# SAOIRSEACT IRISH na h-Éireann

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#### NOTES.

#### Ulster will Fight.

EVERY election campaign is necessarily a game of bluff, but in this contest the palm must be given to the members of the Ulster Unionist Council who have soared to heights undreamt of by Mr William O'Brien in his most hysterical moments Quite in the manner of the Fat Boy in "Pick-wick," they have set themselves to freeze our blood wies, they have set the intensives of precess off noton by opening a fund of £10,000 to buy arms in case the verdict at the polls should not be entirely to their satisfaction. What they are going to do with the rifles, and who will be found to use them, are questions that apparently they have not thought worthy of consideration. Up to the present they have recruited only generals for their army; and if the rank and file are not more formidable stuff than the mob of lawyers " on the make," provision merchants, militia captains, and ex-landlords, who are the self-elected leaders, they are not likely to keep anybody awake o' nights with visions of battles and bloodshed. People who plan revolutions do not, if they are serious, advertise the fact in the newspapers at election rates, nor in the twentieth century is war made by dealing out rifles indiscriminately at street corners. Like a good many other declarations of the Ulster Unionist Council this Arms Fund is intended for English consumption, and if it results in the capture of a few Liberal constituencies across the Channel it will have served its purpose In Ulster it has fallen flat. Northern Unionists whatever else they may lack, possess a sense of humour, and the most fanatical of them smile broadly in private, if not in public, at the idea of an army led by such nondescript commanders as Lord Londonderry, Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair Colonel Wallace, and Captain Craig. They are ready enough to take advantage of any party capital that may result, but as a practical policy it will never get beyond platform talk.

#### Young Ulster

The younger generation, with more logic and less prejudice, has been quick to see that the de-cision, whether serious or not, is tantamount to an admission of the whole Irish case for self-govern-ment. If it means anything it means that Ireland north as well as south of the Boyne refuses to recognise any inherent right of the electors of Great Britain to decide how it shall be governed The Orangemen say, in effect : -- " As long as your attempt to impose any system to which we object we claim the right to resist it by force of arms." we claim the right to resist it by force of arms." This, of course, is the Nationalist position much more strongly put than a good number of Home Rulers would phrase it. From that it is only a step to a recognition of the fact that the Irish step to a recognition of the fact that the Irish question must be settled by an arrangement be-tween the rival parties at home, not by appeals to the English people, whose decisions both sides hold themselves free to repudiate. And when that step is taken politics in Ireland enter on a new

#### Nationalists and the North.

The step might have been taken years ago if Nationalist policy had been developed along natural lines. Had a tithe of the energy spent in drumming up votes in English constituene pagandist work in Ulster a solid body of adhere would have been obtained amongst men who are ow either openly hostile to the national mo ment, or who shrug their shoulders and say

plague on both your houses." But since the Parnellite Split the Northern province, as far as the Unionist population is concerned, has been preatically ignored by the Parliamentarians. No attempt was made to understand their attitude or grapple with problems that appealed to them, and the economic grievances of Belfast workers were regarded as their own affair, not as the business of they should be left to stew in their own juice, and if they did not fall in with whatever scheme the if they did not tall in with whatever scheme the Liberals carried through the English Parliament that they should be, in a phrase of a prominent Parliamentarian which has never been forgotten, "overborne by the strong hand." A few men like Michael Davitt recognised the futility of this course of action, and felt that it would pay a Nationalist Party better to convert Ulster than to win a thousand victories at Westminster. Michael Davitt died before his plans had matured, and no

#### In the Last Ditch!

The old Tory gang has succeeded in stifling Mr. Sloan and the Independent movement, and in all probability—we write before the result of the polls is known—will go back to Westminster as strong, if not stronger, than before. But no man who knows the North, and is able to weigh facts calmly, entertains the slightest doubt that they are on their last legs as well as in the "last ditch." To quote a comment of their idol, Disraeli, "Extra-vagance is being substituted for energy. Their paroxysms end in prostration." A party sure of itself does not talk "plain cannon" as they have done, nor try to prevent serious discussion by ap peals to the lowest elements in human nature Their policy all through the contest has revealed them as bankrupt both in ideas and ethics. There is a Unionist case against Home Rule, but it is not the case put forward by their spokesmen. To argue, as they have not hesitated to do, that ing of a Parliament in Dublin would mean the establishment of the Catholic Church as a State institution and the persecution of all other creeds, is to confess that on the real questions at issue they have no belief in the merits of their cause. Even their appeals to bigotry and prejudice are so muddled and inconsistent that one speaker can always be used to demolish the contentions of another. While one ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. MacDermott, is booming on a Belfast platform that Home Rule means the destruction of Protestants and the triumph of the Catholic Hierarchy; another, Rev. Dr. Prenter, is explaining in Dublin that under an Irish Parliament the Catholic Church must inevitably go to the wall. Sir Edward Carson c jures up a vision of Ulster bled white by taxati to supply the needs of the tatterdemalion peasants of the South and West; and Mr. Charles Craig, on the other hand, is convinced that the South of Ireland has become so prosperous that the peop have no ambition to govern themselves, and ask nothing more than to be left alone. Thinking men see these absurdities in their true light, and, thank Heaven, the banging of the Orange drum no longer suffices to drive reason out of court north of the Boyne

