FRESION NA h-ÉIREANN

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NOTES

The Railway Strike.

THE railway strike gave England its first taste of what dragooning by military force really means, and it cannot be said to have relished the dose. en one recalls what happened in Ireland, under infinitely less provocative circumstances, one finds a glaring contrast in the methods adopted in the two suntries to suppress disorder. At Liverpool and Lianelly repeated warnings were given, volleys were discharged over the heads of the mob, and the real firing, when it came, was left to officers with rev In the Belfast strike riots of 1907—the last n which the British army was in action in Ireland-no warning was given, nobody on the Falls Road heard the Riot Act read, and the evi dence at the inquest made it clear that a hail of Lee-Enfield bullets was poured at point-blank range into a group of sight-se ers who had nothing what ever to do with the fighting. One can imagine the storm such an occurrence would have created in England, happening where it did, no one was even reprimanded, and the bogus inquiry granted by Mr Birrell fizzled out without arriving at any practical Apparently firing at cowds on this side of the channel is regarded as a neces r a Labour ember, at the Trafalgar Square cration to protest against the action of the troops in the strike, referred contemptuously to the fuss made over the shooting of "some Irish" in Neither Liberals nor Conservatives fussed such over the shooting in 1907; nor one agines would it keep either of the political parties awake o' nights if another battue v made in the streets of Belfast or Dublin.

Some Lessons for Ireland.

WHILE Ireland, largely by a stroke of good luck escaped the railway strike, that is no reason she should not find it well worthy of study. It was not merely a new and formidable industrial phenomenon, but a practical demonstration of the application of revolutionary methods to politics. days of barricade and street fighting have gone forever, labour has learned that it can hit its opponents hardest simply by keeping its hands in There is no doubt at all that, whatever may have been the case with London and the South, had the big railway centres of the Midland and th North carried on as they were going, within a week the whole life of the country would have been paralysed. Liverpool, indeed, came within measurable distance of anarchy, and the soldiers who were poured into it in thousands were powerless to effect any improvement. Bullets and bayonets can smash wreck, but they can't set the wheels of the industrial machine going once it is thrown out of gear Ireland's one attempt at a National strike—the strike against rent—badly as it was organised, and eartedly as it was worked, was yet the most formidable weapon brought to bear during the land agitation. The principle of the the general strike is one which Ireland cannot afford to overlook, though there is not much possibility that it can be enforced here for a long time to come. The gene ral strike presumes a coherent and well thought out social policy, of which there are yet few signs to b Sectionalism, not solidarity, is still the rule in Ireland, where every class and every trade is fanatically determined to hang by its own tail. Thus the farmer and the labourer are perpetually on opposite sides, the shopkeeper is hostile to both, and the artisan and the town worker has little thought for anybody outside his own ranks. All indeed may, and the majority do, profess the sentiment of Nationality, but that alone will not achieve miracles, and the biggest task before those who wish to be nation-builders in something more than name is to weld these jarring elements into a new unity.

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Grabbing Lough Neagh

THERE is a general belief that the claws of the Irish landlord have been cut to the quick, that though he may snarl and scratch a little he can no longer tear But the old tendencies are still strong in some of the breed, and, now that their powers have been diminished on land, they are attempting to set up a new kingdom on the water. The grab bing of Lough Neagh from the fishermen by Lord Shaftesbury and his partners, which has just been legalised by the English House of Lords, is a azen a piece of bare-faced freebooting as has taken place in Ireland for many a long year. Apart from the morality of depriving eight hundred men and their families of a livelihood, the legal aspec of the decision, which turns an inland sea into the private fishing pond of a few individuals, it canno beyond yea or nay that the deed to the Chiel from whom the Shaftesburys inherit, was bad in law Queen Elizabeth, at the time she signed it, had as ach right to give away Lough Neagh as she would have had to give away Lake Como. Even if he title to dispose of it was as sound as it has been shown to be unsound, the immemorial right of the fishermen, which goes back beyond the Plantation of Ulster, could not be ruled out. But the English House of Lords, true to its principle that everything must have an owner, with the corollary that the wner should be one of their own caste, the fishermen with a stroke of the pen and forbade them to fling a net save at the pleasure of a hand ful of people whom most of them had never and scarcely knew by name. But to order is one thing, to enforce is another. In spite of parchment deeds and solemn proclamations fishing is still going in Lough Neagh, and will go on, let the Hou of Lords threaten as it likes. The old Coercion trick may be tried, but that is a game two can play at, and now that it is a choice between the certainty of starvation and the chance of going to jail, the fishermen have not had much difficulty in deciding to adopt the easier alternative.

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England and Germany.

Conversations between France and Germany about the Moroccan difficulty are still proceeding, and England, left out in the cold, is trying every dodge she knows to prevent a working arrange ween the two countries that might weaken the "entente" and leave her to face Germany alone Her latest piece of bluff has been the mobilisation in the Frith of Forth of a huge torpedo flotilla with war-heads" on board, and the sedulous circulation of the rumour that on the first sign of hostilities the German coast line would be swept bare. The nans take the matter very philosophically, and another bad snub has been given to the "Mistress of the Seas" by the action of Belgium. It has always been assumed by English politicians that Belgium and Holland, whose territory might be invaded by Germany to turn the flank of the French would be only too glad of English support in case of var. Strange to say, the reverse has proved to be the case. Holland has deliberately thrown up fortifications at Flushing, which can have no other object than to prevent the passage of an English expedition up the Scheldt; Belgium is just a termined to stand out on its own. In polite but unmistakable terms, these two countries have declared that if there is to be any fighting they would prefer to do it for themselves. The Boer Was effectually pricked the bubble of English military prestige, and all Lord Haldane's fuss over Territorials and Officers Training Corps has done nothing to restore it. Apparently Holland and Belgium are convinced that a British army corps would only hinder instead of helping them; and their action is doubly significant as showing that Continental es are beginning to feel that the real danger to the peace of Europe comes not from the growth of Germany, but from the determination of England to lop that growth if it can find allies willing to undertake the heavy end of the work.

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An Indian Police Plot. The revelations in the Midnapore conspiracy case.

in which judgment was given a few weeks b the Calcutta High Court, throw a flood of light of police methods in India In some quarters the decision of the Court has been hailed as a proof of ess of British justice ; most people will see in it a damning commentary on the score of cases of sedition with which the Indian papers have been grammed during the last two or three semed to leave little to chance. The discovery of a bomb in the house of a well-known resident in the town was bad enough, but when it was backed up by a detailed confession of one of the suspects, of a plot in which all the principal inhabitants were en rolled, to murder the English officials, the case against the accused left no loophole for attack. To ake assurance doubly sure, twenty-seven pers including the Rajah of Narajole, were arrested, houses were broken into and ransacked, and every native of any importance for miles round was veillance. Now, it has been proved up to the hilt that the whole conspiracy was a police plot from beginning to end. They placed the bomb in the house of Peary Mohun Das, forced his son by what amounted, if not to torture, at least to savage coercion, to make a false confession and established a virtual reign of terror in the dis trict. Ultimately three prisoners were sentenced to transportation, but on appeal the conviction was quashed, the Bench finding that the so-called confession was extorted by "harsh and unusual treat-With regard to the bomb, while not ing a positive opinion in favour of the ment for the defence that it had been ple n the house of Peary by the police themselves, the judges said—"We are by no means prepared to saive it aside as absolutely worthless, especially to w of the methods that have been exposed in the hearing before us." The last act of the tragic comedy has now concluded. Four of the accused brought an action for damages against the district magistrate, Weston, and two native police officers The court took almost half a year on end to deal with the business, and the closing speeches of coun sel alone occupied six weeks. The police failed hopelessly to substantiate their case, and the plaintiffs were awarded damages to the munificent ar of 1,000 rupees, or £66, which the judges evidently as sufficient natives. The Bengal Government, in addition to paying the police law costs, which from first to last run up to £20,000, did its best to bias the judgment of the court by deliberately including in the honours list of 1910 the two officers whose of duct was under review. Peary and his companions ave won, thanks mainly to the fact that they we

well supplied with money and were able to fight

appeal after appeal. Comparatively few prisonerscharged with sedition in India can afford to do that, and the suspicion persists that nor a few of the cases which have made piquant reading for Imperialists during the last few years would; if fully investigated, turn out to be on all fours with the Midnapore police plot.

