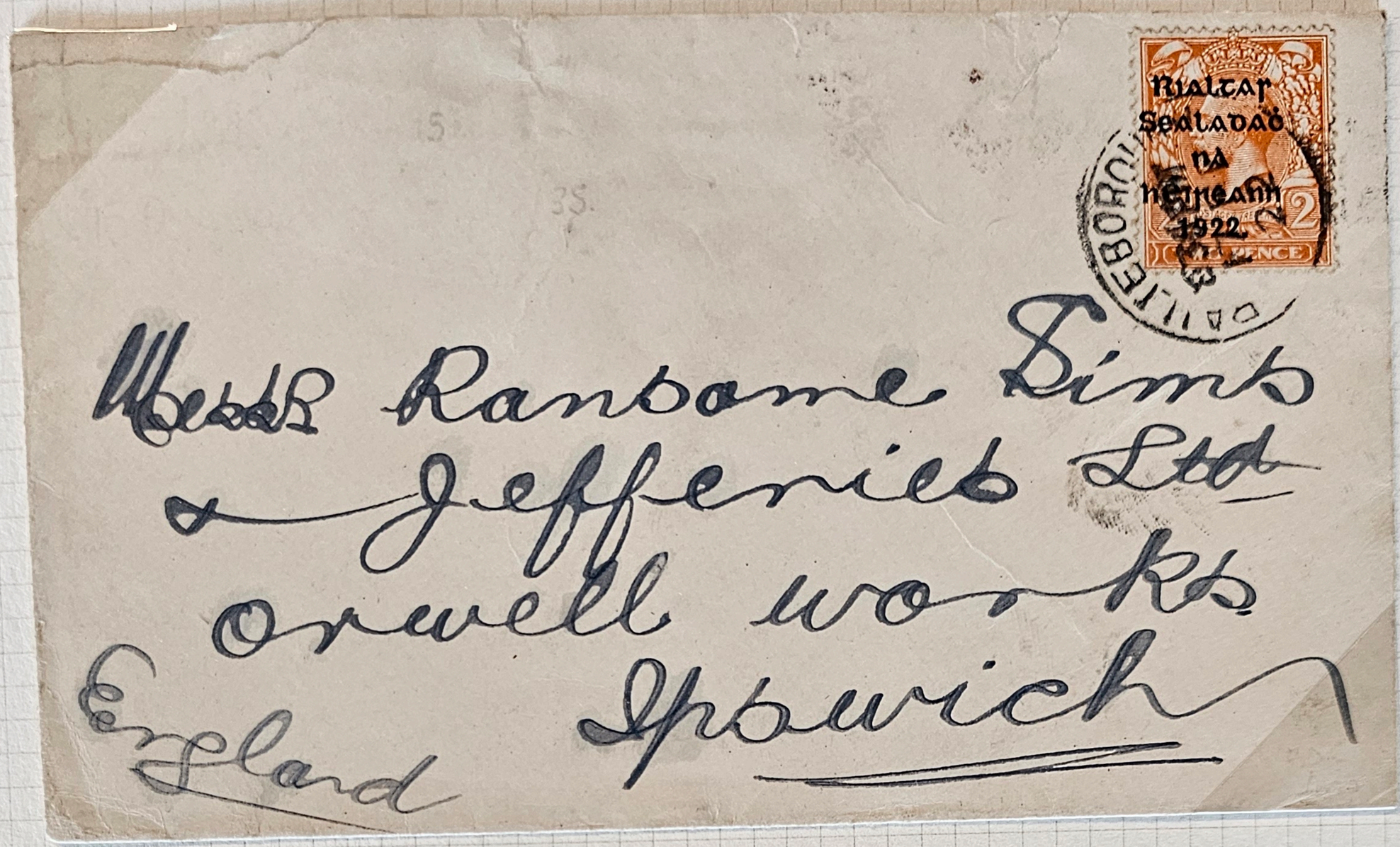
OPENED BY
CENSOR.
1312

To/ Mrs Armstrong
Rhodesia
Foc Martins
Kent

Explains

Dec 1.



Messrs Ransome Sims
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NOTE MESSAGE

SOUVENIR POST CARD

VALENTINE'S "ARTOTYPE" PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Miss M R Hails

28 Rectes Street

Thetford

BAMFORTH & CO., LTD., PUBLISHERS HOLMFIRTH (ENGLAND) AND NEW YORK.
"SONGS" SERIES. No. 4872/1. PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

Hope this finds you
well. I'm all alone since
Wednesday. I hope you
will be coming the 19th
Sports of Kells. 20th.
Lizzie is back since
week. Drop a card and
say how you are.

From

POST CARD

Miss Monaghan
9 Infirmary St.
Drogheda

Mr + Mrs J. Ward Just a line to
let you know that I arrived
in Dublin all right on Thursday
morning 3-0 we are stationed
at Bells Bridge the Barracks
sorry to tell you that I can't
tell you anything about the
rebellion here. We are getting
I can't be Cork on Monday
so don't forget much more to
now I will enclose hope
you are in the best of
health Love and
Pte 5 Woodhead 5783
2/4 Lines Recruits 59 Division
6/6/16 BC Dublin Ireland

POST CARD

Printed and Published by Hely's Limited, Dublin.

