Catholie
Country in Rome will ever endear him
$\square$ While the dawn of a new freedom was
being celehrated all over the world,
Ireland was encompassed in injustice. These outrages on Ira-
land and on the public opinion of the land, the last to be redeemed of the nadawn of her ancient greatness and
glory. The writings of the patriots who
fought and won the revolutionary war and contributed mainly to the estab-
lishment of the United States of $\Delta m e-$ rica, says an American Exchange, are
being brought to present-day attention by the scholars and public men who
have taken upon themselves the reading of memoirs, correspondence, and and views of thase who worked with
Washington to free America from British control. The following is a letter
written by General John Stark, of New
Hampshire, under date of January 21, 1810, and addressed to President Janses
Madison :-
$\qquad$ Sir,- I had the pleasure vesterday
of receiving an address from the
First Magistrate of the only Repubme highly on my services as a soldier
and praises my patriotism. It is
true. I love the conntry of my birth. true, I love the country of my birth; would choose before all others, but it
is the only spot where I could wear
out the remnant of my dsys with any satisfantion.
Twice has my country heen invaded by foreign enemies, and twice a peace; when that object was at-
tained I returned to my farm, and my driginal occupation. I have ever
valued peace so highly that I would
not saerifice it for anything but freedom, yet snbmission to insult I never
thought the way to obtain or sup-
$\qquad$ of the man sent by England to insult experiment that we are the same
nation that the were in '76, grown
stronger by age, and having gained wisdom by experience. If the enmity
of the British is to be feared, their have fought by their side (7 years'
war) and againat them, and have
 the French, first as enemies and since
as friends, and although all the
strong prejudices of my youth were against them, still I have formed a
mure favourable opinion of them than
of the Engliah. of the Engliah. Let us watch even
them. But of all the dangers from Which I apprehend the most serious
evil to my country and our Repablimore watehful eye than our internal
Brequition If the commnnication of the result the approaching storm, or if any
benefit can he derived from any example of mine, my strongest wish
will be gratified. The few days or weeks of the re-
mainder of my life will be in
friendship with James Madison. To James Madison,
President of the United States, The following is a quotation from a
etter written by General John Stark in reply to an invitation to attend the 1809 celebration of the Battle of Benning:
ton. The invitation was signed by
Gideon Olin, Jonathan Robinson, and Gideon Olin, Jonathan Robinson, and
David Fay :At my Quarters (then Derry.
field-now Manobester, N.H.)
Derryfield, SIst July, 1807 My Friend and Fellow Soldiers,

| I reneived pours of the 29 rd inst. . . . . In case of my not being able to | ral targo for Dublin, Belfost, and Cork. |
| :---: | :---: |
| attend, you wish my sentiments. | The "Delco" was due to leave New |
| hese you shall have as free as the | Fork on Dec, 23, and will arrive next |
| eathe. As I was then I am | kss the inauguration of |
| now, the friend of the qual rights of | 1 direet service both ways between |
| on, of representative democracy, of | Kreland and America. Hitherto no |
| ublicanism, and the Declaration | Irist cnrgo has been shipped on account |
| of Independence, the great charter | xirious unexpected difficulties, T |
| our national rigbts, and, of |  |
| tirse, a friend to the indissoluble | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " have in practice not been able to |
| nion and the constitution of the | ke cargo back from Ireland. They |
| ates. I am the enemy of all | al-burning vessels that had to |
| all foreign influ- | and have heen |
|  | - |
| \% | all pre |
| this is the only Repulitic on earth. | the American Shipping Board |
| orw well, pentlemen, that at | ar tobe worked under the |
| the time of the event fou celedrate, | tions of the American marine represen- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| in this coustry (called Tories). |  |

material part of the force we con-
truidel with. This fantion was rank.
lian in iur councils, till it had laid
$\qquad$ prised of 'our danger; the sons of
fneedom beat the alarm, and as at
Benrington, they came, they saw,
flier aonqrered These one my orders now, and will
Te my last ordens to all my, volun-
teers, to look to their sentriss; for thers, to look to their sentriss; for
the is dangerous British pavty in
the countay lunking in their hiding places more dangerous than all our
foreign enemies; and whenever they
shill openly appeas, lat them render the same account of them as was
given at Bonnington, let them as-
sume what name ther will. (Signed) John Stark.
The, Co-cperative Fishing Society in Dingle opened the organising campaign
on Sunday week. A large and representative soeeting of the fishermen, pre-
sided ower by Puev. J. Griftio, P.P., took place after frat Mass in Bally-
ferriter. After Owen O'Sullivan had
given details of the large amount algiven details of the laxge amount al
ready, subscribed by the fishermen of
Dingles Mr. Frank Fahy, T.D.; Mr, C.
C. Riddall, N. O'Brien, I.A.O.S., and Muiris O Cathain addressed the meet-
ing. Another meeting was held out-
side the chapel at Carrig, presided over
side the chapel at Carrig, presided over
by Rev. Fr. MaGrath. C. C., and was
addressed. by the same speakers. In
the evening the spealeers again ad. dressed a meeting in Dingle, at which
Rev. Fr. Maher. C.C., strongly ap-
prored of the starting of the Co-operative Fishing Society, pointing out that
unless this method is adopted, they
can never expeot to he independent. A
very large number of shanes were taken
after erch meeting, and a committee
was olected at each fishing port to carry
on the organising. Muiris 0 Cathain
was appointed organiser to collect the Wras appointed organiser to collect the
shares from the different centres. It
Wua decided to name the society the
West Kerry Co-operative Fishing SoWest Kerry Co-operative Fishing So-
ciets, and make Dingle its headquar-
ters. Af the conclusion the Secretary informed the meeting that he had re-
ceived private commnnications from
different sources, and expected strong different sources, and expected strong
financial aid. Anyone wishing to in-
vest shares in West Kerry Fishing Cooperative Society can now do so
throngh Muiris 0 Cathain or Eooghan 0
Suilleabhain, Fishing Co-op., Dingle. Messrs, Dowdall, $0^{*}$ Mahoney and
Co., Ltal., of Union Quay, Cork, have
CoCormach The othep agents who have al-
ready been appointed are Messrs. Johun
Weathemill and Sons, Ltd., D'Olier St., Weatherill and Sons, Ltcl., D'Olier St.,
Duhblin, and Messrs. John Burke and
Co., Corporation St. Belfast. Co., Corporation St., Belfast. Appli-
cations for spape and freight rafes
should he made to the agents, who have been authorised to book return general
cargo,
Su far as shipping services are cunSo far as shipping services are con-
cerned, the organisation of direet trade
between America and Ireland may now be suid to have entered its first stage.
There is at all times a flow of traffic
from Ireland to the United States. The dimensions of this traffic could not be
ascertained with accuracy, as much of
it was, consigned through British ports.
Thers is also a tuantity of Irish goods
sold to British merchants and subse- sold to British merchants and subse-
quently re-sold to the United Stotes.
It is of interest to Trish erportors to
It is of interest to Irish exporters to
have their goods in future tendered to
the agents of the Moore, McCormack the sgents of the Moore, MeCormack
Line, and to get into direct touch with
buyers in the United States. Importers from New York mould do well to
contract for delivery of their goods
f.o.bi Moore. Mceormack vessel, Now York, or c.i.f. Dublin Quay. This will
anve the payment of dorhle freight,
donble dues, double eartage, and
double handling charges.
News has arrived from New York
that Measrs. Moore mind Mcornack
News has arrived from Nerv York
that Measrs. Moore and McCormack
have loaded their own steamer, ss.
8.

YOUNG IRELAND.

allowed the plaintiff to fast for a few
days longer, and she had died in con-
sequencr, what answer could he hare
sequence, what answer could he have
made? It was said that the treatment
had failed. That had nothing to do
had failed. That had uothing to do
with the case, for there was evidence
that it lind been successfully cantinned
$\square$
hoard that two other ladies who were
also guilty of this wicked folly had
also guilty of this wicked folly had
completed their full sentence, although
fed by force. If they thought this poor
moman had been improperly treated,
in the interesta of justice they must not
hesitate to say so. Verdict for dofen
hesitate to say so. Verdict for dofen-
dank. The position is thus: If a
prisoner is permitted to die in conse-
prisoner is permitted to die in conse-
quence of hunger-strike, the prison
suthorities are liable-owing to neglect
to English coal exporters for the pro-
rision of bunker, and accordingly will
be free to load rettern cargo at Irish
ports. Two other vessels, the ss.
"Castle Point "and the ss. "Calla-
bases," are now loading at New Yorle
for Ireland, and it ho hoped that they,
too, will be availahle to talke return
oargo.
of duty. If $p$
ing forcibly Saturday, Ja

English Propaganda in
America
In an eflort to mislead the Americar.
public into the belief that British pro-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ formation was packing up its books, described as a sign that the bereau was
about to "elose down "s (says an AmeAs a matter of fact, new batchea of
Hritish propagandists are arriving on
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ desperate,
If the League of Nations could only be started working, with the United
States in the League, pledged to pre-
serve the territorial integrity of the
serve the territorial integrity of the
British Empire and give England and
the other Ententé Allies the financina and military support which would en-
able them to regain their equilibrium, Shrewd British statesmen realise that
English domination of the world would
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { United States is to the great world } \\
& \text { flict. } \\
& \text { Sir Gilbert Parker, who was for } \\
& \text { fime in charge of the Britiah Battall } \\
& \text { of Falsehood, was so elated when Ara }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of Falsehood, was so elated } \pi / \\
& \text { rics entered the war that he } \\
& \text { en anticle in " Harper's Mogat } \\
& \text { Yarch. } 1918 \text {, of the marthod }
\end{aligned}
$$



Saturday, Jenuary 3, 1920

Evening Sun" of Nowember 10. Tracy was about to go beck to tcu get some free personal
adi toass some nice verlial
himaelf, via the columns One suts randing feature of the Bri-
On propaganda on the United States h propaganda
he stloction of
job of publici
 that the contruyed to write
end sent it out fisguised in the Imperial Antocracy.
admaision by Tracy carroborates in his articie in "I Haiper's
in of Macy I918. Tracy it hio interview that Americans
used extensively in British pro-
uda, before the United $\begin{aligned} & \text { tatases }\end{aligned}$
unOne thing most Americans did One thing mot the British Bureau
nearise is. that then oent over from Eng-
nd and the fromt, before this counof iniormation sent over thom coun-
land and the forth, before this coun-
try canc into the war, as many, if more, Americans than the Eng-
who came over here." lish who came over here.
racy ays. he Bumau never bothered
fith the newe. British propagandists with the new., Brisish propagandists
and British censofithip...the others side
of the Atlantic presumably took care the A
that.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Evening Sun," } \\
& \text { to the interview }
\end{aligned}
$$

tish Director of Propaganda, esplains that he (luacy has been in obarge of
the presss section of the British Bureau
of nnformation from the beginning head of the entire Bureau for the past
The office of the Bureau, the "Sun" says, used to be downtown, at 611 Pitth
Avenue; hut in the cowree of the past
summer it was moved to 105 West summer it was moved
Fity-fourth Street, where it was in
stalled in the very English study of Mr. Tracy's apartment. There are letter fles against every wall, and hanging
(ver hem several pictures of Lord
North lifiee and the prints of tamiliar North lifite and the print of familiar
British war postiors. oll the tools and
and the instruments of the gob of informas
tion. But it took more than mere pos-
texs. and exhibity and typewriters to maintain the Bureau as a truly service-
able institution. The manifold quarios gind ondinato tion during Mr. Tracy's directorship
did not confine themselves solely to the matters that went on at the front.
"Fhom the very first day upon which thio Bureau started to diffuse informa
tion," said Mr Trey to a representa.
Mren it a tenet of our policy that we should
niryer turm anyone awmy umanswered
or undirected. or undireeted.
 it owvered every phase of magaxine and
newpaper publication. We didn' at
Het Mont to cover any series of newspaper
Tugulnily, or to issue any stated news Bureau as a smeothly functioning office Whare a wriver or a duande material about any phase of the British campaign. We
nuper bothered with news, because the
services naturally toik bettor care
than we ever could; hut we had that than we ever could; hut we had
$t$ our disposil the esrrices of writers d. sholars who made it possible for or crivis, speceial informational artieles perthap was the hent and most com-
prehenaive and sfeadiest service we wero sble to render.
The growth of the work of the Briated by the fact that the working Mr. Balfour's installation o onde-four at the end didn't become acoustoment to
did Mr. Traey. And it prob Written a me story the a directoro. I

nevel since 4 alse that $I$ haven't written Comin. And in such a position | ropped every thing one Fourth |
| :--- |
| when you New Yorkers put on |

$\qquad$ posters which went
and which are still ame were the writers, the jour--
and anthers. the dramatist:
who turned over to us special
to be relayed to the periodicals. And
there was also, perhaps most in ine
public eye, the almost endless chain of public eye, the olmost endless chain of
Englishmen and women who oame ove during the war to speak under the aus
picess of the British Government upor different aspects of the war. These did
not inolude the apeakers and writers who came over heze upon their own Who came over heze upon thrir ow
initiaitive and for pecuniary profit. W\%
were not Tepposible for them. But
Tire did look efter and make arrangements
for all the epeakers who were sent over by the
legion. One thing most Amoricans did no
realise is that the British Bureau of In
formation sent orer from England and formation sent over from England and
the front-before this country came in ro whan tha the Enylish who came ove
ricans, Thatere was, therefore, before you
here, The araie in, and before your own Com
mittee of Pubbli Information in Wash-
miton took over these ac ivition ington took over these activities fo
you, a argeat many poople, journalists,
nen of buainess and finance, chosen men of business and finance, chosen
from every oection of the States, and
business and professional group, who
hai seen the war and real iseed what the had seen the war and realised what the
Allies were up against. That sort of of
interpretation and xevelation was neces. sary if these two eventually co-operat-
ing Allies weer to know each what the other was competing for and against."
The extracts which follow, taken from an article by Sir Gilbert Parker
in : I Farper's Magazine for March,
1918, will give some idea of the extent of British propamanda conducted for
the purpose of inveigling the United the purpose of inveigling the United
Stataes into the war. Parker's atate-
ments show the wide scope of British ments show the wide scope of British
pullicity and what important aid Eng-
land reeived from the Press, professors
in in colleges, religions and social argan-
isations, and poople in various other
pasitions and callings, at a time when positions and callings, at a time when
the United States wrs considered neu-
tral. Describing his work as chiof British
propagandist in the United States, be-
fore this country entered the war, Parfropagandist in the United states, be
fore this country entered the war, Par-
ker wrote:"Perhaps here I may be parmitted
to ossy a few words comcenning my own Tork at the beginning of the war. It
ii in a way a story bitself, but I feel
instifed ti writin Py in justified in writing one or two para-
graphs about it. Practicaly since the
day war broke out between England and the Contral Powers I became
sponsible for American publicity
need hardy need hardly ary that the scope of my
departinent was very extensive and it aepartimen wias very
necivities widely ranged. Among the
ativities was a weekly report to the
British Cabinet on the state of Ameri British Cabinet on the state of Ameri-
ani opinion; and constant touch with the permanent correspondents of Ame-
rican newspapers in England. I also frequeutly arranged for important puh-
lic men in Fggland to act for us by in-
terviens in American newspapers; and among these distinguished people were
Mr. Lloyd George (he present Prime
Min Minister, Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour
Mr. Bonar Lair the the then of
Centerbury, Sir Edward Carson, Canterbury, Sir Edward Carson, Lora
Robert Cecil. Mr. Walter Runciman
(he Lord Chancellor). Mr. Austen Chamburain. Lord Cromer, Will
Crooks, Lord Curzon, Lord Gladstone. Lord Haldane, Mr. Henre James, Mrr.
Jonn Redmond Mr. Selfridge, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Humplrey Ward, and
fully a hundred others
"t Aniong other things, we suppliod
three hundred and sixty newspapers in the amaller States of the United States
with an English newspaper, which with an English newspaper, which
gires a weekl revier and comment of
he affaira of the wer, WWe ostablishef connection with the man in the street
through cinema piotures of the army and navy, as well as through inter-
riews, articles, pamphets, etc., and by riews, articles, pamphiets, tit., and by
lotters in reply to individual Amerioan critics, which were printed in the chiee
newspaper of the State in which they
lived and were copied in newsinapers lived, and were copied in newspay
of other and neighbouring States.
it W
"We advised and stimulated many people to write artioles ; we utilised the
friendly servicos and assistance of oonfidential friends; we had reports from
important Americans constantly, and estartiantet Americans anion by personal correspondence with influential and emi-
nent people of every profession in the United States, , heginning with university and college presidents, professors
and scrientific men, and running through all the ranges of the popula-
tion. We asked our friends and corespondents to arrange ior speches, die
bates, and lectures by American citizens, but we did not encourage Bri
ishers to go to Americn and preach th tishers to go to Americe and preach the
dootrine of entrance into the war. Bp sides an immense private correspondocuments and literature, sent to greaa
rumbers of public libraries. I.M.C.A. pocietics, universities, colleges, hie
orical societies, clnbs, and news

YOUNG IRELAND

## Another Secret Agreement?

The Alleo therchere pleagad them.


 Eronomic Consequences of the pledges.
There must be many readen of The writer, wele astanished to read in the "Times " of 18 sh Decermbar a telegram dioolosing, for the first time, the e intence of a pledge given thy Great Bri tain to France with regand to economic
policy pfter the war. I give the talegram in its emtirety:

## 

 though the oxn Frace and Great Hirizie al ion before them hases not been the incal guees dovernmem
ditad 2 ath
hever bean "The British Goverument begs to assure
the French Government that, whien once the needs of Graot Brithin have been wet, the
resources in raw mataricho of the Fritithith
Bm
 the Allies have obtained what they rexuire
for their coonomic doveloghent will the resuorcear of our Empire be oiferat to the neur
tral Powers, and, lastly, to tho countries with

The very wide termas in which the pledge is drawn will be noted. Great sritain is first to satisfy her oo
"needs"; the Allies are then to tain " what they requitery for their ec nomic development," and anly then
will neutral and enemy Powers be abled to draw upon the ram material
 Strictly or narrowly inteprocted, the pledge may be taken to bind us, tirst to
an Imperfial, and then to an Alied economic bloo, to the practical exclusion of the rest ot the world. It is, in fact,
a re-affirmation of the polioy of the
Pe Paris Resolutions without their litait
ing preamble, which, as Mr. Asquith has lately reminded us, was expressly inserted to make it ciderar that the Re-
solutions were designed to be contingent upon the continuamee of an ag-
gressive economic policy by the "Contral Empires.
Two questions arise with rogard th
this pledge, on hoth of whioh, in th
interest interests of the demooratic pontrol of foreign policy, further enlightenment
is rearired. First: \#Fhat is its present
is res. significance? Second; What
significance in May, 1918?

Our existing commitunente in yegand to economic polioy are a tanslo of con-
truntictions trudictions, of which the newly,
disclosed pledge is only a hat and most
extrome example.
We were committed during the war
to the Paris Resolutions of June, 1916; but, on the collapse of the Mittelecuropa
cheme and the acceptance by scheme and the acceptance by Germany
of the Fourteen Points, the Paris Resolutions automatically lapgec
tance hy the British and other Allied Governments of the Fourteen Poin minus two reservationg\} as the hasis
of the peace with Germany. This wis communicated by President When,
through the Swiss Minister at Wash ington, to the German Governumont in a
letter dated Eth November, 1918, mad Letter dated Eth November, 1918, mad
formed the basis of the solemnn coulraet under which the Germans recepted the armistice and disarmed. Among thi
Fourteen Points was one dealing with economio policy, on which the Girmann
laid great streas: " The removal, so far as possible, of all economio barrien and the establishment of em equality of
trade conditions among all the nations trade conditions among all the nations
consenting to the peace and assoriating consenting wo the peace and ase.
themselves for its maintonanve.
The Allies also specifically defined the limits within which reparation
might he elaimed in the following
terme : "f By it (reparation) they widet terms: "By it (separation) they mider
stand that compensation will be mad by Germany for all damage done to the oivilian popplation of the Allies and to their property by the aggression of
Germsmy by land, by sea, and from the

## the pledge now disectosed, and maight well be hield to annul it. Noubt the Nol

 well be held to annul in No doubt theFrench Govermmont would clsim that a
pledge covenlo pledge can only bha annuilled by by consent
on both sides. But the French © Gorernment was, equally with the British Government, a party to the agroemont vember, 1918 , in which previous com-
mitments incompatible wifl itt loyal It will It will, indeed, remain one of the mysteries of history why President wison,
having secured the sssent of the prin-
cipal Allies to the Fourteen Pointe, did cipal Allies to the Fourteen Points, did
not drive his policy home by pointing out the implications of their action, and challenging them to dispute his reading
of it. Had he done soo manyy of the detailed disputes which wasted his
strength and undermined his policy during the Paris Conference would have
been avoided, and the Allied public been avoided, and the Allied public
would have leanred in November,
rather than in the spring, that, alone among the Allies. Yaly had plaveu
reocrid reservaion against the whole
Wilson policy as ungceeptable to her in regard to the treaty with Austria.
This Italian action, it should be stated. Was striouty in order, althoug whit it made clean
In any case, the agreement of 5 th
November, 1918, still stands. It is clear that, in the opinion of everyone
but President Wilson, it has subse quenily been violated in many particuand that "equality of trade conditions"
and the agreed definition of reparation are, as Mr. Keynes points out in detail, not to be discovered in the voluminous
economic detaiss of the Tresty of Ver
gailles. But the fact that the economic provisions of the Treety of Versailles,放 was pointed out in this journsl when published, are a monument at once of
folly and of bad faithl, affords no reason why the November agreement should
be violated in yet further particulars. Having appended our national signature to the Treaty of Versailles, we must honour its provieions, however
odions we may regard them. We can
only he released from them by the aconly he released from them by the ac
tion of all the signatory Powers. But Whin regard to this new agreement our
hands are free. There is no reason at
all why the British people thould hands are free. Phere is no reason
all Why the British people ehould re-
gard themselves as bound to the excluBive economic policy to which they were
committed on 28th May, 1918, rather than to the liberal economic policy to
which they were eommitted by the same statesmen on 5th November, 1918. This should be made olear in and
oatside Parliament at the earliest poo-sible moment by those who wish to
save what still can be saved from the save what still can be saved from the
Wreck of the Wrisou polioy and of Europaan prosperity, and to promote the
recuparation of the Continent hy inter-
national aotion on broad and co-pperarnationul ation on broad and co-operan
tive lines.
Finll Finally, a word on the significance of
the pledge in view of the situation at
the time. Readers of "The New Eu.
. The Tope ame. weadr remers of that strews was
often laid in this jouinal on the importance of the "economic wespor ${ }^{n}$ " in the strategy of the war. It was pointed
out that the Allies hed the industrial lite, and indeed the future civilisation
of Germany, in their hands, and that curing her surreader on reasonable
terms. Over and over again -let the reader but refor to the Prime Minister's
fill. full-dress declaration of polioy to the Trade Unions on 8th January, 1918, We had informed the enamy that we
were waging a war agnamst militariom and autocracy, wad not agoinst the life
and properity of the Gemman people and prosperity of the German people.
It was in this spitit that the policy of It was in this spirit that the policy of and was commenied to readers of " The
S New Europe by the preent writer
We now lenm that by an Eyrecment concludued in May, 1918 , the whole thasis of this policy was thider-
mined for what leverage remained for Mring the coonoxie Weapon when the
riw materiald on which Germany ree
cuperation depended were indefnitely
 and what besieged city ever surrent
dered without some proopect of relief When the sioge was raised? $A$ liberal
economic poligy which, whilst mating
dw coonomic policy which, whilst making
due allowance for reparation first to
ourselves,-- -hould make the recupers-
tion of Europe us a whale its domint tion of Europe as a whole its dommant
object, was the thought in the minds of
all those of us who trine of the economic weappon ; and the
preesent state of Europe
 mispluced. Wie now discover that such preme director or directors of Britisk policy ys matien purely for propagando
and that cngagements whilly incom entered into: in oflee words, that ally so grave as most peoplet then sup-
 knawiedge, still less the agreement, of
the public ond of Parliument. It would who gave the pledge of $28 t h$ May.
1918, were nuware of its far.enching implications, hoth as regards the con-
duct of the war and the settlement of Europe. It they were, it is difficult to acquit them of double-dealing. It they
were not, the least that can be said hat it one more argument for a re
form samplification of the mothod

Llogd George's Latest Sclene.
pressmen, 11 c . Arthur Given to seriffth maderal
following Callowing commants ou
discuse in the nothing for Irivhman thish Premier's lateproposal. They are not intended to be operative: they are made in order to
affect and misisead opinion in Americe ing to Sir Horace Plumket:'s.confidmimier said to the representatives from pose partition now. Tou mnast accopp
the unity of Iralend as thing eloe would dead to while.
the ligre.
the of this Ament
 :Sir Horace Pluwkett, in the amme
confidential document, states (page 3 . that President Wilson sent a personal
message assuring ne of tios deep coitand asking me to keep him privately in: tion whioh Prrosident Wilson was de been described ty the present Englist Lord Chaccellat as a device of Mr
Lloyd Geares Goverument to keen
the Trish tallining ' uatil American aid is The Eng Eish Premier is ggain to
Thay in need of American aid. Sinco the Hiny in need of American sid. Since the
end of the war his Goverment in He
land thas arted as Russis neve acted in Poland. It has declured that
the duly yeced red resentatives of Ire
nd form and fund form an illegal body, and it hin
arreted dud imprisoned the majurity of them. It has declared illegal every
national and cultural organisation. It hes suppressed publio meeting and the moneg Yor national purposes, the bild-
ing of olasese for the stads of the Irith lag or olare, the invertigution of trisk re
languge
sourcs, Trish industries,
With imphisonment. 1817 there were a total of 79 acts of nggrescion againgt
the Irish people in the part rix week-
of the provent sear there was a total oif 3,187 such act Th. These included 2,8
 ay pail mangintrates and courtsmartiul
2f armed militaristic attucks on peare. all gatherings, 39 proclamations with out charge or trial. This shows the ii
tensifid provocative manner in whicl Mr. Lloyd Gourpe's Government
treating the couniry which it seokmake America beliese it is anxious


 can cessession. The relations of ite
 with Russia, of Bobemia with Austrin,
of Cuba with Spain. It Mr. Elovd Gearge and his fiovernuent desired a
setlement with Ireland tley rovid have t in the manner suggested by Ireland's
eader, Mr. De Valema, whei he stated Das he was willing to loare it t
at hitrament of tho Onited States.

The Men of the West

##  "The Men of the Weetit prithed on veriy

 Tho aroen Coatase; Atale of Vutater in '






stieven
, ind nad piano chamouni somzz forot tor $1 / 2$, paif to

Only $1 / 8$,
iver Bar
Siiver Bar Brooch, with tricolour shamrock
in centre. Price $2 / 2$.
"Anehor of Hope " Silver Brocoh, is the tri-
colour, $2 / 8$. colour, $2 / 6$.
sitver chain
bilver and green shamrecks, , ilvermounted
betwoen oach letter. Price only 12/6.
Nickol cigarette Case, with geauine photo of
any leader inset, price $2 / 6$. Similar Casee, with photo of De Valern throwing in foot-
batl at Croke Prkto or photo of Mellows, De De
Vallera, Boland, Lynch, MacCartan, and Valera, Boland, Ly
Devoy, in one group.
salf-Filling Fountain Pan. Perfoct in every
reapectit gold nib, in fine, medium or broad.
Price $7 / 6$, post free. Price $1 / 6$, post free.
 Real Grouse olaw arooches, mounted in sil-
Far, $4 / 6$; mounted in gold, $8 / 8$. coltio cross, gold fromted s suitable for watoh
ehhin ; 14 -inch in aive. Priee $5 /$-. Wlotel silver Ohateline Purses, hearily eloc
tro-plited mears lite silver-price, 10/8, $15 /=, 11 / \sigma$, nand $20 /=$, , cecording
t. Tho hesurroetion of Hungary; A Parallal for
 3rd edition is excellently printed and wel
bound in colth boands ; photo of author, oto
Price $1 / 4$, poit free,
 chimnes-conner chath by Brian $0^{\prime} H i g g i n t$. Post free 2/8.
Nosarto of aote.
songs of the sacrod Heart, Religious poem
by Brian O'Higgins. Post cion na Mean,
Fun o' the Forem, Dolightful book of humor-
Whelan \& Son 17 Uppar Ormond Quay, Dublin

## E. \& T. MARTIN

Ladies' and Gents' Tailors.
25 Nassau 8 treat, Dublin.

## Send Your enquiries tor

RAINSFORD \& McNULTY

## 5 Capel Street (near Bridge).

 NEW PUBLICATIONS.



MAIRE NI RAGHALLAIEH, Bookseller and
Stationer, BT Upr. Dorset' St., Dublin, VESTMENT MANUFACTURER, tanmone and Cancoples, moye' soutanes ana atatues Made and Decerated on the
A. CAHILL and CO

ALARM CLOCKS

## GANTER Broe

## FLEMING'S HOTEL,

 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN Two minureo walk from Gardiner Street Chupet
ére ós
YOUNG IRELAND

8ATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920.

## WORK AND PRAY

The Irish Lesder last week cabled a Griffth, with greetings to the peoplo of Ireland. We learn the fact from the English papers. The English Govern me delivered to Mr. Griffth hut it to mitted the cablogram and the fact that it hed beon sent to Mr. Griffith to be published in the English Press, There
is nothing equal to the English Gorrament.
"Endure," says Ireland's Lender to
Iroland's people, "yet a little longer and you will be suatained. . ... Worl and pray.
Let this bo Ireland's matto in the
New Year. Work and pray. What orce can prevail ogainst the people of a nation who work for their country'
freedom and pray for the blessing of treedom and pray
God on their work?
It is a watchword for the world-i it work and prowy. There lies the wray of alvation for a oivilisation brough o death's door by the base Material lam that has masquersided for genera lightenmeat
A civilisation that has come to poim when it disdains to pray, con
linues its arratic course until it dis lains to work. Then it falls asunder. tion in Europe to-day. W ork and pray Ireland did not fall in in that Grand March of Progress which led men from children of God to the
enlimhener-animals. She remaime


The Irish Representatives

$$
1
$$ test of the clf-datormination. Ireland was that pascod since, by a vote of nearly have prescribed by the occupying Power, the Irivh electorate declared for an in-

dependent Irish Government. Out 105 representatives the Irish electors
returned 73 menter
-a greater majority tban ry in the circumstane
kave produced.
valery (East Clare and
vifith East Cavan and
yrone), MacNeill (Na- prise referred to were released from prison. Some time later three-fourths of the Irish members were proclaimed an illegal assembly. "A number of them
were arrested and imprisoned on such charges as advocating a National Loan,
and one member was arrested and deported to England, where he is imprisoned without charge or trial.
The following is a list of the Irish
. The following is a list of the Irish since the late General Election:-
Countess Marckievicz (St. Patrick's
(Stigan Division of Dublin), Mr. Paul Galligan (North Cork), Mr. Sean Hayes (West Cork), Mr. Frank Lawless (North
Dublin), Mr. John O'Mahony (South Dublin), Mr. John O'Mahony (South Fermanagh), Mr. Pierce Beasley (East
Kerry), Mr. James Dolan (Leitrim),
Mr. William Sears (South Mayo), Mr. Ernest Blythe (North Monaghan), Mr.
Alexander MacCabe (South Sligo), Mr. Alexander MacCabe (South Sligo), Mr.
J. J. Clancy (North Sligo), Alderman
Thomas Kelly (Stephen's Green DiviThomas Kelly (Stephen's Green Divi(Westmeath), and Mr. R. C. Barton
(West Wicklow). Unsuccessful attemapts were also made to arrest and imprison Mr. Padraic O'Maille (Conne-
mara, Mr. J. J. Walsh (Cork City),
Mr. Michael Collins (South Corle) Mr Mr. Michael Collins (South Cork), Mr.
Joseph O'Doherty (North Donegal), Joseph. Sweeny (West Donegal), Mr.
Mr. J. S'
Kevin O'Higgins (Queen's County
Mr. J. A. Burke (Mid. Tipperary), Mr.
Ir Mr . J. A. Burke (Mid. Tipperary), Mr.
Cathal Brugha (Waterford County) Cathal Brugha (Waterford County),
and Mr. Sean Etchingham (East Wick-
low). During the year five of the representatives escaped from jail-
Messrs. Barton, Beasley, J. McGrath Messrs. Barton, Beasley, J. McGrath, When we take the number of Irish
representatives imprisoned at various
times times during the year 1919 the result
is astounding-it has had no parallel in is astounding-it has had no parallel in
any country. The list is as follows :-
were thu imprisoned last year-and
thtempts were made to imprison eight
others. Of the 21 left, nearly all had now in America and two in France, at-
tending to Irish interests.
Mr. Pierse tending to Irish interests.
Mr. Pierse MeCan, the member for
East. Tippersery, died in Mareh, East Tipperary, died in Maxch, 1919, in Gloucester. Mr. McCan, who was a Tipperary landed proprietor, was a man
of fine pivsique-a great athlote, a of hine phiysique-a great athiote, a
vell-known huntsman, and a powerful frimmer, who had distinguished him-
solf by gallantly saving three lives. His constitution was undermined by his in-
prisonment, and he died as a resolt The Irish members thus imprisoned nepresent every class of business
nnd profession-artisans, olerks, shopfarmers, landlords, doctore, solifers barristers, editors, college professors,

England's Stranglehold on Irish Commerce

We have related at stime lany th t
long series of the Commercial Kertr tions of the period commencing wit
the English Tariff of 1660 , which the English markets to Jrish manufuil turers, and continuing, with var additions, until 1780, when lreland for is few short years. Before we par rom the Commercial Restraints
vell to bear in mind the peculiar portance of this period of Trish hist ry to-day. The following is a lis nd which were which were acorr List of Irish Industries Discouraged and Ruined by Commeroial Restraints. (1660-1780)

1600- Irish Forests systematically de
stroyed, Ruined the 'Lumber Trade and Shipbuilding.
English markets elosed manufacturers by a Prolibitiv Tariff
663-The Navigation Act. Ruined Trish Commerce with
Ruined Irish Shipping.
666- The Cattle Acts. Ruined th Irish Graziers.
Total Prohibition of the Export of hoollen Goods from Ireland $710-\frac{m}{F}$ into Irelan Importation of Hops oxcept Great Britain and with held the draw back of duty gran ted on export from Engi gran operated to discourage bre ing imported direct from bePlantations into Ireland. Handicapped the Irish Refineries 774 prohibited. Tobacco grown or manufactured
in Ireland was forbidden to be exported to any part of the wurld
except Great Britain. 76 - No Provisions of any kind to be
exported from any Ty exported from any Irish port ex to Great Britaing exported to any port Efyuarzi Embargo on all ships in Irish
ports. Complete blockade of Ireland.

## England crippled and ruined in turn every industry for which the Irish paon.

 ple showed any aptitude. Any mant.facture for which the country was
suited by nature, such as woollens, suited by nature, such as woollens,
provisions, and glass manufactures, was
singled out for special prohilitions.
But the Navigation Acts constituted prise in Ireland. Benjamin Frankling
wrote in his Address to "The Godil
People of Ireland ") in 1778 (Hihernian Journal, Nov. 2-4):- Act, whioh had
'The Navigation Act been framed for the sole purpose of
securing to British suljects all the
adventages to be derived from the advantages to be derived from the
commerce of their own settlemenit. commerce of thoir own settlemenits;
has by subsequent Acts been fratic into the most odions and impol
monopoly that could be devised, ating local distinctions and comm set of subjects to the injury of and operating on all the in provingas as an oppressive tax,
prehending all the taxes of Br
however varionsly madica pounded. And we wish

## for eyer fixed on onur minds

 a monopoly of trade everyto intormal taxalion is given
were you even
the monopoly of your trada is more than a full and equitable
pensation for all other taxes. matter, and b
shen

## atraints velations

$\square$
extending
and twen

| Fistent |
| :--- |
| Vation. |


hibition of tanks, armoured cars and cannon
for the suppression of a nation whase sons fought so gallantly and sacrificed so many of their lives fo the liberty of others." M. Goblet after paying a tribute to M .
Blanche, the French Consul in Dublin, for his untiring elforts in the development
Frumco-lrish trade, outlined a course action for French commercial men giving mainulacture which find a ready sale in
Irelund, and of Irish goods which, notvithsaleable in this country. It is expected
sater sters will be taken by the various industras bodies in Ireland to ensirue the
success of the French shipping company that is destined to break down the ecompamic

The Irish Legion in Venezuela.
part played by the Trish Levion
 similhr. The decine and forill Contineat contains valuable by senes of despotium afd
 $\mathrm{n}^{\text {n }}$ D. Amongst these the name of Hysy his name Fiver as as authoritative ac-

 und hemoming o citizen of that great Chum trom the Prench Goremment









 nat great man in in iring the
blow for the inderendence












in his Memoirs of Bolivar (共., 88), per
ialhed miserably for want of fond or fell ialhed miserably for want of food or fell
victims to the cllmate. The following account of the Legion is given by thes
Generul, "tho was ohief of Boilivar's




 quantity of ermus, ammunition, and
warlike stores, upou adrantageous cous
















 Maturia in Cumana ready to oco-perate


 Disereaux anrived in in Traind
 hiopo of greatly improving their
condition, and by means of his splen-
did did representationsand par pomien.
numbers of his countrymen rondily consented to take serviee in Tene-


 sud auceeded there also. Among
Lien oficers wie mans who, boing


 deavoured to givered up their commis.
 tapaut, apprived of their intentions,
the teut of hioi way, and hastened
the

 decrump, one colonel, one major, one
 name, to transjort hime and his compurporting to be a mierchant who had been shipwrecked.
After suiling about a fortnight,
Loring talken his measures well beforelund, he informed the eaptain General Devereaux, was the patriotic master to thake him to Margarita; on
urviving there he people lior the neccessary provisions. Being told that Brion and Montilla
wren gone with
Rine were gone with part of his men to
Rio Hachan, ho determined to join
them. On arriving before this them. On arriving before this port
he saw the Spanish colour hoisted,
and lins siguals were not then and his siguals were not answered
he therefore cruised for some days
and and not learning where Admin
Brion whs, he sailed to Jamnica obtain information. As soon as the
lnig uncliored in Port Reval, a Ruan of marine troops came, by order of brig until the Duke of Manchester abould determine what was to be
kinson to go on shore with one of his
aides, ky could obtain permission only for himself. During the passsage the ship's cretv had revolted
three times, and generally had behaved rery ill. Devorearax Royal in July, He was we
at Savanilla by Admiral very coldly by Colonel Montilla.
Caraguins are generally of a jealous
temper, particularly with regard to
strangers. Montilla's aversion to
Mol strangers, Mont
them is inotorious. them is hiotorious
Carthegenit (trhel

 struck me when I first met him, but
upon further acguaintance I found him nticntive, pulite, and kind. He
commong part of General Deve-
reaux reaux dinh hrinco had Margarita. He feared
ed wit, hy thes superior rank of the
that, by
Gemeral, he should fall under his commarid, and wefuserd to submit to
his urderys. Some provocation passed
betwear them, Fut no duel was betweers them, Fut no duel was
fought. General Devereaux being
urgently edvised thy his friends to urgently edvised hy his friends to
take no seps against Montils, but to atsent himself for a whine from the and they never met afterwards. Af-
ter this difference with Montilla
General Devereaux departed for Congress, whick Pas then sitting at Cu cuta, afid of Wlich General Antonio the rank of brigadier-general betfore his departure for Great Britain, he
had neven served otherwise than as aide-de-campi to his father, and was
not a military man. But boing a great addreass, wit, intrigue, and dis
great cernmenf, be easily perceived the
character of the Supreme Chief, and flattered him so adroitly as to gain
his full confidence aud to obtain from him full power, with the rank above
mentioned. I have been assured
ther that he never actually commanded
his legionj br joined it, and he never
has hed any command since he has been in the serrice of Colombia, He
temained at Gucuta as a brigadier-Such is the interesting acceunt of leonic officer who entered the service of
Bolivar and retired to New York, where these Memoirs of Bolivar were wrikten
in the years $1824-9$. The Army Roll of New Granada, under date l5th March,
184, gives, the following summary of "General John D'Evereaux, having January, 1819, to go to Ireland and set up an Irish Legion, was made a Gene-
ral of Division on December 14tb of the same year, and landed with his Legion
in Januars 1820 when tered on the campaiga. His services
on the Magdalena were on arduous that he contracted a dangerous illness, the closing years of his life.
"He handed over the co Legion to General Entishand tober 21, 1821 , and was appointed on
special military commissions till Despecial military commissions till DeColombian Envoy Extraordinary to the
various Duropean Courts, and sailed various European Courts, and
from Cartagena for. England."

## A Nation-Builder

IWe continue trom last week the eketch gary's independence, which was written
by an Englishman, John Paget in 1838). by an Englishman, John Paget in 1838 ).
Of the pety Opposition which Count Széchenyi had to contend with,
means by which he overcame speak here. I did not believe that any man possessed the indefarigable enorgy and porseverance necessary for the task; it requires a truly patriotic spirit to andure
those miserable checks which the selfish and interested meanness of the very persons one is labouring to benefit.
The corporation of Pest did not think they The corporation of Pest did no think they
were justifed in giving up the tolls which were justilied in giving up the tolls which
the present wooden bridge brought them the present wooden bridge brought them
in: the propcietors of land would nor sell for such a purpose; the owners of houses here, feared the new bridge would be there, because they knew it would be better there;
the very toil the very toll-keepers had their friends and
supporters, whose opposition supporters, Whose opposition, at times,
made even a Széchenyi doubt of success, mace even a Szechenyi doubt of success.
One of the greatest of Szechenyi's
achieverntonts is the achievemfnts is the steam navigation of the Danube. This is his own in idea and in accompliahment. It is now about six years
since he frat Pest to
decked

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& c 1 \\
& e l \\
& r e
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

conances for shooting, fishing, sketching and
rowing, were not bad preparations against the fatigues and dangers to which he
expected to be exposed. The comparative expected to be exposed. The comparative
ease and sately of the navigation, the mag.
niffence of the scenery, the size and im. niffcence of the scenery, the size and im-
portance of the tributary streams which poured their waters into the Danube, and
phe richness of the country on its banks, were secrets revealed to a mind which felt
their full force, and happily knew how to him down as mad for undertaking such journey; but when he returned, and ven-
tured to whisper the possibility of steam tured to whisper the possibility of steam
navigation, even his best friends shook
their heads. "Steam in Hungary yes, heir heads. "Seam in Hungary yes action. "Steam, indeed, in the shallows
and rapids of the Danube! No; if we must have steam, why not take the plains
Nature has laid them out for rail-roads,"
aid others, who oppose everything prac ticable by proposing something impractic-
able. Szechenyi let the first wait their time: to the second he recommended
speedy commencement of the rail-road that the country might derive adyantage
from one, if not from both of heir schemes In one, if not from both of their schemes
In pursuance of his own plan, Szécheny
vent over again to England : studied care ent over again to England; studied care-
fully the principles of steam navigation
brought over English engineers; and, whe brought over English engineers; and, when
a last certain of the practicbility of the
scheme, scheme, formed a company and purchased
a steam-boat. It was in October 1830 that
he first steam-boat plied between and Pest; the communication is now com-
plete from Vienna, and will soon be so from plete from Vienna, and will soon be so from
Ratisbon to Smyma. Thirteen vessels are employed, and a number more are build-
ing.
To detail the advantages of this under taking in extending commerce, in develop-
ing the resources of the country, or in opening the road to civilisation by the
spread of intelligence, were only to narrat
what everyone knows stamm navigation what everyone knows stamm navigation
has effected, and will effect, wherever it
is introduced; but in Hungary it has done more, it has ongaged one of the preudest
and richest aristocracies of Europe in a pro-
fitable commercial specul. tion: We . W .
shall show elsewhere that it is to the exclusive
privileges of this aristocracy that Hungar must impute, in a great degree, her want
of commerce: how great a point has thus been gainned may great a point has thus
understood.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At first some of those whose hearrs } \\
& \text { were better than their heads-and Hun- }
\end{aligned}
$$ gary possesses a great number of tha

class-would not hear of proftuble specul
ation: "If it would beneflt their father ation: "If it would beneft their father
länd, no other consideration was required
it would be degrading so noble an obieci to mix it up with such tradesman-like calculations." Széchenyi thought otherwise
and he felt assured that a proftable patriotism was the one by far the mos
likely to endure. likely to endure.
Count Széohe
make the undertaking answer as a com-
mercial speculation. This is a Favourite mercial speculation. This is a pavourite
theme in his writings, the constant lest by which he examines a new schome-I mean applied, for no one knows better how to
no sacrifice all pecuniary interest when
necessary. He never recommends a thing
till he knows thet interest till he knows tbat interest will back him
and he can then clink his full purse in his opponents' faces, and laugh them out of
their prejudices. Of all he has done for Hungary, I know of nothing more useful
than these demonstrations of the co-exis tence and often necessary connection of public and private interest.
During the earlier part of During the earlier part of the last Diet,
strong opposition was formed in the Upper Chamber. chiefly under the guidance of
Szechenyi, which contained many of the
most wealthy and talented of the rising generation. From their moderation, their
union, and their knowledge of business, this party, though small in numbers, was
acquiring so great en influence that all the acquiring so great an inhuence that all the
power of the Courf was employed to break
it up. The Transylvanian Magnates were called away by the opening of their own
Diet. Those in Govenment Diet. Those in Government employ were
hastily recalled to their bureaux; this man received a place or pension; another desired a decoration, and hung dishonour
at his button-hole; and if a third was high for such poor bi ibery, he was recommended to uavel, and accepted a passport
to convey him from the sphere of his duty to convey him from the sphere of his duty, diffcultyt, to dispough of oserted, wat that every man has his price" is always the belief of an immoral Government; and they found the means of drawing tbe patriot from the ful-
filment of perhaps the higher fiment of perhaps the higher duty, Offering him a much more arduous onc.
\$zecheryi was made sole commissionar for Improving the nevigation
Danube and, almost before the ink was vell dry on hlis commission, a shousand mien were at work, current-dams were con-
structed. cansls were cut, roads were laid structed. cangls were cut, roads were laid
out, rocks were blown up, sad the very Iron Gates shemselves were threatened
then, sind the ver with destruction. Szechenyi kepr to his
maxim - to leave the uncortain maxim-to leave the uncontain and follow $\begin{aligned} & \text { the sure } \\ & \text { thase } \\ & \text { to go to }\end{aligned}$
loudly condemn his choice

Saturdmy, January 3, 1920 Whatever may be the difference in opinion sude of Szechenyi's object.. It carnot denied that the support of high mordl prin-
ciples, the unfinching advocacy of just ights, and the unyielding defence of the ant to the well-being of mankind than the fence ; but few in the Hungarign Diet have ulfilled these dutiel better than Szechenyi, while the other objects at whioh he has so
industriously laboured , the dereacters of his fame have ensirely, neglected.
now the reception which they merks, and who are acquainted with the excessive national suscepribility of the Hurgarians,
and who recollect how just, and therefore and who recollect how just, and therefore
how bittor, was the satire he direcred
against them-will not suspect him of gainst them-will not suspect him of seek-
ing popularity, except so far is it is necessary to the furtherance of his objects.
But Szeohenyi's objects and ho But Szeohenyi's objects and hopes are best
described by himself in concluding the all that I hate all my work will prove to excesses; that I am a friend of moderation and harmony. Gladly would I see parties unite; and much more willingly would
amsin, by a middle path, the possible poad than vainly strive after that imaginsry bliss, which we may probably never know but
in a better world. I cannot, like many of my countrymen, please mysolf with con-
remplating whai is past; 1 must look what we once were ; but it is of vital interest to me to know what with time we might,
and what we probably shatl become. The past is beyond our control; the future is still within our grasp. Away, then, with
fruitless reminiscences! it is time that we rruitless reminiscences! it is time that we
bestir oureelves, and open a more glorious future to our father-land. Mary contend that Hungary has been ; I love to think she
yet will be."

The Limitations of the Language Movement

The recent leoture by Father Yorke
(delivered in Dublin, bth Septamber, 1899), has raised issues that need disgress of the language movement pro reached so far that something less aca-
demic than the mere reading and writ ing of Irish has become necessary.
"The movement," 88 one of its advocates has apily pat it, is no longer in hind it, and needs a public policy and manent power. In six short years has wrought an all but incredible change in the people, it has rehabili-
tated the old tbings in their minds and looked upon with indifference, but it a long way from its-goal-the de-AngliIt may seem judioious for the mem-
hers of the journalistic profession to ondeavour to deepen and widen whatcational and political movements in see the justification. II, as both profess, they seek the same goal, though by
different means, suraly thera is no reason why they cannot support each
other, why they cannot beomme one
great movement, embracing all intergreat movement, embracing all intexbroad road. If the language reincarnation of the highest ideal of National individuality, surely the
language worker must regard with respect and friendship anything tending of foster this ideal. If an Irish-speakFree Ireland is not leas so seeing that it betokens all that by any possibility
the other can bestow on us, I am not one of those wha believe that we must
leave off the pursuit of an Irish-speaking Ireland until we have obtained in-
dependence, bui I am of the viaw that wependence, but I am of the view that -prospects of freedom to seeure the
speaking of Grelic. The diferences tirely artificial. They are the product the other, ond we need to rid purselve of both ignorance and fear it we are
determined to be free. The journalists have affected to patronise this Irish
language movement as if it were on par with some Castle-bred plan for pushing
raison d'etre, it whatever its original daily becoming, an agent fore, and in suli 50 long masqueraded as Irish opinion.
Insensibly, within the last few yearo. - This was written by William Reance io
$00-20$ years age.