#### Wanted-A Policy.

face froth and fury, st storm have neglected to take into account. Men are becoming more and more discontented with a policy of flat negation, which invists on the main-tenance of the status quo as the one essential, and rules out any constructive scheme as a device of the enemy. Pressing grievances must remain edy lest the integrity of the Union

should be impaired; intellectual interests mus-likewise go to the wall, for loyalty would b tainted by any trifling with the Gaelic League, and the Anglo-Irish literary movement holds out a the Ango-Irish interary movement hous out a flag of true with no other object than that of shooting down any Unionist unwary enough to be deceived by it. Wherever the young Usterman turns he finds a notice-board labelled in orange and blue, "Dangerous—No Road," and sees himself condemned to a narrow and sterile provin cialism. Is it any wonder if in this plight he ha begun to ask himself what exactly Unionism offers in return for such sacrifices? He has been slow in discovering the right answer, for in the North the traditions of generations are not easily flung aside. But the conviction is growing that the doctrine that is proclaimed to the outside world as the faith of Ulster leads only to a blind alley; that if his province is to play her part in the national life of the future, some common ground of understanding with the majority of his fellow-countrymen is a vital necessity. He is beginning to see that appeals to English inter-ference by one side or the other will never effect a real solution, and merely aggravate an impos-sible situation. As yet his discontent has not taken definite shape, the reactionaries have still the centre of the stage, and take good care that no voice shall be heard but their own. Yet anybody who knows Ulster is aware that a solid body of Ulstermen waits only for a lead to fling off the party bonds that cripple and hamper them. Par-liamentarianism of the orthodox type does not appeal to them, for, rightly or wrongly, they hold that the difference between it and orthodox Unionism is no greater than that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They are profoundly uninterested in the struggle for supremacy between warring sections that has been the one feature of Parliamentarian policy since the death of Parnell, and care as little for John Redmond or William O'Reine as they do for "Henry Pim-pernel or old John Naps of Greece," Devolution they suspect as an aristocratic plan to pull the chestuates unt of the fire for the landlords; Sim Fein has never been placed before them in a fashion that would enable them to judge it on its merits. What they hope for is the emergence of a Nationalist leader who will approach the Ulster problem on national lines, and in a manner that Ulstermen cannot ignore. Waving crauge and green banners at election times will not suffice, nor will mere lip professions of a desire for unity save the situation. The party of the future must make the conversion of Ulster the first plank in their platform, and recognise that a national settlement from which Ulster dissented would not be worth

#### AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION

(From the "Indiana Catholic,

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#### INSURRECTION OF '98.

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#### THE FAITH OF A FENIAN.

A VINDICATION AND A TRIBUTE

By an old Member of the Brotherho

our last issue the Old Fenian summarised onception of the "Faith" as follows:— First, that Ireland is entitled to complete freedom; and that no scarifice on the part of her sons is too great to offer in an effort to win her freedom;

her freedom;
Second, that the separation of Ireland from
England is advisable;
Third, that separation is not alone advisable,
but is possible of achievement;
Fourth, that the Government best suited to
Ireland is a Republic guaranteeing full and true
freedom to all the control of the control of the control
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Sixth, that the most practical way of bringing about an armed revolution of an organised char-acter was by secret working;

soften was of secret working of a secret secret with that working of a secret secret was the secret was a secret was a secret with the secret was a secret was a secret was a secret with eleast of which was secret the ideals of which were high and noble, and the werking of which was kept pure and unsullied.

Having dealt with the first two of these articles of his political faith, he now proceeds:-

#### After-Results of Fenjanism.

#### The Practicability of Revolution.

This is a question upon which there has always been, and still is, so much doubt and discussion that it is fair to say my object in setting out these views is not to create controvers. but made views is not to create controversy, but merely to show that the faith of the Fenians had a reason-able and a reasoning basis. Personally I have never altered the view which I held as a lad—that able and a reasoning basis. Personally I have never altered the view which I held as a had—that when Irshinen as a whole make up their minds when Irshinen as a whole make up their minds when Irshinen as a whole make up the Irshinen that they will not themselve, let it being what it instead of appointing leaders to do their work, they will do it themselve, let it being what it gain the liberty of their country by voting for Ir, gain the liberty of their country by voting for Ir, then they'll light for it, and Ir necessary, die for it when national Treland, as a whole, so decides, then they'll light for it, and Ir necessary, die for It when national Treland, as a whole, so decides, precision in the Personal Instead when the point of realising that pirit in the 'ixities, that to any precision in the Personal Instead were justified precision in this: There were a the time in Iral Instead of the Iral Instead when the Instead I haven't the figures by me, but I am I read the Iral Instead of the Iral I read of the Iral Instead of the Iral I read of the Iral Instead of the Iral I have much to expect that one-third of the imm-ter metrical could be son over to active co-ceptration! Those who remember the spirit of the Iral Telectied idea.

of mentioned count or operation? Those who remember the spirit of the period will agree that this was by no means far-fetched idea.

Others must bear in mind that we are treating the spirit of what the modern connection of what the modern country of t

"Separatist": when, as a rule, to be a National-ist meant a willingness to sacrifice. Or rather it would perhaps be more correct to say that the idea of sacrifice, of even life, for one; country, had not as yet passed outside the realm of "prac-

#### A Question of Numbers.

A Question of Numbers.

Therefore, in the midst of the untimal feeling of the times was it unreasonable that the leaders should believe that 200,000 men could be won over to take part in an Irish revolution I nesse that the number throughout Ireland who bedied to be the part of the

exaggerating in putting down the number or aniberent to be featuration (though many of them were
180,000 men.

The question was the second of the second o

#### A Change of Plans.

A Change of Plans.

The new phase of the work entered upon in the effort to review and remodel the Fenian move effort to review and remodel the Fenian move effort to review and remodel the Fenian move and the property of t

#### Our Suitability for Conspiracy.

Our Suitability for Conspiracy.

I know it is a common argument that Irishmen are not by natural characteristics united to be a common argument of the constraint of the constraint of the period following for the constraint of the period following for meant an instance of the period following for meant are the constraint of the period following for the constraint of the

event of a war between England and any other of the greater Powers, enforce a demand for In-land's Freedom, then it pattified the Zharh of the Frenkan, in the belief that sparation from Eng-tages, in the belief that sparation from Eng-torial Control of the England of the Control I have beard it held up against us that we pro-posed to at the increasion of Ireland by a freeign posed to at the increasion of Ireland by a freeign country. That we would give our aid, yes; that our country could be held, no. You might as well talk of the British helding the Crimon, of the well and the Control of the Control of the Spain was the main object of the recent war, diplenancy distacts the artificiation of Cuban free-diplenancy distacts the artificiation of Cuban free-dom of the Control of the Cuban free-ton of the Control of the Cuban free-ton of the Cuban free-

#### Our Republican Principles

Our Republican Principles.

