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PRICE THREEPENCE.

We referred last week to the campaign of abuse published in the *London Observer* on the Irish Language. Professor Zimmerin in less than a quarter of a column in reply wipes out his assailants. He writes:—

Sir,—I am glad that my letter drawing attention to the prohibition of "Irish language festivals," and similar ostensibly cultural gatherings has attracted the interest of your correspondents, none of whom, I notice, contravert the facts that I cited. Let me assure your correspondent, Mr. J. H. Fisher, that I am the last man to argue that a conspiracy which is criminal

when carried on in the English language would become innocent and privileged if carried on in Irish. I would only argue that to suppress meetings beforehand because they are announced to be carried on in a language other than English, savours of Prussian rather than of English methods.

Mr. Fisher wholly misunderstands what I mean by the "de-anglicisation" of Ireland, but I cannot stay to argue with him. He has the consolation of sitting in good seats, and the great Lord Durlan believed that French-Canada should, and would, inevitably become de-anglicised, and, thereby, more contented with British supremacy. The idea of the Empire as a Commonwealth of diverse nations and cultures belongs to a later generation than that of the Victorian Imperialists and, I am afraid, of some of the present rulers of Ireland. Dear Sir, I love to discuss with some of your other correspondents the future of what one of them calls "the rebel speeches." But space forbids. Don Miguel de Cevallos, probably the most distinguished living speaker of Basque, assured me a month or two ago that he regarded his native language as doomed and did not regret it. Welsh, on the other hand, is very much alive. Whether Irish has a future no outsider can say: all I ask for it is a fair field, without the handicap or the corrupting advertisement of persecution.—Yours, etc.,

ALFRED A. ZIMMERN.

Sarlin, September 23.

To the Editor appends the following note: "I cannot continue this correspondence." A wise Imperialist!

Professor Skelton, of Queen's University, Canada, writing on Ireland, said in part:

"The resistance to British authority as no more fish in the pan, but resolute, persistent and increasingly successful. The recent local elections revealed how low the remnant in favour of the present relationship had shrunk: the Unionists, under a fair system of proportional representation, secured only one-eighth of the seats. In what country is unanimity on any vital question so nearly complete as in Ireland?"

"The world's conscience supports Ireland's demand for freedom. The elementary facts of history have revealed that Ireland is a country which was conquered by England; that in their long centuries of probation the conquerors have neither been able to win Ireland to English rule nor willing to let her rule herself; that in Ireland the consciousness of a distinct nationality has withstood penal laws and emancipation, economic oppression and land reform, famine and prosperity; and that in every end and corner of Europe claims far less than hers have found backing and won through to complete recognition. On what ground can the self-determination which was preached by the Allies be refused to Ireland?"

"Strategic considerations? This is in plain English to assert the right of a big country to Ireland, and a smaller neighbour's territory if found useful for its defence—an assertion which would justify Italy's occupation of Albania, or Germany's seizure of Holland, or England's reoccupation of Cuba. 1914 taught us that Belgium is not a country. In 1920 it is teaching that Ireland is not a naval base; it is a country. The ports of a free and friendly Ireland would be less dangerous to England than the ports of Ireland repressed and hostile. Ulster? That depends upon what Ulster wants. The garrison ascendancy it once enjoyed is gone. Freedom and equality may have. Doubtless it is not easy to work out security and ally bitterness, but it has been done elsewhere, and in any case the Irish have, in no small part been created and aggravated by British politicians from Randolph Churchill to F. E. Smith, and will lessen as they cease to meddle, and as new social issues cut across the old religious and sectional divisions. Ulster needs the rest of Ireland, and all Ireland needs Ulster. Portentously there is no difference of race to overcome; Ireland is extraordinarily homogeneous in race, south and west."

On Thursday last the remains of Sean Doyle who died the previous Sunday by English armed forces on the Dublin mountains, were conveyed after Requiem Mass at the Church of Mary Immaculate, Inchicore, to their last resting place, Esker Churchyard, Limerick. In addition to his relatives and friends a large number of his comrades in the Volunteers and the general public accompanied the remains to the grave. Numerous floral tributes marked the occasion, in which the gallant young Irishman was held by his workmates and comrades.

We are asked by Councillor Doyle to acknowledge the many messages of sympathy which have reached him in connection with his bereavement.

In connection with the Tournement Tailinn, or Feis, held at Liscaunor, Co. Clare, last week a unique feature, in addition to the literary and athletic programme, was a spinning tournament. There were some seventy spinning wheels entered for the tournament. Of these 75 were women and one linen. The Rev. P. A. Sharkey, of Liscaunor, is anxious to get into touch with those in a position to help to revive the spinning of the district and to organize it on industrial lines, and would appreciate information on the subject of its practical possibilities.

The members of the Four Mile Water Sinn Féin Club have pledged themselves to buy Irish goods in future and have sent a deputation to local traders to get them to arrange to co-operate in meeting the demand for our native manufactures. The other clubs in the district have been invited to join in the movement, which is timely when the Boycott of Belfast goods is possibly used as an excuse for smoking English cigarettes.

The great indebtedness of Europe to the United States is the principal cause of the use of dollar currency. That indebtedness is purely commercial and partly financial. The size of the commercial debt is not known definitely. The financial debts are as follows according to "Harvey's Weekly," of August 28th, which has published, on official authority, a full statement up to July 28th of the present year, from April 4th, 1918, of the credits and cash advanced by the United States Government to its various associates in the late war. The statement of July 28th, in account against the Associated Governments runs as follows: under the heading of "Established Credits":—

	Dollars.
Great Britain	1,277,000,000
France	3,037,351,275
Italy	1,268,260,179
Belgium	350,428,798
Russia	187,720,750
Czechoslovakia	67,320,041
Greece	48,236,629
Serbia	36,750,465
Rumania	23,000,000
Cuba	10,000,000
Liberia	5,000,000
Total	9,711,730,634

In addition to the Established Credits given the above-mentioned Governments, money advanced to the amount of 9,544,622,043 dollars were made them. In this way the United States has become a creditor for a total of 19,256,352,677 dollars.

Of these sums the following amounts are said to have been repaid by the Governments named:—

	Dollars.
Great Britain	64,764,067
France	12,147,000
Rumania	1,794,180
Serbia	605,326
Cuba	500,000
Belgium	10,000
Total	79,220,513

The rate of interest on these loans was fixed at 8 per cent, but the borrowing Governments have asked that it be funded on a three-year basis, and the matter is not yet settled.

In addition to the loans made by the U.S. Government under authority from Congress, the British and French Governments obtained a joint loan in America through J. P. Morgan and Co. early in the year of 500,000,000 dollars, repayable in September. The British Government, it is said, has made all the necessary arrangements to meet all its obligations, but the French allege inability to repay more than 100,000,000 dollars, and according to a despatch in the "Sun-Herald," Mr. Parmentier, Administrator of the French Ministry of Finance, now in New York, has arranged for a loan for the balance of 150,000,000 dollars with American banks. The period is said to be for 18 years at 8 per cent.