Mrs + Mrs J. Ward
34 Granby Terrace
Bennett Road
Headingley
Leeds
Yorkshire

TILL THE BOYS COME HOME (1).

They were summoned from the hillside, they were called in from
the glen,
And the country found them ready at the stirring call for men ;
Let no tears add to their hardship, as the soldiers pass along,
And although your heart is breaking, make it sing this cheery song

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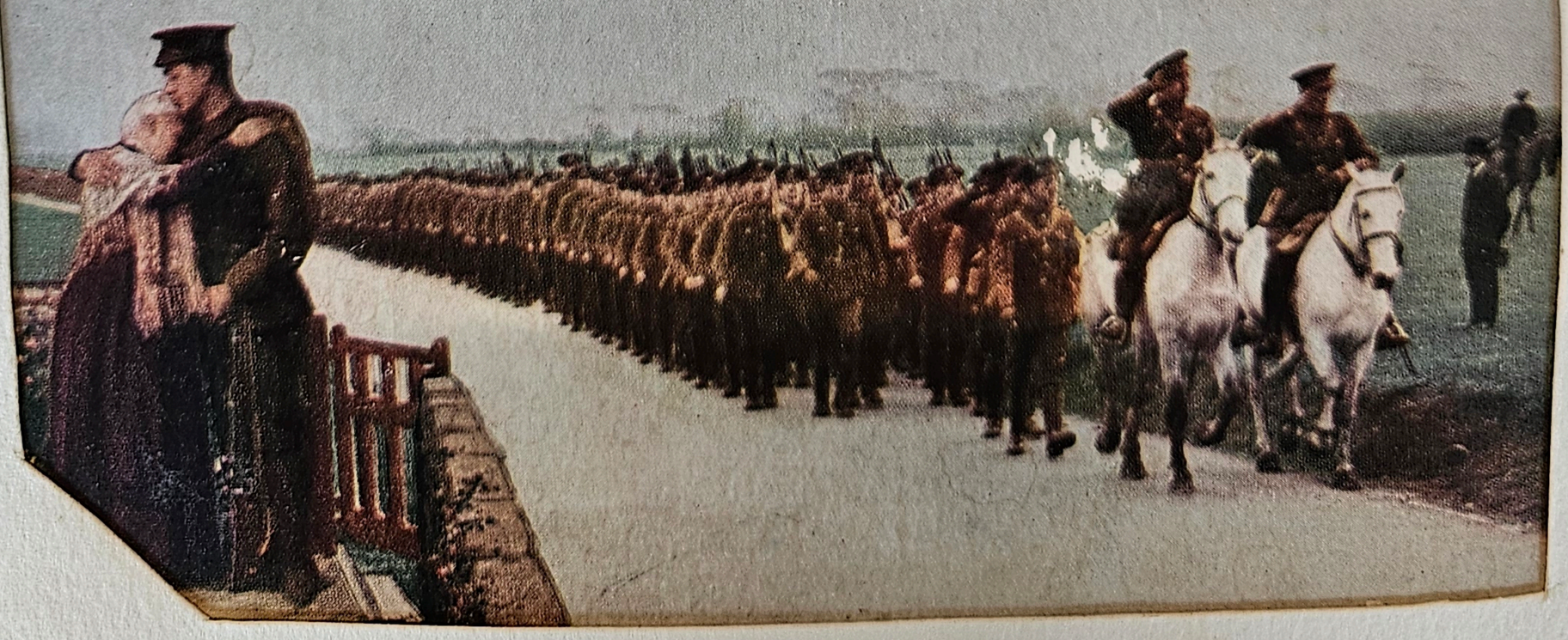


VALENTINE'S SERIES

POST CARD.

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Dear J.

How would a place like this do for a holiday? It isn't Switzerland but there is just a suggestion of that country about the place

Frank.

Miss Josie Elliott
123 Kensington High St
London, W

Valentine, Dublin

VALENTINES SERIES

POST CARD.

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Printed in Scotland

Dear Sir.

I received the box quite safely. Everything is splendid condition and all delicious. apples included. She chaps wanted to know if I had my coffin sent me I have written to Miss Cox. love. Horace

Miss Wood.
3 Evington Street
~~Leicester~~
Leicester
England.

Glendalough, Co. W

s, Dublin
ZEBRA
OXO

Holy Cards.

Exterior of G.P.O. after Evacuation, showing broken flag-post from which Republican flag was flown.

After the Insurrection.—Interior General Post Office, Dublin.

IRELAND

1940-49

Sackville Street opposite G.P.O., showing all that is standing of the Imperial Hotel and Messrs. Clery's Drapery Establishment.

After the Insurrection.—Sackville Street from Eden Quay to Abbey Street. Outer Walls of D.B.C. Restaurant still standing.

1940:

DESIG

ISSU

IES

Liberty Hall, Headquarters of the Citizen Army, after Bombardment.

After the Insurrection.—Ruins of Eden Quay

IRELAND

Valentine Cards.

Sinn Fein Rebellion, 1916.
Smoking Ruins on the side of the Liffey, Dublin.