The great aim and hope of Penanism is embedied in the next article of faith which we have to consider—the establishment of a free and indetection of the state of the state

"my boy, in the end they"ll have to fall back man the Highest to dismiss the whijet in the light and any fashion, it had its serious—on the light and any fashion, it had its serious—on me an intensely serious—ide. The Fenian pro-pagualdst work in the 'taxties was entirely publications. Rightly or seengly, I have always held the view that the absence of the deeper publicantions. Rightly or seengly, I have always held the view that the absence of the deeper people, anc.

any after '67; and accounted also for the vary-ing strength—for the large numbers who drifted in and out of the organization—in the 'seventies and enty' eightless.

#### The Importance of Republican Teaching.

and early 'eighties.

The Importance of Republican Teaching.

I kept this problem under close observation for many years, and I am firmly contineed that a member of the Organisation, who was a sincere remained to the continuous of the continuous

towy mignt eneck if the cloak were known to be of the stern republican colour.

In the past days to which I refer we generally grouped our teachings under three simple head-grouped our teachings under three simple head-of all men in the eyes of the State, and denial of of all men in the eyes of the State, and denial of we invariably found when our young member.had

fully grasped these that he we ready to fight, rep.

It may be thought that this was comparatively. It may be thought that this was comparatively more than the could be no better only for the fact that there could be no better only for the fact that there could be no better only for the fact that there could be no better only for the fact that there could be no better that the fact that the

#### Revolution by Passive Resistance ?

tion. It gave us remans one proma primeps—stand for whether on I had were engine or free activated for whether on I had were engine or free activated for whether on I had were the declaration of our belief, that the only methed of the declaration of our belief, that the only methed of its by armed revelution. This, however, is no wound up with the principle dealt with in the repeated of the property of the prop

#### Practical, if followed up.

resistance in the balance, and found it waiting. Practical, if followed up.

I have not make this reference to an idea, which, I understand, is influencing the minds of many of our young men of to-day in any spirit of converge. But, in justice to the men of the money. But, in justice to the men of the considered this so-called passive resistance as an extension of the considered this co-lidel passive resistance with the considered this co-lidel passive resistance. In the state of the first way that there was nothing new in it. The belligerest men of the North will, I suppose, hardly be flat-tored. It the literature they are simply proposing force entering on a policy of 'pussive-resistance's every ama should be armed. If taken seriously, to, though the Young Irelanders got penal servitude was seen as after for me, in the interest of 'frich Freedom, to quote the advice of the Belfast Unionst Comment and the serious of the s

#### True Freedom Needs Strong Methods.

The more one studies out the inner workings of the various Irish movements the more likely are we to come to the conclusion that, for those who seek true and real Irish independence, there is none but the revolutionary read. Irishmen may none but the revolutionary read. Irishmen may entickeyour to work along a less ardmous or damined to the read of the

glorious result. If, as we men of the old Fenian movement are often told, it was a dream to movement are often told, it was a dream to movement are often told, it was a dream to the second of the se

still, his fear of acting against the mandate of his Charton. The other objections over cained by an Irishman against taking the Fenian sath central around these, and I may discretery, centise myself to them. But I shall put forward for constrained to the contract of th

#### THE CIVILIZING OF INDIA.

This OVY HIBLEAD WE INDIA.

Drug contains 240,000,000 people-about oneoffith of the human race. Fifty millions of these
either of the human race. Fifty millions of these
either of the human race. Fifty millions of the
rule. Fifteen hundred English Crul servants
and 50,000 figilish soldiers represent the English
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Figures or figures collected by Engineere strains on India. Lord on India. Lord on India. Lord Market and India. Lord Market and India. Lord Market and India. Lord on India. Lord on India. Lord Market and India. Lord India. Lord on India. Lord on

penny in return—the neat sum of ever 453,000,000. It is for that riffing consideration and the state of the s

on insufficient food. He would have been nearer the mark if he had said 80,000,000. Sir Charles Elliot, late Liuetnant-Governor of Bengal, is reported to have said—"I do not hesitate to say that half our agricultural population never know from years' end to years' end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." Again the case is understated. The fact is that 100,000,000 of the people of I findia have been reduced to accumulate

people of India have been reduced to and are hying in the extremest poverty. One spare meal a
day it common over vast tracts of country. The
addy it common over vast tracts of country. The
tion—varied only with periods of aboulte startion—varied only with periods of aboulte startion—varied only with periods of aboulte starvation, when millions of them die. In Madrastar of the period of the period of the country
and it is hardward in had reasons they are in
In seasons of plenty their gross income per family
averages three pence per day; in midding sessons it is hardward in hot seasons they are in
dies to English rule left him look at the other
Indias States that are under native rule. Left
Gradior, to name but a few. They are prosperous,
and have practically no familie. In 1896-7,
these and the other native States experienced a
non-trive strength of the starving neightion of the starving period of searcity, occasioned as
now they their proximity to their starving neightool to borrow money to relieve the destitute; the
English Government in India had to borrow
State were the people dying of hugger in British
India millions of deaths were recorded. And
these native States are the Daymod did not
leave the rich territories to the native, and seize
engly the port of the people of the people of the
State west they are the starving application—who form the vast majority of the people
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the country—leads tielf to the enforcement of fraudelest claims and the extortion of runous terms of the country—leads tielf to the enforcement of fraudelest claims and the extortion of runous terms of the entormous terms of the entormous terms of the people have perforce to be centerly fever—even the concomitant of famine—1,000,000 deaths per annum. In the month of March, 1007, 260,000 died of black plague; in the concept of the control of the control

pledge that the money should be used for mother purpose. This pledge was broken, and millions of this money were squandered in military expeditions. Enough has been said to show how I wait to show how how I wait to show how I wait to show how how I wait to show how I wait to show how I wait to show how how how I wait to show how how how how

millions of this money were squandered in million are expeditions, and are expeditions, and are expeditions, and are expeditions. But are such as the same kind as the foregoing. This is how the same kind as the foregoing. This is how the starring million of India, and Iredand is asked to become a loval portion of the Empire. We might, perhaps, where in the spoil—we, too, we might perhaps, where in the spoil—we, too, will be longly if she got some concession, Home Rule or Devolution, and will become part of the will be longly if the agest some concession, Home Rule or Devolution, and will become part of the Three is little danger that Ireland will parchase a partial freedom at such a price. We would rather remain's natural or political series would rather remain's natural or political series when the such as the support of the property of the such as the such

