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# Éire Óz

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920.

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#### **Current Comments**

"The liberty for which we to-day strive is a sacred thing, inseparably errovined with that spiritual liberty for which the Saviour of man died, and which is the inspiration and foundation of all just Covernment. Because it is sacred, and death for it is akin to the Sacrifice of Guivary, following far off, but constant to, that Divine example, in every generation our best and bravest have died. Bome time in our grief we cry out foolish and unthinking words: "The sacrifice is too great." But it is because they were our best and bravest they had to die. No lesser sacrifice would save us. Because of it our struggle is holy, our battle is sanctified by their blood, and our victory is assured by their martysdom."—The Lord Mayor of Cork in his imagunal speech.

The soul of Joseph Murphy has followed the souls of his comrades; Michael Fitzgerald and Terence MacSwiney. A few hours after the announcement of the death of the lord Mayor of Over, this hero passed away in Cork Jail, while the Rosary and Prayers for the Dying were being recited by Father Eitzgerald. His name, with the names of all those who have died in Ireland's glorious cause will be for ever remembered and cherished by the Irish nation. Still in the Dringhest on India.

The campaign of murder, arson, tor-

and clearished by the trick nations. Site in billioning of murder, arson, torture, shootings and floggings continues all over the country. Not even the vivid imaginations attached to the Baglish Propaganda during the war against Germany could conceive attraction to the state of the Baglish Propaganda during the war against Germany could conceive attraction of the state of the sta

His dead body was subsequently found 200 yards from his home.

Thomas Egan, 50 year of age, residing at Coshla, Athenry, was taken from his home on Sunday night by arned mee, who saked him what he shawe-Taylor (a Galway Insiliod who was shot dead some time ago), and further asked him to go outside. The report says that Thomas Egan refused to leave, and was hot dead.

In Miltown-Malbay during the week-end Charles Lynch (an old man aged 75) was shot dead in his own yard by the arned forces of England, and a young man engaged in haymaking was wounded.

On Tuesday October 20) Mr. Michl. Walsh, a Republican member of the first his body was a shot dead in his own his home and could be supported by the same of the first his home and the pressure styling themselves "English Secret Service men." His body was afterwards flung into the Corrib by his assassins.

On Saturday night a young man named James McCormick was fatally wounded by a revolver abot fired by one of two men whentered his place of the state of the state

mutuer, alludes to a statement which, a few days previously, it had issued to the affect that "men, wearing uniform," had entered a house in Dublin onle ut off a girl's hair, and points out that there are parties going about "mauthorised to wear British uniform." The murdered man, it is interesting to record, was a relative of young Farrell, who was shot dead some time ago by English troops while he and others were sitting around a bonfire lighted in honour of Archbishop Mannix.

Evidently one English Sunday newspaper at least has been well posted by Dublin Castle relative to the activities of "the parties going about unauthorized to went Dritish uniform," otherwise it would never have been able to state that "a South Lipperary gang which he (Daniel Breen) headed normally, though and on this particular accasion, is responsible for the murders of the two Dwysors on Monday high. These were both officers in Section 1997, which is the second of the second particular than the case, having because convinced that it is fullipp. They lived with their parents &-& small farm, and were called out after dark and shot dead in the farmyard to Breen's gang, who are trying to throw suspicion on the police." In connection with the latest Dubia Castle communique ret terines communities of wear British unformed of wear British unformed of wear British unformed of wear British unformed of wear British unformed. Evidently one English Sunday ne

mitted by patties going about "un-authorised to wear priving uniform," if is a pit it had not been issued of the time Lord Mayor MacCurrin was murdered. It would have sayed the "Daily Mail" and other English papers much trouble!

Among the places destroyed by the armed forces of England during the past week was the famous Hosiery Factory at Bandon, and the Abbeydorney Farmers' Creamery in Kerry was burned to the ground. Hay and other agricultural products were destroyed in the Kanturk district and in Miltowa-Malbay by the armed forces of England.

A young man named Flynn died in Mountjoy Prison on Monday morning.

While Requiem Mass for the soul of Michael Fitzgerald was being celebrated in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Cork, on Toesday, simed English troops entered and handed a notice to the officialing clergy intimating that not more than one hundred people would be allowed in the funeral procession.

The unanimous pronouncement of the Catholic hierarchy at Maynooth is seing forwarded by their Lordships, with a covering letter, to every 2atholic bishop in the world. "On a scale trula appalling have to be reckoned," say their Lordships— "Countless indiscriminate raids and arrests in the darkness of the wight:

night; Prolonged imprisonments with

out trial; "Savage sentences from trihunals that command and deserve no confi-

The burning of houses, towns, factories, creameries, and crops;

The destruction of industries to pave the way for want and famine by men maddened with plundered drink and bent on loot; "The flogging and massacre of civilians—

civilians—
ill perpetrated by the forces of the crown who have established a reign of frightfulness which, for murdering he innocent and destroying their property has a parallel only in the horrors of Turkist arrorities or in the outrages tributed to the Red Army of Bolhavier Bussi.

attributed to the Red Army of Bolshevist Russia."

Let us use well the all-powerful weapon of prayer on which the bids us rely, "conclude their Lordships; "and tree," conclude their Lordships; "and the Bishops direct that a Novens of the Russian devotions, be held in the church in preparation for the Feast of the Association of the Feast of the Russian of the Proposed of the Russian of the R

dr. Arthur Griffith made the owing statement to a number of erican Press representatives in re-to the British Parliamentary de-

ply to the British Parliamentary de-bate:—
The English Parliament, by refus-ing an inquiry into the atroctics its Government's forces are committing in Ireland, convicts that Government of instigating and directing them. The attempt of the English Government's spokesmen to pretend that these atro-cities are "reprivals" can descive no one who has been in Ireland. The structics now being perpetrated in Ireland are part of a calculated plan made by the English Ministry some months ago in the vain hope of break-ing the spirit and will of the Irish nation.

tion.
The constitutional expression of the fill of the Irish nation registered at e General Election of 1918 was met an arbitrary decree from the English Government declaring the duly setted representatives of Ireland an egal body, and banning the national dipolitical organisations which three-urths of the people of Ireland superted.

ourths of the people of Ireland sup-orted.

A policy of repression, based upon octurnal raids, arrests and imprison-tents, was pursued towards the cople's representative and the people ententers. The restraint with which is policy was endured did not avail a abute its rigours, and as time passed pression became more brutal, and to it as added calculated provocation. The ress that exposed and condemned the ress that exposed and condemned the ril policy was suppressed or threatened ith suppression. Public meeting was terdicted, and all the organic means y which a nation expresses itself was pught to be stifled. Political spies, hose business it was to denounce men or their opinions, and agents provoca-ture, whose work was to instigate out-ting.

age, were scattered through the country.

Consequences that inevitably flowed room the efforts to treat the lawfully egistered vote of the people as a crime, and the electron and their represents and the electron and their represents as an accuse before the world for the acking of Irish towns and villages, he destruction of Irish factories, creaneries and business houses, the burning of Irish homes, homesteads and arreets, and the murder of Irish citiens, until to-day, throughout the najor part of Ireland, a system of terrorism and destruction surpassing nything alleged against the Germans in Belgium in the late war is estab-

lisbed and carried on by the armed forces of the English Government. Under this system the following are sing perpetrated:—

(1) Assassination of Irish citizens.
 (2) The burning of Irish factories, reameries and harvests.
 (3) Nocturnal raids, arrests and im-

isonments.

(4) Sacking of villages and towns.

(5) Looting of private property.

(6) Murderous assaults on clergy-

(6) Murderous assaults on clergy-men and laymen.

(7) Torturing of political prisoners.
(8) Stoppage of inquests on murdered Irishmen.
(9) Expulsion of workmen from their employment.

(10) Arming of the Orange rabble in the North-east of Ireland, payment of them as police, and incitement of them to outrage upon Catholics and Protestant Nationalists.

Working policy in Valend text here

them to outrage upon Catholics and Protestant Nationalists.

English policy in Ireland has been for centuries based on the idea that Ireland's impoverishment was essential to England's prosperity. It is a false idea, but English statesmen so-called have held and continue to hold it. A year ago the English Lord Lieutenant stated in an interview with the Press that there were too many young man in Ireland, and that it was the policy of his Government to drive them out of Ireland, and that it was the policy of his Government to drive them out of Ireland, although England, in the past seventy years, has driven over four million people out of Ireland, she still lusts far more expatriating and externination. Since she has failed this time to force the people out, she has resorted to a policy of murder and the destruction of towns, factories, and harvests in an attempt to stave the nation. the nation.

She proposes within the next few reeks to blockade Ireland, and she urther proposes to suppress the news f what is happening in the country. of what is happening in the country.
Americans, send your pressmen here
to turn on the light. Under such a
smoke-screen of calumny as that set
up by the Greenwoods and Curzons last
night in the English Parliament she
plans to murder the leaders of the
Irish nation and choke it into insensihility. Its leaders she may murder—
the Irish mation she can never conquer.

quer.

While Greenwood was foully libelling the brish nation last night, Mrs.
O'D byer, of Banaka, was standing beside the bedies of her two dead heys,
dragged from their beds and murdered
hefore here eyes hy English soldiery.
To those condoling with her she said:
"My two hoys, who worked our
farm, are killed without reason or
cause. They were shot down practically before my eyes. But let it
be so. We will bear it all for Ireland."

land."

That is the spirit of an Irisb mother Thyears old. That is the spirit of Ireland, and the murderous policy of England can never precal against it. Our country is in agony, but our country has heen redeemed, and those who are suffering or dying for Ireland know that God is in His Heaven, and that the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed which has been established in Ireland will never be uproteed by the efforts of the brutal militarism which is to-day England.

A great meeting, attended by over 3,000 citisons of Paris, was held last week in the Great Hall at the Eue Puteaux, under the authority of the League of the Rights of Men, to express the sympathy of France with Ireland. The speakers included distinguished French publicists of all parties, including MM. Heari Gueraut, Paul Louis, Marr Sangnier, Lucien Lo Foyer, and Ferdinand Buisson. The following resolution was adopted with enthusiasm:—"We believe that there will be durable peace only when right is respected. That in virtue of the principle proclaimed by the Entente, Ireland has the right to dispose of her all and to be granted a constitution of her awn choice. We hope that the

English people who care fer peace and justice will aid the Irish people in their legitimate efforts to emancipate themselves. We are convinced that a universal Society of Nations, democratic and strong, will recognise the rights of Ireland and guarantee to the minorities of language and religion the necessary liberty."

of language and religion the necessary liberty."

The counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh are, by a large majority, in line with the counties of the South, West, and East, and North-west, for Irish independence. Yet the partitionists seek to cut them away and annex them to the four counties in which there is a Unionist majority. Although Tyrone has always had a very large anti-Unionist majority, nevertheless Tyrone County Council had been, from its inception, in the hands of the Unionists. The result was achieved by gerrymandering the areas. When Proportional Representation was installed, the Unionist bosses of Tyrone, in order to defeat its purpose, secured, with the aid of the English Local Government Board in Ireland, a new gerrymandering of the county in the hope of keeping their hoofs fixed on the neck of the majority. Despite every effort, they were defeated at the polls, and for the first time the majority in Tyrone came into power.

power.

This the oligarchy could not stunce, it immediately set about declaring that the election had been won by "shameless and wholesake personation." Their spokesman in the English Parliament stated that the personation was colosal and a public scandal. Election pertitions were instituted and a sympathetic tribunal appointed to hear them. They have been heard, and the tribunal has been forced to admit that the elections were fairly won. Tyrone County Council, therefore, remains in the hands of the majority, and, for the first time in the history of that body, one official whose views are the views of the majority controlled it, no person whose views are not the views of the minority was ever, no matter how transcendent his merits, permitted to occupy any post. This was "Ulster Unionist tolerance."

Unionist tolerance."

In the fight to keep control of Tryune by foul means, the resources of the English Government were placed at the disposal of the Unionist Caucus. To help it, Mr. Geo. Murnaghan, who had charge of the elections, was surested before the polling, and half-a-dozen of the best workers were similarly seized. All has failed—Tryune Co. Council has passed from the control of a little clique into the sentrol of the people. And this planned to form the Partition area-two are by a decisive majority Sinn Fein and two would undoubtedly on a Fein and two would unconducted on a plebiscile vote against partition. But the fraud is sought to be pitch the world of a homogeneous "six-county" area, opposed to Irish inde-pendence. The world, -lowever, is wiser than the trickster politicians believe.

