Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 5. No. 91 (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, JUNE 14, 1919. PRICE THREE HALFPENCE

Milling! Milling! Milling!

FARMERS,

If you require your Corn crushed or ground, bring same to

THE CASTLEMAHON DAIRY SOCIETY, LTD.

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Bridge Street, Newcastle West.

Motors for Hire

REASONABLE FARES.

LAWLOR BROS.,

— GARAGE, —

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& SONS,

Billposters & General Carriers,

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NEWCASTLE WEST.

£15 to £1,000 FARMERS AND OTHERS requiring Cash Advances without Security should apply to me for terms which will be found the Cheapest in Ireland. Loans arranged through Correspondence and Cash sent by Post.

E. GOLDRING,

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£10 TO £500

Farmers and all classes of Respectable Borrowers in Town or Country in any part of Ireland wishing to obtain money without delay or publicity; at low rate of interest and easy repayments, and wish to be treated in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by post.

THE TOWN AND COUNTY ADVANCE CO., LTD.,

9 Sandy Street, Newry.

SPIRELLA

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

SOLD BY

K. O'SULLIVAN, Churchtown, Newcastle W.

15S. WEEKLY can be earned with a Knitting Machine; all the best makes kept in stock, including "Automatic," "Foster," "Harrison," "Greswold." Needles, 1s. 6d. dozen.—Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 1 South King Street, Dublin. 50-21-4.

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SPECIAL MALT.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL HAVE IT AGAIN.

TEA OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES.

NO BETTER VALUE ANYWHERE. OLD CRUSTED PORT.

GUINNESS'S STOUT AND BASS'S ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION.

SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

TIMOTHY McMAHON,

FAMILY GROCER WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

BRIDGE STREET AND THE QUAY NEWCASTLE WEST.

Just Arrived.

Latest Fashions in New Season's

DRAPERY GOODS.

The following Departments will be found fully Stocked with the Very Latest

Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, Coat-Frocks, Blouses, Neckwear, Hosiery, Dresses, Woollens, Boots, &c.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

An early call will be much esteemed.

Matt Nunan,

Newcastle West.

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ATTENDS:—

NEWCASTLE WEST—At Mrs. H. Enright's, Draper, Bridge Street.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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EVERY MONDAY.

All Branches of High-class Work Executed at MODERATE FEES.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Head Surgery and Workshop:

12 THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK.

LIMERICK CITY.

SHOP OR ROOM WANTED.

To House Agents and Others.

WANTED in a business part of the City of Limerick, a small shop or a room in the ground floor, suitable for an office. Apply, stating terms, to—

THE MANAGER,

"Weekly Observer,"

Newcastle West.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

To Newsagents and Others.

WANTED—An energetic person to act as Wholesale Agent for the Sale of the "**Weekly Observer**" in the City of Limerick and Counties of Clare and Tipperary; also as Advertising and Printing Agent. For particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

"Weekly Observer,"

Newcastle West.

CALL TO O'GRADY'S

GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND RESTAURANT, ADARE.

Agent for Rathkeale Co-operative Poultry Society, Rathkeale.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths charged 2s 6d for five lines. Every additional line 3d., and should always be accompanied by remittance in full.

MILLING! MILLING!

We are Electrically Equipped and can give you Best and Cleanest Results in the Grinding of

Your Wheat, Oats, Barley, Etc., Etc.

Oats and Barley Ground and Crushed while you Wait.

OUR SAWS ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.

Bring us your Timber. No Delays. We cut it immediately.

Wm. PHELAN,

St. Ita's Saw and Corn Mills,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

VIOLINS

AND VIOLIN FITTINGS.

—:o:—

VIOLINS from 28s.

VIOLIN BOWS from 7s.

STRINGS, BRIDGES, PEGS, MUTES and all fittings at lowest possible prices.

Kerr's Violin Tutor and Irish Folk-Song Album.

Price 1s. 2d. Post Free.

—:o:—

Pigott & Co.

LIMITED.

The PIANO and VIOLIN Experts,

111 O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK

COAL! COAL!

—:o:—

Maurice Dee,

SOUTH QUAY,

NEWCASTLE WEST,

HAS NOW FRESH SUPPLIES OF

BEST HOUSEHOLD COALS.

NOTICE

I beg to notify my customers and the public generally that I will attend at

THE SQUARE, ABBEYFEALE, EVERY MONDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

Where I will buy

All Classes of Poultry, also Feathers, Sacks and Bags, and Jam Pots.

HIGHEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

J. J. HARNETT,

BARNAGH, TEMPLEGLANTINE.

FARMERS!

CATTLE WILL YET BE SCARCE AND DEAR.

Save your Calves; thousands die that could have been saved by timely use of our remedies for White Scour, Blood Scour and Navel Disease.