## we heve all been affected by it; and as the years go on we shill be influenced

 re-unite a people weary of the squab-
bles and papalor of committee rooms and regisistration association
The Go

## 

strued into anything bearing on the relations betwecn us and Britain, and the Gneite Leagne, carrying out his view
by refusigg to take part in the com-
memoration of the anniversary of ' 98 , took up a position occupied by every
nati-Irish and West-British individual in the country. Politics in Ireland are
in no sense to bo compared with politics eliew where. In France or Germany
erery group of politioisns is Nationalist
before anything else, in England it is before anything else, in England it is
thd anme; but in Ircland the lines may rauglily be divided between those who
believe in an Irish Nation and those who do not. From the former will
come the bulk of support for anything Name than, a f few thinking individuals
on the other side may, while denying the necessity for say, wate existence, favour the development of National
characteristics, but the bulk of their Company will always follow the bread-
cart. Among other matters, over whieh the popular conception is somewhat
clouded, is this question of politics, for wilh most of us politics has begun and
ended with Parliamentarianism, but it
surely needs but litlle thou ght to see surely needs but little thought to see
that "politics," even in Ireland, is
broader than its suponsed synomymyet the projectors of the language
movement refuse to nollow the hranclies public Nationalist propaganda. They are thus aetually playing into the
hands of thoos people who have led,
and still seeks to lead, people to believe and stim seek to lead, people to believe
thist the ๆuestion of the language is a a
mere academic affair, a sentimental businoass, suitable enough for a free
people to bother their heads about, but for us a side issue designed to draw off
attention from the main question.
 and its discarding by the Parliamen-
tary politicians. It had been cursed in
a. double sense; its natural protectors a. ouble sense; its natural protectors
contemned it, and those who sought to
spread it were interested in it onlwa
 "Gaelic Suciety", Edward 0'Reilly's ological and Ussianic societies never
appealed to the penple: their concern
was the literature of the Gael, and they affected the most aroliaic, specimens
athey could find. It is a fact that the first attempt made to teach the Yrish
masases to read and write Irish was
made by the Irish Church Mission Son made by the Irish Church Mission So
ciety, through the books specially written for the purpose
lan and Dr Neilsom. They were in-
tended to pervert the people. They tended to pervert the people. Thiey
failed for the people refused to meddle with the prosey ytisers lay the Cathouic to meet them on their own ground. tional Schools" followed, Dr. Mae
Hale alone protesting against them. No effort was made to have the tongue of five-sixths of the population taught
in these schools; the fact being that
there wac no Cotholic on the Board sufficiently astute for "Shorel-Hat" sufficiently asfute for Phal code having
Whately. The Pent
crushed the spirit ont of the Catholic Party thes were glad to accept any-
thing: and the evil fruit of compromise is now only too apparent. The
famine furthered the ruin, and fifty famine furthered the ruin,
years of indifierence has
has wrought the consummation. that during that time $0^{\prime}$ Curry, $0^{\prime}$ Donovan, Hennessy, Stokes, Standish
OGrady. O'Daly, nd all the great
Continental Celtologists lahoured: but their work appealed not to the Nation -they were preserving the dry lones,
not perpetuating the living soul of the language. Anything done of a popu-
lar nature was done by politiciopu not Parliamentary politicicians merely.
 dealt some time ngo with Ir reasona
which persuaded Young Irchand to



Mis chiony's translation of Keating,
hanisatening of the revolutionary organivation, his Whole Mifo, are testi-
mony of his interest in and adrocact of
the old ideals. O'Donovan Rossa's life
O' and actions are equanlly proor of has ato
tachment to the language, for he has tachment to the language for he hhes
never lost an opportunity of using Trish wherever it was poseible to use it effec-
tively. The present uprise of interest ively. The present uprise or interest
in the mater is the fist great general
muve for its resuscitation. It came to move for its resuscitation. It came to
the people at a afavouralle time when
their eyes- had been opened, more or leas, to the chasm whither a union with
British ideas was leading them. They Were haited, nimost on the trink, and
they have considerably retraced, their
steps toward the proper path. The men steps toward the proper path. The nen
who sought to lead them back from that path in the past were meroly men
uninterested in the pressing questions uninterested in the pressing questions
of the hour, men who reverenced the
past for its, maiesty, past for its majesty, but despaired of
ever emulating it in the future. The
Gaelic Ieague also reverences the nast, cuet we must not live wholly on its re--
butation or lose ourselves eatirely in
put the contemplation of it. If Gaelic, is to
 ately, the place of English, we must
make Gaelic the medium for the discussion of all the questions of the day.
We must malke the peasants of the
West and Soutb review West and Soutb review their grier-
ances in it; we nust have it in the
market-plece mend on market-place and on the fair ground;
we muat make it more than a holiday
language, something more than the medium of drawing applause from a
multitude. We must make it the language of the country, else it will
only fill the place of the ornamental,
where only fil the place of the ornamental,
where its natural position should be
the nete he necessary. Mhis will mean such in
agitation ni in Buda-Pesth has seeured
a state of aftairs deeply abhorred ly Professor Mahafice hut agitation
means politics, more or less, and the movement has got to face it, if it is
not to come to a standstill. against such axamine the the arguments
in public ofteirs we make, not ualikely, in public affiairs we mny, not unlikely,
sacrifice the assistance of all who are
on on the other side ; for we shall have to
assnif the lystem of education, and that being a Government creation, subsi-
died by the State, will be defended as
sueh ouse the help of all those emjoging. COov-
lots
ero erement positions: we shall possibly be
regarded as incendiaries by a asection of
the
 meetings liowever monster or classes
however earnest. The evil system Thust be fittacked ond disrupted. The
ehame of knowing Irish liass to a great
extent
the but extent, become a thing of the past, but
the pride of knowing English and per-
petually showing it, is as strong as ever. Something more coarineing than nightscliools, more drastic thaki resolutions,
Will be necessary to make shopkeepers
Wit of the various town do their duty by
the longuage. Most of na remember
hiow obsequious to the landlord and his agents were our merchants twenty-five
years ago. Though the Lind League whas not immaculate, it did one fime
thing in scotching shoneenism. Something of the same nature is needed
again; for the country people take their manneras, in great measure, from, the
townspeople and villagers, and we must townspeople and villagers, and we must
make these as Irish as possible if we would properly affect the country peo-
ple. This will be no easy task, for your "merchant" cares very little To- anything unless he sees a return.
in it for the energy he expand. He
has no time, he rill tell you, to bother about reading or writing Irish. We must force him, and we cannot do that
by allowing the movement to remain a question merely for the young and
the enthusiastic. We must lay bare the inconsistency of nffecting an in-
terest in Irieh, and speaking nothing but English. We must, in slort, take off our coats and prove that this is a
movement that mover; that thas come to stay, and come to carry the indiffer-
ents along, whether they like it or not. To do this needs resolve, deterxuina-
tion, a fedrless appeal to the poople on the hroad grounds of Ireland versus England. The people will rise to suck
a programme, and the Gaelic Leagre a programme, and the Gaelic League
will he well advised to consider it.

## Luke Burke

PATRICK STREET, CORK
GENTS' SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR,

Patsy Patrick on America and Ireland
"This is regreat country," said Terry ty an' is a great time in a greas country
America is now the world
 to say the hyphenateg are e zuryst bunch are
now boginnin to see that they we the true perspective $0^{\prime}$ ther coounitry's greatress trish have hated Irish They fill agree the Irish have some eye for national dignity.
O' cuurse nomone with a gliminer could see that America was the hope ${ }^{\text {en }}$ ' the world-
the one an' orly international arshiter the the one an' only international arbhiter, the
weighmaster $0^{\prime}$ the earchly scales o' iustice weighmaster o the earchly scales o' justice,
Im sorty for the man that handled the weighss for the mighty libierty lovin
country. He ooked the business. He illed councry. He looked the business. He hile
the bill. He knew the weights an' showed us be his fourteen poing that he could
amend the rules so as it give us a perlect amend the rules so as to give us a perfect
balance, $0^{\circ}$ the beam $0^{\circ}$ iustice., Ho-". "An' what happened 由hen?" interupter they say over hore they goyhis sumber Mnow an urld English lad fer came to the
Macamore country when wase fyorsoon-
come in for all the world jue the seagulls come in for all the world wive the seagull
do out iv a suorm, an' hot got in as dairy-
man in Mogue Milliganis' bove at the Bawn He'd the पuare way with him, an yo
couldn't blieve the state oot the weather out iv his movith, not but the people were e long
fime findin' out that ssme, hhen time findin" our thas sarme, when he' dorget
ho'd borrowed this thing of that an' think
twas his own. found him out. He used to set $\AA$ firkin o
butter now ant then, ann a sack io oats an the like, an' the peoplo, remarked that he he didn' seem to care a tinkers dam abour the
way te beamo o the sceles was balanced or give a bawnogue thr neen about the
weights. 'Twas affer a bit when twas found out that ther was a big craugh o
salt in the middele $\sigma^{\text {o }}$ the frikkin o butter, an a lew big pavin' stones in the middle ${ }^{\circ}$ 'the
sack iv oals, that the neighbours dot to the meanin' 'iy the Englishmans's disddne iv
the balance ot the sey.tes Then they wise to it tas they say in this counntry." "What's that got tordo wid the Peace Con-
ference asked Terre.
"Everything." returned Patisy "The Everything," returned Patsy, "The
weigh master was beaten 'cause he didn"t
get wise to the crangh o 'salt in the coll

 say he'd a secret treaty wid the cow that gave the milk that made the cream
that made the buther, an' that iv he'd cut
the roll it meant a scrap on paper, an' the

 graentest chance iv arry man for centuries
to write his name large on the rablot o the world's history. He'd his countrymen
with him-he'd every honest man with him -he was, as 1 toild yon, the world's weigh-
master. He failed. Ifeit somy for him, bur har more so for his coxintry, for the
young crusaders who went in an' with valour won the wer for the principles iv the correct beam an scales. They tian'
win the war to have a craugh o salt in the
roll $0^{\circ}$ butter or pavin' stones in the sack iv oats. They were as they say themestives,
badly stumg, bady stumg."
"They"ll rig "Sure," replied Pasy, "they" ve already
riihhted themselves. an' ITm thinkin
Edward Grey 'ilv tell the Eeward Grey 'ill tell them that when he
gets back. England can put her Ceicled League o. Nations on the top shelf $0^{\prime}$ the
British Musemun British Museum. She can pur Beckert's
boxin' gloves on Lied George an challenge thnanas. Io take it England will keep on 'il spell bind the Engist democracy. It's
 Daily Max an" 'in swallow an' Imperial-
istic war whoop as ready as a hungy con-
vict would a pint vict would a pint o' porridge after three
days in the separate cel's. Englind wont play that game on the common people iv America. She may an' is tyin' to get a
home run with the like o' Fox of Red Mick home run with the like d' Fox of Red Mick
Hyland, but she won't dopo America by givin' her people somethin' with a oherry in it an' sheddin' maudlin rears singin' Auld
Lang Syne. She can 'can' that De Valera has cooked her goose." "He's a wonderful man remarked Terry. A man $\rho^{*}$ destiny," rejoined Patsey.
"He's a sreal man because he's an honest man an' he stands for truth an's right. So America has taken him to her heart. Amer. ica listens an applauds an' appreciates. For Why. Because America recognises in the
man the voice $0^{\prime}$ the Evangel of Irish man the voice $o^{\prime}$ the Evangel o ' Irish
nationatity, England may rry her Foxes, her Flynn's, her Jey's or her Red Mieks,
but America will just say 'notinn doin'. No. Terry, Engtand may have many a man 'on the fun' in Ireland, but Ireland has Engtand fairly well 'on the run in America. As
Jotm ssid 50 me to other da, the
totent deleat ot he Leagse est England has sufiered in America since Wsashingon drove then ot the sea
"Ireland 'Il win all right," said T

Ireland 'II w

At spocially keen prices.
"because her people at home will stick true
to the greart cause. It is in Ireland they hold the key to open the flood gates of the
 An' its a master key," rejoined Pats

Ireland and the Cinematograph Industry The Film Company of Ireland
ommenced its career in the tirring
vear of 1916. Since then it has proluced from time to time sume fifteen tims iunstrating the episodes of Inish
life, and a score of Irish scenics. The company was promoted by the late Mre
James Mark sullivan, with Mr Jame I. Sullivan as Manaaging Director, and Mas. Sean MacDonagh as producer.
The establishnent of an Irish film compuny was a task of great labour and
lifficulty. Conditions in Ireland sian as they are in events of historic drama,
as tid not lend themselves to the peacefol pursuits of the camera. A country in the re-making is not easy ground for
productive enterprisas. But the Film ompany has survived many vicisssepertoire a remarkable series of pic-
ures of the past rocial life of our coim-
try. is too early yet to judge the worl of the Film Company of Ireland. It nent studio, and its work has been done has not yet had a fair chance to de-
velop its art to the full extent of the resources of our country. Much tech-
nical detail, much equipment, and mowoh practical knowledge has yet to
be added before the period of business in Ireland has developed rapidly from a commercial poiat of is hut commencing its career in th
studio.
The difficulties and uncertainties working in the open in our climate nr
not always considered favourable fo
the purposes of pioture-malcing. Neverthe purposes of picture-malcing. Neverduced a number of interesting and guccessal " phictures, notably " knockna cluded a stoxy from one of William Carlaton's tales, founded on fact, and
giviug a vivid picture of social life in the Treland of the 18th contury. Thi dramatised for the pictures, and ing of a new ground, which will bring the past-with lessons for the presen
G. $T$.


## 24 GT. BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIM.

an siopa jaédealać sCORCA15

ATEST BOOKS.

Pochage Exim
Largest atock of tr
he South of Ireland

## FOUNTAIN BOOK SHOP." CORK

INCOME TAX AND

## TAXPAYERS, PLEASE NOTE.

 counu propared for the Estatio Daty Office
Dinates, Legacy and Succession Duty. Op
Opo

## FRIEL and DUGGAN,

Imoome Tex Experts and Death Duty
22 NABSAU STREET, DUBLIM.

$\overline{\text { RESULT OF DRAUTNG FOR DESERVING }}$
Ist Prize
2nd Prize
and Prize 1691 (S O'Concubhair)

THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE
 - CAPEL ST_ DUE Nohn Neligan,
 BOWLER'S
FOR HIGH-GLAES TAILORIME
PEBFECTION IN FIT AND
Iriah Material senty stosked.
L.M. ORMOND eve, ovelim.


## WARPIPES

<br>$\qquad$

 PIANOS

## D. M'Cullough <br> 8 Howard Street, Belfast



## Sesonordble Presentis.



That Please

Presents for Ladies and Gentlemen in Jewellery and Solid Silver at Moderate Prices. -


A TIMELY REMINDER T ALL DRAPERS Special Stock of Winter Hesiery Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Etc St. Ita's Knitting Industry, CONVENT OF MERCY, Ennis, Co, ClM me. F. J. H. O'DONNELL, is Hume streot

## It's Irish!

Edwards' Desiccared Soup an Irish product that is used Keep a packet of E.D. handy and tur appetising stew:

## Maynooth Mission to China

IThe friah National Mission to China has its College at Dalgan Paitla Galwayd. Three hundred Students have applied for admission to the Collosed but we have been obliged to refibe them for want of accommodstion. With the gregtest difificulty and incpnvenience we have provided room for 42 Students.
Whe are forced to extend our living space very considerably, and we rely on the We are forced to extend our living space very considerably, and we rely on the
Catholic pooplé of Ireland to assist ths. We depend allogether on their charity.

## HOW CAN YOU ASSIST?

The bast ways forifyou and for the Mission to China are :-

1.     - Become Fromoters for the Irish Mission League.
2.-5et and read the "Far East," our Monthly Magazine.
Write immediately for all particulars to:
REV. JOHN BLOWICK,
St. Columban's College,
Dalgan Park,
Galway.

By assisting in flis work you obtain the following advantages
1:-You get the Apostolic Blessing of Our Holy Father the Pope.
2. 4 You share in 1,500 Masses every year
3.- Mass is affered every morning in SL. Columban's for your intentions.
4. - Solemnt Requiem Mass is offered each year on the 2nd of November for all deceased benefactors of the Mission.
5.-The Office for the Dead is said once a month for all deceased hènejfactors.
6. - Special public prayers are said êach day for you,

## Write for partioutars and information at once. Your aid is urgerilly needed,

## DARK DAYS AHEAD

## =. CRBDDE o CICLCWI <br> mamficictued

Wian mes matimm

## prompt deliveries

ACETYLENE \& CARBIDE Ltd., 143 Royal Ave., Belfast Factory at collooney.

The Roy Chocolate and Sweet Works.
A Model Factory Equipped with Modern Machinery. MLLIONS OF MONEY IEAVE IRELAND FOR FOREIGN
SWEETS. THINK OF TAE EMPLOYMIENT WE COULD GIVE. AND THIE MANK OF HOMES EMPLOYDENT WE COULD GIVE,
MONEY CAME TO US.
Every Irish Child should be taught to ask for Irish Sweets. EVERY IPISH SWEIET BOUGHT IS A LITTLE PEBBLE IN
THE BUIIDING UP OF A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY, True worth is in being, not seoming,
In doing each day ihat goos by
soma littlo act - not in draming In doing each day that goes by
samo littlo noot-not in dreaming
of graat things to do bye and

MILROY BROS.,<br>CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

John Clarke
the only repoblican wholesale BUTTER, OAEESE, MARGARINE, A
EGG MERCHANT IV DUBIIN

We do not trado in Bensiment, but our oppoactur have pabliked the faot to injure ua

Note Addrese
28 Sth. Richmond St. W. K, CAHILL

BOLANDS, LTD.
bread,
FLOUR,
CONFECTIONERY.
rich Cakes, platn and ORNAMENTED.
Bakeries
GRAND CANAL QUAY, AND CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN, Mills support restr miLLima. STOP PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX.
Unal we have reduced your licome Tex
Deman
 past threc years. Consult us. Write or call.
foner offcial knowledge at the disposal of our
clients. THE PROVINCIAL INCOME TAX RECOVERY
AGENCY. Propriglors: Soan Nolan and S. J. Moynihan
(Late of Imoome Taz Department).

| aht siereat Comhućc Calsoe Um tirthatar harmûnca, Ceomanza <br> The Irisit National Assurance Company, Limited <br> CHEAD OFFICEX 30 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN. <br> THE OALY IRIBH LIFE ÄND GENERAL INBUAANC5 COMPANY. <br>  E2d,000 themed in irish Trustee, Stookg as Begurity for tha Life polloy Holders, <br>  <br>  in revand $\square$ Irish Entefprise, <br>  Thi fitt spenniey for pome good workeres <br> LAWRENCE CASEY, General Manager. $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T0 oun EXILES INL GLASGOW: } \\ \text { Sean Healy, } 211 \text { Gallowgate, is our Repre- } \\ \text { sentative in your, City, } \\ \text { Hetp him to build up, I great. Frish } \\ \text { Enterprise. } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Gramophones. Records.

LAOCBST STOOKS IT InBiuAND. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
H.M.V., ©OLUMBIA \& ZONOPHONE:

## JOHN O'NEILL,

SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN


GRAMOPHONES
HQRN ANU FTORNLESS MODELS.
Ffom \&E 15s. od, to \&12 (Cash).
 T. NEESON 184 North Kïng Street, Dublin.
L. J. Berney

Dental ©nygery 33 Westapereiand St., Dublin.
 páropais 6 hallmụıáin SR\&́O LIAM IO, Lu1mneAC. Repairs to all Makes. First Class Work MODERATE CHARGES.
HERON'S,
Upper Baggot 8treet, Dublin.

## MeDowell

BROTHERS. Established 1845

## Ltelxy

Ungagement and Wedding Rings.

STH CT STREET and 10 DUBLIN

DOWLING \& M'GUINNESS 1 North Prederick Street, DUBLIN, BOOKSELLERS and BUYERS STATIONERS and TOBACCONISTS Wholesate and Retail Agents for the European Edition of the "Chicago Tri-
 Republican Cliristmas Cards, enormous
sfock. Wire name brooches wholesale and stock.
retail.
Stationery, Roligious Good,
John Kivlehan $20^{\prime}$ CONNELL ST., LIMERIGK siopa na njaédeal.

 BLINCH \& GLBBSON NAYAN

## Razors.

BEST STOCK IH IRELAND. PRICES TO BUIT ALL Throe speoial Linas aro:-

shandon Moquitian's | Ring |
| :---: |
| $1 / 6 . / 2$ | $\qquad$ your oid razor Ground and set, siduly

## MeQuillen.

 35-36 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN
## Patrick Mahon

| National |
| :---: |
| Printer |
| DNr, $B$ Kh I N |
| Phone 603. |

EXPERIENCED AUCTIONEERS WANTED.
McGann \& McGann Can eivo you tho beneft of a Lifotime'I AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTB. CATTLE SHEEP, PIG, \& WOOL BALESMEN.
MRADOW LETTINGS, LIVE ETOOE
SALES, ETC., conduoted in any part of the country.

> Note only Addreas:-

77 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN
Alf classes of Work made to order WILLIAM O'DEA Basket Manufacturer 34 Parnell Street, Dublin. Ropalise nently oxocutod. Estimates free
Eleotrioal Ensinear and contriater JOHN P. ATKINS


70 South Circular Road and Spencer Street, Dublin.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH \& Co
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.
Auetioncors, cottio, shoep and Pis
hones:
Office
Ofice, No. ${ }^{8}$.
Laira, 2058.
Biand Corn Exchange, 106.
Luirs, 88 Manor Street.
mon bur pocst mate fincel riat
p. Ua mutŋeasăin,

Dontal surgery,
sy SOUTH RICHMOND ET, Dublin.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertinemients under this hoad ate chaseger
for at the rate of 1 d . per word' minimumit


 | loste |
| :--- |
| jent connectio |
| hag: Apply |
| Og office. | COATLS MISCELLANEOV: EOATES EMBROCATLOK

Rofug any loand alit

## "IERH 'LAOS

${ }^{2} 44$ Workers. D
ELEcrion BADCESA

 NOTICES. PRISONBRS' DEPEKDEA

> P. Conway \& Co. 31 Exchequer St., Dublim. ESTABLISHED 1894.
W. MCGABE
Chureh and House Decorator,
2 LAARISAA VILLAB, KIMMAGE RD.,
Dublin.
First Class work. Estimates Fros.

## YOU CMMYOT SUPPRESS

Wiflel Loander Margarine canlfuadi. In favour it ment is equal to the
leander marcarine
Has built up its unrivalled
roputation in ercellence of reputation in arcellence of
quality. Irish-made goods are the best, "Leander" Don't wait until to-morrow. Give your Gracer
Ssmple Order to-day. DOHOLLL O'WAHONEY, LTD.

HOME HAPPINESS


MAGEE'S
Provisions \& Groceries WM, MAGEE CO., Rathmincs, terenure a blacrocr, co. dublin.
wholesale agents
 Sellast-Meestri. Cit. . .ortar and Co., 123 and
 Mesari. Notrick Bros. Bros, 20 Bowling Gatad
Street.

Printed by Patrick Mahen, 3 Yarnhail St Dublin, and published at their Oficas
Dublin.

GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS. PORTABLE BOILERS FENGE WIRE. WIRE NETTING Gleeson, $1{ }^{\prime}$ Dea \& Co 21 and 22 CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

## érre ós YOUIIG IRELAID

J. J. M'GREAL,

ROPRIETOR "ST. ENDA" SPECIALITIES. ENDA'S CREAM EAL'B LITTL R18H CHEE8E. TESH CREAM IN
JARS OR BULK. Upper Baggot 8t, Dubtin

## Current Comments

Onvin to the National Holiday fill ing an Wedeneadyay this week,
preses a das earalier than uasaul.
Un Lis rccent rivit to New. Bedford eption, Adidressing a greanang den-

 ney place where even the clements of
 Thiment of ans nation canch be tound god?
Whes; Above all should $I$ have to prove

- placo of all ploces-int the United

 principles
Wero $I$ addressing the British or
itizens of some country where imrodism and not democracy is the ac
it rule of their national ifte, de
lit





 Alatesmen of Britain-not two nations at the encent britith. Premier would
 tan furtion than ant existing Buro
 leminintion some sood reason shoolld
竍削, even a tingle, good reason, for
 Taking into accoutt the aseiducuty our opponents. $I$ thinkt their failure
disconpo a good argument might in
 mined. When one has good argu

 like to know if anyone can suggest
Teason which seems the them good
gent
 determintion ondeoded to be a gen-
eral right of all nations. I mean this as genuine clallolenge and not as a rhitoror
 an bermit centident that' no obieotions fround nf nationality. Ig it that the nutade the pale of tree nutional choice

 can be no socession, where there has
caen no union; no divorce where there
has leen no moxriage. England's act has been no marriage. England's act
of 'union enacted against the will of
the Irigh people by a body legally in-
competent enact it not elec di by the pouple-a body
bribed to unrender what wis sot theirs
t. sureaila, enucted, to. only eigh-


 had , Ith moral title to existence what

Alluding to the manner in which the
fijendly relations hetween Ireland
and England has been maintained and Fngland has been maintained
since the "Union," the Irish Leader ardded: "Tighty-six coercion acts, that ull eivil liberty, slow how England maintained this 'voluntary union
during the first eighty-seven vears of its existeuce. A further coercion cat,
passed in the eighty-seventh year of its actively in force at this veryal, moment Ireland powers over the individual hose it pnssespes in virtue of the war mpe regulations, an act that substi-
tutes the arbitrary rule of Britain's mil civil suthozits and deprives thitute citizens of all the safeguards to indi-
vidual rights that obtain among civilzed people-shows how England maintains her so-called 'union' to-day and
how she has maintained it for the past hirty-two years. 'Secession,' indeed
Divorce,' indeed! It would be about $s$ just to hurl these at a girl who wes struggling to win her freednm from a hrigand who had corried leer off and who Was keeping her by foree, as to hurn
them at Ireland in ler struggles for freedom from Britain."
The penultimate act of a farce was
played in Belfast last week, when the "Partition Mill was accepled" by the ted and financed from England for vear past, was responsible for " a solemn corenant" under which the Unionists
of Ulster were supposed to pledge "their lives and property other to fight to the last, ditch agains It was they explained, their " $"$ them ligion they feared would suffer under auch a Parliament. This game has been played by the " Mister " humhugs in avery generation for a hundred years.
In 1828 they pledged themselves to die n 1828 they pledged themselves to die oipation ; in 1868 they again resolved Church be disestablished. In 1879 the once again decided to die rather than that landlordism should perish. But
thesn things came to pass, and no "Uls-
ter" Tnionist died or attemanted to Trionist died or attempted to
Chey used the same bluff in 1888


| an |
| :---: |
| ain |
| oin |

 clared that the "Ulstor" Unionists here in earnest, and now wo se these
humbugs tearing up, their ts olemiem
 ghan, and Donegal, thrat they were
grinning up thoir sleeve when they pre
 The following appared in the EngHay 2 qlth , 1886 :
the weating of the orange.



 $4 y$, blow your win trumpet ny bosp thave
 Thoutht it mat be ysy rut out of paeders
 And, thourth onlly offth of in nation

O prove that you'te exering the Orange
Till it comitiment to proses on the the of of thease lind

 I And will throaten your country and And bo wiec na yo almmy havo boen! To show how yourre mentiog the orange "Puncl" "at the sanie period pullighed the following enipram on the
unselfish ") Bolfust
Imperialists:


 At the first meeting, in February, of the new Blackrock (Co. Dublin) Urban
Council, a resolution came up from the Gaelic League Schools' Committee regarding the teaching of Irish in the
schools. The Chairmen Mr. Frank Stokes, J.P.) placed that resolution as asked for the reason of his action, he stated thint it was because that resolution "had nothing to do with the business of the Council." At the second Fehruary meeting councillor 1 . $P$. ing meeting, he would move this reso-
That, particularly because the National and Local Development of
our Irish Industries tends to relieve the pressing burthen of Municipal rates, this Council welcomes the efioris of the Dublin Industrial De-
velopment Association and the Gaelic League to develop those industries by organising the "Trish Week" Display of Irish Goods.
This resolution was ruled out of order by the Chairman, despite the proteats
of nine members of a Conncil of tweents of nine members of a Council of tiventy-
four. It should also be mentioned that the mover of the resolution is a member of the Dublin Industrial Dorelopmert

\section*{| A as |
| :---: |
| to |
| the | <br> to raie

the per
turers} Mur peoplo of Dubion, It mand min interest Stokers of the city, that Mr. Frank to the commesoint strong an objection Blackrock, is the princioplol in the firm
of Mesera. Riebhard stopes of Measrs. Rioheard stokes and Co,
Land and Howe $A$ gents, Dawson Sit.
Perlom Perriapy he wants to keep Blockrook

 Nevertheless, in spite of the barmachas,
u local committee set to works to

m
mers the Annuan Congress of the Far-
importencen to thy matters of the first
ind
 ment of our country were considered.
Mar. Fahy who was 4 delegate from Cork to the great meeting in ihe II ster
Hall. Belfict, moved a resolutution call-

 ing at ane-half, and in oume cases $n t$
one-liind, of it market value. Ho

 Down, in seeonding, made the shrowd
point that the Englibb Government luad
 Hee expesesed his pileasure at the co opention of men from the differen
parts of Theland will them, and said they in Belfost were very glad to hayee
the support of the South and West in the support of the South and West in
this mather. Theer anked evoryone to
hold markel. If the market were open to
diey thes would
be getting
deron
to What they were naw geting s300.


 ${ }_{21} 1.200$.

## If we turn to the linen Thread Cam-

 pany's meeting, no light is thrown onthe future prospects of the Trish flas the future prospects of the Trish flax
indutry. The Chairman stated that instead of there being any superifity,
the present condition of the linen trade, from rave materials to finished goods, was that of great scarcity, owing to
the very grave dearth of raw materials the very grave dearth of raw materials,
the prices of which were rising to extravagant prices. in order to safe
guard emplovment in the home wear ing trade, spiuners. had recently voluntarily pledged themselves for a period than 10 per cont. of their autharised production, which had previously been
restricted to the equivalent of 30 hours restricted to the squivalent of 30 hours
per weols, and still later to 25 hours
per week. * * *
This is a very ungatisfactory eren a perilous, outlon for the Ingh lineu mannfacture. Mr: J, Milne Barbour gave a wide survey of the flax industry is France, Belgium, Hulland, Russia, Canadn, und even Japan, hut it did not
at ulil appear to him that flax could be at uli appear to him that flax could be
grown in Ireland to meet the wants of grown in Ireland thought that it was a generous act for the spinners to guarantee five millions worth of arders to the Flax Control Board, hat it does not' appear to have
struck him that the failure to permit struck him that the failure to permit
the Olister farmens to sell in an open market, without the guarantee,
sponsible in a large measure for the
famine in flax, and for the short time worked in the mills. The flax-grawers of Ireland will be somewhat astonished to hear of the genernsits paid by thern to the Control. Some-
body must he making immense profits
at the expense of the flax-growers. In
the long run, the linen industry threa-
tens to become as it in the south scarce in the North Irish flax is extended throughout the greater part of Ireland.
During the war practically all the ture of aircloth. Brer tor the manufacended the greater portion bad to be sold off, and sinoe then the Engligh
have loat all interest in promoting the linen manufacture in Ireland, and are doing their best to ruin it. Even the
Germans, despite the most diffienlt nomic and finameial conditions, have recently set aside two million marks
(nomirnlly one bundred thousand pounds) to encourage the restoration
of flax-growing in their country Germany is rapidly recovering the large pre-war acreage under flax
A prospectus has been issued by the
British-and Irizh Steam 1racket Company, Limited. The information given
in the prospectus throws some light on The comporption of our conasting traffic. ago, in 1836, hy Deeds of Settlemeant, 1879. Since its founded Company in pany has carried on regular shrvices gers and cargn he (ween Dublin and London, calling at the prineipal por
on the South Coast of Enveland. cording to the statement in the prospec-
tus, "This company recently aequired
 ried on hy the City of Dublin Steam Mrket Company and Tedcastle,
Mnd Con, Ltd., and the steansers and assets su purchased now arm part of the assats of the British
and Irfish Steam Packet Company and Trish Steam Packet Company, wid. The complany also owns the major part
of the share capital of the following kempanies:-City of Cork Steam PacCompany, Ltd., and through the latter Steapanslis the Belfant and Manchester steamslip Con. Litd.' Such is the state-
ment of the Directors. But it is not mentioned in the prospectus that the original British and Irish Steam Packet Cn. Was sold some years ago to an Eng-
lish shipping company; which promptly transferred the shares to an English stridicute known as (oast Lines, Ltd.. by a combination or merging of the directorates of a large number of the English overseas shipping companies. The chairmunship of the B. and I. is prime movers in Coast Tines, Limited There are some remarkable features in this issue. The capital authorised is
$£ 2,500,000$, of which the capital paid $\$ 2,500,000$, of which the capital paid
up $35.81,000,000$, consisting of one milup 3, sl, 000,000 ,
lion ordinary up. We are further told that 890,000 and have all been allotted and paid up in full in carb. It tis not explained what
becume of the balance of 110,000 ordinary shares; : sparently they were aldered. At nll events none of them ane dered. At nil crents none of them ate
now offered to the pubfic. The present issue consists entirely of the balance of
capital unissued, namely the Preference ellares to the traminal valne nf $£ 1,500,000$ in $£ 1$ shares. It is provided
in the prosper tus that "The Preference 8hares shall not confer upon the holders to attend or vote at any Ceneral Meeting," e
aftrecting
lind
holders
provision
pany is
pany is kept exclusively vested in the
Ordinary Shameholdens, appargntly
English Syndicate which arranged the Campaign of
chare with
been issued
The reason why the sole control is
planned by the following paragraphs in the prospectus: Public attention has recently been
drawn to the great national impart drawn to the great national import-
ance of the coasting trade, and the ance of the coasting trade, and the
urgency of the question has been recognised boy the Ministry of Transits encouragement.
Recent years have brought great
agricultural and industrial prosperagricultural and and the time prosperity to Ireland, and the time is ripe
for the further development of pas-
sanger and cargo traffic between Iresanger and cargo traffic
land and Great Britain.
The modern tendency
shipping is towards big slips using large harbours and ports, relying on
the coasting steamers as the collecting and distributing agency for inremembered that more than half the
population of England and Scotland population of England and Scotland
and Wales live in or nitliiz fifteen miles of port towns.
och is the policy of the English syndSuch is the policy of the English syadicontrol of, the B, and I. and its namerours affiliations. In effect it means conversing Dublin into a coasting town. to ne our expensive harbour as a col-
lecting station to feed the oversea traffic of the large English ports. If the extinction of our foreign trade.
But intunately it has been proved that direct foreign imports and exports are very much cheaper than indirectroutes
through English ports. Moreover, the through English ports. Moreover, the
tendency of the Channel freights is to tendency of the Atlantic rates on goods
rise in home caves little more than the oust of carriage across the Irish Sen,
The policy of indirect trading lias little The policy of indirect trading lias little he made a success. It is contrary to
economic principles and to the sound economic principles and to the sound
business maxim of getting as near to
your market as you can. There is your market as you can. There is
plenty of room for the extension of our
Channel lade on is own merits wi lhChannel crude on is orrin merits with-
ont regard to the Continental or overont regard to
seas markets.

As it is, there are very poor shipping
services between indium and Britain, and peristalite fords, such as fish, are
frequently delivered so slowly as, to be condemned on their arrival. The com-
pints as to lark of Channel tonnage Irish mumuractures find thais business
 empties. On his side it it imposilile
to ford room for goods outbhipped from the port. Least weak t there were only

 wording topertirulars given of one week

 Iredx at waggrans left unslipped during
the month $\%$ February. The diffeuly of get ing rom for shipments of vow of these facts, there is plea
room for now slipping enterprise the manoeruryes of English syndicates,
the formation. of holding companies, the formation. of holding companies,
which exist only on paper, for the purpose of share juggling and manipular
timon of stocks, do not provide any sub timon of storks, do not provide any sub-
stitute for genuine enterprise. They and traffic. to monopoly is is ide, under thestriction Steam Packet Company" to talk the development of Irish oversea trade
The only effect of these manoeuvres The only effect of these manoeuvres i
to indite a fer Dublin exporters o join
in a flotation which can only injure th pore by diverting trade info indirect.
and therefore unprofitable, panels. The only other features in this re
markable prospectus to be noticed ar
 gill information contained therein. It The remaining feature is flat its regis-
cord office in Ireland, at 27 Sir. John Rogersou's Quay, Dublin. The retenirs is an interesting fact, The direct-
thrate is composed of Sit Owen Phillips
(Chairman), Sir Alfred Read (Director Id., Managing Director Lord Piricic
Chairman of Harland and Wolfs), Geo.
X. Jacob. J.P. Director of W.
 Two and a half zillions for the 13
be excessive capitalisation, but the compay controls the wharves and customs
of the trades between Dublin on the one hand and London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Belfast on the other; and be-
tween Cork on ane hand and Plymouth, tween Cork on ane hand and Plymouth,
Southampton, London, Fishguard, Southampton, London, Fishguard chester on theoother; and also the trade
of Belfast and Derry with Liverpool and
 tempt to seoune the monopoly
coasting trade, and through coasting trades and thiroug
foreign indirect trade.
it of our
of A significant chapter in the history Ireland is summarised in the following paragraph from the London "Times":
"An Order in Council, dated March 2, further extends by six months the Irish Home Rule Act of 1914 is provented from coming into operation. Om pended for 18. months, and successive eight periods of six months. The last of these Orders brought the period of
suspension down to March 18, and the present Order prolongs it therefore to
Sept. 18th next, a full six years from the original date of the passing of the
Douala (says the "Nationalist" last week), was a place of pilgrimage on
Sunday, when thousands visited the now famous churchyard where. lie the
remains of Mr. Pierce McCan, T.D. for East Tipperary, and whose tragic Whole nation to extraordinary indigna-
ion and sympathy. Motors flocked tron and sympathy. Motors flocked
from all over the Premier County and
the neighouring counties. The late esteemed gentleman deserved the un-
stinted admiration of all, and even those who did not see eye to eye with
him politically held him in the high-
mil respect, for not one person could question the sincerity or unselfishness
of lis patriotism. The Rosary was recited on several occasions in Irish, and
also in English, and devout crowds
ald knelt down on the cold, Enow-clad
ground to join in heartfelt prayers for the soul of deceased. A number of ar-
fistic final tributes were placed on the

News from New Georgia! New Georgia, Thursday.
Feeling rather run down as a result of my strenuous efforts to keep a record of
the crimes committed in England, and losing advised by my doctor to seek
amusement. I left London at the beginsing of the week for the propose of attending the opening ceremonies in connection with the New Georgian legislature, which I understand, has been might have died in "The Least Ditch " -wherever that may be !-had not that motherly dame commonly known as
Britannia decided, in the interests of small nationalities, to grant a full Lmperial measure of Home Rule to the for blood. Flawing explained my change LL address, I will get to business. Oppproper structure -a structure suitable
for the magnificent affair-a Y.M.C.A. Hall, duly disguised as a House of $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{B}}$ panties or Representatives or Lords ord what particular term the New Georgran Legislature intends to adopt), was
hired for the occasion. In addition to myself wad is few other commoners, asconded the throne. the Duke of AbbrRanfurly, the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl and Countess of Clanwiliam, the Ear Darisey, Viscount Mnssereene and Tor-
nard, Lord Thanham, the Hon. Cecil fowrv-Corry: Lady Macnaghiten, Sir
tames Johns lon, Sir Crawford McOulJames Johnston, Six Crawford MoGul-
lough, Sir Robert Anderson, MajorGeneral Montgomery, Brigadier-Gene-
Fl Ricardo, Colonel Percival Maxwell, C eut-Col. John Dunville, Sir James
fain, M.P, and the other New Georgan member of the Old Georgian As-
warily. Of curse. I didn't recognise
all this w mols, as the did. J got a copy of Thursday's issue
if that highly democratic organ of Eng-
 Sita te opening of the New Georgian
iegisla cure were, us the " Morning affirms, " on a very high level,
quite in keeping with the iroportanc
and gravity of the occasion." Person-
ally, I have no hesitation in declaring that nothing like the whole business
has happened, or is likely to happen, in any civilised country, or in any portion
of any civilised country. When King Carson ross e to address the meeting.. ten that anything I write now may lie hyp future generations of historian- th ho
may seek "copy" in these columns. may seek "copy" in these columns. from the throne, I should say-his free-zied-possibly I could find a nicer word, but that one fits subjects,
standing on one another's feet, sang with great feeling and deep understand-
ing the new New Georgian National ing them, "For He's a Jolly Good Feel-
Ant wo." While the uproar was in pro-
low." grass I had time to study the King. He was visibly moved-to the chair;
mean the throne. As he sat, I, gazing. at the wonderful contour of his mas-
give head, gazing at the snarling expression of his lips, gazing at the wanting a king to look after my intereste, here was the roxy sort of a buck n
Id choose for the job. So lost was I in these reflections, among others, that
I diZn't realise that the great noise had
subsided until the King wagging a subsided until the king, wagging a Irishman in the audience remarked.
Ser he, as Mick Mecluaid night have said in sinnilur cir umstauces: "I know
what the enthusiasm of your reception
means tonight. You still hare conficadence, I mam making full use of the rethe morning after. Mere it might be
injudicious to ask why the King should have found it necessary to assure his
subjects that they still had confidence
subjects that they still had confidence
in him. Maybe the results of the
"P.R." elections were worrying him!
But I donot wish to write in any spirit
of carping criticism. I mil dig once
more into Hansard -I mean the "Mornmore into Hansard -I mean the "Mornabove come the words: "Loud Ap-
clause," and the official report of the
plane King's speech proceeds thus: "Y Mu
still believe that throughout the anyous times we are now passing through
I am doing my hast (applaxse). You
know that I have been with , you in bright days and in dark days. ". Flick-
ing a sinut out of the corner of his left
eye with the aid of his black thorn eye with the aid of his blackthorn
(some observers assert that it was
a tear), King Carson proceededI quote partly from memory, and partIf started the war for small rations at
Craigavon, now nearly nine or tex years Craigavon, now nearly mine or ten year
ago, I said that in the dark dave of
1688 Derry was the key of the situation, but in these days, owing to the seces-
sion of Derry, Belfast (the capital of Nets Georgia) will turn out to be the
key of the situation, unless, of course, we refuse to make the hest of a bad job
and accept the legislature which has been flung at us by our over-generous
ally, Britain, who in our struggles for self-determination has nobly stood by
us. You, my brethren, I need hardly us. You, my brethren, I need hardly
tell you, must accept the new legislon Lure which we are opening today, lest
perchance worse befall you. That is perchance worse onion, after fighting this battle
nor the freedom of. New Georgia for betwoon thirty and forty years, and that
is the opinion which I will assert when I go back to my masters in Westminster
(applause). But, of course, the open (epplarase). But, of course, the open
ing of this legislature does not settle the whole question, and if we had our
way we would not allow the Union of Heats to lis tampered with one iota
(hear, hear) And I say this most (hear, hear). And I say this most
solemnly to our other Majesty's Government, and may I say it also to the
English and the Scotch and the Walsh English sud the Scotch and the Welsh kin in our Overseas Dominions, and to our friends in Westmoreland Street and Ratlines, that in the matter of tampouring with the North Irish Union, and
in realty that may follow f from tampering with it, even to the smallest dewarned our ally, Britannia, that we can governing oursalvery in the mate ter comes from trusting us with a legasis-
Inture of our own the whole responsibility must rest upon the Government Fact. If the Bill is carried on the sec-
oud reading, we will do, as it is our duty ps loyal citizens of Now Georgia io
do, our beat to improve in in the hes in.
tempts of New Georgia. It is all very well to say: 'Why son't you go on
fobition as out did before? Has the
disgruntled crank who asked that ques. disgruntled crank who asked that ques.
aus Empire? What am I to fight for?
To dismember the Empire which helped to join together in the bonds brotherly love and affection" Never
Is it not enough that I have succeeded in dismembering the one bright spot Con I fight for more than the freeing of
New Georgia from the shackles of an alien Parliament in Dublin? I set out to do that, and if this Bill does it,
have won a glorious nad immortal tory (mud applause). Do not let us able, after seven hundred and fifty years, to capture the other 28 counties:
do not imagine that because of this we have done nothing. There wore a mum-
ber of people disappointed when the armistice came that terminated the re small nations. That is invariably the
way. They said: 'Why didn't they match on another week until they got
to Berlin? Yes ! March on after you
have been offered complete terms of have helen offered complete terms of
surrender- $a$ very brave thing to suggest for those who were at home and thing: but think of the lives that ww ind
lave linen lost, of the men. whf, have
gone ilirought the whole of that, war and brought it to as successful conclusion.
No, that is the outcry of thoughtless hravacio, not of the policy of the real
humane statesman. And so I will say to those who may be inclined to say:
'Why don't you go on and fight as
you were doing before the war?' why we don'-hecause we are getting
everything that wo could have got even if we had soul in the fight. Oh, yes! But
they say: What good will this legislanot got such a poor opinion of New
Georgia that she cannot run a Governcent of her orr." There was some the throne, in view of the fact that his
Majesty had previously refused to accent any responsibility in regard to
self-goremment. Continuing, the. King sad: On. one thing we are absolutely has presented or invented any settle-
mont of the New Georgian question
which was equal to the settlement of Which was equal to the seat the Union
pit when he brought about
of Hearts between England and X as Georgia, But, after all, in spite of orin
new legislature, New Georgia remain
the age. We shall still retain th Privileges that made us great. Wee shall
have the same loyalty, the same attackhave the same loyalty, the same attach Empire, the kame advantages, in, oud
English l Lar Courts ns even we had, Ot
all the insane and ridiculous policies I all the insane and ridiculous policies
have ever read of in history it is the
policy of Sian Foin. Now, just tmngine what that policy would neon to
me personally. I would have no glory of protection from our splendid navy,
and I would not be admissable to Eng, land's army.

## wiping of watery eye

continued the King. "' have nothing to would no longer hold the English Cabsnet in the hollow of my hands. And
why? I would be a poor, miserable Show lamb-(langhten)-twying to have to steal in the derry in order that I might be able to sustain my alien Sin Foin." Hare the assembled mut. titude retired to the Y.M.C.A. buffet for refreshments. "What do you get
out of p " asked King Carson when the
" Beer multitude had reassembled, Beer and porter, shouted an ovartenthusias-
tic supporter. When, order had been
restored, his Majesty continued "Tear restored, his Majesty continued: "Tear
yourself asunder from England. The inhabitants of the realm adjacent to
New Georgia say: Don't touch the Wealth of England; keep yourself poor England. Dint buy, they say, now that the New Georgian Legislature has
been established don't buy New Georgian linen. They would not torch a
pound that came from a New Georgian pound that came from a New Georgian
bunk (laughter). No, but they would take it on the highway from the man-
eger if they could (laughter). What a agar if they could (laughter). What in
farce it all is " The second verse of
" For He's a "For He's a Jolly Good Below " was been, restored, his Majesty, qualuting
with his blackthorn, broke forth anew W We had today the greatest contrarensy which statesmen base ever been
called on to decide. The question of protecting the Armenians from the blood-lhinsty Turk; the question of say
ing poor Thisiai from Bolshevism: th a ing poor Ruskin from Bolshevism: the
tinastion of territories over which we have no right to dominate; these ques
lions were not in it with the quastive
of the inclusion of only sis as against tho mine counties which by right of
plantation belong to my kingdom. A
tho father of a very small family, yon may understand how anxious I
 naturally become even in :exeat in No







 intention to march on Cork st a not tor





 this Jogisidutur not feeling that F have






 the very pleasant ceremonies in con-
neocon with the open of the New
Goorggien Logisishturet

## What "Ulster" Unionists Said

The following are not extracts from



 Corenuthedid to dib in the hat ditith Hold be emanaipatald The Unionist
 presented by English propaganda 5 $4=5$ "Northern Whig" of 21 st March
hands upon the Church, 200,000 Orangemen will tell them it shall never
be. Protestant loyalty must make ti self understand. People will say,
your loyalty is conditional. I say your loyalty is conditional. I say it is
conditional, and it must be explained
as such. Will you, Orangemen of Ir o lend, endorse the doctrine of uncond national loyalty? Repeated cries of
No, never.). It appear e wonderful that there is one thing upon which
can confidently throw can confidently farrow ourselves
which has been overlooked by
all speakersnation oath. She should be reminded that one of her ancestors, who swore ti maintain the Protestant religion, for-
got his oath. F is crown was kicked got his oath. His crown was kick
into the Boyne. He then read bishop y of Canterbury at the times of Coronation). Will any Minister dare to ask the Queen to perjure herself:
Will any Minister come and ask ut to
surrender cir rights? We must tell our Gracious Queen that if she break
her oath, she has no longer any claim
to the Crown. Let us not put ans truss man, but trust in God and

## tees

Rev. W. M. Ferrar, I.T.C.D. Din
Larch bit, 1868, speaking at Rath- March win, 1868 , perak
nines, sind, as reported
han's Journal" (in the p

[^0]"'s Journal"-




 with 1934 pasengerss, of whiom 136 died
on the voyage, amidst seenes which


 who sailed in the "AFron," 2466 died,
und
nmongst 476 on board





 Englisiti gontleman empenplozen as . .
 Henry Smith, C.E., who, referring
the puirt of Commav, bt in whit the part of connaugitit in whicu hew stationed at the time, writes thus:-


 sppee as the tamine ieverif. The poople
fying from ferer-tainted hovel and







 movic camuminter hasp, withortut athar be


In all the great parts of America aud to be faytily ereeted Inte thess cerery

 land and lanat, as sailors say. Prequently the adalts were swept furay,
the children alone survivivg. It mat imposesible in erery cass to aserertain

 those lazar-hovises, found themseres tanarys sthe close of their 1 habourd in
charge of lundreds of orpharic children, oharge of tundreds of orphar children,
of whom name and pronertage alike were now simposibile to be traced Thes uuthor of "The Paranell Movement" obssarves:-
Ti the tarrible sulfering of
 Invoded theer, The mast praminet, tho the Tridil tendecapp is the umeafes cottures






 that of hio dhephard, amast ne valked of cillomian
Something the then ideacouro

Julv. 1844 , spake of ix those western
cunties (of Ireland) in which no mun
 enormous crime has been commatted os
the Goversment under which that per-
ple live."



 happy differences took place (betwrean Eng-
7and and Americn), I am asaured from the
bant Ampricun ormyy wra compasad of Irish, and
that the Irish languge wre of commonly thad the Iriah language wra os commonly
apolen in the American ranks as English. I
am also informed it Was their valour determined the conquest; no that Jingland not only
lont a prineipal protection of her woolsen
trade, but sliso had America detacled from her by forie of rish emnigrants.
Debates," Vol. MI., p. 150).

## Waterton, the distinguished English naturalist, in the couse of his "Wan- derings," thus describes a familiar derings, scene on hoard an American steamboat. There were alove 500 Irish emigrants nn their way between Quebec and Mon- treal:"They were gong, thay hardly kuew, whithor, far amuy from denr Ireland, It, made ono's hears ache zo see thema all huddled toget cher, without any expeectation of ever ro- viniting their nstive soil. We feared that the Corrow of lasving home for ever, the miser- able accommodntion on board the edjip which had brought them away, and the tossing of hind brought them away, and the tossing of the nougy ocwin, in a long and drocry ooyage, would have rendered them calfous to good belteviour. But it was quite otherwine.   <br>  <br> of favour. and losity bis ehare in the apoil. (4Workes, ". Longenns

If this maverment continue. gnid the "Times" in a remarkable article, sa-
vouring of the prophotic spirits on the vouriag of the propli
4th of May, $8860:-$
Irelmua will hecomo altogather Engliah
and tho United Stater Ropublio altozother Irith! Yea the time many come when Ireland will bo no moro Coltic than the Jonk inde of Seotland are Saxon, the Eastern Countie
Danish, Gornwall Pboentician, or Irelund it
 thon be again an Iroland, but a colossal inv-
(and, and an ireland placed in the Now fand, and an Ireland placed in the Now
World. We shall culy have pushed thi Cele
. we itwards;-crasimg for the futare to be inghe will apheded from Nerr York to Sian Fray
We must gird our loans to ongpunter the Nemesis of given ceatrice of dread milions of people, spread over the lar Wert habibibble aren of tho world, and con-
fronting uh everywhere thy sea nand by lania fronting us evorywhere by sea and by Lind
will romeanber thut their forefathers paif
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lanalords, and a fored ob } \\
& \text { whicht then land made. }
\end{aligned}
$$

forzive. that will not prey

## elppuent of an incractable race and the th-

## chimacter of the geat American antion. I

 büd other mices hesiden will bà foumd in it prepondenting race of all willwhich has attained the climass


## $177 T$-ancumere 1920 <br> MACKEY'S <br> Genuine Seeds

For laying down Land permanent ortemporary clean sound and true name, purity \& germination guaranteed
"THE PIRST COST is ever the zreaten
$\qquad$

Mackey's Irish Farmers' Manual

## DUBLIN:

Sir Janes W. Mackey, Lid. Seedsmen,
O'CONNELL STBEET.
A. 5. CLARKIN

FOR BEST HOUSE COALS
GT. BRUNSWICK STREET, DUALIN


## De Valera's Important Messaje

IN A LETTER TO THE IRISH PEOPLE A NEAR
AGO EAMOIN DE VANERA SAID:
To save the National Language is the especial duty of this generation. The ultimate winning back of ous Stalifhood is not in doubt. Sooner or later Ireland will recover the Sovereign Independence she once enjoyed Should we fail, a future generation will succeed. But the Language that must be saved by us, or it is lost for ever

Let the men and women, the boys and girls on Ireland to-day only will it strongly enough, and our National Language can be made as saie as our Nationhood.

The Language is dying. To-morraw it will be to late. Shall we not save it to-dajs when we may?

Are we, who are ready to make sacrifices tha the future generations may be free, going to rob these genera tions of that they would most fondly cherish-of that the would be proudest of as the very crown of their freedom Ate we going to doom them to bemoan for ever that which hey themsolves can never by any means restore-their owi distinctive, their own traditional their own beautiful Irish tongue?"