Better far for Iretand never to be free than to win freedom by joining in with the pirate Empire, sharing in the guilt and the spoils of wholesale massacre and theft. There are other ways of obtaining freedom, and one of them is by joining hands with our Indian brothers, so that both they and we may be stronger to fight against English

#### NA FIANNA EIREANN.

MA FIANNA LIKEMAN.

The interest taken in the Fianus by young and old is gradually, if slowly, increasing as they in crease in numbers. There are those who think though one may be too young to keep be too young to keep too young to serve his country, and, if necessary, too young to serve his country, and, if necessary, they have been a support to young to serve his country, and, if necessary, they have been a support to young to serve his country, and, if necessary, they have been a support to young to serve his country, and the present too young to serve his country, and if necessary the young to you have been a support to you have been and you have been a support to y

was of a similar age or even younger when he first attracted the attention of the pillars of the state at the pillar of the serifice will not be in vain, for from the same fate, the serifice will not be in vain, for from the test of the pillar of the pil

takes of their fathers instead of regression which are also as the first chance that presents same mistakes at the first chance that presents in the property of the property

The British Army lived for years on the reputation gained for it by the Germans at Waterloo, but once it met a handful of farmers, who had justice on their side, this feitibus reputation was the house of the side, this feitibus reputation was the house of the house

#### SLUAIGH-WILLIE NELSON.

The general meeting of the above Sluaigh was held in the Hall, 63 Mill street, Belfast, on Sunday, 28th November, 1910, when a large attendance of members was present, Mr. Joseph Robinson pre-

siding.

The Chairman, in his opening address, said they were met there that evening for the purpose of electing officials to govern the Sluaigh during the coming year. He hoped the movement would be attended with the same uncess in Belfast as it had been in the other parts of Ireland. He peaked yet highly the drill of the boys, and said it reflected great credit on their instructor, Mr. Of Hara.

The Secretary and Treasurer then submitted their reports, which were pronounced very satis-factory.

The following motions were proposed and adopted:

1. That the uniform consist of black shorts, light green shirt, and dark green hat.

2. That when the money in hands of the Trea-arers exceeded £1 it should be placed to the redit of the Secretary and Treasurer in the bank. That quarterly meetings be held on the first unday of January, April, July, and October in

The following officials were then elected:-The following officials were then elected:—
Mr. William Woods, President: Mr. E.
O'Hara, Vice-President and Drill Instructor;
Mr. Francis McKay, Seretary; Messra, William
J. Cox and John Kelly, Treasurers; Mr. Cotton,
History Teacher; and Mr. John Sullivan, Language Teacher.

The meeting was then closed.

#### THE WOLFE TONE CLUBS.

This starting of the Wolfe Tone Clubs amongsty young Irishnen is a welcome sign of the times. At the best is will strengthen and uplift the true national movement; at the least it will evine a desire on the part of our young men to preserve from oblivion the records of the great revolutionary movements in our country and the strong principles underlying those movements.

principles underlying those movements.

We suffer from a tendency to forgetfulness in Ireland; and any associations which keeps alive the memory of men who worked for us, fought for us, and, in so many cases, died for us, and was make for good in our national progress.

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The objects of the clubs are clearly defined by se printed constitution as follows:—

printed constitution as ionova:—
To propagate the principles and to dissemimate the teachings of Theobald Wolfe Tone
and the other true Irishmen who, in 1798,
1803, 1848, and 1867, strove for the complete
independence of Ireland.

To encourage the union of Irishmen of all creeds and sections in working for the freedom of their country.

To promote the advancement of National thought, and inculcate the spirit of self-sacrifice and self-reliance, by which alone true liberty can be attained.

sacrifice and self-reliance, by which alone true liberty can be attained.

In the directions for organising clubs, which form part of the Constitution, it is set out that all form part of the Constitution, it is set out that all constitutions are considered as the constitution of the c

"We owe no obedience to laws enacted by another country without our assent."—James

By If you want to assist our paper purchase from our Advertisers.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Brianán na n-ós. \*

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

THERE wan't in all Iveland a prouder person than myself on the first day of December, when the first batter of the first batter of the my boys and the first batter of the first batter of

#### Our Competition.

I know that all my young readers are eager to know who carries off the prize offered last month for the best letter bidding a welcome to Irish Freedom, so I shall announce the result of the competition before geing further on my wander-ings. After very careful consideration of all the letters sent in, I have decided on awarding the

Arranagh, Newcastle West,

To the following very special primis is done and in accorded without reserve; their work was exceedingly seed, and their whole-hearted appreciation of Irish Fredom and of Systain as a 60 cmay to the state of the Irish Fredom and of Systain as a 60 cmay to the state of Section (Corby) 3 disha Tennic (Livery 2001), tunn 6 (5.46 x Clast); Admir Pendergase (Dohlin); Seema Xoonan Martin P. Dolla (Dullin); Passerp Ashrey (Claru); John Fernbergase (Dohlin); Seema Xoonan (Corb.); Brillip Lane (Limerks); Now Kungley (

(Iondon); and bysas 0 rasgattas (Cavan). Many of the letters are well up to publication standard, if space could be given to them; but so many contributors have once at the Editor; on many contributors have once at the Editor; out of the end of the end

#### A Glance at the Letters.

A Glance at the Letters.

