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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

PRICE TWOPENSE

# **Current Comments**

sh question as a domestic question

Current Comments

On 80. Petrick's Day, the Irbal Ledd's research the following research th

"Ireland's freedom question," concluded and the denial of the now a world Mr. Griffith, treedom, and toke Ireland's "and the denial of that freedom, and the atrocious attempt to skiple Ireland's claim by throttling her decided representatives and dragouting her people, has instead mode Ireland politically a world-Power, because it has alain the English-made Treaty of Versailles. Every good Irishuan and Frishwoman, whatever their creed, willon next Sunday offer up thanks to God In their respective churches for the victory that has been won for Ireland a future, and for the cause of the liberation of nations everywhere."

werywhere."

Mr. Griffith also stated be had not received the cablegram stated to have been despatched to him by Mr. De Valera. For the last six months, indeed, he had not received delivery of cablegrams despatched to him from America.

America.

"Do you think De Valsta will return shortly to Ireland?" asked the Pressman. In reply, Mr. Griffith suid: "I believe De Valera will remain in America for the present to consolidate the victory."

Referring to Ireland's deim for com

Referring to Ireland. Inchand, and the establishment of a Government in accordance with the wisks, at the governed, the "Bridgeport Telegram" says: "The real demand for Irish freedom, as evidenced in the continuous agitation on this subject at has continuous the property of the continuous agitation on this subject at has continuous attention of the continuous attention of the continuous attention of the continuous attention of the problems of Feland." In the course of an article dealing with the mission of the Irish Leader to America, the "Bridgeport Times tikens De Valera to Kossuth, whose release from a Turkish prison the American Government effected. Kossuth was received, says the writer, with tree-lease from a Turkish prison to De Valera is a much larger affair. As a parting shot the "Bridgeport Times" reminds the problems of Feland." As a parting shot the "Bridgeport Times" reminds England of an event which even which even the Lipid George, although he posses as a regular Statute Book on American history, seems to have forgotten—i.s., the period of the Civil War, when England kept open house for the American of the Statute Book on American history, seems to have forgotten—i.s., the period of the Civil War, when England kept open house for the American of the Civil War, when England kept open house for the American of the Civil Dealing with the Irish Leader's mission to American the Martiner and the three the summary of the Civil Dealing with the Irish Leader's mission to American for the South, for which, after the war was over, the disinterested champion of a disunited America had to pay the American Government 15 million dollars "is indemnity for aid illegally given to the rebole."

Dealing with the Irish Leader's mission to American the Mentican Orceroment 15 million dollars "is indemnity for aid illegally given to the rebole."

Dealing with the Irish Leader's mission to American Protestant editor, says the Washing'on correspondent of the "Civil American Protestant editor, says the Washing'on correspond

potism! Conceive if you can the un-speakable hypocrisy of people who damn patriotic Irishmen because they demand singlependence and freedom for Ireland, singing:

reland, singing:
Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.
These when the patriots of Egypt, India
and Ireland offer to accept the invitation—when they attempt to partake
England not only denies them their
God-given share of Freedom, but sends
them a General Dyer or a General
Freach to answer their prayers with
gatting guns. . . Belgium suffered,
to be sure, suffered the horrors of war,
for four long years, but her oppressors
did not commit one infringement of
liberty, nor perpetrate a single atrocity, that is not paralleled in the story
of British rule in Ireland. But instead
of four years, or even four centuries,
Ireland has suffered this Hunnish treatment for seven hundred years. The
Ulster truitors want America to help
England to make it eternal! What
Ireland has suffered at the hands of
Great Britain cannot be told in human
speach. To find terms that would fully
express the agony of Erin, one would
have to descend into Hell, and wring
from the lips of fire words burn of unutterable wes—expressions fashioned
in the red forge of ultimate damnation,
and these might do justice to British
brutality, but I doubt it. Still, the
Irish traitors from Illster sang:—

From every mountain side
Let freedom ritg."

Sir Auckland Geddes, like Mf. Ian Macpherson and Mr. Henry Lauder, has a pretty Scotch wil. Mr. Henry Lauder dispenses his on the music-halls, Mr. Ian Macpherson in other places, and Sir Auckland Geddes is about to try his luck in America as England's Ambassador. Last week, at a farewell banquet held in London, he gave a dress rehearsal. Whether his style of humour will, or will not, appeal to America remains to be seen. The following is the sample he handed out at the banquet in question:—"I have tried honestly, and without fear, to look into the heart of history, and find there that, in spite of blunders, in spite of difficulties, sometimes flatering, sometimes almost fainting, the Anglo-Scottish-Welsh partners of Britain, with, in the main, the closest cooperation of Ireland, have held high the torch of civilisation, have cleared the seven seas of pirates and sea raiders, have destroyed slaverey wherever they found it, and where they have passed have at last ended rapine and murderstorture, and the grosser forms of injustice, and with a corporal's guard imposed the Pax Britannica." America will, perhaps, appreciate Sir Auckland's humour.

The London "Daily Mail" of Tuesday says that the New York "Sun" prints a dispatch from its Paris correspondent to the effect that the League is in desperate straits through the failure of a number of nations to pay their subscriptions, and is kept going only through the willingness of British bankers to advance funds for reasons of national policy.

New Zealand is a long way off. However, sha is "connected" with England, and naturally enjoye the advance with it that is to say, abe received ready-made "news" through the cables which England controls. Unfortunately for England's fair fame and honour, the truth has an awkward way of sometimes dribbling through other channels even to far-off New Zealand. And, better still, there are in New Zealand "uncontrolled" by England,

journalists who are not afraid to publish the truth when it reaches them. A copy of the "Tablet," New Zealand, which has just come to hand, contains far article entitled "Poor Old England, "from which we quote the following:—" England has a way of setting standards for others which she has no notion of applying to herself. Thus, dluring the late war, her alleged statesmen—Orange, German, Jew, or Welsh—laid it down that self-determination was a right of all nations, and that it was criminal to oppress and persecute a defenceless people. While professing such noble doctrines, the same statesmen were actively engaged in out-Hunning the Hun in Ireland."

"Again," continues the writer,

statesmen were actively engaged in out-Hunning the Hun in Ireland."

"Again," continues the writer, "English statesmen lay it down that if a few crimes are committed in a country, and if the whole population is not entirely unanimous as to the form of government, such a country is unfit for self-government, Judged by their own standurd, England ought to be deprived of the right to govern herself at once. Even the British Press admits that a wave of crime is sweeping over that a wave of crime is sweeping over that hand, and that murder, robbery, arson, and sexual crimes are deplorably common. And on the other hand almost every by-election goes to show that the people of England do not want the present Government or its Welsh head.

Such is the unanimity and such the trimelessness of poor old England whose trave generals are at present engaged in fighting a concernial fight section by the state of the st

against a very small and very defences people in a country called Irelandication. Judged by England's own standards in a bud way owing to oppression from outside; but England is in a far worse way owing to rotenness within."

In an editorial the same journal after referring to the present regime in this country, says:—
But Ireland stands erect and undaunted, and marches through the dark might of her agony to a future that must bring her victory, if right is not always to be crushed and trampled down by might in this world. Ireland is suffering is not new to law, the suffering is not new to law, and persecuted, but suffering is not new to law, and persecution has been the food only of the suffering in the suffer

On Monday night in Dublin two citizens were sluin and a number wounded by English soldiers, who fired upon the unarmed people. On that morning at sens were suan and a number wounded by English soldiers, who fired upon the unarned people. On that morning at the precise time when Mass was being celebrated in Cork for the repose of the soul of the nurdered bord Mayor a hody of English military marched through some of the streets of Dubbin to raid a Dubbin merchant a factory, preceded—according to the daily papers— by the same of the streets of Dubbin to raid a Dubbin merchant a factory, preceded—according to the daily papers— by Edward Commons to ask "a question" devised to pretend that Ireland was going to "rise in insurrection" at Easter, and that the Irish in England were going to do the same.

This is what is described in the cant of political scoundreddom as "creating an atmosphere." The people of Ireland have had experience of it before; and the people of Ireland, by their calmness and restraint, dispelled the "atmosphere."

Major C. R. Attlee, who is Mayor of Stephney, which is somewhere in England, in reply to Lord Esher's request for his assistance in recruiting for England's Territorial forces, wrote as follows:—'I am not prepared to do anything in the matter. After fur and shalf years' active service! I have seen every ideal for which I fought betrayed at the Paris Conference, and I am not prepared to ask men to take up the responsibility for Home Defence without some better guarantee than the word of the present Government that they will not be used for aggressive and filibustering expeditions abroad.

England, as every "properly" educated schoolboy in the world knows, never went to war for the purpose of gaining an inch of territory or an ounce of gold. This being the case, we eagerly read an article in a Sunday paper, by that sanctimonious Englishman—Mr. Blatchford—in the course of which he roundly denounces those countries—less chivalrous and less civilised than England—that are so fond of starting wars of aggression for the purpose of aggrandisement. This extract will explain the trend of Mr. Blatchford's article:—

Why the vast armaments, why the quar

The answer seems to be that each nation wants a place in the sun, or wants a bigget place in the sun, or wants the biggest place the sun. In other words, they want wealth.

In other words, they want weath. In this end they seeks territories by force and try to hold them by force, and those who get the smaller spodls are jealous of those who get the larger. Now, apart from the morality of such a polley of conquest and spoilation I ask myself is it expedient or is it necessary

myself is it expedient of and doss it pay?

If mankind are a race of ruthless thieves, and if the earth does not yield sustenance for all, we can understand that nations deficient in morality and mercy will rob and blay to win the lion's chare of the

In another column of the paper in which Mr. Blatchford unburdens him-self of his noble thoughts, however, the following interesting item of news

"The Sondan is the greatest cotton-growing country in the world and produces the finest cotton." This is the view of a Lard Dewiz, who has just returned from a four months' trip to Northern and Cen-ral Afriga. He pighte in glowing termis of the future of Egypt and the Sondari, and added. 'One cannot realise adequa-tely the possibilities for British commerce in developing all these parks of the British of the Production of the Pricial of the British in developing all these parts of the British Empire. They are all waiting for our

Those who are not "properly" educated, might be inclined, with Mr. Blatchford, to say: "Now, apart from the morality of such a policy of conquest and spoilation, I ask myself is it expedient, or is it necessary, and does it

The display of Irish manufactures and products in the shops of the City last week was excellent. The display in the principal shopping centres, Gradton St., Heary St., and S. Gt. George's St., was remarkable. One well-known drapery house gave up the whole of its magnificent front, twelve windows, to what was in itself a complete exhibition of Irish goods. The competition for the media and cups awarded as prince was keen and spirited. In spite of the general world-scarcity, particularly of textile goods, it is a sign of national enterprise and industry that so many different classes of goods could be exhibited at short notice in our shops. The display fast of the previous years, and encourages us to hope that

years, and encourages us to hope that the day will arrive when it will be quite moual to have a permanent display of Irish goods in the windows throughout the year. There is no doubt but that Ireland is making progress in the textile branches of industry.

Mr. Fintal McEvoy writes from Rathdowney that there is a traditive that the Danes, during their stay in Ireland made an excellent beer from the heather. It is further handed down that they kept the knowledge of this art a carefully guarded secret. According to our correspondent, be has discovered the correspondent, be has discovered the correspondent, be has discovered the course of the correspondent. ownered the exact process of plant from which the serve is paid. The College of Science, Dublin, reports that it is the Readboge, or Bog Myrtle. The plant is found generally in the bogs of Irahad, but has been hitherto known not for its use in beer making and tanning. It contains tannin and a dye, and has an astrangent and pithy taste. Another authority asset the shruly is certainly verge aromatic, and perhaps would be

available as a substitute for hops in beer, and would probably prove a successful alternative in its place. This plant grows in great abundance about this part of Leis, and succeeds best in cut-away oogs. It is a hardy perennial shrub of bushy habit, and once planted, says Mr. McDeog, it will grow well after cutting like the willow. The question raised is a very interesting one from several points of view.

from several points of view.

A correspondent who has advertised in vain asks us: "Can, you tell me where to get warping thread for making rugs and carpets, and wool for same purpose? I would want the wool undyed, as I should get it dyed to my own design. I want to make rugs and carpets by hand, but I find it most difficult to est the materials."

pets by hand, but I find it most diffi-cult to get the materials."