THIS WEEK IS
seaciomain na इaeoilje

SUBSGRIBE GENEROUSLY

Cuif an c-airsedo as crlall ar anl sCirceorl, 25 Cearnos 內́drnall, át Cluat.
the oif wink buth sides of the Medter Aurath the frait- of Prorater ond of

 made porticillaits this rechinge to the


 Hist An mort in unpid addreas we can
除皆


 pashione, as certuin Englisth parties
protich
Dump
 thu they lave evre lien befure One
of the starneel fratares of her national perverality vilich manifesed ititest in in






 umount of thr coumt throught England.
 netent to to tele iniun oumt the

 prowht moment Eflorts have been
 perfapu it is nectroury to ar wo anul


 है








 Iriah costhmera. Our ancettor wene

 it Irviand, and trich Catholion coming no mingy fine Gaelic warks were writ.
 Lat wat The Treati and Irith popple



$\frac{\text { CODNG } A \text { AELAND }}{}$




## A Modest Proposal




$\qquad$ sentil:

 pluting amongt our gueste this eren


 The eovowercial risits commenced sumer
tinne ago are hhroaning mare frequent
then



 and the Erenche Content ass well as thie
Dation Chanimer of Coumere is in tervated in this projert.
I now coure to the ateps that tave
 Frupeo-frish line, Once for all, thiv
in the condition sine suan non of oll Someeny of Yothonarlas. President of
the Fornign Trate Canmittee of the
Doblin 1ndustrial Development Asson


 and Cork, Dublin, and Belfast on the
oflur. We may he pemittel to ask
why Brest has not been considered as


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ug the season of |  |
| that ulready the Breton-mark |  |
|  | Nosid le a poa |
| Itles |  |
| that Broct is an exrellent meercial port which is bound to des | Irish national languge, that is to in Gaelic. French mercliants |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Pss, which it is to he himp | ad |
| thow- tiat regular Franen-Is |  |
| neressars, und that | , |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ned freland |  |
|  |  |
| thes will obtwin if they wish t | not sun |
| d, their own husiness. | beiter than by siving that in Jreland at |
|  | people who like us and |
|  | our produce |
|  |  |
|  | ustum |
| fation os commientaines. | atry them wilh |
| Finduats, on whery hiventageo | Dominions and the Eni |
| Tars | the tact olone that they bue them. The |
| Alerrio. Busidides Ihmen | - |
| Pmelc Comm in |  |
| French Comonl in Tufiti |  |
|  | be |
| ief dimect canmercial relations ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | d |
| Ireland and Alseria. Algeria can-ex- | h |
|  | ger |
| equans, it |  |



| that Algeria has even mare reason than <br> Frater fo establish divect frade relo- <br> tions with Jreland. <br> The difficulties to bee surmuinted at |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |
| :---: |



| Etrigratiun-fored emigration two datat a lang way liack: Gromwell. order to get free of his enemies, tors <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ have not the necessary instalations
a vovage of $f 0$ hour- frum Ireland
E France or Belgium with a cargo
 gungs to collect the malo and female
vuath for transportation is erem set
forth forth at length However, it is unde-
sirable to revive these evil memusies
ive furchier dete [Rather an interesting remark, as
slowing the don'tamno-England at-
litude of the author of the hat During the aftect wesme which pre-
 alone figared in the sum total of chir-
krauts for mone than sempoue, out of totan emisgration from England, Scot-
land, mind Ireland of $1.171,485$, Dmring the thirly yare which elapsed be-
tween 1831 and 1861. of the total numher of emikrants from the United
Kingdonn and Ireland $(4,645,247$, she figures tor three-fourths, or abput
3.097, 15 . "Tham's Oficial Direc.
tory," 1852 und 1861). This fright-


$\qquad$ ties and Provinces, with the ratio to
the population. according to the census the poppulation, according to the census
return of $1851,1861,1871$, and 1881 -

## PROVINCES AND DOUNTIES.

$\qquad$

| Cutants. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 81 \text {, } \\ & 1885 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carlow | aj, 891 | 28,059 | 46.6 |
| Dublin | 411,336 | 89,573 | 21.8 |
| Kild | 80,715 | 50,560 | 35.2 |
| Kilkenny | 183,235 | 61,511 | 49.9 |
| Kinj: | 87, 208 | 48,770 | 55.5 |
| Lomiord | 69,941 | 40.373 | 68.3 |


| Co. of Domn | 20,109 | 30,307 | 40.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meath | 108,501 | 55,828 | 61.4 |
| Quen's | 89,8te | 45,762 | 51.5 |
| Weetmenth | 48, 271 | 42,153 | 47.8 |
| Wex ford | 143,201 | 6, $\mathrm{daj}^{\text {a }}$ | 42.7 |
| Wieliom | 63,635 | 21,880 | 28.7 |
| Total | 1,439, $\times 99$ | 571,383 | 89.7 |
|  | Provineo of | munutar. |  |
| Clare | 167,008 | 117,841 | 90.4 |
| Cark | 552,054 | \$79,512 | ¢8.7 |
| Kerty | 200,383 | 147,108 | 70.8 |
| Linerick | 812,298 | 147,81I | 69.4 |
| Tipporary | 249018 | 171.206 | 88.6 |
| Waterford | 133,820 | 78, 2 A (i) | 58.2 |
| Total | 1,524.138 | 1,012,018 | 88.4 |


|  | Protimee of Uliter. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antrim | 387, 2010 | 218, 150 | 50.4 |
| Arnugh | 188,121 | 77, ice |  |
| , | 10,47\% | 80.0io |  |
| Banegat | 2201 102 | 58.519 | 42.1 |
| Down | 300,287 | 120.213 | 40.0 |
| Vermanath | 20,500 | 49.052 | \$3.7 |
| Derr | 178.775 | 81.332 | 47.3 |
| Mramitan | 122.476 | ${ }_{61} 6.80$ |  |


Tospectied - 10,00s

Suturday, Mrarch 20, 1920
Edward Grogun and other influential
men of the Orange Parte) :men of the Orange Party) :-
If thi Church Establishment be deshall not, there must not be peace in testant of Ireland will suecumb withI say solemnls, hefore to dod. deal. That soldicss. . . . . Protestants of al shoulder, as they did stand shoulder to Shulder, Th they will seand shoulder to the soyne
hwwever, the Rer. Mr. Ferrar, like his made no attempt to become either a men accepted the situation with markfihly and placidly.
The Rev. Thomas Ellis, ung in Portadown, in May, 1868 ,

We will f
We will fight as men only can figlit, word in the other, We will fight ir needs be, tre will die-dibe as 11 die who succeed us. Yes, we will dying cry echued and reechoed from earth to Huaren, and from Heaven to
end of enoed aud re-choed from one
enster to the other- 'No Popery! No surxender!" " ("Belfast Rev, Leslie Canter, at an Orange
open-air meeting at Tamnamore Hill, pen-air meeting at Tamnamore Hill,
Co. Tyrone, ou June $8 \mathrm{th}, 1869:-$ Commons tould compen the the voice of the Commons to listen to the voice of the fused to Mrsten to their.noble represenrolled between them; they, the Protes-
tants of the North, would march to the Hanse of Commons, and compel their sentatives were speaking. If Beprett sentatives were speaking. If Berrett the time might not be far distant when, attempting to blow up our vener-
le Protestant Constitation, Gladstorterand hhis co-conspirators might be hatging as high as Haman Mr. Falkiner, Q.C., speaking at a
meeting of the Oentral Protestant Defence Arociation, in the Metronolitan
Hall, Dablin, on April 16th, 1809 , stated:- They must tell Mr, Gladshare that they would give him no as.
sistunce; they must tell him that if they
could not valiantly succeed, they could uobly die." ("Daily Express") Count, in a letter to the "Express,"
21st March, 1869 , said :- "I am happy to say, the Protestants of Ireland are
now beginning, in earnest, to see the
danger, and the old spirit is awnke danger, and the old spirit is awake
aguin. In plain, clear, and unmis-
talkeahl. Inngnage tno Eneland been trikeahle lnnguage has England been
tind that wee are not to be trampled on whin impruity, and that we do not Fingland think we ask for meroy, or
seek for terms. We would scorn to

Rev. Henry Henderson, speaking at
an Orange meenfing at Tamnamore Hill, "That, Mr Mr. Gradstone' Bill rio-
ates the soleinn compact upon which the Legi-lative Unious between Engbound to announce that, in case it
should pass the House of Lords and be-
come law, we fhall consider the Act of "we ghall consider
irtually repealed."
Thomas Wallace Rev. Thomas Wallace, Depury
Grand Chaplain, said at an Orange
meting in Dullin, on July 13th, 1869 England and Protestant Ireland is se-
vered, the two countries are saparated Rev. Joln Flanagan, June 2nd,
1869:-1869:in its entirety, or not at all; and ha
world contend that the minute the obmoxious Bill received the sign manual repaled, it was broken, and therefore in all ernity, void. They would reject the Papacy at the same time."
H. Foster, D.G.M., pronou If Mr. Gladstone destroyed the of Onion, by passing this Bill, they
would give the Union an Irislh wake and a Protestant burial.,"
Rev. W. Richunds Vowell, D.D. of Clendulty. Cashel (according the "Daily Express of 10th
Yarch, 1869 ), declared that, the
Orange Party had been "too loyal,"
 vility,"
William Beors, Grand Mastor ou
Down, on 12tli July, 1869 , toots chair, and Rey. Henry Henderson, of Holywood, made the following declar ation at a meating at Snintfield, Co.
Down: It was not the Ferians they
Nere nifiuid of, but that policy to which he just refermed, and which was driving
the people of Uster into civil war. It was riglic they should tell their Figglish they should tell them that as long as
theres wns Protestantism in the land and in Prorestant Sovereign occupying the throne, so long must there he Pro
testant nscendancy: and they wan determined nevar to surrender w "Dublin Evening Mail," Fob. 10tb 1871, said that at a meeting of the Grund orange Ledge in Dublin, Bro. the chair, the following resolution wa put to the vote, and had 22 supporters
against 18 opponents: "Resolved -That
sil abject, rules, and provisions in the
ormalities of the Orange Constitation, which impose any
ohligation upon its members to mainohligation upon its members to main-
tin the Legislative Union betwreea Git tain the Legislative Union betwreen Gt.
Britain and Ireland,, be expunged
therefrom "1 heretrom.
It shoul
tion was preceded by that this resoluby the Rer. Mr. Potter, reciting that by the passing of the Church Act, the
Union had been "de fucto repealed." 1869: "Daily Express," Felruary 20th 1869: "The Irish Nationalist Party has gay nothing of Swift and Molyneux. Who hare some claim to the title of of 1782 ? The leaders in 1798 were rany of them Protestants, The Prothe great ohampion of the Reformed faith.
faith with the Protestants of Ireaks if slee deprives the descendants of the colonists of Ulater of the provision for
their religious wants, on the assurance of which their ancestors were induced
to settle in the country, she will sever the setie in the country, sle will sever
the tieh the most loyal and
devoted snbects of the creith are mited in sympathy with Protestant England." 14th, 1869: "Say, what do we gain by the Union? Why, a more than propor-
tionate share of the barden of taxation, tionate share of the barden of taxation,
without the alightest advantage of ex. penditure in return, The Church
question gone, what have we to fear in
the Repeal of the Union? In fegiala tion for nurselves the common weal will Neerrbliss, Co. Monaghan, June 30th,
Nome 1870, in the presence of over a thousand
Orangemen, the following doclaration was made: That we, the Orarigemen
of the district of Dartrey, Co. Monag-
han, denounce the despotic Procesions Act of Mr. Chichester Fortescue as intolerable, meonsistent with the rights
of fremen, and one to which we shall
never submit, and that this, added to never aubmit, and that this, added to
other innumerable acts of injustice
and mrong towards Treland, forces upon and wrong towards Greland, forces apon
us the convicionn that Euglaud can no

## that Irishmen shall not be slaves it own land, and we call upon

 lasses of our countryamen to assisty every legal means to assert our
Wem. We also respectfully press
m . We also respectfully press
the authorities of the Orange in-
on in the Grand Lodge of Ireland e nen in the Grand Lodge of Ireland,
enestorimg our book of
les and regulations to what is was hefore 1849, and keeping its original
and fundamental objects in view.

The Enchanted Trousers.

Andy Yes, yes, Have yo
lieard m a most regrettable
The salmon come up out of the The salmon came up out of the sea an and nearly committed race suicide in
spite of the ofthits of the Fishey De-
partameat to preserve thiem.
Points to Fah). Andy You'll do splendidly; why
here's nct an eadier language to learm there's nd an ea-ier language to learn
than mndern English when you are properly dréssed for Mrs. Hravey - T asked the Sergeant wife to lend them to me to make a pat
tem of. Ihey oay they're in an awful state.
Hum, shey Then that settles it. I
will not put them on.


Come on (takes rind by he arm)-Put
them on Adors vour country onme naturalise. Assume your pride of plaee. Die te oulture hy remain-
ing silen:: bee me superior and inacensihl . monopalise civilisation goal for the world to strain to Wrap
yourself in the Jmperial gloom of thit two-legged lim ${ }^{4}$, -get into the trouMrs. Heavey- - I've got the jacket
here nad the twigad cap, as well os the pair of lunther oloured stockingc. Andy rikes them from ber and gives
time pushl:g him behind the
scipen formef by the blackboard, partly).
Andy-Stay tehind there now and change your natiunality.
Mrs. Hearey-If we o of shoes with the tongue hanging out
 hangirg out before I'm done. (Pange), Mrs. Hoaver-The Sergeant they'll fit him?
Hunphay-Ti's had enough
my own dif-ov r my hoots
my own di-ov r my hoots
Andy-Get on with the
Humplrey-If Mother asks Nellie
for her shees I L'ink I'll be able to fit (Mrs. Heavey makes a sign of cal lusion to Andy, and exit)
Andy-Get on with the

Homphrey- $\mathrm{D}_{0}$
helt or braces :
Andy-Graces: Andy-Get on with the trousers. iny-must I wear these things next my
alkin?

## Andy-Get Long pause)

Humphrey (brightly, to gain time)-
sar. What about having them disinfacted? Couldnt you put them in the
oven for a while? Pasteurise them, or oven for a while? Pasteurise them, or
do something to sterilise them? There's no knowing what may happen
Humphriey (suddenly)-Can't I pley
the part of a Scotaman and wear a kilt? Andy (losing patience)-Damn it, Humphrey - I am thinking imperially, and I think that things like these
will put an end to the Einpire. Andy-What do you mean? Andy-What (sharply)-Keep to the Andy (delighted) Ob, you'll do.
(Enter Mrs. Hearey. She gives shoes to Andy, who throws them over
screen).
Andy-Here are the shoes; catch. Mrs. Hearey (who is looking through
indowr)-There's three of them now windont)-There's three of them now
and a little fellow. The first is a ronnd, and a little fellow. The first, is a ronnd a widower; he wears whit! spats, I never thought of that. Be sure to puit your apats over your shoes. They will
bide the tongues and give you tone. hide the tongues and give you tone;
Mrs. Heavey -Hury np; they'r Andy-Time enough, Mother. The have soen it long ago, for it's the only one in the place.
Mrs. Heavey-Mebbe yon're right;
hey're walking round one another. I they're walking round one another.
suppose they can't come in till they find stofficially.

Axdy-You man't extect oftects
le un
then Andy-You can't expect officials to
le unanimou ahout any;hing. except
the meaton for their own existence. Are
ye mearly ready, Hamplirey? ye mearly ready, Humplirey?
Mr. Heavey-There's a tall, thinlooking one and a fallow in a mator
coat,
Humplirey (pulling)- Iv George ! Humplirey (pulling)- Liv George
and (pause) liv fiad ' Andy-Mave You both tegs in?
Mrs. Heavey-They have a poor little de vil of a fellow with a hand face like
a lady that breede doose and theg're all usking hwi questions.
Humphirey (ainga some Cnekner -ateh) :

And the
Where
ith the fife and the
posters that all of
a hiorible serge the drum.
of ns kno
Afid a horrid old woman anys 'Go""
Andy Mou might be getting the gole clubs out of the hall, mother. (Exit Mrs. Heaver). (After a pause):
If it's a matter of a buttor-hook, or if I could assist you in any way Humphrey (muttering to (Enter Mrs. Heavey with golf clubu) Mra. Heivey (t Andy) -Hexe's the lump of sugar for you to be trying. Couldn the he practiving indoors, like
Mr . Soape, the R.3., used to do on wet days? (Humphrey, with monocle in eve emerges in elaborate sporting e tume, stands trimming himself in Well, good heavens ! all the wurd like the outhe isn't for blew the tail off the red setter at this Hall.
Andy (admiringly)-Splendid. I alDon't fonget to sit on these follow thoroughly with your double seat.
What will you he doing when they and meat Woud you like me to go out English gentleman in the hoose, or will you be reading a book?
Humphrey (mudely
Humphrey (rudely ignoring him ; ex tending his arm without looking at his mother, and speaking imperiously, in
voice completelv changed): The brase
$\qquad$ it without looking round, puts ituruder
his arm, and begins to scarch his poc Kots).
Andy (showing his amazement at the would you require anything to read
Humphrey (shortly)-Naw. I har my own literature here, thank you.
(Produces paper and begins to unfold
(Humphrey sits at ond of hench,
-crasses his logs). Mrs. Heavey-How do you like that The Sergeant is a bit of a sport, and he wore it for the King
Humphrey
Humphrey - $\mathrm{A} \pi$,
(Voices are without),
Mrs. Heavey hure they are. Well that. (Points to. Humphrey)
Humphrey (indicating a place on thee
foor)-Put the ball on the tee, will
you? Andy (comes forward and lays a lump Mrs. Heavey (whispering to Andy)There's only one thing that might rain him. They nearly always have a genu-
ine Enclishman trapering round with them for his health. What'll happen Humphrey it
Andy take
Andy (taken ahacks slowly)- IE
rudeness will save him; it is most con rudeness will save him; it is most con-
vincing already. and it's his only
chance. chance. (Smiles with admiration).
D'ye hear. Hamphrey? It fiey have
the usual invalid from England, art as the usual invatid from England,
radely as you can, or tell him a
fory, and he'll be convineed.
Humphrey-Mind your own busi-
ness. (Assumes a stance and addresses ne ball, taking, an elaborate grip on
thub held over his head). club held over his head). you re not going
of that?
Andy-Hush !
Humphrey (shouting as Officials en-
(They fall bock. Presently one (Exit Mrs. Heavey, throwing up her hands)
lst Offial (lonking about him)What is this? There must be some miotake. (Finter 2nd Official)
2nd Official-I do not know. (To 3rd Offieial, Who is entering ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - What is
this? Is there a mistake? 3rd Official (after a pause, to 4 th
Official, who is entering) -Do you kno what this is? Is there a mistake? 4th Official (who oppaiks slowly and
monotonously) - This is the -Sohoolhouse ; but I will look it up. (Producing

If front) (Bnter Pile leisurels and hembl-les, it mu-t be the School-
houso; there are only two other huidd. Phgs, nund ther'? are under differentit de-
part 1ut Official-W What Depariments?
tih Offerial-The Prisons Board and Andy-Begob, and begorrah, your
Monours. There's only the Workhouse Bonours. There's only the Worktiouse
that the dail, und the Workhause is full 1f poor ould people beysund their work, criminals,
2nd Officiul (who bas been examining 'Humphrey)-I fear vee are disturling
this gantleman (Humplirey stands with legs apart, addressing" the hall).
Official-What do you mean. ndy - No, indade. When the Law couidn sed for the suke of the jeill, bat there
tised was no answets. It wose bat there to let the jail go, for the town grew up
around it: hut we're looking forward to the next Coercion Act, When wetl be Ist Official-What nonsenee crime
Amil Andy- No, aren't the judges bexing
wain another with white glores at evers setuinn on the Bench?
Humplirey (loudly) -Aw , by George. An Irish hull; oh, hy Gad. (Isayglo.
loudly; the Otfinals tth Otricial-No, it savs quite de-
fivitely here on the map. The National
School. Fing can sees it there fo ord Officil) in clarc-Galwey there (to ord 1st Official (with asperity)-How thie
deuce can we hin in two plomer deuce can we bee in two places at the
same time, Clare? Galway? map. Aw.
Srd Dffial (sotto voce to AndyWho is this gentleman? (indicating Humphre
Andy loudly in exaggerated brogue
-I dumno, yer Honour. I thint on a holiday from the Kildare Stree Cluh, or the Ballast Office.
Lights' Board
here? (fincial (fussily)-Are we all 3rd Official-No, Arthur hasn't arri-
ved yet. ved yet.
2nd Official (who has been wandering
round) $0 f$ course it's the wehoolhonste or at any rate a sclocilhouse, It
deoann't need it kreat knowledge of
mathematied to recomise chemistor mathematies to recugmise chemistry
when one sces it. Points to tonis
sulfa on blackbord)- It 's surprising What a lot cbildren have to learn now-Andy-Ave, indeed, yer honour. It's getting harder every day since the fiovand had the Rule of Three raided by the
police. 2nd Official
ing about?
Threg was seditions litemt the Rule province should rule ad ant Three
4th Offial -The question of localits the map here. Whal-What are thwer
3rd Official-W 4th O(ficial-Thase ure the plots, $\mathrm{He}^{2}$
closes map, made like a turia of main closes map,
ralmic views).

VIOLINS!

Right Goods to Sell.
We have the right goods, baving just
received a large first consigament of received a large first consignment of
Violins, Bows, Cases, Strings, etc. Violins, Bows, Cases, Strings, etc.
direct from the famous firm of Messrs. C. G. Gitier and Sohn the home of the vilin-making Industry, Sole Importing Agents for Ireland. call and see our stock-or write us.
will repay you, as we can sell these goods at almost
Half the Present Prices.
We have also received a lerge stock of
genuine German Melodeons and Mouth
D. M' Cullough

8 Howard Street, Belfast
And 26 Parliament Sto, Dublin

## SPORT

 Football, entirely Irish manutaoture, and
branded with the Irish Trade Mark., Mado superior to hand ; almays locees ite
inported Ball, the
of all Footballa. Prices, $25 /-$ and $27 / 6$.

 anmogn, $2 / 6$ each; postage 8d. extr
Kniokers, black or white sateen, 3/3. Samee
lonikers, with sianle stripe, $3 / 81$ and if
nith, thres stripes (green, white and orange) with three stripes (green, white and orange)
i/3, post free.
in following colours-green
royal 8 lue, or white, 5/6 each ; greeen and
white or royal blue and white, $6 / 6$ each. HURLING: AND HOW To

Whelan \& Son 17 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin

Fr. WILLIAM DOYLE, S.J.
ay professor al poat Fhee, en bo
This Book portrays the Life of an Trish MriUtary
Chaplain who died on the Battlefield of Ypres

The Evolution of Sinn Fein Sinn Fein FOUNTAIN BOOK SHOP,

## IRISH OUTFITTING

soft Green Polo Collare, 1 - earch; postage

rish-made Grseen suiting rweed, $22 / 6$ a yard,
rish-mado Groen costume Tweed for Ladies,
$16 / 6$ pert
PHELAN BROTHERS The Irish Outtitting Headquartors,

## Another Mosquito!

THE ROSCOMMON CITIZEN

No. 1 on Sale Friday, 30th April. (Labour Eve)

## of the Poop,"

EATURES (EACH WEEK)
The Prophecies of Annanias," "The ques
tion Paper," "Phil the Flutar's Column." HOTES AND REPORTS FROM OVER 30 CENTRES, ETE.

Watch this Space Next Week!

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE


John Neligan,
Tinme-ramb.


Quist, yut Central, for Bustrass of Pleas
FIFMING'S HOTEL FLEMING'S HOTEL, 32 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN - minules walk from Garo.

## WINNERS ALL OVER <br> GRAND PARADE Cigarettes

Coupon and Particulars of PRIZE SCHEME in every packet.
P. J. Carroll \& Co., Limited, Dundalk.

yed
Sincle Inser
6 Inseation
18 Insertion
28 Insertion $\qquad$

Larger spacea pro rats. Special positions

Ére ós
YOUNG IRELAND

## SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

## The National Festival

The Conference of Versailles wa till in its youth, and President Wilso

We are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern is own destinies, not as wo wish, but as it wishes, when St. Patrick's Day dawned in Ire land last year. In the twelve month that have passed Ireland has become
the moral touchstone by which the victors in the great war must be dethroned by the peoples.
dethroned by the peoples.
Since Ireland last colebrated its NRtional Saint's festival the Irish race rom and to end of the world has been Trish Nation has ond digmity of the Grish Nooples hi Beme the representatives of the Labou Parties of all European countries unanithan Bol cium, was antitled to hoene its awn Government-at Zurich the International Congness of Women's As ociations resolved that the womon Surope would

Maintoin the right of Irelendthe nation whose struggle to regai her liberty has been the longest of defermimation" "to completo self

Subsequently the Senate of the United "The genste of the unites to 1 tha nestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endea vour to secura for Eamonn De Valera Arthur Crimith, and Count Ceorg Nobls Plunkett a hearing before the Peace Conference, in order that they may present the casa of Ireland And further the Senate of the United States expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a Covermment of their owh choice

Tingland ignored the workmen of Eu-
wope, fle women of Europe, and the people of the Tnited States. She designed a ruthless suppreasion of the
voice of Ireland to intimidnte the Irish Nation into receding
from its demand. Those to whom Ireland entrusted the leadership of her political fortunes, a arare of the plans of her enemies to gag her voice and misescence in English rule-modified or Leader of Ireland should cerry to the United States the claim of Ireland that the principles on which that great country consented to enter the war and res-
cue England from destructionprinciples publicly subscribed to by England in her extremity-should be honoured in the case of Ireland. The people and the legislatures of the United with hono reci Ireland His sincerity his shility, and the impregnable truth of the couse the in sents has made him, to their eyes, as General Sherwood declared, "the
Moral Leader of the World." The Ioral Leader of the World." The
character of Ireland's Leader has reflected a further glory on Ireland's suored cause.
Malignity
Malignity and stupidity in associa-
tion have many times marked the retion have many times marked the re-
lations of English Government with Ireland, but never have they gone so
firmly hand in hand as since the day when the news of Eamonn De Valera' arrival in the United States as the ap-
pointed and trusted spokesman of the Irish Nation bemused Downing Street
in London. The planned intensive offen sive against the National Cause in Ireland was proceeded with, to the great
enlightenment of America. Every National and Oultural Organisation was
declared illegal, and, in a sublime flight of malignant idiocy, the elected representatives of the people were ordered to be suppressed. In the last nine -truly or falsely-against Germany in its occupation of Belgium, Poland, and Roumania, has been perpetrated upon the United States of America and of the European Powers-until the Lon-
don " Times " is forced to confess that Inglish government in Ireland "stinks in the nostrils ' of civilisation. Patriak's Day and Patrick's Day-I land has won the sympathy of those land had for a while successfully misre presented-France, Italy, and Be gium-and has made her independ
ence a test-question of the world's future. Twelve months ago we said that no League of Nations can exist on this
oarth - no pence can he assured and reign of right can be established-while
Ireland is unfree. The history of the past twelve months proves our assertion
to be a statement of fact. in the only salvation of Europe lies
which theuring of the principles for
Wincs ostensibly warred. England, as a writer in the London ted, has through the late war "t turned
laif EWurope into a desert seenedly, he declares. She would turn the other half into a desert if the spirit that inspires her towards Ireland were
permitted to continue. permitted to continue.
To-day Irishmen and Irishwomen country and its Leader, Eamonn D Valera. Ireland, after a year of strug gle and oppression-not unprecedented this twentiethy century elsewhere in rope-stands up in the face of the worl strong, smiling, and serence. The enento of England have waged war upon the community, and the community has Pantemptuously defeated thom. On this Pmen and Trishwomen scattared over the earth hail our country unconquered and unconquerable-again a Light to the
world- the champion of Faith in the Forld- the champion of Faith in the
Fredom and Divinity of Man. In the twelvemonth past Ireland has mado a cen

## litu

mother of the was the undoubted god-
Tank Canks, Machine-guns, Proclamations
hey had so cruelly tortured the re
Nition.

Ireland's Trade in 1918.

The great rise in prices which set in during the last two years of the w/ax products. Manufactured goods imported in 1918 inoreased in price from 1904 to 1918 by one hundred and eighty-nine ner cent., while the manufactured goods exported in 1918 increased in price, in the same period, by two hundred and forty-three per cent Fxports, therefore, according to the Statistical Branch mereased in prices fabst, by a ratio one-thind greater. We nust confess thatwe do not understand the trend of these figures of the Statistical Branch, as the categories of imis difficult to understand that ther bahaly it is due to the fact that the cost of treight is included in the valua-
tion of imports, hut, of course, not in The valuation of exports. of war, blockade restrictions and con-
trol were experienced to their full exturers benefitted greatly from the lack of foreign manufactured goods, due to
the submarine blockade and the general effects of the war. The importation of rame material was, however, equally re-
stricted with the importation of manufactured goods, and to that extent our producers of goods were hindered in
taking possession of the home market.
Never before in Never before, in a century or more,
was the position of our industries in a
more healthy state but more healthy state, but reliance on for-
eign materials and machinery proved
a great barrier in the development of our commerce. III.- Manufactures-and shows the relative course of trade in the two years,
1917 and 1918, and the changes ducing
III.-MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Exports.

## Yarns, Thread Rope, Cordage <br> <br> Lea <br> <br> Lea <br> <br> ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ <br> <br> ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ <br> <br> Mesale <br> <br> Mesale <br> $$
1
$$ <br> $$
\begin{array}{|c|} \text { Wood } \\ \text { nits } \end{array}
$$

 Toxtilios
## Meanwilie the exports of Triah  WOOLLEN COODS.

Exports.

This is a considerable falling off It cannot be explained by a reduction
of imports and consequent ennlargetent the the at the markets, ,or, as we shal ce, there Lae been a lieavy rise in th luded in the entien cloth, which is in Theded in the entry Woollen Gooas. ndirectly, by the English Controll of ishod in favour of the Eng Elish spinger monopoly which meant a huge loss to

There was a laxge incer exporta of apparel, unclassified, from trom $£ 881,000$ to $£ 1522,000$ in value trom $£ 881,000$ to $£ 1,522,000$. merit a more detailed descriptions th is obtainable at present. Hosiery ex ports increased slightly in volume from
4,543 ewts. to 16,906 cwto. terling from $£ 300,000$ to $£ 353,000$. nere were small increases in blanket ere douhled. qurked. There was a complete failur to seire the opportunity to found great national industry, built on the roundation of hides. What occurred hides grew from 170,000 cwits. to 222,000 crvts., representing the paltry
increase from $£ 600,000$ to $£ 833,000$. The exports of boots and shoes fell from
 d, however, from 812 to 1,188 owts., or
from $£ 26,000$ to $£ 41,000$. The export of metal from Ireland ie principally scrap, which, for war purtrade is in the hands of Jewish marchants. The increase in the category
of "Metals (2)" is due to ships. Steam essels exported in 1917 were ralued at E8,056,000, and at \&10, 147,000 in 1918 constructed in Ireland, and sold to Britels registered at Irish Port and sold to English combines is incluof our foreign trade for 1919 expansion Our earthenware exports hardly call for comment. Trish clays are ver opment of pottery, ceramics, tiles,
bricks, cement, glass, and enamelled ware is n matter for the future. Tre
land does not figure much as an land does not figure much as as
porter, at preseni, in these goods.
The exports of soap were abou hut the value expanded from $£ 67,000$ to $£ 99,000$. Industrial spirit declined
from $11 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}}$ to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons from 11 to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, accom-
panied by a fall from $£ 1,951,000$ to £1,689,000. It is an important new industry, which arose during the war
but it is likely to contimue to some degree, as spirits are used exfensively
in new branches of the chemical indurstries, such as the manufacture of ace
tone, dyes, and many new products. tone, dyes, and many new products.
The export of paints ( 12,744 cwts.
$£ 43,000$ ) remained $£ 43,000$ remained a bout same in vol-
ume, but, of course, values were up.
Varnish, Varnish, a comparatively new indus try, more than doubled. There is also $\$ 47,000$ ), principally from Cork, Dunmanus Bay, and Sligo.
about experts of chemicals remained about the same as the previous year, "Chemicals, Fertihzers and Dre in the summary Tabless when the ex ports of chemicals and dyes alone are
retarned in the Index Number returned in the Index Number 99 as (129,420; and of Alumines manures Larme) $\$ 342,980$.

Wo deeply regret to announce the death of Anthony O'Grady, who on Vess, passed away at his residence, 23 B
Xichiolas St., Duhilin. The remains of this gallant Irishman were brought to Thursday cvening, and on Friday mornCemetery, A large number of relatives find comrades escorted the body to its last resting place. Anthony O'Grady fought under Commandant Do Valera
in the Rising of 1916, and was afterIn the Riaing of 1916, and wa Déds interned in F raibh a anam.

## NOTAI

TÁ dhâ shaghas eoiach ann, an mhuintir ahaothruian amuich IEn spbir agus an
mhuintir a dhinean a gcuid oibre istiz, Is llonmhaife go mór an tarna dream na an cheud dream agus dar lena lân acu nill 5a cheud dream ach amateirl-siné an tusirim atá Faiseanta. - Dearmhadaid go minic, leis, gur ni beo an nofduir, mer is ar
nithe marbha is mo dhinid stuidéar istig ina seomraí saochair. An chuid is $m \sigma$ den
eolas stá againn ar phrotoonlasm chó maith eolas atá againn ar phrotoplasm cho maith
le hiomiAine an eolais arfa againn air o 0 lucht ceimlochta is eolas ar phrotoplasm mharbh

Spesiala isea tugtar ar aire iomlán do thuirt d'aon mhion-chuid amhasin de bhra-
inse ar bith agus blodh gur mor an dul ar inse ar bith agus blodh gur mor an dul ar
aghaidh ata deuntr san eoluiacht da bharr. is baolach go ndinean sé curnhang áar aigne na muintire a chleachtan e., mar is gnath gur dó leis an té atáa sâtte in aon chuid
amhâin de bhrainse eolais gur mó le rá an chuid $\sin$ ná coda eile dhe agus, na "dlithe" a dhinean sé amach, gur choir doh té a léiragus, maidir le fealsamhnachtail, is leir nách $\epsilon$ an speisialtofir is fearr chuige ach an té gur feidir do scuah-fheuchaint a thuirt ar dhátaif ghenerálta na heoluiachta agus an nách gá puinn suime chur i gcuid desna nithe greannúra innsid spesialtoirl mora dhâinn 6 am go ham.
Da leithead scoip na heoluiachta agus dá iongantaighe an t-eolas atáa againn dá
barr, ná dearmhadam nấ treabhan céacht na heoluiachta iomlaine párrce an eolais.
Cadé an méid den phâirc a threabhan si agus cadé an méid ná treabhan si nó ná Jeudfa sía threabha chóiche? Do rêir Sir
Oliver Lodge ní bhaineann si le cuid desna nithe if fearr ar domhan, nithe gur téidir
don Litriocht agus don Fhilytocht bsint leo. Deir st gurb eolas ofrduithe metriceach atâ
san eoluiacht agus gur beag a scrip f gcirsal nách fêidir a thomhas ( Y . leath. a 15 de "Continuity," London, Dent, 1913). Deir na heoluachta agus teidir an thomhas beathe; ailleacht, घgus
soibhneas, cuir i gcas.

Sara ndeunfidh an t-eolach pioc nt tolair do credeamh a bheith aige, sésin, ni folkir do a chredínint dairíibh) na nithe atá le scrúdư aige gur ni réalta an domban atté lasmuich dé aigne féin agus go leanan gach oibriú ann
a chéile go rialta reigealátra gan stad gan a chéile go rialta reigealátra gan stad gan
teip. Ceist fealsunachta isea "ca bhfios duit go bhfuil domhan substainteach las-
muich d'oibriú t'aigne fein ase amsch 6 oibriú t'aigne fein." Deurladh an Ffor-amhlruisteach (i gcưrsal Tealsún-
achua) nâch flos dúinn in aon chor go bhfuil a lithéid ann ach sinn a bheith á cheapá go bhfecicimid 6. B'é tuairim Locke ná fuil eolas againn ar na nithe ata lasmuich d'ar
n -aigne fêin ach go bhfuil eolas againn ar n -aigne fén ach go bhfuil eolas againn ar
ne smainte a dhưsighid siad istig in ofr n-aigne. Chuaidh Berkeley ntba shia nueir
fhiariuigh se conus do bêdir a thios a bheith fhiariuigh sé conus do béidir a thios a bheith againn go bhituil aon rud laistiar desna
smaointe sin na bhfeudli a râ go mbainid na smaointe sin leo, mar, adusirt se ibeidir go dtagaid na smaointe glan direach o Dhia
chugainn gan aon nithe substainteacha do theacht sa sceul in aon chor (agus nif na
nithe substainteacha sin ann in aon chor theacht sa sceul in a sin ann in aon chor
nithe substaintecha
do refr na tuairime seo). B'ionann san do rér na tuairime seo). B'ionann san
agus deire do chur le habhar so-Theicse an
colais. Chuaidh Hume niba shia fós, Chuir oolais. Chuaidh Hume niba shia fós. Chuir a chfon an $t$-abhar, mar, aduairt $s E_{\text {, }}$ ni
réidir düinn eolas \& bheith againn ar an féidir dưinn eolas a bheith againn ar an
aigne a ghlacan na smaointe, i drreo ná fuil son chatis go gcredfimis son aigne
dairibh a bheith fonginn agus if ina shabdáribh a bheith ionainn agus $f$ ina shub-
ject chun na smaointe do ghalaca. Act más for san tí deire le hidir abhar agus sub-
ject agus nil an domhan ann in aon chor.

NI néch iongna ni dheunfadh sé an gno
don fhear eoluiachta geille don fhealsinacht san, agus tá an ceart aige. Tugaid dochtutri drugans \%io dhaoine ar fusid an
domhain agus dinid na drugana nithe airithe ar an diaobh istig desna daoine. Bfon eifeacht gach drug fif lelth mar a chéile i geomhruf agus san uile ait ach ni bheadh
san mar sin mara mbeadh na nithe chimidd lenár suilibh a bheith ann deirfribh. Deimh niu nfos treise ar an ndomhan a bheith
ann dafiritibh isea nithe dláil amach tartis ann dairiribh isea nithe dailargaireacht go bhfuilid sisd ann. Sompla : Dhin Adans Shasama agus Leverrier na Frainco amach ambain chéile) go raibh pllifinéad airithe ann nárth eol do lucht astronomfochra; agus fuerradh adh Neptứn mar ainm air. B'euchtach an gnlomh é sin sch ni fheudf é dheunamh go deo mara mbeadh na nithe chimid a bleith ann dáirfribh

England's Stranglehold on Irish Commerce

The indeperidence of the Irish Parliament during its short period of glory, had
its origin in the fight for Free Trade and for the abolition of the Commercial Restraints, The privileges of Independence were merce. It was a freedom clear to all men. The right of Irish manufacturers, farmers and merchants to buy and sell in any market in the world was only limited by the short-
age of Jrish shipping. The progress of the country was also restricted by the great war which began in 11793. In the gatter
year an Act passed in the British Par liament enabled American and Colonial goods to be imported into Britain through
Irish ports. This was a very important Trade. Even down to 1797 England continued a bounty on the export of sail conto Ireland for the purpose of keeping ohis
important branch of the linen trade in a low important branch of the linen trade in \& low
srate. Irish sail cloth was free at that state. Trish sail cloth was free at that
time into Britain, and had been so for many
years, but the English d it in not until 1797 that England finally wave
up the whole of her direct attack on Irish up the whole of her direct attack on Irish
trade. In 1800 there was nothing which England could grant in the way of com-
mercial concession to Ireland which she had not granted. Ireland was as free as were no restrictions nor restraints on Irish commerce and there was no further free-
dom to be gained from England. We have against the Commercial Propositions of the Union, contained in the Sixth Article, Hi masterly statement of the Irish case form
still the most informative presentation of the commercial objections to the "Union."
We propose to notice briefly some of the We propose to notice briefly some of the
other speches made against the com-
mercial union. Mr. G. Ponsonby distinguished himself in the debate of February articlen of the Castereagh propounded the
recently about Ulster and the Linen Trade. Here is what Ponsonby said :-

The next head is the commercial ad
vantages which reland is vantages which Ireland is to derive
from a Union. His Lordship has ralked
much of the encouragement afforded much of the encouragement afforded
by England to the linen trade of Irelandbut, sir, I deny the statement of the noble Lord. The encouragement given
to the linen trade we owe to no obligation but that of compact and mutual benefitreturn for the woollen manufacture wrested from us by the jealousy of Eng land, when she took from us a manu-
facture that then yielded a sevarue at $£ 124,000$ per annum; it was undertaken to encourage the linen trade of Ireland-
but what other linen but what other linen trade would she
encourage? Would England have had superior interest in preferring the Russian, Flemish, and Dutch linens to
those of Ireland? Will the noble Lord say this is a favour? It has been Lor uated that the rejection of the Union will produce a commercial warfare. Does the noble Lord say so? He cannot-1
laugh at the idea-for such a hostility laugh at the idea-for such a hostility
would be still more injurious to England than to Ireland. - Lord tays great stress on the exchange of raw material; but, sir, on this
head England is as much indebted to Ire land as Iroland is to England. What it butter, beef, com, ete., can, then, the noble Lord, mean that in the event of a commercial warfare Ireland would suffer
all. England nothing? No, he canno mean it-so that the question of com-
merce has nothing to do with the Union
say that all the duties affecting the Chan say Trade will be mutusilly settled-those
nel differences I will tell the noble Lord are but trifies but such as they are, why not place them on a just, a friendly, and
equitable basis without a Union I Would the noble Lord have it understood that no benefit, however small, is 10 be its. Parliament and its name.

As to the export trade, the position
advanced is curious indeed, and we are advanced old that the English merchant
gravely told
will quit his establishment-his warehouses his residence-his valuable and extensive conveniences-and make this
island the emporium of his trade : importing into it goods in order to export ing into it goods in order to export
them again-London, Bristol, Liverpool are to be depopulated and their merchants are to fix their residence in this
There was no reply to this withering sarasnn by the noble Lo the was to reply drinking club was established on the pre-
mises of College Green by Castlereagh

## himself. Later on in his speech Ponsonby said to Castereagh: "I hope, sir, I shall never be an Irish Peer." But Castereagh never be an Irish Peer." But Castle did not accept the covert challenge.

 The vivid speech on this ocasion wasmade by Mr J. C. Beresford. He men tioned a great deal of contemporary facts
that have escaped the attention of histor that have escaped the attention of histor-
ians, For instance, what a light strikes us with the ground of many of his calculations, and having never seen his plan (Castie-
reagh's) till this day .
gua
We consider our Parliament as the
guardians of our trade and commerce,
and all our dearest rights and interests, and all our dearestr rights and inmerests,
and we do not wish to part with it for the sake of remedying a few inconveniences
which England suffers from our enjoying I I would rather that Ireland had the escriptive appearance of a Colony, and under the appearance of an United King-
dom it should suffer all the inconvenien ces of a Colony

Sir, the noble Lord is very anxious to
know how the Parliament would be de prived, in case of a Union, of managing our local aliairs. I daresay, sir, if the
noble Lord means Turnpike Bills and Canal Bills by local affairs, that the Eng lish members will not be very likely to
interfere with us on these subjects as long as we do them with our money, but Ho noble Lord will not pretend to tell the
House that Engliand feels no commercial jealousy towards Ireland or that the
Union will so far put an end to tbat comEnglish members, will at all timendred the commercial interests of Ireland are concerned, have the politeness to give
way to her one hundred members. The way to her one hundred members. The Parriament of England is anat il have not the
honourable men, but
least conlidence in them, as an Irishman, that should induce me to think that they that should induce me to think that the
would take the same interest in Iri
affirs as our own Parlimment does. I have good reason to think, sir, that an
Union would have very little effect in Union would have very little effect in
driving away the jealousy England always leels in regard to her trade and manuaway in the case of Scolland; many in-
stances might be adduced to prove this.

He then instances how the Efigitith conmaterial (the malt) up to London to be mammaterial (the maiti) up to London to be man-

But, sir, 10 put the Irish nation out
of all doubis as to the feelings of the English Government towards her-she has, in recent instance, shown us by an-
ticipation, whal we are to expect from her when in her power.

1 will mention this instance that
gentlemen may see her disposition towards us in such matters. Our linen trade has of late on several accounts
fallen off very considerably, the consequence of which has been that the orchange between this country and England has risen considerably, anothe
cause for the rise of exchange has been cause for the rise of exchange nas bensiderable increase of absentees and the vast number of gentiemen that have gone to England tuls year, to see
I suppose, how they would like their residence there in case an Union should take place.
These different circumstances contri-
bure to arise the exchange to three or bure to arise the exchange to three or
four per cent, above its usual rate, which
acted as a sort of premium on our exports, and was the only recompense our Linen Merchants enjoyed for the loss of
their t,ade. But inasmuch as it scted their tasde. But inasmuch as it acted
10 the advantage of the Irish export merto the advantage of the Irish export mer-
chant it acted to the disadvantage of the merchant who imported British manufactures into the country; the moment the
Government of England perceived this, Govermment of England perceived this, they set themselves $t 0$ work to deprive us
of this advantage, accordingly the British of this advantage, accordingly the British land would be under the neceksity o issues out his of her loan from Eng Ire dand notes should be taken at a certain rate of exchange by anticipation for the
payment of that fature loan. Thus, payment of that future loan. Thus,
sir, the Government of England have swindied the Irish export merchant out a pretty specimen of thar liberality we
are likety to experience from England in matters of trade, should this measure be adopted.
Such were the views of an Irish Banker on history doth not record the incident related by Beresford. But its significance was fully understood by every merchant exporter, by
the whole linen trade, and by the Irish Bankers. The latter have been as silent as
they are ever cautious, and when once in a way our Irish Banker does commit himself on a great
lonsider him worth

## Possibilities of FrancoIrish Commerce

[Lecture recantly delivered before a distinguished audience at the Commercial Club, Paris, by M. Y, T. Coblet.]

One of the greate-t of our present ation of our economic relations with foreign countries, twe shall therefore
arefully examine the possibilities of commercial development net only with cur old markets but also with countries
which we have hitherto somewhat ne glec ted. Amongot the latter we pro-
pose to make a special study of Treland. It the present moment, at least, Irelund is scarcely mentioned save as
a country that is agitated by politics which is exiremely regrettable. The
political situntion of that country ie poit my subject to-night, nevertheless, I deem it my duty to advise you to
accept with circumspection the sensational and often tainted news we see
ccncerning Irish affairs. It is mare, useful to note that Ireland dominates Kingdom, that she fluence on the ugreement between the different parts of the British Empire
and that the relations between the great dic is singularly sides of the Atlantic is singularly complicated by the
delays introduced in the settlement of the Irish prohlem. Then. it stands to reason that all this has a direot interest os well as the international entente Which is indispensable to the economic
and financial reconstruction of the Oc cident, At the same time point of viev because they affect her
economic life. For a hout a quarter of a century tion which is charaeteristic of those
countries where economic questions precede political ones. She has de-
veloped and orgauised her agriculture; veluped and orgauised her agriculture;
*he lias taken steps to revie her anoi-
ent industries and establish new ones, ent industrice and establish new ones,
and the Sinn Fein Party which has क. considerable majorits in the crumetsy Ireland a more mitenee conomic life,
It is therefore natural that the Irish people should rake a determined effort
to develop their foreign commerce, parto develop their foreign commeree, par-
ticularly, with America and France, Ancient history extcourages them in this
direction, The Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Gauls sent their shipe Greeks and the Gauls sent their ships
direct to Irish ports; likewrise in the
widdle ages the Spaniards, the Italians well as the Fronch received from
Ircland wonl, leaither, skins, wood in cxchange for their wines and precious
staffs. But commerce cannot exist without industry; and when, by the persisi-
ent action of the English legisiation
whiah cont inued for centuries, Irish industries were ruined her foreign trade vas accordingly jeopardised and dis1782 and 1800 under the Irish Parliament was interrupted by the Act of
Union. One example will he sufficieat to give us rn idea. In 1800 there were
2.500 silk weavers in Dublin, in 1840 not a single loom remained. our nascent industries was either strangled at its birth or delivered hand
and foot to our English rivals. At
the same time Ireland was econamically
 cammerce, like that of other countries,
cannot be really artive unlens it is
direct: now, little br little, it hapnome
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ his also attest the capacity of the
We-cerm Ile to do an important

1913 in pound foreign en
stiting.

usinesa
is declining so far as imports are conanid, but there is a slight inerease
the exports. On the ofther hand one struck by the insignificance of the
tet trade with abroad. Four-fifths The good imported come from $\mathrm{G}_{\text {t }}$
Bistain, whereas the exports to foreigil finitesmal, Sther than England, are ini-
dowinato Iriah fare the facts which day.
Before we can enter into any stud of the possininties of Irish commerce,
se must dissipate thin prejudice ahout,
the poverty of the Irish soil. From an agricultural point of view Ireland is and early 19 th century that created the
agend that lreland was naturalls poor For political reacons it was desirous
that Ireland should be transformed into cattle ranch-a desert of grass in
which the population lat diminished more than one half in the second part
of the last century. Since then the rinh people have directed their ener gies towarks recorering their lands and
reaking up and cultivating the immeuse prairiex of the ranch
After the pascing of the Land 1903 the reconstitution of suall hold.
ings made some progress. The organis-
ation of agricultura on tur through co-operation, has stimulated agricultural products. During the war
the number of aress under caltivation increased by 50 per cent. nothwith.-
standing which the country is still far Ireland could therefore export from
the start agricultural produce, most. of which is of the higheet importance to
Franee to-day. Her live atook could furnish us with the beasts so necessay
to the meonstruction of our devastated regions. Smokod and presesved meats,
hutter and milk, as well ns potatoes, which we import at great expense from
far away countries ; leather and skins
for which we have a great need, could
 ountries in 1914 .
If Irulinnd is principally an exporter
of agricultural produce and raw malerpuls, it js becuse hoc ald induatrius have
been destrayed us we have explained
To-day she finds herself in the parador ical position of exporting raw materials
for the fabrication of articles which she
purchases aloroad; thus she solls corn and huys floury, timber and imports deals and planke.
Bit the ceonomical revival of the oragncultural products. Numerous aftempt- heen unde to develop various
industries. If Ireland does not possess
great coal and inon mincs like the neighbouring island, she is not alto-
gether unprovided; tuf is rery abund-
mt and all industries relating to agni-
 lie old texnle industries, linen alone
o the value of 21 millions sterling was nem lease of life, and lace became more popular
the meta dhip and marine engines made Belfast
the first shinthilding port of the Britith Henry Fotid has actually installed a (inn




## the will bo

##  

 luce hut the chemical manures, and
celeoted plant- and grains to nmetionale



## Maynooth Mission to China

The Holy 8ee has granted the Maynooth Mission to China a vast district in China Its population is much greater than that of Ireland, and its extent is quarter the extent of Ireland. Its chiof city is Han Yang, which has a population of 600,000 .

If On St. Patrick's Day of this year, 16 of the Maynooth Mission Priests will leave Iraland for China.

I They will be obliged immodiately to procure houses for themselves, for their Catechists, and Assistants. They will have to build Schools and Chapels: they will have to support their Catechists and Teachers. Immense sums of money will be required immediately to make the work of our priests a success. The Catholic people of Ireland are appealed to, to come to the assistance of their priests in China.

- It will require $£ 200$ to send each priest to China.
- Each priest will require a complete set of requisites for his Chapel Vestments for Mass and Benediction, Altar Stones, all the Sacred Furniture for the Altar.


## All Contributions and all Gifts should be sent <br> immediately, as we are now engaged in <br> making our preparations for the voyage.

Address to .
REV. JOHN BLOWIGK,
ST. COLUMBAN'S COLLEGE, DALGAN PARK, GALWAY

Railway Station-HOLLYMOUNT.

## ©I,OOO

cOLálsce bris̃oe omérí Dmeath Irish College.
Has acquirod a Small Farm, with two Dwellinghouses, Out-omces, and an old mill.
Our Arohitect estimatos that ONE THOUSAND POUNDS must be expended on romodelling the buildings in order to turn out an up-to-date summer coilege. Wo will
do this--the trish Bludent deserves the best-but we depend on your heip. do this the trish sud
muoh can you send $u 5$ ?
£1,000!

Very Rev. M. J. CANON ODINN, P.P., Carlingford Co. Lou
EOIN MacNEI, B.A. T.D. University College, Dublin.


## Church Woodwork, STATIONB OF THE CROB8, ALTARE, PRIE DIEVS, <br> CBEDENCE TABLES, Etc., ElC. <br> All of our own denign and <br> manufacture. Mlustrations and prices on <br> 

RISH MADE PURE HAIR
SWEEPING BRUSHES
$3 / 6,4 / 6,3 / 8,6 / 8$, and $8 /-$ each. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRISH RAINSFORD \& McNULTY 5 Capel Street (near Bridge).

O'NEILL'S - NOML BO UPPER DORSET STREET,
W. K. CAHILL

Dawson Stroet Dublin Repaifs und Poet ordera a 8 Speciallity

Luke Burke PATRICK STREET, CORK GENTS' SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR,
socks, etc
$\frac{\text { At specially keen prices. }}{\text { Have your Hair-Cutting, Shaving, and Toilet }}$
Wants attended to b
J A MES MALLON The ombial Frongoch Barber, 30 EDEN OY. (near Liberty Hall), DUBLIN. Old and Now Comrades always weloome. INCOME TAX AND DEAT DUTIES:
TAXPAYERS, PLEAEE NOTE, Inoame Tax recovered. Exempte,
Exdrotions obtained. Returns filled ap. And

 FRIEL and DUGGAN Inoome Tax Experts and Death Duty is NABSAU STREET, DUBLIN,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.