The prize-wionre-miseat of contein—is set thoroughly convinced that the policy advocated horoughly convinced that the policy advocated horoughly convinced that the property of the provided here to be policy for Irel Profession in the wiset and best policy for Irel Profession and the provided has provided here to be policy for Irel Profession and Says that it was a thin the way from Liverpool, and says that it was a thin the way from Liverpool, and says that it was a thin the way from Liverpool, and says that it was provided to the profession and says that it was the Irel Profession and Irel Profession and Irel Profession and Irel Profession, and prays that it was the to Irel Profession, and prays that it may be true to the included and the principles in defence of which the blood of Eire's mobiest sons and Annual I. was poured out freely in the peak. Irel Profession and Irel Profession a

#### Our Next Competition.

Our Next Competition.
This mouth I am offering a prize for the best short essay on "The Noblest Female Figure in Irish History." Essays must reach me on or learning the Irish History. Essays must reach me on or before below the Irish History and Irish under 20 years of age are eligible to compete; all letters must reach me on or before the 1st of the nouth; all centributions to Spreasi the 1st of the nouth; all centributions to Spreasi cells it of the nouth; all centributions to Spreasi and Irish the Irish History of the Irish History of Irish History of Irish History or Irish

neasa Irish Freedom Office 7 Synnot place

Large Bar of Irish Grown Plog. 4/Best Quality Cigarettes and Plug in dainty box, 2/3.
Box of 23 Goodbody's Irish Igars, 3/6,5/- and 7/6
Irish hand forget Raxers, 3/6, 5/- 7/6.
Pair of Irish Razers in face, satin and plush case, 11/6
and 16/-Large Bar of Irish Grown Pluz, 4/-

Irish Shaving Outfit—Razor, Cream, Brush and Stree 5/6, 7/6, 19/3.

Sct of Irish Carvers, in case, 12/8, 15/- and 21/Pair of Irish Carvers, from 6/9.

High Grade Irish Made Boots (Page Bros.), 12/8, 14/8, 16/8, 18/6.

uet Chair, half upholstered, 9/-; in tapestry 10/6, carriage forward.

rm Chair, fally upholstered, 16/6, carriage Fully Upholstered Pear Shaped Settee, 27/6 carriage

and Rush Afternoon Tea Table, 22 in. top, 6/6, carraige forward.

Silver Mounted Irish Horn Rosary Beads, 2, 6 cach.

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receive no attention.

# Irish Freedom.

THEOBALD WOLFE TO:

DECEMBER 15, 1910

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES AND OURSELVES.

praries who noticed the first issue of Irish Freedom in their columns. All those that we saw spoke favourably of our paper, and welcomed it among Irish journals. We can also thank those who did not mention our existence, for we have thus been spared what must have been in many cases an unfriendly criticism. We would wish to Ireland that recognises and works for the nation and we wish for no enemies save the English Garrison in this country. Even the papers represent ing their hopeless cause have extended to us the charity of their silence. They will doubtle pair that as we get better down to our real workout meanwhile we are well satisfied with our up

gratulatory letters we return our thanks. With their support, and with the support of those who believe in the future of the Irish nation—we can romise that Irish Freedom will be a fearless and omising advocate of every national claim and will take its place consistently on the Irisl side in every battle that in the future must be fought for the nation.

#### ENGLISH POLITICS IN IRELAND.

As we write Ireland is suffering from an English General Election. It is one of the evils re on our present unhappy connection with that country. But what we find most surprising is that our people do not seem to realise what a

Ireland is split into camps and faction ry sweeps down on us like an avalanche. Cork, Parnell's name is dragged through the gu -in Belfast the lowest appeals are made to reli-gious bigotry. In almost every constituency where entest crowds are worked into a frenzy buse is flowing in an unending stre feeling is awakened, and in some places Irishmen nted from assailing their brother Irish men by the foreign police.

Surely some great issue affecting the future of

aking our share in that huge game of bluff called English Politics. We are merely helping to settle whether Birrell or Long shall be supreme in Dublin Castle-whether Balfour or Asouith shall be head of that foreign Government that rules and

No vital issue affecting Ireland is involvedwhoever wins, our country will suffer from foreign governed by the English, fleeced by the English,

It is part of the degradation of Ireland that she the English party leaders. It is a degrading and a debasing thing to see our people quarrelling as to who shall rule them—which English party will have the pleasure of maintaining the English tyranny in their country.

English Politics has become the curse of Ireland It is the most effective agency in the whole proc of Anglicisation, for it comes at elections with green banners and a profusion of harps and sham rocks, and bands ironically playing God Sure Ireland. It is insiduous, like gambling or the drink evil, and saps the national life as surely, and more quickly, than they sap the moral life this land of leagues and associations we would come yet another-we would welcome a league fight against the deluge of English Politics that has descended on the country.

Mr. Asquith's probable majority in the English Parliament. The Gaelic League's fight against the Intermediate Board evokes little interest com pared with Mr. Balfour's latest speech. Instead of preparing for the day when we would be a to get rid of both Balfour and Asquith, and the foreign domination that they equally repre we are interested spectators in the sham fight they

With a couple of exceptions there is no process from the Pross of Ireland, and there is no pro-test from any public man in Ireland. Why! We do not know. Is it that every paper and every public man is taken in by this farce of English Politics? We doubt it. But yet they don't speak

Drunk with the orgy of English Politics, Ireland and indifference to every real interest of her own that must make the astute among English politicians smile complacently. What could they ask for better? Instead of centering their energy on their own problems, Irishmen rush into the sham battle and tilt at each other to the tune of John Bull's approving laughter. Let them only keep on doing that and England knows that her dominion is secure. Let them keep on doing that, keep on emigrating, and the English cond