Every remedy of repute in diseases of live stock can be obtained from us.

During past seasons our Timber Tongue Specific, Red Water Cure and Murrain Drench were a great success.

Drugs and Chemicals of every description for all Agricultural and Horticultural purposes kept in stock.

We keep Toilet and Nursery Requisites of all kinds. We compound prescriptions of purest Drugs obtainable, and try to SATISFY EVERYBODY.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S

MEDICAL HALL, DROMCOLLOGHER

31-8-'19

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME, 1918-19.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Hens and Ducks).

THE following persons have been selected by the Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 5s. per sitting of one dozen eggs. The cost of packing and carriage of eggs to be in addition to the price mentioned. Infertile eggs will be replaced if returned within one month from the date of distribution.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

Mrs. O'Brien, Kells, Dromcollogher—Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. Carroll, Grove, Hospital—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks

Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Sheehy, Bridge House, Ballingarry—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks

Mrs. Winter, Molug House, Caherconlish—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong—Black Minorcas.

Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks

Mrs. P. Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks

Mrs. Dundon, Aughanish, Borrigone—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks

Miss Moloney, Anhid, Croom—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss N. Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tournafulla—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks

Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss B. Walsh, The Cottage, Knockaderry—White Leghorns.

Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Roche, Castle View, Newcastle West—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss Ryan, Corcamore, Clarina—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runer Ducks.

Miss Dalton, The Hill, Kilmallock—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME, 1918-19.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Geese).

THE following persons have been selected by the Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 3s. per sitting of three eggs—cost of packing and carriage extra—

Mrs. B. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane; Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong; Mrs. Winter, Molug House, Caherconlish; Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Mrs. D Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon; Mrs. Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh; Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane.

Turkey Stations.

The following persons have been selected to keep Turkey Stations. The approved Turkey Cock shall serve at a fee of 1s. per service, turkey hens, the property of residents in the County:—

Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore; Miss Lynch, Fanningstown, Crecora; Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Fealebridge, Abbeyfeale; Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Mrs. Hayes, Heathfield, Kilmeedy; Miss M White, Ballybehy, Abbeyfeale; Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford; Mrs. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane; Mrs. O'Connell, Ashboro, Ballingarry; Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs O'Connor, Corgrigg, Foynes; Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon; Mrs. John Murray, Pound House, Loughill; Mrs. Barrett, Ballylin, Ardagh; Mrs. Williams, Anhid, Croom; Mrs. Hanly, Mondellihy, Adare; Miss M. Murphy, Ballycommane, Tournafulla; Miss O'Brien, Ballinaclough, Pallasgreen.

See Separate List for Egg Stations (Hens and Ducks).

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

Red, White and, Alsyke Clovers, American Cow Grass, Imported Italian and Perennial, Champion and Monster Mangold and Turnip Seeds, Barley, Rye, Vetches.

— GENERAL HARDWARE. —

Bolts, Nails, Chains, Traces, Ropes, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades Hay Yarn, etc.

— MANURES, SLAT, OATS. —

A Large Quantity of NITRATE OF SODA and AMMONIA in Stock.

FIRST-CLASS WHISKIES, WINES AND TEAS.

JAMES WARD.

Hibernian, Hotel and General Merchant, RATHKEALE.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR FARMERS

Results prove that the **BEST BONE MANURE** obtainable at lowest price is manufactured by the **ECLIPSE CHEMICAL CO., CORK.** The most reliable and best Bone Manure for Green Crops, Potatoes and Grass. You have tried the rest. Now try the best. Fresh consignments weekly. Sole agents for Rathkeale and district:—

BRENNAN BROS

MAIN ST., RATHKEALE.

11-4-'19.

INCOME TAX.

— FARMERS. —

A large number previously exempt will, under the Finance Act, 1918, be liable to Income Tax.

Before paying, avail of all Statutory Abatements to which you are entitled.

Returns under Schdules A, B and D prepared....Abatements, Assessment Discharges, and Refund of Tax obtained.

Full particulars on application to

P. CRONIN,

Tax Adjustment and Recovery Office, CHARLEVILLE, CO. CORK.

NOW OPEN Provincial Loan Co. Ltd., Limerick.

£5 to £1,000 Advanced,

TO FARMERS, MERCHANTS, and all responsible persons on their own approved personal security, without bail, and on Liberal Terms. Repayments Easy, either by Instalments or in a bulk sum to suit the convenience of Borrowers.

APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED To and Money Advanced Without Delay.

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.

Loans arranged by post to any part of Ireland without interview. Call or write in confidence to MANAGER:

PROVINCIAL LOAN Co. Ltd., 32 Thomas St, Limerick

SMART, HIGH-CLASS

TAILORING.