 Eight short stories. By Laumax
Hobintou Ulater songs and Ballads. By Pad-
raic Greary
Farewell to Garrymore. By A. MM. Farewell to 6 The Green Cookade. By Mre. Pencaer
Pirates of the spring. By Porrest Songe of the Gaiel

MAIRE NI RAGHALLAIGH, Booksoller
Stationor, BT Upy. AIGH, Biooksoller, an
 The Irish National Assirance Company, Limited THE ONLY IRISH LIFE AND GENERAL INSURAMCE COLPA Transacta Life, Fire, Live Stock, Fidelity Guarnuteo, Accident, Sickness, Motor Car, e2a, eno tnveated in trish Trustos siooke qs seourity for
$\mathbf{2 5 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ is drained out of Ireland yearly in Assurance Premiums. You can by insuring with the rrish National, help to retain this hance Premiums, You can, in Ireland, and used to help Irish Enterprise. Au Agency with the MISH

IN THE KINGDOM OF KERRY,
MICHARL O'BRIAIN, Church Street
MICHARL O'bRtaIN, Church Street,
Lisowel, represents the Irish National Lasowel, represents the frish National
A CHIARRAIGHEACHA, CABHRUIC LEIS ! ENERGETIC AGENTS RENDE CASEY, General manager n-

## Gramophones. Records.

LARGEST STOOKS IN IRELAND. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
H.M.V., COLUMBIA \&o ZONOPHONE.

## JOHN O'NEILL,

SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN
E. \& T. MARTIN

Ladies' and Gen'ts' Tailors.
25 Nassau Street, Dublin.
Gramophone Sale


200 Models in stock
Prices from $£ 515 \mathrm{~s}$.
post free.
-RECORD8-
from aided) ; carriage paid
T. NEESON,

184 North King Street, Dublin.
L. J. Berney

Dental Surgery,
33 Westmoreland St., Dublin.
RISH-MADE COODS. For Men's shirts, Hosiery, Caps, \&e.

Páołais ó hallinułáin | SRdiU Lham 10, Lummeac. |
| :---: |
| SIOPA NA nGAEDHEAL. | For Footballs, $16 / 6,18 / 6,21 /$, and 25/--

Football Boots, $19 / 6$ and 23/6. Jerseys, Knickers, Camass, $4 / 656$, and 666 .
Camogs, $2 / 6$ and $8 / 6$ Hurley Balls, $4 / 6$
and $6 / 6$. Nouth Organs (German), $1 /-$, $2 / 6,3 / 6,4 / 6,5 / 6$, and $7 / 6$. Melodeons
Clinoh aloeson, stationers, Tobacoonista,
and Inooma Tax Experts, Churoh View, Navan
McDowell
RROTHERS. Established 1845
14s.6d. Clitock

## Postage ed.

27 HENRY STREET and 10 STH. GT. GEORG
DUBLIN.
$\approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx$
B00K8 published on or relating to Ireland
including all Gaelic Leagte
including all Gaslic League publicatione
Also arge ascortmeat of the best English
STATIONERY The Cheapest House in
Dublin for Writing Pads, Compendiums

 We require at the lowest possible eprice.
We Huld
Huge Stork of all well-known
OLarro, Cigarettes, or


 Photographs, etc.
call or write.
call or write, satiffaction guarantend.
Ode Trial will convinee.
spooiat Torma for Large quantities,
Dowling and McGuinness
holesale and Retail Booksellers, stationore,
T NORTH Tobacoonists,
T NORTH FREDERICK ST, and
GARDINEA'S ROW, DI BLIN.

TOILET HAIR CLIPPERS.

HAMBURG RIIG RAZORS. 1016, post free. . . . . . . .
Gillette Pattern Safety Razor Complete, with 6 genuine Gilletto


## McQuillan,

35-38 GAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

## Patrick Mahon

## National

Printer
DUELIN-_
Phone 603.
TAILORS FOR TASTE.
C. MARTIN \& SONS
LADIES' AND GENT'S TAILORS, LADIE8' AND GENT'8 TAILORS,
Costumes and Sults of Irish material to ordis
Prices miteride made and trimmed 27 WELLINGTON OUAY.
"THE OLD BACHELOR." Just out. Blost humorouk song of the

| a CO, 20 Upper Abbey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VEBTMENT MANUFACTURERE,

 Bunners and Canopies, Boya' soutans, ansGurplioes, Altar Linens, Albs and surplloese Btetuess Made and Decorated on the - Premises.
M. CAHILL and CO

PARLIAMENT ITREET.
DISINFECTINE. The finent combined Cloanser and
Disinfectant on the market. Used Diainfectant on the market. Used
by a number of Urban Councils and Publio Bodies in Ireland. Maqufactared by
The DUNDALK MANUFAGTURING CHEMIST8' CO.

OMOEs. BE CLAMBRRASBIL 8T., DUNDALK. WILLIAM 0'DEA - Wicker Furniture and Basket Manufacturer 34 Parnell Street, Dublin.
McKEOWN, MacKEOGH \& Co 4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN. Auotioneors, carto, sheop and Pis Saleomana

Office, No. 3.
Lairs, 2050.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTB. avertizaments undor this hoad are oharge for at the rate of ad, per word । minimurn, $1 /$. SITUATIONS WANTED
$\qquad$ Btip of ony mituble $\frac{\text { ach irlaht. Apply "Painare," "Youmz Imaliand " Omoes }}{\text { MISCELLANEOUE }}$ A LARM CLOCKs Reliable German maket
(guarantead), $17 / 6$ : pootage Ganter, Georme's Sit., Dablin. बart XI COATES' EMBROCATION (Trish-made).
Trado Mark. any braid yot bearing Irivb
TY


 THANKBGIVING.

DISORDER and DEATH

## MAGNO

The great pouliry tonlc. 1s, per packet past fre

1. J. KERR, CHEMIST, CLONES.
W. M\&CABE

Church and House Decorator,
JLARIB8A VILLAB, KIMMAGE RD.
Dublin.
Flinet class work.

## P. Conway \& Co.

31 Exchequer St., Dublim.
ESTABLISHED 1894.

A TIMELY REMINDER TO ALL DRAPERS INTERESTED IN TRTSH GOODS

Special Steck of Winter Hosiery Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Etc. St. Ita's Knitting Industry, convent of mercy, Enmis, co. clars. fr. P. J. H. OrDONin Agant 1

ARE YOU PLANTING?
Splendid Apple Trees, Bear Kinde,

- $2 / 8,3 / 8,3 / 9,4 / 6$ each.-

HANNIGAN, Nurseryman
MITCHELSTOWN.

## YOU CAHYOT SUPPRESS

The foeling of satisfection
which Leander Margarine which Leandor Margarine in which it is part of the
deily diat. Io flavour it is delicious, and its natri-
ment is eriunl to the

LEANOER MARGARHE Hos built up ite unrivalled guality. Iribl-made goods are the best. "Leander" surpasses all other brando. row. Give your Grocar a MADE IN CORK.
DOWOILL O'MAHONEY, LTD.

Stationery, Religious Goode,
Booke.
John Kivlehan
$20^{\prime}$ CONNELL STıy LIMERICK

E= youila irilan


> Major C. R. Atliee, who is Mayor of
Stephney, which is somewhere in EngStephney, which is somewhere in Eng
land, in reply to Lord Esher's request land, in reply to Lord kshers tor his assistance in recruitity for Eng-
land's Territorial forcess, wrote as follows: "I am not prepared to do anything in the mattor. After ftur and a
half years' nactive service I have seenn half yeares nctive searyice' 1 hare seen
every ideal for which I fought betruyed every ideal for which I fought $I$ ampued
at the Paris Conferences, and prepared to ask men to take up the
responsibility for Home Defence withresponsivine better guarantee than the
out some word of the present Government tat
they fill not be used for aggressire
and filibustering expeditions abroad." England, "ss every "properly" educated schoolboy in the world knows,
never went to war for the purpose of gaining an inch of territory or an ounce
of guld. This being the case, we eagerly read an article in a Sunday
paper, by that sanctimonious English-mun-mir. Blatchford-in the course countries-less chivalrous and less civit of starting wars of aggression for the purpose of aggrandisement. This ex-
tracl will explain the trend of Mr , Blact will exd's article:

Thy tho vast srmaments, why mants a phece
this end they sieiso ferritories by forrese and got the emaller apoils arre jealous of those
 mod does it payp
 fir all, we can understand that mations
defficent in moralith and merry will rob
nud thay to win the lion's eliare of the In another Column of the paper in
which Mr. Blatchford unturdens himself of his noble thoughts, however, given:-

 of the futues of Respt and the Sondand
 Those who aze not "properly" educated might bo indined, with Mr. Blatch-
ford, to avy: "Now, apar from the
 pection

The digplay of Irish manufactures
and proviluct in the shops of the City lant weel Yas excellent. The diaploy
in the principal shopping centres, Grat-
 drapery houmerkaike. gi the whel-known of its mapnififent front, twelve windows, to What wis in itseli a completo eltaibition
of Irish goods. The competition for the
medals and curs medals and cups awarcied as pnyes was
 terpine and industry that so many dia-
ferent chawes of toonds could lis hithent at shof potice in our shops-
Tho dientave for simasel
 nsual to have a permaurnt display of
Irish goonds in the windows throughout Irish goond in the windows throughout
the year There is no doubt but that
Theland is makint progren in the ter Ireland is making progress

## Ir. Fintan. MoEsvoy writer from Rathidowney that there is o traditin)

 that the Danes, during their stuy in Tro-land made as excellent heer from the land made as excellent beer from the
heather. It is further handed down that they kept the knowledge of this
art a arvilly guarded secret Accond-
ini to aur

## 




arailable as a substitute for hops in
beer, and would pribably prove a sucdessful alternctive in its place. This plant goors in great abuncance about
this part of Leix, and succeeds best in cnt-away uogs. it is a hardy perennial
shruv of bugly Kibit, and once planted,
says Mr. Nock says Mr. Molikoy, it will grow well af-
ter cuthing like ile willow. The quetster cutting
tion raisad $\qquad$ of view. A correspondenc "whio has advertised
in vain aske us: "Can you tell me in vain asks us: "Can you tell me
where to get warping thread for mak-
ing rugs and carpets, and wool for same purpose $P$ I would want the wool un-
dyed, a6 I Ihould get it dyed to my own design. I want to make rigs and car-
petss by hand, but I find it most difm-
cult to Dublin Castlectipse of five monthis by thern Star" will agnin make its ap within the past few years the "Soun,
thern Stor "? by the satellites of Dublin Castle, but on its re-appearauce it hasalways shone
forth with fieater briliancy. This
time we have no doubt it will do the
seme.

## Westminster Shell Shocked!

Westminster, Monday.
Coning so closely after the opening
of the New Georgian Legislature, the annuuncement made by sir Goredgn
Hewart the othar day to the effect that Hewart the othar day to the effect that
the war for the protection of sminl naa
tione for not yon tione in not yet at an end caused a lot
of cuafusion in the upper-portions of Lhe leaclers of this Hause. So confued
indeed have honourable members be
ome that it is fueely rumoured thint come thut it is freely rumoured that
some sensutional developments may be
expected any minute. As I do not wisl expected any minute. As I do not wisi
to undily disturb the loyal subjects His Majesty's Government either at
home or aroad I will not disclose all the eridence which has come to my
hands and eyes and ears, but I can as sure them that my silance must and wi
be bmken should occasion arise.
 of vital import are alout to bo auked in
thet Mother of Parliamiente; question which will, for good or ill, have an im portant bearing on the future of the more pair-raising than the ques-
 Slusslton's represen
his steuographer:-
"Whether informantion has come Lhe His Majesty's Government that
the war for the protection of small nations is not yet at an end, and if
N. or it not, will Mr. Lloyd George W. or it not, will Mr. Lloyd George kindly lot the noble British people
know why did Goot make little
bations ${ }^{p y}$

Yrur readers may not bo ahle to grasp
the full significance of this, startling question; how much the futures welfare and integrity of the Empire depends
upon a striiglitforward and courageous
answer: and how eacerly Germany and answer; and how eagerty Germany and
ofther "i enemy powers $\#$ are speciliating on the uny powaredness ore specciat-
Minister to linadie the orime Minister to landle the crisis which is
therein funs whadowed. I have reason to helieve that a Cabinet meeting has
here called to deal with the situation when alled to deal with the situation
which thestion of the hon. member for Slushton has created. Unhappily,
thres do not rest there. Even more thuys do not rest there. Even more
stantling in its possibilities is the quesstantling in its possibilities is the ques-
tios Thich fin hon, and gallant mersber for Northeast is about to telegraph
to the Prime Minister. according to in copy of the quelegram which lies hafore me, reads:
. Atrocitiea still piling Translated into Parliamentary la
guage, this wire, I am informed by guage, this wire, I am informed by ain
old pellerr man, when it is put dowin
oz the talle of the House, will read something like this :-
"Whether information has come to His Majesty's Government that
although Prussianism is supposed
to liave maceived it is still prevalent in some parts of
the glohas that, as a matter of fact,
Gremmen atrocitios have ine


That the objects for which we said
we went to war in 1914 are ob-
tained: that Prussianism ceases tained: that Prusianism ceases
from troubling and that a reign of governed is established in every 1 mass meeting of the eloetors of Great Britain (includ
ing Now Georgia) and Ireland will immedintoly be called to decide what ae advisable to take in the matier. Were advisable to take in the mater. Wexe
these the only terrible questions that
faeed the Fimpire, there might be some faced the Fimpire, there might be some
little hope that England's homes and besuties might brave the storms which
now beset them. But in view of the fact that these storms are coming hot haste onn the
it is acknowldged that the elements
for once in a while, seem to have turner on their old friend. However, the outsnite of these evil portents, had not the
hon. member for Cushensent 'phoned
the following ouestion to the House:" Tell L. G. that I have a tickler for him.
On receipt of this message, the
Prime Minister of England turned Prime Minister of England turned
oragge, white, and green. The
reason for this change of colour was
explained to me by a distinguished explained to me by ${ }^{\text {a }}$ distinguished
American journalist who happened to
be heside me in the Strangers' Gallery His explanation was that the hon. mem-
ber for Cushensent intended to ask, her for Cushenseat intanded to ask a
question in reference to the Irish Reservation which the Senate of the
United. States had endorsed. Later in-
quiries proved that my American quiries proved that my American
friend's conclusions were well founded.
In the linnsuage of . The House, ${ }^{2 \prime}$ the In the lingurage of ." The House, ${ }^{22}$ the Cushenseat had for Mr. Hloyd George
was this :-

## to His Majesty' ${ }^{\prime}$ Government that that lunatic assembly known as the Senate of the United States has deSenate of the United States has deRepublic; and, if 80 , dickens are we to do

People who know the great interest which England has always professed in
the proper administration of the affairs of America are spell-bound at the insolence of the dirty Ianks. Fearing
an attack on the American Emblassy in
London the members of the House were confinged to their seats on receipt of the infornation corveyed*in the queation
put by the hoin. member for Cushenseat. All is quiet at present, but more
startling questions are expeeted at minute. The appearance of half a
mozen tanlss on the floor of the Houge dozen tanks on the foor of the cry of
and Mr . Spyaker's repeated cry
4. Order! Order!" restored to a certain extent that respect for the law without
which even Westminster might close wh, but did not allay the fears of the hon. members. Quaking in wheir
trousers and skirt, they gased wildy
at one another, and no wonder. No one knew what diabolical question his
hnn. colleague on right or left might put on the paper next. Eaeh regarded silance and suspense, however, was
broken by the hand-working member for Slumdom rising
mildly erquiring :-
"Would I be in order, Mr,
Speaker, in suggesting that the
House should proceed with the
business on the agenda ?"
 these and similar epithets were flung
from all sides at the meek and humble rem all sides at the meek and humble
representative of Slumdom, while the tanks formed fours, went through a few Jusz steps, and assumed a threatening attitade. Thas was Slumdom's rer presentative effectively closured. cint murmur of applause wns heard in
the neighbourhood of the Ministerial Bonches at the ancecessful termination ber* who could tallk of business when
matters of grave import were likely to be hrought forward for discussion at any moment. The moment arrived,
and the matters of impert also-almost and the matters of impert also-almost
immediately. The Ministerial Benches immediately, to play at whis they well knew was a supreme trisis in the history of the
world. The hon. member for Meessi) cateds in Mose; constomration fell on the un-Ministerial portion of th
House. The adrantage of bing
Ministerial Bencher is this: you know the answer to any question, that may
be put to you, or if you don't you ast be put to you, or it you don't you ask
the loon. questioner to put it on paper
that is, if you have not already tlecided hat is, if you have not already tlecided
that it wolld not be in the public in
terest to answer it, and sometimese evon
knotty point to thiom, your readers will
not be sorprised when un-Ministerial portion of the House was unmoved by the member for Dessicatedsoupton pttting the following
blocd-curdling question to the Prime Minister of England, etc

Is His Majesty's Goverament uware that the disaffected Hens in
that portion of His Majesty's Dominions known as Southern Ireland in the Bill now before Parliament are hatching, have hatched and are about to hatch, all their
eggs on Easter Monday next, the eggs on Easter Monday next, the
Sth of April; and, if so, has His
Minesty's Cujesty s Govermment suffioient colleot the shells before they fall
into the, liands of the Sinn
Feiners ? Feiners?
The effect of this on the un-Ministerial Werce "shell-shocked,", Literally, they
wad the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George to the effeot that it would not be in the
public interent to answer did not improve their condition. When lest seen
the terrcrised members of thie House
warn eagh enguiring the wers reash ehquiring the price of-
tanks!

The Means and the Ends.
Mr. Durell Figgis writes in "The New Republic "of New York:-
Without any wish in the world to one may perhaps ramark that it mand very common failing to think of means
befors ends, and to trust to charice that the ends will be lucky enough to dis-
cover themselves. Unfortunately they do generally discover themselves, and
with woful consequences. Whereupon men lament at laige and arraign the
gods, when the more manful task would be to plase themselves and their for what
before the bar of judgment. For are means but instruments of achievetheve is not some purpose to the winning of which it is hoped they may be
instrumental? Men do not make bombs for fun, but because they have some in-
tention-generally a devilish intention. But if some prophet arose to persuade
men to the making of bombs because of some new and exquisite design he
had discoreved for them, or of some perfect oconmmy in their able part of humanity to the occupation require no seer to foresee that a day
would arrive when those bombs, would go off, and that the benign prophet
would be discovered to have been less conceraed with prophecy than with p
fit, to the disaster of his fellows. ily at ends, to distinguish sharply between ends and means, and to judge
only of means by the ends they are to serve. Therefors when I read over the
signature of $H$. Sidebothnm, writing from London, a proposal for a " High
Seas Fleet," I turned at once to this sure guide of conduct. Let it be admitted that I am an Irishman; and let
it be even admitted that I have there fore a bee in my bonnet-that bee being
the excusable bee of my own nation in chains as grievous as those that have
ever been laid on one nation by arnother. Yot here is a proposition that can bo apof reason.
For the proposition runs that the
English and American fleets should combine. Combine for what? The bination are set forth with a fine regard for economy. The enormous cost of ingly. The splendour of these joint fleets riding the sens of the world with
pernons flying is linted with artistic restruint. But, search as I will, I dia
not find, and do not find, what end all fot find, and do not find, what end all that is the critical matter. It, is, in
fart, the only matter. If one who holds the steadfast prinoiple one wat one of anothall mat interfere in the affairs
of far depart from live own principle, it occurs to me that the
conomy might prove an excellent thing if the pennons that waved to
gether bore the same legend. gether bore the same legend.
what if they bear difierent legends
The combination of the two The combination of the two fleets it is not an and, it is only a meand, and
bie end is not defined. Would it tunjust, would it even bo untrue to sa
tait the end dare noit be defined? It after wll there are such places on
onth as Ireland, as India, as Egy
and the existence nf the Englisb and the existeace of the English tl and the
does be
places. That relation is not
minticn. Indeed, such is the uncomegers aro pressed on cables lest the world be too gravely scandalised. The depth of the ocean is not permitted to loarn
of the traffic conducted across the surface of the walers. That traffio is the end that nue of the freete has been burit
to maintain. Is that traffic the admitted end of the other tleet?
We are all agreed that no gooan can
come from sentimentalists who blink come from sentimentalists who blink
at facts. The roadway to the Europenn
hell of to-day is pelved in true tradihell of to-day is paved in true traqi-
tional fashion. If a man were to com-
pile a book of speeches in which the aims of this last war were set out, as
introductory to the Treaty of Peace
with its wiles of omission as well as of with its wiles of omission as well as of
commission, he would be hailed by
after-times as the master cynic of the after-times as the master cymic of the
ages. Nothing exists but facts, and shal Foch. Ireland is such a fact. India that thiese'peoples are held in bondage
by forre, and that their attempts to broak that bondage are producing re-
sults that are judged to he unpuilishable. It is a fact that that hondage is
maintuined by the agency of the Fig. lish High Seas Fleet, and could not be
maintained withnut that ugency. And it is a fact that if any other nation or-
dered its ships of war to sail with that fleet, in the one purpose, that othat
natiou would accept full responsibility for tho
results In a wild fantastic nightmare one anising, an inverted Thomas Jefferson,
to write a Declaration of Dependenceand finding the beauty and economy of But what if a certain Commodore John Barry, who went from Treland to enrol
himself an American citizen, and to whose memory each month of May tri-
jutes, are rendered in that he was the father of the fleet? Will those tributes
cease to be rendered? For surely they went forth to help hold lisis people in
chains? That would be an irony too exquisite.
I do not speak of the millions of good
Americans paying taxes' that flleir catiors and mothers, brothers and sis
ters, be enslaved. I do not speak of the rest of the vast American citizenslip yielding up of its earnings in order that
a paxt of that citizenship shonld remain of slave blood-and forever, remain
wlile the new combined High Seas
Fleet proudily rode flie. werees. Kat Flest prounly rode thie. weres. are the ends would triumphantly succeed in serving. And, says Marshal Foch, "nothing ex-
ists hut facts, and facts alone are of any use Not thus will we build a new earth,
let alone a new heaven. We have had enough of those who marle hell and men might be deceived-as though vapours. If we want to bnild a new
earth, there is only one way in which it can be done. We must have done with
looking at means and leaving the ends to look nfter themselves, That way can onded in disaster. Rather must we-all of us, whoever we be, and of whatever
race-lonk at our ends; look steadfastly will the necessary menns along with necessary menns the cost. Some of thos ing disaster; bat they will not bring that hrings disaster. And if that be
the method adopted, all means outaide that end, and especially all means hosby that fine issue, including the proSeas Mleet

## The Enchanted Trousers.

3rd Official-Oh! Where's Arthur?
Andy-Sure, surs, ye haven't lost Humplirey you're quite done inspecting the sulhool (1st, 2nd, and 3 rid Orficicice.
on surround (1st, 2nd, and Brd Officials surround
the 4 th and whisper, then they shove him forward).
4th Official (towly, in affecting a deliberate manner)-I fear, sir, there has been some mistake. The
Irish Govermment has taken over a achoolhosse, which happens to be this ragh, in order to select and appoint a
suitable person as Minister of P Spraying:
Eumphrer-I happen to have taken
rer the ballys shoot and this is the only
orer thin bally shoot and this is the orly
baily place where one can star.

Saturday, Maucin 27, 1920
YOUNG IRELAND
 In the following passage Mr . Lecky gives particulars of the destruction of The main intustry of Ireland has been
doliberately devtroyed begrusto it had no prosdoliberately dertroyed becculse it had no pros-
perved that Endish manufaturera had bogun
to regard tit as a comjetitor with their own. It is true, indeed, that a promiso was made
that the linea and hompen manufacture
thould be thoniry
 tiou should be restricted by force of law to
one or two forme of iedustry, there was no proporzion between that which wan deatroyed
and that which wio ob favoured, and no
real reciprocity eatablisbod between the two

After stating the antiquity of the linen industry and its vicissitudes in 1700 the value of the export of Irish linew amounted to little more than E14,000," Mr. Lecky proceeds:
". The Englinh utiorly suppressed the exist-
ing woollen maoufacture in Ireland in order to ing woollen manufacture in Ireland in order to
roserve that industry entirely to themselves,
but chie Bnglish and Scotch continued, as but che Enylish and Scotch continued, as
asual, shair manufacture of linen. The Irish
trade was ruined in 7 ges but no Iegielative agodaramemeat was given to the frigh linen
manufactura
vill 1705 , whes, at the urgent petition of the Irish Parlinment, Elle Irish
wete altown to export their white and brown linous, bat these only to the British Colonies, Colomial goons in return. The Iriek linen manufaeture was undoubledly encoarnged by
bounties, but not until 174 , whan the coun-
iry liad sank into a condition of appalling
 duties wero imposed on Irish sail-oloth im-
ported into Enggend. Irish checked, striped,
and dyod linens were absolutely oxcluded from the Calonies. They wers sirtually excluded
from Einuland by the inpoation of a duty of 30 per cont., and Ireland was not allowed th perticipate in the bourties granted for the
exporntion of thece descriptions of linen from
Groet Britata to fareiun countries."

## Further he observes:-

contral over the destinies of axiotber complete than did
Eneland over those of Ireland, for thresEncland oxer those of Ireland, for three-
querters of a combury affer the Revolution. toraptegl. The ontion was as passive as clay
in tho hands of the potter, and it is a circumatance of pecular asgeravation thast a large
part of the lecilatatiou I have recounted $\pi$ as a dintinct viulation of a molema trentry. The
commerctal legititntion which rained Irish in. duastry, the confiscation of Irish land, which
demaralised and imporarished the nstion were all directly due to the Rnglish Govern-
ment. and the Enelish, Rarliagment. "Eigh.
teenth Century." Yol. II. pp. 211, 212 , 250).

Mr. Fruule, the Euglish historion, in his "Erglish in Ireland,"
"E Enuland governad for what she deemed
her awn finterest, making her calculation on the aross balanee of her trade ledgens, and
lonving hier moral ebtigatious to accumulinta, as if right and wrong had been torttol out of the Stentuto-book of the univarac.
The Bnglishl doliterately detornined Tho Bnglisht doliberately deterninea to koep
Ireland poor año miversbie, as the raadioot moans to prevent it bsing troublesome. They deatroyed Irish trade and shipping by navitation lauss. They extinguished Irish mataabilities evert on its wrotched apreicalture for
fear thut Irich importitions mipht injare the Englinh farmer:

He furlher ofiserves:
Navigation Act, thoir woallen manufactures talon fromt thom, thair traide in all in brancher cripmied and contined, the single ronournatod droanim of improving thar unlor
tunate country wais agpriculture. The soit
 to produe grass cropn and cant crops as
rich as the best in Youland. Fere war employment for a population three times mole
numierous than an yet existed. Here was a numierous if int of commercial reralth, yot of
ppopect,
substantial coumfort and material abundance



 of thin Irinh Parlimant, and thougki compon in

1716, revolved ananimoualy to make an effort
for a kencral change of ayatem, with a vierr
no louger to discousuge agriculture. They piand a sote thant covenanto which prohibited politic, and should have no bianding Thay pasked heads of a Dill, which
cominended with the utmost eareless the consideration of this Knyelish Council, ent jousing thant for overy handred acres which
airy termint hold ho should break up and cultivate Ave, and, as a further encourngement,
that a trifing bounty should be granted by
the Goverument on corn grown for esporAnd what did England enswer? . . . . Tie bounty system might or might not have
trein well calculoted to produca the effect
which Irelaid desired. It was the eystem
 industry which she winhled to encourage, and
it was not on economic grounds thant the Privy it was not on economic grounds thant the Privy
Council rejected a sill which shey ought
raslier to have Clirust of their own sccord on rather to have Clirust of their own sceord on
Irish cocoptance. The real motive was prob--
nbly the suone which had led to the suppresnoly the suone which had led to the suppres-
aion of the manufactures-the detestale
opiniou thine to govern troland conveniently, opiniou that to govorn troland conveniently,
iroland must to hopt weak. Althougb the corn constimed in lreland hud been for many
yourn importod, the Thaglishi farmera were yoarm importod, the Winglish farmors were
haunted nith a terror of being undersadd in their own and foreign manckets by a country
whiere labour was cheap. A motive so iniquitoun could not he confessed, but, the objec-
tionn which the Council sere not ashinmed to allese were scarcely loss diegraceful to them.
Thio Knglish manufnoterears haviug secured, as they supposed, the monopoly of Iridh wool
on their own terms, conceived that the whole soil of Ireland ougbt to bo devoted to grow-
ing it," ("Englibh in Ireland," Fol. I, pp.
499, (41-46). "If the high persons nt $459,441-46)$. . "If "Ife high persons nt
the head of the great Britiah Fanpire hand deliberately considered by what means they
coutd comidemas areland to remain the scandal of their rule, they could have chosen no mea-
nuras battor suited to their end than thone
which thoy purnued unrelentiugly through which thoy purnued anrelentirgey through
threa-quartem of in century." In a paraphlet published in 1867,
Lord Dufferin wrote:"From Queen Bliembeth's reign until the Union the varioun commercial coniratermtien
of Great Brituin naver for a moment relaxed thair relentless grip on the trades of Ireland.
One by ona, onch of our nascent industries aver, knaged and bound, to the jealous cus-
Wedy of the rival intereat in England, until at Wady of tho rival intereat in England, untu at
lant ovory fountain of wealth was hermetically The owners of Kingland's pastares had the honoiir of operiang the campprdgut. An carty bovves of Roscommon, Tipperary, and Queen's
Counly undersold the produce of the Englist Counts undersold the produce of the By an
khas counties in their own marke. By
Ant (of Parliament) Trish cattle were declared th nuisance, and their importation prohis-
bitod. Forbidden to send our beants nlive aurnes the Chamnel. we kiided cheun at home,
and begern to supply the sister country with and begun io supply
cured provisions. second Act of Partinmont implosed prohibitory duties on salted
peats. This hides of the animals still remained, but tho same influevce put a stop to
the importation of leather. Orur cattle trade tho importation of leather. Our cattle Lrade
oboliahloc, wo tried bheep-farming. The aheep
hraeders of Ragland immediately took nlarm
 Parliament). Hended in this direction, we
tried to work up the rave materinal at hame; brt this orented the greatest outcory of nll.
Ifery maker of fuatina, flamnel, and brondEvery maker of fuatina, fiamnel, and bronc-
gloth in the countiry Tose up in arms, and by ay Act of William ITI, the woold 20,000 manuof Ireiand wns exting lise The casiness of the
freturera loft the island. The
 provitions atill mivhg is an odvantage, even
thouph wo had to amport our matoriale, me thouph we had to amport our matoriale, we
next mande a dash at the silk hasiness ; but
the Einelish ailk manufacturer, the sumer the Kinglish silk manufneturer, the sugher re fner, the noap and candle maker (who es
pecially dreadod tho abindance of our kelp).
 Partiameut witho to poskition, was partint corditility,
until the moost warthing serutiny failod to de until the most marchàg serratiny failod to do-
thet a aingle vent through which it was postyct a single vent through which it wan pos-
silile for the liated industry of Ireins to stile
spiro. But althouph cascladed from the mave-
kotro Kota of Grant Britnin, a burdrod harlours n fival comnuarce on her own element wnas still
 reign of Charlas II, the Lovant, the ports of
Europo and the ocenns beyond the Cape of Lurope and the ocenns beyond the Cape of
Good Elope wore forbidden to the fang of Iro-
Innd. Tho Colanis! terio Innd. Tho Colonial trade nlane was in a munner open, if that can be called an oppon. ports whatever, and excloded from di portation to Troland such important urticlem
bu suar, colton, and tobacco. What his
bien the consequence of such a system. pursuad with reloutless pertinacity for 250 sers:
Thi , that, dobarrod from overy other trade
and induutry, the entime nution flom and indurtry, the entires aution tlowig
huik upon tho land, with ns fetal he when a river whose currynt is suddenl
bumpected rollis back nud drobn the wht iminectol rolfs

## The Talking Shop.

## A FIRET IMPRESSION.

My many English friends invariably expressead great surprise on hearing that in spite of my many years in Lon-
don, and olso considering my reputadon, and alao considering my reputa-
tion, as they termed it, for, being such a fierce "politicion," that I had nete troubled fo be present at a sitting in
the House of Commons. Of course, I might have replied that "I was not a politician," but deemsed it futile to do Ond resolved to pay a visit. On entering the hall I asked for the
"Strangers' Gallery," hut was promptly "pulled up" by a policeman, who enquired for my ticket. This I could not produce, but he, realising by my
anxions look that I desired very mueh to watel the destiny of the ration being decided, told me that he would pass me before 40 other people if I would follow his instructions. His instructions were
us follows: "When I say 'go,' open that door und cross the hall to the left, past my colleague." The latter word which the Lendon " usobby manner in his fellow. Having obeyed his instructions, I rocived a bicket on dress, pledging myselt " neither to interrupt nor take part in the proceedings, as auch would be out of order, and would be treated as such by the Ser-geant-at-Arms. The phrase is in itself you interrupt you will, in plain lanGuage, be kicked out and charged at the police court with unseemly con-
duct. On passing a second barier and again signing my name, this time in a book, I entered the "Mother of Parr-
liaments."

## The shop.

The inside of the shop is very lutty way round, the Strangers' Gallery be ing at the near end and the Ladies' Gal lery at the for end of the House. The Houso bears a very old and semous looks; twaddle that reaches one's emrs fron the representatives of the British peo ple. The windows being hung with
heavy red curtains, in order to shat out the dancing sunbeams, which, of course, do not respect the dignity o
the House. The dimly lighted place with sombre shadows, and the wigge Speaker, with his wigged clerks,
Accmed strangely out of keeping with he general remarks of the occupants of the Benches, of a place which re-
sembles in no small skay a "Mothers' Meeting" of very, very polite men.

## The Talk.

The tallk was not very interesting boing a discussion of Section V., sub oction X. of D.O.R.A., which refer to the special constables. The Solici-
tor-General moved the acceptance in a tor-Genery moved the acceptance in a
hesitating, affected voice. In fact, all hesitating, affected voice. In fact, all Dipticn, were, to use a paradox, "too
affected to speak." The Hee's and the How s, and the usual compliments and ourable, or I should say My Right Honwrable and Gallant Friend, the member for " lulled ius gently to slaop At length we were awakened by a
manly vaice, who, in spite of using the manly vaice, who, in spite of using the wifectation. The expiression "It sound strange to me, an Irishman," made me histon attontively, and a uniformed Ausiralinn winked over at me, seeing. perhaps, in my face the animation pect har to Irighmen when excitec, and not present on the faces of my follow-lis Reslruond, and hat e aptam Wr ponent to prove such and such a thing His volee was struag and power ful, bit on resmming his sent he wom the er-
pression of ome who knew whit the answer would be, cared less, and felt
bowed with the whiche proceedings. Hin opponent took up the challonge, "haw
hawing" several times, and said "he
knew his Honoumble Friend would, to nse the words of a popular zong, tell me the old, old -
The Ushers,
The hest dnessed and most imposias aen in the huildir'g are "The Ushers, who, dressed in evening attire, with ceep, with wonderful effect, the dignity the House desires. They pilot visitors to their sents, give information in undertones to awe-stricken inquirers cake jokes, at which tre were expected by ono of the polite men of the Mothers Meeting

## A Contrast.

After haring slept for some two and loaving the Gallery mado my way down to the Hall near the Lobby; here I sawn to the eminequt literateur who edits
I sar the lobby here a paper typical of English thought, nnd closely resembles the caricature of man and bulldog on the front of the puper lie edits, receiving an deputation puper lie edits, receiving a deputation of ladies; here was that sterling Irish-
man and extremist, T. P. O'Connor, man and extremist, T. P. O'Connor, Eeverently kissing the rings of two
Eastern Bishops, who he had been conducting over the House; here also was Mr. Joe Devlin, small, liappy, and "at home."
Then I thought of a certain gallant Irisla Profestant Gentleman and patriot, in cunviot clothes, in
Portland Prison, and beginuing ia sen fence of 3 years penal servitude, an the thouglist struck me, that honest and truth were ohnined there in the person of Mr. Robert Barton, and all that is untrue, nonsensical and disShop.

Leonard MacArthur.

What "Ulster" Unionists Said

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Ossory, at a C'onfenence of the Diocese 1st, 1869 (see "Expresp" report) ApriL 'The "Times' aneered, and said they wotuld soon submit. The 'Times' know nothing of Irish Protestants, and
might be excused, so far, for judging them from the experience of a craven (ew who would accept any terms." M.P. for Dublin University, snid at Diocesan Couference, held in the Chaper Room of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on March 31st, 1869 (30e "gx "We appeal to our lyrother l'ratestants in Englund, Scotland and Wales, to stand by us in this last awful hou them not to allow thuoe provisiona them not to allow thuee provisions hamper and injure our erganigotion the fature, und we all upon them not to drive us again to that old kind of maternal, physical resistance, whic companied the first protesting of our and was a profest in act and
and was a protest in act and word, their blood in marturdom and battle if need be, to protest against the opfression and the slavery of a system which they could not, and should not and which their deacendants never will Ir. D. Ir'Cousland, Q.C., at a mee ing in the Exhibition Plece, Dublin Junl Lith, 1868
illion 1 hate Potootants, of all denominations; were
 o the command of a priest on a demin fogue, hut, as men who thouglt in Wilhin them that what had been pur - luazd कhould

Richard Lloyd, D.G.M.. Co. Tyrune,
June 7th, 1869, at Tampanams Will June 7th, 18(9), at Tambumiors Hil
(bee "Expmesk"): ${ }^{8-T h e y ~ h a d ~ m e t ~}$ their fathers had marched to the Boyne and bled for their country. Their blood still tun is fine rems mithime trhom he addressed. They were as drum, rifles, sind march and take their fathers did before them.

Capt. W. Wolseley Madden, D.G.M., on April 8th, 1869, said -
"That while we are, anid alwav have hean, distinguished by our unwarering oyalty to the Crown and Goverment of England, in the face of long-continon their part fownerds the Protestants of Ireland, and while we are, and alrays have been, since its formation, the chief support of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and devire to remain so as long as the international compact is respected and lield inviolable by the British Parliament, we declare that we shall regand the Union as virtually dissolved in the event of
Mrr. Gladstone's Charch Bill becoming law:
John Thompson, the High Sheriff of the Co. of Antrim, March 31si 1869, ssid in the Mster Hall, Belfas
'Sbould the Fifth drticle the Treaty of the Union-which is expressed to be essentidl, fundamental, and perpetual-be repealed, we shall be forced to regard the Union as virtaally dissolved.

## TAILORS FOR TASTE

C. MARTIN 8 SONS

LADIES' AND EENT'S TAILORE, ond Sults of Irism masertel to
Material mode and trimmed. 27 WELLINGTON QUAY.

THE OLD BACHELOR.
duas out, Most humorous song of the QUINN \& C0., 29 Upper Abtoy Street,

Dublin.

CE1L10
IN THE D.B.C., DAME STREET
. 10 h April 1920.



## MACKEY'S Genuine Seeds

For laying down Land permanent ortemporary
lean sound and true to ame. purity \& germination guaranteed
"THE FIRST $\operatorname{COST}$ is ever the greateat. profit if judictoualy applied to the pir chnse of muperior grasseasit

Mackey's Irish Farmers' Manual


Sir Jines W. Macley, LD. Seedsinent. 23. upper orconveti sfitel.
gium and her bitrthate, after Holland,
the highest tin Europe. To her actual poputhe highest in Europe. To her actual popu-
lation which is only elightly over four millions, we must add the 25 millions of Irish established in America and Australia. In a word, Ireland is lage and populous and
rich enough to be independent withoue taking into consideration the high inrellecrual culture-the oidest and most
ancient in Europe, and the special aptitude ancient in Europe, and the special aptitude
of her people for polifics, as may be judged of her people Por polifics, as may be juaged
from the incontestible influence which out from the incontestible infuence which out the United States of America. In spite of the principles which were a hundredfold repeared by the Allies-the principles of
self-determination-Ireland, whose people self-determination-Ireland, whose people have absolutely nothing in common with Europe which is forced to submit to the yolke of an enemy; and the cruel irony or it is that this enemy is England who went to war to delend the liberties of oppressed
peoples. Even if English administration peoples. Even if English administration
was perfect we could not accept it, besides was perfect we could not accept it, besides
it is far from being so in so far as Ireland is concerned. Do you not think it exasperating for us to be obliged to pay to Great
Britain, in taxes of all kinds, 42 million pounds a year, especially when we know
that the expenses of the country do not exceed 13 millions, and that Jobn Bull At this moment it is true that his profits are considerably reduced for the army of occupation costs 11 millions annually, but that
is his own faule, es that ammy is maintained is his own faule, as that army is maintained
in the country contrary to our wishes. This, however, will conlice you that Englan reasons, our country being a veruitable gold mine for her
M. Gavan Duffy gave many examples of the M. Gavan Duffy gave many examples of the
fashion in which Ireland is exploited by her fashion in which Ireland is exploited by her
oppressors as follows: "Until last Novernber Ireland had not the right to expor cattle and horses to the Continent. Then
England, figuring a generous impulsion, granted an authorisation to expbrt a certain number of animals destined for Europe on English port. In this way John Bull kills mediaries reap the benefit of Irish com merce and direct communication between Ireland and European ports, particularly
French ones, is avoided. In another case a French merchant wishing to import cargo of corn Irom Irelend treated direc smoothly and no difficulty presented ilsel until there was a question of an exportament replied that tho necessary authorisswhich application should be made. This clearly cemonstrates that no rish firm has
the right to develop, that Irish commerce must perish unless it pas
caudine forks of England.
flourishing industries during the last cenflourishing industries during the last cen-
tury." continued $M$. Gavan Duffy, "Engof the world and to paralyse our foreign commerce by tyrannical laws,
We are working for the organisa-
tion of direct traftic with foreign tio wh Which we encounter everywhere, regular to France and Belgium, Spain, Holland and AIgeria without speaking of the United
States. The exchange between France and States. The exchange between France and Ireland will be numerous and equally ad-
vantageous for all parties. If Ireland has vantageous for all parties. If reland has
szen her industries perish under the repeated blows of her implacable enemy,
she is nevertheless extremely fertite, and she is nevertheless extremely fertile, and
on this head it is time to smash the absurd
legend which pretends that she is naturally legend which poor."
M. M.

## St. Patrick's Day in Paris

The National holiday has been celebrated by the Irish residents in Paris in a manner beftring so great an oceassion. A Mass was offered for Ireland at the Church of St.
Francois Xavier by that well known friend of the Irish cause, M. le Pere Moisant who delivered a touching sermon.
Joseph's Church another sermon dealing with the life of St. Patrick was preached. An lrish Concert was held in the Etbile Hall, under the auspices of Pere Logan,
where republican emblems were much in favour. The most important event of the
day however, was the Dinner given by Les amis de la liberte Irelandaise at the Cafe Cerdinal at which several nationalities were represented, and which was presided
over by M. O'Carroll. Mr. Gavan Duffy, T.D., who was the principal guest of the evening, speaking in lrish and French, said "he had heard of people condoling with
Ireland because she had not got a hearing Ireland because she had not got a hearing
from the Peece Conference during the from the Peace Conference during the
'great peace year, grear peace year, that year would be a
congratulated, for
landmark in Irish history. It was Ireland's landmark in Irish history. It was Ireland's
right and her dury to present her case a

Paris; otherwise the world would have been told and would have believed that she had stayed away for the very good reason that
she knew her case to be an English domestic issue, Ireland had not sought seck from the League of Nations that it had hatched a decision upon Ireland's right to independence; that matter belonged fo the people of - Ireland and to them alone.
just is a man desiring admission to. just es a man desiring admission to a club
is obliged to put up his'name for election is the members, so Ireland had taken the proper sreps towards her admission by the nations into the charmed circle of dipiomatically recognised countries on the basis of the fourteen rules which were declared
to regulate their proceedings. Her claim to regulate their proceedings. Her claim
had not been heard, had not even been voted upon; the fourteen rule constitution had been scrapped and the assembly of
nations had degenerated from a select thirty nations had degenerated from a select thirty
to a select ten, from ten to five, from five to a select ten, form ten to five, from five
to four, from four to three, fill it was disto four, from four to three, fill it was dis-
covered that all the time there was only one, and that one had made such a success of the Peace that no one was now willing or able to enforce the Treaty. That was not the fault of lreland, and, in spite of it all,
Ireland had come out of the 'peace year' with at ledst one very big score which would stand to her, due mainly to the wisdom to the magnificent organisation in America, she had secured that at long last her cause vas now recognised throughout the length
and breadth of the whole civilised world as and breadth of the whole civilised world as International, and, as a result, the world
was coming to realise more and more clearly that there would be no
M. l'Abbe Flynn, who was the representative of the French Govermment in Ireland during the war, said that "England had
surrounded Ireland by a wall of paper surrough which no news Altered except such as was detrimental to Ireland on the one hand and prejudicial to France on the other. That wall had now been broken
down, and as a result the cause of Ireland down, and as a result the cause of Ireland
was exciting fresh and renewed sympathy was exciting fresh and renewed sympathy
throughout Europe. The mere mention of Ireland was in itself sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of French people which boded well for the secular friendship of France
for lreland, which he was sure was warmly for Ireland, which he was sure was warmly Norwesian philogist, who spoke in Irish,
said that "in every country and in every sphere of society the Irish cause was gaining new friends. He himself had lived in lreland, hrd studied her language, had
learned to admire her people, and he wished learned to admire her people, and he wished
that she would soon take her rightful place that she would soon take her rightful place
amongst the free nations of the world."

## Irish Banking in 1919

A summary of the assets of the Irish Joint-Stock Banks for the Autumn of
1.919 shows that the various lieads of loans, cash, and investments were very much higher than those of two years
hefore. An analysis of the accounfs presented by each bank is interesting, because there is a really extraordinary difference between them. One should Bank of Ireland, with its heavy cash resourcis and the large deposits of pub-
lic funds, would figure high in its accommodations to customers, but, in reality, it comes at the bottom of the
list, as we see. we see.
SUMmARY OF ABSETS, AUTUBM, 1999,


These tigures are generally for June (Alunster, Hiberniar, Bank of Ire31 (Dlister and Northern), and August 31 (Royal Bank), except in the case of the Belfast Bank, which this year did not report until Dec. 31. The Loans comprise discounts and advances. The lions, but the Belfast with eleven mil hons returns the higher percentage
56.4 of its resources. The Royal comes

England's. "Domestic Economy!
order-Provincial, Ulster, National Fihernian, Munster and Bank of Ire ster at the top und the Bauk of Ireland t the bottum is quite extroordinumy the acoemmodation provided by the lat thind of the former
hind of the former.
Inner, with the larme sill on eas, millions, or alme large sum of minetee It is however, noticeable that the Nret onal includes Treasury Bills in its cast and accordingly it is necessary to add the Third oolumn (Treasury Bills) to parison with the others making comparison with the others' cosh. The cont of cash (on hand and at cail) and neasury Bills combined. The Mun (27.4); the Dlater flethe Belfast fourth (27.4); the Oliter fitth (24.4); Nor-
thern sixth (23.8); Hibernian seventh 20.4) ; Provincin) fight (20.7) : sifil tio Ruyal ninth (7.4). If is remarkable hat the three Southern banks come, in oint of cash holdings, before the thres Forthern banks. Apparently there ; wore money in the soutirern bsalk Il the in the Northern banks, in spite of ro tak and furtinn about the "prosress under the "Union." It is well here to set down the figures :-

CASH HOLDINGB.
inoluding Treasury BiHs)


It will be seen that the cash hold by the three Southern hanks is nearly three times greater than the quantity held by the three Northern instituions, and, furthermore, either the uy up the The Bank of Ireland cour or, and have millions to spare. Thus the "Miter Bugaboo" disappears on inancial analysis.