Sinn Fein Rebellion, 1916.
Sackville Street, Dublin.

IRELAND

Valentine
Coloured
Unused.

The Burning of Sackville Street, Dublin.
(Sinn Fein Rebellion. 1916.)

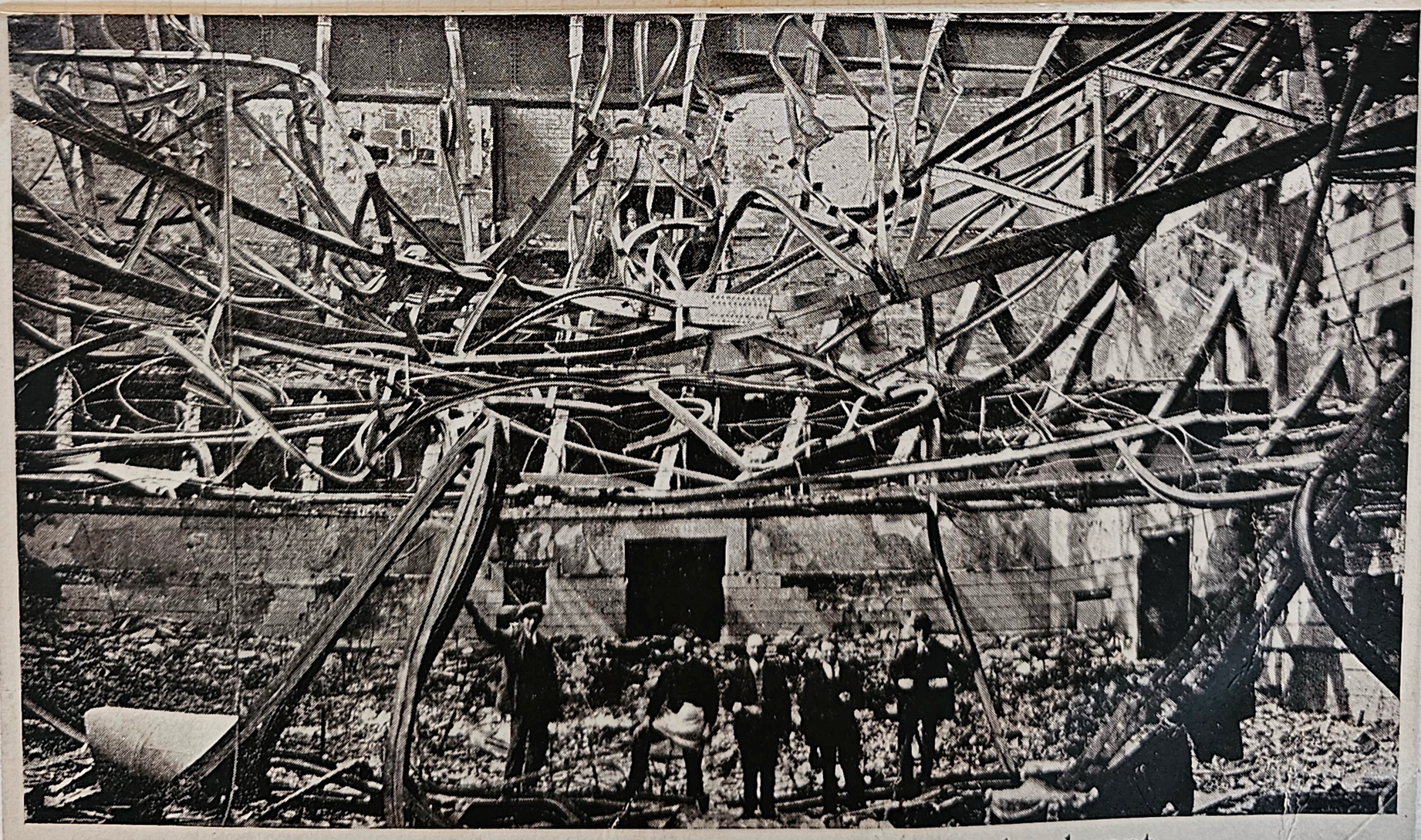
←

Sinn Fein Rebellion. 1916.
Wrecked Shops in Sackville Street, Dublin.

Eason Card Postally used Kingstown 24th May 1916

Irish Rebellion_May 1916.
The wreck they made of Church Street, Dublin.

Coleman Card Unused



Interior Coliseum Theatre, Dublin, after bombardment.

POST CARD.