The Scissors makes the man when handled by an expert hand such as

LACY, NEWCASTLE WEST.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

Don't be misled by alluring advertisements. You can get a loan from me at the lowest interest. £10 to £500 without securities.

Strictly Confidential.

No connection with moneylenders. Write or call. Cash sent by post.

J. EPSTEIN,

32 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

THE COMING

Ploughing Season.

Before purchasing a Plough, Farmers should note the following:—

"STAR" PLOUGHS are Winners at all the important Matches held in Ireland, and have an unbeaten record.

Actual tests have proved that they are absolutely the lightest in draught.

Wearing parts are chilled by the new American process, are self-sharpening, hard, yet tough, wear to a shred, and fit like a glove.

"STAR" PLOUGHS are made in Ireland by Irish labour. Accept no imitation of these Ploughs. We return your money if not satisfied.

Brennan Bros.,

RATHKEALE.

12-3-'19.

High Class Printing.

Printing of every description Neatly and Promptly executed.

Moderate Prices

"Weekly Observer" Office,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY

Ladies or Gentlemen can have their own acceptances discounted or post-dated cheques cashed without any securities, sureties, or interview.

Clergymen, Merchants Medical Practitioners, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all Responsible persons.

No fees or Beforehand Charges are made, and no Railway Fares.

Borrowers dealing with other Firms can have their loans paid off or increased, and those who are about to borrow should write for full information to

THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LTD. JAMES C. WALSHE, Sec., 15, ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

BEST QUALITY (Selected)

TURNIPS, PARSNIPS AND MANGOLDS

SEEDS FOR SALE

— at —

JEREMIAH HICKEY'S,

CLOUNCAGH.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD AND NEW FEATHERS.

CARRIAGE PAID FROM ALL PARTS.

M. MARCUS,

Feather Merchant, 16 Bachelor's Quay, CORK.

EGGS FOR SALE.

WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS for sale. Bred from excellent laying strains. Price, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per dozen. Apply: **Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville.** c-10-6-'19

LOST.

May 6th, between Rathkeale and Ballingarry, gold chain, pig and seal attached; reward at Police Barracks, Rathkeale. c-13-6

SIRES FOR 1919

AT CHURCHTOWN HOUSE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Registered by Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

LIGHTSOME

Bay Horse, 16-1, by Florizel; dam Light and Gay, by Rose Window by Rosecrissian.

ORPHEUS

Bay Horse, 16-1, by Amphion, dam Queen of the Vale, by Reaburn, by St. Simon.

For further particulars apply to

R. J. MURNANE

EARL VICTOR II

A dark Chestnut Horse, standing 16 hands on the best of short legs, with big bone and exceptionally good quality, and he is a beautiful mover.

By Earl Victor by the Earl of Wiltshire (Earl Victor won **three first prizes** at Cork Show. His dam was a nominated mare by Sowerboy, and grand dam by Lord Hastings. Earl Victor II's dam is by Hercules, a well known strain.

Service Fee	£2 0 0
Groom's Fee	£0 2 6

Service fee to be paid by 1st November.

STERLING

Sterling is a dark brown horse with splendid shapes, size and action, most likely to get first class hunters.

Sterling is by Sterling Duke, by Tacitus.

Sterling stands 16-1 high on four black legs, with good action and perfect symmetry, and is half brother to some of the best hunters in Ireland.

Sterling was winner of second prize at Limerick Horse Show for yearlings, and highly commended when two years old.

Mr. J. Baker, J.P., Curraheen House, Ballingrane, sold one of his progeny for £120 to Mr. M. Nugent at Rathkeale Fair; he was subsequently sold to Mr. M. Sheehy for £140, and was afterwards disposed at a fabulous price.

Service Fee	£2 0 0
Groom's Fee	£0 2 6

Service fee to be paid by 1st November.

Every care will be taken of mares, but the owner will not be responsible for any accidents that may occur.

For further particulars apply to the owner,

MAURICE KENNEDY,
Chapel Street, Newcastle West.

THE THOROUGHBRED SIRE,

SEA FLIER

Registered by Department of Agriculture, Will stand during the Season at Owner's Stables, Church St., Rathkeale.

Sea Flier is a chestnut horse, 7 years' old, 16 hands and half-inch high, with great big flat bone and substance, beautiful action, and up to 16 stone with hounds.

Sea Flier is by The Gull, by Gallinule, out of Meddlesom, by St. Gatien out of Busybody. His dam is Meltrusa by Melton, out of Regusa by Cyllene, out of Elizabeth Hardwick by Orme—Mowerina, by Scottish Chief—Stockings, by Stockwell—Gaehead by Melbourne. He had never taken part in racing, and was imported to Victoria in 1911, when a three-year-old.