We give below some notable passages indicative of the manner in which England, insofor as Ireland is concern ed, has looked after what her statesmen are pleased to term a purely "domes-

The authon of "Commercial Re traints," Mr. Hely Hutchinson, who as a Principal Becretary of State, and immariseg the dis ects of the estriotive legislation in Ireland be | tween 1109 |
| :--- |
| words : |

on the glole onjoging pact yors, and not vinitited by pence for foursoore or pestilence,
produce so many recorded ingtances of the poverty and wretchedress, sud of the reiter-
ated want and misers of the lower orders of the people? There is no such example in
anciont or modern story. If the iaeffectual poor peop'o to give thicm emplogment or food
were not suffieient proofs, I Ahould appeal to dency that hasge on the brow of unemployed

Hussey Burgh, in the course of speerh in the Irish House of Commons,
"The usurped authority of a foreigu Par-
liament hns kept up the most wicked lawe that a joalons, monopolising, ungrateful spirit
conld deviee, to restrain the bounty of Providence and anslave a nation whose inhrabi-
tants are recorded to be a brave, loyal, generous people; lyy the English code of laws, to
answer the moast sordid views, they have been answer the moast sordid views, they have boen
treat tod with a navage eruelty; the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland are aynonys-
mous; tboy are marked in blood on tbe marmous; tbog are marked in blood on the mar-
gin of their statutee, sud though time may
bave noftenod tre calnmities of the mation,
The boneful and distructive influance of tham,

 upplicants. .. And where.- Arthur letter frum all the lrish Members here
(Indirater despatch hor).
ind Otticial (an we have onitted t athortioge the appointment畐

## Official-What Official -When

d Official-What
1st Official
Qud Osinial
The Offrial-For the simple reason hy wo many II mimbers of Parliament so
lome loforehund that I felt we were quite itithiu our rights to wnticipere them by electing first and advertising
nfter ruarde he fthirert Official-Besides, there are urgend State reaxons why we ahould Humphrey- $\mathrm{Do}_{0}$ you call it fair in
Incland to walk into people's boures?
In my por damned In my poor damned country-ninetemh quike sund
hemie is his castle.
Bed Official- Whe
3nd Officiel-Where') Arthur?
1st Offioinl (from the group on ackground)-Ask the gentleman if he is taying here
Humphrier bally mistake about that - Malke 2nd Official (aside)- He exhibits great fromness. That's the man for this
All the Ofmial resolute. together at
 1s. Official-Well. then, for goodness
sake, epenk out. Who is it? 2nd Officind-It may be tary.
Oficial-What?
Offfinal_What? 3td Official-What
It Official-Eh, what
2ud Offioial- I wouldn't he at all surprist. Official-But how are we to know 1.t. Official-Bnt how are we wo
knAw It would never do not to know.
and Ofinl-If oly nitur here. He knows them all. In fact, till (after a pause, to 1st Official)-
Go forward and explain. Go forward and explain,
Ther push 1st Official forward
1.1 Officinl- Sir, It take it that nre $a$ stranzer here, and not yet in
office?
oflumphrey, who it lening Then whin I explain the position you
will sece that there hos heen no intontional invaxion of rights. We in iree
lamd have to work uuder considerable
diffelles one on which, I ragret to pusing vou some incanveniance There is so lititle housing necommndi-
tion for the various Depurtments tliat in placees such as this we are forced to
avail ourselves of whaterer accommo aval
dation liee nt our diasonal. We often
haver to use the National School lyuildings for tumporary Goverament office
in congested districts. May I tale i
that vou are on tranger here, and no Humplrey (he is standing with his Kroute moor in a congested district
Oh. J ay. You are a funny lot ore Brenks into a loud guffat)
I*i (official turning to the srd)-

## repasterous. Exther he goes or

Humphrey-OL, inspect away. Y'll
try and hean- it for the sake of the EmPifre. Don't mind me. Offcial following 1st, and so on):
2nd Official-As there are no appli2nd Official-As there are to explain the poxition to him a little more tact-
fully and a little more clearly. (Looke
 But I'm afroid Arthur is overworked.
Isi Officinl-It is a matter for coinmon inteligigence, not tact.
3nd Official (starting after 2 nd very deliberately - No, Arthar is net over

## Humphrey (following them with his

 over in amazement) -I m afraid my na tive stupidity is upsetting you.Srd Officinl-He didn't mean to say that. 1 lat Official (still exasperated, und

| (a) |
| :---: |
|  |  |

ing straight into R corner),
Arthur (cheorily)- By (ieotge, and thl OPficial (has if from 1st Uticial-Well, at last, Arthur:,
2nd oilcinl-We ure saved. Heme Arthur.
3rditil Sod Officin- - Arthar!
Arhim_Am I in time
 Dleanare of leurning your name.
Homplime - Stot, sir stott. stott,
Stott. He keeps pmactising with the rolf chath nod linmp of sugar the).
2nd Official (tolking tim and walling him across front of stage and raund Humplres)-Huah, Arthur,
We were just nlimet to explain the situation to this gentleman, but a slight misunderstanding has ariben. He haw laken the sehnol, aud it scems he
noving liere.
Humphrey Iumphrey (ax they nre going belind
liim)-Yaas I're got the shootin' and
fin) 2nd Official We have had to make use of this huilding. Ominouly. How
it ame to be rented is n shooting box is A mat ier for the Board of Education.
Artliur (Stapping sumething avery dav, eh? But thy
filinim has gone to tho dogs here eh?
fliably) 15 this your first visit to

Homplrey-Yaus, and it is likely to
he the last. Andy (dramling)-God help us. How
doen it support the likes of ns at all, at all. It all. You must not judge us in a hurry.
What hind of sport have you been having?
A imsultation is going on all thit
time in a coner of the the
. back).
Humplhey-Bad, by George. Ariliur-Quite so, quite so. Bud,
Aito so. We must try and make that ight. Thie grouse are gone to the dogs,
Andy
Yes, ver hoonon. They do be Arthur-What I was going to sug-
groug them collie dogst
 partment have improved the breed. (4th
Official plucks his sleevo) Just a moment. Pandon me ejust a moment, Mr.
Stot. (Consults with 4th Official. whispecing)-As a stop-gap.
Andy H . H . might have got a gelp at
a huck hare it he went out before the a buck hare if he went out betore the
Daylight Saving Bill. Thes never
leave their formums now since they changed the time
Huphroy (vishly in a better hu-
(your- Iridh wit, hy George! Ands (encouraged he their attention)
Yes indeed. There was a voung
gentlenan weni down here from the De-
 onstructia, a nitar for plow Womums)
(He mekes restures as if catchins flied "For," ses he to me on the quiet, see
If Ireland at heart, so I have," nex he,
even though I come from Kilioramke: and what's mores, the interest
Irish sport hat heart and if we can
Wanst managgo to crois the huck mibhits

 mour) Mr . Stote. If I might me.
Arthur
quest the honour of your attention withquest the honour of your atention with-
out taking up too much of your valu-
able time, I might he able to make a able time. I might he ablo to make a
suggention which having merited your
consideration, might lead to your out consideration, might lead to your tak-
ing a mono favourable viow of our coun-
tre ITs, and he not without a little interest Snd Offcial-Ian't Arthur amaxing ${ }^{\text {P }}$
Arthur-We find oursalves - not for Arthur-We And ourselves-not for
the firse time inded in a very responsible position. one fraught with the
geatost possible benefft to the country.
get, but, at the same time, calling for the
exercise of the greatest delicacy and t. 2nd 0 fficial-Arthur is perfectly mar-
vellous. vellous. Inir-In short, Mr. Stott, we had miniastration; I find it had not been added to when I oongratulated you. Humphrev-Ob, an election, by George:
Arthur-Simply becanse we are alrendy overburdened with work, and

| cteated, well remunerated: and we al. henefit of the election if we can possibly manuge to find aryone possenting the mecessary edncution and brealth of people are extremely backward, and it would not he quite becoming if we were tu clect one of ourselves. Humphrey - Too much like Home | 3rd Oflicial-And you'll probatily qutet a litthe experience make a most daxellent minister. <br> Humplorey-Will the Govermment "upply the spraying stuff? <br> 3rd Official Cortuinly, certainly. <br> That's moder the Minister of Munitions. <br> We hold a mosiopoly of all the Copper Sulphate in the world. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | With the Sergeant's trousers <br> Mrs. Heavey-T/m thinking it's the trousers is gone off with him. The Sir. geant was promoted fur chreringeg the day he put them ots. And now look What they've done for Humplirey Andy-Trousars indeed I It wan I dind tinence turning on me and telling |
|  |  | timence torning on me and telling me to not! But IIt say this. . . . If he |
| if yous lived at all in t would come to realise t | 3 otd Otsin)-Cnfortunately, we have | eyer dares to cane round ahout this place again-und I don't earn what |
|  |  | Mrs. Heavev-Huah, Atrdy. Don! |
| the unavoidable cessa ont find itself accord : therefore, in order t. |  | Andy - Well, and what ll yc do? <br> Mrs: Heavey-Nexer mind him Andy. Leave him to Giod, and (shalking her fist) HeTl play hell with bim: |
|  |  | (Curtain). |
|  |  | FUT GABLIC MOTTOUS ON YOUR OWA aND Your childrean s hats. <br>  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Black, pale-blue, toyab-blue, preen or white. <br> Gold lettermig. Mase to vidur at papulax |
|  |  | Frices-104, to $1 / 9$. BX <br> W. A. Ryan. Umbreilia \& Stick Mlanofactarers wre, coak and cove <br>  Mhane- 876 Cork and 106 core |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | John Noligan, |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | VESTMENT MANUFACTURERS, |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Utatues Made and 'oesorated on the |
|  |  | m. CAHILL and CO., - parliamemt street. |
|  |  | A. S. CLARKIN for best house conls. 25 GT. BRUNSEICK STreEt. DUBLIN. Falrgh er athen |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ings |  | HOK-CLABE TAILORIWE. FOR MIETION IN FTI AND STYLE GOARANTWED. riath Matarial anty etanked. LR. ORMOND GYo, DUELIN. |
|  | Fxit 2nd Oficial so out of place, it tions were not so out of place, it |  |
| do? (This is followed by a stir of satiofaction amongst the othar officials). <br> vith extaggeruted emphearasis)-And brately tot. Humphrey turna round alowle to |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | remored for |
|  |  | TheFourth Time |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Printing and Advertising, and what |
| had determined was to hive been $£ 1,000$ a year. |  | is more-to execute them both neatiy and economically. |
| roy-Totally inadequate. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \mathrm{bec} \\ \mathrm{gix} \end{array}$ | The Southern Sirr, Lll., <br> SKIBREREEN |
| other) Quite so. <br> th Official-We must think Imperi- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Advertising Pays when you have theRight Goods to Sell. |
| appoint two resident nssistants who |  |  |
|  |  | We have the right goods, having just received a large first consignment of |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Violins, Bows Ceses Strings, etc.; |
|  |  | direct from the famous firm of Messrs. C. G. Giter and Sohn |
| (pulls out nuil consalts map)-If there was nny decent fishing here I might |  | the home of the violin-making Industry, |
|  |  | Sole Importing Agents for Irelend. Call and see our stock-or write as. Itswill repay yon, as we, can sell mese goods at almest <br> Holl the Present Prices, |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| glad to say. <br> mophrev-Would the potatees be |  |  |
|  |  | We have also received a lurge stock of genuine German Melodeons and Moulh |
|  |  | D. $M^{\prime} \mathrm{Cullough}$ <br> The Music Warehouse. <br> 8 Howard Street, Belfast <br> And 26 Parllament St., Dublit |
| pt th | all |  |
| T'l take the $£ 2,000$ a year all right. There's nothing like being candid, is thare? |  |  |

## JERSEYS








简
 . Knickere, black or white satean, $8 / 3$. Snme
knickers, with single stripe $3 / 8$.
with if three stripes (green, white and orange)
with with thres atri

AND How T
By An ciotog.
A guide to those in charge of teams and to
players desirous of improving their knowledge and ability in Irelend's historic and
mexecelled game 88 pages, with driagrams.
Price

Whelan \& Son 17 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin

Fr. WILLIAM DOYLE, S.J. By Prolessor AlfrRED O'RAA

The Evolution of Sinn Fein By PROFESSOR HENNEY-36. FOUNTAIN BOOK SHOP

## IRISH OUTFITTING.

 satt aran pole
 Pattorna and samples on application.
PHELAN BROTHERS The trieh Outsiting Headquarters,

## Another Mosquito!

THE ROSCOMMON CITIZEN.

No. 1 on Sale Friday, 30th April. (Làbour Eve)


Own a Reliable WATCE.


CANTER BROTHERS,



Quatet, yot Coantral, for Bustress of Plae
FLEMING'S HOTEL GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLI Two minutes will trom Girdleer Sreet Chapel, select. moderate. Convenient

## WINNERS ALL OVER

 GRAND PARADE CigarettesCoupon and Particulars of PRIZE SCHEME in every packet.
P. J. Carroll \& Co., Limited, Dundalk.

## 

 Subb
yearly,
andracic.


Ćlre ós
YOUNG IRELAND
SATURDAY, MARCH $27,1920$.

## The Victory

The Treaty of Versailles hes been killed by the action of the United States Senate. The so-called League of Na tions set up under it becomes impos-
vilion and ridiculous in its present conSitution. On the adhesion of America to that League all the schemes of English Imperial policy were built. They are all gone. "What you trample on in
Ireland,", said a great Irishman to EngIraland," said a great Irishman to Eng-
land in the 18th century, "w will spring land in the 18th century, "will spring
up and sting you in America.". It was Loue then-it is true now. The last
faw months of English dragooning in faw months of English dragooning in
Irelund weeled the fate of the Treaty of Verasilles. America learned from the speat tuclo of Troland, and from its warn-
ing voice which England in vain tried ing voice which England in vain tried
to guis-what English faith meant. The to gu8- what English faith meant. The
trap was spread in sight of the Bird-but the American Eagle has not this time been cought in it.
Filsew here we deal with the effeet of the defeat of the Treaty by the United States Senate. Here we shall only repeat what we wroto in August last :-
Prosident Wilson went to Paris
with a acheme for a more or less genuine League of Nations. England forced her scheme For a League of Grent Powers upon him. And
Ireland to-day is leading the froeIrolnd to-day is leading the froe-
dom-seeking peoples of the world in thio iight to deotroy a greator monmee to human liberty and netional
rights than ever was the Holy Albinure. Inan ever was the Holy Al-
Ireland stands in Amarica to-day for a true Leargue of Nations. A Lragne in which all nations shall atliance, but a uniou to preserve the peace of the world. Freland has no navy un the een-ho material empine:
hut th-day the is 4 world-power. She
iol lewding the is leading the is s ongordd-power. Sheoples of the
world- the lias given them new an
idealism and its love for justice-
that the Taingue made in England that the League maditur england
must go, and be substituted by a true must go, nnd be substituted by a true
League of Nations. The Treland That Englend stiffed and hid away in its England stifled and hid away in its
Parliament for a century has burst Proriament for a century has burst world-leadership-the leadership of
the wealk, the wronged, the oppressthe weakk, the wronged, the oppress-
ed nations and peoples. And 'so today, from Esthonie to Egypt, the
name of Iroland is saluted and the name of Iroland is saluted and the
name of Iriebinan, long made by English propaganda a synonym of
inferiority, lias become a title of inferiori
honour.
The fight that was riging in August last is now wron. Ireland has triumph-
ed, and her triumph is a triumph for the ed, and her triumph is a triumph for tio
pringiples that America enunciatod in the war. On next Sunday in every
church and chapel in Ireland we exhort church and chapel in Ireland we exhort
our people of all creeds to each offer up a prayar of thanksgiving to
God for the victory that Ireland has won-a victory against oads that seemed to many hepeless-a victory that
indeed makes it possible for the peoples 10 destroy the foul spinit of Oli-
garchy and make the world safe for garchy an
Democracy

The Murdered Lord Mayor
We go to press before thoevidence at
the inguest on the murdered Lord

by the time this iasue is in the hands
of its readers that evidence will bo of its readers that evidence will be
available through the dnily press to the people of Treland.
The Chiel Magistrate of a great Irish city has been muurdered in circum-
stances of cold-blooded villainy, and stances of coldo-llodil sit in judgment
the civilised world will the civinsed world will sit in jugement
on the guilty. To the widow, ehildren, ond relatives of the dead man the passionate sympathy of Ireland has
gone out from a brimming heart. Truly indeed it cam be said that
The City of Cork on the day of Lord Mayor MacCurtain's funeral was an alsolute unit. All class and party distinctions vanished, and the citizens,
rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant,
joined in maurning. The weeping apeotators of the funeral procession tes tified silently the estimation in which
all sections and classes held the murdered Mayor
To the business life of Cork Alderman
anacCurtain contrinated energy
aind enterprise-to the social life a courteous and genial personality which charmed all-and to the political life
sincere and unselfish patriotizm. He oved I Tolan the was dovitat to the cause of her Independence. He was an ardent student of her language, music, and history, and an energeto supporter of all proper means to improve her
trade and develog her resources. He trade and develop her resources. He is the latest martyr to her cause, and on the Day of that Cause Triumphant his name will be apoken and engraved of hiose who died toat that Day might be. Go ndéanaidh Dia trócaiiro ar a

Manufactured Imports in 1918

The value of the imports of manufacLured goods during 1918 is given by the
Statistical Branch ns $f 69.898,000$, as compared with $£ 57,153,000$ the previous year, A singular feature of pre-
nent-day Irish trade is the close balance that exists between the values of mazufactures imported and exported The following table give
for the past five srars:-
mANUFACTURED GOODS.

## $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Importh.' } & \text { Exports. } \\ £ & £ \\ 39.501,000 & 31,430,000 \\ 30,008,000\end{array}$ <br>  <br> $\begin{array}{ll}47,158,000 & 58,701,000\end{array}$

$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { This table relates only to values, not } \\ & \text { to volume of sales, but the comparison } \\ & \text { between }\end{aligned}\right.$ between the imports and exportts hulds good. It is remarkable that while im-
ports have risen in value from 35 to 69 ports have risen in value from 35 to 6 crease in the value of the exports Irish manufactures is considerably more than double. Our exports are increasing at a greater rate than our imports. This is a welcome and cheerful sign o the industrial activity of our country. The following are the iniports of

|  | $\underset{\mathcal{E}}{1917 .}$ | $1918 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Textiles. |  |  |
| (1) Yerma, Tlirand, Rope, Cordage, etc. <br> (2) Piece Goods, Ap- | 4,752,000 | 7,510,000 |
| parel, Drapery, atc. | 25,124,000 | 31,097,000 |
| Leather Goods. |  |  |
| (1) Lenther (2) Boots, | 768,000 | 871,000 |
| Saddlery, Indin Rubber Gooda . | 3,245,000 | 5,142,000 |
| Metals and Manufacturea, chiefly of Motals. |  |  |
| (1) Motals \& Motal Castings, ste. . | 6,528,000 | 6,724,000 |
| (2) Machinery, Implemonts, Mo tors, Ships | 5,080,000 | 5,800,000 |
| Wooden Articles, Furniture, and Articles mainly of wood | 1,316,000 | 1,216,000 |
| Books, Paper, Stationery, etc. | 1,838,000 | 2,087,000 |
| Bricks, Tilen, Earthenware, Ohinn, Glann, atc. | 946,000 | 1,070,000 |
| Chandlery, Soap, Candles, Oil, Paints, etc. | 4,439,000 | 4,081,000 |
| Chemicals, Fertilisers, Dye Stuffe | 2,826,000 | 3,129,000 |
| Miscellaneons Articles | 386,000 | 374,000 |

An American Impression of Ireland's Leader

The following striking leading article appeared in the New York "?venAnyone who talks to Eamonn De Valera feels the profound sincerity of dour and integrity. And if ever the fire of enthusiasm for a noble cause burned in a fearless heart and a sanse,
capable mind, it so burns in the heart and mind of Eamonin De Valera.
When the Irish chieftain speaks fremen the publice platform no audience of his
is free from the agents of Encland lisis free from tho agents of England, lis-
tening to every word, in the hope that some careless phrase may be uttered
which can be twisted or misrepresented speaker's meaning. tricks of politics, at
It is an old, old whinh the Fhy fish are past masterse,
and at which many Americans, too, are adepts. And it remarkable how the Irish hundreds of speechese, in presenting Ire powerful emphasis, and in avouiding, it
the same time, the traps of his enemies, all set to catch a sentence, a clause, a
word that might be mivrepresented to
his disudvantage or used to shake the his disadvantage or used to shake the
confidence of Americans and Irisbmen in his devotion to the cause of Irish
independence.
The only Eame only De attempt to prad's publio utterances of
to discredit the sincerity of his devotion to discredit' the sincerity of his devotion
to Ireland's demand for her complete England, has been very recendily made of,
and, we are bound to say, very cunningly made, and also, we are
say, very unsuccessfully made.
The oocasion arose in this way
The only argument made by
The only argument made by the ad-
rocates of English rule over unwilling Ireland that appeals at all to Americans
is the argument that England's security demands English congrol of IrecandReplying to that argument, Eamonn
De Valera very sensibly conceded that no Thish man could reasonably deny that
Englishmen acted naturally in wishing to insure the safety of England, just as any other people naturally desire to
insure the gafety of their own country first of all, and proceeded to argue that
Enyland's snfety would bo far better socured by the neighbourliood of an independent, five, eovereign, satisfied
Ireland, than by, the neighbourhiond of
n sullen, resentful lreland, occupied by n sullen, resentful Ireland, occupied by
an Englisil army, and hatinc with an Englishi army, und hating with
deadly hatred, and rexisting with every
deositlo devico of disperate meni and possible device of desperate mezy and
women the alien rule and the alien occupation of their country.
Hlustrating this sensible reply and this sensible appeal to British self-in-
terest, the Irish leader cited the first paragraph of the recognition of the inparagraph of the recognition of the in-
dependence and sovereignty of Cuba by
the United States, and asked why a rocognition of the independence and so-
vereiguty of Ireland by England in the words of that paragraph would not afrighifful place among the frea nationa of the world.
We manlike or sane suggestion. Yot this
very sugrestion gave a handle to the very suggestion gave a handle to the
British enemies of Ireland, and to some Americans, who were deceived by Bri-

 rena,
rous, which might hase been diass-
the Iribh ause in America had trous to the lrish cause in America had
the confidence and trust of the mass of the confidence and trust of the mass of
Lrish-Americans in Eamonn De Falera Lrish-Americans in Eam.
not been so unshakable. Eot been so unsiakable
Eamonn De Valera quoted only the
first para raph of the recounition of Cuba's independence, which is:-
"That the Govermment of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or
other compact with any foreign Dower or Powers which will ingraur or tend to impaim the independence of Cubs, nor in any manner authoriso
or permit any foreign Power or Powers to obtain by colonisation of for military or naval purposes, or
otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island." There are other stipulations in the
articles nt recognition, reasonably op articles of rocognition, reasonably ap
plicable to the relations then existing between Cuba and the United States, butt not applicable to the relationa be-
tween England and Ireland-and these stipulations which are not applicable
to Ireland and England, Eamonn Do to Ireland and England, Eamonn Do
Valera did not quote or indorse. Nevertheless, here was an opportu-
nity-no matter how strained-for misrepresentation which his enemies had
porarily de
Americans. It was whouted from the house-tope
that De Tolern
 ing to sulimit Ireland to British surer-
ninty; that De Falera wwas willing to
incrifte the sincrifice the subkstance for the thadow
af independence, aud so on and so on. to the end of the folse cliapter.
Now, Eamonn De Valeri did of the kind, suggested nothing of the
kind, and-if we kkow lim aright
wold would die ns hravely ns he fought and
risked death in the Enster Revolution hefore he would even listen to anything
of the kind. of the kind.
Cuhe paragraph of the recognition of
Vuanderendence which Eamonn De
Valera ouoted-and which wns the only Valera quoted-and which was the only
paragreph he quoted-is os fall and and soverignty as any nation could grant to another
The only ystipulation as to indepenwith any foreign nation "to impair or
tend to impair the independence of Cuha," and tho only condition is that that
Cubs shall not pernit any foreign Power to rule any part of Coybareor to
make Cuba a hase for foreign military A more complete recognition of inlle-
pendence could not be written. The Tnited States not only recogni-
ses, so for ns this paragraph is concermed, the full soveremegn independence
of Culia, but stipulates that no future of Culha, but stipulates that no future
Government of Chaba shall impair that It ig sot only a recognition of Cuba's
indenendence then, hut an insistence independence then,
that Cuba shall remin independent
which is exactlr what has happened. Which is exactlr what has happened.
The exact words of Eamonn De "On the other liand, if it were really
her indopendence and her siuple right to life as a n national State that Britain
wanted to safguard, she could easily
manke provisione for that without in make provivirnk for that without in
any way infringing upon the equally
sarcor right of Trelund to its indepen-
dence and to its life. diene United States, by the Monroe
Doctrine. made pmision for its securDoctrine. made provision for its secur-
ity without depriving the Latin Republyy whe of dhe depriting of their independence
lico
and their life The Tnited States safeguarded itsolf from the possible ase of
the Island of Cuba a a o baso for an at-
tank by ant foreign power by stipulatThay the Ciorerument of Cuba
II
neser enfer into any treaty or other compat with nny foresign Powver
or Powor which will impair or tond to impair the independence of Cuba, nor
in any manneer authorise or permit any
nny foreign Power or Poyers to ohtain, by
oolonisation if. for military or naval
purpoess or othewse. ledgmentin or
contrul over any portion of said is-
is lond.'
Irelany doesn't Britain do this with
Ind, as the Tnited States did with -Why doesn't Britain declarea Mon-
roe Doctrine for tie two neighbouring iblands? The peoplo of Ireland, so far
from objjecting, would co-operate with
their whole coul. their whole soul
"But there an which Britain could safeguard itself in An ples wore really an honest plead
Antamational instrument could
ensily he framed- as in the case of Bel-

 Ne-pite the protesis of the Beigian
Again, the Peace Conferonce and
Nation of a League of Netions

 spect and defend tive integrity and na-
tional indenendence of euck othor, and

 sacred covenant to rasintain libert,
cven when such a cotenant will per-
petute har own.
 lave made provisious for thiose, What
the wants to muke provision for, I re.
theat peat, io the perpetuation of her domint
tiom of the seas by heer control of the
grant Triat harburs. From these her
ships of war can issue forth on the Atlantic, aul in iwenty-four hours ain strungle the commerve of any trade ri-
val mie may wint atrect and com-
pletely cat the communications be-

Ther, as I have spid, the perpetuation
of thu present commerecian monopoply
though which she expoits Ireland to-
 aploiturion weon ended tor eeve.
England would lave Amexicans beWivs that Britain's seafety nound be
hientencd lyy the presence of an inde-
Well

 thin they have ever been since they
fist started on thoir campaign of agEamonn De Valera proved hi cournge and capacity as a fighting man
vhen hile faced death for Ireland in that
famous Footer And by the statement here quoted he
proves his calibre as a statasman and wise leader.
No honest ? Onest meaning, can possibly see in
Camonn De Valera's words any hint or suspicion of a lint, of abating Ire-
land's demand for full independence by Thuch us the breadth of a hoir
The whole argument is that if Eng-
land were sincere she could offer a reland were sincere she could offer a reassurance of her own safety in fon
different ways-and that since England
refures to do this, she is dlown to he Wincere by her own act, and her arguatal to her own safety is proven to he
a subterfage and a falseliood. land that his un warranted effort to in-
jure Eamonn Do Valera, and discredit
him with his own people, has only
consed oll who ansed all who admire and trust him to
admire and trust tim still more.
If such a palpahly false accurasion
 america would feel much

## England's Stranglehold

 on Irish CommerceXVIII.

The effiects of the "Union" on Irish Trade, Manutactures, and Industry are beyond
question The country was ruined rapidy
ind with the most thorough precision. Every trade was affected directly by it
We have given at length the powerlul and
and conclusive arguments of the manuffac-
ures and their represenatitives in the lrish Parliament. The worst forebodings of the
potitioners were realised. The cotion, silk and woilen industries were completely
ruined. The woolten manulacturers were
unteriy ruined by the withdrawal of the very malt triif protecting the trish woollen
manulacturers of that period. The Act of so-called Union of 1800 ruined the Irish
Wpoolen Industry more completely than the Woollen Prohibition in 1700 . The latter teft a struggling home manufacture. The
Act of 1800 killed the rish weaving of Act of 1800 killed the Irish weaving o
cloth gradually bur thoroughly. The duties were gradually lowered and
during the first twenty years.
It was ishe terible time for our country. The strangelThe fire of Elizabeth, the sword of Crom-
Well, and the Williamite cannon did nor do a tenth of the damage done by the Act
of "Union." "We have illustrated the process planned for the have illustrared the process planned
have shown, at all urt industries, and we
ats in the case of
 sive some illustrations or
England's uniting with us.
benwen Grent Britain, and lrelend was at
lenght finaly established, acute distress lengh finatly established, acute distress
was visible amongst all ciesses of workers. The frades of the country were visibly
dcclining. The poor manufacturers of the declining. The poor manuracturers of the
city and Liberies of Dublin presented a
Memorial in the year 1822 praying for the
 ent manulactures, "which they conceived
absolutely necessary to rolieve them from a most ruinous system to which they were was, mend is, the whe case of they are unparandielen shop to shop in order to make sale of them, which in every instance, elifect a certain Oss to the poor manulacturer.
We see then that the Irish $m$ ero reduced to the position of heyters ho miscrable state of the industries of Diform may be judged from the General
niformation Sheet nrepared by the Trades Deputation of April 26, 1825, lormed in manufacturers building at Usher's Oivay We learn much information at first hand to the position of each of the trades. The oturn gives the number employed,
 tred. The number bad been greater some
time before. Three hundred were out of
employment. There were still woo hundred otton weavers, all employed hundred great number and fifty cord weavers-"A
gone to England." Those in Dublin at that time were generally em-
ployed. Four hundred stuff wegers were ployed. Four hundred stuff weavers were
employed, still plied the shuttles. But as Abour five hundrod silk weavers, most
employed, still fled the shutfle. But as miany had gone to England in search of
employment. They went in fact to Macclesfield and the Irish silk industry was trans-
ferred to the offer side of the channel. Of engine weavers, which we take to mean
power loom operators, there were two hundred and forty, but great numbers were report cloth weavers were principally in
bready country, those in Dublin being employed the country, those in Dublin being employed
in Factories. They were at that time all employed. Of hannel weavers there were in County Wicklow at Rathdrum. There
were eighty or ninety hooping weavers. The trade being reported very dull, the best
part unemployed. Forty tape weavers were part unemployed. Forty tape weavers were
all employed. We now come to the linen
weavers. There were rwo hundred end weavers. There were two hundred and
twenty or thirty, mostly in the country. It is stated that "Seventy or eighty may be
out of work, but uppards of three hundred hove left their families to go to England in
search of work. This is important as the manulacture was rapidly declining at this
time. It could not be said to have benefited from the Union. The destruction of the
Dublin linen industry is never mentioned Dublin linen industry is never mentioned
hy the boosters of the "Ulster Bugaboo" There were "about ninety or one hun-
dred" duck weavers, the greater part em-
ployed. The number of sail clot wesvers ployed. The number of sail cloth weavers
is not stated, but it was thought they were
all employed in factories. There were
atren eighty or nitety ticken weavers of whom a
good number were unemployed. Forty cenvass weavers were generalyy employed,
but at "low prices." There were not less than one thousand cotion spimerers, mostly
all idle on account of the rise in cotton,
" all idle on account of the rise in cotton,
"as most of the employers have not capital
to keep a large stock." Here we clearly to keep a large stock. Here we cleariy
see the lailure of Pitt's promise and Castle-
reagh's prophecy. There was no sign of English capital. In fact England took all
the cash she could get out of Ireland. Of
hosiers there were three hundred and fifty hosiers there were thrè hundred and fifty
all employed.
Shoemakers in Dublin numbered no less Shoemakers in Dublin numbered no less
than from sixteen to eighteen hundred.
A good number were unemployed, "but A good number were unemployed, "but
trade better than has been." Sixty card
makers were generally The most remarkable fact mentioned in she General Information Sheet, drawn up
from queries put and answered by the trade
members, is the disclosure that in 1825 members, is the disclosure that in 1825
there were upwards of one thousand glovers, chamber masters and females,
of whom "perhaps one-third may not be at
work." Nevertheless trade as "at present very good, Eighty o
ninery cap-makers were, half of them, un-
employed, as "numbers of caps now come employed, as "numbers of caps now come
from England." The same was true of two hundred thread spinners. Thirty whip
makers were, not many of them idle.
Eighteen of twenty makers were, not many of them wool
Eighteen of twenty journeymen wo
combers were all employed. The fate of the nailors was sad. Thyy were "betwix four
and five hundred, more than two-thirds of and five hundred, more than two-thirds of
the number (unemployed); the late turnout leaving them nothing to do. "There
was walling and gnashing in Francis St." Of eighry rope-makers, twenty were un-
employed. Two hundred and fifty. Ging ham weavers were "most part employed." dressers, all employed; forty or fifty figure ribbon weavers, "at present very brisk
sixty or seventy hair-cloth weavers, a good
number unemployed: sixty girth weavers number unemployed; sixty girth weavers,
all employed; forty or fifty livery lace men, only employed by orders" "between fifty and sixty comb-majers, all at present
employed" and sixty or seventy brush
makers, about twenty unemployed This account will convey some informa-
tion as to the industrial effiects of the Union," There were in all 7,650 trades men employed, and 2,040 unemployed.
Many of these trades have entirely fled the Dublin trade after the "Union", it is essy to understand the leelings which surge in
the breasts of Dublin's tradesmen at the mention of the word "England" or the Empire, Most of the pre-Union indusof the industries which formerly made them famous throughout Ireland. Many whole categories, such as oheck weavers, cotton
weavers cord weavers, stuff weavers, silk weavers, cord weavers, staif weavers, serk
weavers, fiannel weavers, hooping weavers, tape weavers, linen weavers, duck weavsacking weavers, canvas weavers, have
entirely disappeared. There are only Jelt entirely disappeared. There are only Jelt
a few poplin makers. The thousand colton spinners have not left a trace behind them Gone are the hosiers, the thousand glovers, whipmakers. The Gingham weavers are Yorgotten with the figure ribbon weavers.
Nearly every descrintion of indweiv
problem of the slumbs to vex suceeding generations. And yet in 1825 Ireland was being forced into a faral and delusive connection with England

## NOTAI

Deir an Dr. 0 Meachair (I "Psychology," bhreatha comónta ná Idáalachas le claoneoluiachté is barántâla; sarar féidir baint to réaltoireacht, Ie gésiluigcht téidir baint lo eoluiacht fhisiceach (physical optics), ggus eacha, nif folâir a ghlaca ina (assume) go bhfuil abhar ann, pe aca chimild é nốná feicimid (agus ni isea abhar nách mothú ná samhlú i dtaobh mothá a
bheith ann) : múnid na heoluiachter bheith ann); múinid na heoluiachtaf $\sin n$ nf
hamháin go bhfuil cuiro shabstainteech thrithuiseacha (Faid, leithead, doimhnoas) ann, ach go mbid, siad ag oibriu ar a cheeile Énne a cuimhneamhth faid nâ bion aigne ar bith ach in aigne an duine ní theudfidis aheadh do réir chontrórdhacht chearnâla a raide bheadh eatorra (inversely as the
square of the distance); nif fheudfidis iompail 0 bheith ina gcoilltibh chun bheith ina leapacha guail, ná fós baint le phenomena
eile ná iad do tharsc as an gccirse ndireach agus, ar an gcuma san, gne mothuithe ofr
sul do shocrú gan sinn fein do thoilic chuige
Ni theadar an leor an méid sin chun a thespeaint gur peann dairiribh att́a am
lámh agum anois agus nâch peann é atáa am aigne. Nilim féin sásta leis ach pe aca domhan samhluithe is fú chom stuidérr a dheunamh ar an ndomhan san, agus pe aca is fuu dhom é nó nâch fuu tám ghá dheunamh. Chó fada 's théan stuidéar a dheun-
amh air sé mo thuirim gur cuma ce aca ar dhormhan déiriribh a gur cumana ce aca bhfuil an domhan ann dáirfribh agus nách rud samhluithe $\epsilon$ agus creidid lucht eoluiachta ê ach ní thigan san go bhfuil an ceart
againn agus, mar aduart, nilim ro-shásta leis na hargona san tuas.

Ach tá scoil fealsûnachta eile ann, an
scoil phragmatach (no, gniomhach? a sitieoch orainn nê fuil zon fhirinne ténûr
 sheank--smaointe Greugacha, Deir na gniomh-fheaisamhain na fuil sa bhfirinne a chabhruion linn chun sinn tén (nó ár n -aigne?) do chur in oiriant do gach nf eile.
Cuma san nó a râ gur cheart Cuma san nó a rá gur cheart smaointe do
thastajil do reir a diortha agus gur smaointe thastan do reir a drortha agus gur smaointe
frinneacha na smaointe na Fhfuil a diora go maith; ná fuil aon thirinne dheiridh nó
bhunaidh ann, nó, ná fuil aon bhuan-rêaltacht (permanent reality) ann; ná fuil ann dûinn ach bheith a sfor-chur ár smaointe in
oiriuínt đá cheile. Más fior, mar adeir na daoine seo, ná fuil in aon phrinsiobal ach le cur i leattaoibh nuair a bheidh a ginó criochnuithe aige, is follus nách féidir dainn
aon tsisteam bithin-eoluiachto bheith againn na bhleudfimis mrioghin a bheith againn na bhieudimis muinghin a d'éinni 1 geúrsal credimh ná i geursal colviachte. Ba dho linn, ámh, 6 stair mhachtnaimh agus oibre an duine, na beadh fealsunacht den tsort san torthach. (Baineadh an cuntas san as "The Spectrum of Truth,"

Is lér ón mêid atá ráitre againn go di so gur fearr do lucht eoluiachta a ghlaca ina
thalamh slán gur domhan ata ann dairfribh an domhan ar a mbid siad a deunamh stuidach le cuid de pheire an eolais.

1 dtaobh an Thocsil sin bithin-eolujachta, nil ann ach iaracht ar an nGréigis d'aistriu. Seo mar a cumadh an local "ontology" do
refir foclora Chamber: "Gr. on, ontes,
being pr. p. of einai, to be, Iogia-legein, logy" nấane. Deoluizcht sé gurb é rud "onto
 chuid den iarbhfisiceacht (metafisiceacht) a bhainean le nádúir is le fior-bhrí (ess-
ence) nithe. Tá an local "dás bhithin sin"
and againn sa Ghaédhilg. Se mo thuairim go gcialluion "bithin"
 cheann acu deunfa sé ár ngno (do rérir an mhinithe a thugan Chamber ar an eoluiecht
san, onfology). B6idir nár mhiste an hrt "being" do chur leis i gcürsaf fealsúnachta
-is uss go mór échasa agus 6 leimhsefil
ar gachaon tsaghas cuma ná "bheith" nó bith." Duairt cara "liom go mbelidir
ndeunfadh "folurthach" is it luighe ndeunfadh "Polurthach"
thach)
Thach) mar Ghaedhilg ar "subject" na
fealsunnachta. Bfearr leis lein gan é usfid
to go toil mar go mbdidir go raghfer amach ar
ball ar fhocal eigin a bheadh nibs oiriunal.
dína agus úsfid a dheunamh de lafithreach agus aon uair a bheidh focal uainn amus a thairt ar Ghaedhilg éigin a chur air: má airs. teis, toisc gan iad a bheithe eile amm Faracht-na agus, ar an gcuma san, go
n -aimseofar focal deas oiriunach indeire
na dála. Thus se mar shomet ithen rocal "cycle." "Velocipede" a bhím ann ar
rexis. Sompla eile isea "aeroplone" a funr amair taréis mórán larachtaif. Má choimeddaimid an focal iasachta is baolach go bhfanfa sê agaimn i gcomhnuf, ach mé dhinimid a lán iarrachtaf ar Ghaedhilg a chur ar fhocal árithe beidir gurb i an iarracht is If ciall is deabhramh is sia a mhairladh (e.g. bun-run, gluaiseacht ns teangan. gan-
srang, etc.) mar nil aon blirethuintas i geurrsat teangan ag furmhor lucht foghlumtha na Gaedhilge, an dream atá againn chun focail fialta mora in usaid-nl leanaid priomhrialla mora na Gaedhilge, nf Éirighim na
rialaa móra na Gaedhilge nf árighim na rialka morra na Gaedhilge nf airighim na
agus i geursal den isórt so bheidis ar nós ag té a dheunfadh peictiuir de Vénus leis an scuaib lena gcuirfadh se aol ar an bhfalls. Taim i geás idir dhá chomhairle

The Late Canon 0'Leary

Tane death, inst Sunday, of Very Rev, known to all Gaels as afrectionately Peadar-has caused an almost incal Hable loss to modern Trish literature.
Heas great priest; belored by all o the fame and gratitude in all quarters of freland. Those services will provide
 those of the translations, such Aesop's Fables," will last as long Irish literature itself. At the time of his fatal Illness he was engaged in
a "Life of Christ," a considerable porwhich which he had accomplished, but complete. His Irish was the Irish of the people, and he was the grentest liv.
ing master of the latiguinge. Not only wae he a rasster of style hinself, hut
he taught others how to write, amd he
will remain as an inspimation for time will remain as an inspiration for time
to come. In July, 1911 , the Corpora-
tion of Dublin conferred upon him,
along with the late Kum Meyer, the Freedom
months later his life work, and of few ferred upon him hy the capital of
native county. Events in Treland happening so rapidly nowadays that it is not alway popsible to view thing in
their proper light, but when time las intervened to permit in perspective the
O'Leary will sland

France and Ireland.


## Maynooth Mission to China

The Holy See has granted the Maynooth Mission to Thina a vast district in China．Its population is much greater than that of Iraland，and its extent is quarter the extent of Ireland，Its chief city is Han Yang，which has a population of 600,000 ．

Sixteen of the Maynooth Mission Priests have gone to their district in China．

If They will be obliged immediately to procure houses for themselves， for their Catechists，and Assistants．They will have to build Schools and Chapels：they will have to support their Catechists and Teachers．Im－ mense sums of money will be required immediately to make the work of our priests a success．The Catholic people of Ir

## Help to buy homes for our Priests in China．

Address to
REV．PATRICK OLEARY，D．D．
St，COLUMBAN＇S COLLEGE， DALGAN PARK，GALWAY，
Railway Station－HOLLYMOUNT

## 〇1，000

coláısce brisoe，oméı

## Omeath Irish College．

Has aguired a smal Farm wilh two Dowinghoues out onimes and an old mille．

 much oan you send us

> £1,000!




PEADAR O＇DUBDA，Bohar Denlgan，Dundalk．


Luke Burke
PATRICK STREET，CORK GENTS＇SHIRTS，UNDERWEAR，

SOCKS，etc．，
At specially keen prices，
Wants attended to by
」 A MES MALLO 3 EDEN OY．（near Liberty Hall），DUBLII Oid and Now comrades always wetcome．

IMCOME TAX AND DEATH
DUTIE8！
YERB，PLEABE NOTE． Inoome Tar recorered．Exenptions and
radroitony obtained．Returns filled up．Ad
 Lasaste，Legsecy and Succossion Daty．Up
to date expert knowledge．Inside offcial

FRIEL and DUGGAN Experts and
Acoountants，
s2 nassau street，dublin．
M．d．Frlet，B．A．（Lato Exsminera of Ao－ E．Eingrinh，

BOOKS OF INTEREST TO IRISH IRELANDERS

an Saeoeal Comluce Zaisoe um Urthơar thariunta，Ceo The Irish National Assurance Company，Limited THE ONLY IRSBH LIFE AND GENERAL INBURANCE GOMPANY． Transacts Lifts，Firy，Live Stock，Fidelity Guarantee，Accident，Sickness，Motor Cor， 20,000 invaston in frin Trustee stooke na security for e5，000，000 in drnined out of Ireland yearly in Ansurance Lifo Polioy Holders，
 upbuilding of thie．Trish Nation，wo guaranteo thant all our funds w
in Iraland，and used to help rish Enterprise．NATIONAL pays；and
An Agency with the IISB NATISNE
we have openings for some good workers． N THE KINGDOM OF KERPY， MICHAEL O＇BRIAIN，Chureh Street， Lotowel，representin the litish Nutional CHIARRAIGHEACHA，CABHRUIG 1 LONGPHORT UI FHEARGHALL
Our Representative，EAMON OCEAL
LAIGH，New Street，Longtord EEIS 1 ENERGETIC AGENTS
 LANE AGERNTS BE BALLYMAHON
DRUMLISM，TAR．
MONBARRY and OTHER CENTRES．

## Gramophones．Records．

LARGEST STOCKS IN IRELAND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY．
H．M．V．，COLUMBIA \＆O ZONOPHONE．

## JOHN O＇NEILL，

SOUTH KING STREET，DUBL゙IN．

E．\＆T．MARTIN （Managor，EAMONN MARTIN）．
Ladies＇and Gents＇Tailors．
25 Nassau 8treet，Dublin．
CYCLISTS
ANYTHING YOU WAN
My prices are right．Secondhand Cycles
GRAMOPHONES from $55 / 10$ to
（11．

guards， $4 / 6$ palr．Chains，all sizes， $10 / 6$
Iront 10 ot $x 810$ Front wheels， $16 / 6$.
RECORDS，dowble sided， $3 /=$ Needics
T．NEESON，
L．J．Berney
Dental Surgery 33 Westmoreland St．，Dublin．

RISH－MADE COODS
For Men＇s 8hirts，Hosiery，Caps，\＆e．
páoplaiz 6 hallmupán
SIOPA NA nGAEDHEAL．
 Camogs， $2 / 8$ and $3 / 6$ ．Hurley Balls， $4 / 8$
and $8 / 6$ M Iouth Organs（German， $1 / 7$ ，
$2 / 6,3 / 6,4 / 0,5 / 0$ ，and $7 / 6$ ．Melodeaub，
clinch \＆Elesson，stationers，Tobaoconists，
and Inoame Tax Experts，Churoh View，Navan

## MeDowell

$14 s .61$ ． 4 ARAEME ALARM GLOCKS


Th DUNDALK MANUFAGTURINC CHEMISTS＇CO
omces． 84 CLANBRABSIL BT．，DUNDALK．
BOLANDS，LTD．
BREAD
FLOUR，
CONFECTIONERY
RICH CAKES，PLANN AND ORNAMENTED．
Bakeries GRAND CANAL QUAY AND CAPEL STREET，DUBLIN，
MODEL BAKERY，KINGSTOW

Mills ．
RINGSEND ROAD，DUBLIN．
SUPPORT IRISH MILLING．
All olasses of Work Made to Ordap
WILLIAM O＇DEA
Wicker Furniture and
Basket Manufacturer
Basket Manufacturer
34 Parnell Street，Dublin．
McKEOWN，MacKEOGH \＆Go
HAYMARKET，DUBLIN．
Andowors，cattle，shoop and Pis
Farm Produos Pact
anes：

Stand Corn Exchange， 106.

## Cavan．SITUATIONS WATHD

SITUATION3 WANTED．
 trach trinh．Apply＂Pallinte，＂＂Young fereturd＂Onteg ARTISTIC Tricolo

## wholesule）；kample rance a tind

 ADDRESSES Ilumininted Dublin in Celtio Darigr：－Edward Dolan， 10 Elizabeth Street： －Edward Dolan， 10 Elizabeth Streat
Drumcondra，Dublin．
BEST Chrome covered Mnath Hiveling Dall D


 BTCYCLE for fane sale．
 ROOM to let（large）suit Club or Society
meetingss；vicinity of Capel St，terme DISORDER and DEATH

## MAGNO

## The great foultey torlc．1s．per packet poss free

## W．McCABE

Church and House Decorator LARISSA YILLAB，KIMMAEE RD． Dublin．

Entimates Fros．
$\qquad$

## $\qquad$ <br> P．Conway \＆Co

31 Exchequer Sto，Dublin ESTABLISHED 8894
A TIMELY REMINDER TO ALL DRAPERS INTERESTED IN IRISH GOODS Special Stock of Winter Hosiery Socks，Stockings，Gloves，Etc． St．Ita＇s Knitting Industry CONVENT OF MERCY，Ennis，co．clars． CONVENT Dublin Agent，
Mr．F．，A，H．O＇DONNELL，is Hume streor
ARE YOU PLANTING？
Splendid Apple Trees，Sesr Kinds，
HANNIGAN，Nurserysuan， MITCHELSTOWN．

## YOU CAMIOT SUPPRESS

The feeling of satisfaction oreates in every household in which it is part of the daily diet．In flavour it is
dellicions，and its nutrio dellicions，and its nutri－
ment is equal to tho

## LEANDER MARGARIME

Has built up its unrivalled repulation in excellence of quality．Irieh－made goods are ourpasios all other brands． Don＇t wait antil to－mar－ row．Give your Grooer a MADE IN CORK
DOWOLLL OMAHONEY，LTD．
Stationery，Religious Goodo， Books．
John Kivlehan $20^{\prime}$ CONNELLI ST．，LIMERICK Duhlin－Mifesars．Enaon and Son，Gt，Bruns Messra．Dawion and Son， 5 and ám Eolfast－Messri． 0 ．Porter and Co．， 128 and


Menarv．Newick Bros．， 20 Bowling Green
Street． Tralee E．O＇Connor， 48 Nelson St．
Liverpool－Peter Murphy， 18 Scotlond Pleooe Printod by Patrick Mahon， 3 Yarnhall St．， at their Offces， 204 Gt ．Branswiok Stzeet， Dublin．

GALVANIZED ROOFING SHEETS. ORTABLE BOILER FENCE WIRE, WIRE NETTING Gileeson, O'Dea \& Co.

21 and 22 CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

# érre ós Youic IRELAID 

Noore \& McCornach Liee NEW YORK \& COYKG.
DUBLIN \& BELFAST

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920.
PRICE TwOPEMGE

## Current Comments



Ex-Senator Vardaman, of Missis-
sippi, who is also former Goreman of that State, having heard the address o
President De Valera at Jarckson, wa moved by the Irish Leader's appeal

 warle where a strong government suck hrutally appressed a weak nation as
England has opposed and oufraged IreWhen the (iharlotfe (North Carolina)
newspapers refused to give any bpace to newspapers refused to give any space to
advafice notics of the De Falern meet-
ing and baTiered this un-American foycott Frould make the meeting a
frilure, they underestimated the Celtic
resourcefulness, says the Washington correspozdent of the "Catholic
Herald," and adds: "Charles $P$. Sweeney, who travels with De Valara,
hastened to Charlotte, and within hastened to chasiotte, and within
twenty-four hours wrote, edited, and
publialied ten thiousand copies of spe inl four-page editiont of an up-to-
 late editars were dumbfounded; and
Ttresident De Valeru was received into
the liarts of the independent citizens

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lofte. Congratulations to enter- } \\
& \text { Mr. Siveeney! He saved the } \\
& \text { Charlotte- the city where the }
\end{aligned}
$$

Charg Declazation of Indepenable to speask to-dsy, those
num who signed that declaraaditors who refuaed to give a
to another nation seeking to Britain's shackles." Supreme Court, speakcing re-
hefore a large audience in Milfuries Irelund's history has been hut Hif wrumes committed against her is a Lonper than the national existence of
this, nur people, Ireland has appealed
in thic name of juatice but for, and only the that which is now declared to be inherent
determina
come down the long line of suffering
still-and now in these dayn


| question was now a qutestion of worldwide import and intefest, -They alreudy had the declard sympatliy of dhle great Republic of America. It was frequently asked, contending Irish parties fight it out among themselves? Were they asked that question when the splf-determina- <br>  Serbif were involved? The answer to that question had beerf recently given in Melbourne when $\mathbb{T}, 000$ returned soldiers, led by 14 V .C. heroes, headed sodauers, lish procespinn. If was time that mincrity rule in Irelond was ended, and that Iregand khotidd be permitted to work out her awn destiny. <br> Mr. T. W. Ryan in zacving a resolution endorsing the rexolutions passed $\mathrm{By}^{\mathrm{H}}$. the Irish Race Conyention held in <br> Ne.hourne last Novewher, affirming Whie right of Ireland to complete separation, said the vienses expressed in <br> the Melbourne resolutitions expressed the views of fle Irish race throughout the word-niy? the rews of demo- cracy throughout the world. They stood for majority rale and for self-determination-now apkeved throughout the civilised wosk. Was there ans reason whe they in Australia should be afraid to stand up for the eternal principles. of justice? It harl been his privilege to tiviee visit Ire- land during she san, in 1916 and in He did yot kruct hege serious a |
| :---: |

national exiaterice. She was still
fighting, and would contizue to to
figlit till thain tiberty was ac-
hieved. No faik-minded man could
justly refuse to Ireland the right


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fure motion was forcibly and } \\
& \text { fumourously supported by Rev, Father } \\
& \text { O'Myynn, whe suid the Irish question }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { was a question of justice and right, the } \\
& \text { justice and right that the civilised } \\
& \text { world had been fighting for during the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { past five years. The vietory of the } \\
& \text { Allies had made the Irish1 question the } \\
& \text { cuestion of the lowr. for lad ther net }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { question of the hour, for had they not } \\
& \text { declared thet thiey were fighting to } \\
& \text { " make the world safe for democracy," }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { aud to bring about the downfall of } \\
& \text { Prussianism. But what had Ireland }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prussianism. But what had Treland } \\
& \text { gained as an outcome of that victory } \\
& \text { The Trish people to-duy were treated } \\
& \text { in their own native land as outlaw and }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 

$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { day should rocognise that an Trisl Re- } \\
& \text { public had been established hy the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { public had been established hy the } \\
& \text { overwhelming will of the Irish people. } \\
& \text { He wanted Ireland for the Irish. The }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He wanted Ireland for the Irish. The } \\
& \text { application of tho universal principle of } \\
& \text { self-determination was the only cure }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { self-determination was the only cure } \\
& \text { for the present eondition of affars in } \\
& \text { Troland }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ireland. Ireland to-dlay was young } \\
& \text { and vigorous, and self-reliant, deter- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and vigorous, end self-reliant, deter- } \\
& \text { mined no longer to be trampled on. } \\
& \text { Sinn Fein was no idle movement, but }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sinn Fein was no idle movement, but } \\
& \text { a policy inaugurated by men who rep- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a policy inaugurated by men who rep- } \\
& \text { resented the fuith and braing of the } \\
& \text { Irish race. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The "Rand Daily Mail," of Johannesburg, of May ath, containg a re-
port of a meeting of a branch in Pre-
toria of He Transvaal Irish Nationul present from the parent body in Johannesburg. The air was eleared, says
the paper, by a query addressed to the stood for an Irish Republic, separation or Dominion Home Ruley The chair
man replied they would Cabour to
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They were not treate to dictate a poly policy } \\
& \text { for Ireland, bupport any policy } \\
& \text { adopted by the majority of the people }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { adopted by the majority of the people } \\
& \text { of reland, und that policy had been } \\
& \text { shown by the overwhelming retarns of }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { general election. sels-cievernaurn } \\
& \text { meant the deternination of the pcople } \\
& \text { of Ireland. The clairman's views, or }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of Ireland. The clairman's views, or } \\
& \text { the riew* of anyy particular individual, } \\
& \text { dia }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the riew o of any particular individual, } \\
& \text { did not matter. All that the people } \\
& \text { of the Irish Race nutside of Ireland }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of the Irissi } \\
& \text { could say was that, whatever be the de- } \\
& \text { cision of the people of Ireland in Ire- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cising of the people of Irela } \\
& \text {-land, they would support it. }
\end{aligned}
$$

burg) proposed that "We lrimnme
and Irishwomen, whiether by binth or descent, assembled in Preturia, affirm the right of the proople of Treland to chose their own form of Governmen and without interference from uny
oother nation: we endorse Ireland's ap peal to the nations for international Treland's chasen leader, E. de Yalera.
During the course of his speech, Mr r 0 Elahmity unfurled the Republicau
flas, which, he said, he had been auAlag, which, lie said, he had been au-
horised to present to the branch on
and Burger. Beggs, and McDonald sup


Among the reutarkable rebpits ar poe

 at the head of the poll for the Cousits Mr. John Clarke (S.T.) was only das reated by a couple of rotese, in the
Shankhill Division of Belfast, flue fir mer centre of Oringe atrength, Mr. II. the head of the poll, and in the Fall-
Divisjon, which Mr. Devlin retainel at the last general election, Sinn Twin had a dectsive victory, the result beint Mecullough (S.F.) and Mr. Kemnent
with 2,305 votes.
Two days after the eighth rentict al veur-had beear returned hy a Coronca? a Mfinister of the English Governmespl
stood up in the English Eouse of Com mons and Buid that st He ygas glad tor
may that the police had shof with tremely good effect. and he chiy fopand English Elouse of Commons chemel this statement, the viction was James
Saunders, un ex-soldier who had fengit for Englond. The same Eagis? Minister who made the etatomerat land by Sinn Fein. When ex-sprive Saunders's was by officers of the foxy tish Government, the English Fintor
of Commonn chear.