An Anti-Spent Ulster, as announced in our advertising columns, was opened on Friday, 1st October. The classes will meet in the Christian Brothers' Schools, Donegall Street, Belfast, the use of which has been kindly made pending the acquisition of permanent premises. The classes will, as in former years, be under the personal supervision of Father Tool, whose method of teaching Irish is being rapidly being adopted all over the country. Intending students should endeavour to be present at the opening meeting. The prospectus

containing information regarding times of class meetings, fees, certificates, etc., may be had, on application, from the Secretary, 143 Albert Street, Belfast.

The parting address of the French monarch to the Irish Brigade is worthy of quotation to-day when the people and Press of France are taking such a deep interest in the affairs of Ireland. The address is as follows:—"We acknowledge, gentlemen, the invaluable services which France, during the lengthened period of one hundred years, has received from the Irish Brigade: services which we shall never forget, though totally unable to repay. Receive this standard, a pledge of our remembrance, a token of our admiration and respect, and let the generous Hibernians, shall be the motto of your spotless colours: '1692-1792; Semper ubique fides!'" (Always and everywhere faithful).

Ancient Irish Learning

II.

Not only were the old Irish nobility, gentry, and people in general, lovers of their native language and literature and patrons of literary men, but even the great Anglo-Norman nobles themselves who effected a permanent settlement among us, appear from the first to have adopted what doubtless must have seemed to them the better manners, customs, language, and literature of the natives; and not only did they munificently patronise their professors, but became themselves proficient in these studies; so that the Geraldines, the Butlers, the Burkes, the Keatings, and others, thought, spoke, and wrote in the Gaelic, and stored their libraries with choice and expensive volumes in that language; and they were reproached by their own compatriots with having become "ipsis Hibernis, Hiberniores"—"more Irish than the Irish themselves." So great indeed was the value in those days set on literary and historical documents by chiefs and princes, that it has more than once happened that a much-prized MSS. was stipulated ransom of a captive, and became the object of a tedious warfare; and this state of things continued to exist for several centuries, even after the whole framework of Irish society was shaken to pieces by the successive invasions of the Danes, the Norsemen, and the Anglo-Normans, followed by the Elizabethan, Cromwellian and Williamite wars and confiscations, and accompanied by the ever-increasing dissensions of the native princes among themselves, disunited as they were even after the fall of the supreme monarchy at the close of the twelfth century.

With the dispersion of the native chiefs, not a few of the great books that had escaped the wreck of time were altogether lost to us; many followed the exiled fortunes of their owners; and not a few were placed in inaccessible security at home. Indeed, it may be said that after the termination of the great wars of the seventeenth century, so few and inaccessible were the examples of the old Gaelic literature, that it was almost impossible to acquire a perfect knowledge of the language in its purity.

With such various causes, active and long-continued, in operation to effect its destruction, there is reason for wonder that we should still be in possession of any fragments of the ancient literature of our country, however extensive it may once have been. And that it was extensive, and comprehended a wide range of subjects—justifying the expressions of the old writers who spoke of "the hosts of the books of Erin"—may be judged from those which have survived the destructive ravages of invasion, the accidents of time, and the other causes just enumerated. When we came to inquire concerning the fragments which exist in England and elsewhere, they will be found to be still of very large extent; and if we judge the value and proportions of the original literature

of our Gaelic ancestors, as we may fairly do, by what remains of it, we may be justly excused the indulgence of no small feeling of national pride.

Notwithstanding, however, the irreparable loss of the before-named books there still exists an immense quantity of Gaelic writing of great purity, and of the highest value as regards the history of this country. And these MSS. comprise general and national history; civil and ecclesiastical records and abundant materials of genealogy; besides poetry, romance, law, and medicine; and some fragments of tracts on mathematics and astronomy.

The collection in Trinity College consists of over 140 volumes, several of them on vellum, dating from the early part of the twelfth down to the middle of the last century. There are also in this fine collection beautiful copies of the Gospels, known as the Books of Kells, and Durrow, and Dimma's Book, attributable to the sixth and seventh centuries; the Saltair of St. Riemarch, Bishop of St. David's in the eleventh century, containing also an exquisite copy of the Roman Martyrology; and a very ancient ante-Hibernian version of the Gospels, the history of which is unknown, but which is evidently an Irish MS. of not later than the ninth century; also the Evangelistarium of St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns in the seventh century, with its ancient box, and the fragment of another copy of the Gospels, of the same period, evidently Irish. In the same library will be found, too, the chief body of our more ancient laws and annals; all, with the exception of two tracts, written on vellum; and, in addition to these invaluable volumes, many historical and family poems of great antiquity, illustrative of the battle, the personal achievements, and the social habits of the warriors, chiefs, and other distinguished personages of our early history. There is also a large number of ancient historical and romantic tales, in which all the incidents of war, of love, and of social life, as among the Irish, are portrayed, often with considerable power of description and great brilliancy of language; and there are besides several sacred tracts and poems, amongst the most remarkable of which is the Liber Hymnorum, believed to be more than a thousand years old. The Trinity College collection is also rich in Lives of Irish Saints, and in ancient forms of prayer; and it contains, in addition to all these, many curious treatises on medicine, beautifully written on vellum. Lastly, amongst these ancient MSS. are preserved numerous Ossianic poems relating to the Fenian heroes, some of them of very great antiquity.

The next great collection is that of the Royal Irish Academy, which, though formed at a later period than that of Trinity College, is far more extensive, and taken in connection with the unrivalled collection of antiquities secured to this country by the liberality of this body, forms a national museum of which we may well be proud. It includes, besides the old volumes written on vellum, abounding in history as well as poetry; ancient laws, and genealogy; science (for it embraces several curious medical treatises, as well as an ancient astronomical tract); grammar; and romance. There is there also a great body of most important theological and ecclesiastical compositions of the highest antiquity, and in the purest style; perhaps that the ancient Gaelic language ever attained.

The most valuable of these are original Gaelic compositions, but there is also a large amount of translations from the Latin, Greek and other languages. A great part of these translations is indeed, of a religious character, but there are others from various Latin authors, of the greatest possible importance to the Gaelic student of the present day, as they enable him by reference to the originals to determine the value of many now obsolete or obscure Gaelic words and phrases.

Among these later translations into Irish we find an extensive range of subjects in ancient Mythology, Poetry and History, and the Classical Literature of the Greeks and Romans, as well as many copious illustrations of the most remarkable events of the Middle Ages. So that any one well read in the comparatively few existing fragments of our Gaelic literature, and acquainted with the Latin, would find it very easy to this source, would find that there were but very few, indeed, of the great events in the history of the

world, the knowledge of which is usually attained through the Classic languages, or those of the middle ages, with which he was not acquainted. I may mention by way of illustration, the Irish versions of the Argonautic Expedition; the Destruction of Troy; the Life of Alexander the Great; the Destruction of Jerusalem; the Wars of the Crusades, including the History of Roland the Brave; the History of the Lombards; the almost contemporary translation into Gaelic of the Travels of Marco Polo, etc., etc.

It is quite evident that a language which has endured so wide a field of historic and other important subjects must have undergone a considerable amount of development, and must have been at once copious and flexible; and it may be observed, in passing, that the very fact of so much of translation into Irish having taken place, shows that there must have been a considerable number of readers; since men of learning would not have translated for themselves what they could so easily understand in the original.