This horse was bred by the renowned horse breeder, Mr. Musker, of Lincoln, and as can be seen from his pedigree, has on his sire's side the famous Gallinule strain, and on his dam's side the best blood in all England—his dam being by the Derby winner, Melton; grand-dam by Cyllene, another Derby winner; great-grand-dam by the incomparable Orme, also a Derby winner. That he is a magnificent type of weight-carrying hunter with, it is safe to say, the biggest bone of any Thoroughbred horse at the stud, is fairly well proved by he having won the King's Premium at Islington as a four-year-old, and the following year as a five-year-old.

TERMS.

Thoroughbred Mares ...	£5 0 0
Nominated and other Mares ...	£3 0 0
Groom's Fee ...	£0 2 6

(To be paid at first service.)

Owner will not be responsible for any accidents that may happen, but every care will be taken to prevent same. For full particulars apply to the Owner,

PATRICK LYNCH,
Church Street, Rathkeale.

HACKLET

Registered Half-Bred Sire. Foaled 1909.

A bay horse, standing 13-2 high on the best of short legs, with big bone and exceptionally good quality, and he is a beautiful mover.

By Green Hackler, a son of Hackler, one of the best race horses of his day. His dam is by Traverser, grand dam by Old Reveller, great grand dam by Regent. His pedigree combines the best and choicest strains, and should therefore produce high-class hunters.

Service Fee	£2 0 0
Groom's Fee	£0 2 6

(To be paid at first service.)

Every care will be taken of mares visiting this horse, but owner will not be responsible for accidents that may occur.

For further particulars apply to:

P. KENNEDY,

Ballypierce, Newcastle West.

BICYCLE LOST.

A SPEED KING BICYCLE (No. 20,840), taken by mistake or intentionally from outside Walsh's Hotel, Foynes, on Sunday, June 1st. Information will be thankfully received at "Observer" Office, Newcastle West.

— THE —

CYCLING SEASON

IS AT HAND.

All the best makes of Bicycles—
Royal Enfield, Raleigh, Lucania and Triumph Motor Cycles,
AT KEENEST PRICES,
— at —

T. HARTNETT

AND SON,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

THESE ARE THE

FAIR HOUSES

FOR

PRINTING & ADVERTISING

IN THE CITY & CO. LIMERICK.

Messrs.	"Weekly Observer," Newcastle West	
,,	G. M'Kern & Sons, Ltd, O'Connell St	
,,	O'Connor and Co.	,,
,,	"Limerick Leader," Ltd.	,,
,,	"Limerick Chronicle"	,,
,,	"Munster News"	,,
,,	"Limerick Echo"	Sarsfield St.
,,	"Record" Prig Co.,	Cornmarket Row
,,	Phoenix Printing Co.,	Thomas St.
,,	City Printing Co.,	Rutland St.
,,	M. Fitzpatrick,	O'Connell St.

Get your Printing and Advertising done UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS By the above.

On behalf of Limerick Typographical Society,
M. HARTNEY, President.
C. G. CAREY, Secretary.

May, 1919.

COUNTY LIMERICK COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POTATO SPRAYING—1919.

Horse Sprayers For Hire.

Charges.

1s. 6d. per quarter acre (Irish).
3s. per half-acre (Irish).
6s. per acre (Irish).

Parties requiring the use of the Sprayers should apply to:—

East Limerick—Mr. M. Gleeson, Agricultural Instructor, Cussen's Hotel, Kilmallock, or his assistants.

West Limerick—Mr. M. J. O'Leary, Agricultural Instructor, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, or his Assistants.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary,
o-d-31-7 82 O'Connell St., Limerick

COUNTY LIMERICK COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

CHARLOCK (OR PRESHAUGH) SPRAYING.

FARMERS
Spray the Charlock (or Preshaugh) in Your Grain Crops.

Spraying will Increase the Yield of Grain and Improve the Quality.

Read Department's Leaflet No. 6.

For any further information apply to **Mr. Martin Gleeson,** Agricultural Instructor, Cussen's Hotel, Kilmallock; or to **Mr. M. J. O'Leary,** Agricultural Instructor, Rathkeale.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary,
County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. 30-6

A PURE-BRED SHIRE,

AERAGAR CHAMPION

(34,484), Vol. 39, is by Romeo V. (28,721), dam Aeragar Queen (59,039), Vol 31.

Romeo V. is by Childwick Champion, a dual London winner, and sire of Champion's Goalkeeper, a dual London champion, and sold for 4,100 gns: as a two-year-old; dam, Aeragar Queen, has won 11 first prizes at leading Shows.

Aeragar Champion, foaled April, 1916, won 1st at Queen's County Show, 1st and Special at Ossory, and 1st at Newcastle. He is a rich, brown horse, very stout, has a great short back and very near the ground, with massive bone and the best of action. He is one of the finest bred Shires in the world—a breed that is considered the best type of cart-horse known.