Some matiers in dispute betwers bacerrs and van-quivers were last week the Lord Mayor of Cark (Alteram Terence M(Swiney), and the pertinfaction at the findings of the Coum.
Eight men were arrested in kir-
kenny by Jriah Voluteers last wesk is connection with the lreaking of ances, gates, piers, nad windoens he-
forging to Protestant residents is the


2
ditrissed him. The convicted men
were severely. reprimanded and canwere severely reprimanded and can-
tioned against a repetition of the tioned against a repetition of the
offence, and were told by the President of thie Court that the volunteare
vere doterinined to protent the pro-
perty of all citizens, regardless of class perty of al
$\underset{\substack{\text { Volu } \\ \text { Tow }}}{\frac{\mathrm{T}}{2}}$ Volunteer Court held lississed of at a
Town Hall, Callan. The were charged in connection with the theft of a gun from a farmer, while a third man was charged with ntoaling a
hieycle. The prisoners were escorted bieycle. The prisoners were escorted
to the Court by Volunteers, while the District R.I.C looked Head Constable astonishment at the (to them) novel
way of preserving law and order. The man whostorle the gun was fined 20 s, .,
and urdered to leave the parish for 12 monthe. The other man, who purchssed the stolen gun for 10s., was
fined 40s., and ardered not to onter any part of the Callan parish for 12
months. The, men paid the fines and promised to leave the parish. The man
who was charged with stealing a bicycle who was charged with stealing a bicycle
was fined 20 ., and ordered t t leave the district for 6 months. He obeyed the
order. The bicycle has been restured.
Three men charged last week befare
Volunteer Court at New bridge with the larceny of oats pleaded guilty.
Thoy were heavily fined, and were orThoy were heavily fined, and were or-
dered to pay the owner the full ralue
of the stolen goods. The accused were told that if they offended again they district.
 at Barronstawn ( ipperary) ruces on
Wednesday hast, Irish Volunteers wear-
ing armiets marked : I $V$." acted in ing armilets marked
an udmiratle manner. A bookmaker
who acted suspiciously, and loft the on who acted suspiciously, and left the on-
closure hurriedy, was followed by ties proved to be f66 128., and he had
unlv a few potunds to meet them. He unly a few poturds to meet them. He
stated that he had hal a het with a
heak hookmaker on the course. The Volun-
ters escorted their prisoner to where
Die bookzaker was. The prisoner duly drew the money coming to him on lizs
 tianed another hookmaker whio would
lend him the halance, brit this book-
maker repudiated him. A third bookuaker whom he mentioned gave hima
the money. When all liabilities had been paid off the Volunteer officer in
char re tradd him that in Trelend straight dealing was the rule, and that rule would have to he observed by nll who
came to Ireland. The hookmaker and hin clenk were then ejected hy the
Voluateers from the enclosure. young man who mnatched and was mak-
ing off with a sum of mumey which whas leing paid by a bookmaker to a client
Was also apprehended by Folunteers. On searcbing their prisoner, the
Volunteers found a gold watek in his Polurteers found a gold wately in his
poshession, and are making inquiries
is to ito owner. ar to its owner.
The Voluntee
The Volunteers recently effected
thinee arresta in connection with a robhinee arresth in connection with a rob-
hery which oce kred af Crossmeen, Co.
Carlown. Laşt week they wers bronght Cars for. Lasist week they were bronght A Volunteer officer ues nssigned for the
defence. Two of the meu pleaded guilty, and were fined 20 s. each, and
ardered to find roork, or leave the disThe third was honourably acto. The people to furnish evidence in
vaeth canco. Thay have also csused
certain licenved liousin in the felo district to elose at the recogriased time. A grantity of goods stolen some time
aro from the haberdashery shop of Mr . aps from the haberdashery shop of $\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {r }}$.
P. Whielat, Wexford wat recenty re-

A Simn Foin Court ot Philipatown dealt, with a case arising out of a disrettled anicably, and the defeadant undertoak to refrsi
with the plaintiff's
farm in muestion $+\operatorname{tra} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ nern ind and $=0^{2}=4$ insman
was given to men who had their cattlo
driven. The owners of two farus agreed to surrender their lands and
to leave the question of compensation in leave the question of of the Courh.
in the
Pending further inquiry, two men
arrested by Volunteers in connection arrested by Volunteers in connection
with the roblery of the mail car running between Ballymate and Tober-
curry were remanded in custory. In curry were remanded in custory. In
cennection with the recent raid on
Knont Knockvicar (Co. Roscommon) Post
Office, when $£ 48$ in cash, mostly old
uge pension money, was stolen, the nge pension money, wras stalen, the
Volunteers of thet district effected ar-
rests, and over rests, and over $£ 30$ of the money has
been returned to Mrs. McLoughlin, the postmistress: A shopkeeper in
Boyle was raided recently when over Boyle was raided recently
f10 worth of goods were stolen. The
stolen goods were recovered by the Volunteers and returned to the right
rul owner. In the Bantry district (West Cork)
much activity has been displayed by the Volunteers ir regard to the main-
tenance of law and order. Several tenance of law and order. Several
cases of assult, trespasses
tramp nuisances, etc., which, in tbe ordinary way, would have gone before
the- local Petty Sessions (Enclish) Courts, have leen broinght before the Volunteer Courts and dealt with to the
satisfaction of everybody concerned satisfaction of everybody corac cases
On Wednesday week several
which were listed for the Glengriff Thich were listed for the Glengriff
Petty Sessions (English) Court were
withdrawn, and tried by an Irish tribunal. Petty Sessions business is ra-
pidly declining in West Cork and
eliewhere since the eslablishment of eliewhere since the es
the Volunteer Courts.
Two ex-aoldiers recently tried ly a Volunteer tribunal in Co. Louth, on a
charge of misappropriating £5\%0 were axquitted. Three Volunteer officers
hipurd the case. Only the accused, witnesses and a Pressman were admitted
to the Court. A Volunteer gave evidence to the effect that he and another tody in Dublin, and the accused immediately handed over the missing money.
A sum of thirty pounds was also found
on them. The on them. The advocate for the defence
handed in a atatement by the accused handed in a statement by the accused
to thie effect that thay were to have
Trunded over the thoneg. by' appoint: to keep the appointment, and they proceeded to Dublin, as he had proviously
arranged to journey to Dublin with arpanged to joumey to Dublin with
them. The advocate argued that thare Whas no fraudulent intent on the part,
of the accused. The President said at
they desired to see justice meted out to
the accused, particularly serred in the British Armay and might, on that account, consider they wore prejudiced before that tribunal. Such
was not the case. The npholder of the was not the case. The upholdera of the
Republican moyement, as they demanded justice themselves, were pro-citizens. It had not been proved to their satisfaction that the accused
acted with fraudulent intent. As the money had heen recovered, the Court
rrould inflict no punishment rould infict no punishment, and
would direct that the ef30 found in tho possession of accused be handed back
to them. Last wreek at a Volunteer Court in
Tipperary a man was brought to Tipperary a man was brought to trial
cluarged with various offences, amongst them being-stenling a lady's bicycle
from outside a shop in Tiberty Square, Thurles; stealing a man's bicycle in Limetick; beating his father; stealing
finc-arms slealing mail-bags, and being
what is lon What is known as " a stool pigeon. the prisoner pleaded guilty. A Volun-
ther Ufficer appointed by the Court de fonded prisoner, and made an able
sy eech on his helaalf. The President of He Comi, in jassing sentence, complidefence, but for which the prisoner Would have received a severer sentence.
Ho warmel the prisoner of the conse-
atience of his failure to ohey the Court's quence whish failure to obey the Court's Ifrocreding. the president said he was Blad the property stolen by the accused
had now hoeu recovered almast compretely and restored in its rightfal Faut and ralualle, particolarty impor- that
Fromid in the wails, which comprised ntiginal decdn belonging to a local
hawryt. bauk clopues, and commercial
 lovally carry out the Court's sentence
Vand to to kunp straight in future. Me
hans in

complained of his conduct to the police,
but don action haring been taken, the
bither latred but no action haring bean taken, the
futher Ioceded an iufornation witt the
Volumters.

 sooured the notthern end of the dis-
trict. Strangely enough 200 military
and R.I.C. Were, at the and R.I.C. were, at the same time,
searching the eastern end of the
district in quest of twenty local 華 searching the eastern end of the
district in quest of twenty local Volun-
teers, who wers then leading the hunt
after the accused. The military and after the accused, The military and
police came from Tipperary, and re-
turnod again after seven hours' searehing, but with nothing. At 3 a.m the
Volunteers trucked down their man.
Recently, the licensed house of Mr.

1. Duane, Kglelebrack, near Loughrea
was lrokcen into and goods carried
eway. Tile matter was suhsequently

## Was away hrou Volu

inves
night
beds
beds at a hour and taked in the where teer Court. The aceused pleaded guilty and were discharged on giving an un-
dertaking to the court they would make Yolunteers urere engaged at Kil-
more (Co. Roscommon) on Saturday more (Co. Roscommon) on Saturday patrolling the village. The local police
force, who were confined to barracks thinking, from the activities around,
that a raid was about to be made on them, sent up verey lights for help.
Probably this will "develop" into an
attack in the "Official List of Outrages." Volunteers in Cloone, as in many
other towns and villages in South Leitrim, are maintaining lave and order. The licensed premises are care-
fully looked after, and non-bona-fide travellers are not permitted on thema.
Drunkenness is not allowed at the fairs Drunkenness is not allowed at the fairs, Whare the trafic ${ }^{\text {is regulated by the }}$
Volunteers. The orders of the VolunThe "Clare Clampion" says:
"Frivolous and unjutat elaims were made to land in Co. Clare, and in some casees molices threatesringit thmmary evict
pant quired into and dealt with the claims
in a manner which has given general in a manuer which has given general
satistaction. One complainant was an ox-member of the R,I.C., who had resigned ater 14 vears service. He went
to live with lis wife, who has a farm of 35 acres. He was ordered to 'clear
out'; his cattle were driven off the land, the herd intimidated, and a claim was made to the land. At the Sinn
Fein mribunal bis title was endorsed A waming wris issued to the parties A warning was issued to the parties
muking a rlaim to cease their inter-
ference a The complainant was highly ference. The complainant was highly
delighted with the impartial manner delighted with the impartial manner
in which his case luad been heard. Having been a policeman he thought that
it would preiudice his case betore it would prejudice his case before a
Sinn Fein tribunal. It was simn Fein tribunal. It was pointed out
to hime that even if he had come wear-
ing a policeman'- uniform he would receive the same hearing.
At one of the many Repullican North Clare," says the "Irish Bulput on trial uesday weok, a man was When asked to plead the prisoner replied:
I refuse
of this court.
of this court.
The President - $A$ That bein you kindly inform us which court wour do recugnise: We shall be
hand vou over imimediately
The prisoner, atter a puuse, said be would recognise the Republican Court, and pleaded guil
Ho was heavily fined, and ordered to
rolease the stolen property. This was
done release this stolen property
done, and he was released.
Thie Hrish Bulletin" of Thursiay
(June 3ri) devoted its entire issue to a Rummary of the activities of the Irish Volunteers and the Land and Criminal
Courts in dealing with evil-dears twenty-one counties from 15th April have heed dsalt with by these Irish tri-
bunals since they wate established There is likely to he a further boom in Whe white-glove inidustry until the time
Figgand's Judges go on their longx long, vacation! * *
At the monthly meeting the Finnian corthy Urban Council on Wednesday
week, it was unanimously decided to Week, it was unanixnously decided to
apply to the Commandant of the local
Volunteer Coxps to supply patrols for

Muny other cases have been brought
befone Irish tribunals during the past week, and several prisoners are de-
tained in different parts of the county pending trial.
During the Poor Law and County
Cuuncil Dlections the Volunteers in Guuncil plections the Volunteers in
lifferent parts of the county preserved
and Chat lar and order whel Dublin
Castle pressmen are always telling us it is the express duty of the
R. I.C. to preselve. However, as
the R.I.C. seem to be so busy attendine R.I.C. seem to be so busy atrend-
ing to their duties so elo-
quently alluded to last week by Mr . Walter Long in Westminster-they have no time to look after
tional side of things!
The "Droghedn Independent" of
Saturday, 29th May, published the fol-lowing:-

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Donr sir,
On the night of Sunday, 16 th inst., my
houme was ruided by a
and a quantity of valuable silver and other
articles atolen, ns woll as great damnge dome articias sturen, ns weil as great darmange done
to furniture, piotures, eto, and shots fired
in in many of the rooms. I was away from
homene at the time, and the hous wras occo
pied by two servants, who were forced to show the raidors round the house. Two
dayna nterwarda I was informed that the Trial
Nater National Voluuteers had taken the mugtter
up, and thint they would obtain information ap, and where the stalen property wan and
as to when
return it to me. They have been as good ns their word and to my kyowledge, have no
apared themselves any trouble ever since. At time of writing I hnve recovared, thr
them, nenrly all the stolen articles. to publioly thank the lrish Yolunteers
for their action, and to pay them a justly desowved tributo for their methois, I under-
atand thint they have triced numerous small raida that have taken place in this neigh-
bourrood to this anme gang, whomi they hevo bourhood to this anme gang, whomi they havo
arrested to n man. Please goodness, we will
hear of no more outrages, whether agrarian or otherrise, now that the Volnateers have

## Gobertysan, Enfield, Co. Meath.

 The zobbery referred to by CaptainStacpoole was reported in the "officia" recorls of outrages "" as was the arrests
of the guilty parties by Irish Volumof the guilty parties by Irish Volumfind its way ea another outrage into
General Greenwood's or General Ma-
cready's editorial sanctum in Dublin cready'
Castle.
The Engllsh Posi Office has given contract for the transmission of the mails between Ireland and England via Dublin Steampacket Company of the carriage of the mails. The next step mails to an English Railway Company This step is the last in the policy of absorption and destruction of all Irishowned shipping. The cargo service of
the City of Dublin Steamship Co. has already been sold to the English Ship-
ping Combine. With the transfer of the mail service, which now appears ping service sailing out-of Belfast, Dubthe in Cork will have disappeared from Sen has hecome an English monopoly, both for maila and caxgo.
One result of this monopoly is the (hannel freights. Already the cont of
Aending goonds from London to Dublin pending gooms great that in one case an inporter of fumiture, who arrunged for tity, discovered that it costs 25 per
cent. nore to carry chnirs from cent. nure to carry chairs from Lon-
don than from Nem Iork by direct ateamer. The Lendeney of this Englist monopoly of the Chamnel shipping Nrade Y in os the rate from London to though iufa*ounable, is more than met
While the situation is favoutable for the imp of American goods, in gpite of the adrerse exchange, it fol-
luws that it is still mure favourable for the exporter who is able to place Irish goods in the States agaiust American
dollars. Openings which exivt for Irish Fewsitt, Wre iting fram New York do the Duation Industrial Development Asso ket exiss in America for pranite blocks
for paviug, for which ligh price paid, aud that the sate of oxchange affords Iriah quarn uwmis a decident
advantage at present, while the lary advantage at present, whie the larg
number of Trish-Americenas connected
with the huilding induastly in th with the huilding induatry in the
United States ensures an exceptiomally
favoumble
made. If Ireland can offer granit
hlucks of a suitable quality dressed, ot a price, delivered, well
within the limit of 120 dollars per 1,000, Mr . Fawsitt adrise that husiadded that Mesmin. Moure and McCorro vourable freight rates in order to oncourage the trade. A sample of the sone at present used and a list of
pending contracts were being for-
warded to an Trish trading firm whose name and address will he supplied to
persons interested. Mr. Fawsitt sent considerable corre-
spondence dealing with the pussibility of securing adequate supplies of Amerian Portland cement deliyered c.i.f. at which ure in a position to quote a suitip by the tramsport difficulties pravail ing in the United States, but express
hemselves anxiours to be put in toucli with importers when the present abnor mal circumstances have come to an end.
Further currespondence dealing with the market in America for Carrigeen moss and moss, used for stuffing in upholsterng , the state of the market as regards
ace imports and the fraudulent misrepresentation of non-Trish made lace and crochet as Irish and a reference to the
manufacture of paper pulp from sea-
weed in Japun, which Mr. vises is morthy of investigation by dealt with. The ss. Milwankee Bridge
is due in Dublin for outward cargo to The question of Spanish fruit trade engaging the attention of the CounPort and Docks Board have been in-
vited to provide berthing facilities for and steamers arriving from Spain, and possilly from other countries. There are large imports of oranges,
lemons, grapes, nuts, 4 igs, and dried fruits, as well as onions, from the
Mediterranean. Ireland huys annually some thirty to forty thousind tons of
fruit, a quantity which would guarantee a direct Mediterranean servieer In
return for fruit, Ireland could ship is a demand in Spin for which there Some efforts have heen already made to open up direct trade, and we find that
in February three hundred and seventyfrom Spain, all to Belfast. In March
one hundred and seventy-two tons were imported from Spain to Belfast. In April there were no direct imports, but
1,621 tons were imparted ria Liverpool nainly. Of this quautity, exactly 1,000
tons came into Belfast, 455 into Dultans came into Belfast, 450 into Dul-
lin. These figures do not include vege-
tables such os onions, of wlich tquantities are imported in weason. The only difficulty which exists in the way of a direct trade betwreen Dublin
and Spain is the provision of suitable
lierthing and berthing and handling facilities, so rapidly and the cargo cleared on asrival. There io a prospect that these ditti-
culties will now be overcome with the assistance of thie Port ove with the Boart. In addition to berthing places, in the vicinity of the port, so that the fruit cargoes can be disposed of rapidly and the loss hy deterioration, so heavy
in this trade. can he avoided hy handling.
P. Marks * Writeo:-Regarding
matter uf gramaphone reeneds of
 Ameriea hy communicating nilh, Fr.
Shanley, St. Bemediet's Rectory, Aiv
Xork. (tramaphine "Soldier"s Sing may be tained from the may be aldress which he
knews, and which, for the none I kinws, and which, for the none, I dis-
remember. Records for the cylinder type of talking-machines trere the onl
oues procurablet till some time ago olles procurabled till some time aso
Now the dise record may be olitained
The same correunondel . There came arreypondent writeal for help for
the dependents of the mart the dependents of the martyrs of
town-Malbay, Kilnihill the dependents of the marty, and cont
sors of Mountjoy, Scrubbs, Galit fery short time, yet it wass one flant
conld not be ignoxed. The hungerstrike suggested a thirst-strike, and
three weeks strika against intoxinat ing liquor whs declare
saved graes to the furd.
A Dublin tolaceromis To stand in tochace $a$ in Drblin to day

## Flax Growing

(From "Loabhar na heEirsann," 1809). Thux is a crop which has played as
important part in Irish agriculture as
far back as the memory of man can go. It was encouraged by the old Irish
chieftains. In the middle of the 17th chieitains. In the middle of the 17th
century a fresh impetus was given to
the industry by the immigration of the industry by the immigration of
Dutch and ITrench Haguenote In the
18th century the Irisho Parliament carefully yotered the interests of the
flax trade and established a linen board flax trade and established a linen board
for the purpose, butt shortly after the for the purpose, but shortly after the
consummation of the Unien all grants growerr were elett to do oas wendel as and they
could until the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Tech-
nical Instruction for Ireland. Before 1860, the hereage under flax Was usually about 120,000 acres. It
ruse in 1864 to 301,693 acres. Since
 acres were under cultivation, in 1908
the amount was a little over 44,000 acres, and 1909 may he expected to
show a further substantial reduction. Not only has there been a decline in
accreage, but also there has been a decline in quality. This, however, has
been the case also in Russia, France been the case also in Russia, France,
Belginm, and Holland.
As to the cause of this depreciation, As to the cause of this depreciation,
it io difficult to anssign a reason. Some
say that it is due tinfrios sed. Far-
mers in Ineland used to sow their own mers in Irreland used to soo sed their own
seed, hut now it is imported, or is supposed to be imported, entirely form
Russin and Holland. In Russia the seed is huckstered about like eggs from
dealer to dealer, $a$ method which is inimical to the best interests of the
Irigh grover. From Holland and Belgium feeding flat seed is often exported
for sowing tax sead; in 1908, even the Department of Agriculture was de
ceived by having feeding seed passed off on them as sowng seed, and many
fermers were seriously injured therelyy,
There is no doult that this question of shere is no doult that this question of
semply merits a closer attention
than it ilas. litherto received, and here agnin coo-pepration aruong, grotvers is
necessary. The erop could be improved necessary. The erop could be improved
by carefui selection and sowing again
only fron selected stalks. This indi-
vidual ridual farmers are unate to do for
themselves, ns it ia not remunentive,
and if the fax is grown forseed the and if the fax is grown foroseed the
fibre will not be so.good. Others as-
sertt that the land has heen flaxed outt sert that the land has heen flaxed out,
and that it needs a rest from flax
Were this true then fax in Cork or Were this true, then flax in Cork or
Mayo sliould be much better than flax
in Ulster hut it is not. A prominent spinner gave it to me as his opinion
that the application of the potash mas
nures had done much to deteriorate the nures had done much to deteriorate the
quality of the flax, but this $I$ do not lilieve to be 2 probable canse. More
likely it the cause attributed hy a well-
lenown flax huyer greatest decline in quusititr hise takken
place in the grass-seed saving districts,
get nnd that in districts where the grassseed is not saved, such as Strabune,
the quality has rathior improved. Pos. sibly, however, the undoubted de-
terioration in quality is not due to any terioration in quality is
ne caname, but to many.
Flax is is crop mhich requires the
closest nttention from the munment of buying the seed until the time that it is rendy for the market. Unless the
lond is carefully prepared for it, the results will not be satisfactery. The
conseruence of this care is that flax consenquence of this care is that flax
cultivation makes for good farming,
end it will be found that the best fartcund it will be found that the beat fart
aners in Ireland are usually in flaxgrowing diptricts.
Generally gpenking, there are two
ratations for flax-ene called the "A well Lea," uusually adopted on heavy, whury, soils which are protity
free from weedes, end the other the
at light, rich poils. In the former rota tion, tyan follows the len oasts, and in the
patter $3 t$ is oown out with yrass and
Reeent experience has sharn that
the application to the land, either in the application to the land, either in
winter or at the time of soming, of nurriute of potush or of kainit has a
leneficial effect. Usually 5 cwt. of comploced to the acre,
The right moment for pulling fax must be very carefully judged, and the
pulling itself must be very skiilutly done, otherwise the ends of the frax
will be uneven, in defect which leutid

|  | to disis lie faxesimining induats, |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | nor too litte. If tor loong, it will bo |  |
|  |  |  |
| lessened, and if too little, it will bevery difficult to clean. Also, the |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  butes to plone the Cligheest in the wordd. | must be taken. Still the store has broken through country rings, and |
|  |  |
| ang or yoting proees ina |  |
| strongt then diabibleief in the effreacy of | gether; and is wrining upon them the |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## conciliation.

Armed Assault:-The windows of the premises of Mr. J. D. O'Connell
Solicitor, and Mr. Eamonn O'Connor, Nelson Street, Tralee, Co. Karry, were
smashed in by police during the night
Both are weil-krown local RepubBoth are Weil-known local Repub
licans, Mr. O'Connor having just been
Telenged trom jail on hungestrike The plate glass window of the reei same town, was also broken in hy pheice. Mr. Dennehy has reecntly
heerín elected member of the Tralee
Trben Urban Council in the Sinn Fein in
terest.
Murder:-Mr. Aidan Redmond, Cs dogan Rood, Fairview, Dublin, died
in the Mater Hospital, Dublin, from appendicitis following on ten
lunger-strike in Mountjoy jail.

## TUEȘDAY, MAY 11th, 1920.

Raids:-At Timoleague, Co. Corks
niitary aud police raided upwands of 70 private houses.
In the course of a military swoop on and military torcibly entered and raided all the farmers' houses in the
locality. In all, about 110 houses were broken into and searched.
Arrests:-A man. whose name has streets of Dublin on a charge of heing
"abroad " letween the hours of 18 midruight and 5 a.m. without the par-
mission of the British Military Authorities.

Sentences:-Messrs. Roger Mannion, John Concannon, Thomas Col-
lins, James Burke, Michael Q'Neill and Thomas Graham were sentenced to two months' imprisonmênt each
a charge of " "unlawful assembly " a charge of "unlawful assembly"
connection with land agitation.

Armed Assault:-Mr. Thomas Garvey, a teacher of Irish, reeiding at
The Milestone, Co, Tipperary, was attacked by police who fired their rifles ${ }^{\text {at }}$ him. Mr, Garvey managed cape by taking refuge in a house.
Tuis is the second attempt which has revently heen mude by police on his

WEDMESDAY, MAY 12 th 1920.
Prids:-Police and military furcibly
niewil ahd raided 36 private houset entewd ahd ruided 36 private houses
it $\sin t r y$. Co. Dublin.
Arrests:-Eight men, whose names did not appear in the Press, were ar-
rested at Dunmore, Co. Galwar, on a Thuygerof mantewfol assembly
At Atliline, Co. Westmeath, Meser
P. Or Connell. Tbomas Murray, Joh Ledwith and Briun Costel
rested on the same charge.
Dine pernons were arrested on the
struats of Dublm on a charge of being
abirad " between the hours of 1 ? midnight and 5 mm. without the
mission of the British Military misainn of
thorities.

## Murder:

John Bn
Who mat

| since it uccurred police and military had gone through the town threatening the live of townspeople who intended to give evidence. <br> Mr. John MrMahon, Greygrove, Kilmihill, and Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, swore that they were threatened by British soldiery that if they gave evidence at the inquest they would be shot dead. <br> Several whet witheness described the state of military and police terrorism which existed in the district before and since John Breen was shot. Mr. Denis Breen, publican, stated that two monthe previous to the shooting he heurd a policeman say. " The first chance I get at John Breen I will shoot binn dead." <br> Mr. Michael Breen, father of the deceased, stated that when he heard the shota he came rut of his house and sans his son lying on the ground. He ran to him, but le was ordered back into his house by police, who threatened that if he did not go baok they would "blow his brains oxt, ton." <br> THURSDAY, MAY 13 th, 1820. <br> Raids:-Military and police raided upwarnis of eighty farmers' honses at Hollyford, Co. Tipperary. <br> At Ellis, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, police and military raided upwards of 40 private houses, which they forcibly |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Armed Assault:

## t:-1

$\qquad$
bullet wound inflicted by Consta
Yartin, while Jelin Breen was fig". From the evidence before us we
denire to say that the present system
of goverument in Ireland is as bar-barous and uncivilised as thos autho-
rity on which that government is
founded is immoral and wnistand that that guverament is and italwayat has hech, deastruetive of ma-terial prosperity and intellectual de-
velopment. The way-the olly way
to serme peace and pmosperity toIreland is to allow the Irinh people
to choo e their own form of govern-
lised nations of
in this choice.

Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress TRANEPORT OF WAR MUNITION8.-APPEAL FOR FUND8, THE decision of the Workers at the Dooks and on the railways to rofuse to handie
munitions of war roucugt frrm England for use by the Army of oocupation in pursuance of the now offensive against the Irish nation has the whole-hearted moral
support of all loyal Irishmen. As a resuit of this decision soveral hundreds of men have already for ovor a week ommercial tratfio, by the London and North western Raliway ateamers, which sail
 that they should have bsen an duty at the point where aotion was called for. The
duty of refusing to beoome acoessories it ite orime of "Dyering, their kith and kin
might have devolved, instead of upon these men, tupon any other body of citirens loyal
to their It is, therefore, incumbent upon all of us that our moral support shouta be wipnually oalled upon to bear. iberally to the fund whioh is now open to to onsure that the mmen who have stood in the
 an National Executive,
THOMAS FARAEN, Chairman. WM. O'BRIEN, socrotary,
J. C. O'CONNOR, Vioe-Chairman. THOMAS JOHNSON, Treas, and Aoting seo. 2 Lowar Abbey strest, Dublin, June set, 1930

Ferte mor na nక゚aedeal.
Oireaćras

## 1920.

1 mbaile áča cliat
luśnara iado la jo luśnara 7ao la.
Croke Park, University College, Mansion House, Rotunda.

60 comoreas.
cleara lat. romanurbeact. peil. Camos. ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 20th. ceitrote. टupar.
Art Exhibition. :: All Ireland Athletic Sports Hurling and Football Contests. BAND COMPETITIONS
\&RO-FE1S mór.
a leiteio o'Omeactar ni maib for ann! 25 Cearnós D́árnail. d̀t Cluat.

## WHY SUPPORT THE FOREIGNER ?

 a WATERPOOF MADE IN IRELAND BETTER THAN MANY AND EQUAL TO ANY Support Home Industries and stop Emigration FRANCIS CASEY \& SONS,We sequire pioneers in the sugar in-
dustry, such at the Dyer and the dustry such as the Dyers and fhe
Uxmards, and scientists. like Dr. G. A. Goessmann, the German who con-
ducted the first scientifin ducted the first scientific Ireland must. throuph immediately ret about produring lier will have, an ineshaustible supply in practical information from America.
d. A. 8 myth.

Truth about the Boyne
[The following secount of the Battle
t the Boyne is the most accurate of the Boyne
On the 6th Fehruary, 1685, Charles he Second closed a life the chronicles $f$ which may be searched in vain for
notalle nct of goodness, wisdom, varpenty or virtue. On his death-bed h veurs past, if not at all times, he had licly to arow-Catholicity, The mun, triple crown of Scotland, England, and Duke of York-was one who Jad neither dissembled nor concealed his
religionts eonvictions. He was of eincore Catholic, snd had endured much trouble and persecution in conseHewns married to the young and beaudent Catholic like Fimself." and the uccession to the throne with undia

## The Character of James.

All writers have sgreed in attributing to James the Second a disregard of
thie plainest dictates of prudence, if not of the plainest limits of legality, in the measures he adopted for the accom-
plistinent of a purpose unquestionably equitalle, laudahle, and beneficentnamely, the aholition of proscription
and persecution for conscience' sake,
and the establisliment of religious free and the establishment of religious freedon and equality. It may be said, and
with perfect truth. that thongh, was poriect truyh, that though this James wangh aud
wish
Weadlong, it matsered liftle after all for the end be aimed at wns so utterly people, so inconsistent rith "rested
inferests" throughout all three kingdoms, that it was out of all possibility wero politic or casutions, or straightforward, arhitrary, or rash. For the thorough persecution, to he harred its course, or díverted into tolerance
lium nity hy any power of ling of queen: and already the English people of theier mind on the subject, not he
Tatiest conduet rendered his overthavew simply inevitable. Before he
wan well seated on the throne lie liad wa- well sented on the throne, he had the bishops, and the parliament; the
point of contention, to he eune, being mainly his resolution of grainting freein Ireland, homever, that this startling
prigmamue evoled the widdest sensar prognamme evoled the wildest sensa
tinns of alarm on the one hand, and
rainining on thie other; and it was reimieng on thee other: and it was
there that, inevitably. isving to the
vast preponderance of the fatholic population, relative equality appeared tholic diminance. Two Catholic
judgen and one Protestant may have
firen tion even tho Prothe Catholie propor-
not: Jeet the Protant colony would
not look whe the question in thas way at not look at the question in this way at
ail. and they called it intolerafile
Popish ascendancy. James had se-
lented for the carrying out of his vievs lected for the carrying out of his views
in Ireland a man whose faults greatly
revemhled his own, Richard Talhot, revemhled his orn, Richard Talhot,
subsequently Earl and Drke of Tyrron-
nel. He wus derotedly attached to ling; a courtier, not a statesman; rash, vain, self-willed: a faitliful, loyal
friend, but a fumous man to lose a
 in hopes on the encession ruccessively


[^1]\section*{| reen |
| :---: |
| thr |
| ver |
| pla |} throlved to befriend them Was on the

the land burst forth into universel rejoicing. Out from hiding
place in cellar and garret, carern and fastret-r, came hunted prelste and
priest, Che curplice and the stole, the priest, the aurplice and the stole, the
chalice and the patten; and once more, chatice and the patten; and once more,
in the open doy snd in the public churches, the ancient rites were seen.
The people, avakened as if from a long
trance of sorrow, trance of sorrow, heaved with a new
life, and with faces all beaming and radiant went about in crowds ohanting
songs of joy and grafitude. One after songs of joy and grafiture. One after
one, the barriers of exclusion were
laid low, and the bulk of the populalaid iow, and the buik of the popula-
tion admitted to equal rights with the
colonist-Protestants. In fine, all men srere declared equal in the eye of the
lav, imreopective of creed or race; an utber reversion of the previous system,
which ronstituted the "colony "the jailers of the fettered nation.
Ireland and England accordingly scethed witb Protegtant disaffection, but there was an idea that the king
would die without legitimate Tould die without legitimate maio
issue, $t$ and so the general resolution issue,t and so the general resolutial
Neemed to be that in a ferr years all
rould the right, would be right, and these abominable idens of religious tolerance swept away
once more. To the consternation and dismay of the anti-tolerance party. however, a son was born to James in
June, 1688 . There was no standing June, 1688 . There was no standing
this. It was the signal for revolt! On this occasion no native insurreclion initiated the revoluhom. In this Which was moulded and laid down the hasis of the English Constitation as
it exists to our own time-the Englislr it exists to our own time-the English nation alserted by precept and practice
the truly singular doctrine, that even the truly singular doctrine, that even
for the purpose of overthrowing a legi(imate native sovereign, conspiring
malcontents act well and wisely in depending upon "fopeign emissaries to come and hegin the irork-and com-
plete it, too! So shey invited the plete it, too! So they invited the
Dutel, and the Danes, and the Swedes deed, for that matter, foreign emissaries from every country or any coun-
try who would aid them-to come and try who would aid them-to come and
help them in their rebellion against their king. To the Stadtholder of Holoffered the throne, having ascertained that he would accept it without any qualms on the ground that the king
to be belieaded or driven away was af once hia own uncle and father-ib-law;

## The Character of William.

This remarkable man lins been
greatly misunderstood, owing to the fact of his name being made the funaticism he despised and repudiated. William Henry Prince of Orange was impartial and diseriminating $\quad \mathrm{Ce}$ tholic historian justly describes him to us "as fearless of danger, patient,
silent. imperigus to his enemies, rather is soldier than a statesmann, indifferent
in religion, and personally adverse to great and almost his only public passion being the humiliation of France
through the instrumentality of a Euro-
pean coalition. In the great strugale pean coalition, In the great struggle
against French preponderance on the Continent then being waged ly the trin, Germany, und Spain, and even
with the Pope; James, on the other hand, heing altogether attached to
France. In lindesigns on the English
tluone, however, the Dutch Prince throne, however, the Dutch Prince
practised the grossest deceit minh his
confederates of the Iieague, protesting confederates of the League, protesting
te them that he was coming to England solely to compose in a friendly way a
d mestic quarrel, one of the resnlta of which would be to detach James from
the side of France and add England to plicity he was able to bring to the aid
i his English schemes men, money and material contributed for League purposes hy his Continenfal collengues,
On the 5 th of November, 1688, WilLiam landed at Torbay in Devonshire figates, twenty-five fire-ships, and
about four handred transports, conveya fout houdred transports, conveyIf the roval army conld have been re-
lied upon. Jamen might easily have diaprsed of these" invaders " or "libera-
tors" ; hut the srmy went over whole Thas finding himsign surrounded by
trear find, and having the fate of hin haplexs father in remembrance, Jamen
tooks refuge in France, where he arrived on 25th Decemher, 1688 ; the
Queen and infant Prince of Wales,
\& Four children born to him by his second
wife all died young, and some jears had now
much to the rage of the rebels, having
been safely convered thither some been safely conveyed thither some
shart time previously. The revolutionary party affeeted to consider this csempe of the ling an abdication, the belieyded he had forfeited the thmme.

## Ireland and James.

England and Scotland unmistakably declared for the revolution. Ireland as
uiquestionably ally-declared for the king; any other course would be impossible to a people amongst whom ingratitude has been held infamous, and against whom want
of chivalry or generosity has never of chivalry or generosity has never
been alleged. In proportion as the
Catholic population Cathonic population expressed their
sympathy with the king, the "colony"
I Protestants and Cromwellianite garrison manifested their adhesion to the
rebel cauce, and began to flock from all sides into the strong places of U1ster, bringing with them their arms vainly endeavoured to call in the Goverament arms in their liands (as
militia), now commissioned several of mintia, now commissioned several of
the Catholic nobility and gentry to raise regiments of more certoin loyalty there was no leck, but of the use of arms or knowledge of deill or discipnothing; and of arms, or equipments, camnon-Tyreonnel found himself al most entirely destitute. The malcon-
tents, on the other hand, constituted that class which for at least forty years past had enjoyed by lare the sole right to possess arms, and who had from
childhood, of necessity, been trained to use them. The royalist force which the tholic regiment newly raised by Lord Antrim), incredible as it may appear, liad for the greater part no better arms than clubs and skians. It-is not greatly
to be wondered at that the Protestant citizens-amengst whom, as well as throughout all the Protestant districts circulated, giring out on "t intended Popish massacre ${ }^{25}$ of all the Protes-
tants on the 9th December-feared to admit such a gathering within their
walls. "The impression made by the wruls. The impression made by the
report of the intended massacre, and the contempt naturally entertained for foes armed in so rude a fashion," were,
as a matter of fact, the chief incentives to the "closing of the gates of Derry," which event we may set down as the
formal inanguration of the rebellion in formal ina
Eighteen months afterwards, two of the Boyne. King James and Prince Wilinm for the first time were to con-
test in person the issues hetween them The interval had not been without its events. In England the revolution en-
comitered no opposition, and William was free to bring against Ireland and
Scotland the full strength of his British levies, as well as of his foreign auxiliaxies, Ireland, Tyrconnel Tass
quite sanguine of holding for King James, even though at the worst Eng,
land should be lost; and to arouse to the foll the enthusiasm of the deroted their allegiance the rebelliious Tlister to Ireland and assume in person the
direction of affairs. King Louis of France concurred in those views, and a
squadron was prepared at Brest to carry
the fugitive back to his dominions. "A Accompanied ly his natural soms, the Fitajames, by Lieutenant-Generals de Rosen and de Maumont, Majors-
General de Persignan and de Lery Geraldine), about a hundred officers of
all ranks, and one thousand two hundred veterans. James sailed from Brest
with a fleet of thirty-three, vessels, and
landed at Kinsale on the 12 th day of March (old style). His reception by the
southeri population was enthusiastic southeris population was entivsiastic
in the extreme. From Kinsale to Cork,
from Cork to Dublin, his progress was aceompanied by Gaelic soags and
dances, hy Latin orations, loyal ad-
dresses, and nll the demonstrations drenses, and nll the demonstration
with which a popular favourite can he
velcomed. Nothing was remembered by that easily pacified people but his
great misfortunes, and his steady
fidelity to his and their religion. The fidelity to his and theit religion. The
royal entry into Dublin wras the crowning pareant of lis delusize restoration
With the tuet and taste for such monstrations hexeditary in the citgens, the tradeu and arts were mar-
shalled before him. Two veneralle
horpers played on their national inharpers played on their national in-
atruments near the gate by which he
entered; a number of religious in their entered; a number of religious in their
robes, with a huge cross at their heads,
5 The old, old story, always availnble, of-
chanted as they went ; forty young girls
dreassed in white, danced the Rinuce Fade, septtering flowers as they danced. The Earl of Tyrconnel, latel
raised to n dukedom, the judges, the raised to a dukedom, the judges, the
mayor and corporation, comploted the sanded etreeta, beneath arches of ever greens, and windows hung with 'ta
pestry and cloth of Arras?' But, of al the incidents of that striking cere monind, nothing more powerfully im the green flag floating from the main ficant inscription:
now and forever."

## To be Continued)

The Port of Dublin

In tive year 1676, one Henry Howaxi patent to set up a Ballast Office. The Mayor and citizans on the the Loxd the Charter of King John gave to them the strand of the river, and they asked for permission to establish one themapplied to the tended King's Hospital (Blue Coat School). Both petitions were treated With indifference (a not unusual occurrence in Ireland) by the person to whom they were
In 1698, the Corporation again appeuled, as the river was becoming choked up. On receiving this petition
the heads of a Bill were prepared and tumasmitted to London, where it wh stopped, it was alleged, by some per-
suns who endeavoured to get a grant from the Admiralty for the benefit of the Chest at Chatham, or by some
jealonsy respecting the Admiralty jealousy respecting the Admiralty Lom Nou Admiral of Dublin of whieh the Lard High Admiral of England claimed to be eupreme. The cause of this jealousy disappeared in
1708 , for the city fiad promised pinvately Prince Gearge of Deamark, then Lord High Admiral of England, an annual tribute of one hundred yards
of hest Holland duck sail cloth, which shall be made in the renlm of Ireland," Which was regularly sent to Londan. immediately demanded, and the but poration passed a resolution to send it more punctually in future
On June, 1707, an Act was passed to create a Ballast Office to take charge of ment apppears to have been the employing of lighters the following year to
cut a new and more direct chamnel of ahout 100 yards wide, and stop up the
wld une. About the same time the enclasing of the ground at the south side
of the river, now Sir Jolun Rogerson's The next work undertaken by this
body was the building of a lighthouse, and the great South Wall was begun,
but the latter was nnfinished for lack of tunds. 1718 , the merchants of Dublin
offered to contribute more liberally offered to contribute more liberally
towerds the cost of such Works, pro-
vided the control of the Port was vided the control of the Port was nected with and interested in the mari-
nime commerce of the city. It was, however, not until 1786 that an Act of the Leginlature was passed, after con-
siderahle opposition, which transferred ane Bay and Harhour of Dublin, to-
the
gether with the regulation of the Pilotgether with the regulation of the Pilo
age of the Port, to a new Corporation,
to be composed of the Lord Mayor and by and of that Board, and of seventeen other persons named, in the Act. This
new body was denominated "The Corporation for Preserving and Improving
the Port of Dublin." To enable them to proceed with the work of building
the South Wall, they were empowered
to reveive the following rates from all


Besides this, every vessel was obliged from the bed of the river and for which-

## Foreigners Natives <br> $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 6 \\ 1 & \text { per ton. }\end{array}$

Thus, as well us being an accommoreventue, for the sale of the ballast realised $£ 2,000$ per annum. In addition to the ahove rates, 5 b. per ton was charged for loading it, The cost of dredging the xiver was reducod to a
low figure, and from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of sand were raised weekly.
The amount of tomage entering the Port for tem years previous to 1786

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Foreign } \\
& \text { British }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15,983 \text { Tons. } \\
& 232,600
\end{aligned}
$$

The figuies for native shipping are
not given, but ten years after 1786

## Foreign British <br> 167,489 Tons.

This includes Irish coasters
The present state of the native ship-
ing cannot be gleaned from the-Port and Docks return, since the Board is fanilitating-unconsciously, $\begin{aligned} & \text { hope- } \\ & \text { the work of the Britislier by disguising }\end{aligned}$ the figures. Up to the year 1823 the mount of native tonnage was shown, lut in that year a Treasury minute or-
dnined that the distinction should be obliterated and the figures placed with
those given for ooasters; thus the old those given for ooasters; thus the old
game is played of keeping us in ignornce of our true position, and whike
statistical knowledge is withheld from The great difficulty which the old Ballust Office had to conternd with oras
the bar of Dublin. This stretch of sand, extending across the bay, was it was sugrested ly them that the that Tay of solving the problem was by the building of two artificial harbours, one
it Sutton, sinother at Dunleary or Sondycove, from which it was proposed to carry great ship canals, five, six, or
seven miles long, 160 feet mide, 20 to 24 feet deep, with propprtional, banks great burden might be towed up to the south side to a hasin to be made adjoining the Grand Canal on the level of
the Grand Canal Harbour, or to the resent Grand Canal Basin, near Ringgend, and on Canal Docks. The rough estimate of the expense of the harbour at
Sutton and its canal was $£ 800,000$; for that at Dunleary, £489,734; and for
Sandycove, $£ 705,054$. plans were not pruceeded with owing ort authoritieg nevertheless, the ol port authorities left some soid work confining the river, extending to the portance he whe whefleot that before the
rated when ren wall was built the high-water
South Wan side and what yet remains of the name of the North Strand on the other. A
curinus illustration of the state of the harliour is found in the fact that dur-
ing a storm in 1670 the tide flowed up The soil raised ly dredging the river uring 130 years has contriluted to filb som House, Commonis Street. Mayor
sireet, etc., to the north, and Great Brunswick street, etc., to the rowh,
and solate as 1728, when Boaking's
Map of Duhlin was puhlished, the and South Lotts was atill covered by in the ; tesolution of the Lord Mayor
in thate and citizens to apportion them ou
and draw lots for them, with the sti-
pulation theat they should be enclosed
from the river by a wall The first soundings taken of the bay were by a Catholic clergyman,
Dr. McMabon, who spent three years on the woris and framed a system of tide talles suitable to the port.
The Port and Docks Board, which
succeeded the Corporation for the Improvement of the Port, operates
under the Acta 1867 , 1869,1879, 1898, and 1902. The Board is now
constituted as follows:-The Lord
Mayor, six mewhers of the CorporaMayor, six members of the Corpora-
tion, twelve traders' members, and
nine shipping memhers, making a nine sh
( $\mathrm{T}_{0}$ be Continued)
digarettes in packets (which total 80 per chit. of the entire talacco con-
aumption) makes one feel rery sad.
There seams to hee a one particulnr hrand of English Comone particulnt hrand of Engligh Com
lime namafacture, which is retailed at Gd, per packet. This also applies to the packet retailing at two for 4 ld say they are either hetter manufuc
tured, hetter packed, or contoin hetter tured, hetter packed, or contain better
trbucco in untrue, as trabeco in uns.
trade
There is no excuse either in reality has got used to them, for two reasons the firnt is, the change in tobacen i nuturally quite frequent, as the tobacco market is so shont that no manufaclength of time, and, in any event, whel either il strike or a war shortage occurs for anything. During the war period thir craze started, and the difficulty of iuducing a customer to take any other
hrand was lamentable. When they were satiafied thay were unprocurahle they chose in the way that had been cuntomary.
Vow, I nste all your readers who use nut had enought to he gubecribing to im in port John Bull's soldiers and machines employment (whish is ming hall the able to the amount of money invested in the tobaces trade than in many aleohol has this iu his fayour, that they usually huy drink manufactured in Treland. The smoker, on the contrary, Finglish Combine goods. A girl can make cigarettes by hand in a day. The
ayerage smoker smoke cigarettes by day, so, should tie now take a pledge to smoke Irish cigaretten frow this dute, he will give a ginl one
duy's employment every 50 days; if fifly day' employment every 50 days; if fifty
smokers huy their cigarettes in one shop that inakes its own iggarettes, ment, No one would credit the ampount of enuployment that could be given in
Ireland if every amoker bought his ciparettes of Irish manufacture. This will aiso give packers, labellers, advergreater empaloyzants,
The tobacco trade to day parys the amomatouk revenue: it, heeule greatest the list. Roughty, lust year, it amounted to
fis $2,000,000$. This would meau about 275,000,000 in retailing. At least
$£ 20,000,000$ of this is collected in $£ 20,000,000$ of this is collected in Ire-
land, of which, roughty, $£ 11,000,000$ is at present from raw leaf to the aotual artice sold, whether as cigarettes,
backed or loose. At present the rawr leaf goes to Liver-
pool or London, and then back to Dubpool or London, and then back to Duhsumed only what we manufactured,
Chanks to the direct shipping now Dhanks to the direct shipping now es-
talliathed, the MaeCormack Line could
bring this dinect nt n considerable asybring this dinect int in considerable rav-
ing. which, of itself, would give in-
creasd employment at Custon House, creased employment at Custon House, sions of warehousing, as to traeco leaf large Irusks manufacturers are quite as up-to-date with machinery, staffs, ad-
ver ising, etc., ns their capital will ad-
mit, and are the equal of all manufacmit, and are the equn of al manuacTobaceo Combine has a capital of
$\$ 12,000,000$ ( 42 millions), and has already closed up a considerable number
of factories in England and Scotland, it is really wonderful to zelate that our
Irish factories have, up to now, not in Ireland, where they should have a monepoly, they have made considerable
leadway in Fingland and Scotland, the lome of the Conbine. We have had
two factories closed in Dublin during two factories closed in Dublin during
twenty years-Kennedy's and Lundy
Font'slont's. We ought now to decide Fo bring a bilf push on the tobaceo
to bent. Keep. all our factaries working
fres overtime, and induce manufacturers to ones will surely follow.
1 ain informed that the Nosthern factorjes' representatives are not heing as
well received throughont Iveland as in previous years, but if this does not
mean the trade passing to the other Irigh fictories, this gains nothing for
Ireland. I trust all readers will start
 work and be propagandists for nal
Irish-Irelanders to use only Irishniupufactured tolaceo articles, includ-
ing, pipes, the olly Irish firm, Petersin's, being a credit to any country,
Then another doulle victory will be won, and the danger of emigration lesnened to the extent of the large add
tional employment that will accrue.
Conciliation
11.
Sixteen persons were arrested on the
streets of Dublin on a charge of bin "abroad " between a charge of being midnight and $5 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$., without the per mission of
thoritios.
A man
A man whose name has not transpired was arrested by police at Beltur-
bet, for participation in a public wel bet, for purticipation in a public wel-
cone given to released Sinn Fein
Sentence
ohntences:-Messrs. T. Hesvian, Dwane, and P. Ronaynue, of Irishsenteuced to une month's imprisonruent each on a charge of "unlawfu nssembly" in connection with lan

Armed Assault:-In Derry Citr yarty of armed police fired on a crowd of townspeople, many of whom were
injured, including ari ex-soldier, who injured, including an ex-soldier, who
was seriously wounded. Mr, J, Ramtay, another ex-soldier, of Long Towe Street, Derry, stated to the Press that Who had died on Saturday. On hear ing the sound of shots he opened his
door and looked out. He was immedoor and looked out. He was immepolicemen, who threatened to smash in his head with a stick
MClitary
Limerick paraded the streets ired volleys of about midnight and Whn were passing to their homes. To celebrate the release from. jail o:
prominent local Republicans, the prominent local Republicans, the geople of Beiturbet, Co. Cavan, or arrival in the town. As the band
panaded the streets they were charged by police, who ossaulted and injured severnl civilians.
TUESDAY, MAY 4th, 1920. Raids:-Police and milifary raide
the house of Mr. Michael Murphy, Me house of Mr. Nichael Murphy,
Milcove, Castletownbere, Co. Cork,
and made a thorough search of the and mad
pramises.
Arrests:-Mr. Thomas K. Walsh hief reported on the "Anglo-Celt," Caran, a Nationalist newspaper, wan
arrested at Cavan be military and pofice. No charge was brought agains
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, 1920. Raids:-Military and police raided upwards of 200 houses in and aroun A large party of police and military nisited, for the third time in a fort
night, the residence of Mr, J. J. Lay ing, Dundalk, Co. Louth. An exhau

Arrests:-Two men, whose name lave not transpired, were arrested at Sentences:-Mr. Timothy Noonan Gorthoy, Kimallock, Co. Limerick,
was sentenced by district courtmartial beld at Cork on April 22nd, to six zaonths imprisonment on a charge of haring a shot-gun in his possession.
Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Carrogue, Co Tipperary, was sentenced by same
courtmartial to six montha' imprisonBritish Military Authority prohibiting of Munster, where his home is situated. Armen Assault:-Two men-Messra. Loug and Callanan-were fired upon by ormed police as they were passing
near Dovea police barracks, Thurles,
Co Tipperary. Mr. Long recognised Co. Tipperary. Mr. Long recognised
their assailants, who, he says, fired on Mr. Callanan, because the latter
onse asailants gave evidence at The Ragg inquest in
the circumstances of the shooting of Yr. Thomas Dwyer, his cousin, in re-
gard to whose death the Jury returned gard to whose death the Jury returned
a vervict of wilful murder against un-Murder:- Al the the R.I.C. Murder:-Al the inquest into the circumstances of the death of Mar,
Philip Dowling, who was shot dead in
the streets of Arklow, Co. Wicklow, by rintous British troops, the Jury
found that the deceased met his death frund that the deceased met his deach
hullet wounds fired by the military without justification, and that
there was gross lack of discipline on there was gross lack of discipline on
helaulf of the military authorifies in nelowing the men to break barracks a second time."
Deportations:-A Sinu Fein prisoner was departed frum Kingstown
Harbour under an armed police and Harbour under an armed police and
nailitary guard. His destination and identity have not been disclos
Britisli Military Authorities.

[^2]YOUNG IBELAND.

any prorocation, and we also com-
deman all the other members of the patrol for their action in trying to
shield by their evidence those committed the anurders, and we tenarnhime of ilie murdered widows and

## SATURDAY, MAY 8th, 1920,

 Raids:- The rouses of Messrs. $P$,ollins, B. O'Grady, T. Curnods, all raided by military and police A military and polioe maid also tork Ahanagroa, $\mathrm{C}_{0}$. Keery Mr. I, Ryan, A hanugroa, Co. Kerry A large force of police raided Carin forcing an entrance they smashed Arrests:-Mifr. Hemry Miller was arrested on a charge of being
abroud "on tho strects of Dublin at
$115 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}$ without the permi. $1.15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., without the permission of dence Britisk Military Authorities. Evidence was given proving that Mr.
Miller had not heen "ebroad "at the time of his arrest, as he had been arrasted in a rostaurant by a police and
militery patrol.