POSTALLY USED
24 MAY 1916

Miss M. McDell
Ballygarde
Post Offic
Co Dow

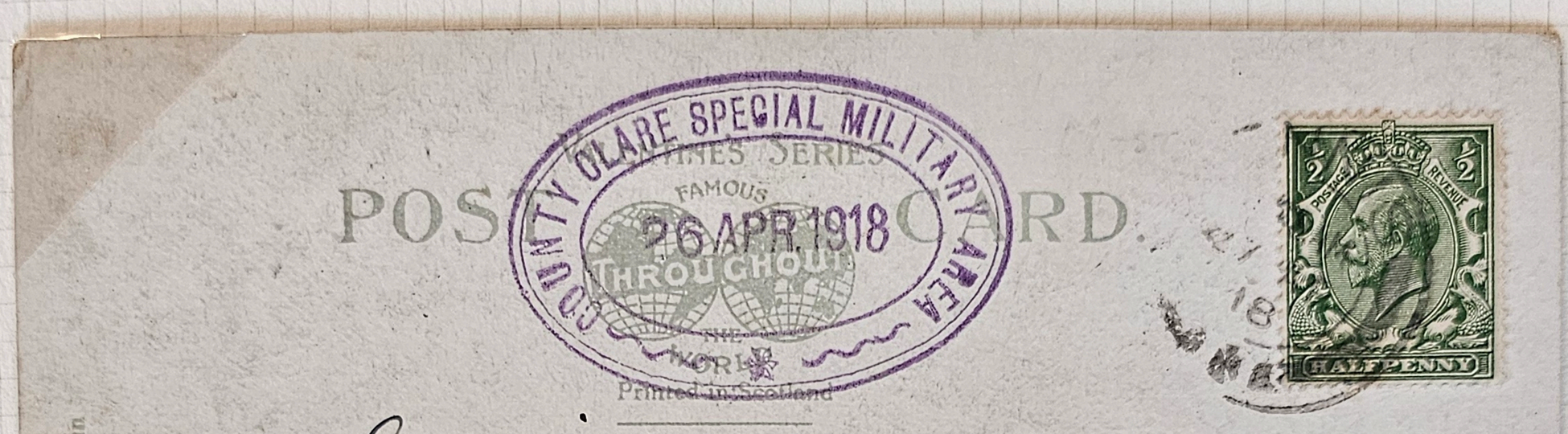
HALFPENNY

Dear Letter
Just a line
Thursday
Rosette
Thursday
Letter
Ballygarde
Co Down

1940-49

IRELAND

After the Insurrection.—
Corner of Bachelor's Walk and Lr. Sackville Street
which commanded O'Connell Bridge.



Valentine, Dublin

Ennis
26.4.18.

Just back from
long motor ride
to Lahinch Corofin
Milltown Malbay, Ennis.
Lynch. Best Love Daddy.

Miss Jackson
Ashdene
Monkstown
Co Dublin.

5, EATON PLACE,
S.W. 1.

27th June 1919

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter, I can only speak for Ulstermen, but they will have nothing to do with Home Rule upon the ~~Canadian~~ Colonial Model. They are proud of their position in the United Kingdom and they will accept no subordinate position.

Yours faithfully,

Edward Carson

Clifton Yorke Esq.
The Orchard, Ashden, Essex

1, Porchester Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

June 30th 1919.

Dear Sir,

No man - even with the best information - can speak with confidence as to the possible attitude of Ireland with regard to the scheme of Dominion Home Rule.

Modern history has never reproduced the story of the Sybil's books with more startling fidelity than in the record of our policy towards Ireland. Dominion Home Rule is the lowest price of the last leaf she has to offer and we should be wise if we accepted the bargain.

The difficulty throughout in this country has been to persuade people that the Irish are in reality a nation distinct from the English and the Scotch, and the arguments to show that a nation may retain its characteritics after years of conquest have always fallen on deaf ears.

The Ulster position has of course complicated the difficulty. The Ulstermen are not by birth and tradition part of the true Irish Nation. They are

IRISH TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

LITTLE AFFECTED.

DUBLIN BEFORE THE FIGHTING.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

I have just returned from a business visit to Ireland, and having regard to what has been lately happening there and to probable developments in the near future your readers may like to have some of my chief impressions. I went over before the fighting commenced, and my original idea was to cover north and south, including Limerick and Cork, but the virtual declaration of a state of war compelled me to restrict my itinerary, and I was only able to visit Dublin and Belfast.

In the former city I stayed a week, and during that time nothing noteworthy happened. The population was calm, and there was no indication that the Provisional Government was about to take steps to suppress the irregulars. I found business proceeding much as usual, and had the opportunity of going over some of the leading industrial establishments. The chief of these was Guinness's famous brewery. This is a magnificently laid-out place, and some idea of its magnitude can be gained from the fact that the frontage on the Liffey alone is over a mile. Along the North Wall there is often to be seen an apparently endless procession of the Company's motors and hundreds of its barrels awaiting shipment.

Among the distilleries I inspected were those of John Power and Son, whose "Pot Still" whisky enjoys a world-wide reputation, and John Jamieson and Sons, of "J. J." fame. There are plenty of other well-equipped factories, and no lack of evidence as to what might not be done when political and other troubles are out of the way. The improvements being undertaken to make the Liffey more navigable should alone ensure an extension of the port trade.

I went off to Belfast only a few hours before the attack commenced on the Four Courts, and thus saw none of the fighting, though I ran across de Valera in Suffolk-street.

HOPES OF PEACE.

In many respects Belfast agreeably surprised me, for life appeared to be proceeding quite orderly and quietly, in spite of the disturbances which have convulsed the city for many months past. All the big people I saw took a cool and reasoned view of the situation, but every moderate man wants real peace and would be heartily glad when the trouble with the Catholics has been allayed. He does not like his city to get the reputation of being a centre of religious persecution, even if politics are at the bottom of it.