(This horse served 42 mares last season; only three returned).

Fee ... Two Guineas.

For further particulars apply to

M. J. HURLEY,
o-1-7 Ballinena, Newcastle.

Summer Fashions.

A charming selection of new and up-to-date
MILLINERY, BLOUSES,
COSTUMES, SPORTS
COATS, Etc.,

Now on Show at the

Crescent Emporium.

(Mrs. J. J. O'DEA),

70 O'CONNELL STREET,
LIMERICK.
Five minutes walk from Railway Station.

Spray Your Potatoes.

The results obtainable from effective spraying have been strikingly demonstrated throughout the country for many years.

In a bad season spraying saves the crop from complete destruction; in every season it increases the average yield by fully two tons per statute acre. Better results have been obtained, but even taking this into conservative estimate, the monetary results can readily be seen.

The first spraying should be given when the growth is sufficiently forward; that is, when the stalks are from 12 to 18 inches high.

A second dressing should be given about two or three weeks after the first application.

SPRAY EARLY. SPRAY THOROUGHLY. SPRAY AT LEAST TWICE.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, June, 1919.

43. K.A.A.

NORTH KERRY SHOW

AT LISTOWEL

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th AND 9th, 1919.

DRIVING AND JUMPING COMPETITION.

CLASSES FOR REGISTERED IRISH DRAUGHT HORSES.

Entries close on June 20th, at single fee. Double fee between 20th and 27th June.

Write for Prize Lists and Entry Forms to:—

MICHAEL GRIFFIN,

SECRETARY, LISTOWEL.

TO AUCTIONEERS

Meadowing Auctions

AS we intend to devote a special page to those Advertisements next month (same as last year), we would be glad if Auctioneers who intend publishing this class of Advertisement in this paper, would send in their list as early as possible, so that we may be in a position to meet their requirements.

For terms apply to

THE MANAGER, "Weekly Observer," Newcastle West, or

THE MANAGER, "Southern Democrat," Charleville.

THE LIBERATOR,

BLACK, 74lb.

(Gonzago—Garden Rose), March, 1916.

Was undoubtedly the best puppy in Ireland of his year, 1917, winning Irish Purse, and running into Third Round Tipperary Cup (only puppy left in). In his only outing, 1918, when second season dog, won his two courses in Irish Cup, beating Herbertus and Quasimodo, but owing to an injury received in latter course had to be drawn, thus ending what promised a most brilliant career.

Fee—4 Guineas (only terms).

All bitches at owner's risk.

Apply—**JAS. J. LISTON,**
Knockaderry, Newcastle West.

MEADOWING AUCTIONS

BYRNES and HUGHES, Auctioneers, Newcastle West, are preparing their list of Meadowing Sales for this Season for publication in the next issue of the "Weekly Observer," so it would be well if clients sent in particulars of the Sales as early as possible next week, addressed to

MR. J. BYRNES,

ROSEVILLE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

GUARANTEED PRICES FOR CEREALS PRODUCED IN 1919.

Claims for payment under the Government's Guarantee for Cereal Prices must be made in accordance with the following Regulations:—

(1) A form (which can be obtained at any Police Barracks) **must be accurately filled in and duly lodged in June, 1919, with the Police.**

(2) In case of a change of occupancy or tenancy between 1st June, 1919, and 1st September, 1919, the incoming occupier or con-acre tenant must **notify the Department by registered post within 14 days of the change.**

EACH FORM lodged will be checked at the farm by an Inspector.

Forms may now be obtained **AT ALL POLICE BARRACKS.**

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion St., Dublin.
June, 1919.

FEIS MHOR

MAINISTREAC-Na-FEILE
(ABBEYFEALE),

Under patronage of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Halliman, Bishop of Limerick.

Will be Held

ON THURSDAY, JUNE the 19th, 1919 (Corpus Christi).

Competitions in Irish, Singing, Dancing, Story-telling, Recitations, Dialogues, etc., will be held.

Very Rev. James Canon Cregan, P.P., V.F., will preside, and will distribute prizes on the stage to the winners in School and other Competitions.

Feis proper will be followed by a

GRAND OPEN-AIR CONCERT,

at which some of the best local talent will be assisted by such well-known Irish-Ireland artistes as **Mr. Joe Halpin, Misses Teresa and Una Halpin, and Miss O'Farrell.**

DONNCAD O LIAIN, agus
S. M. O CONNMHAIG, Runaidhte

FEIS MHOR, KILMALLOCK

SUNDAY, JUNE 15th, 1919.

Opening Address by the

REV. MICHAEL O'FLANAGAN

DR. R. HAYES, F.D.E., WILL ALSO SPEAK.