After an eclipse of five months by Dublin Castle's astronomers the "Sou-thern Star" will again make its ap-pearance this week-end. Four times within the past few years the "Sou-thern Star" has been "extinguisbed" by the satellites of Dublin Castle, but on its re-aponarance it has always shone on its re-appearance it has always sh forth with greater brilliancy. This

# Westminster Shell-Shocked!

Westminster, Monday.

Coming so closely after the opening of the New Georgian Legislature, the announcement made by Sir Gordon Hewart the other day to the effect that Hewart the other day to the effect that the war for the protection of small nations is not yet at an end caused a lot of confusion in the upper-portions of the leaders of this House. So confused indeed have homourable members become that it is freely rumoured that some sensational developments may be expected any minute. As I do not wish to unduly disturb the loyal subjects of. His Majesty's Government either at home or abroad I will not disclose all the evidence which has come to my hands and eyes and ears, but I can assure them that my silance must and will sure them that my silence must and will be broken should occasion arise.

No longer can I keep silence. The truth must be told. It is this: Questions of vital import are about to be asked in the Mother of Parliaments; questions which will, for good or ill, have an imwanch will, for good of all, have an important bearing on the future of the Empire. What, for instance, could be more pair-raising than the question which the hon. member for Slushton has put down for some day at a not far distant date! I give it as Slashton's representative dictated it to his stenographer:—

Whether information has co "Whether information has come to His Majesty's Government that the war for the protection of small nations is not yet at an end, and if so, or if not, will Mr. Lloyd George kindly let the noble British people know why did God make little nations por

Your readers may not be able to grasp the full significance of this startling question; how much the future welfare and integrity of the Empire depends upon a straightforward and courageous upon a straightforward and courageous answer; and how eagerly (sermany and other "eneuty powers" are speculating on the unpreparedness of the Prime Minister to handle the crisis which is therein foreshadowed. I have reason to believe that a Cabinet meeting has been called to deal with the situation which the question of the hon. member for Slushton has created. Unhappily, things do not rest there. Even more startling in its possibilities is the question which the hon, and gallant member for Northeast is about to telegraph to the Prime Minister. This question, according to a copy of the telegram which lies before me, reads:

Atrocities still piling up."

Translated into Parliamentary language, this wire, I am informed by an old gallery man, when it is put down on the table of the House, will read something like this:—

"Whether information has come to His Majesty's Government that although Prussianism is supposed to have received its death blow, it is still prevalent in some parts of the globe; that, as a matter of fact, German atrocities have increased rather than decreased since 11 a.m. on the 11th of the 11th month, 1918; and if so, what is His Majes, ty's Government doing to secure

that the objects for which we said we went to war in 1914 are ob-tained: that Prussinnism ceases from troubling and that a reign of law based on the consent of the governed is established in every civilised county?"

governed is established in every civilised county?"

Lis is rumoured that a mass meeting of the electors of Great Britain (including New Georgia) and Ireland will immediately be called to decide what action Mr. Eleyd George may think it advisable to take in the matter. Were these the only terrible questions that acced the Empire, there might be some little hope that England's homes and beauties might brave the storms which now beset them. But in view of the fact that these storms are coming hot have on the heels of the crime-waves it is acknowledged that the elements, for once in a while, seem to have turned on their old friend. However, the outlook would not have been so dark, in spite of these evil portents, had not the hom, member for Cushenseat 'phomed the following question to the House:—

"Tell I. G. that I have a tickler

Tell L. G. that I have a tickler

for him."
On receipt of this message,
Prime Minister of England tu
orange, white, and green.
reason for this change of colour reason for this change of colour was explained to me by a distinguished American journalist who happened to be heside me in the Strangers' Gallery. His explanation was that the hon. mem-ber for Cushensact intanded to ask a question in reference to the Lrish Re-servation which the Senate of the United States had endorsed. Later inoutrea states nad endorsed. Later in-quiries proved that my American friend's conclusions were well founded. In the language of "The House," the "tickler" which the hon, member for Cushenseat had for Mr. Lloyd George was this:—

"Whether information has com whether internation has come to His Majesty's Government that that lunatic assembly known as the Senate of the United States has declared itself in favour of an Irish Republic; and, if so, what the dickens are we to do?"

Republic; and, it so, what the dickens are we to do?"

People who know the great interest which England has always professed in the proper administration of the affairs of America are spell-bound at the insolence of the dirty Yanks. Fearing an attack on the American Embassy in London, the members of the House were confined to their seats on receipt of the information conveyed at the question put by the hoin, member for Cushensent. All'se quiet at present, but more startling questions are expected at my minute. The appearance of helf a dozen tanks on the floor of the House and Mr. Speaker's repeated cry of "Order! Order!" restored to a certain extent that respect for the law without which even Westminster might close up, but did not allay the fears of the hon, members. Quaking in their trousers and skirt, they gazed wildly at one another, and no wonder. Noon knew what diabolical question his hon, colleague on right or left might put on the paper next. Each regarded the other suspiciously. The awful silance and suspense, however, was broken by the hard-working member for Slumdom rising to his feet and mildly enquiring:—

"Would I be in order, Mr. Seasker."

"Would I be in order, Mr. Speaker, in suggesting that the House should proceed with the business on the agenda?"

Mouse should proceed with the business on the agenda?"

"Anarchist!" "Pacifist!" "Capitalist!" "Bolshevist!" "Profiteer!"—these and similar epithets were flung from all sides at the meek and humble representative of Slumdom, while the tanks formed fours, went through a few Jazz steps, and assumed a threatening attitude. Thus was Slumdom's representative effectively closured. A fagat murmur of applause was heard in the neighbourhood of the Ministerial Benches at the successful termination of the career of the irresponsible member who could talk of business when, matters of grave import were likely to be brought forward for discussion at yany moment. The moment arrived, and the matters of import also—almost immediately. The Ministerial Benches looked the part they were called upon to play at which they was a supreme crisis in the history of the world. The hon, member for Dessicatedsoupton rose; constemation fell on the un-Ministerial portion of the House. The advantage of being a Ministerial Bencher is this; you know the answer to any question that may be put to you, or if you don't you ask Ministerial Bencher is this, you know the answer to any question that may be put to you, or if you don't you ask the hon, questioner to put it on paper; that is, if you have not already flexible that it would not be in the public in-terest to answer it, and sometimes even if you have. Having explained this

knotty point to thom, your readers will not be surprised when I repeat that the un-Ministerial portion of the House was unmoved by the member for Dessicatedsoupton putting the foll blocd-curdling question to the Minister of England, etc.:-

"Is His Majesty's Government aware that the disaffected Hens in that portion of His Majesty's Dominions known as Southern Ireland in the Bill now before Parliament are hatching; have hatched and are about to hatch, all their eggs on Easter Monday next, the 5th of April; and, if so, has His Majesty's Government sufficient troops in the aforesaid region to collect the shells before they fall into the lands of the Sinn Feiners?"

The effect of this on the un-Ministerial Benches was terrible. Literally, they were "shell-shocked," and the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that it could be in the public interest to answer did not seen the terrorised members of the House were each enquiring the price of the House were each enquiring the price of the House were each enquiring the price of tanks!

# The Means and the Ends.

Mr. Duriell Figgis writes in "The New Republic" of New York:—
Without any wish in the world fo shake a cansorious finger at mankind one may perhaps remark that it fo a very common failing to think of means before ends, and to trust to chance that the ends will be lucky enough to discover themselves. Unfortunately they do generally discover themselves, and with woful consequences. Whereupon men lament at large and arraign the gods, whan the more manful task would be to place themselves and their follies before the bar of judgment. For what are means but instruments of achievements; and what are instruments if these is not some purpose to the winning of which it is hoped they may be instrumenta! Men do not make bombs for fun, but because they have some intention—generally a devilish intention. But if some prophet arose to persuade men to the making of bombs because of some new and exquisite design he had discovered for them, but it would require no seer to foresee that a day would arrive when those bombs, would go off, and that the beniga prophet would be discovered to have been less concerned with prophecy than with profit, to the disaster of his fellows.

The only safequard is to look steadily at ends, and means, and to judge only of means by the ends they are to serve. Therefore when I fave over the signature of H. Sidebotham, writing from London, a proposal for a "High Seas Fleet," I turned at once to this sure guide of conduct. Let the admitted that I am an Irishman; and let it be even admitted that I have therefore a bee in my bonnet—that bee being the excusable bee of my own nation in chains as grievous as those that have ever been faid on one nation by another. Yet here is a proposition that can be appeared to the part of the part of

chains as grievous as those that have ever been laid on one nation by another. Yet here is a proposition that can be ap-proached with the clearest and simplest

Yet here is a proposition that can be approached with the clearusst and simplest of reason.

For the proposition runs that the English and American fleets should/combine. Combine for what? The working details of the proposed combination are set forth with a fine regard for economy. The enormous cost of modern armaments is argued very feelingly. The splendour of these joint fleets riding the seas of the world with pennons flying is hinted with artistic restraint. But, search as I will, I did not find, and do not find, what end all these clabroate means are to serve, And that is the critical matter. If no who, holds the steadfast principle that one-nation shall not interfere in the affairst of another may so far depart from his own principle, it occurs to me that the commy might prove an excellent thing if the pennons that waved together bore the same legend. But what if they bear different legends?

The combination of the two fleets is argued as though it were an end; but it is not an end, it is only a means, and the end is not defined. Would it le unjust, would theve a nend; but it is not an end, the combination of the defined? For after all there are such places on this earth as Ireland, as India, as Egypt.

after all there are such places on the earth as Ireland, as India, as Egyp and the existence of the English fluores bear a definite relation to the places. That relation is not a come

selation. Indeed, such is the uncomeliness of the relation that censors ingers are pressed on cables leat the world
be too gravely scandalised. The depth
of the ocean is not permitted to learn
of the traffic conducted across the surface of the waters. That traffic is the
end that one of the fleet has been built
to maintain. Is that traffic is the
end that one of the fleet has been built
to maintain. Is that traffic the admitted end of the other fleet?

We are all agreed that no good can
come from sentimentalists who blink
at facts. The roadway to the European
hell of to-day is paved in true traditional fashion. If a man were to compile a book of speeches in which the
aims of this hast war were set out, as
introductory to the Treaty of Peace
with its wiles of omission as well as of
commission, he would be hailed by
after-times as the master cynic of the
ages. "Nothing exists but facts, and
and Egypt are such facts. It is a fact
that these peoples are held in bondage is
dand Egypt are such facts. It is a fact
that these peoples are held in bondage to
break that bondage are producing results that are judged to be unpublishable. It is a fact that that bondage is
maintained by the agency of the English High Seas Plaet, and could not be
maintained by the agency of the English High Seas Plaet, and could not
be maintained by the agency of the English High Seas Plaet, and could not
dered its ships of war to sail with that
fiest, in the one purpose, that other
nation would accept full responsibility
for that bondage and the unpublishable
results.

In a wild fantastic nightmare one
wicht imagine a new Thomas Laffaren.

results.

In a wild fantastic nightmare one might imagine a new Thomas Jefferson arising, an inverted Thomas Jefferson, to write a Declaration of Dependence to write a Declaration of Dependence—
and finding the beauty and economy of
his speech withering at the horrid task.
But what if a certain Commodore John
Barry, who went from Ireland to enrol
himself an American citizen, and to
whose memory each month of May trihutes, are rendered in that he was the
father of the fleet? Will those tributes
cease to be rendered? For surely they
could no longer be given while his ships
went forth to help hold his people in
chains? That would be an irony too
exquisite.

exquisite.

I do not speak of the millions of good Ido not speak of the millions of good American's paying taxes' that their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, be enslaved. I do not speak of the rest of the vast American citizenship yielding up of its earnings in order that a part of that citizenship should remain of slave blood—and forever remain while the new combined High Seas Flast proudly rode the waves. Yes these are facts. These are the ends that the means propose to serve, and would triumphantly succeed in serving. And, says Murshal Foch, "nothing exists but facts, and facts alone are of any use."

and, says stars and Fock, "nothing exists but facts, and facts alone are of any use."

Not thus will we build a new earth, let alone a new heaven. We have had enough of those who made hell and labelled it heaven, in the vain hope that men might be deceived—as though fiames could be mistaken for ambrosial vapours. If we want to build a new earth, there is only one way in which it can be done. We must have done with looking at means and leaving the ends to look after themselves. That way can only end in disaster, as it has always ended in disaster. Rather must we—all of us, whoever we be, and of whatever race—look at our ends; look steadfastly at our ends; and, willing those ends, will the necessary means along with them, whatever the cost. Some of those necessary means along with them, whatever the cost. Some of those necessary means along with them, whatever the cost. Some of those necessary means along with them, whatever the cost. Some of those necessary it is only the other method that brings disaster. And if that be the method adopted, all means outside that end, and especially all means outside that end, and especially all means boatile to that end, will be easily resolved by that fine issue, including the proposal of a combined and united High Seas Fleet.