Passing over some collections of MSS. in private hands at home, I may next notice that of the British Museum in London, which is very considerable and contains much valuable matter; that of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which, though consisting of but about sixteen volumes, is enriched by some of the most precious books, among which is the copy already alluded to of the remains of the Saltair of Caslel, made in the year 1454; and some two or three works of an older date. Next comes the Stowe Ashmolean collection, which is tolerably well described in the Stowe Catalogue by the late Rev. Charles O'Connor. There are also in England some other collections in the hands of private individuals, as that of Mr. Joseph MacCarthy, of the neighbourhood of London, and that of Sir Thomas Phillips in Worcestershire. The Advocates' Library in Edinburgh contains a few important volumes, some of which are shortly described in the Highland Society's Report on MacPherson's Poems of Ossin, published in 1794.

And passing over to the Continent, in the National and Imperial Library of Paris, which, however, has not yet been thoroughly examined, there will be found a few valuable tracts of description and great brilliancy of language; and there are besides several sacred tracts and poems, amongst the most remarkable of which is the Liber Hymnorum, believed to be more than a thousand years old. The Trinity College collection is also rich in Lives of Irish Saints, and in ancient forms of prayer; and it contains, in addition to all these, many curious treatises on medicine, beautifully written on vellum. Lastly, amongst these ancient MSS. are preserved numerous Ossianic poems relating to the Fenian heroes, some of them of very great antiquity.

The Louvain collection formed chiefly, if not wholly, by Fathers Hugh Ward, John Colgan, and Michael O'Leary, between the years 1620 and 1640, and which have been widely scattered at the Revolution, is also of great value. For there are in the College of St. Isidore, in Rome, about twenty volumes of Gaelic MSS., which we know at one time to have formed part of the Louvain collection. Among these manuscripts, the most valuable are some of the most valuable materials for the study of our language and history—the chief of which is an ancient copy of the *Felice Aergusia*, the Martyrology, or Festology of Aengus *Baile Dé* (i.e., "Kali De") incorrectly called Aengus the Culdee, who was called the original of this extraordinary work, partly at *Tennahach*, now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin, and partly at *Gleann Eithneach* in the present County of Wick, in the year 789. The collection contains also the Festology of Cathal M'Guire, a work only known by name to the Irish scholars of the present day; and it includes the autograph of the first volume of the *Annals of the Four Masters*. There is also a copy of an ancient version of the Liber Hymnorum already spoken of, and which is a work of great importance to the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; and besides these the collection contains several important pieces relating to Irish history, of which no copies are known to exist elsewhere. It may be hoped, therefore, that our Holy Father the Pope—who feels such a deep interest in the success of this National Institution (the Catholic University of Ireland)—at a distant day be pleased to take steps to make these invaluable works accessible to the Irish student, by placing them within the walls of the Catholic University of Ireland, where only they can be made available to the education of the early History of the Catholic Faith in this country.

King of Munster. He would have heard how the latter, on the way breaking out again, had fought and fended off allies in Spain and with them had perished in a night surprise; how his rival, Conn of the Hundred Fights, was slain, in the hundredth year of his age, by a king of Ulster and how from a king who united the blood of Conn and Eugene were descended the great houses of Munster, those of the DeLacation race, as the O'Briens who held sway in Thomond or north Munster, and those of the Eugenean race, as the MacCarthys, who held it for so many years in Desmond or south Munster, and were at last obliged to share it with the Geraldines.

But the records of which every song-loving Gael heard went up its periods long before the Christian Era. He heard how at a time when the bards had long enjoyed the dignities in Christian times bestowed on the clergy, a storm had arisen against this song-church, accused of inordinate wealth and abused power, and for an interval driven it into exile. He heard how, earlier still, King Eochy had constituted the nine provincial kingdoms, as ecclesiastical provinces, King Ugonny More had divided Ireland into twenty-five, for the benefit of his twenty-five sons, compelling his people to swear by the "sun and the moon, the dew, and all elements visible and invisible," that their inheritance should not be taken from them for ever. He heard how Emania, the palace of the Ulster kings, had been built, before even that of Eogony, Queen Macha, who had compelled her princes to toil at the foundations, and marked with the point of her torque the spot where the work was to begin. The annalist of Thomondness told him for 890 years, the dynasty of the Knights, the great order of Pagan Chivalry, had gone and come out among its halls; how another Queen, Mave, or Maude, who had herself built the Connaught castle of Eoghan, invaded Ulster at the head of her army; how her Gamanadrads of Torra had fought with the Red-branch Chivalry and how, centuries later, the three Collas had burned to the ground that Emania of which the only record remaining was then a lonely ruin near Armagh. The chronicler would then have told him that the palace of Tara had been built by King Ollamh Fodhla centuries before even that of Emania had been heard of; that in it, reign after reign, was held the great Triennial Assembly of chiefs, bards, and historians; that each warrior had taken the seat appointed for him beneath his own banner, during deliberations conducted with a solemnity half regal, half sacerdotal; that those assemblies continued to take place till A.D. 554, and that it was deserted for ever in consequence of a malice pronounced against it by St. Radamus, of Lethra. Emania had enjoyed more years of splendour than had elapsed between the first Danish invasion and Queen Elizabeth's wars; yet its greatness was over before Ireland had confessed the Christian Faith. Tara had lasted longer than the whole period of Danish Norman and Saxon war united; yet the woods had begun to creep over its site, its path as marked centuries before Henry II. had landed in Ireland as had elapsed between his time and that of the Anglo-Dutch invasion.

Glancing thus back with the bards from epoch to epoch we reach at last the remote one of the Milesian settlement. The most learned among recent antiquarians assure us that a sceptical spirit respecting that settlement is as unphilosophical as a credulous spirit would have been regarded during the last century. They affirm that the whole social system of Ireland having been based upon genealogical claims, her most important institutions were formed for the purpose of recording facts and dates accurately; and they state that the early chronicles are remarkably correct in reference as regards eclipses, astronomical calculations, etc. It is certain that the Gael ever looked upon this period as the authentic beginning of Irish glories, however fabulous and earlier legends might be. Rejecting the claims to a greater antiquity, Charles O'Connor, of Balesnagar, assigns to the establishment of the Milesian monarchy in Ireland the date of 700 years before our era, and thus nearly contemporaneous with the foundation of Rome. A race called Gadelian, or Gaelic, and at a later period called Scythi (as is supposed from their claims to a Scythian descent), migrated to Ireland from Spain under the leadership of the six sons of Milesius, king of that country. Their names were Heber, Heremon, Donn, Colpa, Ir, and Amergin. The brothers founded that Gaelic monarchy which had lasted for nearly 2,000 years when

the mighty Norman race extended its conquests from England to Ireland, a land the political and religious institutions of which had not yet fully recovered the effects of the Danish invasions.

CONCILIATION.

(Continued from page 3).

reported. British police and military "shot up" the village of Enny, Co. Tipperary, in the early hours of the 19th inst. Mr. Higgins' Hotel was damaged and Messrs. Calvert and Lundy's Creamery was forcibly entered and the machinery put out of order. The residences of Mr. M. Donovan and Mr. Phelan were fired into.