This paper was founded that there might be one oice at least in Ireland to cry, Halt to all the political folly and confusion that has obsessed our The supreme folly of attending to English Politics is dominant in every parish in Ireland. Never in our history was there more need to cry Halt, and to take stock, and to see whither things are tending. The Ten Plagues of Egypt were mild compared to this English plague. It is destructive of clear thinking and of common sense. It divides Ireland into camps and factions, and obscures every issue that affects our real interests

English Politics has about as much relationship o any real interest of the Irish people as Chinese The only things that count in the thoughts and actions of the men and women of Ireland. If these are right and correct from a national point of view we can ignore English Politics altogether; if they are not right and sound, English Politics can but add to the con

To those who have grown old in this game of humbug we can hardly hope to appeal; but to the young men and women of Ireland, to the boys and girls of Ireland, we do appeal not to be led astray by this colossal farce. They can make Ireland as great and as independent as they have the courage and will to make her—not by means of intrigue with English politicians, but by their own efforts and work here in Ireland. Let them ignore Eng-lish Politics, shun English Politicians, and trust themselves. It is the only way that ever a nation was built or will be built; every other way can only lead them deeper into the mire, and Every piece of work done in Ireland for Ireland has its definite result on the future of Ireland. This game of English Politics is not work for Ire-land, but it, too, has its effect on the future of our country. It is a destructive, demoralising

spirit of the co pirit of the country.

The one great and crying need of Ireland is to be free from England-from English control, from English thought, and from English politics.

We ask everyone of our readers to spread this idea with a missionary zeal, and to do their part in making Ireland as indifferent to English Party Politics as were the men of 1798 and 1867.

#### THE ARMING OF ULSTER.

It was eventually decided to establish a fund for the purpose of purchasing arms, and a sum exceeding 49,000 was subscribed on the spot by those present.

the purposed in scaleschied on the spet by these present of Utder Unionial Conference.

Repart of Utder Unionial Conference.

The leaders of the English Conservatives, who know that Home Rule in the sense of an Irish Legislature with any real power to read the Legislature with any real power of the Conference of the

where the four seas of Ireland stopped II. It.
In those days there was a Frederic Augustus
Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, a
very uncerleaisted Bishop and unally, pulses
Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, a
very uncerleaisted Bishop in the Protestant
Church of Ireland being a Volunter and a Sepacoated fighting against the Union, positively
contemplated as severance of the connection with
English in mante also appears to have descended, for the present Bishop of Derry is reported
to have said at a public meeting in Derry. 'If
with pain, not as a threat, but as an inexceasile
pices of calculation, that within ton years they
with pain, not as a threat, but as an inexceasile
pices of calculation, that within ton years they
severance from England, because, if an independent Heland wronged them, they would have
separately and help from England; but when
England, because, if an independent Heland wronged them, they would have
separately and help from England; but when
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English troops were foreing on them a rule they detected, their opposition would be called face that the control of the contro

open, and the Unionists of Ireland, armed or university of the State o

### A BALLAD OF IRISH FREEDOM.

meeting:
Of baffled foes retreating in terror and unaze;
of bands, long parted, clasping; of voices raised in
greeting;
Of hearts in concord beating with hope of future

days.

Of men who strive, as Brian strove,
To place their Ide all strife above.
To place their Ide all strife above.
To the who bind their minds, their love
To her—their Mother and their Queen—
Cuttle Ind. Allevain—who long has trod the ways
But who shall reign as fair a one as eyes have ever
seen!

engeance on the spoiler, the gleam of pikeheads flashing; shouts, like wild winds crashing, of men too long defied

defied.

On, on they pour, with gory steel,
The fire of old once more they feel;
At thundering rear!—the formen reel,
And then—the centuried War is o'er!
Victory on the mountains! Victory in the valleys green!

byran na banban

#### THE DAWN.

"Blessed for ever is the day when a nation steps forth from the dark dungeon of thraidom, and, with bent knee upon the threshold, bails the radiant sunlight, and from its overflowing heart offers up its past pains, its present thanks, and its future aspirations, to the great 6d, Creator, Redeemer, and Sanuettier of all."

and its future aspirations, to the great field, created, incleasing, and the first and

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and of a stern purpose, a manly resolve to regain its—seldom falls upon our people. Talls—futile and endless—beforys our purposeds labours, and endless—beforys our purposeds labours, sorrow is transmuted into content—a foreign to comenha and alsen for our ranks. See that the content is a state of the content of the content is an alsen for our ranks. Bellat vice in the cries of our peoples agonies. We recent our losses, our seprose, our tempta we content our losses, our seprose, our tempta content our losses, our seprose, our tempta content our losses, our seprose, our tempta we content our losses, our seprose, our tempta content our losses, our seprose, our tempta content our losses, our seprose desired to the losses of the content our losses, our seprose desired to the losses of the content our losses our losses of the losses of

one, even though death be the wage, an ample compense. Stiently, each two very proceed. Stiently, eas indecent to gabble at our taok as anothed mother. The property of the contraction of a anothed mother. The property of the contraction of a anothed mother. The property of the contraction of a contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the texts, steeded by memories of past sacrifices in his cause of Irish freedom, and by the caustic industs of present needs, let all true men quit unulused of present needs, let all true men quit unulus of present needs, the contraction of the three contractions of the contraction of Irish Freedom.