While I was there Mr. Michael Collins made a statement, which was, I believe, published in England, as to the attitude of his Government towards the restoration of peace and the way the Belfast happenings impeded it. "The safety of the nation is the first law," he said. "We shall not rest until we have established the authority of the people of Ireland in every square inch under their jurisdiction. Our policy is to bring peace and order to our country and make her credit and her name felt abroad. Any action we have undertaken is directed towards this object. The establishment of ordered and impartial government in Belfast would at once create a better atmosphere in the rest of Ireland. The peace, prosperity and happiness of the Irish nation depend, first, on the restoration of civilised conditions in the city of Belfast. I have again and again pointed out this glaringly obvious fact. The north-east will find the rest of Ireland generous and helpful. We have no design on the peace, wealth or religious aspirations of the north-east. We desire the happy unity of all Ireland. That unity can come only through mutual recognition of the just rights of each side."

Sir James Craig, responding to this, said: "I am very interested to read that Mr. Collins's policy is to bring peace and order to the south and west. I can be relied upon to deal with disorder in the north from whatever source it emanates. With both of us actuated by the same motive, peace should shortly settle on the whole of Ireland. I well know that the Protestants in the south and west will recognise and assist the Government to bring peace to the land. It is not too much, therefore, for me to look to the large Catholic community living in our midst to acknowledge and assist the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland. The north holds no bitterness against the south and would welcome its progress and prosperity. The cessation of all bitter strife and the promotion of a friendly feeling among all classes will soon clear away the bitter memories of the past."

One thing I discovered both in Dublin and Belfast was that there is a good deal of resentment felt at much of the outside criticism levelled against the country. It is regarded as often ill-informed and unnecessary and calculated to exasperate local feeling. Studied moderation in dealing with Irish affairs is what is wanted.

In Belfast I found many matters to interest me in industrial circles. The linen and shipbuilding trades exhibit the greatest points of interest at the moment.

SHIPBUILDING QUIET.

Here, like Great Britain, the industry is still passing through a period of acute depression, although it is admitted that the position is relatively better than in most of the large shipbuilding centres in the United Kingdom. An interesting event during the past week was the departure of the s.s. Diogenes, a large twin-screw passenger and cargo vessel, built by Harland and Wolff to the order of George Thompson and Co. of the Aberdeen Line. The vessel enjoys, with the sister craft, the Sophocles, recently delivered to the same owners, the distinction of being one of the smartest and most imposing liners in the Australian service.

The linen industry is principally concerned with the question of raw material supplies. The crop in Ireland itself is short, and, of course, nothing substantial is yet coming from Russia. In these circumstances spinners are inclined to keep stocks low and to decline orders until the outlook is more settled. The uncertainty about yarn has naturally tended to make the position of cloth manufacturers and merchants more secure, and they are looking for higher values. Merchants are receiving steady orders for piece goods and also for some of the handkerchief lines. The leading qualities of white and coloured dress linens are in demand and a proportion of orders has been placed for prompt delivery. Interest in these goods is well maintained, but competition is keen for bulk business. It is the general opinion that linen prices are now as low as they are likely to be for a considerable period.

A promising development in Belfast is the establishment by the British Petroleum Company (one of the controlled undertakings of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) of a large distributing depot at the harbour on a site adjoining the Musgrave Channel. This will be a valuable addition to the equipment of the port, as it will ensure a constant supply on a large scale of oil and spirit fuel. The company has lodged plans which have been approved by the Harbour Commissioners for the construction of a permanent oil and spirit installation.

I might relate a great deal more, but I have said enough to show that there is plenty of commercial activity in both north and south, and that it only needs favourable conditions to cause it to be indefinitely extended.

Editorial Comment Page Four.

BELFAST
MAR 31
8-PM
1922
Rialtas Sealadach na hEireann 1922.
TWO PENCE
Miss L. Beattie,
25 Manor Park
Belfast.

used in NI
POST CARD.
Rialtas Sealadach na hEireann 1922
HALFPENNY
Rialtas Sealadach na hEireann 1922.
ONE PENNY
Miss. Mc Comish,
26 Campbell Pk. Ave,
Belmont Rd.
Belfast.
Valentine, Dublin
30/8/22

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Paris Office: 15, Boulevard des Italiens.

MONDAY, 10th JULY, 1922.

IRELAND IN EVOLUTION.

A correspondent who has just returned from Ireland sends us an article, reproduced on another page, which may help to give our readers a more level-headed view of affairs in that country than many people are just now disposed to entertain. When something abnormal is happening the tendency is always to forget the everyday events that are occurring just as usual. Ever since Great Britain washed her hands of the Irish question and brought the Provisional Government of the Free State into being we have been obsessed by the struggle for power between Mr. Arthur Griffith and Mr. Michael Collins and the de Valera faction in Dublin and by the sanguinary battles between Catholics and Orangemen in Belfast. Lately we have witnessed the Provisional Government, fortified by the elections, which produced an overwhelming Treaty majority, put forth its new strength to suppress a rebellion not so much against itself as antagonistic to the declared will of the Irish people. With all this to occupy our attention we have lost sight of the normal life of the population, which has been going on without halt or break and which promises, when political differences have been composed, to create a new tradition of industry and commerce.