MONDAY, MAY 10 th, 1920. Raids:-At Cloyne, Co. Cork, police
and military raided upwards of 200 private houses. Whilst the raids were in progress acruplanes circled orer the Police and military infested the magh, forcibly entering and raiding some eighty dwellinghouses.
longing to Mesars. Moare and Mu be mack, an Irísh-American Steapestip Company, was raided by police and
military on its arrival at cort hour oa a voyage from the United Arrests: - Twenty-seven persons were arrested on the streets of Doblin on a charge of being "abroad" bea.m. without the permission of the British Military Authorities. Eleven persons, whose names did
not transpire, were srrested at Ro4common by military and police on an
charge of ". unlawful assembly " is conniection with land agitation. Sentences:-Mesars. Johrs Egar, Thomas Hurley and John Kilkenny, of Kiltomer. Co. Galway, were each sen-
tenced to twou wionthe imprieorment tenced to two wienths' troprisonment
on a charge of "unlawful assombly "" Meners P. Curley, Joha Shiel and J. Staunton, of Galway, تere sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonmen cach on the same charge.
(Continued on page 7.)

## Strengthen the Industrial =Arm of the Nation

By buying products made in Ireland you help to stop Emigration.

## BUY

## "LEANDER" Margarine

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
MADE BY
Dowdall, $0^{\prime}$ Mahoney \& Co.,

Motier of Perpetiual Siccoir





 yor tho saresed hand, by Brian ortion-



Whelan \& Son 17 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin

"geED TIME AND HARVEST,"
8ongs and Ballads by RORY OF THE HIIL.
somes that echo the tramp of
$x=$
MARCHING MEN.
sOMES BURNING WITH THE FAITH OF TONE AND MITCHEL. Price $1 / 6$.
Fanous Piture-G.P.O., Dibliin, EASTER, 1816. II Post Fros, 8/\%,
Dosly is linmited upply of this famous
Picture now available.
 tithof Iatest Publications to be had on

SOUNTAIM BOOK BHOP
58 and 69 Grand Parade,

## You Must

Get Up

##   <br> GANTER BROTHERS,



sATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920 .

The Voice of the Nation
The following is the result of the
County Council Elections-the first
hen County Council Elections-the first
held for gix years The former poli-
tical complexion of the bodies is shown in parenthesis:-

\section*{| Galway $\begin{array}{c}\text { CONNACH } \\ \text { (Home Rule) }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |} Seirnm (Home R

Sligo (Sinn Fein)
Mayo (Sinn Fein) Mayo (Sinn
Roscommon

## LEINBTER.

## Carlow (Home Rule) Dublin (Home Rule)

 Dublin (Home Rule)Kildare (Home Rule) Kilkenny (Sinn Fein)
King's (Home Rule) King's (Home Rule)
Longford (Home Rule) Longford (Home Rule)
Louth Home Rule) Meath Home Rule
Quen's (Sinn Rein Westmeath (Sinn Fein)
Wextord (Home Rule)
Wintlow (Home Wicklow (Hume Rule) Clare (Sinn Funs Fin)
Cork (Sinn Fein)
Kerry (Sinn Fein)
Sinerick (Sinin Fein

## I

 TipperaryN.
W . (Home Rule) Tipperary S. (Home Rule)
Sinn Fein
Weterford (Sinn Jein) ULSTER.
Antrim (Unionist)
Armagh (Unionist)
Armagh (Tnionist)
Cavan (Home Rule)
Donegal (Home Rule)
Down (Unionist) Fermanagh (Home Rule)
Derry (Jnionist)
 Practically overy Poor-Law Board
aud Rural District Council in Connaught, Leinster, Munster, and in the
Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and
Moriaglan has leen won hy Sinn Fein -a majority of these bodies have been
Wou in Fernanazg and Troone, and
several in the other fonr connties several in the other four counties,
Out of 83 County Councils, Sinn
Toin now controls 29. In the other Foin now controls 29. In the other
four good gains have been made from In Fermangegh and Tyrone Sinn Feiners
and Pationmentariams united to defent the



Quis Separabit

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Dublin Castle tras requested to arres
and imprison Mr. Muraghan, solicitor, who had charge of the election
for the people. Dublin Castle, course, did so, and, in addition, seized
his marked regiters. The election is his marked registers, The election is
now ower, and Dublin Castle and its agentoin nova reare vanquished. The Council for the first time-and for ail
time. Tyrone and Fermanaghthrough the polls-have demonstrated
their ollegiance to ITeland, and killed the English lie that "Ulster" is no
an integral part of the Irish nation.

## America and Ireland

Last week the "Daily Independent"
nd the " Freeman's Journal" pub and the "Freeman's Journal"pub-
lished the following piece of British
propaganda cabled from the United By ter votes to uine the House a resolution expressing the bejected of
Congress that, in the interest of world peace, Ireland should have
Government of her own choice. The resolution adopted by the
Foreign Afairs Committee of the
House of Representatives rends as fol"Whereas the American people
have always sympathised with the
aspirations of every people seeking aspirations of every people seeking
political freedom, and
i" Whereas the people of Ireland ve shown unmistakably their de-
to govern themselves, and sire to govern themselves,
" Whereas the conditions in Ire-
land, to-day, endanger world peace, land, to-day, endanger world peace,
and, rest caused by these conditions is inevitably reflected in these United
Ctates of America, tending to weaken thates of America, tending to weaken
the bonds of amity and the ancient ties of kinship which bind so many Britain and Ireland. world peace and international good will, be it resolved by the House of Representa
ring) that

## ring The Congress of the United

## its sympathy with the aspirations of

 the Irish people for a government of their own choiceThe two papers we mention published
the falsehood because it came to them the falsehood-because it came to them
from an English press-agency. The great carried on abroad is being carried on in America, and neither the "Daily Independent"" nor the "Freeman",
took the obvious course of securing an took the obvious course of securing an
independent correspondent to follow its
fortunes. Instand, fortumes. Instand, day by day, they have
inserted as "news from America" every falsehood concocted in the
British Embassy at Washington, and Dritish Embassy at Washington, and
despatched via the Exchange or
Reuter. But thits does not exhaust the Reuter. But thids does not exhaust the
possibilities of these metropolitan was arog about Ireland was agog about Ireland. The majo-
rity of the Irish hieranchy were there part of the world were there 450 Ca-
tholic bishops representing every thotic bishops representing every
Catholic country were there-special German, Austrian, and Americaan jour, rale were there. The occiasion was the
beatification of Oliver Plunket, but no representative from those Irish daily papers was there

The Pope and the Nations
Last week the Rope issued an encyjoin fraternally together to reduce, if it were not possible to eliminate, expenditure on war measures and ma-
terial. His Holiness expressed the integrity within its. just frontiers added that the Church would co-
operate with the peoples to these ends. operate with the peoples to these ends
He has failed to please the English Government. That Govermment has for months past exerted its utmost
efforts in cajolery to secure the alignment if the Vationn on its side against Ireland. To this end the Englishmen,
Cerinals Gasquet and Bourne have C'exlinals Gesquet and Bourne, have
been employed in Rome, with the Cexd
been
nesis leadery. The mest strenuous effort our nation to the Head of the Church
progress for months past in Rome.
As the eulmination, Mr. Arthur
Balfow Balfour arrived at the Vatican with a glittering bribe and a co
cealed threat. He was heard and cour teously dismissed. The Vatican re-
fused to be misled into becoming tool if English policy in Ireland. The declaration of the Pope that dependence und territorial integrit
within its just frontiers should be ent within its just frontiers should be en-
sured to every nation, and that the Che peoples to this end, is a momentous
therate with name of the greatest of Christian land defends. Ireland asserts her in-
dependence añd territorial integrity dependence and territorial integrity
within her just frontier-a frontier
the hand of nan can never alter, for it was traced in the sea by the finger
of God. In the vain efforts to make Ireland surrender that principle, Engcannon, bullet and bayonet. English railwaymen and dockerg transport
them to Ireland, and uniformed Eng-
lishmen use them agafnst the people Ireland. the people of England are engaged in the futile attempt to murder the Irish
nation. So far as Ireland is concerned the lahels of Liberal, Tory and Labour which Englishmen wear are labels-no
more. The English people elect the people are responsible for the acts of
that Government, and those who seek to differentiate between Englishmenpretending that "English Labour" is
not responsible-are knaves whien they are not dupes. Out of eight millions millions belong to what is de-
scrihed as "the working-class," and
on them the responsibility rests for the on them the responsibility rests for the
murderous regime which England up holds in Ireland. That regime will Ireland-its independence and teryiorial integrity within its just fron-
tiers will be ensured to the nation "hut the fact, impressed by the praceed-
ings of last week, that all English partien are equally inimical to thi
country will not pass away from the rish memory

## War on the Irish Language

The method of killing a nation bliterating its language is as old, i itd quasi-scientific aspect, as the
Romans. In modern times, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Roumenia, and Bul garia, have heen, to a greater or less parialiam seeking to destroy a nationalIn Roumania and Bulgaria the attithe national languagea of its subject peoples were not aggressive. This Turks did not proscribe the to the Bulgars and the Roumans. They Were merely indifferent. Tasselofi, the Yoke," gives a vivid picture of Bu . gria under the Turks, which show pared with the English in Ireland.
In Bohenia. Hungary and Poland the fight was different. The Austrians in the first two countries did work hard guager out of the use and kuowledge make it a penal or punishable offence
ment much to learn in the arts of tyranny.
Betwreen Poland and Russia the struggle was much bitterer. The Rus-
sians eventually stopped the teaching which the Poles retorted by establishing schools of their own. Here Rus-
sian despotism ended. The Russians did not close these schools, or occupy henn hy armed force.
Here the essential inferiority of the
Russian to the Englisliman is manifest. Takse the case of Carrigaholt College of Irish Teaching. The College has been erected and maintained by the private monies of lrish people. In a few days it was to have reopened its sessions, Trish language in Ireland to Jrish Brople. Ou Saturday morning last the apon the College, and seized it by armed fores. It is now occupied by the
Pritish Army which, with luilet and British Army, which, with bullet and ing
Powe
arme

Hie English soldiers, with thair londer violated College, are a sign and a symthey the world; but on amother side good woman, thought to sweep out the Atlantic Ocean with a broom. The can kill the Irish language with rifle
lullets.

## France and Ireland.

The reinforcement of the English army attention of war critics who enjoy an international reputation. In a recent issue of "La Republique Française," Commandant de Civrieux tells how Ireland was tramthen maintained in subjection by force Louis XIV. and afterwards the French pate her, but now she has adopted the principle, proclaimed from the house tops during the late war, that peoples possess
the primordial light of disposing of their the primordial right of disposing of their
destinies. In the name of this principle Ireland demands absolute independence. actually 50 combat it the English have This figure is increased from day to day regiments. Under these conditions it easy to imagine why Lloyd George wishes to stop the Bolshevicks on the road to India thing is linked instead of lorce. Everyworld, and more and more the British Empire transforms itselt into one of those
clay collossi that we have read of in The situation in Ireland "La Depeche de Toulouse" maintains, "should attract
greater attention in this country. Not only does Ireland dominate all the internal
politics of Great Britain, not only has she between the different parts of the Empire not only are Anglo-American relations singularly complicated by the delays in solving the Irish question, but the future
oconomical relations between 'France and Ireland-which could be very importantdepend to a great extent on the temporary
or definite regulation of the Anglo-Irish conflict which has now reached such a bitter stage. .... The DGiil Eireann
or Sinn Pein Parliament represents 80 per cent. of the population. Eighty per cent.
of the Irish people obey its dictates, recog-
nise its ribunals ignoring eltagether the English authorities. It is evident that the will of the people will ultimately prevail."
After describing the success of De Valera's campaign in America,
"L'Avenir du Chatillonnais," asserts that "in a short time England will by the remaking of the map of Europe in order to give Ireland her independence. Wilson alleged one hundred times during
the war that peoples had the right to determine their destiny, but the Irish people were excluded from this right. The power
of England, however, is undermined both of England, however, is undermined both
at home and abroad. The British Empire is evidently in extremis. M. Millerand is perfectly aware of this and need no longer allow himself to be trailed behind England. Lloyd George henceforth had better cease addressing his domineering and highfalutin Vive I'Irlande," been the 'sin' of Europe," says "Le Courthe 'sin' of England. On the 21 st January.
1841 . Montalember 1841, Montalembert dealing with the Polish question gave expression to the
following words which are equally applicable to Ireland to-day. Whenever it was sought to destroy a nation that nation became the scourge of its would be
destructor and altached itself like sn avengng sore that is always open, always piercing to the flank of its oppressor.' That is
the history of the hour and for centuries back there has been in Irish question
because, England, instead of treating Irebecause, England, instead of treating Ire-
land on an equal footing, has always two objects in view-to deprive her of her independence and her faith. Ireland faithful to herself, was condemned to a regime middle of the last century notwithstanding the natural richness of her soil, tens of thousands of her people died of hunger,
and hundreds of thousands of and hundreds of thousands of others, to
avoid the same late, were forced to emigrate. Tho descendants of those emigrants are a force in the new world to-day. In common with the rest of the Irish race they insist on sell determination for their motherland. Ireland reluses the laws of
the British Parliament. She spurns the the British Parliament. She spurns the
ofier of Home Rule which, even if honestly made, is bound to fail. England is on the horns of a dilemma. She must
either acknowledge the Republic of Ireland or endeavour to reconquer the country. We hope that lor the honour of England. lormer."

England's' Stranglehold on Irish Commerce

Belfast has been used as a standing Trgument of the alleged prosperity of "Union" with England. The growth of Belfast as - a great industrial and manufacturing city, however, was those who created that prosperity. Beltast was growing in population long
before the "Union.". What really re"Uures to " did not destroy Belfast. The answer is not an easy one. Those
who argued so often and so loudly that who argued so often and so loudly that
the " Urion" ought to have benefited the rest of Ireland have overlooked the very awkward fact of the general de-
cay of Ulster in population. "Look at us," shouts the Belfast merchant.
Well, we propose to look at him, and - study his origin in the pages of
" Report on the Town of Belfast," presented to the Poor Inquiry of 1835 . Belfast, in the County Antrim, con-
tained, in 1831-(according to the Census of that year), 53,737 , "and has been long remarkable for its manufacstate of progressive prosperity, with
little interruption, for the last thirty years." It was then spoken of as a "town," while Corle was a city of time rising at the rate of $2,000 \mathrm{a}$ year population was 37,227 . In 1831 it was 58,000. We are not given the figures
for 1800 , but the population must have been about 20,000 . Dublin was then the induatrial and manufacturing capi-
tal, ns well as the political and sociol oapital. Belfast had, therefore, noth-
ing to lose Ly the "Union." It was commencing to career, and was, there-
fore, enabled to accommodate itself to English conditions, and to adopt the
modern factory system without gny great shock. Belfast was a prosperous
expanding towa in 1800 , and it had a expanding town in 1800 , and it had a
good trade with the West Indies and
United States and Canada, and it was for many reabous in a positian to take
advantage of the situation to open up trade with Britain.
But the foreign trade of Belfast doclined. In 1825 it amounted to 60,000
tons. In 1884 it sank to 53,000 tons. The consting trade expanded from
230,000 tons to 381,000 tons in the
anme period same period. While 283 steamers en-
tered nand cleared for the foreign trade
in 1825 , nearly 3,000 entered and cleared for thly coast. The foreign
crade of Belfast made no improvement trade of Belfast mede no improvement
under the English stranglethold, a fact which is not mentioned by the "Im-
perial "" witers. Belfast became and
vemaing merely a Channel port with a remails corety a trade.
manly coasting by Crangie,
In 1835 it was. stated by who publisherl the "t Import and Ex:
port List of the Port of Belfast," thal
the the importation of Rritish goods, Staffordshire ware, and the various manu--
factures of Staffordshire and of York-
alize and Nanchester, nearly trebled thire and 3 Fa
since 1812

 very depressed state This mas a very the "Union"" The, cotton industry prid as much as tro pounds a. week
wages at the time of ito prosperity. The Irish emphoyers, protected by
tariif which enabled them to pay good wages, were dotermined to carry on the industry wrorkexs. But the English for the workeys. But he Laghsh
manufacturess were benton ruining the
lumane svatem of the Trish. lumane system of the Trish,
In 1835 there were flaxwork helouging to A. Mulhollind and Co. (employing 700 ) : S. R. Anlhol-
land, Hind and $(0 .(400)$, J. and J,
Herdman (100) Jumes Boomer (200) ; Robert Thomp son (200) ; and James Grimshaw (2n0),
Flas-mills were being erected at that time for Charters, Murphy, Stewart, Mckitton, and Montgomery. There
were, thesefore, seven flas-mills in
suid operation and five building. There
were seven cotton mills.
The linen and cotton-mills amploter There seven cotton mills.
of them children, who, by this means,
are able to contribute materially to the are able to contribute materially to the
support of their puients.". Mulhoollund employed in his flax-mills, between 600
and 700 children who earneed from
and
 ment is go considerable, there are still
many who cannot obtain it." Muilul-
ment "then " land hought he could get as many
mare hunds as he had, and " persons
will come 60,70 or 80 miles to le em-
. ployed," Belfost found employment
for plenty of children. Mulholland was, of course, a spinner of flax by machinery, the sys.emm of wet spinning
which was then new. The demand for hand-spun yam was still as great as it
was before the introd uction of mill spun. Mulholland imported French
and Flemish flan, which and Flemish fax, which he alleged "15
very superior to the Irish for the following reason:-The Trish do not pay
sufficient attention to the cultivation of flax; as they do not grow it in suffi-
ciently lorge quantities, it is not worth their while to devote their, time and
attention to its improvement." The measures taken by the Irish Parliament
to promote the cultivation of flax were abandoned quickly after the "Union." She results were apparent.
According to Mr. William damask manufacturer, and Mr. Mar gennis, an enployer of cotton weavera,
there were in 1835 about 5,000 weavers in the "town of Belfast," whose
wages average from 88. to 12. per week
for linen, for linen, and 5 s , to 8 s . per week for n
cotton weaver. Qut of this they had in some instances oto pay for winding, and in others about 1 s. a web, for the
hire of the loom, so that, on the whole, a तeaver seldom got more than 1 s ,
a day. They generally paid $\pm 5$ a ve
and rent. Their houses were described as
generally poor looking but cleanly,
and-their food that of the common luhourer." perienced a period of great prosperity
from 1805 to 1825, the cotton weavers eaning from 12s., to 169 . a week, and
constanty employed. About the year
$1817^{4}$ Yr. Home had upwards of 1000 1817 " Mr. Home had upwards of 1,000
cotton wearers in his employment, and Mr. Bell had a astill larger number.
But about the year 1826 there such great distress amongst the cotton
weares weavers, arising from want of employ-
ment, that pablic subscriptions to a lerge amount were collected for their
support. From 50 to 100 of them were
suphor.
sent out hy this means to British
America. The effectof this deppesion
Amper was risible in the population returns for
1821 and 1831 . Damask weavers could earn ns much as 816 B . $a$ week, but it
was then stated they were inclined to drink too much. It must be stated were not generally addicted to the use
of spirits. TTey almost always ried early, for morriage to them was a
saving, as their wives used to do the winding for them. A detailed examination of the state
of Belfast in 1835 does not give any exhiuration.
child la hour and sweating appear al al.
and gration from the town was consider-
ahle. In 1835 (to June 50 ) it was orer 4,000. One ressel wns sent out filled printers, and otirer worknea comected
with the cotton trade. But we shall
. have to deal separately, wa subject well
syotemn of emirration,
worthy of $n$ chapter illustrating the effeets of England's manifold straugle-
$\qquad$

thuairin

YOUNGIBELAND
oilre," agus ina "fhó-chur chun oibre"
dho beidir go nidinean se mórin toire
 bhrrchtar amach ar ball, bédirir, go
bhfuil se nea-chruinn po leor nónea-
chruinn ur fad. Acch geaitheamh no chruinn ar fad. Ach tgeaitheamh na
haimsire sin go boir $n$ f facht le feiscint


## Má claoitar qo dian le dirthe looighice

## ni huiriste a thuisgint gur ceart arí go biftuil aon rud i bhuirm teoirice curtha $\begin{aligned} & \text { amlurus ar fad. Measaim go }\end{aligned}$ curthaí amhlirus ar fad. Measairm go ndeurfadh laoighiceoiri fuirmealta (for-

 mal logicians) go bhfuil teoiric ghrian-inneach na girian-chruine (heliocentric
theorr of theory of the solar system) curtha of
cheist ar tad Ind dhisdh san, smh, nil
amlirus or bith as eimne ino then
 troma-tharruiceachta (gravitation)-ar
a shon nách feidir do lught fisiceachta a ra fos ced is bun leis na nithe go
biftuil san mar ainm orra.

##  creidimh. $N$ Ni roint fada a thugaro an t-eolos san sinn. Téimis nios gia agus tugan tugami na milte neoinfíf fé ndeara agus ind go lér mar a chêlo nách  bilath ambiain ann na bhfuil neoinfn mar ainm air, ach go bhtuil na míte mile milleon diobl amn agus go dtagaid siad gracluaon bhliain. Ansan faghmíd go hhfuil à lán eile blithana ann agut ann agus, cé nách neoinini iad, go bhtuil tríthe generaila an neoiniu ionta. Se ceud rud a lhion le deunamh ag an luibh-eoluidhe mar sin nán na plandaj do shortail ina n -aicmbibh. Thug Limneeus feu olair sin ar shli

 raild aun glaol eatorra. Sixud is min
railhh an roiunt bin do reir náduire
fnilh, do dhein sé motran tairfe mar an amh, do dhein se motran tairfe mar, an
chuid is lu dhe, cliuir sé saghas eigin
teachtilecheíle idir fachtona nonerin acha aguu thug sec caoch io dha docine eile
utuile sortaln dheurnmh Norbh fhada gur leir, marar loir thosach e, go raibh na plandai nen
ghaolmharecuran le chéle in aicmbhh ag linnaeus agus pai raibh san do réir
nidutire agas ur ball do dineadl orrn
and an roinnt "nídürtha," mar a tugtar
air
De Jussieu na Fraince agus
Rose Robert Brown Shasana a chin an
tumamuluid dean obair sin: Cuictar le
cléte plender chumare plandiâ go blafuil gaol agus
comlingas eutorra, mar adeurfi, agus is ansau flhigan an ooluiochth regius an bhfachtang aonair agus a thugan in
aghaidh ur phlachaire na feallsúnachta, biodh is nd fuil sf taguithe suas
eis nu lucht feallsuinachta, ní airighim na diadhairi. Admhoidh cách go
hhfuil gaol idir phis dhubh is
pis bhuidhe is pónnire rung, ní chnirfich
finne it gcoinnibh isd d'aireamh mar
int Phapilionaceecu agus is beag duine ná
hadmhódls firinne na teoirice go mbéidir gurbh aoo phlanda amhâin ba cheap siniir doinh of tharla na rabharar
Rnn this. an domhning Deirtar go
minic gur as éinmi amhain do gluais minic gur as énni amhain do gluvis
na plandaí. go léir ar dtuis agus ní
 Ach on mor den méid sin atá ina
thalamlı dhaingean agus an môr de ath́ ins thalaroly eudningean? Nil non
dablit in aou clior idtaobh airdheana na bplandar ngus nior clearet duinn aon
amhrus a bheith orainn $i$ dteol


 againa ina thaobh. Nil againn ach
eoiric no fóchur ina thaobh ague ni

 beo, dar le dacine dirithe. Níl aoul
fliannise againn i daobh an dá ni sin
 ndeimluneofar ind a bheitक for, 16 Eigin,
 amnchi ind a bheith neamhl-flhor, ach
godi san mairfid siad mar theoiric agus nf fins má go ndeunfidíe a lán
tairfe fé mur m dhin teoirici breugacha nách iad-teviric cheimiceach na ndoil,
uir $i$ gcas. No folair do dhuine geille uir 2 gas. Ni
dfrinnini aithauta na heafurochta ach nit
 "fanuínt go bhfeice se "" sa chás san, go morr mor ntair a bhion an teoini of aoirde ná non bhunús is férdir orleith le

Tadhg 0 Cianáin.

The Science and Economics of Beet Root

It was owing to British commercial jealousy that sugar was first extracted
from heet root. During the French Revolution the French cane sugar re-
fineries in Saint Domingo had been blown up by the British. This resulted in such a scarcity of sugar in Paris that
it fetched the exorvitant price of 13 pence per lb . Patriotism, speaking
through Louvet and Collot-d-Herbois, strongly advised the people to abstain
from purchasing it. Seeing that the dearth of this article was driving the Public Salety consulted with the the
chemists as to the means to be adonted Chy which the supply of sugar could be
increased. Beet-root was the article Thcreased an all otheryt experimented on
which, of a
by cliemical analysis, contained the higheet percentage of sugar.
Irish patriotism should today ban the purchase on sumgrar, and urge the far-
mers to cultivato beetrooo. As to the inception of the latter, one acre to
thirty would be a practical proportion.
We cannot fully realise the value acwe equnot fuly realise the ralue ac-
cruing to a nation from the cultivation
of heet-ront nud its manufacture into
 Anuerice owess much of its commorcial
supremacy to it. One can judge of the great economic
ralue of the sugar industry from what Yalue ort Myrick explains t than whom
Ho
no success in the U.S.A. "Every pound
of Hheat and flour exported from
America in 1896 was scarcely sufficient America in 1896 was scarcely sufficient
to pey for the sugar imported The
totalal value of all live, dressed beef, beef producta, and lard exported that year barely equalled the amount paid for
sugar. The immense export trade in
cotton represented in walve only tuice cotton represented in value only twice
nas much na the import of sugar. The Vast exports of whacco must be magni-
fied thrice to counterbalance the sugar fied thrice to counterbalance the sugar
imports. The barley, oats : and rye, fruits and nuts, hops, vegetable oils,
oleo margarine, butter and cheese, porks and hams, that were exported that year in the aggregate represented in value,
only two-thinds of the sugar imported."
it This proves that the culture of sugar
thet is is vort asset to the progress of a nationi. Ahout the
pericd of sugar to America were valued at $100,000,000$ dollers.
The chemical composition of beetdecomposes mauy invaluable ingre-
dients in the soil thut are indispensable ty the production of cereals. The cul-
tivation of beet-root is, therefore, the key to a general ngricultural revival.
According to the Irish Trade Statistics of 1918 , we imported that year suggar
ardd its manufactures to the value of and 18 manufactures to the value of
\&3, 700,000 . By growing our own beet
and and manufacturng it we would save
this large amount. Moreover, the natural result would be the production of
ail our own food and feeding-stuffs. In 1818 we imported such stuffs to the value of $£ 16,500,000$. Surely,
£20,000,000 is aumi worthy of the serions attention of Irishmien to be kept at home. Producing all our system of
cultural stuffs will place our syen national seconomice on a solid basis. Agricultural chemistry points out of alkaline salts per acre to the depth
of three feet is admirably adapted to
 rich in potnsh and low in phasphonic
and. Expert state that the applica-
tian tion of nanares confaining a large
ampount of niturgenus matten int only diminishes tbe sugar-content, hat even
increases the perventage of nun-suyars. increases the percentage if uun-sugars.
of all crops grown in America, beot-
twot is considered the most profitable. Berbert Mysuck writex as follows- on
the point:- An acre of corn in the west yielding to bushels of grain
worth 15 c per busilel will luy litule worth 15 c. par busiel will buy little
nure than 100 Ihs. of granulated sugar.
Had augar-beet. teen cultivated Had sug of land, from 2,000 to 3,000 lus, of efined white sugar would have
lheum produced thereby. Thecorn under been produced thereby. Thecorn unden
such conditions returns aloout 6 dollars per ure for all the laboor and capi-
tul invested in that fopo Sugar-beet.
fild 25 dollars to 50 dollars per acres yield 25 doun
and. while
 argument
standpoint,
alilo corp

In the cultitration of sugar-beet, the point to be mant sooghte after is the
production of small toots weiphing production of amal roors weigging
about 2 thes each, as they contain the
higher sugar content and a greater degree of purity than the heavier One hundred pounds of beets contain
about 90 pounds of juice. This juic containg sugar and na amount
mineral mutter which impede and cal a deteriorztion in the manufacture of beet juice contain about 15 pounds solid matter, of which 12 are generally sugar and 3 not suyar. By dividing the number of pounds of sugar (12) by the
total momount of sulid nuatter (15), we get 80 , which is culled the coefficient
of purity. Thus it is juice, with 15 parts solids, 12 of which
are sugar, has a co-eflicient of purity of
80 . The third famous argument in farour of the domestic production of beet
qugar has been thus arduced by
Myick on the Which is no lese imonetary proviem,
other two. The countrant than the
thas beon vulsed over the proposition of free vulsed over the proposition of free
silver coinge at 16 to 1 . The nuot
adrent adrocater of that policy lave not proposed
$100,000,000$ Now, mithoat discussing the pros and deny the benefits that woold uncrue by
keepige at home the $100,000,000$ keeping at home the $100,000,000$ of
(gold standard) dollars that are sen out of the country each year for sugar.
If this sugar is all paid for in money instead of parily in merchandise, keepfag at home per capitio circulation nearly
flat our
1.50 dollars ench 1.60 dollars ench year, or 15 dollars in
ten years, und in fifteen yeurs it would
double our present double our present per capite circula-
tion. Certainly it would belp to solse the currency problem.
-the agricultural, commercial the monetary-by which Irish national economisto should be grided in the
domestic production of beet angar. domestic production of beet angar. attached such mast importance to
industry, how much more shool industry, how much more sholld an
abolutely undeveloped country us fre land is attach to it. The beet sugar industry affords a new crop to ayricultare
and euriches the farmer. Yforever boot cullure

## decay rhere the crop has grown, as Cliey contain filmot fwo-and-a-falf

 umes the chemical elements of theroot. This industry would open up Iarge field for increased employment th both akilled and unskilled labour of all ages, and would tend to contrabute
sulstantial mafes, as the incruase sumatautal be taken from the huge sum
would
thot now teaves the country for foreign $\stackrel{\text { sugar. }}{\substack{\text { The }}}$ the value of land very wuich. Iarge ranches in Chino, Califoronia, were.
prior to the establishment of tho surg industry th

## As sugar is composed of carbon and

 oxygen, botb of whiod a ane imbibed ly the beet through the leaves, LewisWare, founder of the Journal., The Ware, founder of the Journal, "The
Sugar-Beet." sfates that the sugar con-Sugar-Beel. stace- that the sugar con-
tent of the beet increase with the num-
ber and weight of the leaves. ber and weight of the leases. Eavi
leaf has omnunication with a certan
portion of the root, and supplies it with portion of the root, and supplies it with
the necesasy nutriment. The outer leaf correspoids with the inner portion ore the more saccbarine is supplied.
The very mull in size notil the leaves an
fully formed, and the greater the size ments they are capable of aboorting
from the oumophere.
The rich limestane districts of Ir land are adminably adapted to the cal-
ture of aumar-hect tat year I entif:
Tated half an acre of it, and, although the system of cultivation was very in-
ferior and the toving one month hate. Charles Canieron, having made plete annlssin of some saimple beess,
found rat per cent. of sugar in them,
u verv bigh perceatage for beets weizhling over 3 los, each, and thted that
they were of excedingly gond The
 gown Ther
 a thoroughibed, and increases in rich-

PUT GARLIC MOTTORS ON YOUR OWN
AND YOUR CHITDRRN'S FATS.

Black, pale-btue, royal-blue, groen or white
Gold Jetternug. Made to order at popalaz
Prices
Ryan, Umbralla a Stick Mamutatures A. Ryan, Umbrolla \& Stlck Manufacturers Blackthorr Mouse, CORK and
Telegrams
Phone- 876 Cocktherk Cork and Cork." 106 Cove.


COLAISTE BRIGHOE, O'MEITH
 . Armagh or to Peaad

The Patriot Martyrs.
Two Bouptitul companion piotures, Portraits and Views of
Martyrdom of 8T. JOAN OF ARC AND
BLESSED OLIVER PLUNKET. BLESSED OLIVER PLUNKET. Printed on Art Boards measuring
121 ins. by 19 ins.
Price 2/- eachl. Per post, froe, 4/3. Also now Ready-Picture postoards.
Being copies of the two pictures Being copies of the two poictures
unvelied in Snint Peter's Church, unvelied on Saint Petersent-cers-
Home, during the recont
mouies. On sale ato All printed in Ireland and published
with ecolesiastioal samotion.
For wholesale texins apply toMAIRE NI RACHALLAIGH,


Co. Kilkenny Feis sUnday and tuesday, 27th and 29th June.

Sent Postcand for Syllabus to FEIS SECRETARY, 20 High 8treet, KILKENNY.


## PIANOS


D. M'Cullough

26 Parliament St. DUBLIN.
And at 8 Howard street, Belfast.
TAILORS FOR IABTE.
C. MARTIN \& SONS ladies' and oent's tallors, mes and Sults of Irish material to or
Material mode and trimmed. 07 WELLINGTON QUAY.

Wroun

## A. S. CLARKIN

 POR BEST HOUSE COALS.204 GT. BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN Talephoas รัes.


22 Dawson Street, Dublin. repairs and post orders a speoialty.

## IRISH OUTFITTING.






PHELAN BROTHERS Goneral Drapare, Tailors, and outnters.
I \& GEORQE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

DISORDER and DEATH
MAGNO
The great froultry tonle. Is, per pactet post tro
J. I. KERR, CHEMIST, CLONES.

 30 EDEN QY. (near Liberty Hail), DUBLI Old and Now Comrades always weloome.

## "RAIMAC" SAFETY OTEER RAZORS

 "RAIMAC" SAFETY RAZORS GERMAN CROWM AND SMRAINSFORD \& McNULTY CUTLERS AND TOOL MERCHANTS, 5 Capel Street (near Bridge).

DUBLIN.
 IAIEH BUTTER, BACON AND HAMS No.
© U UPPER DORSET STREET,
E. and T. MARTIN, Limited,
(Mamsar, EAMoNN mantim
Ladies' and Gents' Tailots. 25 NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIM

## CYCLISTS 

L. J. Berney

Dental Surgery,
33 Westmoreland St., Dublin.
1RISH-MADE COODS For Men's shirts, Hosiery, Gaps, do. páoplaş $\overline{6}$ hallmu

SIOPA NA - nGAEDHEAL.

sooks published in or relating to Ireland,
 Fiotion.
STATIONERY-The Cheapest Houso in
Dublin for
Writing
Pads
Compendiums,

 We hold \& Huge Stoenk of oll well-trown
Pipes, Cigarks, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, eto.; Narspapera, Magaxines, Sourenirs, Poot
cards, Walking Sticke, Fancy Goode, and an
 Fhga, songs (wit
Phooographs, eto.
 Dowling and McGuinness Wholesale and Retail Booksoliers, stationers, 1 NORTM FREDERICK ST. and
GARDINER'S ROW, DI BLIN.
an Saeoeat Comluct calsoe um urtaoar nåriunta, टeo The Irish National Assurance Company, Limited




 have openings for some good workers. ...

| In Manchester and District our Superintendent is: <br> F. FAHY, <br> 271, Mose Lane East, Manohester. | In Glasgow our Superintendent is: SEAN O'CONNOR, 48 Ingram street, Glasgow, and our Divisional Manager, <br> MR. SEAN HEALY, same address. |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Company are opening up other London and Liverpoof. | in England and 8ootland, including ires wanted as Agonts. |

TALKING ABOUT IRISH INDUSTRIES does not extend them. Prove your interest in their extension by purchasing a

## LUCANIA CYCLE <br> the cycle with the irish trade mark.

 If you meet with any difficulty in being supplied by your Local Agent, write to the Manufacturers:-
## JOHN O'NEILL, Ltd. <br> PLEASANTS STREET, DUBLIN.

| M‘QUILLAN'S Spscial offar to readers of "Elre Og." Good Strop, bright fittings and canvas back Stick McClinton's Shaving Soap <br> THE LOT $9 /-$ Post Pres. <br> McQuillan, <br> Tool Morchant and Cutler, <br> 35/38 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

VEATMENT MANUFACTURERE, Elaneers and Canoplos, Hoys' soutames and etatues Made and Decorated on tho Premises.
M. CAHILL and CO.,

- PARLIAMENT ITREET.


THE IRYSH TWEED HOUSE
 John Noligan,
rermo-oash. PROPRIETOR
All classes of work made to order.


PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTE. Advertisements under this head are enarges or at the rate of td per wart, minimum, $3 / \%$ NURSE Wanted, sountry place, Co. Dup,
lin; mant bo a Dood
Irish speaker;
strong, trustworthy, willing. Reply it Fin-
 WANTED a Young Man to take oharge of a
Ford delivery man, ond to make Limself other wisise generally ueful in a wholesala
grocery firm, Apply A41, " Young Ireland,"
L12
$\qquad$ I-. Onch, poat free, or the eight complete
Only limited number available.
XY
Apply A96 this Office. APARTMENSS Wanted by two young men PARTMENISS Wanted by two young mea
in meleete S.F. house, near City or olose
to tram line. Board hy arrangementi. Re,
ply, stating terms, to A38, "Young Ireland." ply, stating terns, to Avs, Young LIS
COTTAGE Wanted, or Rooms at Farmbouse,
for summer months, furnished or unPor summer morths furnished or man-
furnished. If unfurnihhed, mist be within
10 miles of Dablin. Apply A39, " Fire Og.,"

BEABIDE ACCOMMODATION.
OURTOWN EARBOUR, GOREY, Stay nt Etchingham's. New Tea Roors
attached. Excursionists catered for. Termas
Todente.

LOAN WANTED.
$\frac{\text { IRISH CANGCAGE LOAN, -National Tea- }}{\text { chiers, husband and wife, fequire loan of }}$
 certificated. Apply 440 , "Young Ireland,",

L19 | MI8CELLANEOU8. |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { COATES' } \\ \text { Refuse } \\ \text { EMBROCATION } \\ \text { Trade Mark. }\end{array}$ (Irish-made). brand not bearing $\begin{array}{l}\text { Irith } \\ \text { XI }\end{array}$ |

THERE is A DOUBLE BENEFIT IN ITA
YOU BENEFIT YOURBELF II
YOU BENEFIT THE NATION When nast buying HOSEREY or GOLF THE "i ITA" BRAND. S. Ita's Knitting Industry, Dublin Wholessale Agent FRANK \& A. N. O'DONNELL, EUSTAGE
BTREET BUILDINGS, DUBLIN. D Collway \& Co. P. Conway \& Co. 31 Exchequer St., Dublim. STABLISBED 1894.

## PIANOS

a really good Now or Second-band
Pinno nt the right Prics
Write or Call THE PROGRESSIVE IRISA FIRM U UPPER ABEEY STREET, DUBLIN, Wo Publish and Sall Yriah Music.

URSULINE CONVENT, SLIGO.
Pupils prepared for Mntriculation,
University Scholurships (14 won in
last two years), Intermediate, Bantic,
Commerce, King's Scholarship, Lein-
Residential School of Domestic ScienceAttached.

Stationery, Roligious Goode, Books,
John Kivlehan 20'GONNELLET., LIMERICK


Vol, 5. No. 30. [New Series (B)].
sATURDAY, AUCUST 21, 1920.
PRICE THREEPENCE.

## Current Comments

drrven out of rorks in Belfat of the men ben
opened with suluscriptions of $f=100$ each oppaned with sublscriptions of floo each
from the Bishop of Down and Connor











 The hurring af Quinnell's follows
shortty Atter tue hurining of Bigges of
the登in hut in will bush to find it fame.


 out tim Duthin Castle ot the Rnglish
nomew and here republished nos guarn-
 Amer inn National Anthem ir the


 that R.I.C. men , tho have resigned the biject of Dublin Castle is trout-

## Organe in the tperss: huit this, we

 thinik. if the first direct publication, W. Hrld," publishend din Dubsin during imeteenth century. Birch was ${ }^{\text {a }}$ prisis inment for thackmail. In In 1848 Duilin Castio hirered him to atank theNational Movement and the private und public churneter of itf leaders. The
 $t$ Tor 1. work. and demanded more. mumed, he folishly for bimeelf insti. tuted an action, in the course of which
thee English Lordid Ijieutenant and the Duhlin Cosilu Secretaraz, Sir Wirlline Somervile, udmitted they han hired mid pmid the blaokmmiler to defame sulsequently again sent to prison for And of such is Dublin Castle and ita reAnd of such is Dublin Castle and its re-
vived "World": "The Weekly Snm

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |



##  ate titas. rion.

##   the sitting, and the great publit in terest continued to be manifeste in to 

## 

 Quinn, John Duffy. T. Mulrennan
 Weir, Whio held '2l yours leases froul
Lord Do Treyne to surrender their
hold holding on the ground that they were
cqually entitited to a slurre. The les.

 the parties were brought to a Britishl
court, where fley $\xi$ are hail for their future good heliuriour. Since that
time, notvithetanding the bails, the lime, notivithstanding the bails,
lands are idle. After hearing the ev
dence the Judge announced that dence the Judge announced that Me
would reserve his decision. Mr Coyne asked for an onder to entitle les-
sees to resume the lawful use of their lands pending the final-decision, and his requewt was grauted, the Judge re-
marking thut in all cases that come before his court he is under strict order in statu quo until the court finally disposes of them. Mr. Staunton exwere acting in accordance with that order, hut Mr. Coyne maintained that quo, and he was upheld by the Judqe The lessees are therefore unw entitled the emjoyment of their lands. In
the case of Bryan Lavan's farm, Aughamore, Ballyhaunis, heard by Mr. Shiel in Ballyhaunis some timus ago, and in which he reserred his decision, over the lands pending the giving of

| Lis decision. Mt: Wra: D: Coynt, with Mr. Conor 1. Haguire, Olaromorris, appeared far one body of elainants, and Mi Thomas Campbell, Swinford, for ant her on the uccasion of the Ballyhaunt hearing. <br> A Sim Feio Parish Arbitration Court was Leld in ${ }^{3}$ Killawalla on Tuesduy, 10 h h inst. Thiere were two cnses listed for hearivis one for illegal pounding of cath wrich was dismissed, and the other for the stoppage of a water course wat gajourned, that the arbitrators might tre an opportunity of inspecting the face in dispute before giving theirtlecision. <br> In the early houts of Friday morning a robbery wo berpetrated á ohozí distance from Garriekmacross, when the house of a man named 0 webe McCabe, of Maglinmbos, was entered and a sum of monfe foreibly takent, as well as a gold vatch, but portion of the money has sinco lieen recovered by the Volunteter:. <br> At a Conventinit ceighty delegates held in Dundallf. Arhitrators thave heen appointed and, Coum, estandfished in each parish of Jorth Louth <br> Thé trader. of Sherconk, at wiget. ing on Auguat 6th, umaumuinly pledged thembersion as folloish:"That we, the trulters of Stièrcuck, of account of the yictimisation of mur Catholic fellow-comintrymen, and the orgy of destruft loir at Catholic property, and on nc couat of the irrecmcilalile attitudè it Belfast Orangerinen, do hereby bitid our-olres to cease trading nith Bolfigt firm- until auch lime as the Cutlinge xyorkers atic res instated licir is o notil hemise ho. Imper atands in fites |
| :---: |

A few days agn a man in the Glen-
more district of Co . Watorford was armore district of Co. Watorford was ar-
rested by the Irisi Volunteers.
was tried by courtmartial, being was tried with the , lamceny of money
charged wis employer, and the Court
from his emp dered that lie repay it by weekly in

## - <br> 

district-sentenced to mak chargo against a Protestant living Che same district wos dismissed. Intricate dispute about a farm in Ballymitty Cese concerned. Cobbler charged be-
tiere Arbitration Court for refusing to pay delit of $£ 613 \mathrm{~s}$. Od. due to Wexford Co-operative Society, Ltd., for goods
supplied-decision, to pay in weekly instalments. A dispute ahout posses-
sion of a bievcle was settled satisfactorily out of Court. Before the Regu-
lations for the control of the drink traffic were issued, certain publicans in Wexford tomn and district used 10 celock exery night and all day on Sundays. This abuse has now practically ceased and every publicun ob res hen Regulations.
The following cases have just been
dealt with by the Republican Police in Weant with by the Repablow with Wexford:-A youth, charged
ill-treating his mother-sentenced find work within a month and severely cautioned. Ex-soldier arrested for being drunk and disorderly-kept in
the lock-up until he became sober. Two youths arrested for robbing an drchard, their first offence-sererely
cautioned and made apologise to the awner of the orchard. Greengrocer arrested for refusing to pay balance of
£8 due to James Howlin, Bellefield, Enniscorthy, for vegetables supplied. The prisoner was sentenced to pay his debt in weekdy instaiments and asso to
pay $10 /$-costs, and on signing an pay $10 /-$ costs, and on signing
ngreement to do so, was relensed.

hand Lpurdes, who was so kind to the
Hikh pilgims of 1913 . An illumbated copy of this addess will be on exhibition in the wiadow of Messos. Pigoti
and C . ., of Grafion Street from Wiriday and Co, of Grafion Street from Firiday
m-sto and we trust that all our reaTisty, and we trust that all our rea-
das that possible can will avail themsegir a unique mroduction of Irish art.
F dined in onak of exquisite design, the whole fooks- strikingly lasge. The achal illuminating covers a space of
two und $a$ half by three and a half feet two und a half by three and a halif feet
and is. we are oredibly intormed, the and is, we are credibly menmed, the produced. The talented artist, Mr. J.
F. Maxwell, Las spared no pains in vuaking thit appropriute gift from the watare challengers. sperial aldention sin ajll woulk, the rich colours and the
surmoninus controsts, we were spe harmoninus contrasts, we were spe-
cially delighted to see that sume of the
paisik are reminisent not menly of
 thin zicll product of the ripe genius of an Irisliman will serve as a new link
between the Repuhlic of France and the Rapulylic of Ireland, and that it
will ! will ho suggestive to all that behold it
if thic generous encouragemeat whieh
will he dadly given to Irish fritists in
$\qquad$
Thie -tuppage of emigrution from our
 It in necessary, however, to lonks a
little clower beneath the surface. The shave in the recond grarter of the last ceutury: The destruction of Lrish in. dustries during the first quarter, as a
result of the "tiron " led ta a great mass of unemployed pensona, the chil-
dren of weavers, whose oc upation was ruined by the TagIish becupation. The
destruction of the cotten, wroolen, wilk und linen industries went on apace in
the first 25 years of the "Union with the English. This wus followed in the recond quarter hy the distrua-
tion of tillage, onsenuent on the repeat of the Trish und English corn
laws and the introduction of free frade, Which meant to Ireland the luss of a
preferentiul and proferted com market preferential
in Britain.
The English remedy for this state of were too old to emigrate were drivei into poorloonses. From an early priod of the last century ships were on-
couraged and sulisidized to camy the couraged and sulsidized to camy the
people of Ireland to Canada. It is for this reason that exmigration did not sot States uatil the great English-made Famine, when the emigrants would no longer "follow the flag," and when, indeed, emigration became free be caune there was no mpeessiy
sidize or direat it. At later periods, when business gren alack, is
The muin eatse of emigration was the deatruction of Trich manulactures-
It is well not to lose sight of that fiet.
ITher The various commisxions and edce gate the slate of the poox in Ireland

invariably recommended emigration at
the leest cure fur the condition of thehe lest cure fir the condition of the
peopet. It is doubtful if any other contry can show the adoption of emilish Gavernment insticated ond weal
ioned it. In ourse of time the ."exens population" has heen worked off persisted as a kind of habit fatally plantud in the minds of our people But the closing of our ports for the fiv
vears of war lept at home those why migrated," to quote a present Eng view, the country suffered a loos by
the presence of a hundred and fifty thausund at home. But Ireland has pation. The warning power of youn blocd is manifest thday in the liêtrt
of our country. The diving fence of youth is pushing her ahead in ever departhent of national life, and it mentum, until every spare acre arable land is taken up

But there remains the question of have, said that the whole of English
palicy in Ireland must he resersed poliov in Ireland must be reversed. To gianning and deal with the
smigration. A prohibition emimgution and, keep our young peuple
at home requires to lo lialanced by a cempaign to rexture our manufacturing arm, 10 extend the existing industries,
to prumete new suitahle ones, and to shre thoue threatened by undue amid sampaign means the begimning of the real work of an independent naticn, to
which all olter operations are contributory
Hithertu the industrial murements hat Ween momtricted to a confined and
narrour groove. Excellent. pioneer Wark for manufecturers has hean done
in Duhlin and Cork. But the country, ax a whole, was hardly touched hy it it, and it had neither the funds nor membership to achieve results proporpertormed, The times were not fa-
vouralle to induatrin) vourable to industrial organisation.
The country has been so long engaged it has hecome pre-oiccupied liy political trol, rather flang organisation aud de-
velament. Now thin time han wrivel tor the hending of the nation's enert
gies to the dual work of stopping e i
 Granted that all are agreed on the
subject of indutrial development, there remains the question how it is
to lie approacbed. Hitherto the moveto he approacbed. Hitherto the move-
ment aplears to have been approached ment appears to have been approached
mainly from the city of townsman ' point of view. The country, as a
whole, was nol interested, and in par-
acular urbun interests were consideted ticular urlban interests were considered
with little regard to the aspect of
rural industry. Far a dozen yeats the rural industry. Fur a doren yeaks the
question of wages has occupied the trial muvement was not to simulase inisi muvement was not to stimulate
manufartures nownach as to stinnulate
wasas. wages. The Irish people were not
lung engaged in inquiries for liome long engaged in inquiries for home
manntacture hefore it was stronoly and quite properive indeed irresistinly, Arought home to iheni that in manst
Irish industries thie wages paid weth low, particularly in Dres paid werd Mel.
fist. If was coutended, on the potheri hand, that the industrial conditions of furing compedition and the lavk of
demand kept down wayes. This was due largely and we heliese mainly to
the deway of tillage, nnd thie filling of
the towns with unemplosed, and, from the townsman's view, unskilled lahour. The lahour, which, if leld in the
monil districts, wrould lawe leeen skilled
Ialour drifted into the towis, where abour, drifted into the towis, where
it inmediately derenerated into un-
ailled labour, and kept wigus at a mineralle lesel, while in the meantime foroign food came in ta feed thowe wha
thoult hare hoen produring it in thie
 pethags uncumsciously, kept aloof from
the indostrial movement in the whole. While the towns supparted the de-
mand for home manufactree, the rwral mand for home manufactmre, the rural
district held oloof and inifferent.
The emigration manvement wat not



It is a siange fice that the indus
trial marement nided and encouraged
m em, wration from Ireland, , enceousazazed after
leanning their trade the lands ami learning their trade the hands emi-
grated and uedd the knowledge acquired here for the beneeft of the Eng
Lish and Americans. Many industries in honth countries owe their origin and prosperity to the migration of skilled lrish labour. Twentri' years ago
the facturisz of Treland were, in eflect the facturies of Treland were, in eimect,
teclinical shools for American manuIncturers. One famowes example was
that of Blarney mills. So many girls
left it and went to New York that an left it and went to New York that an
American mot them together and
tarted "Blarney No. 2." This was, tarted "Blarney No. 2.". This was,
no doubt, an extmeme case, hnt it is
berond donlt that if the pay-sheets of beyond donbt that if the pay-sheets of
any Irigh factory are examined, for a noy Irigh tactory are examined, for a
long period, it will he found that very
fore Iew emplover
of them lift the countran as son as they
were skilled and had saved enough wone to buy clothes for the voyage.
Consequently, it is not merely true Consequently, it is not merely true
that a canpaign of industry must accompeny $n$ stoppage of emigration, hut
it is equally true that emigration must it is equaly itue that emigration wort
be stopped in order to make it wort
while dereloping manufactures.