# The Enchanted Trousers.

(Concluded.)

3rd Official-Oh! Where's Arthur? Andy-Sure, sure, ye haven'

Admy—sure, sure, ye haven 'lost yer way? Humphrey (wielding club)—When you're quite done inspecting the school I will go on with my practice. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Officials surround the 4th and whisper, then they shove him forward).

4th Official (slowly, in an even tone, affecting a daliberate mannet)—I fear, sir, there has been some mistake. The Irish Government has taken over a schoolhouse, which happens to be this schoolhouse, in the barony of Ballynarragh, in order to select and appoint a suitable person as Minister of Potato Spfwying.

Spraying.

Humphrey—I happen to have taken over the bally shoot and this is the only bally place where one can stay.

llowing passage Mr. Lecky s particulars of the destruction of the linen industry :-

"The main industry of Ireland has been deliberately destroyed because it had so pros-pored that English manufacturers had begun to regard it as a comjetitor with their own that the lines and hempen manufacture should be encouraged an a componentation, but were if it had been a just principle that a na-tion should be restricted by force of law to one or two forms of industry, there was no proportion between that which was destroyed and that which was to be favoured, and no real reciprocity established between the two countries."

After stating the antiquity of the linen industry and its vicissitudes in Ireland, and having mentioned that "in 1700 the value of the export of Irish linen amounted to little more than £14,000," Mr. Lecky proceeds:—

"The English utberly suppressed the exist-ing wollen manufacture in Ireland in order to reserve that industry subredy to themselves, but the English and Scotch continued, as usual, their manufacture of linen. The Irish trade was ruised in 100%, but no legislative egocoragement was given to the Irish linen manufacture till 1706, when, at the urgest were allowed to expert their white and brown linens, but these only to the British Colonies, and they were not permitted to bring any mens, but these only to the British Colonies, and they were not permitted to bring any Colonial goods in return. The Irish linen manufacture ass undoubtedly encouraged by bounties, but not until 1743, when the country had sunk into a condition of appalling wretchedness. In spite of the compact of 1069, the hampen manufacture was so discouraged tint it positively ceased. Disabling duties were imposed on Irish sall-cloth imported into England, Irish checked, striped, and dwel lines were absolutely excluded from and dyed liness were absolutely excluded from the Colonies. They were virtually excluded from England by the imposition of a duty of 30 per cent, and Ireland was not allowed participate in the bounties granted for exportation of these descriptions of linen from Great Britain to foreign countries."

### Further he observes:

"No country has exercised a more complete control over the destines of another than did England over those of Ireland, for three-quarters of a centary after the Revolution. No serious resistance of any kind was attempted. The nation was as passive as claying the hunds of the potter, and it is a circumstance of peculiar aggravation that a large park of the legislation of a selemu treat? The par's of the legislation I have recounted was a distinct violation of a solemu treaty. The commercial legislation which ruined Irish in-dustry, the confiscation of Irish land, which shembralised and improvershed the nation, were all directly due to the English Government, and the English Parliament. ("El teenth Century," Vol. II., pp. 211, 212, 21

Mr. Fraude, the English historian, in his "English in Ireland," wrote:—

England governed for what she deemed angano governed for what she deemed her own interest, making her calculation on the gross balance of her trado ledgers, and leaving her moral obligations to accumulate, as if right and wrong had been iffolted out of the Statute-book of the universe.

The English deliberately determined to keep leading to the control of English daliberately determined to keep and poor and miserable, as the readiest no to prevent it being troublesome. They royed Irish trade and shipping by navi-on laws. They extinguished Irish manu-ures by differential duties. They laid dis-tities ever on its wretched argiculture, for that Irish importations might injure the light feature.

### He further observes

With their shipping destroyed by the With their shipping destroyed by the Navigation Act, their woollen manufactures taken from them, their trade in all its branches eccipiled and confined, the single resource left to those of the 17th who still nourished dreams of improving their unfortunate country was agriculture. The soil was at least their own, which useded only to be draund, eleared of weeds, and manured, to produce grass crops and corn crops as rich as the best in England. Here was employment for a population three times mole numerous than as yet existed. Here was a proposet, if not of commercial weath, yet of than as yet existed. Here was if not of commercial wealth, yet or and material abundance

antial comfort and material abundar.

The tenants were forbidden in the to break or plough the soil. The property of the prope starving cattle of their own bugs, . . . The disprace of allowing a nation of human beings to anheast upon such co-ditions, forced itself at last on the conscious of the Irish Parliament, and though composed of landowners, the House of Commons,

tian bondage. The hughish have sowed their laws like serpent's teeth; they have spring for a general change of system, with a view up as armed men." ("Macnevin's Volunties") in 15 discourage agriculture. They ger to discourage agriculture. They a vote that covenants which prohibited passed a vote that coverants which prohibited this breaking, soil with the plough were im-politic, and should have no binding force. They passed hoads of a Bill, which they re-commended with the utmost carelessness to the consideration of the English Council, en-jouring that for every hundred acres which any tenant held he should break up and culti-vate five, and as a further recommenders. vate five, and, as a further encouragement, that a trifling bounty should be granted by the Government on corn grown for expor-

"And what did England answer? .... The bounty system might or might not have been well calculated to produce the effect which Ireland desired. It was the system which England herself practised with every industry which she wished to encourage, and industry which she waited to encourage, and it was not on economic grounds that the Privy Council rejected a Ball which they ought rather to have thrust of their own accord on Irish acceptance. The real motive was probably the same which had led to the suppression of the manufactures—the detectable opinion that to govern Ireland conveniently, related their the test that the contract of the contr opinion that to govern ireland conveniently, ireland must be kept weak. Although the cora constuned in Ireland had been for many years imported, the English farmers were haunted with a terror of being undersold in their own and foreign markets by a country where 1bour was cheap. A motive so inquis-tous could not be confessed, but the objec-tions which the Cornell were not ashumed to tous could not be confessed, but the objections which the Council were not ashmed to allege were scarcely less disgraceful to them. The English manufacturers having secured, as they supposed, the monopoly of Irish wood on their own terms, conceived that the whole soil of Ireland ought to be devoted to growing it." ("English in Ireland," Vol. I, pp. 439, 441-46). "If the high persons at the head of the great Pirtish Empire had deliberately considered by write means they ately considered by what means they i condenn Ireland to remain the scandal could condemn fretand to remain the r of their rule, they could have chosen a sures better suited to their end than which they pursued unrelentingly the three-quarters of a century."

In a pamphlet published in 1867, Lord Dufferin wrote:-

"From Queen Elizabeth's reign until the Union the various commercial contraterrities of Great Britain never for a moment read their relentless grip on the trades of Ireland. One by one, each of our macent industries was either strangfed in its birth, or handed One by one, each of our mascent industries was either strangled in its birth, or handed over, gauged and bound, to the jeslous custody of the rival listerest in England, until at last every fountain of realth was hermelically-scaled, and eren the traditions of commercial enterprise have perished through dissectued. The owners of England's pastures had the honoir of opening the campaign. As early set the commencement of the 10th century the beerse of Roscommon, Tipperary, and Queen's the commercial the produce of the English grass counties in their own market. By an Act (of Parliament) Irish cuttle were declared a misance,' and their importation prohibited. Fapthiden to send cur beasts alive screen the Channel, we killed them at homo, and began to supply the sister country with cared provisions. A second Act of Parliament imposed prohibitory duties on salted meanined, but the same influence put a stop to ment imposes pronvincely outset of salese means. The hides of the animals still remained, but the same influence put a stop to importation of leather. Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep-farming. The sheep breeders of England immediately took alarm, and Irish wool was deelared contraband (by Parliament). Hended in this direction, we tried to work up the raw material at home; but this created the greatest outcry of all. Every maker of tuttian, finance, and by an Act of William III. the woollen industry of Irish and we actinguished, and 20,000 unanfacturers left the island. The easiness of the Irish labour market, and the cheapness of provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to import our materials, we provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to mport our materials, we next made a dash at the silk business; but the English silk manufacturer, the sugar re-finer, the scap and condide maker (who e-pecially dreaded the abundance of our kelp), and every-other trade or interest that thought it worth its while to potition, was received by Parliament with the same paritial cordinity, until the most searching scrutiny failed to deuntil the most searching scrutiny raised to de-tect a single vent through which it was pos-sible for the hated industry of Ireland to re-spire. But although excluded from the mar-tots of Great Britain, a hundred harbours gave her access to the universal sea. Alas rival commerce on her own element was still leas welcome to England, and as early as the reging of Clindea II, the Levant, the ports of Enrope and the occasis beyond the Cape of Good Hops were forbidden to the flag of Ireland. The Colonial trade alone was in a manner open, if that can be called an open trade which for a long time procluded all experiences whatever, and excluded from direct instances. rtation to Ireland such importan sugar, cotton, and tobacco. What has and industry, the entire nation thurg its back upon the land, with as fatal an impu as when a river whose current is audder impeded rolls back and drown the valley once fertilized."

# The Talking Shop.

#### A FIRST IMPRESSION.

My many English friends invariably expressed great surprise on hearing that in spite of my many years in Lon don, and also considering my reputation, as they termed it, for being such a politician," that I had never troubled to be present at a sitting in the House of Commons. Of course, I might have replied that "I was not a but deemed it futile to do politician," o, and resolved to pay a visit.
On entering the hall I asked for the

'Strangers' Gallery," hut was promptly " pulled up " by a policeman, who enquired for my ticket. This I could not produce, but he, realising by my anxious look that I desired very much to watch the destiny of the nation being decided, told me that he would pass me before 40 other people if I would follow his instructions. His instructions were as follows: "When I say 'go,' open that door and cross the hall to the left, past my colleague." The latter word by the way, the usual manner in which the London "bobby" refers to his fellow. Having obeyed his instructions, I received a ticket on which I signed my name and put my address, pledging myself " neither to interrupt nor take part in the proceedas such would be out of order, and would be treated as such " by the Ser geant-at-Arms. The phrase is in itself Parliamentary, and means that should you interrupt you will, in plain language, be kicked out and charged at the police court with unseemly conduct. On passing a second barrier and again signing my name, this time in a book, I entered the "Mother of Par-liaments."

The inside of the shop is very lofty. with a large gallery running the whole way round, the Strangers' Gallery being at the near end and the Ladies' Gallery at the far end of the House. ouse bears a very old and serious look, not at all in keeping with the petty twaddle that reaches one's ears from the representatives of the British people. The windows being hung with heavy red curtains, in order to shut out the dencing sunbeams, which, of course, do not respect the dignity of the House. The dimly lighted place, sombre shadows, and the wigged Speaker, with his wigged clerks, seemed strangely out of keeping with the general remarks of the occupants of the Benches, of a place which re-sembles in no small way a "Mothers' Meeting" of very, very polite men.

The talk was not very interesting, being a discussion of Section V., sub-Section X. of D.O.R.A., which refers to the special constables. tor-General moved the acceptance in hesitating, affected voice. In fact, all nestrating, arrected voice. In fact, all the members who spoke, with one exception, wete, to use a paradox, "too affected to speak," The fiee's and the Haw's, and the usual compliments and modes of address, such as, "My Honourable, or I should say My Right Honourable, or I should say My Right Honourable, and Callest E." ourable and Gallant Friend, the mem ber for \_\_\_\_," lulled us gently to sleep At length we were awakened by manly voice, who, in spite of using the usual mode of address, spoke without affectation. The expression "It sounds strange to me, an Irishman," made me listen attentively, and a uniformed Australian winked over at me, seeing, perhaps, in my face the animation pecu-liar to Irishmen when excited, and not present on the faces of my fellow-lisners. The speaker was Captain Wm Redmond, and be challenged his opponent to prove such and such a thing. His voice was strong and powerful, but on resuming his seat he wore the ex-pression of one who knew what the pression of one who knew what the answer would be, cared less, and felt chased by the blood of their ancestars opponent took up the challenge, "haw of their own, if necessary."

hawing" several times, and said "he knew his Honourable Friend would, to use the words of a popular song, tell me the old, old story."