The "well-disposed citizens" whom the English Government plans to enroll as "police" in the North of Ireland have a grievance already, says the "Tyrune Herald." Barriels of porter and jars of whiskey—these were some of the 'trifling things with which the hooligans of Lieburn annused themselves during the August disorders, when Cathalites were driven wholesale from that unhappy town and their houses reduced to ashes. While the blackguardism was going only adversely handled at Carsons—self-disposed citizens were arrolled at Special Constitute, and many of these, it appears, who were the cause

of the savage outbreak, applied them-selves with vigour—not towards the establishment of peace, but to the pro-secution of the campaign of savagery for the suppression of which they were supposed to have been salisted. Seva-ral cases arising out of their 'loyal' enterprise came before a court hald last week, and each of the defendants was sentenced to three months' imwas sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The evidence showed that while the publichouses of Catholic were being looted, there was 'a crowd of thousands on the street, and one of the defendants was,' relling a barrel of porter towards the Markel Square. In another was there were 'twenty or thirty men rolling barrels towards the bridge; in another the defendant was 'carrying out jars of whinkey, while in another the defendant was found' stripping the shelves of bottles. Following upon the trials and sentences, three hundred members of the force of 'Special Constables' 'met and resigned their positions as a protest against the sentences passed on their friends.' The Right to Loot'—that is the latest demand of the 'Special Constables' of Lisburn and Belfast! And these are the men who are charged with the duty of preserving peace; these are the men who have a right to apply religious and political tests to Catholics; these are the mea who can possess arms and ammunicion without fear of being raided, arrested or sentenced to long terms of was sentenced to three months' im prisonment, with hard labour. Th who can possess arms and amnumition without fear of being raided, arrested or sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; these are the men who are a shining example to the wicked people of the South and West of Iraliand; these are the chosen few with the praise of whose virtues ununy pulpits in North-East Ulster ring! Well done, Lisburn?

done, Lisburn!"

The revenue of Iriginal is 48½ millions for the year ending March 31 last, as adjusted to give the "true contribution." The English Treasury is the manufacturer of the adjustments. Its official estimate was only fortyston millions, so that our revenue was underestimated by the officials at White-ball by an less than six or seven millions. They do not mind an excess of that description. At all events, readers of "Young Ireland" will revealed that the revenue of our contry at nearly forty-mine millions. There is reason to believe that the London Board makes a deliberate underestimate in order to deceive the taxpayers into believing that they are not fleeced as close as they feel. The faxes have since been increased—at least in the rate of duty, and the English collectors are given the task of trying to lift well over fifty millions from us this year.

iff well over the best of that a free Iremade could not pay its way," says the 
"Canadian Preeman"; now Lloyd 
George objects because it could pay 
its way too cheaply."

Some of the effects of the hold-up 
of British ships in New York were 
disclosed by Mr. K. Sim York were 
disclosed by Mr.

n the "Grocer" of October 16, he hald ...

Owing to the Lord Mayor of Cork's fast, there has been a complete hold-up in America for five or six weeks of British ships which carried the becom. He was that the hald-up was now re-leased, and new ships were coming along, but during those five or six weeks they had at nexeedingly trying time. At an time during that perrod had the Ministry shold the week with a day's stock, and consequently the retailers had often had the hard that had the hard the tail end of this stock. He wanted them to understand that they were living in exceedingly difficult times. The grocer (elt it in his way, and at the ministry they knew that the trade waffered in the Ministry felt it even more than the grocer.

The Dubliu Industrial Development association, 12 Molesworth Street, is a receipt of a considerable amount of formation relating to markets broad, which is at the disposal of all

Reports relative to the trade indus-and frames of Moracco, China, Ja-sa, Australia, Rolland, Egypt, South Rolland, R

Mr. J. L. Fawsitt, writing from New York, forwarded cuttings relative to

the probibition of the Panhandle State, all of which point out that interference with a passenger vessel may be followed by interference with American carried commerce between Ireland and the United States, the value of which has grown very rapidly within the last year or two. It is stated that passengers on the Panhandle State have instructed their lawyers to go into the question of passenger rights. One leader indicates that feeling on the matter among business men has run very high, and adds: "The present control of the State Department will end on March 4th next. It would probably end somer if our National officials were subject to the recall."

The Association is also in receipt of United States Government Commerce reports dealing with shipping, industriating our what agricultural cooperation in Ontario has done for the egg and poultry, live stock, creenmery and fruit-growing Departments of its national economy.

Information on the commercial utili-

national economy.

Information on the commercial utilization of the waste from slate-quarries was also foewarded. It indicates that paints, distempers, putty, bricks, slates, tiles, mortar, flooring, plasfer and moulded goods have been manufactured from the slate chappings and slate dust. A machine giving entirely satisfactory results for the crushing and grinding of the slate has not yet been discovered. Another article deals with the utilisation of leather waste for heels.

The Dublin Industrial Development Association has received information that a good market exists in South Africa for agricultural machinery, and that Irish-made goods would be very favourably received. It is suggested that advertising in the agricultural papers published in Capetova, Pretoria and Bloemfuntein would bring results, and the Association has written to the association shay written to the association shay written to the association shay written to the association and written to the association as written to the association and the association and the association as written to the association as writen to the association as written to the association as written

The "New York American" writes.—It appears from wholess messages that Coppian Size, the Commended.

The "New York American" writes.—It appears from wholess messages that Coppian Size, the Commended of the Coppian Size, the Commended of the American steamship. "Penhandle State," which has received nodes from our State Department not to tonch at that port, but to proceed to Boulogue, France. Than the orders of the British Admiralty, forbidding American merchant ships to enter certain foreign ports, are meckly accepted by the Admiristration which once put verhal emphasis upon "freedom of the seas." In the fore part of the world war Great Britain did as she pleased with American official protest. Now, in a time of ostensible peace, freedom of the seas is again denied us, and there is not even a protest. The "Penhandle State" is the first first-class passenger vessel built in an American shipyard in nearly fifty securs. She is owned by the United States State of the Comment. Tassengers and the United States State of the control of Cork, have instructed their attorneys to see if they have any nights which can be upheld.

These attorneys have placed the port of Cork, have instructed their attorneys to see if they have any nights which can be upheld.

These attorneys have placed the port of Cork, have instructed their attorneys to see if they have any nights which can be upheld.

These attorneys have placed the former, has already acquiesced in the British embarge:

The present control of the State Department and the United States Stapping Board, but the latter hedy is powerless, and the former, has already acquiesced in the British embarge:

The present control of the State Department and the United States Stapping Board, but the latter hedy is powerless, and the former, has already acquiesced in the British embarge:

The present control of the State Department and the United States Stapping Board, but the latter hedy is powerless, and the former is a stransport of the state Department and the United States State in B

As we go to press on Tuesday, we re unable to announce the funeral transgements for the Lord Mayor of tark. The doily papers will, however, ive timely information.

The following are the best stanza a "K.K.'s" poem on the sacrific f the Lord Mayor of Cork and hi elleagues in Cork Jail;—

threaths their sames in hallowed places.
Write their sames in hallowed with their story down in add.
Tell it to the wise and single same their same in the same and their Tell it round pur Irish firesides.
Sing it in our concert halls;
It's a tale of wonderous beauty—
It our very soul enthralls:

lake it known o'er Connaught's boglands.
Trumpet is from Galtimore,
spead its praise, its worth and glory.
From Esery's homes auto Graenore;
Whaper it on Trar's hillisted.
Where the Croppies lie at reet;
they shall bear its eche Henremarda
To be chanted by the bleet.

Dream it 'neath the old oak tree, ead it on the stormy ocean, Think it by the calm blue sea; When we turn to our Creator,
Morn and night on bended knee,
Thank Him for our men who hungered
That our Mother may be free.

#### Terence MacSwiney

To know Terence MacSwiney was to love him. The moment you looked into his deep, dark eyes—now, let us pray, gazing lovingly on the Face of The Man of Sorrows Whom he worshipped—you knew that you were looking into the eyes of an idealist, a dreamer, if you prefer the word: the moment you heard his voice you knew that you were listening to a man who insent what he said—a man determined to do a man's part towards the realisement has ideals, his dreams: the large the said has been and the said of the said of

Decked out, hee turns, of glory, he has followed his brawe or mades to a martyr's grave. During his long weeks of agony, as Terence MacSwiney passed along on his way to Calvary-carrying his cross for Ireland!—I have often gone back in memory to the Cump at Cosan Point, and tried to visualise that dark counternance in which were enshrined those was more and the control of the con

to the booklet he, Terence MacSwiney, had just written about that great man brought from his lips an eulogy to his memory that would burn the paper on which one would attempt to write it. 67 Donovan Rossa was Terence MacSwiney's hero, and the sufferings which he endured for the cause of Ireland filled the mind of the man who was to follow so closely the path he trod. One sentence of O'Dsmovan Rossa's in relation to the Raginsh civerment which Terence MacSwiney laid creat sires on, both in his booklet and his conversation about him, was the remark? They can lie like hell."

It is the book of the cause of the English Government in situation of the English Government in the English Government of this year, when he was in Dublin in connection with the Oireachtas. In Iringing to a closs the life of Terence MacSwiney the English Government has deprived Ireland of a soldier and a man, but it has given us a martyr to lead us on to victory. "The fools, the fools, they have left us our dead."

J. J. B.

#### Irish Councils for Irish Freedom

The following extract from a pamphlet just issued shows how, at the recent local elections, the country registered a verdict even stronger than at the General Election in support of Irish independences at the property of the stronger of the following street in the increasing support of Irish independences at the property of the Nationalism, as at the property of the Nationalism, as the expense of the Nationalism, as the English (Increase of the Nationalism, as the proportional Representation, designed, ucconding to the English (Increase of Sin Fein, 'to tripple the power of Sin Fein, 'under these results all the more significant. They show that evan in the North-east corner of Ulster, hither of warded as a stronghold of Unionism,

according to the English "Duily Mail."

"to cripble the power of Sinn Fein,"
makes these results all the more significant. Diez show that evan in the
North-cast corner of Ulster, hitherto
regarded as a stronghold of Unionism,
a very large number of people have
transferred their allegiance from
Inionism to Republicanism. Mr.
Louis J. Melsh, a prominent Republicounty, could not have not addition
Gounty, could not have root Addition
Gounty, could not have root Addition
Gounty, could not have root Addition
from the Hallymondry of the same thing
happened all over Ulster is proved by
the fact that only 16 of the 42 Board
of Guardinas, and only 19 of the 55
District Councils were retained by the
supporters of the English connection.
When the General Election had resulted in the capture of nearly threefourths of the Irish constituencies by
the supporters of the Irish Republic,
the English press explained that the
result was due, not to the belief of the
trish people in an independent Ireland,
but to the fear of conscription and to
various other causes arising from the
war. The reply of the Irish people
to amounts later, when these suplaced the additional of the County Councils. Rural
District Councils and Boards of Guardians all over Ireland.

The new system of Election—Proportional Representation—was the result of a detunad made by the antiIrish pross after the General Election—
The Mr. This reply of the Irish the Republish Garrison in Ireland, stated
editorially—

"It the Gouncil Representation—was the result of a detunad made by the antiIrish pross after the General Election—
The most system of Election—Froportional Representation—was the result of a detunad made by the antiIrish pross after the General Election—
The form of the Gouncils of Guardians all over Ireland.

The respective of the General Election—
The General Election—
The form of the General Election—
The General Elect

iglish Garrison in arcano, itorially —

If the Government really intends to live up to its programme, it will insist that all these elections it will insist that all these elections shall be decided by Proportional Representation. No more beneficial measure of reconstruction could be given to Ireland."

priven to Iveland."

P.R. OPERATIVE IN IRELAND OMLY.
On May 29th, 1919, the London
On May 29th P.R. De enforced in Ireland, and we nomitis
later the English Parliament acceded
to this demand, and ordained that P.R.
Should be operative in Ireland only. It
was quite obvious that the only reason
for this step was to prevent the capture of the local Councils by Sina
Foin. The Manchester Guardian
To Juniary 19th, 1920, stated:

"Dublin Castle suddenly discrewered P. R. as a means whereby
reversed P. R. as a means whereby
are a superson of the Sina Period Majority would be

prevented from becoming a Sinn Fem monopoly—and Dublin Castle decided to scrap the entire system of electing local governing bodies in favour of a complete scheme of P.R."

TO DEFEAT SINN FEIN.

For though the intention of the inglish Government was perfectly lear to Sinn Fein, that party did not poose the scheme, but rather well-med it on the ground that the pringle was just.

DE VALERA ACCEPTS P.R.