Address of the same of the

Ireland and the Arbitration Treaties.

THE daily press here and in England passed over the fate of the proposed Arbitration Treaty be tween England and the United States rather quietly A few months ago we were assured by the cable grams from New York and Washington, which peared in prominent places in the press, that the Treaties were certain to be ratified by the United States Senate. The demand for them was loud and universal; we were told that President Taft was the most popular man who ever occupied the White House There was some opposition to the Treaties-by the Irish-but the newspaper correspondents ignored it Irishmen at home were kept in ignorance of the attitude of their kinsmen in America on this great every word and act of President Taft. He wrote a letter to a prominent Irishman-all machined, of course-about the Irish Trade Mark, and his photo with the letter in heavy type, appeared in some of the daily papers. This was intended to react on Irish Americans who opposed Taft's foreign policy.

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The Royal Visit and the Treaty.

THE Royal Visit, which we were told was above politics, was intended for the same purpose. Our ontention on this point is becoming more evident as time passes. The promoters of the Treaty in America are beginning to lecture Irish Americans on their hostility to England, and point out that all is well in Ireland. Speaking in the House of Repre sentatives a renegade German named Bartholdt said—"Some of our Irish friends are opposed to the Treaty with Great Britain for reasons that need no explanation. To the credit of that sturdy element of our citizenship be it said that the great majority did not approve, and could not be induced to join a demonstration which meant the obstruction of a great American policy by European heritage. And there is good ground for the hope that the sion of Home Rule to Ireland by a Liberal Govern meut will soon reconcile whatever opposition manifests itself from that quarter." Needless to say Irish Americans of all shades of opinion opposed the Treaty, not for Irish, but Amerionly prominent Irish American to speak for it was Cardinal Gibbons, but, like all churchmen America, his influence is that of an individual citi "only that and nothing more.

Referring to the Irish opposition to the English Treaty, the New York "Evening Post" says :-" Even if one were to admit that European grudges ought to be imported into this country, the Irish situation in the United Kingdom has undergone such a notable change—the satisfaction of Ireland's legitimate claims seems so near at hand-that for Irishmen in this country to keep up the ancient quarrel with England is merely unreaso entment. Why the Irish American should be mo irreconcilable than Mr. Redmond we fail to see, Irish Americans opposed the Treaty as American Ireland has to say on it or his attitude to England is no concern to them as Americans. England, as we have said before, tries to make it appear that they act as Irishmen, and thus hopes to rain their influence in American affairs

TYPES OF IRISHMEN.

. II .- "BLACKGUARDISM."

II.—"BLACKGUAIDISM."

Nationalist Ireland is divided by the Unionist into two classes—"black-geards" and present of the properties of the

is not the colour that is tacked on to their names. III.—"TIGES WHO OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER."

"Those WHO TO WHO TO KNOW as the work of the colour of the colou III.—"THOSE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER."

IRISH FREEDOM,

Image by the men who are hired to ran Unionist papers, and which has kept them from ever breaking out in their columns into one little sentence with the second of the s JOHN BRENNAN

THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM.

PRINCIPLE IN ACTION

T Our philosophy is valueless unless we bring it into life. With sufficient ingenuity we might frame theory after theory, and if they could not be put to the test of works-aday existence we but add another to the many dead theories that litter the History of to the many dead theories that litter the History of Philosophy. Our principles are not to argue about, or write about, or hold meetings about, but pri-vants time and energy. To observe and follow it is to take something that appeals to us from the clouds, work it into life, by it interpret the prob-lems to hand, make our choice between opposing standards, and maintain our fieldity to the true one saniars, and maintain our memby to the true one sgainst every opposition and through every fitted though terrible depression; so, shall we startle people with its reality, and make for it a disciple or an opponent, but always at once convince the generation that there is a serious work in hand.

If our philosophy is to be worked into life the drawthing historially is to review the silication. If the property of the property of the property of the property of the party is to seen and shape our plans for the future tree to the principles that govern and inform every generation. Let us survey two points—any 98 and our own time—and we see certain definite conditions. Great huminous years—constituents of the principles II. ultimately prevail. In these years the people had vision, the blood quickened, a living fame swept vision, the blood quickened, a living fame swept and lighting all brave hearts to high hope and achievement—for, the whimperen notivithstanding, it was always achievement to challenge the enemy and stagger his power, their previous of the same and stagger his power, their previous of the same and stagger his power, their previous of the same and the same and

history of our race.

Let us consider these two questions apart, to understand their distinctive features more clearly for our own guidance. Take first the years of vision and the general effort to replant the old flag on our walls. With the first enthusiasts breaking the walls. With the first enthusiasts breaking the consideration of the first the depending of the properties of the goal of the general daily, of the individual responsibility for higher gradually meanness, tricleries, and treacheries are weeded out of the individual and national consciousness there is realization of a time come to restore the nation's independence, and with passion to restore the nation's independence, and with passion are put by as unworthy or futile. The great idea imprise a great fight; and that fight is made, and, nevertileagating any everes, must be recorded the dram and delay the victory, those brave years are as a torch in winness to the ideal is justification of its soldiers and in promise of final success. of its soldiers and in promise of final su-

III.

IV. et us examine now the deadening years to ervene between the great fights for freed have known something of these times oursel have touched on them already, and need not further draw out the demoralising things that corrupt and study is the kind of the control of the have touched on them already, and need not further

justify our time.

We have, then, to consider and deside our immediate attitude. On where we shad. There are mediate attitude to the where we shad. There are we are only required to acknowledge the flag in places, offer it all organized external meetings, at creaming the properties of the properties for an ideal is often wasted, taken as a mere point in an argineme, but to walk among men fighting in an argineme, but to walk among men fighting in an argineme, but to walk among men fighting real, to influence men never recebed in other ways; it is to arrest statention, arouse interest and quicken the masses to advance. And wherever the appeal is in a care at the state of the state of the masses to advance. And wherever the appeal in wait. Our history so bristless with instances that a particular concrete cass need not be cited. We know that priests will get more strongs if they can be a state of the state

VI. If we are to justify conselves in our time we must have done with dispensations. Many honest men are astray on the point and think attitudes justifiable that are at the root of all our failures. What is the weakness? It is so simple to explain and so have been ignoring it quietly and generally so long. A man, as we have seen, acknowledges his fing in certain places; in other places it is chillenged and have been ignoring it quietly and send places have been ignoring it quietly and so in the paper, will sainte the flag again elsewhere, but he will not carry his flag through every fight and which have the contract of the paper, will sainte the flag again elsewhere, but he will not carry his flag through every fight and which involves our public boards, public near, and business men in action, that requires a decision for or against the nation, he will find it in his place in the contraction of t If we are to justify ourselves in our time we must

subscription but excuses himself from extendance. He satisfies himself with grivate prefessions of fath and whippered encouragement to those who fill the gap—world that won't be heard at a distance—and the property of the subscription but excuses himself from attendance

VII.

At times we find order.