#### The Ushers.

The best dressed and most imposing men in the building are 'The Ushers,' who, dressed in evening attire, with heavy gold chains round their necks, keep, with wonderful effect, the dignity the House desires. They pilot visitors to their sents, give information in un dertones to awe-stricken inquirers, make jokes, at which we were expected to laugh and sleep, when rocked there by one of the folite men of the Mothers' Meeting.

### A Contrast.

After having slept for some two hours, I decided to take some fresh air, and leaving the Gallery made my way down to the Hall near the Lobby; here I saw the eminent literateur who edits a paper typical of English thought, and closely resembles the caricature of a man and bulldog on the front of the paper he edits, receiving a deputation of ladies; here was that sterling Irish-man and extremist, T. P. O'Connor, reverently kissing the rings of Eastern Bishops, who he had been conducting over the House; here also was Mr. Joe Devlin, small, happy, and

Then I thought of a certain gallant Irish Profestant Gentleman and patriot, in convict clothes, in Portland Prison, and beginning a sentence of 3 years' penal servitude, and the thought struck me, that honesty and truth were chained there in the person of Mr. Robert Barton, and all that is untrue, nonsensical and dis-honest is let loose in the "Talking

Leonard MacArthur.

# What "Ulster" Unionists Said

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Ossory, at a Conference of the Diocese of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin, April 1st, 1869 (see "Express" report) :--

('The 'Times' sneered, and said they would soon submit. The 'Times' knew nothing of Irish Protestants, and them from the experience of a craver w who would accept any terms.'

Mr. Plunkett, K.C., M.P. for Dublin University, said at a Diocesan Conference, held in the Chapter Room of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on March 31st, 1869 (see "Ex-

'We appeal to our brother Protes tants in England, Scotland and Wales. to stand by us in this last awful hour of our fortunes . . . We call up them not to allow those provisions We call upon be made law, which are calculated to hamper and injure our organisation in the future, and we call upon them not to drive us again to that old kind of material, physical resistance, which acforefathers three centuries ago . . . . and was a protest in act and word, were willing to seal with their blood in martyrdom and battle if need be, to protest against the oppression and the slavery of a system which they could not, and should not, and which their descendants never will

Mr. D. M'Causland, Q.C., at a meet-

ing in the Exhibition Place, Dubliu,
June 14th, 1868 (see "Express"):—
A million and a half of
Protestants, of all denominations; were ready in that country to oppose them, not like a rebel horde, acting according to the command of a priest or a dema gogue, but as men who thought for

Richard Lloyd, D.G.M., Co. Tyro June 7th, 1869, at Tamnamore 1 see "Express") :-

"They had met to protect the Bible, they had met not to allow Gladstone to seal that book, not to allow Paul Cullen to substitute another for it; their fathers had marched to the Boyne and bled for their country. Their blood still run in the veins of those many and as ready, at the beat of the drum, to go out and take their rifles, and march to that river, as their fathers did before them."

Capt. W. Wolseley Madden, D.G.M., on April 8th, 1869, said :-

"That while we are, and always have been, distinguished by our unwavering loyalty to the Crown and Government of England, in the face of long-contin-ued and studied neglect and coldness on their part towards the Protestants of Ireland, and while we are, and always have been, since its formation the chief support of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and desire to remain so as long as the international compact is respected and held in-violable by the British Parliament, we declare that we shall regard the Union as virtually dissolved in the event of Mr. Gladstone's Church Bill becoming

John Thompson, the High She of the Co. of Antrim, March 31st 1869, said in the Ulster Hall, Belfast :-

"Should the Fifth Article of the Treaty of the Union-which is expressed to be essential, fundamental, and perpetual—be repealed, we shall be forced to regard the Union as virtually dissolved."

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on 8t. Patrick's night. With this object in view a deputation waited on the Cardinal, which, in his absence, was received by Monsignor Roland Gosselin, Auxiliary Bishop, who expressed his happiness at having an opportunity of speaking with Trish people. He prayed that Iveland may soon obtain her liberty, remarking at the same time that "England did not put into practice the fine principles for which she pusteded to fight. During the past week the "Nation Belge," and several other Belgium newspaters have given prominence to

Bruing the past week the Mallon Belge," and as several other Belgemun newspapers have given prominence to the resolution of the Dublin Corporation concerning the deportation and imprisonment of Mr. Tom Relly T.D. Lord Mayor. During the war the Burgeomaster of Brussels, M. Max, was associated with every kind of patriotic activity in the Belgian captial. He was associated with every kind of patriotic activity in the Belgian captial inpossible, as long as he retained his position. Finally he was removed to Germany, where he was interned, in accordance with his runk. As a result of a slight indisposition he was afterwards allowed to reside in Sectizeshand, and during all this time. termen, in account of a slight indisposition he was afterwards allowed to reside in Switzerland, and during all this time the English Press cried out about the brutality of the Huns in their treatment of him. Now, it is well known that the activities of the Lord Mayor of Dublin consisted in obtaining better houses for the working classes, and amelicrating the condition of the poor of his native city. This was considered to criminal in the eyes of the English authorities that he was torn from his family, deported on an English warship, and herded with English criminals in an English prison, until his health was completely undermined. In case of his eventual recovery he is still forhidden to return to his native land, and this sycophant, hypocritic English Press, which shed so many crocodile tears for "poor bleeding Belgium," and the "right's of small nations," hen no would seav in condemnation of the dasthe "rights of small nations," has no word to say in condemnation of the das-tardly treatment meted out to the first

to say in condemnation of the das-y treatment meted out to the first m of Ireland's Capital.

ac Craix' has recently published leteresting essay on the Irish ques-as seen from America. "There is ay." any the writer, "that the recan Press, whether hostile or nathetic, does not pronounce a ver-on the Irish question. Every poli-party, every religious sect, and professional association, frankly king, every American citizen inter-immedi, more of them, nearly 20 ons in all, out of sympathy for the of their ancestors; others simply it a sparit of justice; but, by far, largest number out of harted for and. One cannot dissimulate as long as Great Britain has not heed the aspirations of the Irash n, she can never count on the lastd. One cannot dissimulate long as Great Britain has not d the aspirations of the Irash she can sever count on the last-endship of the American people-cardently and that the United States out the Milles in 1917. On the y, many Americans have vowed h and bumilat her. In fighting the folds of the Star-Spangled a number of Yankees had in dly the liberation of their mative es. Did not President Wilson in the face of the world the fen-slaved peoples to throw off olces and decide for themselves alling of their countries. It was its Poles, the Italians, the Serbas the armies of the Entente, with their preserves that in fighting ee that in fight ral Powers they we land. Americans grainst the Central Powers of the Central Power of the Central Roman Control of the Control of t conserves a more tenaciou is motherland than the Irish Irish priests, whom you fine re, maintain, with a holy pas cult of remembrance. The of litterateurs, have never ceased oughout the centuries to recall to Irish emigrant the mildness and beauty of their native land. There the beauty of their native land. There are no songs more beautiful, or of a purer inspiration, than those inspired by Green Erin in her exiled children. It is a notorious fact, which would be puerile to deny, that the American-Irish hate England. They hate her with a double hatred, as Irishmen in the first place, and as Americans after." After describing the effect of the Walsh-Dunne Mission, and the mance-urres employed by England to prevent

uvres employed by England to prevent it being heard at the Peace Confer-ence, "La Croix" continues, "it is an "La Croix" continues, "it is an lute, authenticated, and undeniable that during 750 years Ireland, like

Poland, Finland, and other countries Forland, Finiand, and other countries, has aspired to burst her chains and live in liberty. She alone has the right to say whether her yoke is agreeable or oppressive. She affirms, notwillstanding the talk of interested enemies, that her commerce has been ruined, that she does not own her own soil, that many of her children live in misery under, her English masters. She affirms, and against this historical fact nobody can protest, that her population, in the course of seventy years, has fallen from 5 millions for 4,300,279, notwithermal to the course of seventy years, has fallen from 5 millions for 4,300,279, notwithermal to the world. She affirms that her notwith the world, she affirms that her notwith the world. She affirms that her notwith the world, she affirms that her and on the world of the course of the world of the course of the world of the first that her notwith the world of the first that her notwith the world of the second of t

"In perfide Albion" "La Voix National," in a strongly worded article say, "if we do not stand up energetically and face England we shall never have a French peace. I would not use this language," says M. Sancerme, the editor, "if! I was not very sure of my information. I know that the whole of America supports us, that the American people know they have been deceived, and ask only to be enlightened on England's political intrigues with Germany. When that is done America will leave the England's political intrigues with Germany. When that is done America will leave the field free to us and will advise England to that effect. Undono will grunt and continue her intrigues. The moment when we should occupy ourselves with the affairs of Ireland has arrived.

has arrived."
The Irish question seems to be better understood in Britany and Alsace-Lorraine than perhaps in any other part of France, and this for excellent reasons. In the former province there is an affinity of race and religion, and the Celt above all other peoples is never unresponsive to the call of blood, whilst in the latter there is that peoples is never unresponsive to the call of blood, whilst in the latter there is that sympathy which exists between peoples who have suffered from the same ills and for the amelioration of which there is but one remedy. M. Mari Saugnier, Deputy for Paris, whilst on a lecturing tour in Strasbourg and Colmar, a few weeks ago evoked the greatest enthusiasm by his sympathetic references to Ireland. In Britany too amovement has been set on foot for the purpose of organising lectures in the various towns of western France dealing with Ireland, and steps are likewise being taken to bring influence to bear on local Deputies so that when the Irish question is brought before them they will be in a position to give the necessary support. The Breton fournals also keep their readers well informed with news from Irish sources.

In the current issue of "Mouer at Viro," ("The Voice of the Country,") there is an interesting interview with M. Gavan Dufly, T.D., dealing with the political economical and industrial aspect of the Irish question in which he said: "We are not an insignificant people, and like others, we are entitled to our Liberty, but an enemy nation holds as under her domination—a domination which we will no longer endure. Ireland is nearly three times as large as Beland of the contract of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the large of the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the country in the land is nearly three times as large as Beland of the large of th

gium and her birthrate, after Holland, is the highest in Europe. To her actual population which is only ellightly over four millions, we must add the 25 millions of Irish established in America and Australia. In a word, Ireland is large and populous and rich enough to be independent without, taking into consideration the high intellectual culture—the oldest and most ancient in Europe, and the special aptitude of her people for politics, as may be judged from the incontestible influence which out compatriots exercise in the government of the United States of Amesica. In spite of the States of Amesica. In spite of Irish spite o it is far from being so in so far as Ireland is concerned. Do you not think it exasperating the us to be obliged to pay Great good to be the pay Great good to be pay Great good to be

reasons, our country being a veruitable gold raine for her.

In his treatment of the economic question M. Gavan Dulfy gave many examples of the lashion in which Ireland is exploited by her oppressors as follows. "Until last November of the high to export the high the h

"thor was given to certain English houses to which application should be made. This clearly demonstrates that no Irish firm has the right to develop, that Irish commerce must perish unless it passes beneath the caudine forks of England." "Not content to have strangled our flourishing industries during the last century," continued M. Gavan Duffy, "England endeavours to isolate us from the rest of the world and to paralyse our foreign commerce by tyrannical laws. We are working for the organisation of direct traffic with foreign countries, and thanks to the good will which we encounter overywhere, regular countries; and thanks to the good will which we encounter everywhere, regular maritime lines will soon unite our country to France and Belgium, Spain, Holland, and Algeria without speaking of the United States. The exchange between France and Ireland will be numerous and equally advantageous for all parties. If Ireland has seen her industries perish under the repeated blows of her implicable enemy, she is nevertheless extremely fertile, and on this head it is time to smash the absurd legend which pretends that she is naturally poor."

### St. Patrick's Day in Paris

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

Paris; otherwise the world would have been told and would have believed that she had stayed away for the very good reason that she knew her case to be an English domestic issue. Ireland had not sought from the Peace Conference, and would not seek from the League of Nations that it had hatched, a Becision upon Ireland's right to independence; that matter belonged to the people of Ireland and to them alone. But just as a man desiring admission to a claim people to Ireland and to frem alone. But is obliged to put up his mane for election by the members, so Ireland had taken the members, so Ireland had taken the members, so Ireland had taken the members, the members of the hasis of the fourteen rules which were declared to regulate their proceedings. Her claim had not been heard, had not even been voted upon, the fourteen rule constitution had been scrapped and the assembly of nations had degenerated from a select thirty to a select ten, from ten to five, from five to four, from four to three, fill it was discovered that all the time there was only one, and that one had made such a success of the Peace that no one was now willing or able to enforce the Treaty. That was not the fault of Ireland, and, in spite of it all, Ireland had come out of the 'peace year' with at least one very big score which would sand to ther, due mainly to the wisdom to the magnificent organization of the peace year with at least one very big score which would sand to ther, due mainly to the wisdom to the magnificent organization of the world as International, and, as a result, the world was coming to realize more and more clearly that there would be no world peace until there was peace in Ireland.