Three British policemen entered a public-house at Killmore, Co. Roscommon, unattended and beat with their batons three young men who were on the premises. They then opened fire with their revolvers. A man named Murphy was seriously injured.

A young man named Sorahan, of Co. Cavan, has been conveyed to a Dublin hospital suffering from wounds inflicted on him by British military and police who fired at him whilst on his way home from a dance. They shot him after he had put up his hands in response to their challenge.

British troops in full war equipment patrol all the roads leading to the town of Cahir, Co. Tipperary. Pedestrians are held up and searched at the point of the bayonet.

A motor lorry full of British military and police fired their rifles into a playground at Skeheenarinky School, Co. Tipperary, when the children were at play. Further on they shot a dog and 17 fowls, which they carried away.

On the morning of the 18th inst. British police forcibly entered a garage belonging to Mr. James O'Connor, Bruff, Co. Limerick, and seized a motor car, which they took out on the roadside and burned.

On the night of the 17th inst. British troops in Dungannon, Co. Waterford, used knives in repulsing a crowd which had collected to watch them cut down a Republican flag. Later an armoured car paraded the town, driving at a furious pace.

"Continuing their operations of the previous night British military and police swept the streets of Cork on the night of the 18th inst. in armoured cars and lorries shooting down citizens with rifles and machine-guns. No quarter was given, the troops behaving in a particularly callous manner. Over forty persons, including young girls and children, were wounded. The casualty list would have been much higher were it not for the action of the members of the Irish Republican police force who patrolled the streets, and disregarding the obvious risk to their lives, ran to the help of the terrified people, conducting them to places of safety, and carrying the wounded from the bullet-swept streets.

Murders.—In this way John O'Brien a boy of 18, and a member of the Republican police patrol, met his death. O'Brien had been assisting people to their homes. At the corner of Hurley Street he saw an old woman fall and rushed to her assistance. As he stooped to help her up a volley of rifle fire was directed by the troops against him, and he fell mortally wounded.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st.

Reids.—The house of Professor Stuckley, Republican Alderman of the Cork Corporation, was raided at 3 a.m. on the 18th inst. A British officer and soldiers broke the gate and entered the house. A sentry with drawn bayonet was posted at the door, while an officer, revolver in hand, rummaged through the Professor's papers and searched the rooms, including the apartments of the ladies of the household.

British military and police overran the Tuam district of Co. Galway on the 20th inst. raiding and searching upwards of 80 houses.

On the same date British military and police, accompanied by armoured cars, raided and searched the districts around Tralee, Co. Kerry. In all, some 160 houses were searched.

On the 19th inst. British police raided and searched nine houses at Curry, Co. Sligo.

On the 20th inst. three motor lorries of British police and military searched a district in North-West Mayo in an attempt to discover the prison in which Irish Republican Police confined all lawbreakers who had been tried and sentenced by Republican Courts. Over 100 houses were forcibly entered and searched in the search.

Arrests.—Since June 26th to date 120 persons have been arrested on the streets of Derry City on a charge of being "absent" between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities. One of those arrested was a prominent magistrate who was a member of the Conciliation Committee set up to restore order. This Committee is composed of all prominent citizens of Derry irrespective of creed and politics.

Mr. W. Cummins was arrested at Rosetta, Co. Tipperary, by a British military patrol on a charge of carrying a Republican flag.

Mr. R. Nicholson, Republican Chairman of the Tuberculosis Guardians, Co. Sligo, was arrested on the 18th inst. by a British military patrol while cycling near Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.

Proclamations and Suppressions.—British military occupied the Village Hall at Mountcollins, Co. Limerick, and prevented all public functions from being held there.

Following the proclamation of Curfew law in Cork the Competent British military authority has prohibited the holding, or taking part in meetings, assemblies or processions within the area prescribed by the Curfew Order.

This order will affect Hurling and Football matches and several other outdoor fixtures.

Armed Assaults.—At 8 p.m. on the 19th inst. two British policemen were shot by unknown persons at Dunmore, 3 miles from Tuam, Co. Galway. At 5 a.m. on the following morning—nine hours afterwards—uniformed British police, numbering from 50 to 100, issued from their barracks in Tuam and attacked the unsuspecting town, burning and wrecking the property of

innocent citizens to the extent of £100,000. They marched fully armed through the streets, indiscriminately discharging volleys into private residences and throwing hand grenades and incendiary bombs into the principal business houses. They smashed their way into public houses and looted and drank their contents; they set the premises on fire. They then proceeded to fire many houses. As the inhabitants tried to escape from the buildings they were shot at and forced to go back into the flames. The Town Hall was wrecked with bombs and burned to the ground, as was also Alderbrook Sion Fein Hall, and the premises of Messrs. Canney, Drapers, where £20,000 worth of property was destroyed. Other premises seriously damaged by fire were those of Messrs. John Burke, J. Nohilly, Fahy, O'Connor and Waldron. People who endeavoured to extinguish the flames were deliberately shot at. The local doctor was threatened with death on his refusing to take the fire hose to Messrs. Canney's shop.

Where houses were not bombed or burned the police smashed windows and doors and riddled the rooms with bullets. Only an occasional house in the w hole of the town escaped damage of some sort. Many houses bear the marks of at least fifty bullets. Young men known to be Republicans were dragged out of bed and were threatened of being shot. In places where the men were not to be found the police terrorised their womenfolk and children and contented themselves

with wrecking and looting the premises. Several citizens captured and about to be shot by the police were rescued at the last moment.

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Another Gael Embarks on His Own

MARTIN MURPHY, having purchased the interest of the old-established and flourishing provision business carried on by John Clarke, South Richmond Street—who has gone into the wholesale trade exclusively at No. 3 Crampton Quay—wishes to notify his many friends that the business in future will be carried on by him under his own supervision, that he will stock none but the choicest selected goods at prices consistent with same.

Your kind patronage will be appreciated.

The Late Patrick Lynch, Hospital



APPEAL.

At a meeting of the priests and people of Hospital held recently it was decided to form a committee to appeal to the general public to raise a testimonial for the dependants of the late Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Hospital, (County Limerick).

The tragic facts as to how poor Lynch met his untimely end are still fresh in the public mind, and it is only necessary to here quote from the verdict of the Coroner's Jury that he was "unlawfully brought from his home by armed military and wilfully and foully murdered by said forces."

The priests and people of Hospital decided to do up themselves to appeal to the good and generous people of Ireland to give to the object the support it richly deserves, and although there are numerous pressing calls of late on the people of the country still we feel confident that our appeal will be answered with a true spirit throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Lynch was the sole and absolute support of his aged father and three sisters, who are now, to use a common phrase, "thrown on the world," and it is, of course, utterly impossible to make good the irreparable loss they have sustained, but, however, the duty devolves on us to alleviate their sufferings to the best of our power and hence this appeal made with all the earnestness at our command.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by any of the undersigned and duly acknowledged.

Rev. D. RYAN, C.C., President.
O'HALLORAN, Hon. Treas.
THOS. WALSH, Junr., and
PATRICK O'MAHONY, Hon. Secrs., Hospital.

4. How to stimulate production. And what results can one expect to be derived from more active and methodical working of the collieries?