Ireland has been virtually in a state of war for the last four years, and has grown accustomed to work in the midst of alarums and excursions. This has restricted activities to some extent, but not to anything like the degree the superficial observer might imagine. Since the Free State was born there has been an actual improvement in conditions, which has only been temporarily interrupted by the campaign against the Irregulars. This campaign looks as if it will be comparatively short and sharp, and afterwards the way will be clear for that era of extraordinary prosperity and industrial revival that Mr. Collins so confidently predicts. That the suppression of the Irregulars will leave an unpleasant aftermath seems improbable. There will be no hangings and shootings to breed bitter memories, and there is supreme sanity in a policy that causes insurgent leaders when captured to be discharged on paying 5s for a night's accommodation. In the meantime all sorts of Courts are regularly functioning, commercial investigations are being undertaken, the natural resources of the country are being explored and administrative departments are learning how to do their work.

We may very well, then, have a little more confidence that both the North and the South will ultimately pull through with credit, and we may spare them a good deal of idle criticism. All that we have any right to insist on is that good order and political and religious freedom shall be restored as quickly as possible. We are entitled to look for that in every nation that calls itself civilised, and we look for it especially in every country that forms part of the British Commonwealth. The Provisional Government has set the North a good example in stamping out its irresponsible gunmen, and the more promptly Sir James Craig gets his Orange extremists in hand the better we shall be pleased. A Catholic must be as safe in Belfast as in Dublin, and a Protestant as safe in Dublin as in Belfast. That is what good government will automatically ensure, and no excuses should be allowed to justify the absence of such security.

Moderate men of all parties in Ireland, we have good grounds for believing, are heartily sick of the action of both Orange and Republican Irregulars, and will certainly back the Governments that will suppress them. They have perhaps been a little lacking in courage hitherto in making their voice heard and their influence felt, but now they know they constitute so large a majority of the nation they should put hesitancy aside and take prompt action. "The Irish people are not fools," says Mr. Stephen Gwynn, "though they are foolishly tolerant of lawlessness, but they will be profoundly thankful to whoever rids them of what they have been suffering." No illegal bodies can flourish indefinitely amidst a hostile population, and if they do there must be a strong presumption that the population favours them and must share the odium their deeds create among well-governed peoples. The present position causes some impatience to interested outsiders who look for great things from Ireland. They feel this froth is obscuring and obstructing real development and is giving erroneous impressions of what the Irish can accomplish. There is so much benefit we shall ourselves gain by having a prosperous nation at our doors that we cannot too soon witness the industrial renascence of a country that too long has been debarred from exhibiting its real genius.

D 1718. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

SIGNED AT DOWNING-S

PROPOSED IRISH FREE STATE.

ULSTER AT LIBERTY TO JOIN OR REMAIN OUT.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Parliament will assemble on Wednesday next to consider the Treaty signed in the early hours of yesterday between Great Britain and the representatives of Sinn Fein. The King will open Parliament in state, and the whole Session will be devoted to consideration of the Irish question.

The terms of the Treaty, which are published in full on Page 7 are briefly as follow:—

DOMINION STATUS.

1. Ireland to have the same status within the Empire as the great Dominions, and to be styled "The Irish Free State."

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

2. The oath of allegiance will be one of true faith in the Irish Free State and fidelity to King George and his heirs in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain and the other nations forming the British Empire."

IRISH COASTAL DEFENCE.

3. Until an arrangement has been made between the two countries whereby the Irish Free State will undertake responsibility for Irish coastal defence this will be under the control of the Imperial forces.

USE OF HARBOURS IN WAR.

4. In time of war or of strained relations with a foreign Power the Irish harbours will be at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

5. Irish military establishments to be limited according to an agreed plan.

COMPENSATION TO JUDGES.

6. Ireland to pay compensation to Judges and public officials who may be displaced by the Treaty. The Auxiliaries (or Black and Tans) and members of the Irish Constabulary will be an exception. These latter will be compensated by the British Government.

ULSTER'S RIGHTS PRESERVED.

7. Ulster to have the right to remain outside the jurisdiction of the Southern Parliament, in possession of the rights she possessed under the Act of 1920.

NO RELICIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

8. Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor that of Northern Ireland to make any law to endow a religion or promote any kind of religious inequality.

IRISH PREMIER'S STATUS.

In his speech at Birmingham the Lord Chancellor said that if the Treaty is ratified the Prime Minister of Ireland will sit at the Imperial Council on terms of equality, both as to voice and vote, with those of Great Britain and all the great Dominions.

ULSTER LIKELY TO ACCEPT.