M. l'Abbé Flynn, who was the representative of the French Government in Ireland during the war, said that "England had was conting fresh and renewed sympathy through which no news filtered except such as was destrimental to Ireland on the one hand and prejudicial to France on the other. That wall had now been broken down, and as a result the cause of Ireland was axed the magnificent organization of Ireland was in itself sufficient to arouse the definition of the world. We specie in Irish, said that "in every country and in every sphe just as a man desiring admission to a clut is obliged to put up his name for election by the members, so Ireland had taken the

# Irish Banking in 1919

A summary of the assets of the Irish Joint-Stock Banks for the Autumn of 1919 shows that the various heads loans, eash, and investments were very much higher than those of two years before. An analysis of the accounts presented by each bank is interesting, because there is a really extraordinar difference between them. One should think that a great institution like the Bank of Ireland, with its heavy cash resources and the large deposits of public funds, would figure high in its accommodations to sustamars, but, in reality, it comes at the bottom of the list, as we see.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS, AUTUMN, 1919.

	Bank	Lonn		Cash		Treas.	
١		000£	P.C.	3000	P.C.	3.000€	
ı	Munster	5,204	28.4	3,881	21,1	2,450	13.3
١	Hibernian	3,334	30.0	2,011	18.1	250	2.3
ì	Royal	1,703	45.6	278	7.4	_	_
	Ulster	10,248	36,0	6,234	21.9	700	2.5
	Northern	8,177	87.0	3,570	21.4	400	2.4
	Belfast	11,409	56.4	4,055	20.1	1,479	7.3
	B. of Ir'lad	8,475	18.7	15777	34.9	3,300	7.8
	National	12,342	31.8	19321	49.9	_	-
	Provincial	6,257	37.8	3,336	20.1		-

65.149

58,463

order—Provincial, Ulster, National, Hibernian, Munster and Bank of Ire-land. The difference between the Ul-ster at the top and the Bank of Ireland at the bottom is quite extraordinary the accommodation provided by the latter for its customers being just one third of the former.

In Cash, the National comes an easy winner, with the large sum of nineteen millions, or almost one-half of its funds. It is, however, noticeable that the Nat-ional includes Treasury Bills in its cash and accordingly it is necessary to add the Third column (Treasury Bills) to the Cash column before making com-parison with the others' cash. The Bank of Ireland comes next with 42 per cont of cash (on hand and at call) and Treasury Bills combined. The Mun-ster third with 34.4; the Belfast fourth (27.4); the Ulster fifth (24.4); Northern sixth (23.8); Hibernian seventh (20.4); Provincial eight (20.1); and the Royal ninth (7.4). It is remarkable that the three Southern banks come, in point of cash holdings, before the three Northern banks. Apparently there is more money in the Southern banks than in the Northern banks, in spite of all the talk and fustian about the "prosperity of Ulster" and its alleged progress under the "Union," It is well nere to set down the figures :-

# CASH HOLDINGS. (Including Treasury Bills). Southern Banks. £ Northern Banks

B. of Ireland Munster	19,321,000 19,077,000 6,831,000	Ulster	5,584,00 6,934,000 3,970,000	
	44 790 000		14 499 000	

It will be seen that the cash held by the three Southern banks is nearly three times greater than the quantity held by the three Northern instituheld by the three Nortnern institu-tions, and, furthermore, either the National or the Bank of Ireland could buy up the Northerners over the coun-ter, and have millions to spare. Thus the "Ulster Bugaboo" disappears on formatial anglesis. financial analysis.

### England's "Domestic" Economy!

We give below some notable pasages indicative of the manner in which England, insofar as Ireland is concerned, has looked after what her statesmen are pleased to term a purely "domes question.]

The author of "Commercial Restraints," Mr. Hely Hutchinson, who was a Principal Secretary of State, and Provost of Trinity College in Ireland, summarises the disastrous effects of the restrictive legislation in Ireland be-tween 1699 and 1779, in the following words :-

"Can the history of kay fruitful country on the globs, enjoying peace of sourcessystems, and not visited by plaque or pestilance, produce so many recorded instances of the powerty and wretchedness, and of the reiterated want and misery of the lower orders of the people? There is no such example in ancient or modern abory. If the ineffectual ancient own modern abory. If the ineffectual ancient of the people for the proper people to give them emiployment or food were not sufficient proofs, I should appeal to the human countenance for my voucher, and rest the evidence on that hopeless despondency that hange on the brow of unemployed industry." (pp. 78-9). 'Can the history of any fruitful country

Hussey Burgh, in the course of a speech in the Irish House of Commons, said:—

These figures are generally for June 30 (Munster, Hibernian, Bank of Ireland) National, and Provincial), July 31 (Ulster and Northern), and August 31 (Royal Bank), except in the case of the Belfast Bank, which this year did not report until Dec. 31. The Louns comprise discounts and advances. The National leads with over twelve millions, but the Belfast with eleven millions returns the higher percentage of 56.4 of its resources. The Royal comes next in proportion (45), and then in

1st Official (aside to 4th)-Who is

The 4th Official does not answer as he is being questioned by the

others).

2nd Official (from the group of 3, thered at buck of stage)—What I of understand is that there are no opticants.

And where's Arthur?

4th Official (turning round)—I have tters from all the Irish Members here.

h Omes is trough all the Irish Memora-licates despatch box), in deficial—Can we have omitted to order the appointment by any once? Was it duly advertised? Was bound to give due notice before-bound to give due notice before

d.
th Official It was not advertised.
and Official What?
and Official What?
st Official Eh, what?
and Official Good gracious! And if

why not?

the Official—For the simple reason twas so unticipated for their friends many Members of Parliament so to beforebund that I felt we were the within our rights to anticipate m by electing first and advertising

d Official Quite'so. Nothing could

Official -Besides, there are ur-State reasons why we should

gent State reasons why we should elect to-day.

Humphrey—Do you call it fair in Ireland to walk into people's houses?

In my poor damned country—nine-tenths of which are rotten, but oue-tenth quite sound—an Englishman's home is his castle.

3rd Official—Where's Arthur?

1st Official (from the group of 3 in background)—Ask the gentleman if he is staving here.

background)—Ask the gentleman if he is staying here.
Humphrey (defantly)—Make no bully mistake about that, I am.
2nd Official (aside)—He exhibits great firmness. That's the man for this country. Firm and resolute.
(All the Officials are together at background taking counsel).
1st Official—But who is this person?
2nd Official—I have a shrewd suspicion.

cion. 1st Official—Well, then, for goodness ke, speak out. Who is it? 2nd Official—It may be the new Chief

ecretary.
4th Official—What?
3rd Official—What?
1st Official—Eh, what?
2nd Official—I wouldn't be at all sur-

1st Official—But how are we to know 1st Official—But how are we to 1st Official—But how are we to know know ! It would never do not to know . 2nd Official—If only Arthur were here. He knows them all. In fact, he's a regular rouse for Chief Secre-taries.

All (after a pause, to lat Official)—
Ge toward and explain.

They push lat Official forward).

1st Official—Sir, I take it that yo are a stranger here, and not yet; i office? (Humphrey, who is leanin back on golf stick, rises on his tose.

Then when I explain the position yo will see that there has been no intentional invasion of rights. We in Ire land have to work under considerable difficulties, one of which, I regret t say, is causing you some inconvenience. say, is causing you some inconvenience. There is so little housing accommodation for the various Departments that in places such as this we are forced to in places such as this we are forced to avail ourselves of whatever accommodation lies at our disposal. We often beave to use the National School buildings for temporary Government offices in congested districts. May I take it that you are a stranger here, and not yet in office? Humphrey (he is standing with his back to door C. He points over his shoulder with golf club)—Imagine a grouss more in a congested district.

snowher with golf club—Imagine a groube mour in a congested district! Oh. I say. You are a funny lot over here. (Breaks into a loud guffaw).

Ist Official (turning to the 3rd)—This is preposterous. Either he goes or I

Humphrey—Oh, inspect away. I'll try and bear it for the sake of the Emptre. Don't mind me.

(The Official following 1st, and so on). 2nd Official following 1st, and so on). 2nd Official—As there are no applicants, it might be no harm to explain the position to him a little more tactfully, and a little more clearly. (Looks at 1st Official)—If we only had Arthur! But I'm afreid Arthur is overworked.

1st Official—It is a matter for committelligence, not tact.
3rd Official (starting after 2nd vergediberately)—No, Arthur is not overworked, but he has been doing too much lately.

Humphrey (following them with his eyes in amazement)—I'm afraid my native stupidity is upsetting you.

3rd Official—He didn't mean to say

1st Official (still exasperated, and

walking a little faster)—I am quite

(Enter Arthur in a frock-cost, walk-ing straight into R corner). Arthur (cheerily)—By George, and this is where you all are? 4th, Official (as if from a reverie,

rily)—Cheeria.

d Official—Well, at last, Arthur.

d Official—We are saved. Here

2nd Official — Arthur!
3rd Official — Arthur!
Arthur—Am I in time for the elec-ion? Is this the successful candidate!
contractallations, congratulations (ap-

tion? Is this the successful candidate? Comprastulations (approaching Humphrey)—I have still the pleasare of learning your name.

Humphrey—Stott, sir, Stott. Stott, Stott, He kenning your practising with the golf club and I mp of sugar L.).

2nd Official (taking him by the arm and walking him across front of stage and round Humphrey)—Hush, Arhur, We were just about to explain the situation to this gentleman, but a slight misunderstanding has arisen. He has taken the school, and it seems he is staying liere.

taken the school, and it seems he is saying liere.

Humphrey (as they are going behind him)—Yaas, I've got the shootin' and fishin—such as it is.

2nd Official—We have had to make use of this building. (Ominously) Hoy it same to be rented as a shooting box is a matter for the Board of Education.

Arthur (Stopping C.)—Learning mething every day, eh? But the shing has gone to the dogs here, eh? thably—Is this your first visit to is, poverty-stricken country, Mr.

Humphrey—Yaus, and it is likely to e the last. Andy (drawling)—God help us. How oes it support the likes of us at all, at ll, at all.

Arthur-Oh, come, come, Mr. Stott You must not judge us in a hurry What kind of sport have you been

aving?

(A consultation is going on all this time in a corner of the stage R. back).

Humphrey—Bad, by George.

Arthur—Quite so, quite so. Bad, uite so. We must try and make that uite so. We must try and make that hight. The grouse are gone to the dogs.

Andy—Yes, yer honorn. They do be aving them collie dogs is the divil for rouse.

grouse.

Arthur—What I was going to suggest to you, Mr. Stott, is to have a try for mibits. Particularly since the Despuriment have improved the breed. (the Official plucks his sleeve)—Just a moment, Mr. Stott. (Consults with 4th Official, whisperime). As a stores of the property of th

ment. Pardon me just a moment, Mr.
Stott (Consults with 4th Official,
whispering)—As a stop-gap.

And the might have go a skelp at
And the might have go a skelp at
Baylight Same and the force the
Davlight Same and the force the
Langde the time.

Humpbrey (visibly in a better humen)—Irish wit, by George!
Andy (encouraged by their attention)
—Yes, indeed. There was a voung
gentleman sent down here from the Department of Agriculture and Technical
Instruction, a bif of an artist. He was
offering a reward for glow worrums.
(He makes gesture as if catching flies).

"For," see he to me on the quiet, see
the "Pat," see he, "I have the interest
of Irish and at heart, so I have," see he,
"even though I come from Killicrankie; and what's more, the interest
of Irish aport at heart, and if we can
wanst manage to cross the buck rabbits
wid the glow worrums, we'll get a
breed," see he, "that can be shot at
night by the light of their own scuts."
Humphrey (Joudly)—Ow. I say.
Paddy is pulling your leg. Oh, I say.
All the Officials are in a better humour).