Mr. De Valera, speaking in the Dub-n Mansion House on April 9th, 1919,

a Mansion Rouse on a price of the control of the co

The authors of the change, in spite of repeated demands, refused to extended t

ENGLISH PRESS SURPRISED.

"That Sing Fein, instead of opposing a change declaredly designed to tripple its power, should willingly help in its development, is more than remarkable."—London "Daily Mail," annary 6th, 1920.

January 6th, 1920.

"Naturally, reasonable men looked to the Government, who had haid the foundations of a social revolution, to see the job through. Dublin (astle thought otherwise, and left the indigestible mass of legislation to take care of itself. Incredible as it may seem, not a single penny could be obtained for the purpose of explaning the system to the voters."—"Dully Mail." 6th January, 1920.

"Notiter private remoustrance nor."

Mail, oth January, 1820.

Neither private remonstrance nor public attack could induce the authorities to spend one penny on explaining what P.R. meont to either andidates or electors. "Manchester Guardian," January 12th, 1920.

Guardian, "January 12th, 1920.

SMOOTH ELECTION DESPITE CASTLE.

In spite of Dublin Castle, the Election was carried out smoothly and effectively, and the propertion of spoiled voice was less than the propertion of several Ireland—a flaw which because excellent testimony to the initialization of the properties of the Irish voters and dischess thoroughness of the voluntary associations which undertook the work of training the officials and instructing the voters.

#### NEW CONSTITUENCIES MANUFACTURED

NEW CONSTITUENCIES
MANUFACTURED.
Even with the safeguard of P.R., the
English Government did not feel secure, and on September 19th, 1919,
the whole of Ireland was broken upinto new electoral divisions, in which
the friends of the English Government
in Ireland were given the advantage in
all doubtful areas. This creation of
new constituencies was arranged without consultation with the firsh people
or their representatives. In the Revision Courts during October and Notember disclosures were made which
showed that the official registration
agents in the North of Ireland, who
were appointed because they belonged
to the Unionist Party, lad refused to
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the Unionist Party, lad Ireland, who
were appointed because they belonged
to the Unionist Party, lad Ireland, who
were appointers who were thus disfranberty-folders who were thus disfranplised. (See Fish Bally Press,
Jetobler 18th, November 13th, November 13th,

perty-holders who were thus disfran-chised. (See Irish Daily Press. October 18th. November 13th. November Bith. November 13th. November Bith. November 13th. November In two electoral areas predom unarly Republican—Boyle. Co. Roscommon, and Nenagh, Co. Tipperary—the elec-tion officials refused to supply nomina-tion papers to the Republican andi-dates. When the matter was raised in the Dublin Courts the Judges post-poned consideration of the cases until it was too late to proceed with the nominations, and their decision was withheld until the evening of the pall.

INTIMIDATION AND AGGRESSION. The following is a list of the acts of ggression committed by the English lovermment in their efforts to discreanise the Sian Fein preparations for hese Municipal Elections, and to inimidate the supporters of the Republican Party in Ireland.

1919.
Sept. 20—Entire Republican Press
a Ireland suppressed.
Oct. 15—Sum Fein and Republican
reganisations in Dublin suppressed.

ion, and reciprecal respect. But if for this you substitute a connec-tion founded on the triumph of tion founded on the triumph of strength over weakness, you will have jealousy, and distrust, and fear, and hate, and vengeful thoughts, and bloody deeds, the sure and never-fail-ing effects of tyranny. Give to Ireiand her own parliament, not the parliament of '82. That was a meteor light which flashed across the welkin, the deceptive vapour vanished quickly. Treland wants a fixed star, bright and lasting. the reflected radiance and genial influence of which may be seen and felt in a glorious union of liberty, happiness and peace. But this, it is said by Lord Althorje, will lead to a separation between Great Britain and Ireland; to the erection of Ireland into an independent state, and thus produce a dismemberment of the Empire. What then? Suppose it should, what is the cause? England. What right has any country, to build and peril its greatness upon the sharety, the degradation, and wretchedness of another country? Where is the right? Strip the case of the disguise which ambition, and pride, and the love of power, and the love of wealth, which the corrupt passions of, the human heart, which the sophistry of, conquerous, and princes, and starsemen, and courters, and lawyers cast around it, and what is it? It is thus. A strong man, because he is strong, enalayed in brother num because his brother wan is weak. The slave struggles to be free, and the enalayer Rills him; kills him because he struggles to be free, and the primal eldest carst upon it, that the primal eldest carst upon it, land her own parliament, not the par-liament of '82. That was a meteor

The offence is rank. It smells to Heave It hath the primal eldest curst upon it, A brother's murder!"

A overther's murser:

A tet his is British idenniou in Ireland, this is British degislation in Ireland. Pass the Act of Union—pass the Act of Union—pass the Act of Union—pass the Act of Union—pass the Act of Union in violation of every principle of justice, in violation of solemn pledges. Pass the Act of Union by terror, by deceit, by fresuld, by breach of faith, by inderry, by corruption. Pass the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Union, and define that any attempts to Represent the Act of Lind, and the Rell, kill, kill the best of the Act of Lind, and the Kill, kill, kill the best of the Act of Lind, and the Kill, kill, kill the best of the British Davids in Ireland, this is British norsility in Ireland, this is British Davids in Ireland, the best of the Act of Union, and Davids in Ireland Act of Union, and Ireland Act of the Present day calls on the men of Water-loo to stain the lattrels which now encircle their brown with brothers' blood the swords which saved England and conquered France. Should the battle thus provided by England come, in that struggle to the death, Ireland May and the Act of Union, and Ireland Act of Uni It rests with you. Gentlemen of the Jury, as far as in you lies, by you writer of acquirtal this day, to contribute an equital this day, to contribute an equital this day, to contribute a part towards making Ire of the part towards making Ire of the part towards making Ire of the part towards making the you wall to part to you wall to part to you wall to part to you wall y

#### Ireland

Holding her as a slave, they would destroy
All vestige of her glory and her name,
Forgetful how her heroes' forms
deploy
On History's page, and of her ancient

fame.

bmania and Tara flash in sight,
And kings and quepns in noble geature stand,
With bards whose music waked the
soul's delight,
and Saints who preached to many a
distant land!

Ireland, the home of mystery and Faith, They would subdue to their gross, sordid plan; But she is faithful to her dream till

Not hers the cravings of the carnal

man —
For her pure eyes through Earth's dark
mists behold
God's splendours, framed within His
Gates of Gold!

-Rev. J. B. Dollard, Litt.D. October 4th, 1920.

#### British Atrocities in India

m Burke's Speech on the Impeachm of Warren Hastings.)

Debi Sing and his instruments sus acted, and in a few cases they susected justly, that the country people ad purloined from their own estates, and had hidden in secret places in the hereing deeps deserts, some shall be every of their own grain to maintain themselves during the unproductive months of the year, and to leave some tope for a future season. But the mder tyrants knew that the demands of Mr. Hastings would admit no plea or delay, much less for subtraction of is bribe, and that he would not abate his bribe, and that he would not abate a shifting off to the wants of the whole human race. These hoards, real or supposed, not being discovered by meances and imprisonments, they fell upon the last resource, the naked bodies of the people. And here, my lords, began such a scene of cruelties and tortures, as I believe no history of the world; such as I am sure, in the most barbarous ages, no politic tyrnny, no fanatic persecution, has ever commissioner appointed to inquire into applogy and mine for opening this scene of horrors to you in the following words: "That the punishment inflicted upon the ryots both in Rungpore and Dinagepore for non-payment were in many instances of such a nature that I would rather wish to draw a veil over them than shock your feelings by the letail. But that, however, disagree ble the task may be to myself, it absolutely necessary for the sake of instice, humanity, and the honour of overnment, that they should be ex-

My lords, they began by winding ords round the fingers of the unhappy recholders of those provinces, until bey clung to aud were almost incorporated with one another; and then hammered wedges of iron bethey hammered wedges of iron be-tween them until, regardless of the cries of the sufferers they had bruised to pieces, and for ever crippled those poor, honest, innocent, laborious bands, which had never been raised to their mouths but with a service and heir mouths but with a penurious and canty proportion of the fruits of their wn soil; but those fruits (denied to own soil; but those fruits (denied to the wants of their own children) have for more than fifteen years past fur-nished the investment for our trade with China, and been sent annually with China, and been sent annually unt, and without recompense, to pur-base for us that delicate meal, with shich your lordships, and all this an-litory, and all this country, have be-gun every day for these fitteen years it their expense. To those beneficent hands that labour for our benefit, the veturn of the British government has seen cords and wedges. But there is a place where these crippled and dis-table thands will act with resistless power. What is it they will not pull down, when they are lifted to Heaven against their oppressors? Then what can withstand such hands? Can the power that crushed and destroyed them? Powerful in prayer, let us at least deprecate, and thus endeavour to secure ourselves from the vengeance which these mashed and disabled hands may pull down upon us. My locks, it is an awful consideration. Let us think of it.

But to unrune this melancholy but

ords, it is an awful consideration, bet us think of it.

But to pursue this melancholy but tecessary detail. I am next to open to rour lordships what I am hereafter to rove, that the most substantial and eading yeomean, the responsible faracers, the parochial magistrates and hiefs of villages, were tied two and we by the legs together: and their torrementors throwing them with their eads downwards over a bar, beat them he the sales of their feet with ratans, ntil the nails fell from their toes; and then attacking them at their eads, as they hung downward, as before at their feet, they beat them with icids and other instruments of blind my, until the blood gushed out at sier eyes, mouths, and noses.

Not thinking that the ordinary hips and cudgels, even so administred, were sufficient, to others (and iten also to the same, who have suffered as I have stated) they applied, stead of ratan and bamboo, whips ale of the banches of the Bale-tree

stead of ratan and bamboo, whips usde of the branches of the Bale-tree a tree full of sharp and strong acrns, which tear the skin and lacer-te the flesh far worse than ofdinary

do the flesh far worse than offlinary courges. For others, exploring with a searching and inquisitive malice, stimulated by an insatiate rapacity, all the decious paths of nature for whatever is nost unfriendly to man, they made ode of a plant highly caustic and missiones. Called Bechetten, every cound of which festers and gangrenes, idds double and rebile to the present porture, leaves a crust of legrous sores pen the holy, and often eads in the lestraction of life itself.

At night these poor innocent sufferences in the property of the control of the season when nature takes refuge in insensibility from all the miseries and caree which word on the left of the course of the cour

they were three times accuraged, and and to reckon the watches of the managed to reckon the watches of the managed to reckon the watches of the reckon the watches of the recket of the watches of the wa pon their backs; and then delivering hem over to soldiers, they were ent into their farms and villages to inscover where a few handfuls of grain sight be found concealed, or to ex-ruct some loss from the remnants of ompassion and courage not subdued a those who had reason to fear that their some the sound of the sound of the sound of the their sound of the sound of the sound of the sound of the them to sound of the s in those who had remon to fear that their own turn of tornern would be next, that they should succeed them in the same punishment, and that their very humanity being taken as a proof of their wealth, would subject them to some inhuman tortures. After this circuit of the day through their plun-level and ruined villages, they were remanded at night to the same prison; whipped as before at their return to o the same priso hipped as before at their return to the dungeon, and at morning whipped their leaving it; and then sent a ctore to purchase, by begging in the toy, the reiteration of the torture is

before to purchase, by begging in the day, the reiteration of the tortire in the night. Days of menace, insult, and extortion-mights of bolts, fetters and flagellation-succeeded to each other in the same round, and for a long time made up all the vicissitudes of life to these miserable people. But there are persons whose fortitude could bear their own suffering, there are men who are hardened by their very pains; and the mind, strengthened even by the torments of the body, rises with a strong defiance against its oppressor. They were assulted on the side of their sympathy, thildren were scourged almost to death in the presence of their parents. This was not enough. The son and the father were bound close together, face to face, and body to body, and in that situation cruelly lashed together, so that the blow which escaped the folior fell quon the son, and the blow that the blow which escaped the folior fell quon the son, and the blow of the parent. The circumstinces were combined by so sultile a currely, that every stroke which did not excurate the sones should would be compared to excurate the sones should would be compared to the continued by so sultile a currely, that every stroke which did es were combined by so subtle is ruelty, that every stroke which die not exeruciate the sense should wound and lacerate the sentiments and affec-ions of nature.

On the same principle, and for the

ne chas, virgins who had never seen so any were dragged from the innost tetraries of their houses, were were torn from the arms of their shands, and suffered the same flagi-us wrongs, which were indeed hid the bottoms of the dungeons, in ich their honour and their liberty to buried together.