At times we find order the struggle involve this; and The exigencies of the struggle involve this; and do not believe in restoring Ireland to her original independence. Perhaps, from a tondency to lose our balance at times, it is well to have near by these tings and the structure of the

When we find the national idea touches life at overy point, we begin to realise how frequenc the call is to defend it without warning. It is not that call to the defend it without warning. It is not that the call to call the property of the call to call to the bat that their habit of life, to which they expect all to cenform, is unconsciously assuming that our raining principle can have no place now or in the becaused will be the cause of most collision as first; and we must be quietly ready with the counter-free when the control of the control of the control we must realist, too, that the number of projet who have definite, strong, well-developed views against ours are comparatively small. This small, all forces, obeying it without reason, and influencing the general mass of people whose general attitude is forces, obeying it without reason, and influencing the guaral mass of popels whose general attitude is a the guaral mass of popels whose general attitude is guestly and a support of the guarant properties of the guarant properties of the guarant properties with the true ideas and give them more decision, more courses, more pricis of race and bring them to prove entry of the race. They will begin to have concurred, or the race. They will begin to have converted of the race. They will be pricised amongst them day by day; and that williadiation must be ore day. That day will not be to seek; it will offer itself and we shall have our the control of the second of the sec

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for any purpose where different views prevail and and general things of no great moment form the subject of delasts—anddenly, unconsciously or tenstatively, one will rake some life that may divide the control of the

veniently call it—putting up the flag.

It is well to consider some the opposition that confronts a mem on trice to full his flic with a brave purpose. He will be told it is an Illusion; he is a dreamer, a crask, or a fool. And it may serve a purpose to see if our critics are blinded by Here is one pulsating by who will not be a fool, as he thinks—he's for the emigrant-ship. Ask yeared! If the people who go cut from the remote places of the people will be seen that the process of the control of the people will be provided and palled, have found after a few years loud-voiced and palled, have found things exactly as their hope. They protest, yes, but their voice and colour belie them. Take the fling at home, well find his leaves and colour belie them. Take the fling at home, well find the leaves and colour belie them. Take the fling at home, well find the leaves and see the colour belie them. Take the fling at home, well find the leaves and see the colour and the colour seed of the colour seed of the colour belief them. Take the fling at home, well find the leavest in bolstone, and the colour seed of the colour seed of the colour seed of the colour belief them. Take the fling at home, well find the leavest in bolstone, and the colour seed of the col IX.

little, with more firmness on your part mingle a little sympathy for them. It is harder to live a of generous institutes could rouse all their courage to a supreme moment and die for the Cause; but to rise to that supreme moment and die for the Cause; but to rise to that supreme moment frequently and with-and because of its exhausting strain and exacting demands it is so many men have failed. We must get men to realise that to live is a daring as to die, and the cause of the control of the contro of years ago, is potent and inspiring now, where the voice of the "practical" man sends no whisper across the waste of years.

What, then to consider must be our decision?
To take our philosophical to the consideration of the great process of the great plane of the greenershy, in a deep and significant seems our war of Independence will have begun. Let there be no deferring a dety to a more convenient future. It is deferring a dealy to a more convenient future. It is a formal war with the usual movements of armies; in our assumptions for the second, let us not be in our assumptions for the second, let us not be in our assumptions for the second, let us not be in our assumptions for the second, let us not be in our assumptions for the second, the us not be in our season to second the second of the second in the second XI. hold us—Irelaed, thinking and working in all the moral. We are all the second to the second the deadening but with the luminous years. In all the viciotizates of the fight, for no not be distracted to the viciotizates of the fight, as no not be distracted tracechery of the enemy, but be collected and cool; and, remembering the many who are not with us from honest motives or unsuspected fears, live to season practical. Then shall those who are worth convincing be held, and our difference may induce itself to what is possible; then will they come to realise that he who maintains a great faith unbanken or the state of the size of the

Combeatbac Mac Suibne.

- 0-THE LANGUAGE OF THE GAEL.

Just God be praised! What's this I hear which sets my

heart a-thrill,

Which rings in rhythm o'er the vale, makes music on
the hill;

Which bids the mantling blood again suffuse each Irish

face converge the glories of my own egan surface scale lirab face? Can it be tree that Gol at last—the patient and all-view-Has listened to a Nation's prayer they' tea-dimm'd centuries?

And to her sens the boon has deigned—boon dear as Holy Graff.

Their joy and pyte all else beside—the language of the Gol!

O, language of my Motherland, meet for the angel

O, language of my Motherland, meet for the angel throng! I long to hear thy cadence sweet on ev'ry Irish tongue— The tones which waked to cestasy in Tara's kingly hall. Those long-lost notes have sprung to life—the doom of Saxon thrall. I clasp my Irish brother's hand, and greet him face to

face, Prond of my native Motherland, proud of my Celtic race; That heedless now of petty fends which only woe entail, We're brothers sworn to raise aloft the Language of the

T. D. SHANAHAN, Port Costa, Calif., U.S.A.

THE ENEMY IN INDIA.

From the "Indian Sociologist.

In India there are, according to the latest census returns, 315 millions of people without any real representative institutions or the smallest voice in the expenditure of the huge sums annually extorted representative institutions or the smallest voice in the expenditure of the lang sum annually activated here appeared to the heap that the control of the co

there is not one of those experienced men who has not said, 'That is quite impossible. Whatever else we do, we cannot stand still.'"

INDIAN NATIONALISM AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE ALIEN OVERLORDS.

INDIAN NATIONALISM AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE ALIEN OVERLORINS.

Every political despotian passes through three stages, the last of which inertably results in its extention. It commences with absolute and rathless that the stage of the stage

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM PRESENT DAY ENGLISH POLITICS.

That four it he permit of concession on the part of the governing chanse received we will see on the governing chanse of the governing of the permit of the That fear is the parent of concession on the part

anything to do with their wrongtul convection and detention. When shows, this owing to the action of the Indian Revolutionary Party, England is already obliged to treat India with honey while holding the big stick over its victim's head and that the last stage, namely, complete emancipation, is in a fair way of attainment by united efforts on the part of determined particle throughout India.

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++++++++++++++++++ zrianán na n-óz.

++++++++++++++++ A WORD WITH THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A WORD WITH THE DUTS AND URLES.

ADVONES O Meachan—I am glad to learn that your prize arrived safety, and that you value the book so much. It is a great the safety of the process of the

forget to teach others all you can. Mary Kramsans—There's a fine ring of sincerity and honest uncompromising Nationalism in the verses Mary, but I have to say, unwillingly, there are also many faults that cannot be ignored. In the first the second line of stanar there is so mixed that I cannot fathom its meaning. There are also some misspelled words, as you will see for yourself, if you read, the verses over again, very carelably. Look our good postry that comes within your reach. And don't be discouraged. Keep on writing and don't be arriad of criticism, and some day your songs and straid of criticism, and some day your songs and Link Prection.

Firsh Truston.

Lam Dreactrad—And what were you beye doing?

When that contemptible follow came on the platform with his institute, ang you should hear work kereer with his institute, and you wishould hear work kereer on a tramp or a mise league of a head of a disbage, you of a tramp or a mise league or a head of deshage, you can't have laid hands on an old host or a tramp or a mise league or a head of deshage, you have laid hards on the laid has been a many laid of the laid of the

This matter of Anti-Irish and insulting songs on our concert platforms demands immediate attention, and I know of no one more fitted to deal with it, if they would, than the boys of Ireland.

Wattus McKross—What! You are nineteen years in the world and have never read Davis Essays.

That is the most assonishing revelation! Law developed a since a young and "accomplished" ally told me a few years back that she had never heard of Robert Fermer! You can neve a sarser corrections of the few years back that she had never heard of Robert Emmet! You can get a paper cover edition of the Essays sent post free to you by any of the Dublin publishers for sevenpenee, and you can find is that little volume, if you care to seek for it, more tree education than is to be had in all the "National" Willie boy, and read it, and study it, and—levrie to "see again.

me soyi mo reau ti, and staly li, and—write to me spite.

Majore th developed a tracific journel and the soy of the soy o

world of good.