5. To what extent can the bogs be relied on to supplement the coal supply?

6. What water-power reserves does Ireland dispose of?

7. If the resources of Ireland in fuel and water-power were normally exploited, would she remain dependant on imported coal? And if, for a long time yet, she must import it, by what quantity could that importation be diminished?

8. In so far as Ireland is compelled to buy coal from foreign collieries, is it necessarily on England that she is to depend?

These searching questions give a good idea of the thorough nature of the book and the keen and wide analysis of our position at the hands of this scientific investigator. As he writes on p. 11: "In studying these diverse problems, we have not aimed to produce a purely technical work, scientific and commercial in character, but a question of geography and economic history. We have wished to, for an example: in reference to fuel, whether the economic dependence of Ireland in regard to England is natural and unchangeable, and what is the cause or the effect of political dependence."

In connection with the coal question, the supply of peat is also considered. We wonder how many could tell off-hand what are the principal peat-producing countries of the world. Mr. Georges Franche answers the question thus: "To the foreigner, the most celebrated bogs are those of Ireland, Russia, Hanover, Denmark, Sweden, in Europe." We have no doubt that Mr. Franche is right in this. Let it be observed that Ireland comes first in this enumeration. From this one can judge that we have an international reputation for our bogs, which have been so neglected, and which we regard almost without any interest or attention. Obviously the countries for us to study in regard to the peat question are Denmark, Hanover, and Sweden, leaving Russia out of it for the present, because the latter country possesses a very good substitute for coal in her great old wells, providing fuel for her whole railway system.

We might here note that there appears to be an omission of the word "million" on p. 44. The bogs of Ireland, according to Sir Richard Sanket's estimate, contain an equivalent to 5,104,000 million tons of coal. The only other printing adjustment which we have noticed is that of Mont Melloy on p. 48, apparently intended for Melley.

A very interesting chapter in the book is that on the water-power of Ireland. The author points out the waste of re-aforestation of the supply of hydroelectric power. In cutting down our forests the English have done great injury to the basins and other water sheds of the rivers. The writer gives an effective answer to those who have belittled and cried down the water-power resources of our country. He points out, in addition to the rivers, like the Shannon, Erne, Corrib, Bann and others, the lakes of the mountainous regions of Donegal, Connemara, Kerry, and Wicklow, are capable themselves of being converted into main sources of hydraulic power. Particularly in Donegal and Kerry the rivers are abundant; the mean rainfall is 60 inches in the hills of Donegal and 70 inches in Kerry. A number of these lakes are capable of producing more than one thousand horse-power, says Xavier Moisan. So that in the winds of Donegal, Connemara and Kerry there exists a natural source of power which can be utilized instead of English coal, which cannot be transported to these regions except at great expense.

The second book it is divided into books or "livres." It is given to the question of the Crown revenues. The third book is a study of the Union in its financial aspects. The fourth book is on the subject of the banks, which are analysed at length. The tables are constructed so as to show the various headings of the accounts for a long series of years for each bank, and there is a general summary covering them all. These chapters are worthy of the most careful study, as they include a great deal of information on an important subject, which, perhaps, is better understood in France than in most countries.

Finally, we have in book five a sketch of history, pointing out the wonderful variety of the Irish nation, which has withstood the indirect attempts at extermination, followed by direct action, the plantations, Cromwell, the Penal Laws—and when the historian of the future may call the present regime.

The Royal Bank of Ireland

Nearly a million more deposits and considerably more than a million increase in advances are two excellent features in the balance-sheet of the Royal Bank which provides accommodation for the metropolitan area and suburbs exclusively, this is an excellent record, and proves that business is certainly prosperous and more plentiful within the city and its environs. In proportion to its branches the Royal appears to have won a larger share of increased deposits than any other bank in Ireland. The following table shows the growth of its business in the past year:—

Year Ending August 31, 1920.			
	Assets.	Inc. or Dec.	over last year.
Loans	£ 2,881,000	+	1,178,000
Cash	161,000	+	117,000
Investments	1,620,000	+	100,000
Premises	42,000	+	4,000
	4,704,000	+	1,405,000

The increase in the accommodation by way of advances principally with a small discreet business amounts to the great figure of £1,178,000. Last year the loans reached £1,703,000, so that there has been the unprecedented increase of seventy per cent. in one year in the proportion of its resources placed at the bank at the disposal of its customers.

The investments are less by a clean one hundred thousand. This subject of investing money is a very puzzling business for a bank. Last year, under the Chairmanship of Sir James Murray, the Board issued a report in which all the investments were expressed as valued at market prices as they stood on August 30. That was last year. This year we are presented with a quite different appraisal of values. The investments are returned as "British Government Securities, including War issues at cost—£1,436,129." This is not the method adopted last year of writing down investments to the prices current in the market at the date of making up the accounts. The meaning of this manoeuvre requires a careful examination. It is, of course, well known that the price of British Securities has depreciated, and it is evident that the Royal had purchased its present holdings prior to August of last year, the effect of placing them in the report at cost instead of market prices is to put them in at an appreciation which has not occurred. This manoeuvre is apparently intended to cover a loss on the sales of some stocks, which appear to have been realised during the year. This method is not to be commended, and it is not a good start for the new Chairman, Mr. M. Berington Jellott.

Liabilities.	
Capital and Reserves	£89,000 + 17,000
Superannuation Fund	20,000
Undivided Profits	15,000
Deposits	4,369,000 + 971,000
	4,704,000 + 1,405,000

The capital and reserves stood at £521,000 at the end of last year. Last year they had fallen to £468,000, as a result of large sums being written off the reserves in order to make good the heavy depreciation of British securities. The bank is now recovering a slight portion of the lost reserves, but this remark must be qualified by what has been said on the subject of the fictitious appreciation of the investments, a manoeuvre which gives a higher reserve than is actually warranted by the market value of the Royal investments.

The increase in the deposits is, we believe the highest in the history of the bank, and few financial institutions of eighty-four years' standing can boast an accession of nearly thirty per cent. to its deposits and accounts in one year. The bank did not appear to suffer any loss of prestige from the rigorous writing down of its investments last year, and it is evident that honesty is the best policy, even in framing a balance-sheet.

In order to judge the real progress of a bank, it is necessary to compare the percentages of accommodation and investments from year to year.

Loans, Investments, Per cent. of Per cent. of Resources, Reserves.			
August 31, 1914	50.9	34.8	
" 1917	50.07	31.72	
" 1918	58.1	35.0	
" 1919	45.6	46.0	
" 1920	61.2	34.4	

It will be seen from this table that the Royal Bank is making advances on a more liberal scale than before the

war. The accommodation it offers to its customers is considerably higher than is usual in the case of banks in Ireland. The proportion of funds invested is no higher than before the war, though, of course, it is very much greater in volume. It is a point to be noticed that the loans have risen by fifteen per cent., and the investments have fallen by nearly twelve per cent. during the year. The profits of the bank are three thousand higher, and the dividend remains at eight per cent. (less tax). The report is witness of health and strength, and, with money rates so firm, should repeat itself in the coming year.