The women thus treated lost their ste. My lords, we are not here to mmend or blame the institutions am ejudices of a whole race of people dicated in them by a long succession commend of number the control commend of purpose of a whole race of people, radicated in them by a long succession of ages, on which no reason or argument, on which no vicissitudes of things, no mixture of men, or foreign conquests have been able to make the smallest impression. The aboriginal Genton inhabitants are all dispersed into tribes or castes, each caste born to have an invariable rank, rights, and descriptions of employment; so that one caste cannot by any means pass into another. With the Gentzos certain impurities or disgraces, though without any guilt of the party, infer loss of caste; and when the highest caste (that of the Brahmin, which is not only noble but sacred) is lost, the person who loses it does not slide down into one lower but reputable—he is wholly driven from all honest society. All the selations of life are at once dissated. His parents are no longer his stated. His parents are no longer his stated. His parents are no longer his stated, the party is the read of the regard him as their father. It is something far worse than complete outlawry, complete attainder, and universal excommunication. His a pollution even to touch him, and if he touches any of his old caste they are instincted in putting him to death Contagion, leprosy, plague are not so much shunned. No honest occupation can be followed. He becomes an Heilchere, if (which is rare) he survives that miserable degradation.

Your lerdships will not vender that these monstrous and oppressive de-

Your lordships will not wonder the ese monstrous and oppressive d ands, exacted with such torture these monstrous and oppresses to mands, exacted with such tortures, threw the whole province into daspair. They abandoned their crops on the ground. The people in a body would have field out of its confines; but bands of soldiers invested the avenues of the province, and making a line of circumvallation, dreve back those wretches, who sought exile as a relief, into the prison of their astive soil. Not suffered to quit the district, they fled to the many wild thickets which oppression had scattered through it, and sought amongst the jungles and dens of tigers a retinge from the tyramy of tigers a retinge from the tyramy of Warren Hastings. Not able long to

the most passive, the most this numan race, rose up in univarrection, and (what will alwaen in popular tunults) the a he fury of the people fell neaner and sometimes the astruments of the tyranny, Rungpore, neighb accomplies, of all these horrors, called in first irregular, and then lar trops, who, by dreadful and versal militury execution, get better at the impotent resistance or armed and undisciplined despais am tired with the detail of the cru of peace. It spare you those of a and inhuman war, and of the estance of the constant of the cru of the

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#### THE OUT-DOING OF FROUDE.

(Continued from page 5)

tellany contains a lurid description b savagery in Tir-Eoghan, and the Hist MSS. Commission Reports have given the Dublin Council's reply on behalf of Sussex is evidence cannot have been known to

is reprehensible.

The account of the settlement of the Mac
Donnell's in Antrim is fiction, as a reference to Rev. Geo. Hills valuable book on
this great family will prove.

Sedan did not sail for England "early in
1502," but on November 3rd, 1501. Sir
William Cecil (Lord Burghley) wrote that
Sedan's submission in London was in English and frish. Lord Hamilton knows better,
for his imagination helps him to declare
that O'Neill had no English. Again it
enables him to make Sedan perform a meenables him to make Sedan perform a O Neill had no English. Again it les him to make Sedan perform a marus teat; "he came in to Elizaheth's 
rt on his knees." This gem is followed 
"His crimes were against his own 
trymen and his only quarrel with the 
ish lay in the fact that he had grossly 
lay in the fact that he had grossly. n 1552." At least 500 documents, of Parliament, and several Proclarove that Lord Hamilton knows no says. Turlough Luimeach did not onne into prominence in 1562, but Citing Cox that Sadan good from Elizabeth—his Lordehigh it "a loan"—and doubts its He would not if me pead the decuments, or the printed Calendar 3, or Sir Henry Sidney's verifica-Carew II. Another miracle: Seaan O'Neill alive in 1663 he was murdered in 1667 ther page, chapter after chap-full of perversion. I have to expose many more of them

ce to expose many more of them, in "6" "body was respectfully laid out McDonnell"s private chapel, and mired." No authority is given for ovel assertion. Here is what is al. Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, be boucherly handling of this cruel caused his mangled carcasse to be to an old ruious church near unto up, where for lack of a better shroud wrant in a kerne's old shirt and wrapt in a kerne's old shirt, and niserably interred." [Act of attain-

naive way of citing original usicities is seen in many instances. Let ample suffice: "In the words of the poperary State Papers: "Shane's chief was enmity of the Scots. This for thin in many of his misdeeds In directions, the construction. are the personal orining nen who governed Ireland." These are the personal opinion of the editor printed Calendar of Iriah State - 15731 and are copied therefrom with by Lord Hamilton—with the export of his own brackefed additions, see the real O'Neill's policy towards to see the real o'Neill's policy towards. as a traytor a traytor and en

c have been many travesties of Irish, but none more glaring than that ne O'Neill's policy and aims. Misending the grandest eulogy in that too of praises of friend and foe. The Masters, Bagwell wrote that So on was limited by Ulster. This ition was limited by Ulster. This viber accepted in many works. I that the Professor of Modern Hiss the National University teaches uth. The Proclamation, the Aer inder, the letters of Sussex, Ceey, Earl of Leicester, John Maguit of Fernanagh, the O Reilly's Chief of the Original Control of the unprinted Irish ev By warres and other practic is to O Donell. O'Raylie, and others her ies noble and faythfull subjects to their duties to God and to her ie, and to joyn with him in his damnr." The same Act of Parliamer g over the happy event of hi declares that out of his independer

murder declares that out of his independent Ulster-would "like to have grown the infection and subversion of this your [Elizabeth's] whole reaim of Ireland." Sir W. Cecil wrote to Throckmorton, 1861. August 26th: "Upon him [Shane] dependent the whole weal or loss of Ireland, if he yield, all is the Queen's Majesty's at present, if contrary, the rest will be in danger," Let me summarize sheaves of documents: Every foe of England was Sesan's friend; every triend of

The Proclamatic citly says so. The Gaels declared " help the side that was downcast. proclaimed traitor, every outlawed man ex tells us

He takes much pains to try to prove that O'Neill was a coward; this is done by perversion of the words of the Four Masters and by suppressing those of the English writer in Book of Howth, which he freely otes in other connections. Here are the ppressions: "This O'Neill was a prudent, wise captain, and a good giver of onset or charge upon his enemies." "He had great policy in the wars, that he was practised with, no man more in his time. "He had good men according to the wars of his country." Lord Hamilton cannot He had good hississed and the control have read of the perturbation of Elizabeth's Bishop of Meath when he found Dublin hymning the praises of Sefan because ohis "valiantness." In an address to Sefan because this "valiantness." is "valiantness." In an address to Seáan, adg dall O'Higgins compliments him for its Cuchulainn valour; and O'Donnelly kens O'Neill to the greatest heroes of Irend's past.

nd's past.
Thus from the English scribe: "His like
as not a long time by the memory of
ant." Sidney, Hollinshed, the Lord Chanellor Cusack, the Dean of Armagh, the
ct of Attainder—all testify to the richness

of of Affainder—all testify to the richnes Ulster under his rule. Lord Hamilton is comprehensive in hindemnation of Seaan. "In his own per Cord Hamilton is comprehensive in his condemnation of Sedan. "In his own person he was a repulsive character." The polished and subtle Spanish Ambassador considered him a more honest and honorable gentleman than the over-dressed nobles of Elizabeth's court. Mary Queen of Scots and the Pope saw him with different eyes from those of this scien of the Hungry House of Hamilton. "As far as can be gathered from contemporary chronicles he had no virtues." I have abown that contemporary chronicles and Lord Hamilton have no intimate acquaintance. He quotes from English authority in the Book of Howth a portion only of what is said therein in favour of Sedan and in disfavour. But falsification of authorities, even printed ones, is a favourile occupan his own perven printed ones, is a favourite occupation of Lord Hamilton, as those two book

mply demonstrate.

It would be absurd to expect a fair judgment from fees of Ireland on the greates rishman of the Sixteenth century—a mar ho had no rival in authentic Irish History. who had no rival in authentic Irish History. The Four Masters liken him to the Sun God of Irish mythology—the Hammes of the Foreigners—Lugh of the Mighty Blows, the Mosse who led his people out of the slavery of Expert the Man who fitted the bowed heads of his dispirited people towards the soun and gave them a new, happy, Ifle. a renewed, glorified spirit. The condition of Ulster under Seám seemed Heaven to his people and to all Ireland. The Four Masters summarised it in two words. Conor Mac Nessa—the Golden Age of Ulster. Perhaps no man in Irish History was 50 loved as Seám—even on the streets of then English Dublin. Seám's name was revered. Philip O Sullivan in Spain meeting the shartered and broken. name was revered. Philip O'Sullivan in pain meeting the shartered and broken, ret indomitable, grandsons and great-randsons of Seaan's contemporaries col-cetted the truth from their lips that O'Neill was loved by the Irish, Old and New-Jacks and Sean Ghaels. "Never was such good man since Christ lived on earth." one who knew and loved O'Neill

In spite of the destruction of all Irish naterial referring to him—O'Donnelly's adogum surviving only in a late copy of what must have been passed from tongue to tongue for hundreds of years—his fame ved in the hearts of the ever-faithful copie of Ireland Sir W Fixwilliam wrote that his "sons were greatly beloved." They surried on their father's tradition for they were to Maithy and other Englishmen. "The noots wenomes and hateful persons of his enomous and hateful persons of this

to English rule).
manner in which the School of s, work represented by the crude, r. felsifying hand of Lord Hamilton. ald be sad if it were not amusing. Sup-te, for instance, that I wrote of the great and nobfest Englishman in Sixteentl and noblest Engishman in Sixteenti ntury in Fleland, Sir Henry Sidney, no the Irish Annalists saw him, but as his temporary countrymen described him blackest portrait dreamed of by Seáan's amours would be fight in authentic comfamours would be light in authentic com rison. He was a drunkard, and a glutton a great surfeiter in eating and drinking clares his eulogist in the Book of Howth declares his culogist in the Book of Howth. The Irish called him "Big Henry of the Boer." He was an oppressor of the people—"the commons." When his wife, Mary, was in Drogheda, his brother-inlaw, Sir W. Fitzwilliams, was writing to England that his "goings-on" in Dublin with the notorious Mrs. Issam, would have distracted, even a woner, man and was the with the notorious Mrs. Issam, would have disgraced even a young man and was the subject of scandal to the town and horror to Pitzwilliam considering Sir Henry's age. (He himself, "he of the moist habit" was given a very bad character by his countrymen in Ireland). Judge Jeffreys went down to eternal infamy for hanging lewer men in England than Sidney hanged, by the same summary jurisdiction, in Ireland, But Lord Hamilton would not call him "Bloody Sidney" therefor.

His brother-in-law, Sussex, accused him being "a coward lacking in heart. as reported in England that his troops ran away and hid themselves in the woods when O'Neill was marching to Dundalk, He was a liar—another of his country-men's charges. His own letters are full ers" on his character. That he oppressed ders" on his character. That he oppressed the poor Palesmen by intolerable casses and taxations is beyond cavil. His lawless and ragged troops lived at free quarters with their concubines and dogs—we have his own vivid words on the subject—in the farmers houses. He did not punish his troops for their enormities on the "commons" of Ireland. He bragged loudly, as was his wont, of having procured the murder of Sedan O'Neill. Although an outward champion of Protestantism, he was ready to hand over England to the Pope and Spain for family reasons, as bully detailed in the Spanish Calendar.

n me spanish Calendar,
I would not sully the pages of this paper
by citing the terrible accusations made by
sie contempories against Robert Dudley,
carl of Leicester, Queen Eizabeth's bedellow. All Europe rung with denuciations of his infidelities and enormines.