Arthur—Mr. Stott. If I might re-

mour).
Arthur—Mr. Stott. If I might reset the honour of your attention with uest the honour of your aftention with-but taking up too muth of your valu-able time. I might be able to make a suggestion which having merited your consideration, might lead to your tak-ing a more favourable view of our coun-try, and be not without a little interest

to yourself.

and Official—Len't Arthur amazing?
Arthur—We find ourselves—not for the first time indeed—in a very responsible position, one fraught with the greatest possible benefit to the country, but, at the same time, calling for the exercise of the greatest delicacy and tast.

2nd Official-Arthur is perfectly mar-

Arthur-In short, Mr. Stott, we had Arthur—In short, Mr. Stott, we had to add to the personnel of the Irish Administration; I find it had not been added to when I congratulated you. Humphrey—Oh, an election, by George! Why not elect one of your-

Arthur—Simply because we are al-ready overburdened with work, and in any case it is a position just recently

created, well remunerated; and we al-ways endeavour to give the country the hencift of the election if we can possibly manage to find anyone possessing the necessary education and breadth of view to fit him for the post; but the people are extremely backward, and it would not be quite becoming if we were to elect one of ourselves.

to eject one of ourselves. Humphrey—Too much like Home Rule, by George? Eh, what? Arthur—It is not that—not that. But if you lived at all in this country you would come to realise that all questions of Government are questions of the it you lived at all in this country you would come to realise that all questions of Givernment are questions of the greatest perplexity. We have a most ungrateful people to deal with, and since the unavoidable essation of emigration the administration of the Government finds itself accordingly hampered; therefore, in order to secure perfect impartiality in administration, and to leave no cause for charges of favouritism or percipitancy in making appointments, we have often to have recourse to co-opting whenever possible someone who will not be embarrassed by local associations or family ties. There's Mr. Pile here who has been persuaded to help us, Let me introduce you to Mr. Pile, late fellow of New College, Oxford. Doubtless you have seen the motto over the Holywell Gate: "Manners makelt man," Mr. Stott, this is Mr. Pile-fellow of New—author of "The Judicious Use of Manners" and "The Prolegomena to Peace." (Pile, who is sitting forward R on a chair, with his legs-crossed, bows distantly and crosses his legs in opposite position).

and crosses his legs in opposite position),

Humphrey (puts out his hand, which
Pile refuses, howing stiffly, Humphrey is visibly affronted)—0. The stiffly is visibly affronted)—0. The stiffly is visibly affronted on the stiffly is really good, (Looks about for approval to Andy). Damme, Paddy, doe't you see that? Where are your Irish wits? You see Oxford mammers are.

(Laughs with satisfaction)—Oh, it's really subtile.

Arthur (pained, but persistent)—My other colleagues here. I am sure, would be delighted if you could find it in you to accept a position which we all should be unanimous in offering to you—Minister of Potato Spraying.

Humphrey—My dear sir, Ym over, (Swings club jauntily).

Arthur—Quite so, but this would involve no work—that is to Say, no efforter physical strain, as it is purely administrative.

or physical strain, as it is purely administrative.

Humphrey—What would I have to do? (This is followed by a sit of satisfaction amongst the other officials).

Arthm--Ive no instructions. But the Servetary can give posterious. It you could signify your approval of our suggestions it would clear the path either for the discussion of details and salary or for our plans to be put into execution at a later date.

Humphrey—Salary, e.b.\* Well I might consider it if it is to add the Empire.

(The Secretary come forward. He speaks methodically). Secretary—The salary on which we had determined was to have been £1,000

Humphrey Totally inadequate.

ome, come now, aperially, (The Officials whisper to Secretary) 1st, 2nd, 3rd Official (one after th

ther) -- Quite so. 4th Official -- We must think Imperi-

ath. Official—We have
ally.

Scretary—Well But in view
of the district and the difficulty of administering it, it has been decided to
offer double the salary to the Minister
on the understanding that he is to
appoint two resident assistants who
may be male and female—at half the
salary originally allotted for the only
in the male and the male and the salary originally allotted for the only.

salary originally allotted for the one assistant whom in the first instance it was decided to appoint. Humphrey—Ho. District; is it large? (To 4th Official)—I say, let's have a look at that collapsible plot of yours (pulls out and consults map)—If there was any decent fishing here I might consider it.

consider it.

Arthur—I am sure you could arrange
with the fishery Baard to let you have a
little sport. The Department are all
very harmonious and pull well together.
I am glad to sav.
Humphrey—Would the potatoes be
likely to interfere with me in the execution of my duty in spraying them?
(Good-humonredly)—Eh, what? Eh,
what? Ha, ha. (They all join in the
laugh).

laugh).

Arthur-We may take it then, Mr. Stott, that you will accept the office of minister of this District.

Humphrey-You may take it that I'll take the £2,000 a year all right. There's nothing like being candid, is there?

3rd Official—And you'll probably after a little experience make a most, excellent minister.

Humphrey—Will the Government supply the spraying stuff?
3rd Official—Certainly, certainly. That's under the Minister of Munitions. We hold a monopoly of all the Copper Sulphate in the world.

Humphrey—Haw! But what about the water? Don't you use water and that kind of thing?

Humphrey—The Pair what about the water? Don't you use water and that kind of thing?

3rd Official—Unfortunately, we have too much rain water here.
Humphrey—Aw. You may have a quantity, but not quality.

3rd Official—Quite-so. It can be imported from England.

2nd Official—If he's as good as Arthur he'll de. Will you give the Secretary your address, Mr. Stott?

Humphrey—Oh, by Gad, I haven't a card, but Stephen's Green, the United Arts' Club, Stephen's Green, will find me.

Arts' Club, Stephen's Green, will find me.

4th Official (taking it down)—The United Service Club?

Humphrey—Oh, no. The United Arts' Club. I am only a temporary member, but it contains a lot of distinguished people who tell me they prefer it to the D.B.C.

(Enter Mrs. Heavey).

Mrs. Heavey—Might I be after offering vez all a cup of tay?

(The Officials refuse gracefully).

(To Pite)—Wouldn't ye like a little weenshey cup to lay at the back of yer heart? (Officials prepare to go).

Arbur-Weil, Mr. Steat, good luck to you. You'll find you'll not be ever-burdened this year, at least, and by this time next year your assistants should have a good working knowledge to go on with. Would you care to join as in a motor run? We have to do a little inspection of the district, and about ten mules further on there's a rather good hotel. (Humphrey shakes his head)—No. Then Jean sneak unofficially. Td. miles further on there's a rather good hotel. (Humphrey shakes his head)—No. Then I can speak unofficially. I'd be very glad, Mr. Stott, if you would come along with me and dine. 2nd Official—If you go along with Arthur he'll get you a bang at some jolly fine cock to-morrow afternoon. Pile—You must promise to have a neal with me at my hotel. Humphrey—Ob, eh. Ah. Charmed. Later on perhaps. Later on. Charmed. Ob, aw.

Oh. aw. Arthur-Very well, then. We must

Arthur-Yery, and you congratuation of the congratuation were not so out of place, it seems, after all. (Officials exent) seems, after all. (Officials exent) the Official (last to leave and gravely ith exaggerated emphasis)—At hien of the official of the congratuation of the official of

look after them as they go).

Mrs. Heavey—Well, I couldn't believe my ears and I listening all the time. It's too good to be true. Andy, me dear, think of as with £2,000 a year.

rear. Andy—He carried it off magnifi

entity.

Mrs. Heavey—When Andy is one of cour assistants and I'm the other you might appoint your sister Nellie as yer ander secretary and bring her to London. Mighth't he do that for her.

ndy?

Andy—Now that's he's got it he
besn't seem inclined, I'm thinking, to
too flahoulyah with it. What about
ving us a lift, Humphrey ?
Humphrey—Corruption!
Andy—What?
Mrs. Heavey—What are you saying
corruption?

Andy—Who's corrupt?
Andy—Who's corrupt?
Humphrey—You are both corrupt.
Mrs. Heavey—Well, now, listen

ast. Humphrey—Yaas, it's your national iding, I'm afraid.
Mrs. Heavey—Well, now, you've a hance to cure it by giving us all a job ader your new regime.
Humphrey—I refuse to have my admistration sullied by favouritism.
Mrs. Heavey—Well, it's a nice state t affairs when it's corruption to do a urn for one's own flesh and blood, and't you have a little reason?

turn for one's own flesh and blood. Can't you have a little reason? Humphrey—Reason? Why should I have anything that might disagree with

Andy—Ah, for God sake, man, stop fooling and have some intelligence. Humphrey—Intelligence? The damned thing the Jews have. Certainly

Andy—None of your English Hypec

Humphrey—Don't decry the evidence f a great nation's religious sense. Mrs. Heavey—What are we to do at II, at all?

all. Humphrey-Think imperially and

Andy (going to door to look after Humphrey)—Well, he's off out of this anyhow. They're waving to him in the

car. Bad luck to him! He's gone off with the Sergeant's trousers.

Mrs. Heavey—I'm thinking it's the trousers is gone off with him. The Sergeant was promoted for cheerings the day he put them on. And now look at what they've done for Humphrey!

Andy—Trousers indeed I! was F did it! And to think of his danned impertinence turning on me and telling me to set! But I'll say this.

If he ever dares to come round about this place again—and I don't care what position he holds—I'll heavek his face!

Mrs. Heavey—Hush, Andy. Don't talk like that! I have as nuch right, naybe, to be angry with him.

Andy—Well, and what'll ye do?

Mrs. Heavey—Sever mind him, and, the light had he him.

### (Curtain).

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

### The Victory

The Treaty of Versailles has been killed by the action of the United States Senate. The so-called League of Nations set up under it becomes impos-sible and ridiculous in its present conitution. On the adhesion of America that League all the schemes of English Imperial policy were built. They are all gone. "What you trample on in re all gone. Ireland," said a great Irishman to Eng-land in the 18th century, "will spring up and sting you in America." It was true then—it is true now. The last few months of English dragooning in Ireland sealed the fate of the Treaty of Versailles. America learned from the pertacle of Ireland, and from its warn which England in vain tried gag-what English faith meant. The trap was spread is sight of the Bird -but the American Eagle has not this time been caught in it.

Elsewhere we deal with the effect of the defeat of the Treaty by the United States Senate. Here we shall only repeat what we wrote in August last :--

President Wilson went to Paris with a scheme for a more or genuine League of Nations. England forced her scheme for a League of Great Powers upon him. And Ireland to-day is leading the freedom-seeking peoples of the world in dom-seeking peoples of the world in the fight to destroy a greater men-lace to human liberty and national rights than ever was the Holy Al-liance. Ireland stands in America to-day for a true League of Nations. A League in which all nations shall be joined—a League which is not an alliance, but a union to preserve the peace of the world. Ireland has no navy on the sea-no material emporat to-day she is a world-power. but to-day she is a world-power. Sho is leading the wronged peoples of the world—she has given them new cou-rage and new hope. Her voice is con-vincing the greatest of Powers— America—a Power that retains its

idealism and its love for justice—that the League made in England must go, and be substituted by a true League of Nations. The Ireland that England stiffed and hid away in its Parliament for a century has burst from that prison and leaped into a world-leadership—the leadership of the weak, the wronged, the oppress-ed nations and peoples. And so to-day, from Esthonia to Egypt, the name of Irishman, long made by English propaganda a synonym of inferiority, has become a title of

The fight that was raging in August last is now wou. Ireland has triumph-ed, and her triumph is a triumph for the principles that America enunciated in the war. On next Sunday in every church and chapel in Ireland we exhort our people of all creeds to each offer up a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the victory that Ireland has won-a victory against oads that seem ed to many hepeless—a victory that indeed makes it possible for the peoples to destroy the foul spirit of Oli-garchy and make the world safe for

# The Murdered Lord Mayor

We go to press before the evidence at the inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork is available to us, but by the time this issue is in the hands of its readers that evidence will be available through the daily press to the people of Ireland.

The Chief Magistrate of a great Irish city has been murdered in circumstances of cold-blooded villainy, and the civilised world will sit in judgment on the guilty. To the widow, children, and relatives of the dead man the passionate sympathy of Ireland has gone out from a brimming heart. Truly indeed it can be said that the whole Nation mourns with them.

The City of Cork on the day of Lord Mayor MacCurtain's funeral was an absolute unit. All class and party distinctions vanished, and the citizens, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, The weeping joined in mourning. spectators of the funeral procession tes-tified silently the estimation in which all sections and classes held the mur-

all sections and classes held the murdered Mayor.