# "THE BASIS OF FREEDOM."

War should we fight for freedom! It has become necessary to ask the state of the st

TT

common than we reame in a sens energy and in a substrate of the manner o

school boy's dream is more of a Roman triumph

show. If it were not it could hardly claim a sucrificacance of our claim to freedom. The naterial aspect is only a secondary consideration. The naterial aspect is only a secondary consideration. The naterial aspect is only a secondary consideration. A man facing life is gifted with certain powers of soul and the community that he ke given a full opportunity to develop his powers, and to fill his analysis of the community that he ke given a full opportunity to develop his powers, and to fill his analysis of the community for full self-development. In an enlawed state it is the reverse. When one country holds another in subjection that other materially, heigh a prey for plunder. It suffers morally because of the corrupt influences the dense, Heaven of this moral corruption national subjection should be resisted as a star forstering vice. And as in the case of vice, when we under-dense, Heaven of the moral corruption in the case of vice, when we under the contract of the contr

It is a spiritual speal then that primarily moves us. We are urged to action by a beautiful moves us. We are urged to action by a beautiful series of the se

If we want full reverge for the past the best way to get in to reverge for the past when way to get in to reverge for the past way to get in the remaind of the memore to East way to get in the red debate this—she hereif admits it by her continued efforts to parasite form her, the benefit to East way to the control of th

freedom and friendship. And, again, strange as it may seem, separation from England will alone make for final friendship with England. For no one is no feolih as to who to be rever as war to be a final fi

VI.

of mappenenter unit. It makes for marmony among actions and good Marmony among marmony the one man against a the saviour of his race

# SAOIRSE NA nÉIREANN.

SAOIRSE NA hÉIREANH.

Saoipre na hÉipeanni 1 Mo 1016 I luce purificiónne cipació ca posopre na hÉipeanni 1 Mo 1016 I luce purificiónne cipació ca posopre na hÉipeanni 1 mo 1016 I luce purificiónne cipación cama cum manne mag sealt certa propre na hÉipeanni 1 mo 1016 I luce purificion cipación cipaci

với trêm ề.

đốt mán rin rêm ir gắt à nặt leó sựn ceapt
go mbeat tiện raọn. Tr gắt à dựn i n-umást
vớith nác reana rolfgéat caite é rin. Tổ an
ongean ron Storgain ri nàimiện an runta ná
blonn rễ về mirneac i nhươne an ripinne a par so tomolpeac. Ir easat teo

"Simple truth miscalled simplicity." ni monann tear na hÉireann agur raoipre na hÉireann. Tá a tán baoine ag obain an The tests in helpeanin aguir gan june the vest and helpeanin aguir gan june the vest and a sea of proi propries in helpeanin. Dionn curro aces prio tra discontent gan gan a ton a constant and a sea of the vest and the vest and

τρεαύ eite.

Τη πίττο απ έτριππε α μάδ αξυμ τη ξάδ έ μάδ
πού σέαπαδ αξυμ α βόξαιρε σο'π εγασέαι πά
μπι σειμεαδ μόγ te μοπη μασιμε τ ξερισύε
πυπητεερι πα hÉtpeann.

(Mi Cploc.)

#### Tearmai!

"The son that page Sacotus pin again-pe," espera peap tomocretory of pom.
"County pom," again.
"Sayn of peage 3g Sablist to le peace mistorior amore, cumpeao pe mendrean ro' ceans liefe, sayn of braggada pe pecula calonier tom again of the sacotus pom, again of the sacotus pom

"From my earliest youth I have regarded the connection between Great Britain and Ireland as the curse of the Irish Nation, and have felt con-vinced that while it lasted our country could never be free or happy.—Theobald Wolfe Tone.

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HIS WORK AND GOSPEL

Roosey has been termed the Davis of the Irish Roosey has been termed to be box of the sort one is forcibly remirded of the comparison, a comparison which must trike everybody both is equalisated with the career and presewritings of the two when the country especially needed him, each had built up a literary and political movement, the throat of the comparison of the com

references to the general character of the movethe control of the control of the control of the control
that the movement of '48 was to a great measure
one of professional mem—if not an aristocratic
movement. This proceeds possibly from the proMitchel, and Martin, when undoubtedly were of
more or less aristocratic extraction. The host of
interest the control of the control of the control
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opinions, imane though they must have seemed to many of his day. In an article of his on the 5th many of his day. In an article of his on the 5th many of his day. In an article of his on the 5th many of his day. In an article of his on the 5th many of his day of his one of his opinion where the his opinion where the his opinion has been pleased the said members and their stellines of the Legues and Registration Associations have been pleased to cell." Advanced" and their attention has the his opinion which has not a simple of his opinion has been pleased to cell." Advanced" and his animation—that is to say, an Irish station—that is to say, an Irish station—that is to say, an Irish attended that the his opinion has been been pleased to his opinion his opinion has been been pleased to his opinion has been been dependent on the his opinion, and his opinion, has there sught to be no toleration for anything which seeks any large and the his opinion, has there sught to be no toleration for anything which seeks anything a high capture of the his opinion, but there ought to be no toleration for anything which seeks applying a title to another detries which is more obligation. There was no enough of the term of "opinion, has there ought to be no toleration for anything which seeks applying a title to another detries which is more statement of the continuous and the support of the continuous proposition of the development of the continuous proposition. There was no enough of the constitution—the condition of the continuous proposition of the continuous proposition and the continuous proposition of the continuous proposition. The continuous proposition has been any first mane by the accessing the continuous proposition and th

today. They aread to prefect Iroland for Exclusive the men who in 1792 founded the Sciency of United Irolane, and who fought and fell in every province six years later. They fought were the men who in 1792 founded the Sciency of United Irolane, and who fought and fell in every province six years later. They fought with the work of the province of t sates and ideas. Our songs must be Irish, our books must be Irish, our books must be Irish, in subject and sympathy, our furniture, as far as it is possible, must be made in furniture, as far as it is possible, must be made in furniture, as far as it is possible, must be made in the Irish and the Irish and Irish Irish and Irish Irish and Irish Iris

"Educate that you may be free"-Thomas Davis.

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general and special articles, and in his organising work he applied the central idea of his philosophy. the Irishing of every department of national hite, the Irishing of every department of national hite, discussions of education, emigration, industries, and countless other questions drove home this central idea, thus sowing the seed which has so fructified since his death.

# THE STORY OF THE G.A.A.

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By CELT.