A copy of the terms was sent by destroyer to Belfast, and reached Sir James Craig yesterday afternoon. The Ulster Cabinet assembled in the evening, and after a long discussion adjourned. The Secretary to the Cabinet stated that they considered the proposals a "distinct advance" on the former offer. Further correspondence would be necessary to elucidate certain points. The oath, as framed in the Treaty, if acceptable to Britain was acceptable to Ulster, said Colonel Spender. The general feeling in Belfast is that the terms will be accepted by Ulster.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The King sent from Sandringham to Mr. Lloyd George a message expressing his delight at the news of the settlement. He said:

"I congratulate you on the successful termination of these difficult negotiations, which is due to the patient and conciliatory spirit which you have shown throughout. I am happy to have contributed by my speech at Belfast to this great achievement."

An t-Óglác

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Vol. III. No. 16.] JULY 8, 1921. [Price Twopence.

ONWARDS

The Army of the Irish Republic has every reason to be proud of its many fine achievements and the remarkable advance and development in organisation and efficiency which it has shown during the past six months. We have now reached a stage in which we can claim that we have developed a type of trained and experienced soldier equal to the finest troops in the world. This developed efficiency must be maintained and increased and no effort must be spared to bring the backward areas up to the high standard set by our best troops. Upon the strength and effectiveness of the Irish Republican Army depends the safety of the Irish Nation and the maintenance of the Irish Republic, in the building up of which the fighting men of Ireland have played so large a part. The fate of Ireland to a considerable extent depends upon her power of resistance. No possible circumstances can arise at the present time under which the Army of Ireland can afford to relax its discipline or efficiency without danger to the nation. Not until the last member of the forces of the enemy has evacuated our country will there be rest for Ireland's fighting men; and even then the Republic will still require a trained and efficient Army to protect the freedom which has been achieved. For the soldiers of Ireland at the present time the duty is, as it has been, to pay no heed to rumours or political gossip, but to "get on with the work."

The organisation of divisions has strengthened the effectiveness and increased the efficiency of the Irish Republican Army, and is having a beneficial effect all round. It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the prompt sending of reports, but there still remains great room for improvement. Special attention should be paid to General Order No 23. Volunteer Officers sometimes fail to realise the enormous importance of placing G.H.Q. in a position to issue prompt contradictions of enemy lies. It is also absolutely necessary to realise that reports should not contain such inexactitides as "about eleven or twelve men," "on Saturday night" etc. Dates, times and numbers should be carefully verified and given exactly, or if it is not possible to do this, the reason why should be stated.

A steady advance in outlook is perceptible in all units of the Irish Republican Army and there is every sign that this advance will continue. Slack and easy-going methods of work are becoming more and more a thing of the past. The output of good officers is increasing to a surprising extent. Less than two years ago G.H.Q. was confronted with a grave problem in endeavouring to secure officers of the right standard, To-day that problem has largely solved itself. The supply of trained, efficient and capable officers of all ranks is suprisingly great. Casualties among them, which formerly hit us hard, no longer cause disorganisation. There are always others ready to take their places. This adds enormously to the effectiveness of the Army. We can face the future with confidence, strong in the knowledge that the Republic of Ireland has a body of fighting men upon whom she can rely as long as she has need of them. No effort must be spared to maintain the high standard set by our best troops and to go on with the work, cheerfully, courageously and unflinchingly until final victory with all the energy at our disposal.

A very successful ambush, resulting in heavy enemy casualties, was made by 12 men of the Dublin Brigade on an enemy troop train at Glasnevin on the morning of June 16th. The enemy troops had only just landed from England. Another ambush carried out in Brunswick Street on June 8th resulted in very heavy "Black and Tan" casualties; and an ambush in Capel Street on June 18th was also deadly to the enemy.

The May report of the Belfast Brigade records two successful raids for arms, an ambush of R.I.C. and several other activities, resulting in a loss to the enemy of five killed and one wounded.

EXETER/PLYMOUTH LEAF No. 3833 (Faced): No. 3831 (Unfaced)
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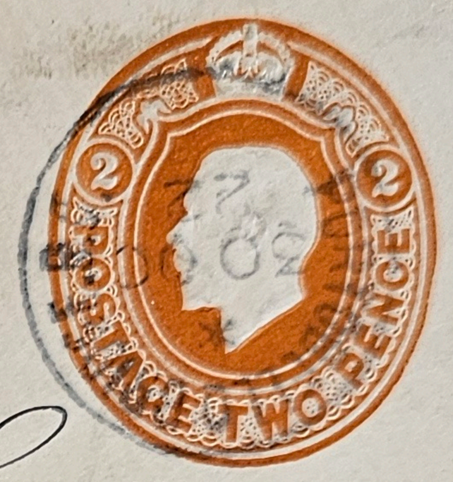
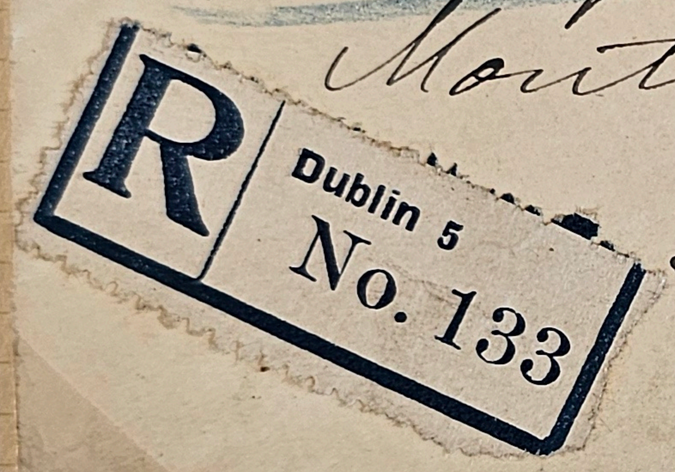
SG31

France

The Rev. Director General
La Chapelle-Montligeon
Montligeon.
Orne
France.