If "Elizabethan Ireland" is bad, "The ish Rebellion of 1641" is a nightmare, pace only permits a brief notice. The santity of original material in print alone quantity of original material in print alone would take years to study and digest. A keen hunger for Irish land arose in England, and the Press was mobilised for the first time in English History to create the neterosary popular mind for war. A great stream of broadsides or news-sheet poured from the Puritan Press from 1641 onwards, Nothing could exceed their malignity against Ireland, and the wildest and most improbable. "Exercisies" against Ireland, and the wildest and most mprobable "irrocinies" were invented to nit up evil passions. Not until the Purians became really strong did the Royalists and it in their hearts to even attempt to thew the other side of the picture. Except Mr. Williams, I know of no one who has seed them for Irish History: the writer quoted from them in the "United Irishman" some I7 years ago. These Thomsenon tracts are a mirror of the English mind if the epoch. The material in the Historial MSS. Com. Reports, especially the Dromond Papers, in the publications of I; Gilbert, Prendergast, Rev. Geo. Hills' Flantation of Unser—to mention only a few-afford needed light. But Lord Hamilton refers. too often, to neglect or merely prefers, too often, to neglect or merel lance at original authorities and to rusi o poor compilations. The result is dis poor compilations. trous for his reputation

The justification for the horrors the frish ople endured at the hands of the English people endured at the hands of the Englist dissenters was that the Uster Catholics began the massacres. Lord Hamilton strenuously rives to defend this statement which has been refuted time and again strenuously rives to defend his statement which has been refuted time and again which has been refuted time and again to the property of the property o nuotes, characteristically, a passage on the sland McGee massacre of "3,000 men omen, and children, all innocent person at a time when none of the Catholikes of that County was in Armes or Rebellion Note that this was the first massacre con mitted in Ireland of either side." Chec ur authorities is wise advice. Had he so Lord Hamilton would have disvered no such words in the "Politician" echism

Having tried unsuccessfully to give new te to a long dead fable. Lord Hamilton tterly assails Lecky for his searching and allosophic analysis of the 1641 Deposifilons. Lecky was a very great historiar with a sacred regard for the truth as he saw it. His Lordship is a violent partisat to whom accuracy and veracity are not subjects of loving care.

WALTER REAGH

#### Northern Banking Co. Ltd.

The report of this Bank, which has a headquarters in Belfast, is imported them various points of view. It is not appear to have any of its ghty-two branches south of Dublin, had appear to mave any or the control of Dublin, thich there are three in our city—is Branch, Grafton Street, and Southern Branch. There are no branches in Belfast. The other these are all situated in Ulster, pot those at Balbriggan, Ballina, Boyle, Bray, Dowra, Drumabo, Elphin, Kella, Kingscourt, mache, Ballina, Randalstovn, Sherocok, Tries, Strokestown, and Virginia, re are, therefore, fifteen branches atted outside of Ulster, in Dublin, and the control of the cont and it is, therefore, too soon to expect that the withdrawals which have taken lace should be reflected in its alances, and it is, accordingly, pre-nature to judge the effects of recent evelopments on its fortunes. Assets-Year Ending August 31, 1920. 4,915,000 -1,504,00

Sundries

843,000 160,000 21.463.000

The increase in the discounts and advances is very marked. On August 31, 1919, they stood at 26,177,000. They are now nearly doubled. The investments and Treasury Bills are down by £1,904,000. The sundry items of 2012 1000. ments and Ireasury Bills are down by £1,905,000. The sundry items of £843,000 are expressed as endomenents, guarantees, and confirmed credits. These sundry items are new, and appear for the first time on the balance sheet, on both sides, so that they are book-keeping entries which do not affect the balance. Premises are valued up £30,000, though no new premises were stated to be acquired during the years, at least for new branches, the only changes in this respect notified in the Report being the conversion of the agencies at Dowra. Newtowards, Portglenone, Sunifield, and Strabne into branches.

Liabilities at August 31, 1926. sundry items reseed as endo

Liabilities at August 31, 1920

		over 1919.
	£	£
Capital and Reserves	1,080,000	- 5,000
Undivided Profits	47,000	+ 4,000
Staff Punds	88,000	+ 6,000
Notes	2,573,000	+ 101,000
Sundries	843,000	+ 843,000
Deposits	16,832,000	+3,818,000
	21,463,000	+4,767,000

Here we see a slight change in the amount of the capital and resources, But on examination of the composition of this item, the change becomes very remarkable. Last year the capital and reserves, were as follows, as compared with this year

Capital and Reserves -August 81.

1919, 500,000 400,000 apital paid up leserve Fund pecial Reserve 185,000 1,085,000

A few explanatory remarks are here necessary. The Report for 1919 stated
— The increase of the capital by 100,000 shares each £2 paid was autho-rised by Special passed at an Extra ordinary General Meeting of the Pro-prietors held on 5rd July, 1919, and confirmed by subsequent meeting pretors held on ord July, 1919, an confirmed by subsequent meeting 50,000 of the Shares have been issue and taken up at £5 per share, payabl in two half-yearly instalments £2 10s. on 1st Merch, 1920. Instalments to the mount of £70,000, pair instalments to the amount of £70,000, pair instalments to the amount of £70,000, pair installing the Merch 1920. ments to the amount of £70,900, prin anticipation, have been added the Reserve Fund." A quarter of million has, therefore, been taken in new capital. What has become it? Not merely is there no sign of left in the bulance sheet, but 1. it? Not merely is there no sign, o left in the balance sheet, but the pital and reserves are down by it thousand. The explanation is as lows: Seventy thousand of the neapital was carried to reserve last ye. That left one hundred and eight thousand, which came in during Stember and March instalments. Thas disappeared, and with it thousand more, the amount of whith cannot are reserved are down. he can. The Report says: "The Report says: "The Report says: "The Report says: "The Report says the Report says of the Report says of the Report says formed, namely, the writing downs formed for the resource of the resourc the Investments; these having and their fall, the Directors nued their fall. here is no object in this fund remaining on the Bulance Sheet." Therefore, it is clear that investments to the value of a million and a half have fore, it is clear that investments to the value of a million and a half have been realised at a cost of the depreciation provided, namely, £185,000, and that this loss have been covered by the issue of new capital. This means, in plain language, that the shareholders' money has been used to help to make good the losses on the investments mode by the directors. Moreover, it is not at all clear that all the losses have been made good yet. The premises have been written up £20,000 and this appears to be merely an increased valuation placed by the directors on the value of their property. The effect of this operation is to increase their assets in one direction, with the result that the depreciation in another direction, namely, the investments, is to that extent covered by a book-keeping device. The manneuvre is marked by another. A sum of £5.780 is appropriated in reducon of Bank Buildings, so that they use have been written them up by note than £35,000 in the first in-

It might be thought that the disappearance of a quarter of a million of money before it could get on the balance-sheet, and the inflation of the premises account ought to have covered the Bank's losses. But such is not the case. There is a further sum of £75,000 appropriated from the year's profits for the purpose of writing down investments. The net result is that between applying the shareholders' cash instalments, writing up the buildings, and writing off the profits, the Bank has succeeded in reducing its investments by £1,504,000. It appears to have incurred the following losses in performing this painful operation:— It might be thought that the dis-

Diminution of Capital and Re-Writing up Premises Writing down Profits

The note issue is higher by a hundred and one thousand. This is unhealthy, particularly at a time when the other banks are reducing their paper. The intrinsic value of the Northern's paper is not improved by the operations to which we have referred.

The deposits are higher by \$2,818,000, all of which have been lent to customers, together with a million and a half obtained from the sale of securities, and four hundred thousand gained by not renewing its Treasury Brills when they became due. The Loans, as we have shown already, increased by \$25,788,000. The following table shows how the Bank obtained its funds to finance its Belfast customers:

Securities sold
Trensury Bills matured
New Deposit Money 400,000 3,818,000 5,722,000 modation

Increased Accom

Increased Accommodation ... 5,785,000
There is a difference of £66,000.
This explains, perhaps, why the bank had to increase its note issue, to provide further accommodation, so that it has been quite unable to retrench its paper liabilities. These are the facts of the position of the Norshern Bank. The vital question remains whether further depreciation in its investments can be covered successfully. The dividends paid were slightly increased, but it does not appear that there were any real profits in face of the heavy losses or depreciation. The profit and loss position may be written off as nominal.

#### Plea for Irish Patriotism

The speech of which the following formed ommission Court, Green Street, on the defence of John Mitchel, then on his trial

Deep, deep, deep is the guilt of England, which by an unprovoked and unjust invasion, obtained dominion in Ireland, and at the close of even centuries of that dominion, at the close of seven centuries of wasting wars, wasting laws, and still more wasting policy, finds it necessary to maintain that dominion by special commissions, state prosecutions, and military force, by the gibbet, by the jail, and by the sword. I hear much, and I read much in praise of the present chief governor of this country, of his good intentions, his great ry, of his good Internation, It is chilities, and his firm pury. It is neither my province may anything in derog praise. I move in a his this I will say, that lord the best of the go of the wise, and the h brave, he could not long onnection between Great Br Ireland, under a common crow he gibbet, the jail, and the sword The laws of eternal justice forbid it. How is this connection to be preserved? By justice. By giving to Ireland her rights, Her rights by naure, and her rights by compact. giving to Ireland her own parliament Thus the connection between the two countries may be preserved for ages, founded on a community of interest and equality of rights, mutual affec-

Oct. 21—Weekly meetings of Sinn Fein Central Club suppressed. Nov. 12—Military and police raided headquarters of Republican Govern-ment, and arrested and imprisoned

staff.
Nov. 27—Sinn Fein and Republican
reganisations suppressed throughout

bec. 19—Sim; Fein and nepubrical badquarters ordered to be closed. Dec. 12.—Sim Fein leaders arrested in Dublin and previnces, including the Secretary of the S. F. organisation, and deported without trail. Republican headquarters again raided and litera-ture confiscated.

Jan. 6-Mr. James J. Hoey, elec-tion candidate, arrested at Bray and

deported.

Jan. 7—Sinn Fein election head-quarters raided and closed by military

quarters raided under and police.

Jan. 9.—Motor permit strikers offer of reasonable settlement rejected by the Government, thus preventing the use of cars to bring electors to the

Jan. 10—Dun Laoghaire election rooms raided. Literature confiscated. Jan. 1 to Jan. 15—Sinn Fein candi-dates' election addresses suppressed all over Ireland.

No letters delivered at Sinn Fein Election Department. Sinn Fein elec-tion posters torn down by police all

on posters torn down by police all or Ireland. President De Valera's cabled advice Irish voters held up in transit and

#### NEW SUPPRESSION THREATENED.

The following English papers, under the dates mentioned, threatened the Irish people with intensified military repression if Sinn Fein carried a majority at the election—"Dully Mail," January 12, 1920; "Daily News," January 14, 1920; "Daily Mail," January 14, 1920; "Daily Mail," January 15, 1920.

#### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

"THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
"The Irish Municipal Elections," said the "Daily News" on the 19th January, "bave put the Republicans in power in nine-tenths of the townships outside Ulster." It might have added that even in Ulster the supporters of English rule in Ireland failed to capture fifty per cent. of the townships, and that in four-fifths of the townships throughout all Ireland were there, majorities, returned against the Bengish connection.

Here are a few salient facts that stand out from an analysis of the results of this election:—
The Unionist or pro-English Party

stand out from an analysis of the results of this election:—
The Unionist or pro-English Party obtained a majority on the newly-Councils in only 1 of the 12 Irish Cities and Boroughs; in only 25 of the 127 townships throughout Ireland; in only 23 of the 47 townships throughout Letter; in only 2 of the 38 townships throughout Letter; in only 6 the 38 townships throughout Connagalit; in none of the 32 townships throughout Connagalit; in none of the 52 townships throughout Munstern

#### The Cross of Cong

(From the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record.") (From the "Irith Ecolesiastical Racord.")
In the year 1822, Dr. Petric made a tour of the West of Ireland. He took in Cong on the way. Furnished with a letter of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, "the last mitred Abbot of Ireland," he called upon him and was courteously and hospitably received. We shall let Petric tell the curious incidents of this interview:—

The object of my visit was to see sor interesting remains of antiquity, formerly the property of the abbey, and still in pos-session of its abbot. The venerable clergy-man received us at the door with easy politoness, which warmed into cordiality or rusing his friend's letter of introducti perusing his friend's letter of introduction; and after some general conversation, relation to my visit to that unfrequented part of Ireland, favoured on with a sight of that wanderful relic, the Cross of Cong. This religuary was found by the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, P.P.; in an osken chest, kept in a cottage of the town, where it and other reversion of actionity had probably beaucoustic. organic P.T., in monetic trees, aspectively of the town, where it and other remains of antiquity had probably been consided since the Reformation, or at least subsequent to the rebellion of 1641. A great partion of the valuables thus hidden consisted of deeds of grants of land to the subsey, and of frish MSS. in vellam, splendidly illuminated ! The Abbot, as he consisted of such remains, thought little shout them; and on going to the Continent shortly after, to improve his education, caresty left them in the charge of a young priest, whom he appointed to do his duty during his absence. He remained abroad eleven years, during which time he found that the most ancient and valuable MS.

tained 'E's far for the discovery, as it may be called, of this precious article. Petrie's artistic eve at once detected its rare value. He was a poor man, and could not purchase it; but he never loss sight of it, and fondly hoped to see it one day deposited in the Museum, which it now adorsa, in the Royal Irish Academy. At length his wishes weter realised. In 1849, Petrie was sent by his friend, the late Professor McOulagh, to Cong. to purchase the prize. It was bought for one hundred guineas, and generously presented to the Academy. A small but most accurate illustration of this famous cross will be found in Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities. We subjoin the letter-press description of it:

The Cross of Cong, the gen of the Assemy affords most striking evidence of the brancement which the Irish artificers had ade in several of the arts, said in general ampfacturing skill, previous to the arrival the English. It was made at Roscomon, by nature Irishness, about the year 123, in the reign of Turlough O'Connor, there of Roderfick, the last king of Ireland, and contains what was supposed to be a secon of the true cross, as inscriptions in rish, and Latin in the Irish character, diametry record. ... The ormaneuts generally with, and Latin in the trial controver, car-imitally record. . . The ornaments generally consist of tracing, and grotesque aminuals, lancifully combined, and similar in chara-ter to the decorations found upon crosses of tone of about the same period. A large mystal, through which a portion of the wood which the cross was formed to enabrims is visible, is set in the centre, at the inter-

This description, though accurate, is not sufficiently precise and exhaustive. We shall, therefore, endeavour to sup-plement it by particulars supplied by Petrie, or suggested by a careful in-spection of the cross. The questions which naturally present themselves are first which was its currous or oblice. which naturally present themselves are-first, what was its purpose or object, and what are the evidences of the date or time at which the crois was ex-cuted? Secondly, what are the pecu-liar excellencies which mark it out as distinctively Irish, and as a work of high artistic skill? It is most gratify-ing that the answers to the first class of questions are supplied by the in-scriptions on the cross itself; one of them runs thus:

H Hac Cruce Crax Tegitar Qua Passus Conditur Orbis

Hac Cruse Crux Tegitar Qua Passus Conditur Orbis.