Great Hurling Contest,

NORTH CORK v. SOUTH LIMERICK.

LOANS BY POST £5 TO £500.

TO Farmers and all Respectable Borrowers on Approved Note of Hand. Actual privacy guaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt attention. Call or write to —**The Colonial Loan and Discount Co., Ltd.,** 19 Queen Street, Cork. One door from South Mall. o and d

FORM 10.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

Newcastle West Rural District Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Council for the financil period ended the 31st day of March, 1919, will be opened in the Boardroom of the Workhouse of the Union by W. L. Clarke, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on the 18th day of June, 1919, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a.m.; when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard.

The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.

Dated the 7th day of June, 1919.

A. J. BYRNES,
Clerk of the Council.

Form 10 (Article 20).

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

Newcastle West Union.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Audit of the Accounts of the Guardians of the above-named Union, for the half-year ended the 31st day of March, 1919, will be opened at the Boardroom of the Workhouse of the Union by W. L. Clarke, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on the 18th day of June, 1919, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a.m, when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard.

The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.

Dated the 7th day of June, 1919.

A. J. BYRNES,
Clerk of the Union.

Picture Palace

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Week Commencing Monday, June 16.

Three Nights Only.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

MONDAY:
Thomas H. Ince presents Wm. S. Hart in "THE BARGAIN"
A virile story of the West.

"JUDEX"
Episode 1.
The most interesting serial yet screened.

WEDNESDAY:
First National presents Mary Pickford in "M'LISS"
A picture full of smiles and tears.

"FATTY" COMEDY

FRIDAY:
Pearl White in "THE HOUSE OF HATE"
The million volt serial. First Episode.

"THE CIGARETTE GIRL"
An appealing up to the minute story of modern life.

Programme subject to Alteration.

Time and Prices as Usual.

SACKS

TO FARMERS.

New and Second-hand Sacks for

SALE AND HIRE

On reasonable terms.

Apply:—

J. J. HARNETT,

BARNAGH, TEMPLEGLANTINE.

Important Sale of HORSES, TRAPS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

W. H. O'BRIEN has been instructed by Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Ballynacragga, Foynes, to Sell by Public

AUCTION

On the Lands,

ON FRIDAY, the 20th JUNE, 1919,

Commencing at 2 o'clock,

1 four-year-old chestnut gelding by Tomas-an-Appagh, out of Broken Bonds, by Ambergate, dam of Thomondgate.

1 three-year-old chestnut gelding by Zadkiel, out of Broken Bonds, by Ambergate, dam of Thomondgate.

1 Yearling Filly by do., do do.

1 nine-year-old Mare—accustomed to harness and general farm work.

One back-to-back trap (Christy), almost new; one gig in good condition; one set of harness complete (by Day of Cork); one horse's common cart and tackling; one hay float; one Woods' Mowing Machine, with 3 blades; one hay teddar (Massy and Harris); one Ransome Wheel Rake (solid axle), almost new; one slide rake; one scuffler, one rolling stone, one hay chopper, one oat crusher, one pulper, one grindstone, two milk tankards (18 and 20 gals.), various other articles.

For Another Account—

1 Side Car (Mullins of Cork).
1 Pony Trap, in good condition.

Usual commission of 5 per cent.

W. H. O'BRIEN,
Auctioneer, Ballyhahill and Shanagolden.

AUCTION

— OF —

MEADOWING

Tuesday, 24th June—20 Acres, for Michael McDonnell, Esq., at Dunmoylan, at 3 o'clock.

Same Day—10 Acres, for Reps. of late R. F. McCoy, Esq., Clare House, Kilcolman, at 4 o'clock.

Saturday, 28th June—17 Acres, for Mrs. Enright, at Curramore, Ballyhahill, at 1 o'clock.

Same Day—5 Acres, for R. McCoy, Esq., Curramore, Ballyhahill, at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, 1st July—20 Acres, for Mrs. Culhane, at Briska, Shanagolden, at two o'clock.

Wednesday, 2nd July—35 Acres, for T. D. McCoy, Esq., at Duncaha, Kilcolman, at 2 o'clock.

Friday, 4th July—25 Acres, for Miss Helena Irwin, Moig, Shanagolden, at two o'clock.

Usual Commission of 5 per cent.

W. H. O'BRIEN,

Auctioneer, Ballyhahill and Shanagolden.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

Newcastle West Town Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Council for the financial period ended 31st March, 1919, will be opened in the Newcastle West Town Commissioners Office by D. L. Clarke, Esq., Local Government Board Auditor, on Friday, the 20th of June, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., when and where objections to any matter contained in said several Accounts will be heard.

The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1919.

P. O'MAHONY,
Clerk of Town Commissioners.

LABOUR UNREST.