The Pogrom

From our contemporary "The Ulster Herald," we take the following vivid picture of the pogromists at work in the Valley of the Bann:—

"The infamous 'pogrom' which is now in progress has recently been accompanied by the stipulation that its victims should sign away manhood, nationality, and religion before being allowed to earn their daily bread. This had its inception in the works situated in the Valley of the Bann in the district surrounding Banbridge. The Belfast shipyard worker has obtained a reputation as 'the last word' in bigotry and intolerance, but intolerance as he is, he takes second place in all these 'virtues' to the Orange workers of the upper and lower reaches of the River Bann."

In the early days of the pogrom (July last) all the Catholics employed in the various weaving and bleaching establishments on the river adjacent to Banbridge were cleared out. The now familiar declaration is a Banbridge patent. The Catholic workers refuse to sign, and even long weeks have passed and they still loiter aimlessly about the streets and corners of the town, men and women, with the children of the "elect" pass by with a shudder. They are outcasts in every sense of the word, as scarcely a nod of recognition from former bosom friends of the workmen.

At that period only the upper reaches of the river were affected. The dastardly un-Christian work has been 'improved on.'

Today the entire valley of the Bann has been cleared. Over 500 Catholics on the lower reaches of the river, from above Laurencetown to below Gifford, have been added to the list of evicted victims. A fortnight has elapsed since the Catholic employees of five further firms were driven from their jobs, a mob of thousands, with flags banded at its head. The news of the latest pogrom has just filtered through, as in the excitement of the last couple of weeks this additional work of the Carsonite forces had received publicity. Last week made an extended tour of the affected district. He journeyed along the valley of the Bann, amidst scenery unrivalled in a land of many sights. The five miles journey along the tree-lined road, overhanging the winding valley of the river leads through a dazzling landscape—God's handiwork—which is being desecrated by the scenes enacted in the works studied along its banks.

The sun streamed down in delightful warmth through the overhanging trees, it danced on the rippling flow of the river, whose waters have a world-wide fame as the bleaching element in the manufacture of linen. The scene of other waters in the world compare with it for this purpose. It was a day on which it was good to be alive—a day when a man could go about his work with a lightness of heart.

But, amidst this pleasant surroundings, for ever a thousand people daily bread is denied them, though there is work in plenty. There is, as usual, the call to work: sirens sounded, steam turned on, the looms commence to rattle, and beating engines give forth their thunderous noise, but not for the 'outcasts' of the Valley of the Bann—the Catholics ostracised simply because they are Catholics.

Cycling along from Banbridge I first met the little village of Seapark. The dinner hour sounded, and a stream of workers, boys and girls, marched up the avenue to their mid-day meal. Doubtless it sat smoking, emitting appetising smells, ready on the table. They chatted and laughed in anticipation as they passed along. Did they ever give a thought, as workers of the world, to their former comrades, perhaps without a dinner, and in the cause? Inconceivable that a man should be so deluded as to be the cause of the little one being hungry—

the little ones of the hundreds they had chased from earning their bread.

Further along I passed bleachingworks at Milltown (Londonderry). The 'Micks' had been cleared also in July last.

Next came weaving works on the opposite bank, known as Hazlebank, owned by Mr. Norman Dickson, which was the last place visited by the 'strangers' and the 'hunting' 'hunts,' who gallantly chased 80 girls on the Monday week prior. Many of the 'evicted' lay with outstretched arms over the River bridge, peering down into the depths, possibly gazing into the future. For all that their former comrades and co-workers cared it might be there where the trout jumped up to catch the elusive fly, which skimmed the waters.

Further along I the bleachingworks owned by Messrs. Willie and Foster, Ultraprad. Same story, no variation. Half a mile further along are the bleachingworks of Mr. Fred B. Sinton, at Banford. The sunlight streamed down and the mills steadily rattled on, but not for the ostracised Catholics.

GILFORD, BALDOWGAN AND BANFORD.

Sleepy little Gifford lay at the end of the journey. It looked as if its citizens were having an afternoon siesta. The big local spinning mill of Messrs. Dunbar, McMaster and Co., Ltd., whirled on, but without 250 Catholics. Here was the Pogrom of the lower reaches of the River commenced.

I had the story of this Pogrom (which was carried out with new and up-to-date terrors) from victims of each of the works on the lower reaches of the Bann. Workers at Gifford Mill on Monday morning, September 6th, on reaching the gates, found their progress barred by pickets, who informed them that the mill was closed down for the day. No other information was vouchsafed by the Orange Society, and no reason advanced; but no one was allowed to pass. The machinery started, gradually assumed its normal revolutions, but there were no minders and steam had to be shut off. A total of about 800 are employed in these works, and of this number about 250 are Catholic employees.

The Gifford 'leaves' adopted new tactics. The local band, called the 'Gifford Band,' was organised, which marched out to Baldowgan, where Mr. Blain's hemstitching works are situated. The order was given to close down and complied with and the procession was then augmented by the Protestant work employees. The Catholic girls were sent adrift. The band and its hooligan accompaniment, shouting and yelling, proceeded back to Gifford, and from thence to Banford Bleach Works.

The scene here is described by one of the victims, who states that a hooligan mob, carrying at their head a Union Jack, streamed into the works during the afternoon. The proprietor, Mr. Sinton, and the manager, Mr. Ward, were present. It was a lengthy period, but apparently it was a case of breath wasted. The crowd streamed through the works, and eventually the machinery was stopped and the works closed down for the day. In about 45 Protestants are employed. The Catholic employees did not return on the following day when the works opened, and many have received, on application, their insurance funds.

LAURENCETOWN.

In the bleach works of Messrs. W. and F. Ultraprad, at Laurencetown, the next place visited by the Pogromists, the Catholics were in a majority, having about 45 to 35 Protestants, the evicted mob arrived late in the afternoon, when the daymen on piecework had finished and had gone, else they might not have had so easy a task. The Catholic employees state that they were asked since to sign the usual document by the employers, but refused. Work proceeded in this firm, but none of the Catholic employees have been allowed back.

The evictors, discoursing 'sweet music,' next proceeded to Hazlebank Weaving Factory, where 80 Catholic girls were in a majority of two to one. The 'gallant band' ordered out the defenceless girls, and Mr. Dickson closed down the works for the day. On Tuesday morning the Catholics resumed work, and a scene occurred, and there was a chase of the Protestant girls. The Pogromists were sent for to an adjacent works, and a mob of men, armed with bayonets and revolvers, arrived and put out the Catholic employees again, so to speak, at the point of the bayonet. When the latter attempted to show light revolvers were presented at them, and amidst a des-

perate scene the factory had to be closed down again.

On pay-day the Protestant employees had the police inside the works to protect them. The Catholics were given their cards on this occasion. The factory was opened on Monday last, and continues with the Protestant employees only.

SIX HUNDRED EXPULSIONS.

Reverting to Gifford. On Tuesday morning (September 7th) pickets were on the gate entrance, and no Catholic was allowed to resume. The gentleman was appealed to. He didn't know. The managing director, Mr. Dickie, was sent for, and arrived. He was asked why the Catholics were not allowed into the works, and he replied: 'He didn't know.' He said he was practically a stranger, and didn't know what it was all about. It may be explained that Mr. Dickie is a recent arrival at the mill. No paper was mentioned at this stage. The Catholics asked for their money, and it was forthcoming in an hour. Since, notices have been posted in the Catholic district of the town, stating that if the Catholics sign the form authorised by 'the committee' they can resume work to-day; otherwise no work for them.