DONAL McGaNTS—There's no such person as the King of Ireland, Donal. The only King we acknow-ledge is the King of Ireland, Phonever tried to prove ledge is the King of Heaven. Whoever tried to prove ledge is the tried of the provent in the province of the

Miniaria a lot from il.

Anna Ili Duan—No, i'm not an old man, a Anna,
not a young man either. I'm just a girl a little older
than yourself, so that you needn't be afraid to write
to me as often as ever you like. I'm glad you like
Irish Freedom.

rish Fredom.

Dytropis O Luckin—The first starra is by far
te best. Here it is:—
"As the come it mediant glyry
Shines out the' the darriest night's gloom,
Shines out the' the darriest night's gloom,
Beilliant lives the sad pages filtume;
And the hate which thou bearest the stranger
Is increased by the though of their worth,
Who 'mid pestitions', familie and dauger,
Who the stranger is the stranger of the stranger in the stranger is the stranger of the stranger of the stranger is the stranger of the strang

Pay careful attention to metre and spelling, and with practice you will write well. You have youth on your side, and you have the right ideas and the right spirit—great assets all of them.

Hna McCann—You are welcome to \(\) \(

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(2) Where did John Mitchel commence the virting of his "Jail Journal"?
(3) When and where was Wolfe Tone arrested.

the English?

(4) What right have the English to Ireland?

Three points competitors are to remember—(1) Only boys and girls under 20 years of age are eligible to compete; (2) all letters must reach me on or before the 30th September; (3) All contributions to Spuanán na n-Og must be written on Irish-made paper only. Address your letters—

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Irish Freedom.

To subvert the tyranny of our es nent, to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils and to assert the independence of my country-these were my objects.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE

SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1911.

THE FLOWING TIDE.

Every human movement has its periods of riches fe and of depression, its ebb and flow like the s The same periodic swing and return is felt in the life of the individual, of the nation and of humanity and the National movement in Ireland is exception to the general rule. Ireland has had her glorious hours of the flowing tide when the hearts of men beat with a new hope, and they raised the standards of revolt and flung them wide with their hallenge to England. Such was 1782, and 1798 and 1867. But to have the flowing tide is to have the ebbing tide as well. After every splendid effort eded the years of reaction-when the nation lay inert, exhausted, passive in the hands of he ies-passively led by politicians-who, whatver the degree of their honesty of intention, had no appreciation of the meaning of nationhood nor of the fundamental principles that must be observed if a

Most of those who know Ireland now have only known her while the tide ebbed-when anathy succeeded ineffective striving, and ineffective strivi succeeded apathy-and still the tide ebbed and the National spirit died in the hearts of the people. In those days the strongest were weak and the bravest gave away to despair, and it seemed as if the only ones who would not give up the battle were the ever coming generations of children and young people in whom the fires of life were too fierce to be quenched by even the most obvious impracticability of their opes for the future. A few old men lingered like Oisin after the Fianna to keep us in mind of better days, and the ranks of the National movement were filled almost exclusively by the young and the

inexperienced. Still, however, they held on waiting for the tide to turn, though some at any rate doubted if it would ever flow again, and deemed that it had settled into the final stillness of death

Death, indeed it seemed to be, the death of the oldest continuous civilisation in Europe-the death of a nation, the people of which had made pendous sacrifices for their national faith and had fought on with a splendid courage amid uniformly rushing defeats for more than seven hundred years What nation among them all had had such a record as this-such suffering, such sacrifices, such heroism, only to meet death at last in the dull years of For a nation, like a man, might well wish to face death, if death must come, in the blaze of battle and rot slowly in indigence without the generous wine of action and courage and hope Thus it seemed to many that Ireland was rotting to the grave-that the English conquest was complete at last, and that nothing remained to be consum mated but the final disappearance of our people.

But there were some, though often they were few, who still watched for the flowing tide, and who refused, in spite of everything, to despair of the future of their country. Being young and ventu they started small newspapers which they were unable to continue after six months or a year. They started small societies, which after a short and troubled existence disbanded, having apparently accomplished very little. Apparently only, however, for they inspired others still younger and and perhaps more venturesome to do the same things and to keep watching for the tide to turn. There were always some-and there always have some at every period of our history who still kept on-and that is what has saved Ireland, and it is are at their posts, still confident, still working, still inspiring others to be confident and work Though perhaps they have not noticed it as yet,

the last few years in Ireland have wrought a momentous change. A new life has begun to stir, surpose and direction, but unmistakably stirring, and it will move faster bye and bye. It is the pause between the ebb and the flow-when the s human movement stand still, and move perhaps a ittle forward, and then a little back as if in utter indesision. But those who have eyes to read the signs know what is coming—they know that he long ebb is ended at last and that the flowing tide will be upon us soon. They know that the waiting, the confident watching for the turn will not be long unrewarded now, and that Ireland is awakening

The tide is turning. Friends, spread the news till everybody has heard it. The old national spiritthe uncompromising spirit, the fighting spirit, is astir again, as it was in '98 and in '67. We can see the beginnings of it on every hand, and in every part of Ireland. To-day they are small, but they are wing fast, and after a little they will hold Ireland in a cyclone's grip. Make ready for it, for when the tide rises it rises fast. The dull years-the dead years are over, and we are marching quickly on the years of high enterprise and courage. Those who are young in Ireland now will see stirring times before they are old, and even those who are old may hear the trumpets call to battle before they die.

When the tide turns in Ireland it means revolt, insurrection, another fight for Freedom-and the tide has turned. We make no secret of it. Why should It is glad news to every true heart in Ireland, and we want them to know it, to realise it and to get ready. Our enemies probably know it as well as we, for they are not blind. We, however, are only of cerned to see that the Irish people know it, and that in good time, that no opportunity may steal on them ares. If they are ready for every opportunity they may see braver days than the '98 men saw, for they may see victories won not merely to be lost

This, then, is our message to Ireland-the tide has rned, the days of crawling to England, of compromise and debasement, will soon be overwill soon be up again-the whole land awake. Let the people get ready, for if they are true to themselves ney may well see an indepen lished in their country after a while.

The future of Ireland and the future of her children

depend upon this next few years. The seedy old empire to which we are attached grows seedier day by day. Meanwhile our people are waking up again If we wait till the tide ebbs and throw away our chances, generations must pass before another effort can be made. Now is the time for work—strenuous, buoyant, hopeful, fruitful work for the future of our try, for these are the days of the flowing tide the days when a nation's freedom lies within its grasp if it has the courage and the faith to snatch victory when it can.

PATE OF THE TREATY.

Fon the third time the Clan-na-Gael, with the moral support of all Irish-America, has defeated England's scheme for Arbitration with the United States. The odds against them were great, and English manœuvres with her Royal Visits, promises of Home Rule and so forth, skilful, but they had a good case and they made the best of it. The result can be gleaned from the doleful dispatch in the London "Times" of August 14th, from its Washing ton correspondent. He says :-- " For two hours the Senate discussed them (the Treaties), and when the Senate adjourned it was freely stated that not ten men could be found to vote for the Treaties in their

original form. The newspapers make Relations Committee received by mail yesterday morning a pamphlet reproducing extracts from Mr. Bryce's American Commonwealth wherein he criticises the Senate for exercising treaty rights at times in a narrow, sectional spirit." Irish-Americans pointed out that the Treaty, if ratifed, altered the Constitution of the United States, and that the alteration was desired by the British Ambassador, and hence by England. Because of this, and the fact that it endangered the Monroe Doctrine and the Immigration Laws, it was amended out of existence and shelved. There is not much of an Irish flavour about these reasons, but if the Clanma-Gael never did anything else it has in this one act justified its existence. The results to Ireland will be greater than very many at present see. It is a way of appealing to England's hypothetical "sense of justice," because it keeps her from strengthening herself by what is tantamount to an Alliance with America, which was the interpretation put on it by Sir Edward Grey and Balfour. Our kinsmen in America have earned the thanks of all Irish Nationalists. While acting as American citizens, and in the interests of America, they have shown England that Ireland still counts. In its youth the aspiring English Empire thought to swallow up the Irish nation-as events have proved—the most virile nation in Europethe result that Ireland will yet be the cause of the Empire's death

NOT PEACE BUT A SWORD.

"Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?
Not he who hates a poisonous peace,
For while the days of friumph wait,
And till the days of sorrow cases
He with the Lord of Hosts, its friend,
Will jeth for Ireland to the end.

This tyrant nations of Europe have become very concerned of late with the sinfulness of war, and the absurdity of arminismets, and the beauties of very circle of the mailed flat, and wants to smash England before having it saide. It is a plausible propagation, this Peace size, and one which has on which it is corganised, and with the present on which it is corganised, and with the present of the propagation of the propagation of the present of the pres

are no more spoils, the vultures would like to come to an arrangement and re-arrange and re-allocate where mecessary by mutual agreement.

Force, so long as one right is withheld by force, so long as might is the test of right, so long as there could be a supplied by the state of the state

all speech every peace bysorite of them, that the defences peace have been pointed, and cought to be robbed; peaceably, of course, but effectively. If they went to war about Morecook one were some hope for Morecook, but while they are at peace about the peace of the control of the non-beervance of the Belgians of the treaty—that is the robbing arrangement—near the Congo, the way were the congo of the non-beervance of the Belgians of the treaty—that is the robbing arrangement—near the Congo, the congo of the non-beervance of the Belgians out of the Congo, but to be the congo of the non-beervance of the Belgians out of the Congo, but to be the other robbers in, to Leopolia oncle. "No peace hyporries of them bad the deceasery to suggest that the Congo natives should be humand out of the country." All this peace business is humbug—humbug which would, if it susceeded, put they was the peace of the congo, and not even then, for we shall never a time, but it is in peace that the has been credified. Peace has meant stagnation and degeneration and advistmens, war has meant activity and clare and and was the congo of the congo o

- 0 EYES TO FRONT.

(Continued.)

(Contented.)

It would a lainty to the content of t

crisis.

All England's endeavours are now directed to pacify us, or at least to convince the world that we are pacified. All our endeavours must be directed to prevent and denounce that pacification and to convince the world that it is another English fiction. Four things are contingent upon our adopt-

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ing and maintaining an irreconcilible attitude, and maintaining an irreconcilible attitude, and an administration of the content of the content of the content of the content of a mutually sustaining character in view of certain events; secondly, the encouragement of all Englands of the content of the cont do not desire, yearn, and are prepared to struggle and sacrifice for feedom. Larvis of their means, would be a cruel nijustice to believe that they are lacking in resolve or appreciation for the all comprehensive boan of lineary. But there is to-day want of courage—on tindrividual courage or physical courage, but that moral and civic courage that draws to proclaim the immost ambitions of its soul. Men secretly look for an open of upon the property of the courage or physical indicates the proclaim of the property of the p architect who conceived to the humblest hodman deroted to its completion. Courseg's study justice, in far left and to-day. It is not departed or úsaol, inge in Ireland to-day. The not departed or úsaol, in the conceived of the

manhood.

But, countrymen! be yet of courage and face
your responsibilities and your future. Let your
neighbour know the faith that is in you, it will
hearten him; let all Ireland learn of it; chaunt it neighbou' know the faith that is in you, it will hearten him; led all Ireland learn of it; chanaut it as a chorus of hope or a challenge to the world. The world somewhere will re-coto the theme, for the world—the pure blood and hone world—is attended by heaven to used gallant symphonies. Be proud of yourselves, have confidence in yourselves, and the gate will be opened and the path is straight before you. The almost unanimous indifference manifested. The almost unanimous indifference manifested

and the gate will be opened and the path lie straight before you.

It is a maintained in the path lie straight before you.

It is a maintained by the path of the path lie straight of the vicines of a sense of antional dignity. True, it took no positive form—it—was only a passive condignate. The expital, and many other places, it brought political opponents together to safeguard local and antional elf-respect; and in this we have a many other places, it is brought political opponents together to safeguard local and mational elf-respect; and in this we have a many of the path o

release from bordage, and upon its practical conversion into an organized force that hope depends review in the control of the

will) motive. It is Irish interests against the in-terests of the world.

For the promotion of our home campaign I do not suggest or contemplate the originating of any new popular movement, but rather, for reasons of For the promotion of our nome campaign a son suggest or contemplate the originating of any and suggest or contemplate the originating of any originating of any originating of the production of the contemplation of the c

tionaint frehand should be welded into a conscious or own.

Abroud, the progress of international ovents should be watched, and foreign States should be studend, and foreign States should be reached, and foreign States should be made to the student of the student of the student student

crimulate local activity should form worth of works of work.

Were this detail force would enjoin above all works and the state of the

ties. Would such a scheme carnestly, honestly worled be futile? It could not be, unless the littarred genius of Irish effort cast jelously, spleen and disiscord amongst the ranks. Against this danger, our only real one, two adequates would exist—non-our outper all one, two adequates would exist—non-outperference on the aboutte freedom of educational insistence on the aboutte freedom of each unit in all respects but one—the subordination educational insistence on the absolute freedom of each unit in all respects but come-flex absolutions, and each unit in all respects but come-flex absolutions, or of Irish Independence. There is no body doing this work to-day, openly and breadly. There is no body doing it in the highest way, free from open or pagands would know nothing but Ireland and Irish ach unit in all respects but one-the subordination

reign assistance is undoubtedly attain-(Manifesto of the Continental Congress, July 6th, 1775.)

(To be continued.)

GENTS'

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INDIAN NATIONALISM AND DISCONTENT.

"By whatever name—Anarchists, extremists, or seditionists—those may be called who are taking part in the movement for independence, whatever efforts may be made to humiliate and to crash them, however many particist may be sent to jail or into however the particist may be sent to jail or into which the participant of the participant o

will never be durched, for the spirit is so strong and spontaneous that it must clearly be directed by Divine Providence.—From an article in the Indian Superior of the Control of the Con

Samaj orderni and revived Veile system of education adopted in the Punjab that the most fruitful
results of the vecolationary movement may be
all the property of the property of the property of the
name of the vecolationary movement may be
all as each of these districts the national movement
may be summed up, more or less, in the Sward) and
Swadeshi agitation. In India, no less than in
thought, ranging from self-contented loyalist, with
intermediate moderate, to advocate—and what is
more to the point, agents or deers—of physical
old familiar designations of "moderate," "advanced," and "extreme" parties. They may differ
in methods and point of the property of the
name of the property of the property of the
promise of the property of the property of the
last the common field of effort. Now, Sward,
all sections of Nationalists have a common meeting
ground and a country, but the ultimate, may, the
line' in this country, but the ultimate, may, the
line' in this country, but the ultimate, may, the
line' in this country, but the ultimate, may, the
line' in this country, but the ultimate, may, the
line' in this country, but the ultimate, may, the
line in the country but the ultimate, may, the
line is more of the land of the land the
line in common with the indeptical movement,
active and open, passive only in the sense that all
its alterenated not record to arm. Eur Swadelshi
la an economic beyout—it does not cone at mere
the eneasy's camp and makes for a general state of aggressive industrial boyent like that of the
Americans at the Bootan Tee Farry, 'A to Swany,')

"It he Government were to come and tell
me to-day, "Take Swany,.') Yould any thank!

"It has Government were to come and tell
me to-day, "Take Swany,.') Yould any thank!