BRILLIANT LECTURE BY VERY REV. FATHER THOMAS, O.S.F.C.

Under the auspices of the Midleton Hurling Club a very interesting as well as instructive lecture, entitled "Present Day Labour Unrest; its Cause, its Remedies," was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Thomas, O.S.F.C., in the Midleton Town Hall on Whit Sunday night. It was a most enjoyable function from every point of view, and striking evidence was forthcoming of the esteem and respect in which the distinguished Capuchin is held in this important town and the surrouding districts. Very Rev. Fr. Thomas, who was accompanied by Mr. E. O'Mahony, President Cork and District Trade and Labour Council; Mr. T. Twomey, do.; Mr. R. Hawkins, Chairman Cork Branch Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, was accorded a most enthusiastic reception on arrival in the town. The gifted and brilliant lecturer was met by a large crowd, composed of all classes, accompanied by St. Patrick's Brass and Reed Band and St. Mary's Prize Band, and amidst a scene of great impressiveness was escorted to the Town Hall, where he was again the recipient of a most cordial welcome. The building was filed to its utmost capacity, employers and employees joining together in paying honour to a clergyman whose services in this country will never be forgotten. It was indeed a memorable gathering and proved one of the most successful and enjoyable functions conducted in the town for many years.

Rev. D. J. Dennehy, C.C., occupied the chair, and the attendance included:—Rev. Francis Flannery, C.C.; Messrs. M. Brady, C.U.D.C.; P. D. Moore, U.D.C.; John O'Brien, U.D.C.; John O'Shea, E O'Mahony, Cork; T. Twomey, do.; M. Egan, T.C., do.; R. Hawkins, do.; John M. Fitzgerald, Co.C., Macroom; Jas. M. Fitzgerald, U.D.C., do.; D. Murphy, do.; T. J. Kiely (Dockers' Union Passage West); Patrick Barry, E. Carey, J O'Callaghan, P. Hallinan, E. Hallinan, John F. Cogan, Denis Sheehan, M. McArdle, Jas. O'Donovan, C. O'Shea, Denis O'Brien, Wm. Cashman, Wm. Ahern, Michael Ahern, Patk Barry (Bloomfield), Patrick O'Donovan, T. Smith, C.I.G.; John Colbert, John McMahon, Edmond Fleming, John J. Barry, D Kearney, John Cullinane, P. O'Neill, David O'Keeffe, John McCarthy, Cors. O'Donnell, John Keniry, Nicholas McAuliffe, Thomas Walsh, John White, M. Sullivan, W. Curtin, Justin McCarthy, R. O'Gorman, T. Galvin, John Buckley, R. O'Leary.

The members of the Urban Council availed of the visit of the Rev. Father Thomas to present him with an address of welcome, which was as follows:—"Dear Very Rev. Father Thomas—We bid you a hearty cead mile failte on behalf of the people of Midleton on your welcome visit to the town. You are well known to us through the many eloquent and instructive lectures which you were good enough to favour us with in the past, and we feel that we are under many obligations to you for your timely aid on many previous occasions, when we badly required your services, and for which we are deeply grateful. We were led to expect great things from you on account of the great ability, broad human sympathy, and kindly heart which revealed themselves in these lectures, and we were not disappointed. We believe that the prosperity of the country will best be secured on the lines laid down and practised by yourself, namely, the avoidance of strikes as much as possible, except when absolutely necessary, and the hearty co-operation of employer and workman, both acting for the upliftment of the country, the employers recognising that they must pay a decent wage, and the workingmen feeling bound to give an honest day's work (applause). Wishing you many years of happiness and prosperity, we remain, dear Father Thomas, on behalf of the Midleton Urban Council—Michael Brady, Chairman; Jerome J. Ronayne, Town Clerk."

Very Rev. Father Thomas, who was most cordially received, replied and said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I feel highly honoured by your flattering welcome to me on the occasion of my visit to your Urban District. (Voices—"You are welcome," and applause). I have in my possession a similar mark of your appreciation given to me some years ago, when I came amongst you to help the cause of an institution, as admirable in its aims and objects as any that ever appealed to the support of the citizens of any nation—the Gaelic Association (applause). I accepted your address of welcome then, as I accept it now, as a manifestation of your appreciation of the national work in which this Association is engaged, namely, the advancement of our National sports and pastimes (applause). The recognition by such an important body as yours, of the spirit animating the Society that has invited me here this evening, is proof of the national spirit that animates you (applause). In your address you refer to my work as a priest, as an advocate of National interests, and, especially to my association with the adjustment of labour disputes. I accept your tribute, not as a personal compliment, but merely as an evidence of your realisation of the important part religion plays in human affairs, and also of your recognition of the urgent necessity of every man possessed of civic spirit, to help by every legitimate means to lighten the lot of the toiler and make the world happier for him (applause). I shall not deal further with this matter at the moment, because my ideas thereon are contained in the address. I am privileged to deliver here this evening. Again I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me by presenting me with this address of welcome, which proves that the old Gaelic spirit of hospitality and welcome flourishes in your charming town (applause).