Around Castle Hill men loiter aimlessly in the hope that one day Christians will recollect a Catholic's fault. 'The it was ordained man should earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.'

By the recent Pogrom the Parish of Tullylish has between 500 and 600 parishioners out of work. A few of the younger men have found fields, but the Pogrom has followed several of them, even there, and instances of farmers, badly in want of labour, having to dismiss them, are frequent.

About 1,000 Catholics employed in the Valley of the Bann had now no work, and no pay-day. A fund is being organised by his Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Mulhern, Bishop of Down, to whom all subscriptions will be kindly forwarded.

Memorials of the Past

(From Mr. Aubrey de Vere's Preface to his "Ishtiaf," a Lyrical Chronicle of Ireland.)

If ancient memorials of Ireland are interesting to us, how much more so must they have proved to the Irish of an earlier day! A green and woody knoll beside Lough Derg is all that for us remains of the last of the points of the Munster Kings, and home of Brian the Great. But to a Gael in the fifteenth century its ruins must have spoken a language as intelligible as that in which old castles battered by Montagu's cannon, and the point of the Nine Hostages was as familiar a name as Bruce was to the Scottish. Bard and chronicler told how, long before St. Patrick had summoned King Leoghaire to believe in Christ, the point of Ireland; how he had been the ancestor of the tribe of Hi-Nial, from which were descended the Princes of Tyrone and Tyrone, at whose name the children of Norman nobles in the 16th century, when the point of Ireland trembled; how he had sent against Britain and Gaul those naval expeditions, still for us recorded in Roman verse; how he had leagued with his countrymen in Scotland, those Scott who with the Picts had again and again driven back the Romans behind their further wall till they left the land defenceless; and how, at last, he had fallen at sea, in the port of Boulogne, by the hand of his rival, Eochy. From priest as well as bard, the Irish had heard of the Irish Numa, King Cormac; how he had succeeded to his father, A. 227; how he had established three colleges, one for war, one for history, and one for jurisprudence; how he had reduced the old Ireland into a code; how he had assembled at his palace of Tara his bards and chroniclers, and commanded them to collect all the ancient annals of Ireland into a series—the 'Faulter of Tara'; how he had written a book called 'The Institutions of a Prince,' and stored in it the civil wisdom of his time; how, in obedience to law, he had resigned his throne on becoming disgraced by a wound; and how it was piously believed, that, before his death, Christianity had reached him, and he had become a believer.

Still more often would he have heard the tale of King Cormac's grandfathers, Conn of the Hundred Fights, who succeeded to the crown of all Ireland, A.D. 123, and who was at last compelled to surrender one-half of it to Eoghann Mor (Eugene the Great).

Rosary Sunday

October, the Month of the Rosary, has come again, and we all can use our great weapon of the Rosary in praying to the Mother of Perpetual Succour, and to show our gratitude every Irish home should have and honour the Picture of Mother of Perpetual Succour. Splendid facsimile reproduction of the famous picture of Our Lady. Completely framed in Ireland, with special dedication hymn by Brian O'Higgins, T.D. Fr. Goyle, C.S.S.R., writes: "Your picture is just splendid. It is a correct and authentic copy and the most devotional I have seen." Price 1s. 10d. post free.

Irish Mount Rosary Beads, post free for 1/3. Silver-mounted rosary for 3/2 post free. Superb photograph of Archbishop Mannix in his study, writing his powerful message to Ireland. The photo is mounted on extra strong linen-faced paper, and printed at the foot is His Grace's message and his facsimile signature. Size 17 inches by 13, price 1/2 post free. Trade supplied.

Dr. Hanes in Australia—the brief story of seven dramatic years under the Southern Cross by Captain Bryan. This book also contains Australia's great song to Dr. Hanes, entitled "His Grace." 74p. 1s. 6d. post free.

Terrace MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. Scheduled photo of MacSwiney on art paper. 11 ins. by 8 ins., surrounded with Celtic border in tricolour, post free 4d. each. Fanciful size, with tricolour flag and laurel of victory, 2d. each; post free 3d. **Evolution of Sinn Féin**, by Professor Henry. Price 5/6 post free.

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ÉIRE OG
YOUNG IRELAND

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

The Lord Mayor

The endurance of the Lord Mayor of Cork and his fellow-sufferers approaches the miraculous. For fifty days they have survived in their great contest. Only the consciousness of a noble cause could have exalted men to such a degree of indifference to bodily suffering and endurance of life under the conditions. The love and admiration of their countrymen is with them in life or in death.

The Risen Nation

The events of the past fortnight have unmasked England before the eyes of the world. For months past her press and propaganda have worked strenuously to conceal from the knowledge of civilisation the methods of savagery her representatives in Ireland have invented and practised. Still they hoped that, as in the olden time, what they did in Ireland would be done in a corner, and that, as in the olden time, what falsehood they wished about Ireland would pass unchallenged into the world's ear. The torch that fired the homes and workshops of Bal-

briggan had fired many an Irish town before. This time it has fired more than an Irish town. The weapons that sent County Councillor Lynch and Messrs. Gibbons and Lawless to their graves have encrusted themselves with the blood of Irish patriotism to no other effect than to make England's name, as one of England's chief journals says, stink in the nostrils of civilisation. Even though Trim follows Balbriggan, and other Irish leishmen share the fate of Lynch and Gibbons and Lawless—the tyranny that has for centuries made of the fairest land in the Atlantic a land of misery is unmasked and overthrown. Ireland has suffered and endured to the past. She suffers and endures to-day in the certain knowledge that to-morrow she will be redeemed.

Six weeks ago we advised our countrymen that English policy planned in the ensuing weeks to ravage and pogrom Ireland in the hope of breaking the spirit of the nation. For six weeks the ravaging and pogroming has gone on, and the first results the wisecracks have achieved is that of inspiring among classes of Irishmen and Irishwomen who had formerly held aloof, utter detestation to the name and methods of England. The second result has been to unite against that country the opinion of civilisation. Such is English foresight—such is English statesmanship in 1920. If the Irish nation could have been destroyed by the imprisonment or slaying of its leaders, the ravaging of its fields, the burning of its towns—the Irish nation would have been destroyed 400 years ago. Elizabeth tried it, Charles tried it, Cromwell tried it, William tried it, some of the Georges tried it, and Ireland survived them all, to be hailed to-day with admiration and affection by every nation in the world save the one that may play individual patriots, but bites on a file when it seeks to slay the Oldest Nation of the West.

We commend to our countrymen the wise counsel of the Bishop of Killaloe: "Be patient as well as firm." It is Irish endurance—Irish restraint under calculated provocation that has baffled and enraged Ireland's enemy. It is Irish patience as well as Irish firmness that must gain the victory that will give to our land the blessings of Freedom and Peace. The destiny of Ireland is now beyond the shaping or control of those who were her foreign taskmasters. Ireland will shape her future, and that future will be a future of Peace and Liberty within her borders for all her people.