We learn from the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1123, the year in which the first General Council of Lateran was held, during the pontificate of Pope Callixtus, that "a bit of the true cross came Into Ireland, and was enshrined at Roscommon by Turlough O'Connor." The 'Chronicum Scotorum, 'edited by Mr. Hennessy, at A.D. 1119, registers the same event in the simple but expressive sentence, "The Cross of Christ in Connacht, in this year." So far, it is plain that the eladorate ornaments which beautify this cross were the efforts of Catholic piety and skill to enrich a shrine somewhat worthy of enclosing a portion of the true cross, for which the most profound veneration has been entertained by our Celtic forefathers. Now, as to the dute, we gladly avail ourselves of Dr. Stokes' statement — "The remaining inscriptions are in Irish, and give the names of the four persons under whose superintendence this ghrine for the hely relic was made; the first was Muireac-rob ("D'uff, Archbeshop of Connaught, for whose use it was intended; the second was the King. Turlough O'Connor, at whose desire and expense it was executed; the third, Donnell O'Duffy, was the bislop

second was the King, Turlough O'Comor, at whose desire and expense is was executed; the third, Donnell O'Duffy, was the bishop who watched over its progress; and the fourth, Macliss O'Echna, was the certist who executed it. Of the last mentioned, and now most interesting of those four men, no other record can be found; no monument is left to tell of his former greatness, save the exonisite work that has a stood for more the exquisite work that has stood for more than seven hundred years, bearing witness to the marvellous power and delicate skill of the artist!"

Muireadach O'Duffy, the senior rebbishop, for whose use this cross as made, was a very illustrious man, those death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters' "—
"A.D. 1150. Muireadach O'Duffy, bellow of Community the arch serior bellow to the serior was a serior was a

"A.D. 1100. Murreadach O Duffy a bishop of Connaught, the arch-senior of Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of gifts and food, died at Cong on the 16th of May, on the festival of St. Brendan, in the seventy-

passage, we see that the prelate for whose use the shrine was made, died twenty-two years before the English invasion; and more than that, the shrine was actually completed, accord-ing to the "Annals of Inisfallen," in 1123, some fifty years before the ad-vent of Henry II.

1123, some fifty years before the advent of Henry II.

As to the peculiar excellence of this famous shrine, its Irish character, and its artistic skill, we are neware that our pages will reach those who may probably seldom, if ever, have an opportunity of satisfying themselves by personal inspection. Hence a few words, we trust, will not be out of place. The general characteristics of what is known as the Irish School of Ornamentation are to be found not only in the treatment of shrines, but 'also in Irish stone crosses of the same period which adorn the ruins at Monasterboice, Clomacnoise, Tanan, and many other sites of ancient monasteries. In the same class, but of still more elaborate style of ornamentation, are to be ranked the famous MSS. known as the "Book of Fallare," the "Book of Durham," executed by Irish monks at Lindsfarne, the "Book of Kildare," the "Book of Armagh," etc., etc., "Placegraphia Sacra." the series of MSS. from which the fac-similes in the accompanying plate have been copied in conjunction with the "Book of Kildare," the "Book of Kildare,"

ness.

Intricate interlacements and minute elaboration may be regarded, Digby Wyatt informs us, as the special characteristic of the Irish school. Ruskin, in his work on "Medieval Art," confirms the opinion of Digby Wyatt, and indeed if needs but a glance at our most valuable MSS, stone crosses, or shrines, to see the same spirit pervading and directing all. Our gifted countryman, O'Neill, in his valuable work, entitled, "Fine Arts and Civilization of Ancient Ireland," says:—"Various styles of ornamental art prevailed throughout Europe, from the age of Remaissance; that is, from the earlier part of that the fourth to the fourteenth century; but the fourth to the fourteenth century; but which renders works of art excellent, namely, great originality and fertility of invention, wonderful powers of execution, combined with a profound knowledge of the principles of art, to which we may add, a thorough mastery of colour, or chromatic effect. Intricate interlacements and minu

The works of the early Christian ar-tists which remain show that in fer-tility of invention, and a profound knowledge of the principles of their art in practical taste and most won-derful dexterity of execution, the Irish artists have never been equalled."

#### The Victor

Throned in the majesty of stainless Death,
O marryred hero of th' unconquered Gael!
Ireland salutes thy corse, clad not in

withereth,
s earthly glovy passes with the breath
Of poor mortality, all cold and pale,
Save such as thou, whose eyes the Holy

n direct auguish blesseth and gladdeneth

Instruveged up and mannood in the prime.
Scathed not thy quenchless apirit, nor could bow to the beheats thine all undaunted brow. Where Velour lays a wreath of victory, Deathless beyond the senring touch of Time. O'Leary Curtis.

#### Conciliation

XXII.

Courtmartial: Messrs, Patrick and ohn Dineen, brothers, were tried by ourtmartial at Cork on the 27th inst. ourtmartial at Cork on the 27th inst. n a charge of attempting to disarm our British policemen at Leap, County York. Sentence of-the Court has not reinliched the promulgated. During the riol the Press representatives were varned by Capt. Gover, who prosented, that if they published the names of the Crown witnesses, they would, no a future occupied by accused.

Mr. L. Breen, Ballybeg, Co. Tip-erary, was tried by Courtmartial at ork on a charge of having in his pos-session a revolver and ammunition, a appy of the official organ of the Irish lepublican Army, and some "sedi-cous" literature. Sentence of the court has not easily low provides the

tious literature. Sentence of the Court has not yet leen promulgated.

Mr. D. Bohan, grocery manager at Curragh Camp, Kildare, was tried by courtmartial at Maryhoro? Queen's Co. on the charge of having ammunition "not under effective military control." It was stated at the trial that the ammunition was found in a stores to which many people other than ac-

used had access. The decision of the

Proclamations and Suppressions: Carrigabolt Irish College, Co. Clare, as had to be abandoned this year, as large force of British military have ommandeered the college and are in

Armed Assaults: Incendiarism-Following the discovery of the dead body of a British soldier in a field at Bandon, Co. Cork, who is believed to have been shot by some of his own comrades, the members of the British forces stationed in that town wrecked and burned to the ground the house of Mr. J. Buckley, Republican Chairman of the Bandon Town Commissioners. In an effort to saddle the Equilican movement with this murder the British military authorities had the body of the soldier removed to Engalement of the British military authorities had the body of the soldier removed to Engalement of the circumstances of the crime be published.

A reign of terror exists in Limagical Armed Assaults: - Incendiarism

crime be published.

A reign of terror exists in Limerick City where innocent civilians are being daily attacked and maltreated by members of the armed British forces. At 9 o'clock on the night of the 26th some men returning from religious devotions were held up and beaten by running into the shop of Mrs. Ryan, Sarsfield Street, were followed by the police with drawn revolvers, who, not discovering the fugitives, threatened to shoot Miss Byan, daughter of Mrs. Ryan, M. John O'Shea was thrown off his bicycle in William Street, and dragged into the police barracks, where he was savagely assunded. In another street Mr. J. Kelly was knocked down by five policemen, whe heat him with their rifle butts.

On the night of the 25th, British

beat him with their rifle butts.

On the night of the 25th, British policemen entered the licensed premises of Mr. Kavanagh, Mountkennet, and ordered the occupants to disperse under penalty of being shot.

At a meeting of the Limerick Harbour Board on the 26th inst. the Mayor, who presided, complained that armed British police entered the Corporation Electric Power Station on the night of the 24th, and beat one of the employees very badly. The Corporation night watchmen were held up and threatened, and people going to and from work were being assaulted by British police patrols.

Deportations:—Mr. Thomas Den-ehy, who was sentenced by courtman-ial in Cork to two years imprison-nent on a charge of holding up a mil-ary dispatch rider, has been deported to Wornwood Scrubbs Prison, Lon-

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ur Mother of Perpetual Si

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supplied.

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#### éire ós YOUNG IRELAND

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920.

#### The Victor Victim

When in March last When in March last Alderman MacCurtin, Lord Mayor of Cork, was murdered by agents of the English Government, Alderman MacSwiney was unanimously elected by the Corporation of Cork to preside over that ancient municipality. In accepting the office he felt it was his duty to his fellow-citizens to fill the gap of deanner. anger

"They saw in the manner in which the late Lord Mayor was nurdered," he said, "an attempt to terrify them all. Their first duty was to answer that threat in the oally fitting manner by showing themselves unterrified and inflexible for the establishment of the independence and integrity of their country. He was more closely associated than any other with the late Lord Mayor. For that reason be took his place,

and he thought it was the fitting answer to those who struck him down. The contest they were en-gaged in was not on their side a rivalry of vengeance, but one of en durance, and it was not they who could inflict most but they who could endure most would conquer.

could inflict most but they who could endure most would conquer."

Less than seven months have passed and the second Chief Magistrate of Cork has been struck down. The man whom the citizens of all parties combined to honour and exalt lies dead, as we write, in a foreign prison. But in his death he is victor over the enemies of his country's independence.

Before the world he has proved the failure of those who can inflict most to defeat those who can suffer most. For two months he has endured agony for Ireland. His agony is over—his life is sped. England was powerful enough to make his wife a widow and his child an orphan, as she was once powerful enough to burn Joan of Arc at the stake. The world yesterday joined to honour Towers MacSwine with the consur Treves MacSwine with the core of the core of

succeeding century the world will honour Terence MacSwiney.

Two years ago the electors of Mid-Cork chose Terence MacSwiney as their representative. He is the second of the elected representatives of the people of Ireland to die in England's prisons. Of the other 67, 65 have been, like him, from time to time inmates of England's bastilles. It is England's answer to Ireland's vote. It is England's answer to Ireland's vote. It is England's appropriate to the people of the peo

perish, there is no strength in England to make the Irish representation waive an iota of its allegiance to the independent Irish State set up by the will and vote of the people of Ireland. Terence MacSwimey has died for Ireland, and his death, like his sincere and unselfals life, will be fruitful to the country he loved. Personal grief for his death is assuaged by this fact. No country has suffered maps than Ireland—no country has been more passionatelysloved by its people and more selflessly served. Men and women give their all for a land in which the nobleet virtues are proscribed by its neemies as crime. Before such a nation there stretches a great and noble future. In that future of Freedom and Feace the children who stopped them, they have that the Lord Mayor of Cook was dead, will teach their children to revere the memory of Terence MacSwiney and his comrades, whose loyalty and sacrifice made secure the independence of Ireland.

AR Dets De So Raid A anam!

AR Deis DE 50 RAID A SHAM!