Since the war the whole question bus
changed again. The enforced stoppage of emig has retained a large recervor of labour in both town and
country. The industrial question has
in The fulure of trages, food, and fuel. perds more on the solution of thisse
three questions than un any other featares. Whover stiles the uges
dificulty will do more to solve the in-
diftrial dificuity will do more to gove the in-
dustrial problem and to protect and
asfeguard our manufnetures than any suiegura iou mal. The ospect pre-
nther individual
sented seuted nost forcibly to all concerned
in bow to produce goods at all at a reanowhe produce goods at an which pay wages which
rewill kee the will keep the working population in
comport. It is, above all, most important that mages should be permanently
fixed at levels which will remain

This lrings us to the next question, price of food to a great extent, As
tongy as the price of tread, meat, vegetibles, sexp, potatomes, are constantly raing, it follow, that workers must
canour for higher wuger They
could wut, in fait, live at all without a commonuling rive. It is trident ith hural organisation and indusstry
it it cuanot keep puec with industry in If it caunot keep puce with industry in
the citios. This, we selieve, is an asPou fint the 4uestion which requires apstricy in urbian areas wiln not create
prosperity unlem there is o comperpondthy development of rural industry.
The town and the country are necet. vare lund in hand together. It is no and prodacing move hame manufacture
and to have loms in the larder as a resities ine oncrease of wageses in the is to be obtained for the same money,
In reality. it is food that pays for manufactures, and there must be some-
thing wrong with an industring thing wrong with an industrinal syn-
tem which does not supply ford in proportion to the production af manufico--
tured puods. On the other hand, it is "videnif flat it must he on excellent Xystem that linilds up the countryside
and creates a murket for munufecturee and creates a murket for munutactures
in dxchange for food, If we had more
industry in then praductian wi foud in industry in the praduction of foond in

 tik of this halunce that continally $y$
tpent dhe ratee of woges in the lalour
woitd
 zund cattle, niving so moth depend, IUrons condition. We ure faced with He furt that the prodution of milk
of luter has derreute thus keeping
burcs tillage nud presenting an inTrase in the preduction of all kinds oit






a fair alare of manufactures, bot sume
more enterpice is required to dere-
lop our industries in the
more enterpyise is required to deve-
lop our industries in the country, and can progress with our nuti e manuffoc-
The

The Dublin Howe Show was atten ded lyy furty-seven thousund visitors ns year. The rear before the war
(1913) the attendance was forty-nine
thonsand thonsand. It is erident that despite
the clanges of the times the fisture at
Ballshridle stin retains is popularity Ballsbridges still retains is popularity.
This time This time the foreign element, par-
ticulerly the Freno
ware hardly noticeable. The cosishowere hardly noticeable: The cosmo-
politan character has disappeared in
large measure. It was an Irish Horse harge measure. It was an Inish horse
Show supported principally from the
Sity City and the Provinces. The entries
surpassed wil records in numbers and suypassed ull records in numbers and
we believe were of good quality. The
diaplay of hunters was ns wonderful as
The Art Industries Exhibition held in conjunction with the Show fulfils a
very useful purpose and drew a large share of interest and attention from
 handicratts, includfyg Mace, em-
broidery, tappentry, carpets. Wood-ear ving, wod inlay, vidin making, metal
worl, artistic, enamelling, leather
 Ware, ornamental p patter-work, mosaic
work, gesso tor-making and desigus.
There were in ill eight There were in all eighty-syeven classen
and six huudred aud twenty entries,
so that handicrutts are well represenso that handicrufts are well represen-
ted. The exhibitioni was interesting, particulardy in the lace mection, but the
full prizes appear to hare lieen won anll prizes appear to have hean won
and merited lly a mare artistic panel
"The Wi The Wise Men of tie East, iny John
Finuter and Bome excelent eccle
sinatioal stained-glase worle in which Irisil artists are malking an interna-
tioun repntation. Thie toy-making tiounl repntation. Thio toy-making
section attracted a good deal of comp-
petition The work of the Metropolipetition. The work of the Metropoli-
tan School of Ant was marked. of coure not for sale, but tho other exhibita wero priced and
were sold on the ppot.
The artistic leather work, sucli an
book covers or any other form of or-
nomental leather worls intainet namental leather work, contained
forty-seven entries whlich is remarklight lea ther industryy (exceept book-
lindiug) The description of goods
indibhe

 articlea of a useful character in univeroal dencund. There is here apporently
un industrial opening which has leen an industrial opening which has lieen
given to the foreigner. A dozen of
the exhilitits came from the Whe extimits came from the Metropali
ton exhool, whinse pupils ure not
allwed to sell their pools. allone thool, whinge pupils. ure
allowed to sell their guods. This ${ }^{2}$
most unfirir bandicap and a positive disconragement of an important craft.
The regulation cannut be intended to The regulation cannot be intended to
preven competition with may Irish industry, hot is probably impor
protect Englialt manuiucture.

Mr. M. Sireener, M.Inst.C.E., and CAlway Exyress, "ontributes estimate of of
(hat it wonld cost what it would cost to erect and equip



 and nind iistaliw the meshineen ready for manchines in A small yam mill, plus dynnmo for fighting purpmes, momid be approx inintely, 18 brake horte power. Te
un a owume that the prime nover would be ut anume winit the prime mover would be
either a turbine a low breats shot wheel of he Pouvelet type, or a una enzino and
 XA type Nationnl $a_{2 s}$ would cost, when an chatie of this type werking under full rite) and at least une zallon of water per
$\qquad$
 requires very litle Attemion. For in
stance, a St-inch Amorican Turgo Turbine working under a Moot foll and wkiliving
113 cubic foot of wht..



#### Abstract

raries between 90 nnd 100 rovolutions per minute; so that with the nid of a little kearing the turbine woold give a smet dinect drive. A turbine of the type referred to would cont about e12 per horse power, but now thint we have a direct ser- vica between Dublin prive would bo much lower, considerive that the Bugliathman's profit and the crose- Clannuel froight would be eliminnted. 

So much for the motive poser. And, now, let us deal with the woollen machines now, least number of machines that one Rhow of efficiency woula be (1) a tender- hook willy, (2) a ningle carding set, con siating of a waribler, intermediate anc hook wily, (2) a single carding set, con- sisting of a wribler, intermediate and carder, (3) a condenser and self-acting mule, with 350 spindles. With these machines one could make yarn, and the cost of them free on rail would be es, 072  $\qquad$ the life of every tioms, and therg are in woollen machinery


The next important item is the buildingas.
A buidding a 100 feet long, $40 f t$. wide, and 12 ft . liigh to the enves would be larga
enough for the machines, nnd a similar
bridining dividet int building divided into soction would be re-
quired for a wool utore, drying kilh, oil and an offlice. Now it is well to remember
and
that a costly form of conatruction is not uecessary for a woollen mill. What
wanned is a ubstantial workshop
ample floor upace and plenty ample fioor upace and plenty of light.
framed structure, therefore, formed of red larch or silver fir and covered on ternally with matchboard slieativg would would bo formod of coricesete, And the rooof a
sories of wooden lattice girdlarn sheeted These buildiugn, including the construc-
tion of irying kiln, shafting, pullegn end concrete tanks, would cost $£ 8,000$. The
capital. therefore. required to fit op small yarn mill, including the cost of new
brildingot would bo approximately To this umount lins to be added, eny;
$\mathrm{c} 2,00$ for the purchave of wool, ineidentals and wages. Total, $£ 9,000$. Now, in uenrly all our towna there is a workhouse
and thece buildings writh slight altare
tions, are suitable for fith a mill, a boot, sliirt, or carpet factory money, and it corelinily would be a happy change and a sound investment to con-

## Truth versus Tyranny

Truth is must urpleasant to those manslip is their ability to lie. Hence
the Most Rev. Dr. Manir the Most Rev. Dr. Manuis, in telling the truth pained for himself the ell-
mity of Yesrs. Moyd George and themselven the ridicule of the world Tbe great Archhishop of Melhourne. yy his rery un-Englinh method of Lah Mininters, it is true, but he has coined the applause and love of the and the justice-laring people of all filioun. Last week we published a
sivid deaription of the enthusiastio ratum of the monster meeting held
is New Youk to welenme the Arch fishop of Melbourne. In the cour if his apmeh, Dr. Mannix gaid:-
My bord Architintiop, My Iord Cory Revernd loothers and Friende orurne to New york, but if it were
en timen as long I would have trathe upportunity of looking upon this
magnificent assembly and witnessing he demonstrution of love and affec-
tion that vou have made for the ton that you have made for tho
dent of thim hrisli Repullic.

Iveland is a small nation, but it hus very long arm. Evidently it reaches hat it reaches to Melhourne also; and Wough you have given sh whem a depublic, I can assure lim from my not more enthe that your welcome is or more warm
han the welcome he will get in bourne if he ever reaches thehe,
Ireland has a long arm, as I say, amongst you her English propato the ground in London. I hope Now, I should he he herd to please if
were not proud of the I have got toud of the reception that in the Metropolis
of the United Stot have heen welcomed warmly by your have not been personally acquainted land has no more loyal son than Areh-
bishop IIayen of New Yort Wood enough to may that he hoped I
would go awray with the impression
that I should have been a fortunatew that $\frac{1}{\text { should have been a fortunate }}$ I were Arehbishop of New
Yark. Now, I amn \& man of bitions. I have no man of smalil amm-
ing to lund. going to land on the soil of the Irish
Republic. Bnt if by any clumee I were unable o land there and unwilling to land
or remain on British soil, then poss-
Jbly I may make my way buck to New
Yorts, and if the Atchhishop, by reason of his promotion ar other cause,
requires an assistant Bishop. I will ry to co-operate with yon in getting

WELCOMED BV TWO REPUBLICS. But have not merely been wel-
comed by your Archbishop and by the
clergy, byit I feel glso that I have No doubt, I have got two Relcome from bue I have got a weleome from those who made him President, and who I have got a welcome nlso from
another Republic, und I hare got it
from one who certainly is entitled to Valera, Piesident of the Irish Repuh-
lic. This welcome has come to New York as a fitting auswer to those
who thought that I sluuld not lund in the 耳nited States. I lope that some
 tained for me what is a veritable
triumplal march through the United States of America. I sm, therefore,
thankful to them and publicly make my dclcnowledgments Now, ladies and gentlemen, Pre-
sident De Valera told you that your welcome to him was net to be taken
as a personal welcome ; I feel equally that your welcome to ine is not a perrighatly soid, the but rether, as he him and to me is given to him beIrish people, and to me because I
have said a word in season to help the Trish are nut here becauses we are the ene
mies of mies of any people ur the enemies of
any nation We are not lhere by
rensom of any he renson of any hate that we bear to the
British people. from hate: we ure here from love of
freland we ate Ireland. We ure liere because we
love freedonn and wo hate oppression.
We are there becanse we are criter whu suy mue thing and mean
another. We are ture luy nnd I believe in the principles
nobly enunciated by the President beld these princinlearsand because we are consintent. We are here because
we lave no fuvourites tyrunts of the world, And because Preaident Wilson's wee want to apply
Pand and In land and Ireland as well nas
You have nout for
that you went into the wur. You it was not forgotten what it was that your
hrave American soldier You are not unmindful of what these
suen fought for who liuve. come hous crippled und manimed, to spend the
remnent of thejr lives, in linme remnent of thejr lives in liomes that
might have heen to happy. You ro member that thosthy. dived aud that that there should he on end of all Wars, in erter that the world should
je free for democracy, not for hoperfiny, as somehody waid You fought
in urder that thewo whould ho a reduc-
tion of armoment that there should hee open diplomeey,


\section*{| $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- |
| Fr |
| Fr |
| mp |
| F |
| F |}

Whit gentleman whove late amrival ot
Waterion niuteeen year later lost the
Trench Empire which Grouchy highly Tproved. Then ane morning highly
Wolfe
Then noke to find tbat the last of the
 pedition turied its slips' heads to-
Wards France. The neglet of the
Trench to tuke the cumumouest prechai-
tions for theiei defence if an English
fleet approached amozed Wolfe Tone. sion," he wrote. The disappearonce
of the reessel oontaining the comman
ders-in-Chief in fair weather onn
moonlight night fastoniathed hhim. The
Corumanders who supplied their places Comumanders who supplied their places
nund slut themselves up together in a
frigate.. 1 I cannot conceive for what

## ?

 Cerian, and an Ulster PresbiteraicRepublican rising whilst Catholic
Yuanster Connacht and Leeinster were Junster Connacht and Leinster were
passively or actively hostile to that
rising would have defeated lis object. rising would have defeated his object.
The Catholic must be driven into the
United Irish ranks, and made rise for Republicanism, tho. Then the Minir-
ter could. indeed, tell the property of Irelanid that it was faced with a, for-
middilhe Jacolvin conspiracy and force
it to seat refuge in his urm. To first raise the Catholic hopes to
the highest and thinen dash themm to
earth wras Pitt's plan. The reaction from hope to despair would drive
sufficient Catholics into the Republiean camp to make an insurrection
sufficiently alarming for his purpose sufficiently alarming for his purpose.
Lord Fitzvilliam, the one hopest EEg.
Iish politicion whose nome appears in these times, was sent over to Irelend
to open a new era. He was to emancipate the Catholics-he was to reform
abuses-he was to parify all Irelond with the blessing of Mr. Pitt. The
poor noblewan, enthusiastically set
about his work. Ireland cheered for

 stood stupefied. Her stupefaction
was turned to rage when Lard Camden was sent to replace him-a man whose
evil character wae notroious and who,
in in the perfection of his usscrapulous.
ness, ceualled Fitzgibbon aud Pitt. Camcen came to this country with
nstructions from Pitt to promote anti-Catholio feeling whilat ap-
parently favouring the Canthotics-to het the United Trish morement. grow
nwhile and then dragoon and goad its
 letter. In the first felw months of his
administration many Leinster and Ulster Catholices Alocked into-tire ranke
of the Tnited Irishmen. At the end of 1796 the Castle yas ready for the
insurrection, and its bashi-lazouks

## THE INSURRECTION.

## had been suppressed and declared

 had heen suppressed nind declaredillegal did the bulk of its supporters
begin to dream of armed rerolt and hegin to dream of armed rerolt and
the establishment of a Republic. Not
until after Earl Fitavilliam's recall and the loosing on the country of
hordes of British regulars and militia to harry and griad the pensantry did
its leaders apply to France for aid. Not until the summer of 1796 did the
United Irishmen morement become definitely wedded to the iden of a Re-
public established by force of armis public established oy force of armis.
France listened favourally to the pro-
posal that she should inrade Ireland. pasal that she should intade ITeland,
But when lirance realised that the Onited Irishmen did nut mean to con-
pect Ireland to Fruike. French ennect Ireland to Fruuce. French en-
thusiasio cooled. An independent thusiasin cooled. an independent
Ircland and an Ireland counected to Trauce were different propositions.
Walfe Tone, however, succeded in

## oring a French expedition of aid he sent to Ireland. Most marvel- ous were the mishups that hefel it.

Scarce lad it lost sight of the French shore, the waters placidty reflecting the heams of the melouded mon,
flinn the slip containing the naval and military commandera of the expe-
dition lost its way and was not thereafter heardi of while the expedition was an expedition. A woss the seas sup
posed to he infosted with Brikish wior posed to he infested with Brikish no hoticed, and at Christmastide aurived in Buntry May, and loitered there lon
onough to permit preparations to
made to resist its landing by the peop
 remmed not on the flagelip, hut to muncution wilh their staft difforn-
always, and sometimes impossible.
 submitted plans of landing to Grouchy

We hare lost tro Commanders-in-
Chief-of four Admirals not ore re-
mains," he writes bitterly. And all
this loss without meeting a British
ship. Yet Wolfe Tone in ship. Yet Wolfe Tone imputed n
dishonesty to the French Commanders He attrihated all these things to coin-
cidence. He wras the man on the spot,
and however the studept of the history of this remarkably unfortunate expedi-
tion may feel suspicion aroused, the fact remains that the man on the spot
most interested in the success of the most interested in the success of the
expedition and most crushed by its
failure did not suspect treachery in its taulure did not suspect treachery in its
conduct. We mut, therefore, assome
that fate, not the efficient Secret Sersice of Jfr. Pitt, brought the French By this strange fatality the policy
of Pitt was served. Alarm wha spread throughout an Ireland opposed to
". French prinoiples," Fitzgiblion was
casily uble to bend an alarned Yarliacasily uble to bend an alarmed Parlia-
ment to sauction measures that world
at other times have been hotly resisted. Yeomanary corps were embodied partly
of men genuinely aroused at the prospect of invasion, partly of the rapscal-
lions that exist in every corntry. These men, inflamed with stories that the French were to be bruught to Ire-
land by the United Irislimen to anne
the country perty, and glut fhe graillotine, were incited to acts of eruelty and oppression
on all whom they chaose to suspect. In case they suspected wrongly, an Act
of Indemnity protected them from the cunsequences. British troops, regu-
Inis and feuribles, were poured into the
country, country, and free-quartered through
the counties. The cruelty of the Yeonunnry was tame compared with the
aedts of these min, The result was na-
turally what Pitt planned. The United turaliy what Pitt pianned. Ine United
Irishmen, who, outside Antrim and
Down in lio6, were small in numbers, spresd mpidly throngh Leinster, on which rapine had been loosed. Yet very unexpectedly Pitt in the
end found himself hampered by the instruments he designed to use. Lord Carhampton was appointed Com-
mander-in-Clief in Ireland for the per-mander-in-Chief in Ireland for the per-
formance of the tragedy. He was to
produce the outburst, and produce the outburst, and then crush
it in rivers of blood. Carhampton was a brutal soldier, but still a soldier. He conceived it was the duty of a soldier
appointed to deal with on insurper
tion appointed to deal with an insurvec-
tionary spirit to crush the insurvetionary spint to crush the insurrec-
tionary spirit befose it gathered strength to appear in the open. This
he proceeded to do. The Lard Lientenant linted to him that this was not
what was required. Carhampt What was required: Carhampton
ignored the hint, and proceeded with lis business as a soldier. Again the
Lord Lieutenant intervened. A second Lime Carhampton ignored him, Here
 be no open imsurrection, and if there
Were no open insurrection Mr. Pitt's Mish policy would fall to the ground.
Mr. Pitt hastened to get King George, Carhher his royal sign-manual, to order wished him. Carhampton thereupon resigned, and, having resigned, pub-
licly and bluntly declared that what Mr. Pitt wanted to do was not to sup-
press an insurrection, but to exeite Mr. Pitt made a recond had choice dier, was appointed CommandersinChief, He proceeded to spoil Mr.
Pitt's plans hy stopping the free-quar-
tering torturing and tapine Yary tering, torturing, and rapine. Ver
much to the honeat gentleman's at
tonishment, he found that'tlie Governtonishment, le found that the Govern-
ment highly disupproved of this. Like Carhmpton, he had beriered that what What Pitt manted
Ahercombie thew up

## tooir a partin

British army in Ireland wa in Egypt, fighiting likge



$\rightarrow-\rightarrow$
a

|  | The military took |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| phorives "lund by the military party of Lie night befors. <br> Durine the Rostiah -militame rioto in |  | Poems and Ballads |
|  | Hotel and a shop which were vituated |  |
|  | Hours ${ }^{\text {potice to retuove their pro- }}$ perty, |  |
| aramic prowder and mether poiamones aubatances on the forals in the confece. |  |  |
| athatabres on tionera' ahops. <br> Thir houme of Mr. If illinat, CtoudinLune. Co. Cark, | wehincle mritritis in thes tomm if thathial. C. Tipperary, and detained masy |  |
|  |  |  |
| cupants were taken from their beids and mude stand an the madride. The | Butorists antil the police of the distict to which they belonged liad been |  |
|  | combunnicated with. <br> FRIDAY, JULY 2nd, 1920. |  |
|  |  |  |
| bedy. $\mathrm{Mr}_{r}$, Hallinan's mother, an old womat tor feechle to lie mared. | No new-papers were published ia Ilution on this date, and there are cansequently so reports of Bets of aggresstion. | "Soed Time and Harvest." Dealing with tusst of the outsanding evemts and parmon. |
| neorls lurwed io donils. Podestrians min Tubletrims. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | TURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1920. |  |
| tary. <br> Militariam:-British milituty soised | Raids:-A large forre of British military divided into partier and | to write: "Who Dies if Ireiand Live? |
| strithelaph Fever Iospital, Co. Wicklaw. The liospital authoritios are |  | re eapressed in every line of "Seed Time |
|  | beaded by local members of the Brition police forme attempted a zeneral | nd Harvest," To my mind "Who Dies itreland Live?" is the finest poemm in the |
|  |  |  |
| cases. <br> Mounted trooper now patrol the Dult- | police fores, attempted a peneral round-up of Republicans in Youglal. Ci. Cork Some forts houter wer | took. There are persons capable of labell. ing it "Sedition," bot-weil the ammos |
|  | Co. Cork. Some forty bouser wers |  |
| lin manumalns almost every night. The $\times \sim$ Snawlen arrived at the | taided, inclating thase of the fots lowing:-lleats. J. Hawelt, Ed. | There of Dublin Castle is not conducive to a correct perspestive of lrish mientality The second verse of "Who Dies if Ireland Live?" runs: |
|  | Green ChairmanHoard of Guardion |  |
| 300 to 400 of the Duke of Wellington'sW. R. Regiment, who maticed to Gar- |  |  |
|  |  | Live?" runs: |
| Amanstown. | Vice-Chairman of the Youghal Diz trict Coancil; P. Magner, zememer of the Yonglay Distriet Council; P. | Dur bimers' beats of olf; |
| Puncheen Harbour, Kecl, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| tio | Magrer, moniber of the Yugel Distrial Cumili P. Power, of, Mil |  |
|  | Districl Cumail; P. rikk and I Brade. <br> The refidente of M- A. Mi Cater. | puile lier throubt the siles of pea As e'en tre diuch M *ws." |
| pied Kemmate Workhinee Fever Hospital. Co. Kemy, <br> A military offieer, arcompanied toy <br> a paliee serveant, has informod Mr. M. | The refflemre of M- A. M, Caties. | the yolume is divided into tre parts: |
|  | Momier of Papliament if Yorth |  |
|  | Sligo, was taided by Britalh police, who thoratghly earelied the mremiven. | "Seed Time" and "Harvest." Mast ol the poems in the first part were publistied in |
|  | At Carriek-m-Shuman, Co. Leifrim, British millitary raided upirards of a dozen tevifletare of tirnminent Permis. | the poems in the first pari were published in <br> "the wretched limle rags" previous to the |
|  |  | Risine, the rempinder were viltern after 10- many of them in capfivity, "Killiney, O Killiney s" is onte of those written in Rnuitsford Military Prison, May 1916, and in spite of the "love-interest" in the seconk seric $I$ will quote if |
|  | duzen reviflemes of prominent Peprubth |  |
|  |  |  |
| Thunsonv, dulv 1at, 182 | Castle. Cork, In Cork City the re |  |
|  |  | long vinse I cavenes |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | And kised the masestrom ber lipe And bieand the Sanmer's Ly." |
|  |  |  |
| public entertainments. <br> Arrests:- Mr, J. Healy, ex-maldior, | made against him. | reare in all about thirty poems |
| Camickent-Sinir. En. Tipperary, wht arrested hr British military and polite | Mr, Jame: Reynullo, Chonteagh, Tobnatan's Bridere Co I-ltizina sas |  |
|  | arrested be Brinsh miltary oft achange of liarime arms in his pricapts | A fev tifles will suffice to indicate the |
|  |  | natare of the poems? Not Deat ${ }^{\text {"More }}$ |
| his possesvion. Mr. Mieharl Tracy, a companion of Mr . Healy'?, was later |  | Mart, Resurrection in the |
| merested (0m the same eharge. <br> Militarism: The 2nd Datlalion of the Rifle Bricode arrived it Relfast | Mr. T. MeKernan, St. Tauke's. Cork, and Mr Dotoran, Ballyhooly Rood, Cork, were arrested to a raiding party of British military. No |  |
|  |  |  |
| A detaclimen of the Deron Reri: |  |  |
|  |  | "The Spirit of the Past" (in first pert).J.J. |
| ment has taken pessession of Wexford Courthoneis. | (To be contimued). |  |
|  |  |  |

## Strengthen the Industrial =Arm of the Nation

By buying products made in Ireland you help to stop Emigration.

BUY
"Leander" Margarine

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
MADE BY
Dowdall, $0^{\prime}$ Mahoney \& Co., CORK.

obtained an overwhelming victory. The unfettered opinion of every country in
Europe recognises and applauds its efforts which are ultimately destined to triumph." "Clarte," which is the recognised organ
of advanced French thinkers justifies its of advanced French thinkers justifies its campaign on behalf of small nationalities
and, particularly, on behalf of Ireland on the grounds that once liberated it will be
easier to direct and educate the people in new ideas. According to it the Trish have the right to be "themseives, Ireland is
not English. Ireland is Irish. In orde to understand the supreme importance of
the immediate liberation of that noble but one immediate liberation of that noble but
the
unfortunate nation we must first ol all remember that Ireland has suffered in the geol of British Imperialism not pnly fitty
years as Alsace-Lorraine, but seven and a half centuries. British jingoism is everywhere a regime of oppression, of cruelty, resime Ireland has never ceased to struggle for her losf liberties. She has never
stretched the neck to the conqueror, Her soul has never been daunted or enchained England's reply to all this has been very
simple and quite 'practical.' Because the Irish people did not wish to become assimi-lated- that is to say, refused to become
English, there was but one solution, to exterminate them. To-day notwithstanding her qualities the population of Ireland has
been woefully reduced. Persecutions, famines, and exportation have all been employed in turns but have failed in their
ultimate results. At the present moment whe crimes of England have become more and mare abominabie. The situation, with right and justice on the one side and coer-
cion and brutality on the other, is perfectly clear, Ireland is not England. English
authority is only maintained in a few districts in
brutality.

## NOTAI

Mólín
eudtrime eudtroime. Dé gcuirtí dhá mhilleon is an líne ach millimétar, nó an cuigiú cuid ar fhicid d'órlach, ur faid. Chutig
mhile dheug milleon milleon milleon diohh a dhinean grâinne ar meáchaint.
 I geumpraid less an electrón. Nil sé
sin ach an mfluí cevid d'atom na
huisceina ar mivitid Lodge, mara blifuil no hargointí conbhfubhar dor méid atá ana-láidir anso dtaubh luighead an electróin agus,
más aíhhleach amháin atâ ann, nîl sé ach an ceudú cuid den mhiliú cuid
d'atom na huisceine; an comórtas a
bheadh bheadh idir liathroid a bheadh órlach
ina lár-thuise (diameter) agus liathroid a hlaeadh mife go leith ina lar-thuise, siné an comórtas atá idir an electrón
agua an t-atom ablnir; nó, tá comórtas eatorra mar a bheadh idir lán-stad cló Agus maidir leis an slf atá idir na
Agelectróin istig san atam tá sé mar an slí atá idir na pláinéid sa gar glàn-
chruinne. Is
ghos
do
oluru
na h
nos
ghri
ana
do
glua
hele
lo
abh
in
ag
elec
gr
an
mar
le
sin
bhe
den Is léir ón méid sin gur rud maz
ghosamar (gossamer) an trabhar. If chruinne (microcosm) gach gutom agus
na helectroin ag gabhail timpal ann ar nós na bplaineud agus nâ fuil sa
ghrian-chruinne seo againne ach cuid ana-mhion den chruinne mhoir is eol gluaiseacht do shfor chato zmaith leis na lo rá go his iongantach an gach atam san
abhar (sa chloich mhóir a chifí ng gluaiseachit or mire agus gach electrón $i$ ngarh atam egg agus gach
gr mive leis infon mive, is dócha, nó ar mire leis (níos mive, is dócha, né
an t-atom -T.O (.) ach is fior é, le haisa a chirter bloc ofir agus bloc lua iad dfácainé nıar sin go cennn tamaill, gheofar ruid
bheag den ir sa lua ogus cuid hheag den lua san ór ar hall.
Atharuion nn moiliń uatha féin. A mhalairt a creidtí tamall ó shin. Do
ceaphs mí raibh dul thar focal Clerk
Maxwell a seribh a thuairim so naomhu Maxwell a seribh a thuairim so naomhy cló den "Encyclopedia Britannica,"
Tarés a rín leis an léthór aire fé leith du thuiurt do rátai creathán an atoim nó an mhóilín fé mar a nochtar dúinn
iad leis an illidreacán (il, lf, dearcén,
 ionanuns na spás agua na mbuan aim-
sire (ime-conatanis) seo an lér ; ngach mólifin den noln traghas amhítin an cheud ní eile atá againn le chunidh non atharamar luach na mbuan so fu i geaitheamh móran aoiseana
hodh is nár tohar a chéile in aon chor a bhi on sceul ag moilinf den aor
ather
chinél auhain. Mar sin de, más rud é nár bhéidir, donna próiseasaí náduíre
dheunamh idir bluanaibh an mhóilín
seo agus buana an mhoilin úd ní folsír
deing dúinn a mheas nách oibríú ó aon
phroisens diobh so fé ndeár non-
thuirmencht Dá blrí sin ń heachtrn a bhainean lei i bhfuirmiúu mólín. Obair isea é de
shaghas ná fuil, chó fada lenár n-eolas,
ur siúl ar talamh né sa ghreín nán
fuirmiú na georp 80 . Ní foláir nó fuirmiú na gcorp ${ }^{80}$. Ní foláir nó
insna réiltinif, anois ná ó thosnuig huit sé amach, nf hin om fuirmithe n
talmhan né na grian-chrninne, ach in am hunuithe an órdú nádúire atá ar
ith anois, agus godí go leaghfidh,
nit hámhain na domhain agus na sisteamai eo, ach fuu ordu na naduire fein, nit
aon chưis againn le suil a bheith
againn le haon oibriu den tsamhail againn le buon oibriu den tsamhail
cheudna a theacht. Agus an cor atá ar an e a a thocht fó láthir, mar sia, t
úis ládír againn lenn chrediuint é rud gtáagainn sa mhóilín, gû
gceann dá chốatomaibh pé sceul é, né
ń éigin atá anu on sforruíocht nó
marab e sin é 6 aimsir is sia siar nén
an toordu núduire atá ann fé láthir
 cheudna até ann, agus af féidir buana
aon atoim dobh d'atharú le haon aon atoim diobh d'atharú le haon
phróiseas atá gnomhach anois. TÁ
neu-spleáchas fisiceach ag gach ceann




 Tá deice leis an "bhfacht" san ahoi
ónochtadh rád (radium) don tsano
agus ó bunuigheadh go daingean, ag
Rutherford agus ag Soddy, san aois
seo féin Teoiric Df
seo féin, Teoiric Dí-shlánuithe na Ga-
hniomhachta. "The Disintegration Mhniomhachta. "The Disintegration
Theory of Radioactivity " on Beurla
 suas," an gnó chó maith, bédir, sa
chás so. Dhineas nistriu direach ar an nuleurla. Aon, nó rud slán nó jomlán, Tá súil aganı go bhfuil "An Branar"
léte agut, a chara. Tá " Coga na Naomh," aistriu atá ag "Taube ", amn
ar gceul Iodailisie, tâ se thar bárr. Ní unin agam fós ar an gruid eile do léamh s bhí sé riumh, $1 / 6$ até ar an iris
eabhar breá Gaedhilge seo anois agus tá suil Rgum ná leigfar chun báis haige" agus "Gadelica," dhá iris
leabhar be chenrt a chur ar bon aris
gan mhioill. Tadhg 0 Cianain.

## Winter Wheat

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

a auitable crop, an as to save the bread
supply, and to cut. down the importa-
imm of so much forign flo imm of so much foreign flour, but it
must remain a very speculative crop must remain a very speculative crop,
and a very uncertain one at all times,
under the conditions in which under the conditions in which we are
circumstanced. We ought, however,
 $\begin{array}{llll} & & \text { Tons. } & \text { Tons. } \\ \text { Pre-War } & \ldots & 390,000 & 238,000 \\ 1.910 & \ldots & 353,000 & 273,000 \\ 1920 & \ldots & 388,000 & 313,000\end{array}$ This table shows clearly that the insthe imports of flour are considerably
greater luow than before the war.
There is a larger consumption of Theater is a larger consumption of
hread; represented by 75,000 tons of flour less the quantity represented by
six thonsand cons of wheat less imported, compared with pre-war times. serenty thousand tons of flour, so that
the consumption of bread must hare ine consumption of consed considerahly, and Ireland
inas beeome a country of breadeaters. has become a country of bread-eaters.
The importance of ninter wheat is now apparent, If we cousume seo muck
foreign flour we have to pay dearly for it, and to contribute a hay he sum for
bringing the corn to England and liaring it milled there, and then brought over the Irish sea. All this process of
obtaining our bread supplies from the obtaining our bread supplies from the
Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and putting it through so many charge on our country. The whole
question of winter wheat is worth more consideration than has hitherto been given to it. Dur millers tell us that
they cannot use Irish wheat, that it is lacking in gluten, that the climate wind
not ripen it, that it is too soft, and that it gives too low a yield of flour.
On the other hand, under the stress of war, much hetter wheat was grown
than formerly, and the rholemeal from it, stiffened by an admixture of foreign four, made excellent bread.
the objections to the growing of wheat is derived from the spring varieties, prevent the growing of winter wheat, which has proved a good and paying
crop when tried under suitable conditions by competent agricultariats.

## "No Coercion of Opinion"

The "Irish Bulletin," commenting tion that "there is no coercion of opinion in Ireland," points out that of
the 69 representatives duly returned by the Irish electorate for 73 constituen-
cies at the General Election, 68 hav heen imprisoned, many of them wit
out charge or trial. This is a recor wat chout pe prallel in the history of
welected representation. The Bulletin gives the following prison-records:-
President De Vatere (Member for President De Valere (Member for
East Clare and East Mayo-Arrested May, 1916. Seatenced to death, May
11th; sentence commuted to peual ser
vitude for life. Imprisoned in Dart vitude for life. Imprisoned in Dart
moor Convict Prison, England. Re leased in General Amnesty, June 17 th,
1917. Re-arrested May 17 th, 1918 . Deported without frial to Lincoln
Prison, England. EEscaped February 2nd, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rephlie and Prime Minister of Dail } \\ & \text { Eireann Cabinet April, 1919. Dele- }\end{aligned}$ Acting-President Arthur Griffith (Member for E. Caran and North-west
Tyrone) - Arnestad May 1916 . De-
ported writhout trinl to Reading Geol,

England. Released in December,
1916. Re-arrested May, 17th, 1918, Imprisoned in Gloucester Gaol, Eng.
land. Released March 11th 1919 . Elected Acting-President of the Re-

Robert C. Barton (Member for West Wicklow)-Arrested for speech to his
constituents on February 21 sit, 1919 . Escapped from Mauntjoy Prison on
March 16 th, 1919 . Re-arrested on January 3lst, 1920. Sentenced
February 21si by Courtmartial three years' penal serviture for saic speech. Deported to Por
on February 22nd 1920.
Ernest Blythe (Member for North
Monaghan)-Arrested May, 1916.
Released in December, 1916. Monaguan-Arrested May, 1916.
Released in December, 1916 His
movements restricted by British military order to within five miles of his
lome. Re-arrested February, 1.918. Sentenced by Courtmartial to two
years imprisonment with hard labour for disobeying Military. Order. Dis-
clinrged March, 1919. Re-arvested September, 1919. Sentenred by Courtwith hard labour for being in possesleased after hunger strike on Novem-
ber 6 th, 1919. Many ettempts made

Pierce Beasley Member for East
Kerry)-Arrested May, 1916. Sentenced on May 5 th to thres years' penal
servitude. Released June 17 th 1917 .
Re-arrested March, 1918. Sentenced Re-arrested March, 1918. Sentenced
to four months' imprisonment for a to four months imprisonment for a
speech. Released August, 1918. Be-
arrested March 4th, 1919; for speech. arrested March 4th, 1919, for speech.
While awaiting Courtmartial he es-
caped from Mountjoy Prison on March caped from Mountjoy Prison on March
$29 t \mathrm{th}$, 1919. Re-arrested on April
29th. Sentenced by Count 29th. Sentenced by Courtmartial to
two years lahour for said speech. Deported to
Manchester Jail. England, July 3rd, 1919. Escaped on October 25th, 1919. Henry Boland (Member for South Roscommon)-Arrested May, 1916 ;
Sentenced May 11th to ten rears penal servitude. Released June 1 rth, tem deportation May, 1918. Many ateffect. Delegated to America, 1919.
Cathal Brugha (Member for Water-
ford County)-Arrested on 1lth June
1917. No charge hrought against rant issued for his lis arrest davs. warrant into effect. Re-arrested in January, 1919, for giving name to
palice in Trish, Released after some

Donal Buckley (Member for North Kildare)-Arrested without charge on
May 1st, 1916. Deported to Knutscember, 1916 . Tipperary)-Arrested on May 5 化,
1918. Sentenced on May 14th, 1918, 1918. Sentenced on May 14th, 1918 , speech. months imprisonment for a
Released September, 1918. Warrant issued for his arrest on June
18th, 1918. Escaped to America,
John J. Clancy (Member for North
Sligo)-Arrested on May 17 th 1918. Deported without trial to Usk Prison,
England. Released March 11th, 1919 . England. Released March 11th, S19.
Re-arrested April 8 th, 1919 . Sertienced on April 15tb to three months imprisonment for "unlawful nssem-Re-nrrested at Gaol gates on same day.
Sentenced to three months' imprisoument for "seditious speaking." Re-
leased October, 1919". leased Octaber, 1919.
Cornelius Coilins (Yember fur West.
Limerick)-Arrested in April. 1916. Limerick)-Arrested in April, 1916. servitude for life. Deported to Dartmoor Convict Prison, Tngland. Released June 1 Thth, 1917 . Warraut
issued for his arrest Mny 17 th, 1918 .
Michael Collins ( Memher for South Michael Collins (Memher for South
Cork)-Arrested in May, 1916, Deported to Stafford Prison, England.
Rele Apeased August, 1916 . Re-arrested ditious speaking
1918. Warrants $\qquad$ Released May, 1918. Warrants issued for his arrest
on May 17 th, 1918, and on subsequent dim in 1918, 1919, 1920.

## mim in 1918, $1919,1930$. M . Colivet ( $\mathrm{Mem} / \mathrm{lier}$

City)-Arrested in May, 916 . De-
portied to Frongoch. Wales. Released in December, 1916. Re-arrested February, 1917. Deported without trial
to Fairford, Oxfordshire, whers he wea to Fairford, Oxfordshire, where he wa
interned. Escaped and returned to Ireland. June, 191r. Re-arrested Octoher, 1917. Sentenced by Court-
martial in Novemher, 1917, to martia, in Novemher, for ' "keditious
mouths' hard labour spenking," Released May, 1918. Re-
arrested at Gaol gates. Deported to Lincoln Prison without.
leased March 11th, 1919.

William Cosgrave
Worth Kilkent) Anrested in May,
i916. Sentenced to death hy Cout martinal on Jay 5 th: senterice comlife. Releaked in General Amnesty,
June 17th, 191: Arrested May 17 th une 17th, 191\%. Arrested May 17 th
1918. Deported without trial to Reading Ganl, England. Release
Yarch 11th, 1919, Re-arrested March 25th, 1920. Deported on March 29th to Wommwood Scrulbis Prison, Eng
ased June 29th, 1920.
Dr. Crowiey M Member for Nuth
(ayo)-Arrested 1816 . Imprisoned
J. Crowley, V.8. Member fir Morth enty-Arrested in Augusi, 1918. tember 19th to one year's imprison-
ment with hard labour for reading publicly Sinn Fein Manifesto of prolest against suppression of free
ischarged September, 1919.
Dr. P. D. Gusack North Galway)rrested May 17th, 1916. Deported
ithout trial to Birmingham Graol,
ngland. Released March 11th 1919 . England. Released Mareh 11 th 1919 .
James Dolan Member for Leitrim James Dolan (Member for Leitrim)
Arrested May $17 \mathrm{~h}, 1918$. Deported without trial to Gloucester Gaol, Eng.
land. Released March 11th, 1919. Sentenced to two months' imprison-
nent for speech adyocating subscrip
ion to Republican Lonn. Discharged January 19th, 1920 .
Ceorge Cavan Duffy Member fo South Dublin)-Not arrested or im-
prisoned up to early months of 1919 ,
when he was appointed Republican when he was appointed Repuhlican
Ambassador at Paris. Eamonn Duggan (Member for South (eath)-Arrested May, 1916 . Senthree yeurs' penal serviture, Relensed
in General Amnety June 1 rth, $191 \%$. Many efforts made to arrest bim in
1918-1919-1920. Sean Etchingham (Member for East renced to death by Conitmantial May years' penal servitule. Released in Re-arrested May 1 17th, 1918 . De-
ported without trial to Lincoln Gaol. Rorted without trial to
Rrancis Fahy 21 st, 1919.
Francis Fahy Member for South
Galwry) Arrested May, 1916. Sen-
(enced to ten years' penal servifude tenced to ten yeans penal servitude,
May th, 1916. Released June 17th,
1917. Re-arrested May 17th, 1918 . Deported without trial to Reading
Grol, England. Released March 11th, Desmond Fitzgerald (Member for Pemhroke Division, Dublin)-Deported from Kerry by military order,
Tanuary, 1915 . Arrested October, 1915. Sentenced to six months' im
 Sentenced to ten years' penal servi-
tude May 22 nd, 1916. Released June 1th, 1917. Re-arrested May 17th, ester Gaol, England. Released Paul Calligan avan)-Arrested May, 1916. SenFive yearg' penal servitude. Released une 17th, 1017. Arrested July 8th 1918. Deported without trial to Linfarch 11th, 1919. Re-arrested Av imprisonment for illegal drilling. Re leased after hunger strike from Bel-
tast Prison on September 6th, 1919 . Frequent attempts made to re-arres
hini.

- Gimell Member for Westmeath British Military Order. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Dia-
charged April, 1917 . 'Rearrested March 22nd, 1918 . Sentenced on
Magch 26fh io aix months' imprisonment for a seditious speech." Disarrested at Gaol gate and deported without trial to Reading Prison, Eng.
land. Released March 11th, 1919 . Re-arrested May, 1919. Sentenced to
four months' imprisonment for unlaw. ful assembly. Released 19 Rearrested without charge on March
27th, 1920. Released ten days, later. J. Hayes (Member for West Cork)
Arnested
Novemher
11th
I919 Sentenced Norembier 12 th $^{\text {to }}$ three
roonths' inuprisonment for omlawful assembly ly taking part in the pro-
ceedings of Dail Eimann, a suppresed association." Discharged Februnry
$12 t h, 1020$ Rearrested 3rarch 16th, 1920. Deported without clarge or Figland. Released aiter twa
lunger strike in May, 1920.

| Coldirce flann <br> (ST. FLANNAN'S, ENNIS). <br> Seated on the best health-giving orag in CLARE, Bishop Fogry's Diocesin Colleze is to tdeal sohool <br> CoAlige is is in tdeal shoghool, Big successes in Internediate, Univer- <br> sity, Commerciol, Civil Service. Preparatory School for boys, 9.12 , just <br> established, where boys will learnito speak Irish and Freach, to speak, read, write <br> The Science of Music teught for halt- English. The <br> lour every day; Re-opens 6 th <br> September, 1020 <br>  |
| :---: |

## 

URSULINE CONVENT, BLIGO. lont twoo yeara), Tntermediate, Bank,
Pupils prepared for for Matriculation,
 Residential School of Domestic science Attached.

## COLAISTE BRIGHDE, OTMEIT

## Our 1220 Prospoctns is now ready. Apply Rev. seumas o. ©uinn, C.C., Bessbrook,



## Books of Irish Interest.

## 


The milnemmection in Dubirin. Joe:



KIOSK.
LANDSDOWNE \& PEMBROKE ROAD.

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Tobacco's, Cigarettes, Chocolates, } \\ \text { Newspapers. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| HERE IS A DOUBLE 日EMEFIT in |

there is

## I T A

YOU BENEFIT YOURSELF
YOU BENEFIT THE NATION hea next buying Hosibr
COATS, wask for
THE "ITA" BRAND
8t. Ita's Knitting Industry, ENNIS, CO. CLARE.
Dublin Wholesale ABent
FRANK \%. H. ODDONNEL EUGTACE BTREET BUILDINES, DUBLIN.


## PIANOS

Wre ars the only Firm in Ireland who hav
received deliveries of

By
STEUER,
BERLN, GERMAN KESELS,


These are vers muck bo Iow present pricas
inforior instrumenta.
So Secondhand Pianos al ways in stook from
WRITE FOR LISTS.
D. M'Cullough

26 Parliament St. DUBLIN.
And at 8 Howard stroet, Bolfaet.

| M. ROCHE, Watchmaker, Jewelter, silversmith and Optician, 60 PATRICK STREET CORK. <br> Engngement and Wedding Rings, Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Wedding Presents, Sports Prizes, Watch and Jewellery Repairs a Speciality. |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## STATIONER

RELICIOU8
John Kivlehan
2 O'Connell St., LIMERICK.
: P. Conway \& CO.
31 Exchequer St. Dublin.
ESTABLISHED 1894
W. K. GAHILL


PPHELAN BROS.
FIR8T CREAT 8 ALE
Began Friday, July 30th, will run throughou,
month of August.
A Grear opportunity of seouring IRISH-MANUFACTURED GOOD8. PHELAN BROS. THE GREAT IRISH HOUSE,
GEORGE'S ST., WATERFORD.

## Luke Burke

## IR18H-MADE

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR.
SOCKS, TIES, COLLARS, BRACES, ETC OWEST CASH PRICES 105 Patrick St., Cork. Have your Hair-Cutting, shaving, and Toilet Wants attended to by

## JAMES MALLON

 The ombial Frongooh farbor.30 EDEN QY. (near Liborty Hall), DUBLIN Old and Now Comrados always woloome.

## "RAIMAC" SACIAL OFFER RAZORS,

 With three genuine Gillette Blades,: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Post free } 3 / 6 \text {, } \\ & \text { : } \\ & \text { GERMAN CROWN AND SWORD RAZOR }\end{aligned}$ RAINSFORD \& McNULTY CUTLERS AND TOOL MERCHANTS,
5 Capel Street (near Bridge). DUBLIN.

O'NEILL'S
IRISH BUTTER, BACON AND HAMS
60 UPPER DORSET STREET,
DUBLIN.
an Saebeal Comtucc Cansoe um urraodar nárianca, Ceo The Irish National Assurance Company, Limited

THE ONLY IRISH LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANE, DUBLIN. THE ONLY IRISH LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Trassacts Life, Fire, Sive Stock, Fidelity Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Motor Car, Transacts Life, Fire, Liva Stock, Fidelity Guarantes, Accident, Siekness, Motor Car e20,000 Invested in Irish Trustee stooks as seourity for the Life Polioy Holders.
E5,000,000 is drained out of Ireland yearly in Assurance Premiums. You dan, E5,000,000 is drained out of Ireland yearly in Assurance Premiums. You oan,
by insuring with the erish National help to retain this hugg sum in Ireland for the
upbuilding of the Irish Nation. Wo guarantee that sll our funds will be invoatod upbuilding of the Irish Nation. We guarante
in Ireland, and used to help Irish Enternise

An Agency with the IRISH NATIONAL
we hnve openings for bome good workera.


TALKING ABOUT IRISH INDUSTRIES does not extend them.
LUCANIA CYCLE
THE CYCLE WITH THE IRISH TRADE MARK.
If you meet with any diffculty in being supplied by your Local Agent, write to the Manufacturers:-

## JOHN O'NEILL, Ltd.

PLEASANTS STREET, DUBLIN.


## CYCLISTS

ANYTHING YOU WAI

 ${ }_{200}^{200}$ Ior $1 / \%$. Cyclo and Gramophone Factor
184 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.
L. J. Berney

33 Westmoreland 8t., Dublin.
IRISH-MADE GOODS. For Men's 8hirts, Hosiery, Caps, Etc.
páopais 0 hallthuれán
SIOPA NA nGAEDHEAL

 $2 / 6,8 / 6,4 / 6, \delta / 6$, and $7 / 6$. Melodenens. clinoh aleeson, stationers, Tobacooniets,


PROTHERS. Estabilshed 1845 14s.6d.


STH, GT. GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN.
s00ks puhlished in or relating to Irelan including all Gaelic Iheague publiontions,
Aloo a - large assortment of the beit English Fiotion.
sTATIONERY-The Cheapest House in
Dublin for Writing Pads Compendin Dountain Pens, Inks, etc. We make a spe rountain Pens,
ciality of chool and College Requisites, and
can let Principal or Pupis) have everyhing thay require at the lowest possilile price. Wo bold \& Hige Stock of all well-know
Pipes, Cigare, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc
Cewspapers, Magine cards, Wallking Sticks, Fancy Goode, and an
anigue askortment of Siun Fein Badges, Fligue, Songs (with music), Pins, Brooche
Photographs, etc. Catl or write Trial mill convinces.
Opeolal Termis for Large guantilea Dowling and McGainness Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, stationo
and Tobacoonists,
and

M•QUILLAN'S
Spectal offer to readers of "Eive Og."
German hollogag-ground Ruzor, "The Orbs, Good Strop, bright firtinges and canves bact
Stick MeClinton's Shaving Solp.

## McQuillan,

${ }_{3 / 5 / 8 \mathrm{~s}}$ cipple street, pubur.

## Patrick Mahon

## National Printer

—DUBLIN-

TAILOR8 FOR I ABTE
C. MARTIN \& SONS LADIES' AND GENT'S TAILORS, Matumes and Suits of Irish material so order.
Material made and Trimmed.
Establishod 1878 . 97 WELLINCTON QUAY.


THE IRISH TWEED HOUSE. We have the largest variety of Indigo Blue
Sorges, Trish Tweed, and Irish Opronoatings
 - CAPEL BT., DUBLIN (Nr. grattan Bridge)

JOHN NELIGAN, Proprietor. Terms All Cahash. of work made to order.

## WILLIAM O'DEA,

wigker furniture and
BASKET MANFAGTURER.
34 PARNELL STREET, DUBLIN. Ropairs neatly oxsoutod. Estimates froe

MeKEOWN, MacKEOGH \& CO.,
Auctioneers, Vatuatorn, catth,
 4 haymarket, bublin.

Offee, 'Phone ${ }^{\text {No. }}$, 3 , Laire, 'Phone 2059 . NOATH FREDERICK BT, Lind
QARDINER'S ROW, DI BLIM.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisoments under this hoad are eharge for at the rate of id. per word s minimume i/o SITUATIONS VACANT.

## WANTED-Qualifed Irish Teacher to talke

 mitesk Dromod, Co Eiven applicant profieient in Irioht dancing.Salary, $\pm 3$ per weels, Applications, with tert Siary, es per week, Applications, with teen
tiumionis) before Augut $28 t 1$, to T . Boirne
Cloonmorris, Jolinston's Bridge, Dromod.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
BOOK-KEEPER (38), 14 years, Now York

 by experienced Accountnit. Moderate IRISH Girl, ame 24 , Matriculated with Yrinh
etc., fire yeare office experience, umbitions etc., firo years office experience, umbition
and thoroughl efficient, desires poition.
Dismisked Givil Bervice, 1918, om refusal t.
 A64 "Young Ireland." and Irish-Irelander,
LADY, well elucated an
requires penition end of September; tell years' experiance of management of stil
tionery and newsagency business; or would
take poisition us hady's help. Well able to
do
 WELL-EDUCATED Irish girl (18), devires tary. Expert Shorthand-typist, Flook
Keeping and Irish., Highty recommended. Apply, "Northern," "Young Ireland N21
YOUNG LADY desires to hear of vacancy
 $\frac{\text { Apply A63, "Young lreland." }}{\text { MI8CELLANEOUS. }}$
A. DRAGO.-Best Hair Work at Cost
Tranformations, Fringea ard
Hrices. Lotions, Restorers, et, $\mathbf{1 7}$, Hur Lotions, Restorers, ete.- 17 Dawson
Street. Dublin.
A. DiX AGO.-Electrolyais Camplexion Treat Dawsont, etc. Conreet, Donsint Elvera Drago $\mathrm{OA}{ }^{17}$
A. DRAGi.- Thentrical Sundries of all ptions, Grease paint, etc. ${ }^{2}$ Wige

 129. Bd, ; stationery, fancy goods. Labhartar
Gaedhil. Nan
GLANGO
CavevLIN SUMMER CAMYP (County Cavan), Another leath-Gaeltacht to
Aave, Open July to September. Particular
from Ieis Bhreifue, 4 Church Street, Cavan

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
BURTON;-Fred Burton and family, Dela
hunty's Buildinge, wish to thant all hunty's Buildings, wish to thank all
thase who eympathised with them in their
recent bereavement.

## $\mathbf{C}^{\text {E }}$ <br> ELTIC <br> HOCOLATE

MAXWELLEMON
nassau street, dublin.

## M. CAHILL,

Ecclesiastical Warehouse, 9 PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN BLEB8ED OLIVER PLUNKET Beautiful coloured pictures entirely produced in Dublin 25, post free. 18s, per dozen. Busts of same at 105, each.

[^3]
[^0]:    would endanger the safety of our glori- be in a position to hand down to

[^1]:    Sthe was him werond wife. and had been
    married to him at the age of fifteen, By his
     tants by their mother. They wore manried
    one. Yary, to Price William of Orange: the

[^2]:    THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1920
    Raids:-Police and military carried
    out midnight raids in the district of
    Templetuoly, Co. Tipperary, In all,

[^3]:    WHOLESALE AGENT8.
    Dublin,
    Messra. Eason, Middle $\Delta b$ bey 8it, in
    Messre. Dawson and Son, 5 and,
    Belfast;
    Mesars, C. Portar and Co., 123 and 125
    Old Lodge Road.
    Cork:
    Mesars. Séan 0 Cuill and Co., 85 Pstrick
    Street.
    Mesurs Bros., 20 Bowling Green
    Stroet.
    Tralen:
    E. O'Connor, 12 Ashe Street.
    Liverpoois
    Peter

    Peter Murphy, 13 Scotland Plece.
    Printed by Patrick Mahon, 3 Yarnhall St,
    Dublin, nnd published by the Proprietore Dubin, and published by the Proprietor,
    at their Offices, 204 Gt . Brunswrick Streat
    Dublim