Americans at the Boston Ten Party. As to Swanj, Mr. Bajin Chandra Pal is quoted to this effect:

"If the Government were to come and tell was to be a support of the party of the forest party of the tell party of the tight, but I will not have that which I cannot acquire by my own hand. . . . Our programme is the tight of the party of the par

"Is really self-government within the Emire a practicable ideal? What would "Is really self-government within the Empire a practicable ideal? What would it mean? It would mean either no real self-gained. Would web satisfied with the shadow of self-government? If not, would England the Self-government? If not, would be compared to the shadow of self-government? If not, would have been satisfied with a shadowy self-government, and therefore no compromise is possible under And therefore no compromise is possible under lateral to the shadow of the self-government. It is not the self-government of the

India and the over-lordship of Engiand."

Bapin Chandra Pali is a representative Nationalist leader, and his views as the views of the great which is called a Nationalist-leader, and his views as the views of the great which is called "Nationalist-leader has majority which is called mismediate. In the Press excelly war, open and immediate. In the Press excelly Nationalist, who is used to the frothly utterances about loyely and the glories of Engire in the degenerate Irish daily Press, will assuredly profit much Nationalist publication.

generate Irisi Gally Iries, No. 1882.

In perusing some pronouncements made in the Indian Nationalist publication.

Disaffection of a virulent and articulate character, "we are reminded, is no new phenonomen in India. Size 1857 the feeling that English rule should be overthrown has been an active and grow-free from Intity versus ago as stringent measures

should be overthrown has been an active and grosing force. Dirty years apa a stringent measures
ing force. Their years apa a stringent measure
and the vernacular Press, and the avenging of
Indian wrongs by the violent removal of English
officials is no new ymptom of discontent. But its
attempt on a large scale has been made to propagas for the property of the property of the property of the
attempt on a large scale has been made to propagas form the property of the property of the conlarky the Chiptowas Brahmans in the Descon, as I have already pointed out, were, and are still, the
formation of his most vigrous expression of Indian
seriolated to a process of partification by free in the
second land of the Konzian, have no ignoble history
the modern movement; and assonges them "there
has indultiably been preserved for the last bundred
to the modern movement; and assonges them "there
has indultiably been preserved for the last bundred
to a process of partification by free in the
second land of the Konzian, have no ignoble history
towards British rule, an andriga hope that it night
some day be subverted and their own ascendancy
restored." Name Shall, of the "Muting" of 1857,
Tillak, Dhingra, and Savardar. Bel Gangadhare
Tilak, 1st thinis, the most noteworthy character in
the eighties of the last context by ear beginning to
take part in public affairs, and since then, to him more
than to anyone das, has fallen the honour of
the eighties of the last context by ear beginning to
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take part in public affairs, and since then, to him more
than to anyone dash, and the content in other parts of
the more and the single of the search of the strength and scope and making his own work in the
Decean the model to be f

Arabindo Ghose is the

tory in the near future. Arabindo Ghosa is the Think of Bengal. In many ways he is a remarkable man; a high-casted Hindu of more than ordinary culture—he was clusteded, by the way, in England attainments, and a myels of great personality. With his brother he has been the head and front of the Nationalist movement in Benga in a versacing the Nationalist movement in Benga in a versacing property of the Nationalist movement in the position of the Nationalist movement in Benga in a versacing property of the Nationalist movement in the Nationalist movement in Benga in a versacing present of the Nationalist movement in Benga in the Nationalist movement in Benga in the Nationalist movement in the Nationalist movement in the Nationalism of the National

"In so far as this movement is directed to "In so far as this movement is directed to the immediate subversion of British rule, we need not exaggerate its importance, unless the British Empire were involved in serious com-plications elsewhere which might encourage the seditious elements in India to break out into

open rebellion."

There may be no need to exaggerate the importance of Indian Nationalism; it may or may not be the force English writers represent it. But that "services complications closewhere" will not only encounter the complexition of their sime, their can not be the slightest shadow of doubt. The "sections elements" in India will not fight allowe when Engrand Ireland. And who that has a glimmer of foreighte and into forces the nace entanglement of England in a great war in Europe. "Serious is no idle dream of the British insignation, but a danger as real and as threatening as the German Dreedouchte themsales.

compete a real and a the terminal part of the presence of the market.

I strongly recommend this book on "Indian Curries" to Trian Nationalities, specially to those the control of the presence of the presen

LALLY TOLLENDAL.

A PIONEER.

One of the sweetest of Ireland's singers-Alice Milligan—published some time ago a book of poems called "Hero Lays." In that book she told of the brave deeds done by heroes and champions of the Gael in the dim days of the past. At the end of the book she set a little poem about a champion and fighter of a far different order and of our own day. The poem opens thus :-

"A man goes by on a wheel, with the rain on his face,
Against the way of the wind, and he not caring:
Goes on through the winter night, towards a lonesome
distant place,
For his heart is hot with the glow of the ancient

Worthy, indeed, of a poet's song is the toil of "The Man on the Wheel," the travelling teacher of Irish, who goes "against the way of the wind" to carry to "lonesome distant places" the language and music and song and dance of the Gael to those who wait for his and their coming, with eagerness in their faces, and the joy of a re-born hope gleaming in their eyes and throbbing in their hearts. I shall try to give an idea of the gigantic labours of a travelling teacher of Irish in an out-of-the-way rural travening teacher of ITISH in an out-of-the-way rural district, far from railways and with roads not the very smoothest in the world to travel upon. If I were to tell you all I know 'twould read too much like an old-world romance, and might startle some of the prosaic people of the present day. Besides, it wo

The usual procedure in setting a travelling teacher work is as follows:-About six branches of the

Gaelic League in a district come together and form what is called a District Committee what is called a District Committee. Meetings of this Committee are held monthly. Each branch guarantees a certain fixed sum-usually ten or guarantees a certain fixed sum—munity ten or twelve pounds—mounds a fund to the payment of the teacher, whose salary seldom exceeds secenty pounds per annua, but often this amount cannot be raised. This money is made up in each parish or towards in which a branch extant, by the holding towards to the salar self-salar self-salar self-salar self-salar teacher is advertised for, come time players. The teacher is advertised for, come time players. The teacher is advertised for, come time players are teacher in advertised for the salar self-salar self-salar self-salar evening is fixed upon for a visit to each branchevery week, and sometimes there is a distance of twelveen week, and sometimes there is a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, or even more, between one branch and another. In the day time he visits the "National-schools" of the district, fixing a day for each (sometimes several schools are visited the same day) just as he had fixed an evening for the work of each

In some districts a teacher is working every day in the week (Sunday included, on which day many a branch holds its meetings) and has seldom less than seven branches of the Gaelic League and seven National Schools to prepare Irish lessons for and to worry his brains over. The session is usually from September to the end of June, and all through the wild, wet winter months the travelling teacher is obliged to literally fly from one place to another on his bicycle, because no other mode of conveyance would suit him—cars being too expensive to be even thought of, and trains (where there is railway communica-tion) being out of the question when schools and branches in places far apart have to be reached at a certain hour

To be a teacher of the language itself is not the only qualification a man must possess in order to carry through successfully the work in which he is carry inrough successions the work in which he is engaged. He must also be a singer, a dancer, a musician, a public speaker, a diplomat and an enthusiast whose enthusiasm must always be at fever-heat and be so real and intense as to magnetise all who come in contact with the personality of its possessor. To bring a number of adults together (even though they have youth on their side) who have left school some years previously and have left off study for the simple pursuits of country life—to bring them together, to fire them with zeal for a knowledge other longuiser, to fire them with zeal for a knowledge of the language their grandidaters and grandmothers flung away; to draw them on to take a real live interest in that language; to be-aidled and patient and persevering with them; to keep then together after the novelty of a beginning has worn of and until they have gone so, far into the work that work that we will be the second of the s mysterious charm is strong enough to hold them; to to do all this a man must be ever on the slert, ever resourceful, ever watchful of himself and of others. and must have a real passion in his heart for the work that lies before him.