#### France and Ireland.

The demonstration condemning British tracities in Ireland, organised under the auspices of La Ligue des droits de l'Homme, was the largest and most enthusiastic of its kind that has so far taken place in France. Notwithstanding the capacity of the Hall large crowds had to be turned away. M. Marc Sangnier, the popular Deputy for Paris, made a most eloquent and impassioned speech in which he stigmatised the methods employed by the English army of occupation, and asked that civilised humanity step in and end, once and for all, the reign of terror which the Irish people have so long endured and to which they are subjected to-day. The innocent people who, from day to day, fall by the hand of the military assassin and the ruined towns and smoking homesteads which mark the passage of the Black and Tan, forcibly recall to us the descent of the Hun on our own territory and the ruin and struction which he spread, but there are cruelties from which we escaped-cruelties which no pen can plcture, nor tongue describe which are employed to-day against the Irish people because they wish to carry to its legical conclusion the Treaty of Versailles wherein the principle of self-deter-mination was sanctified. M. Ferdinand Buisson, the President of the League; M.

ernut, Scretary, and M. Paul Loui

nost emphatic language denounced the nethods employed by the armed forces of England. A resolution of sympathy with reland and demanding for the Irish people the right to dispose of themselves, was passed amidst the unbounded enthusiasm of the audience

Last week also the Executive Committee of the Young Guards of the French Socialist Party unanimously adopted the following esolution :

(1) That the reign of oppression and reprisals installed in Ireland is incompatible with the right of peoples to self-determina-tion—a right which was solemnly recognised by Lloyd George who was England's signatory to the Treaty of Versailles.

(2) That in the name of International justice, we most energetically protest against such acts. (3) That we address to the Irish Republicans our fraternal greetings and adjure the English proletariat to employ every effort to liberate political prisoners who have been illegally sentenced, and to secure the emancipation of the Irish neosle. nised by Lloyd George who was England's

nemeed, and to secure the emancipation of the Irish people.

"The situation in Ireland," according to 'Le Journal of People." and People," it shat which no invivilised people—not even the English—an any longer tolerate. Not a day passes that the regular police, the army and the usuiliary forces of the Crown do not, under he pretext of reprisals, abandon themselves, on the work of destruction. After the Belfast riots which were tolerated, if not monouraged, a considerable number of encouraged, a considerable number of towns and villages have been almost coppilately destroyed by fire or by bombardment after having been previously pillaged. If this state of things continues the south and west of Ireland will soon be reduced to the state of our devastated departments. You have only to look at the photographs that begin to be published. They recall the war with all its horror. The movement of protestation is such that the Government endeavours to excuse the conduct of its representatives, but no body any longer believes seriously in the declarations of Lloyd George. The actual situation is his work. The most primitive savagery has been let loose and the most brutal and revolting acts have been committed, if not by the orders, at least by the representatives of the British Government."

"It seems that Lloyd George has now concentrated all his energies against Ireland," says "Le Journal des Debats," "In his recent speeches he has declared himself irreductible. He rejects absolutely all concessions and expresses himself on this subject with a violence which leaves no 3000H as to film Intentions. This is much incouraged. a considerable number of owns and villages have been almost com

ore regrettable as he speaks for the coalition and is prepared to resort to every Coalition and is prepared to resort to every means so as to rally to his banner the suffrages of the English people. The system of reprisals which function now in Ireland is the worst of all. It is the duty of responsible Covernments to loresee such mistakes. Mr. Asquith told his audience at Ayr that the system of reprisals in Ireland to-day could only be compared with those employed by the Germans in Belgium. This comparison makes us shudder, We hope that the Cabinet of London will adopt the necessary measures to destroy this lamentable impression."

The recent Republican Congress held at Ancona, according to the "Secolo," passed a resolution acclaiming the triumph of the Republican cause in Ireland and conveying the Ireland and passed and Ireland and Ireland The recent Republican Congress held Dáil Eireann with a Cabinet which is responsible oir. She has an army of volunteers and a national police. She has her tribunals and fudges which are hailed with joy by the inhabitants. Ireland is in-fact to-day an ethnic entity—a united State. Staty-nine Sinn Péiners were returned at the General Election of 1918, ten of whom were sentenced to death or penal servitude for 'life, and thirty-seven others were arrested, imprisoned and deported without being accused of any specific charge. From this it seems that the official residence of an Irish Republican Deputy is an English prison. The English military forces have established a reign of terror throughout the country. They plunder destroy and burn towns and villages; they assassinate when they cannot arrest those suspected of holding Republican leves: they blockade Irish ports and suppress railway communication with the country towns, and they endeavour to vipe out local industries and cripple foreign commerce. The truth is that they have the country towns and with the country towns and they are always the proposed of a fairs which is of their own creation."

## England's Economic War

PART II.

PART II.

In 1770 and 1771 there was acute istress in Ireland, owing to the lack f work and the high price of corn; a 1778 and 1779 there was plenty of orn, but manufactures were too poor o huy it. "The consequence was hat corn fell to so low a price that has farmers in many places were understand the control of the con

elling the people to remain poor dle. Then she tried to break national spirit by giving them

competing the people to remain poor and idle. Then she tried to break their national spirit by giving them their national spirit by giving them the poor of the po

of abundance." he rafers to England's Trohibition on the Irish cattle trade as a "mistake," and praises the Irish for the energy with which they increased their number of sheep, and concentrated on the woollen trade, and adds they "had good reasons to think that this object of industry was not any left open, but recommended to behave." The woollen manufacture was one of the oldest in Ireland, and for some time—until it became successful—was left unmolested by the English. English

the first day of the following session September, 1988), recommending the linen and hempen industry to Ireland, and the dropping of the woollen, not for any Irish reason, but because it "will render the trade of this king-dom both useful and necessary to England." But the Irish citizens re-balled. Anery netitions against a belled. Angry petitions against duty went to the Irish House of Con

belled. Angry petitions against a duty went to the Irish House of Commons. The matter was delayed, and on October 2nd a definite threat to the Irish Commons came that unless they killed the industry more quickly there would be consequences—including the loss of their English King's affection! On January 2nd, 1698, the report of the Committee of the Whole House was about to be brought forward when a bill was sent down from the Lords Justices with orders to pass it. There was atrong opposition to the bill, which, however, passed, and received the English King's assent in January, 1698. This bill imposed duties equal to a prohibition on all woollens going out of Ireland. But it did not satisfy the English. Parameter, where a "point for the Ireland of all goods made or mixed with wool, except to England and Wales, where a robibited duties.

tion from Ireland of all goods made or mixed with wool, except to England and Wales, where prohibited duties already existed; therefore, this Act meant total prohibition.

It is a point worth noting that the great success which the Irish made of the woollen trade by which they so enraged the English manufactures was achieved under great difficulties. For the woollen trade by which they so enraged the English manufactures was achieved under great difficulties. For example, the English, while keeping an open market for themselves, had always prohibited the Irish from exporting their woollen manufactures to the English colonies, or from exporting dye stuffs from there. In spite of these restrictions, the Irish traders had met and defeated them on their own ground—a fact which England could not forgive. But at the risk of again seriously hurting those English feelings which he is trying to guard, Mr. Hutchinson is very strong on this point. The usual way, he says, to promote the trade of any country is to export ber manufactures, to import raw materials, and to export none of her own that she is able to work up, not to buy what she is capable of selling to others, and to promote the carrying trade and shipbuilding. He continues: "Institutions counteracting those means must necessarily tend to seffuce it to weakness and converted to seffuce it to weakness and converted to methods." continues: "Institutions counteracting those means must necessarily tend to setfluce it to weaknessarily tend and, therefore it to weaknessarily tend and, therefore it advected by the continuance of those institutions will find it difficult to satisfy the world that such a system of policy is either reasonable or justs." Labour, he adds, was cheap, materials excellent, and manufactures easily successful, yet the preamble to the English act of the 10th and 11th of William III. affirms that Irish efforts, if permitted, would "sink the value of lands," and ruin the trade and manufactures of England. This our author curtly characterizes as an untruth—unworthy, he says, of the British Empire; and he spends many pages pointing out that says, of the British Empire; and his spends many pages pointing out that Ireland would never be a trade rival to England—in fact, that her success in trade would open out new ground for English capital. Nearly one-half of the stock which carried on the foreign trade of Ireland in 1672 belonged to those who lived out of Ireland—the same thing earised in America before she became free-British capital carried on most of her exporting and coasting trade, and the same would naturally occur in other races subject to England. Any trade which succeeded in subject Ireland only be contracted by British capital could be contracted by British capital races subject to England. Any trude which succeeded in subject Ireland could be contracted by British capital. "Of what Ireland gains, it is computed that one-third centres in Great Britain"; also, "probably this country would not for many years find any great influx of wealth," and "whatever wealth might be gained by Ireland would be, in every respect, an accession to Great Britain." Therefore, he asks, why not let Irish commerce succession to great when the succession to great pricate."

more successive the control of the c

Mr. Dobbs, writing in 1729, so that Ireland had her revenge, becau-our exiled woollen manufacturers much improved the manufactures

France, Germany and Spain, that they ceased buying English goods, at a loss to her of many millions. Besides, adds Mr. Hutchinson, how can you make the Irish obey, de facto, when you would have to persistently guard their 19 maritime countries? Continuing the subject of England's murder-ous stranglehold on Irish trade, he says that the balance in favour of Ireland on her general trade appears, by the Custom House Returns, to have been, in 1776, £606, 190 Ils. 0½d.; in 1777, £24,205 3s. 10½d.; in 1778, and taken at a medium of eleven years, from 1768 to 1778, both inclusive, it amounts to the sum of £605,083 7s. 5d. The sums remitted from Ireland to Great Britain for rents, interest of money, pensions, salaries and profits of officers amounted, at the lowest computation, from 1768 to 1773, when the tonines were introduced, from which period large sums were borrowed from England, those remittances were considerably increased, and in 1779 were not less than between 2000. period large sums were borrowed from England, those remittances were con-siderably increased, and in 1779 were not less than between £12,000 and £13,000 yearly. "Ireland," says the author, "then peys to Great Britain double the sum that she collects from the whole world in all the trade which Great Britain allows he: I will be. the whole world in all the trade which Great Britain allows her. It will be difficult to find a similar instance in the history of mankind." On this subject, fearing perhaps for the reputation of his England, Mr. Hely Hutchinson is much disturbed, and admits that England's commercial treatment of the Irish nation is "repugnant to the natural course and order of things." He points out also that the English petitions for killing the Irish woollen trade were absolutely untrue English petitions for killing the Irish woollen trade were absolutely untrue regarding facts, and that interested traders' opinions should never be taken in such a matter. For one thing, these petitions asserted that the woollen trade was only recently introduced into Ireland. That was untrue, it was flourishing in the time of Edward III. of England. The English traders further stated that the English traders further stated that the English traders due to the commissioners (English Com. Journal, Vol. transes turner that was decaying and the poor starving; but their trade commissioners (English Com. Journal, Vol. 12, p. 434) give the lie direct to this assertion, and said the English manufacture was improving. What, continues he again, could be more unreasonable than the English traders attitute towards Ireland in 1698, when two petitions were presented from Edulations' ald-borouph, "stating a singular grievance that they suffered from Ireland, by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the Streights, and thereby forestalling and running petitioners' markets; but these petitioners' markets; but these petitioners markets; but these petitioners markets; but these petitioners in their favour rejected." It is oners had the hard lot of having mo-ons in their favour rejected." It is be noted that our author urges one of these things in favour of Ire-nd, but that England's conduct is wise in her own interest may lead to be undoing.

Continuing he says the statement

intwise in account of the production of the production of the made by the English Parliament and historians that the linen trade was "given" to Ireland as an equivalent for the woollen was utterly wrong, and Ireland never accepted it as such. As far back as the reign of the English Quene Elizabeth, Ireland had a good linen trade under the protection of her native Parliament, but they of their own free will let it slide for the woollen trade, for which they had all the materials in Ireland, and which was infinitely more profitable to them. England, therefore, did not, in any way, "give" Ireland the linen industry.