To the business life of Cork Alderman MacCurtain contributed energy and enterprise—to the social life a courteous and genial personality which charmed all—and to the political life a sincere and unselfish patriotism. He loved Ireland-he was devoted to the cause of her Independence. He was an ardent student of her language, music and history, and an energetic supporte of all proper means to improve her trade and develop her resources. He is the latest martyr to her cause, and on the Day of that Cause Triumphant his name will be spoken and engraved on her tablets with the long list of those who died that that Day might Go ndéanaidh Dia trócaire ar

# Manufactured Imports in 1918

The value of the imports of manufactured goods during 1918 is given by the Statistical Branch as £09,898,000, as compared with £57,153,000 the previous year, A singular feature of present-day Irish trade is the close balance that exists between the values of manufactures imported and exported. The following table gives a summary for the past five years —

### MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
914	35,861,000	31,430,000
915	40,509,000	32,058,000
916	47,672,000	40,008,000
917	57,158,000	58,701,000
918	60,898,000	69,807,000

This table relates only to values, not volume of sales, but the comparison etween the imports and exports holds odd. It is remarkable that while imoed. It is remarkable that while ma-ports have risen in value from 35 to 69 millions, or practically double, the im-millions of the value of the exports of Lich man the value of the exports of Lich man. Our reconsiderably more than double. The state of the contract This is a welcome and cheerful sign of the industrial activity of our country. The following are the imports of manufactured goods for the past two years:—

		10101			
LA CONTRACTOR	£	£			
Textiles.					
(1) Yarns, Thread,					
Rope, Cordage,					
etc.	4,752,000	7,310,000			
(2) Piece Goods, Ap-					
parel, Drapery,					
etc.	25,124,000	31,097,000			
Leather Goods.	0				
(1) Leather	768,000	871,000			
(2) Boots, Shoes,					
Såddlerg, India					
Rubber Goods .	3,245,000	5,142,000			
Metals and Manufac-					
tures, chiefly of					
Metals.					
(1) Metals & Metal					
Castings, etc	6,526,000	6,724,000			
(2) Machinery, Im-					
plements, Mo-					
tors, Ships	5,080,000	5,900,000			
Wooden Articles, Fur-					
niture, and Articles		100			
mainly of wood	1,316,000	1,216,000			

Books, Paper, Stationery, etc. Bricks, Tiles, Earthen-ware, China, Glass, 1,838,000 2,097,000 946,000 1,070,000

andlery, Soap, Can-dles, Oil, Paints, 2,828,000 3,129,000 Dye Stuffs Miscellaneons Articles 386,000

57,153,000 69,898,000

The increase in the value of yarns imported is mainly due to the rise in cotion yarns from £2,978,000 to £4,938,000. This rise was not due to any increase of importation. In fact it fell slightly from 23,829,000lbs. in 1917 to 23,472,000 in 1918. It is important to note that this cotton yarn came in, most of it (nearly 20 million like), to Refnat: (that only 200,000lbs. in 18,5), to Refnat: (that only 400,000lbs. of it was re-exported from there, and that nearly all of it was used in substitution for flax in the linen mills. So that Ireland has not merely lost a great part of her flax trade, but has had to pay five millions for material which has largely replaced the native flax yarn. It is this fact which in some measure explains the surprising indifference of the spinners on the need of restoring the area of fax cultivation. the spinners on the need of the area of flax cultivation.

the area of flax cultivation.
The incress of aix millions in piece goods, apparel, and drapery is due to rowllen peods (increased from three to four millions), and to cotton goods (from then to fifteen millions). Here again the growing importance of the Irisl cotton trade is evident. Cotton goods have increased from 497,000cwts. to 609,000. It is very remarkable that despite the war the importation of cotton goods increased by 8,000cwts and of woolen goods by 7,000cwts. The former cost five millions more and the latter one million.
The increase in leather goods is, of

latter one million.

The increase in leather goods is, of course, to be attributed to boots, which increased from 130,000ewts. to 153,000 and in money from £2,039,000 to £3,663,000. Our shoemakers were principally engaged in cobbling work and in repairs. The shoe importer is, however, doing a greater trude at timmense prices. The foreigner has got his boot well in anyway. It is altogether surprising what a tide of invasion there is in sheemar. It is a good thing for surprising what a tide of invasion there is in shoeware. It is a good thing for the cobbler to stick to his last, but it is a better thing to have shoemakers making s

The other classes of importations do not seem to have changed in any important respect. Wood imports are about the same. Metals have increased asmewhat in value. The same, of course, is true of paper, which soured to the higher region of prices in 1918. In chandler, soap has declined in volume from 192,000cwts to 187,000, but has advanced in cost from £306,000 to £537,000. Similarly, candles have been less imported, falling from 63,000 to \$23,000 twice, and in value of \$238,000. Paints have increased from 132,000. 132,000 twice and in value 123,000 to 132,000cwts., and in value from £358,000 to £464,000. Varnish from £358,000 to £464,000. Varnian has likewise increased in quantity and value. Paints and painters' materials now cost our Emerald Isle over three quarters of a million to ombellish.

# An American Impression of Ireland's Leader

The following striking leading article appeared in the New York "Evening Journal" of March 1st:—

Anyone who talks to Eamonn De Valera feels the profound sincerity of the mar. He is compounded of candour and integrity. And if ever the fire of enthusiasm for a noble cause burned in a fearless heart and a sane, capable mind, it so burns in the heart and mind of Eamonn De Valera.

When the Irish chieftain speaks from the public platform no audience of his is free from the agents of England, listening to every word, in the hope that some careless phrase may be uttered which can be twisted or misrepresented the which can be twisted or misrepresented the peaks of the public can be described in the speaks of the control of the cont

and at which many Americans, too, are adepts.

And it is remarkable how the Iriah leader has succeeded, in the course of hundreds of speeches, in presenting Ireland's argument for freedom with powerful emphasis, and in avoiding, at the same time, the traps of his enemies, all set to catch a sentence, a clause, a word that might be misrepresented to his disadvantage or used to shake the confidence of Americans and Irishmen in his devotion to the cause of Irish independence.

confidence of Americans and Irishmen in his devotice. It is devotice. It is devotice to the cause of Irish men in his devotice. The moline attempt to use one of Emonon De Valera's public utterances to discredit the sincerity of his devotion to Ireland's demand for her complete liberty and complete independence of England, has been very recently made, and, we are bound to say, very cunningly made, and also, we are glad to say, very cunningly made, and also, we are glad to say, very cunningly made, and also, we are glad to say, very unsuccessfully made.

The occasion arose in this way.—
The only argument made by the advocates of English rule over unwilling Ireland that appeals at all to Americans is the argument that England's security demands English control of Ireland. Replying to that argument, Eamonn De Valera very sensibly conceded that no Irish man could reasonably deny that England's very sensibly conceded that no Irish man could reasonably deny that England's safety of England, just as any other people naturally in wishing to insure the safety of England, just as any other people naturally distributed to insure the safety of England, just as any other people naturally distributed in the safety of their own country first of all, and proceeded to argue that England's safety would be far better secured by the neighbourhood of an independent, free, sovereign, satisfied Ireland, than by the neighbourhood of an independent, free, sovereign, satisfied that sensiting this sensiting with a deadly hatred, and resisting with every possible devoice of desperate men and women the alien noccupation of their country.

Illustrating this sensible reply and this sensible appeal to British self-interest, the Irish leader cited the first promotion of their country.

Illustrating this sensible reply and this sensible appeal to British self-interest, the Irish leader cited the first promotion of the promotion of the independence and acceptance of the sensible appeal to British self-interest, the Irish leader cited the first pr

of the world.

We cannot imagine a more statesmanlike or sane suggestion. Yet this very suggestion gave a handle to the British enemies of treland, and to some Americans, who were decived by British cunning, to misrepresent the clear meaning and intent of Eamonn De Valera, and to attempt dissension in Irish ranks, which might have been disastrous to the Irish auses in America had the confidence and trust of the mass of Irish-Americans in Eamonn De Valera not been so unshakable.

Eamonn De Valera quoted only the first paragraph of the recognition of Cuba sindependence, which is:—

"That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign? Power or Powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorise or permit any foreign? Power or Powers to obtain by colonisation of, for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island."

There are other stipulations in the articles of recognition, reasonably applicable to the relations then existing between Cuba and the Junied States, but not applicable to the relations between England and Ireland—and these stipulations which are not applicable to Ireland and England, Eamonn De

out not applicable to the relations be-tween England and Ireland—and these stipulations which are not applicable to Ireland and England, Eagonn De Valera did not quote or indorse. Nevertheless, here was an opporta-nity—no matter how strained—for mis-representation which his chemics had long sought, and with which they tem-

porarily deceived some excellent Irish-

porarily deceived some excellent Irishamericans.

It was shouted from the house-tops that De Valera was willing "to Cahanize" Ireland; that De Valera was willing to summit Ireland to British suzerainty; that De Valera was willing to summit Ireland to British suzerainty; that De Valera was willing to sacrifice the substance for the shadow of independence, and so on and so on, to the end of the false chapter.

Now, Eamonn De Valera did nothing of the kind, suggested nothing of the kind, and—if we know him aright—would die as bravely as he fought and risked death in the Easter Revolution before he would even listen to anything of the kind.

The paragraph of the recognition of Cuhan independence which Eamonn De Valera quoted—and which was the ofly paragraph he quoted—is as full and complete recognition of independence and soverignty as any nation could grant to another.

The only stipulation as to independence

and soverignty as any nation could grant to another.

The only stipulation as to independence is that Cuba shall never agree with any foreign nation "to impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba;" and the only condition is that Cuba shall not permit any foreign Power to rule any part of Cuba, or to make Cuba a base for foreign military or naval forces. or naval force

make Cuba a base for foreign military or naval forces.

A more complete recognition of independence could not be written.

The United States not only recognises, so far as this paragraph is concerned, the full sovereign independence of Cuba, but stipulates that no future Government of Cuba shall impair that sovereign independence.

It is not only a recognition of Cuba's independence then, but an insistence that Cuba shall remain independent—which is exact words of Eamonn De Valera were those:—

"On the other hand, if it were really her independence and her simple right to life us a national State that Britain wanted to safeguard, she could easily make provisions for that without in any way infringing upon the equally

wanted to safeguard, she could easily make provisions for that without in any way infringing upon the equally sacred right of Ireland to its independence and to its life.

"The United States, by the Monree Doctrine, made provision for its security without depriving the Latin Republics of the South of their independence and their life. The United States safe-guarded itself from the possible use of the Island of Cuba as a base for an attack by any foreign power by stipulating:

That the Government of Cube "That the Government of Guba shall never enfer into any treaty or other compact with any foreign Power or Powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorise or permit any foreign Power or Powers to obtain, by colonisation of, for military or naval purposes or otherwise, dodgment in or control over any portion of said island."

"Why doesn't Britain do this with Iroland, as the United States did with Cuba?

Cuba?

"Why doesn't Britain declare a Mon-roe Doctrine for the two neighbouring islands? The people of Ireland, so far from objecting, would co-operate with

from objecting, their whole soul

their whole soul.

"But there are even other ways in which Britain could safeguard itself if this plea were really an honest plea. An international instrument could easily he framed—as in the case of Belgium—an instrument that meant more for the safety of France, as the last war proved, than the actual passes into 6 Belgian territory, especially if such possession were against the will and despite the protests of the Belgian people.

possession were against the will and people.

"Again, the Peace Conference and the creation of a League of Nations gave England another-opportunity, if England or Britain minded to avail of the Region of Section 11. It a gentine League of Nations the contracting parties could easily, by mitual compact, bind themselves to respect and defend the integrity and national independence of each other; and guarantee it by the strength of the whole. But England preferred—and prefers—a League of Empires—an undy alliance to crush liberty, not a sacred covenant to maintain liberty, and the same than the same section of the four methods indicated she could have made provisions for these. What the four methods indicated she could have made provisions for these, what is to make provision for, I repeat, is the perpetuation of he domination of the seas by her control of the special production of the commerce of any trade rival she may wish to attack, and completely cut the communications to strongle the commerce of any trade rival she may wish to attack, and completely cut the communications between the old world and the new.

"She wants this and she wants fur-

ther, as I have said, the perpetuation [

ther, as I have said, the perpetuation of the present commercial monopoly through which she expoits Ireland today, as she exploited the colonies here until the cup overflowed in '78 and the exploitation was ended for ever.

England would have Americans betwee that Britain's safety would be threatened by the presence of an independent Ireland on her flank. Well do England's statesmen know the contrary. Well, they know that this England and Britain would be safer as regards their legitimate national rights than they have ever been since they inst started on their campaign of aggression against Ireland.