In the school his work usually is the teaching of the programme laid down by the "National" Board. the programme raid cown by the "vational" board, in the branches his work is many-sided and more severe. He has language classes from, say, six to-eight o'clock each evening; when these are over he gathers all his pupils together around him (sometimes they number over one hundred) and proceeds times they number over one hundred) and proceeds to teach them the Irish song he has written on a blackboard. They are all eagerness for the song, and blackboard. They are all eagerness for the song, and over and over half-a-score of times until they have got some less or the air; and who then must sing it got some less or the air; and who then must sing it got some less or the air and words with the air and propagation. The song t It property and to fit in the words with the air and pronounce them exercety. He forgets all about the strain, until later in the night, when he feels a stinging pain in his hest and a soreness and huskiness in his throat. He teaches dancing for another hour, when the singing is finished, then takes part in committee work, helps ten or twelve pupils with difficult passages in their text books, and about with difficult passages in their text books, and about with dimetil passages in their text books, and about, ten o'clock he leaves the hall or schoolroom or barn, as the case may be, and starts out along a rigged, greasy road, perhaps in the teeth of a strong gale, to cycle a half score miles or more to the place in which he is booked to teach a National School class on the following morning. And after all this what good would it do him to frown when people assure him that he has "the finest life in the world?"

Such is the diself lie in the world?"

Such is the daily work of ninety per cent. of the men who, against fearful odds, are striving to spread once more through Eirinn the language of the Gael, and the spirit of manly and healthy Nationalism—the. true foundation for the Eiring that is to be

namb

0-

TO OUR FRIENDS.

If any of our friends find that their letters to the-fice of Irish Freedom have not been answered promptly of late, we tender our apologies. Seagan mac Olapmada, the manager of the paper, has been ill for some weeks, and meantime the busin office is dealt with as expeditiously as possible, but-

*** If you want to assist our paper purcha from our Advertisers.

WHERE WE PAIL.

The number of people in Ireland who profess their allegience to the national idea is, when all is said that can be said to the contrary, very considerable. Nor are they the poorest least educated or least intelligent part of the community. In spite of all the stale lies that considerable. Nor are they the poorest considerable. Nor are they the poorest cleast educated or least intelligent part of the community. In spite of all the stale lies that the community. In spite of all the stale lies that the community. In spite of all the stale lies that the community of the communities have been so. It is also true that many of the poor are storing to the communities have been so. It is also true that many of the poor are storing to the communities have been so. It is also true that many of the poor are storing to the communities have been so. It is also true that many of the poor are storing to the communities have been so. It is also true that many of the poor are storing to the communities that the contract that the contract the communities of the middle class are as well if not better clustated than the corresponding to the communities of t

evidence of their intilligence—see have only their word for it—and they are not unbiased with reverse for it—and they are not unbiased with reverse their properties. The control of the c

when a nationalist enters business, either as When a nationalist enters business, either as a manufacturer, a shopkeeper, or a tradesman, he gets no support from nationalists—the has to strange to say he does not always even get an equal chance—and trade goes to the garrison, making them richer and more importinent (or brainy) still, and enabling them to give large subscriptions to docorate Dublin streets when the

brainsy still, and enabling them to give large subscriptions to decorate Dublin streets when the subscriptions to decorate Dublin streets when the wind the subscriptions to decorate Dublin streets when the wind the subscription of the subscriptio

The plain The plain fact is we are too fond of platitudes in Ireland. Every new cry starts off very well, but it soon becomes a platitude to very many of platitude; no language, no nation, has become a platitude; support Irish industry, has become a platitude, support Irish industry, has become a platitude, on, thank God, to all, but to too many of our people. To restore the platitudes to their virgin reality will take some doing, but it it

has got to be done. Our platitudinous people has got to be done. Our platitudinous people swarm—well-eneaning—but well-meaningness will not save the nation. We have ample tafk about our national duty, but we have not ample action. These are the things that count, not the only ones, but they are very important, and we need to have done with humbug and platitude, and start in and too our plain obvious duty to our-selves, to our fellow nationalists, and to our country.

reasus mac tera

A WEST MAYO LEGEND-LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

In the villages clustering among the foothils surrounding the base of Crough Patrick, and on his surrounding the base of Crough Patrick, and on the control of the control cesses loosed their noble bounds. High swelled research loosed their noble bounds. High swelled many a ferre encounter forced the Lord of Darkeness from his stronghold. Back, always backwards, he was driven. The bright face of Adam start of the Lord of Darkeness from his stronghold. Back, always backwards, he was diversed to the Lord of Lor the din of conflict as the champions of Light in many a fierce encounter forced the Lord of Dark-ness from his stronghold. Back, always back-

disappeared beneath the hissing waters in a blaze of flame, followed closely by the two bounds, all vanishing from mortal view together, their way home at night-time have seen the glitter of ferce yes shining like balls of fire out of the surrounding darkness, and to some is given the knowing darkness, and to some is given the knowing darkness, and to some is given the knowing darkness, and to some is given the order of the lake, and the country people tell strange tales of wild pigs that a right-time come out to graze on the shores of Lough an Mura, and of particular the shore of the country of the princes who for ever wails the fatte of a noble hound on the shores of Lough an Bhainer Rogical M DOY FROM CONNEMBAR.

A BOY FROM CONNEMARA.

na rianna éireann.

The Congress of the Plasma is over, the enaging season is fact drawing to a close; we are in the beginning of a new Finans zear. It is fitting for as new to look around and see where we stand; what we have done during the past years; what we hope considerable of the property of the pro

Newry will soon follow. Our progress was, indeed, satisfactory.

Amid the bustle of the summer's activities one is assistance of the same and the part into operation. The same and the same as th

Coiside.

In connection with the learning of the Irish Language and history, the Dublin Committee has now decided to start a Finana branch of the Gaelin of Irish and Irish him of Irish o

arranged for the boys.

Above everything else the Fianna is teaching its
members the needed lessons of self-reliance, mutual
tolerance, and an intense Nationalism. It will
make those who are boys now into workers—able
and willing and worthy to take their place in
the national ranks and carry on the national fight in the
future.

national ranks and carry on use seasons.

The progress that has been already made, antifactory though it be, has only served to show how much need to be done in the future.

Begod workers for the organisation, still more workers are needed to start new Slaughte or to help in the routine business of the already existing Slaughte, and relieve many of the already over-worked and relieve many over-worked and relieve many over-worked and relieve many over-worked

officers. The work of the arready over-worked officers. The work of systematically organizing the country has yet to be undertaken. Till every county in under its own District Council, so that all the hope under its own District Council, so that all the hope in Ireland may have the opportunity of joining, we cannot resi satisfied. We will not be content with consideration of the same of the same of the work of the same of

unnertheas. They can do it, and they will do it—
If these lines are read by any boy who wants to
work for the independence of Ireland, let him write
to the Secretary of the Finna 4t J. Ruthand Square,
Dabbin, and he will be told how he can help on the
be trained and disciplined and to learn to serve and
to save Ireland. The boy-corps of Emain Macha
saved Ulster, and best back a great invading army
till Carelaulin was able to renew the lattic, and the
saved under the second of the second

OSCAR.

imeass na stuat. DUBLIN.

The Dublin District Connell has, in response to tresolution passed at the Ard-Fheis, come into beinduring the last month. Capt. C. Colbert (An Che Sluagh) was elected chairman, Lient. M. Lonerg (Sluagh Emmet) hon. secretary, and Mr. Heffern imspector for Dublin District. Since its inception t.

Council has been very active, and every Shagh has been visited by the energele impriour. Marches of the convicted by the energele impriour. Marches of the convicted by the energele impriour and the convicted energy of the control will present an ableaux entitled, field cfull. The Council will present a tableaux entitled, field cfull. The Council will present a tableaux entitled, and the Fanna Hall, Lower Canden Street.