#### I. PRELIMINARY AND PERSONAL.

It is now over a quarter of a century since the foundation of the G.A.A. During these five and textury years it has passed through many cleissitudes; has seen brief periods of great expansion varied, and its proceedings directed by many minds and upon many principles. It has felt and reflected most places of the social and political history of Ireland during its time. It has been and a syx, kernly sessible to the facts opinious fact been a constant and reliable index of popular feet liera a constant and reliable index of popular feetlings.

#### Its Democratic Character.

Its Democratic Character.

Although in a way randying, at one period or Although in a way randying, at the period or Although in a way randying, at the period of the peri

#### Its Age and Experience.

Its Age and Experience.

The G.A.A. is now the oldest popular organisation in Ireland. It has seen the passing of the state in its Parka. It has seen the passing of the of which struggle it was (by reason of its own personal), deeply, vitally concerned. It has seen the decay of the National League, withstood the differences of those cruel years affect Irah minds and hearts. It has witnessed the subsequent up-decay of the national continuation of many social and national movements, with most of which it has of necessity had interest and sympathy. Outside the purely political Gashle League (excerts in aims and alimned), the G.A.A. was the most extensive organisation of modern times in Irahad—regarded wither in reduced the purely political through the continuation of the product of the continuation of the product of the purely political case in the product of the produc

#### It Still Survives.

It is comparatively old now in a sense, but is younger than ever in reality and vigour. It is upon the threshold of manhood—chastened by troubles, made wise by experience, and invigorated by ligh ideals and hopes. It always could claim the sympathy; it now controls the intellectual vigour of Geddom.

#### A Personal Word.

A Personal Word.

It is not yet possible nor politic to write the history of the G.A.A. To me particularly it too much in the areas to have secured a proper and just perspective of the whole proceedings. I am too deely meet by its massion, and the meet proper of the p

With just a little further intrusion of per ality, I will proceed. It may explain many sequent views and impulses.

Its First Attraction for me.

Before I ever knew the G.A.A.—its suthers,
Before I ever knew the G.A.A.—its suthers,
Before I ever knew the G.A.A.—its who is the
sith barriags. Ever since that game and its
kinderd pastimes have influenced my thoughts,
moods, and desires. They constituted on archer
Any advecacy of mine for the G.A.A. is the
logical outcome of an early captivation by the
national pastime of any people. My advecacy of
but 'upon possessions and possibilities erections,
"The hurling," as Michael Cusack loved to call
it in Beuria, compared from the first. sa canso
many defects of character and limitations of
ability—far enough in from his ideal Gaslei
men.—yielded up to this one of the few surviving
his boyish heart, as he has ever since cheerfully
rendered it his manhood's devotion.

14. National Ultility.

#### Its National Utility.

My aspect may not appeal to many, mayhapa not to one at all. I can not care. It is honest, without desire either to fend or alienate on personnal or narrow grounds. I espoused the cause of Godine games upon well and off-tressoned principles of national utility. My first attachment was a thing of impulse; my present concern is a matter of duty.

Had the full purcount sine and bistone of the

when the control of t

#### A National Necessity.

A National Necessity, representation of noticed and distinctive and the protection of noticed and distinctive and the protection of the protection of the protection and the protection and the protection of the

Well worthy or the global state of the differentiation of the men who cannot dispute the differentiation that marks the meanest mosses tinting yound

fallen tree trunk, will by inference maintain that fallen tree trunk, will by inference maintain that
—meaner still—the physical character and composition of all men are alike; or, if not daring
the assertion of such a scientific and natural
atrocity, will invite us to outrage the indisputable
law they endeavour to ignore.

#### The Merits of its Games.

The Merits of its Games.

I speak now of native games, and of that group linked not to enable, the control of t

#### The Effects at Suppression.

The Medicals at Suppression. The whole story of the racial struggle of every people is a chronicle of strife for distinctive possession—first material, next spiritual—sought to be filthed from them pierement by superior forces. The Statute Book of the English Parliament in Irakand—the foundation, after the practical eccumentary of the Company of the

The land, the law, the language, wen first at-tacked. Then, when the raneour of conflicting tracked in the greater bitterness into the struggle, the whole system and popular customs came under visible and stealily process of race corrosion proceeds up to the present burn. Consequently, the disappearance of one native consequence, the consequently, the disappearance of one native consequently, the disappearance of one native is a breach in the rampart of our detence against alleration. The loss of our native games would, I submit, have been, in the light of such lessons, Arthur, the submitted of the surface of the con-

(In his next article "Celt" will trace the foundation of the G.A.A., and the causes that gave rise to it.)

#### AN APPEAL TO COUNTRY FRIENDS.

We received numerous complaints from nearly every past of threats complaints from nearly every past of the second complaints of the staining the first issue of Link Tecclosm, and we have desided to make a strong appeal to our will be readily understood that for the distribution of a small penny monthly paper dependence messagent; and that these firms cannot be expected to send out copies without orders. In the case of almost every complaint which we reveal the send of a small penny monthly paper dependence messagent; and that these firms cannot be expected to send out copies without orders. In the case of almost every complaint which we reveal and the send of the send o

#### WEXFORD AND '98.

WEXPORD AND '98.

The hundred of Dublin mar who kared Mr. W.
J. Ryan's splended lecture on "Wexford and "S" at the insurgard meeting in the Retunda, last month, of the Dublin Central Welfe Tome (and the special content of the State of the

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The faith of an Irish Nationalist, then, is dif-The faith of an Irish Nationalist, then, is dif-ting the second of the section of the second of the second of the national soul.

nations are things of to-morrow as well as things of to-day, and that it does not profit a nation any more than it profits a man, to gain the whole world and lose his own soul.

more than it profits a man, to gain the whole more than it profits a man, to gain the whole more than it profits a man, to gain the whole man and the more than the more t

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"The Irish Nation have not that liberty which would give them an efficient weight in their government; this want of liberty arises from want of union amongst the people; and they are bound by every consideration of interest, of reason, of justice, of mercy and of religion to pursue that union."—Thomas Hussell.

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