If in the repression and persecution of centuries that Ireland has endured and survived, she had not learned to apprehend the true value of freedom her people would have suffered in vain. We have seen in the recent war all the professed and most of the real ideals of man betrayed by soulless politicians and stupid militarists. We have seen Materialism—the true Antichrist—raised on high as the god to be worshipped by all peoples of sense; we have witnessed the breach of the solemn pledges given by the rulers to the peoples when they went forth to the bloodiest and most futile war that ever disgraced civilisation, and we hear this breach of faith with the living and the dead extolled as statesmanship and wisdom before the altar of the false god. We witness this and see the crash of all civilisation, the fall of all society, as the impending result of the conduct of those who, by their own falsehood, teach the peoples that rulers regard them, not as men made in the image of God, but as animals to cajole, to butcher, to betray. It is our country that to-day is saving civilisation from its fall. It is our country that has refused to hear the mark of the Beast on its forehead, and to worship the Antichrist. It is our country that bears the agony of other nations—and in her victory Ireland will again give to a betrayed and distracted Europe what Ireland gave to Europe of old—a lamp of pure light to guide its feet along the way of Peace, Freedom and Perfection. Those who are suffering for Ireland in this generation are suffering with a consolation denied to those who suffered for her in the past. They suffered in the hope of Ireland's ultimate freedom. To-day those who suffer do so in the certainty that Ireland, the leader and light of the world, is reborn.

Ireland and America

In substance and in fact—in her poverty, her isolation, in the almost tragic smallness of her apparent material resources against her mighty enemy—Ireland's case to-day is exactly what America's case was from 1776-1784. So have stated American and English authors when they wrote—from different points of view—of America's eight-year fight with England. And they add that one-fourth of America's small army were Irishmen!

Foreigners sometimes think that Ireland's resources are hopelessly finite for fighting an Empire, and they counsel compromise, but here, according to Dr. Franklin, were America's conditions when she fought and won, "notwithstanding, however, all the disadvantages the country then laboured under from an army ignorant of discipline and unskilled in the art of war—without a fleet—without allies—and with nothing but the love of liberty to support them." . . . they fought and defeated the British Empire. The Empire, by the way, is referred to by Judge Johnson in his "Commentary on the Memoirs of Wolfe Tone" as "her (America's) enemy, and indeed her only enemy."

The whole population of America was then only about three millions, ours to-day is over four millions, and, according to the same article by Judge Johnson, England used exactly the same methods to restore "law and order" in America as she is trying in Ireland to-day. For instance, "fields were ravaged by a merciless enemy, uniting in his system of war the devastation and vengeance of the savage with the range and system of civilised tactics; but America was unyielding. And because she was unyielding, spite her great sufferings, another writer, Robert Goodloe Harper, tells us dramatically the first result of her fight: "The English, convinced of their inability to subdue us, had offered us everything we asked, except independence. . . . We having declared our independence, and fully assured of being able to support it . . . unanimously refused to listen to their offers."

Might it not all be written of Ireland to-day?

The American pamphlet writers of the time love to point out the difficulties they fought against. Very often they repeat that America had the advantage of being further from England than we are, and her native officials were, therefore, generally faithful and uncorrupted by Empire bribes; they acknowledge also that a foreign army already established on our shores made things more difficult for Ireland, but in every other way these old writers maintain Ireland's case is just the same as America's was.

For instance, in Ireland four-fifths of the people are united in their demand for independence, and in America the positions were nearly reversed—it was the minority which made the majority fight for their independence. Dr. Franklin says "addresses from different colonies breathed ardent loyalty (to England)." Circulars sent out broadcast by Congress gradually prepared the people's minds for independence, but even in the Session of 1776 the Independent Party met with fierce opposition, and it is true to say they had to fight their own people as well as the English for America's independence. But the gradual winning of separation from England cemented the home union of Americans.

From 1776 to 1784 it cost America 30 millions to defeat England. We had paid in 1894 over £2,750,000 in over-taxation to England. Since then taxation has increased per head from 41s. 10d. to 47 1/2s. in 1918. Of course England was very angry with America at the time and she hurled her best Press agents at their throats. Describing the work of the Independents, for instance, an old

English pamphlet says: "These restless and unprincipled men, to prepare the minds of the people for their yet latent scheme of independence incited mobs consisting of a few abandoned men," etc., and speaking of the conveners of the General Congress which proclaimed America's independence, English Press agents said of them they were "men of bankrupt fortunes and dishonest principles." There is, after all, but little originality in Press agents' work.

Before the War of Independence Judge Johnson says America suffered just as Ireland does, she was governed by "ignorant, rapacious, needy strangers" sent from England "attended by needy dependents," who were always looking for plunder; they were invariably at odds with the native people and quarrelling with the native Government. That was perhaps natural owing to the English Governor's frantic efforts to keep down America politically and commercially. "Ireland would not," said the English Lord Chatham "allow America to manufacture a hob nail." And they did not. The external commerce of America from 1773 to 1777 was a million and a-half, and it took a century and a-half to make that. When she was free, in less than thirty years the time it rose to £5,000,000 by 1819. The war with England cut off foreign commodities and home manufacture leaped forward. In spite of the ravages of war, poverty, and suffering, contentment was so great that so quickly on the people that it was rapidly boasted "It is the only Government in the world that dares to put arms freely into the hands of all its citizens."

America's opinion of her Imperial neighbour did not appear to improve with time, for at a meeting in Harmony Hall, New York, 1825, with Judge Swanton in the chair, Professor McNevin said "it was, to be sure, a little short of minutemen that the English Government without the least constraint by any external danger, or any cogency whatever of internal circumstances, would do . . . a signal act of kindness to Ireland."

England's notorious jealousy of the national connection between the two nations was early shown when in 1785 Lord Sheffield said of Ireland "her object is to become the mart in Europe for the trade in America for which she is well suited by her West India situation. . . . We should look forward to the period when Ireland shall have attained a much more significant situation than her present, and be able to trade on as good a footing to the Western world as England. She could, from her situation and advantages, supply Great Britain with American produce—the goods however, by such a measure, can only be sold at the loss of Great Britain." And the noble lord, mindful of the bad relations between Ireland and England, continued "the greater the strength the declaration may appear, it is demonstrable that an absolute and entire separation between the two countries would be less pernicious to the interests of Great Britain."

Practically for the same reason did Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, advocate the independence of America "because they refuse to submit to the authority and jurisdiction of the British legislature," and he urges that "friendly treaties . . . commerce with any other sovereign independent states" should be immediately entered into for England's sake. The worthy Dean suggests that a proclamation should be issued "to cut off, sever, and separate from the British Empire" the rebellious Americans, whom, he says, will soon repent and beg to be brought back to the "protection" of the said Empire. For, he says, they will become tired of subordination to "the tyrannical usurpations of those canting, hypocritical Royalists" and they will rush for England's protection again.

England, he admits, never gives anything up until she has to—even the French revolutionaries "they never gave up one of them till they were compelled to it by force of arms," which, according to him, does not make for the popularity of the Empire. Possibly the policy that he and the other writers advocate, letting the rebellious countries go to punish them, and to hope that they will want to come back, because England can't hold on to them—will work out in Ireland as it did in America—just as the other details of the two countries' fights have been similar.

H. P.

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