24 Could Shape (Hall, Lower Canden Street.

25 Could Shape (Hall, Co.)—A calculate programme is being arranged for the members of this Shageb. Is in-surveying.

clinica arts an, sconorarts, sugnating, may maxing as Shong MH. (I hashing Can D. Ca, -a spendis section of camps were organized by the committee of this Shangh of Can D. Can D. Can D. Can D. Can D. Can D. Can Shong MH. (I hashing Can D. Ca). -Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong A. Emerit (Fel D. Ca). -Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Emerit (Fel D. Ca). -Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Emerit (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted an amount, Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - Notice: Wanted Shong Shong Hawait (Fel D. Ca). - No

Sluagh John Mitchel (4th D. Co.)—Under the leadership of Seumas Muc Caisin, this Slaugh is progressing favour-ably. ably.

Staugh Lord Educard (0th D. Co.)—Leader Sean Keating, is working hard to re-organize the boys of Blackreck, for the strength of the strength of the State of Cobbert (an Cheed Shagh) who drills the boys twice weekly.

Staugh Orca Roc O'Neill (7th D. Co.)—Jack Bisect is

Sluagh Occa Roc O'Neill (7th D. Co.)—Jack Bissett is still urging Malahide boys to join the Fianna. Another Sluagh is being organised at Donabate.

LETTERS TO THE EDTIOR.

Galway, September 1st, 1911.

Galway, September 1st, 1911.

A Lapon

over all other forms, but because it is the only small can take as an irish Sationalist who is not willing a contained as irish Sationalist who is not willing the satisfactory of the form of the satisfactory of the sat

To capa, Conan Maot.

Oo cara, Conan Haol.

Conan wants ut to undertake hig take. To frame a constitution for a nation under which a people might grow strong and gives and develop a fine civilitation—even a paper constitution which would greate the manner of the constitution which would greatest men might shrink from attempting. Still, however, his suggestion has considerable value—for if we had each a proposed constitution published if we had each a proposed constitution published in the high still and the state of the still however, his suggestion has considerable value—for the high still however, his suggestion has considerable value—for the high still however, his suggestion has considerable value—for the high still however, his suggestion to provide the high still however, his suggestion is not considerable value—for the high still however, his suggestion is not become to him to be a support to the high still however, his suggestion is not become to the high still however, his suggestion is not him to be a support to the high still have been a support to the high support to the high still have been a support to the high still have be

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TO ULSTER PROTESTANTS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

PRILOW-COUNTRIANN,
It was with the deepest antifection that I read
It was with the deepest antifection that I read
It was with the deepest antifection that I read
It was brought and Protestant Nationalist 'and 'A
Derry Protestant,' for I, too, am a Protestant
Nationalist, the soon of an Utster 'Luyalist.' I
was brought up to believe that bysalty to England's
school, an institution dignified with the title cellege, my tuition in Irish history was limited to a
for distorted facts about the will antive Irish and
was told, was a deed language, and Irish history a
subject that didn't pay and want worth studying.
If was whilst studying at a Protestant college,
If was whilst studying at a Protestant college,
ory of the spirit of Nationalism, which was spontaneously awakening within new was answered from
without. One of my school follows, the son of a
about Irish Nationalism, and the substantial of the college o

boast of a deluded Ulster Orangeison and Protestantian.

In the left for long in touch with my
Nationalis school fellow, as we were both pursuing
separate courses of study, and for a time I had
drifted towards that "milk and water" Nationalism
Nationality are compatible and reconcilable. From
this unleady state of mind I was, however, rescued
my Nationality as compatible and reconcilable. From
this unleady state of mind I was, however, rescued
to the control of the control of the control
taid it is to allow one's self to be swept away by
that baseful spirit of compromise which is so
to be done right. I see that if I reland is to be restored to her right's and one of the control
to be done right. I see that if I reland is to be restored to her right's and become filled with a spirit of
patriotium, mounting to a passion, and leaving no
reson for lepslay to foreign in, sur, tyrants and
of the well-known ballad—

"On the case must go the cases my the contraction of the case must be the case of the custom target of
the well-known ballad—

"On the case must go her case may be con-

"On the cause mu Amidst joy, or weal, or woe,
Till we've made our Isle a nation free and grand.

" A BELFAST PROTESTANT.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC TO HIS PROTESTANT BROTHER.

Oh, Paddy, my boy,
What makes you to shy
What makes you to shy
To join your Protestant brother—
To join your Protestant
Sury you'll never thirve
Unless you contrive
Unless you contrive
Each other.—
To be an good terms with each other.—
To be an good term.
Each other.

Cold Song. -

I.
What corse is on our land and us,
That bigot strife so long has lasted.
That every cheering prospect thus
Is by its fatal influence blasted!
That stilly when round our bonner greet
The dawning hope of freedom rallies
Religiona discord comes between
To mix her poison in the chalice:

Religious discord! Oh! shall man,
The worm by doubt and darkness bounded,
His fellow creature dare to bas,
Por faith, in God, sincerely founded!
A holier google let an preach,
In spite of angry higod's railing—
His own eternal hope to each,
But love and peace through all prevailing.

And are not all our ties the same

And are not all our tues the same —
One sod beneath, one blue sky o'er us;
True Irish both, in heart and name—
One lot, or dark, or bright before us?
A thousand links about us wound
To peace and mutual kindness urge us;
The very seas that gird us round
Speak Union in their sleepless surges.

Remember glorious eighty-two,
And wakening freedom's voice of thunder;
That spirit first was roused by you
Which burst at length my bonds asunder.
How bright, though brief, the halo then That o'er our common country lighted !

Alas: the spoiler came again— He came and found us disunited.

V.
Our annals stained with blood and tears—Still preach this warning, this example,
The wicked fends of bygone years
At once beneath our feet to trample.
To have but one distinction known,
Our like from herselefthi drawn among us,
The line of fails and tree alone
Of those who love and those who wrong us-

Unite with me, then, brother min

Onte with me, then, brother mine,
Oppressor and oppressed no longer;
A bond of peace we'll round us twine
Than all the Saxon's fetters stronger.
Be Ireland's good our common creed,
Her sacred cause alone enlist us;
With gallant hearts and God to speed
What power on earth will dare resist us?

THE MOTHERLAND.

---Air-" The Queen of Connanars.

There's a land grown old in wee who has trod the path of Who, with hopeful eyes, forever seeks the dawn of joys

be; darkest hour of thraidom turns bravely to

the morrow,
When the ones she loves shall hear her call and rise to
set her free!

For that land, hand in hand, Let us walk the upward way Our Mother-Mother Eire Has need of us to-day!

There's a land whom foes have crushed but who yet shall

stand before them
In the strength of new found freedom when they quali
in fear and dread:
Who shall rain the fire of vengeance for the wrongs of
centuries over them
Till they crave in vain her mercy and the mercy of her
dead:

For that land, hand in hand, Let us walk the upward way: Our Mother—Mother Eire— Has need of us to-day!

love her, Every son and every daughter she has nurtured at her

breast, Every hand that can be lifted to the cloud that hangs

above her, Every heart that hopes to make her yet the queen-land of the West!

For that land, hand in hand, Let us walk the upward way; Our Mother—Mother Eire— Has need of us to-day;

Uman na Danban.

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work entailed by the publication of Irish Freedom luntarily carried out by members of the Wolfe Tone s. All our friends can lend a helping hand in

(i). By asking their friends to subscribe to the paper. There are very few Irishmen who cannot afford to put by 1s. 6d. each year to learn a little more about their native land, her history, and her

(3) By posting an occasional spare copy to a friend in the country or abroad.

(4) By purchasing from our advertisers; and by stating when doing so that it is done because they advertise in Irish Freedom.

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