Yellera proved his and the statement of the proves his calibre as a statesman and wise leader.

No honest man, honestly seeking an honest meaning, can possibly see in Eamonn De Valera's words any hint, or suspicion of a hint, of abating Ireland's demand for full independence by so much as the breadth of a hair.

The whole argument is that if England were sincere she could offer a recognition to Ireland and obtain perfect assurance of her own safety in four different ways—and that since England refuses to do this, she is shown to be all the statement of the since of Ireland and trust him sto may be a subterfuge and a falsehood.

If such a palpably false accusation could disrupt the Irish independence in America would feel much a stonished and much disheartened.

### England's Stranglehold on Irish Commerce

XVIII.

The effects of the "Union" on Irish Trade, Manufactures, and Industry are beyond question. The country was rujned rapidly, and with the most thorough precision. Every trade was affected directly by it. We have given at length the powerful and conclusive arguments of the manufactures and their representatives in the Irish Parliament. The worst forebodings of the petitioners were realised. The cotton, silk, and woollen industries were completely ruined. The woollen manufacturers were utterly ruined by the withdrawal of the very small turiff protecting the Lyrish woollen manufacturers of that period. The Act of so-called Union of 1800 ruined the Irish Woollen Industry more completely than the Woollen Prohibition in 1700. The latter destroyed Ireland's foreign trade, but it left a struggling home manufacture. The Act of 1800 killed the Irish weaving of cloth gradually lowered amd abolished during the first twenty years. It was a terrible time for our country. The strungelation was worse than rapid decapitation. The fire of Elizabeth, the sword of Cromwell, and the Williamite cannon did not a tenth of the damage done by the Act of "Union."

of "Union."

We have illustrated the process planned for the extinction of our industries, and we have shown, at all events in the case of cotton, the action was deliberately planned by English Ministers. We now propose to give some illustrations of the results of England's uniting with us.

On April 26, 1825, when Free Trade between Great Britain and Ireland was at length finally established, acute distress was visible amongst all classess of workers. The frades of the country were visibly declining. The poor manufacturers of the city and Liberties of Dublin presented a Memorial in the year 1822 praying for the Establishment of a market for their different manufactures, "which they conceived labsolutely necessary to relieve them from a most ruinous system to which they were subjected, and which they are confident was, and is, the cause of their unparalleled distress, namely, hawking their goods from shop to shop in order to make sale of them, which in every instance, effect a certain loss to the poor manufacturer."

We see then that the Irish manufacturers were reduced to the position of hawkers. The miserable state of the industries of Dublin may be judged from the General Information Sheet prepared by the Trades' Dublin may be judged from the General Information April 26, 1825, formed in connection with the proposed market for nanufacturers building at Usher's Quay.

We learn much information at first hand so the position of each of the trades. The return gives the number employed. Of check wasvers we find there about five hundred and the content of the poor for the content of the trades. The content of the poor for the content of the content of the trades.

dred. The number had been greater some time before. Three hundred were out of imployment. There were still two hundred cotton weavers, all employed. There were two hundred and fifty cord weavers—"A great number gone to England." Those in Dublin at that time were generally employed. Four hundred still weavers were the hundred still weavers were hundred still weavers were hundred to deep the hundred still weavers were hundred and forty, but great numbers were reported to be gone to England. The broad cloth weavers were principally in the country, those in Dublin being employed in factories. They were at that time all employed. Of flannel weavers-there were very few, the trade being carried on mostly in County Wicklow at Rathdrum. There were eighty or ninety hooping weavers. The trade being reported very dull, the best part unemployed. We now come to the linen weavers. There were two hundred and the hundred and the hundred weavers were all employed. We now come to the linen weavers. There were two hundred and bave left their families to go to Enaland. The evidence goes to show that the Dublin linen anunfacture was rapidly declaining at this time. It could not be said to have benefited from the Union. The destruction of the Dublin linen industry is never mentioned by the boosters of the "Ulster Bugaboo." There were "about ninety or one hundred" duck weavers, the greater part employed. The number of sail cloth weavers is not stated, but it was thought they were all employed in factories. There were eighty on innety tickne weavers of whom a good number were unemployed. Forty and the promise and Castlereagh's prophecy. There were not less than one thousand cotton spinners, mostly all

all employed.

Shoemakers in Dublin numbered no less than from sixteen to eighteen hundred. A good number were unemployed, "but trade better than has been." Sixty card makers were generally employed.

The most remarkable fact mentioned in the General Information Sheet, drawn up from queries put and answered by the trade embers, is the disclosure that in 1825 there were upwards of one thousand glovers, chamber masters and females, of whom "perhaps one-third may not be at work." Nevertheless trade was reported as "at present very good." Eighty or innet cap-makers were, half of them, unemployed, as "numbers of caps now come from England." The same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred thread spinners. Thirty whip the same was true of two bundred and site turnout leaving them nothing to do. "There was wailing and gnashing in Francis St." Of eighty rope-makers, twenty were unemployed. Two hundred and fifty Gingham weavers were "most part employed." Between two and three hundred saddlers were employed. There were thirty flax dressers, all employed; forty on fifty flaguer ribbon weavers, "at present very brisk" sixty or seventy hair-cloth weavers, a good number unemployed. The seventy brisk is and sixty comb-malgers, "all at present employed" and sixty or seventy brisk is at the same and the feelings which weavers were employed, and sixty or seventy brisk is a sound twenty unemployed.

This account will convey some information as to the industrial effects of the "Union." There were in all 7.650 tradesmen employed, and sixty or seventy brisk into

as a result of the Union and left behind the problem of the slumbs to vex succeding generations. And yet in 1825 Ireland was, but commencing to feel the full effects of being forced into a fatal and delusive connection with England.

### NOTAL

Deir an Dr. 6 Meschair (i "Psychology," leath. a 113) ná réiríon Idéalachas le claomhreatha comónta na foileich as an chairm an coluiachta is barántíla; sarais da fir haint eoluiachta is barántíla; sarais da fir haint erialtóireacht, le géoluiacht, faisceach (physical optics), agus leis an gcuid eile desna heoluiachtaí finiceacha, ní foláir a ghlaca ina thalamh áint acanne) go bhfuil abhar ann, pe aca chimid é nó af sicitimid (agus ní isea abhar nách mothú ná samhlú i dtaobh mothú a sheith ann); máintí an heoluiachtaí sin ní hamháin go bhfuil cuirp shubstainteacha hirthúiseacha (faid, leithead, doimhneas) ann, ach go mbid, siad ag oibriú ar a chéite do réir dithe aitheantaí faid ná bion aigne dinne a cuimhneamh orra; mithe an beadhí do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a bheadh do réir chun a chéile le neart a cheile le neart a cheile le acht a cheile le neart a cheile le acht a cheile le neart a cheile l

Ní lheadar an leor an méid sin chun a thespeáint gur peann dáiríribh atá am laimh agum anois agus nách peann é atá am aigne. Nílim féin sásta leis ach pe aca domhan asinhluithe is fiú dhom stuidéar a domhan dáiríribh atá ann nó dheunamh ar an ndomhans an, agus pe aca is fiu dhom é nó nách flu táim ghá dheunamh. Chó fada 's théan stuidéar a dheunamh ar sá no dhaifin dheunamh ar sá no thairin gur cuma ce aca ar dhomhan déiriribh a dheunfad stuidéar nó ar dhemhan samhluithe. Credim go ar dhomhan déiriribh a dheunfad stuidéar nó ar dhomhan samhulthe. Credim go bhfuil an domhan ann dáiriribh agus nách rud samhulthe é agus creidid lucht eolui-achta é ach ní Inágan san go bhfuil an ceart againn agus, mar aduart, nílim ró-shásta leis na hargóna san tuas:

Ach tá scoil fealsúnachta eile ann, an scoil phragmatach (no, gníomhach?) a direoch oráinn ná fuil aon fhirinne fénár smaointe, nó, má tá, nách féidir teach turri, scoil, a háinig le deaná ach, ná fuil sen fhirinne fenár smaointe, nó, má tá, nách féidir teach turri, scoil, a háinig le deaná ach, ná fuil senár sea cheach ar againn-healtamh ar fuil senár a dheach ar againn-healtamh an fuil senár Ach tá scoil fealsúnachta eile ann, an

Is léir ón méid atá ráitte againn go dí so gur fearr do lucht eoluiachta a ghlae gu di so gur fearr do lucht eoluiachta a ghlaca ina thalamh slán gur domhan atá ann dáirfribh an domhan ar a mbld siad a deunamh stuid-áir. Is léir, leis, ná hainean an eoluiacht ach le cuid de pháirc an eolais.

I dtaobh an fhocail sin bithin-coluiachta, an ill ann ach iaracht ar an nGréigis d'aistriu. Seo mar a cumadh an local "ontology" do ce réir foclóra Chamber: "Gr. 6n, ontes, being pr. p. of einai, to be, logia—legen, to discourse. Deir sé gurh é rud "onto logy" na ne obliacht a bhainean le prínsione bail na flor-bhithine (pure being) nó an chuid den iarbhísiceacht (metafisiceacht) againn sa Ghaedhlig. Sé mo thuairim go gcialluíon "bithin" "Gr-bhit" (essence" nó "caistence" nó "being" nó rud digin den sort san. Má chialltíon sé son a cheann acu deunía sé ar ngnó (do réir an mhíoithe a thugan Chamber ar an coluiacht san. ontology). Béidir nár mhiste an hrí "being" do chur leis i gcársaí featafmachta san go mó chur leis i gcársaí featafmachta san grain an Ghaedhlig ar "sublect" na feataínachta. Blearr leis téin gan é dáid go ídil mar Ghaedhlig ar "sublect" na feataínachta. Blearr leis téin gan é dáid go ídil mar om báidir go mbéidir go raghtar amach ar ball ar fhocal éigin a bheadh nigs oiridnaí. I dtaobh an fhocail sin bithin-eoluiachta

TADHG O CIANAIN.

### The Late Canon O'Leary.

The death, last Sunday, of Very Rev. Canon Peter O'Leary—affectionately known to all Gaels as An Łathari. Peudar—has caused an almost incalculable loss to modern this hiterature. He was a great priest, beloved by all who knew him, but it was his services to the firsh language that won him fame and gratitude in all quasters of Ireland. Those services will provide for him a memorial "more lasting than the property of the provide for him a memorial "more lasting than the last and his "Seadne." "Esirt." "Name, and his "Seadne." "Esirt." "Name, and his "Seadne." "Esirt." "Name, and his "Seadne." "Esirt." "At the time of his fatal illness he lasting that is long a lirish literature itself. At the time of his fatal illness he considerabled him which nevertheless he was not fated to complete. His Irish was the Irish of the people, and he was the Irish of the people, and he was the Irish of the people, and he was the greatest hiving master of the language. Not only was he a master of style himself, but he taught others how to write, and he was the Irish of the people, and he was the prish of the people, and he was the present of the language. Not only was he a master of style himself, but he taught others how to write, and he was the Prish of the people and he was the present of the himself, but he taught others how to write, and he was the Prish of the people and he was the Prish of along with the late Kuno Meyer. Freedom of the City, as a mark of its appreciation of his life work, and a f-unontha later a similar honour was or ferred upon him by the capital of native county. Events in Ireland, happening so rapidly nowadays that is not always possible to view things their proper light, but when time intervened to permit of seeing that intervened to permit of seeing thin in perspective the figure of Can O'Leary will stand out as one of greatest figures in modern frish h tory. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam

### France and Ireland.

Paris, Fridey.

As a result of the publication of the
Lenten Pastorals of the Irish Bishops
in Funce, condemning the repressive
measures of Dublin Castle administration, Mr. Gavan Duffy, T.D., has been measures of Dublin Castle administration, Mr. Gavan Duffy, T.D., has been
the recipient of many outspoken declarations of sympathy from distinguished French churchmen. Amongst
the most remarkable of those was that
of Cordinal de Cabriereo, Bishop of
Montpelher, who expressed his "heartfelt sympathy for the Irish cause, as
understood by the Bishops and devoted
Catholics of La Verte Ern," and prayed at the same time that "finally tiod
may grant them their libety." The
Catholic Trees was sheeked to think
that so long after the Armistice a condition bordering on war could still extiat in Iroland. The state of affairs detiat in Iroland. The state of affairs detain in Iroland in Iroland in Iroland in Iroland in Iroland
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