Rde Lombrate





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SG 34
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Rialtas Sealadach na hÉireann 1922.
HALFPENNY
SG26
Rialtas Sealadach na hÉireann 1922.
THREE HALFPENCE
SG28.
LEARN IRIS
W T. WILSON
18 Livingstone Road
Handsworth Birmingham
England

Sgéal Cata Luimnigh

(LIMERICK WAR NEWS)

PRICE 1d

VOL. I. SATURDAY, 15th JULY, 1922. NO. II.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The fight which is now being brought to a successful conclusion throughout Ireland was undertaken that the will of the Irish People should prevail. It is being fought that the fruits of victory may be gathered; that the gallant Nation having wrenched liberty from the unwilling grasp of the foreigner shall be permitted to enjoy it. It is being fought against a small and misguided minority who presume to say to the Irish Nation "This Treaty may be acceptable to you, but as it is not acceptable to us, we, the small virtuous minority, shall not allow it to come into effect," and in pursuance of this attitude, break up Irish meetings, confiscate Irish property, violate the secrecy of the ballot, raid Irish banks and houses, kidnap Irish citizens, shoot Irish soldiers, and behave generally with a cynical disregard for the democratic Irish Nation.

That there is room for considerable difference of opinion regarding the Treaty we do not deny and we respect the opinions of those who oppose it. But we have a still greater respect for the ascertained will of the Irish People and we have none at all for those who seek to force their opinions with the muzzle of a rifle or the point of a bayonet.

To submit to them was a denial of democracy; an acceptance of an usurption more odious if possible than that of the English; an admission that we cannot rule ourselves.

The Irish Nation shall not submit to this tyranny. The country is rallying to the Irish government. In Dublin and throughout the country thousands have offered their services; in Limerick hundreds have joined in the last week.

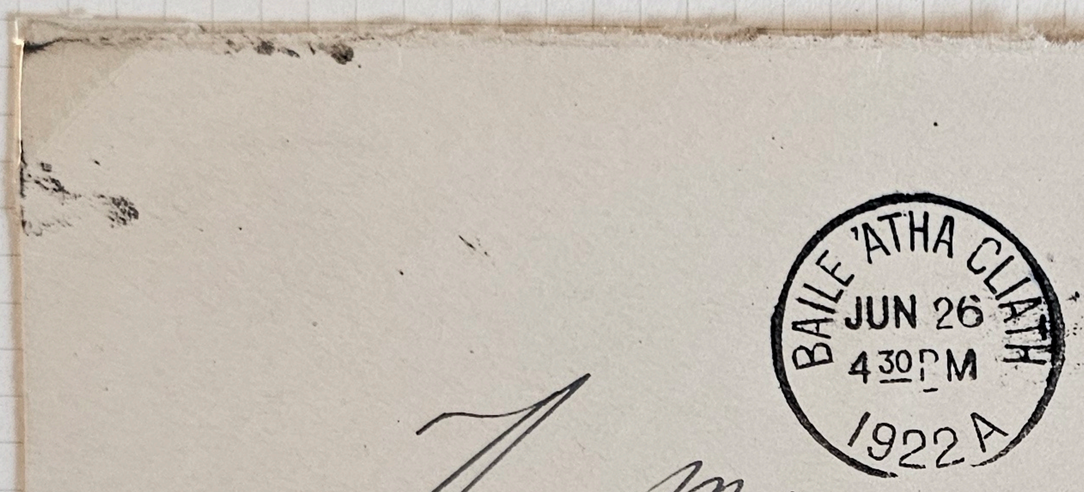
Men of Limerick, rally to the support of the Irish Government and ensure that having driven out the English we shall triumph over the forces of anarchy.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

As a result of operations, during the last few days, the Castle and Strand Barracks, accupied by Irregulars, are completely isolated. Their capture is only a matter of a short time.

A few nights ago when a motor lorry of National Troops was passing the Munster Fair Tavern it was fired upon. On its return journey fire was opened on the Irregulars and within three minutes a white flag was hung out. Fifteen Irregulars was taken prisoners, with arms and ammunition.

THOM O/P.



The Manager
Royal Bank of Ireland Ltd
Kingstown

Harvey Nicholls & Co Ltd

Knightsbridge

London S.W. 1.

DUBLIN
MAY 6
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1922A
Rialtas Sealadach na hÉireann 1922
TWO PENCE
SG 13.
W T WILSON
18 Livingstone Road
Handsworth Birmingham
England

SAORSTÁT
ÉIREANN
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22
DUBLIN
Mrs W. T. Wilson
18. Livingstone Road,
Handsworth.
Birmingham
England.
New overprint
Free State of Ireland