The 1686 she passed the Art allowing hemp and flax, "and all the productions thereof" to be freely imported into England, but from that date until 1705 she gave no server that the server of the Irish linen invalent that were rever for the probabilities of the Irish linen invalent that were rever for the probabilities of the Irish linen invalent that were rever for the wollen manufactures." This in spite of the fact that "the assurance given by both Houses of Parliament in England for the ensurance of our linen trade were strong as words could express." England's method of lying and speaking have not changed with the centuries. Furthermore, the woollen trade was the greatest commercial asset that Ireland possessed; the loss of it drove thousands of manufacturers from her shores; the South and West were so depopulated that one hundred years after they had not yet recovered "in reasonable number of inhabitants, and the whole kingdom was reduced to the greatest poverty and distress." In 1700, two years after England had "given" the linen trade to Ireland, our whole exportation of linens only amounted to £414,112. Mr. Hely Hutchinson, emphasises that a linen trade could, under no circumstances, com-

censate for a woollen, which employs are more hands, and is infinitely more profitable to the public and manufacturers. Also the expert of linen was unrest. Also the expert of linen was practically confined to England, as he had concession of opening the had concession of opening the had concession of the present and america was nothing less than a fraud, owing to the restraints put upon exporters from thence to Ireland, besides, he says, the woollen manufactures is pre-eminently fit for Ireland, thus is pre-eminently fit for Ireland, use is pre-eminently fit for Ireland, use is pre-eminently fit for Ireland, and the parts of the world are equally accordant and France were active were more fit for it. Russia, for the contraction of the world and, for further illustrate. England's economic intentions, and even more lit for it. Rüssia, Scotland and France were active rivals to Ireland, and, to further illustrate England's economic intentions, Mr. Hutchinson says "the encouragement of this (linen) trade in England and Scotland has been long a principal object to the British legislature, and the nation that encouraged us to the undertaking is now become our rival in it." Two British statutes were passed—one laying a duty on the importation of Irish sail-cloth into Great Britain, another giving a bounty on the exportation of British chequered and stripen linen out of foreat Britain to Africa, America, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and the East Indies. By these laws, he says, the Irish sail-cloth trade was taken from us, and, as England could not use it herself, it was given to the Russians, Germans and Dutch; for herself, she resumed the checked and striped linen trade. The bounties on all other linens, the author points out, operated in favour of England, as the expense of freight, insurance, commission, etc., from sending the linens from Ireland to England was computed at 4 per cent, which meant that the Irish received only 8 per cent of the premium, and the England that the principal conditions of the most collection of the encouragement given by the English to the linen trade in Ireland, in spite of the most acleum official promises given in the name of the English to the linen trade in Ireland, in spite of the most acleum official promises given in the name of the English to the Finen trade in Ireland, in Spite of the most acleum official promises given in the name of the English to the linen trade in Ireland, in Spite of the most acleum official promises given in the name of the English to the Finen trade in Ireland, in Spite of the most acleum official promises given in the name of the English to the President of the most accounted the president of the most accounted to the president of the most accounted to the president of the most accounted the language of the most accounted to the president of the most

He adds that the province of Ulster lost, in two years, 30,000 of her in habitants by emigration, owing to the English murder of their trade.

#### The Out-Doing of Froude

Elizabethan Ulster," 16/-. Hurst and Blackett "The Irish Rebellion of 1641," 21/-. Murray

These two works by Lord Ernest Hamilton are examples of a class of pseudo-history that we verily hoped was dead, in this scientific age. The great numbers of Calendars of the historical documents of the periods treated of, published by the periods vibrated and the still more popular solutions, remove the least shadow of every few the periods. ript Commissioners, remove the leas adow of excuse for the perpetuation o acient fables by any conscientious writer, ut whether it is lack of energy or absence of honesty which makes historians in Iraland's story ignore such evidence. I know
not. Froude has long since been banished
from the society of honest chroniclers of
the Past. Yet it would be a grave injustice
to put him in the same category as Lord
Ernest Hamilton. The Oxford Professor
did study original documents and when the
tich for falsification was not worrying him
the property of the property of the species of the
table the space of the funders in England.
The publishers of "Elizabethan Ulster"
make this large claim. "The author has
made a prolonged study of his subject and
has taken the greatest pains with his work
many authorities and State papers having
been consulted and made use of. It will
prove informative and deeply interesting
to all onesty which makes historians in Ire prove informative and deeply interesting to all the claim is unjustified. There is not the slightest proof, within the covers of the volume, for such a culogy. The book is a mere political pamphlet, cramful of error. He has used nothing but the Irish Calendars of State Papers and Carew Calendars of State Papers and Carew Calendars stee in a few minor instances, and has wholly ignored all other official sources. If he had really studied these Calendars and used them with common honeaty our complaints would be these Calendars and used them with the rootrum it method is the method of the rootrum it method is the method of the rootrum it method is the method of the rootrum of

holly wrong conclusions.

Both volumes are storehouses of misatements. For the moment we shall
rove the justice of this criticism by exnining the opening chapters of "Eliz-

bethan Ulster," for it would require everal issues of this paper to rectify a he breaches of historical truth therein.

several issues of this paper to rectify all the breaches of historical truth therein. The opening sentence, Introductory Chapter, says Con Bacagh visited King Henry VIII. at his English Court in 1543. Con's submission at Greenwich took place on 24th September, 1542, and the fact was printed in black letter by Richard Lant. Characteristically Lord Hamilton mentions Henry's gifts, but omits Con's princely generosity to Garter, to the College of Arms, to the trumpeters with other fees according "to old and ancient custom." He adds that Seaan O'Neill claimed that Matthew Ferdoraght was "probably nor Con-Bacagh's sid; so ount all," and then proceeds to misquote Seaan's colinion. Seaan search of the season of the stage of Irish History. His acid on the stage of Irish History and the public house keeper of Drophede, and keepathic house keeper of Drophede, and keepathic smith of Dundalk, make as amusing reading as anything Dean Swift wrote in later days. Had Lord Hamilton studied the original records, as alleged, he would not have written "that the patentage of Fee."

smith, of Dundalk, make as amusing reading as anything Dean Swift wrote in later
days. Had Lord Hamilton studied the
original records, as alleged, he would not
have written "that the parentage of Ferdorgh, on the father's side, was a matter
of some uncertainty." Sedam could not
have been more insistent or more precise as
to the antecedents of this pretender and the
English Government. even when O'Neill
was in London, could not gainsay him.
Again we meet Froude, with variations,
Perdoragh, writes this Lordship, "was
early murdered by the outraged Shane."
The Baron, who had tried to murder Sedam
was killed in an attempt o plunder
of the standard of the standard of the standard of the collection
of the standard of the stand tion. Sedan defended himself, in his customary brillant way, so effectually that Elizabeth herself appeared satisfied that the Baron was killed within the recognised rules of war. Here is the letter which Sussex and the Privy Council wrote Queen Elizabeth concerning the death of the Baron. "The same night we received letters from Armagh confirming a report that came to us before, that Shane O'Neill had attempted the burning of the church [Armagh Cathedral, Jortified by Sussex and then garrisoned by his soldiers to the nd then garrisoned by his soldiers to the orror of the Gaels of Ulster | and was re-ulsed with loss of divers men. The effecsubset with loss of divers men. The effect of which letters was, that the garrison with the charge (Cathedral) perceiving Shane's mon to pass not far off much sparkled and over travelled, issued out, and in a skirmish silled two of his best horsemen, the one called Henry O'Neill, who killed the Baron of Dungannon.

Lord Hamilton is never at a loss for data was with which when when there are no proceed to anneal.

Lord Framiton is never at a loss for date en when there are no records to appea "Of the first Baron's character wo ow little," yet "he was a century ahead Con Bacagh in culture and intelligence."

to. "Of the first Baron's character we know little," yet 'the was a century shead of Con Bacagh in culture and intelligence." Considering there is not at itle of evidence—not even a letter of Ferdoragh's—to justify these words.

In Con's case we have abundance of documents in which the poor deluded gentleman affords material enough to judge. But the original documents and his Lord ship's are not acquainted. He should devote his talents to Romance, they are wasted in History. His account of Con's subsequent career is mainly myth. Had the author read the sad letters and bitter complaints he wrote on the folly of trusjing the faith of the English or the barbarous treatment he and his people were subjected to by Sussex and his troops, he would not have perpetuated such falschoods. No whitewash can make Sussex clean, hence the endeavour to blackball Con and to blame Sedan for his misfortunes. When this long-suffering chieftain was dying in the Pale he cursed my of his posterity who should learn the English language. Sowe com to feed the invaders as, he had done to the control of the contro

#### NOTAL

an en da sa si cumbio mor na rada en rud Spas i gecart, ná fos an rud Aimeir. Dha cheist iarbhf san na bhuil dlub-bhaint acu lena san na bhuil dlub-bhaint acu lena cumaid siad (omháigh de rud críoblective) ian n-aigne agus tuitea scríbhneoirí san earráid cheudna sighan siad rud déin mar a bhtí. éghan siad rud égin mar an bhfar doibh fein ach gur faraige ann neid doibh e, faraige acteir ina na réiltini agus na cuirp neamhd nodh maih e sin chun an reall ma relimi agus na cuirp neamhdha ma relimi agus na sceil do i mar go bhfágtar gan áireamh an eicear ata morhimpal an spáis theor agus e lan de chruthichtaí abhair reations), mar, má fheuchaimid mar ni cuspórha ni foláir duinn a ci go bhuil se gan teora. Más fior-se gan teora nil aon chuis mhain r eon milleon mor-chruir nor-chruinne seo gur tédir dum bheag di a fheiscint. Ni haon mha a shamhlu le faraige. Agus ni ha Aimsir a shamhlu le habhainn ach mar ta tosach agus deire le gach

Sara ndeirimid a thuille mar gheall ithe seo, ba mhaih linn a rá anso gur uinn cuimhneamh i gcomhnni ná th on "ean reals evel actuale" a váim on réalachas nea-theoranta aváim, ia Rud ele ni féidir choiche e ea-theoranta a veh ann dáirfriv. Tá achtaí rosaithlitina a sechai chaicheachaí

Modh ele chun feuchaint ar an sceul an modh foluthach (subjective): an an anoth foluthach (subjective): an an anoth foluthach (subjective): an an anoth foluthach (subjective): an another foluthach (subjective): an another foluthach (subjective): an another franscandach (transcandach (transcandac mi mor Spás cuspórha tri-thu ann no ni féidir don de colui i dheunamh.

Ta reoirie mheadhnach idir an da th in dinh maran rud nea-spleich. I un fein Joha agus tos nach rud folulfia ad e ni Iolair no ta socru égin ar an hruinne ata deabharhach ar chuma eis an ni ar a drugaimid socru spissiil i s ná beadh se ar ár gcumas a mhíniu in saghas ruda an socru.

Se bun is barr an sceil ámh, nách duinn Spás a thuisgint i gceart ach cho sis fédir duinn an mhór-chruinne a th int i gceart. Ina dhiadh san is uile, daoine ann a admhuion a nea-thuisgint sna nihe sin, a chredean gach ni a hinn-ear doibh i dtaobh na Mor-chruinne, a mhuion go bhuil Spàs ann ce fa tuigid ach na hadmhoidh Dia veh ann toise na e; ach ná hadmhóidh Dia veh ann. tuigid E, agus toise ná tuigid conus Do veh gan tús gan deire. Ma c duine in áifrihe gan e huisigint ní asachtan a chasa le daoine ele ; gcreidid in Dia ná tuigid—agus, ma siri, níor Dhia in aon chor an Dia thu a thuisigint; ní tédir don teoranta theoranta do thuisgint.

As leabhar áirihe ataim ag tarac an stuif seo go leir agus ba mhain liom rud égin a rá uaim fein anois. Ní leor, dar liom, aon argóintí da bhleaca fos chun a chruhu dhom go bhuil gach ní a chim agus a chleisim ar an dtaobh amuich dem aigne lein, ná léis chun a chruhu dhom gu isig am aigne ataid said. Credim go bhaild ar an dtaobh amuich dhom, mar go ndeir an Englais é agus mar gunh e rud is áisiúlta dhom fein e. Ní dó liom go bhiaghad choiche anglóint a bheith láidir coocláid-choich an dóin chun mo résulta do shisamh. dhom fein e. Ni dó loon go bhilag choiche angóintí a bheidh láidir coich each a ndóhin chun mo résin do shais agus ó tharla na mairfad ach leah-ch blian ele an chuid is mo dhe fhu dhom túirt le cheisteana réteach tra's ná feudfadh einne do réteach agus do thuigint Dia. Aigne thri-fhuiseach ata again blian la agus do thuigint Dia. Aigne thri-fhuiseach ata again namm ar a shon, se mo thuairim laight hhuil chehre thuise, nó bédir liche na aigne Dé, agus go bhuil trí thuise, shoilt uitagint chehre-fhuiseach in ne-anam agus go bhfanar si le cheilt fail hon an t-anam sa cholainn agus caoiltí an cholann de gurbh uiriste mam an da thooh dan sceul fheischt. in, an taobh fisicl tri-fhuiseach é ar gus sa taobh chehre-fhuiseach i architis gus sa taobh chehre-fhuiseach i architis gus sa taobh chehre-fhuiseach i architis gus sa taobh chehre-fhuiseach i architis

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