The Rev. Chairman then introduced Very Rev. Father Thomas. It was not the first time that the distinguished lecturer had visited their town, but he was always a welcome figure in their midst (applause). Their representative gathering was paying an unique honour to Very Rev. Father Thomas, because they had in that gathering the same happy set of circumstances that confronted him in Cork. In their gathering they had employers and employees, the best of their employers and the best of their employees, sitting side by side and vieing with each other in doing honour to the Very Rev. Father Thomas (applause). That was a happy augury for the future, and he said that Very Rev. Father Thomas was one of their foremost and most distinguished ecclesiastics, and was also one of their most indefatigable workers in the cause of sacred humanity (applause). As a lecturer, their disinguished visitor had no equal, and he was sure that his eloquent discourse would be followed with deep interest and would prove of great benefit to every member of the audience (applause). They were deeply grateful to Very Rev. Fr. Thomas for paying a visit to the town and delivering an important lecture, and they extended a hearty welcome to him (applause).

The Very Rev. Father Thomas, who was received with enthusiasm, then rose to deliver his lecture. The eloquent speaker, in the course of his brilliant address, dwelt upon the efforts made in every country in the world to explain the present world-wide labour unrest by attributing it to the inspiration of revolutionary movements. He deplored the hysterical outcries in this respect both of statesmen, politicians, and certain sections of the Press. Difficulties won't be overcome by getting alarmed about them, and raising a cry that will terrorise the timid and exasperate the aggrieved. Having referred to economic theories regarding capital and labour, Father Thomas stated that experience had convinced him that academic discussion of such theories and reliance upon their general principles will not allay the present unrest; yet allayed it must be if we are to avoid industrial, commercial, civic and national chaos. There is one means, and only one, of doing so, which is—remove, if not entirely, at least substantially, the root causes of poverty by adopting the principle of a living wage for all workers. Having referred to Pope Leo XIII's encyclical on the condition of labour, the rev. clergyman dwelt upon the basic principle therein enunciated, which is the pivot on which revolves the proper adjustment of the relations between capital and labour. "There is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than in any bargain between man and man—that the remuneration must be enough to support a man in frugal comfort." The altered conditions of life brought about owing to the war, and especially the inflated cost of the bare necessaries of life, had submerged the value of pre-war remuneration for labour to such a degree that the standard then prevailing could not be justified now on any principle of justice or Christianity. The present world-wide labour unrest was due, in the speaker's judgment, to the toiler's natural instinct to live. One was constantly confronted with the complaint that it appeared very little use to raise wages, because after a short period the workers again put forward demands. Some assert that this is due to a lawless spirit engendered by the war; but it was solely due to the fact that when wages were increased the workers experienced in a short time that the increase was useless to place them in the same relative position as before the war owing to the inflated cost of living. Having dwelt upon the altered circumstances of our time compared to pre-war conditions. Father Thomas ably sketched the modern growth in the Trade Union movement, pointed out its necessity for the workers, and deplored the prejudices that prevailed against it in certain quarters; he regarded Trades Unionism, conducted on proper and Christian principles, as the only panacea to solve the present Labour problem. It was a direct antidote to anarchy and lawlessness, and if only propery appreciated and recognised by employers to-day, it would go far to prevent the turmoil that too often disrupts industry and widens the chasm between capital and labour. Trade Unionism, properly carried out, would not be an enemy, but a valuable asset in building up industry and promoting commerce. What was needed at the present day was a more intimate knowledge of the ideals and wants of the workers by employers, and a thorough grasp of the exigencies and disabilities of capital by employees. The workers' ideals are formulated co-ordinated and controlled by Trade Unionism—it is the platform from which his wants can alone be enunciated with safety, and it generally gives sympathetic consideration to conditions that are inimical to the development of trade. Hist the speaker'() efforts were constantly directed to bridge over the chasm separating employers and employees. The interests of capital and labour are not essentially antagonistic, as un-Christian agitators constantly proclaim. They are each handmaids to one another, and he believed that the highest civic virtue was to seek to bridge over the chasm that in the past divided those two essential forces on which the progress of civilization largely depended. We have reached an age when intellect should triumph, and when force and disorder should not disrupt harmonious relations. The bogey of fear created in the minds of the capitalists by the progress of Trades Unionism is terror of strikes. A strike is the effective weapon in the armoury of Trades Unionism, but all responsible leaders readily recognise that it is the last weapon that must be invoked, and is a dangerous experimont, ruinous at times to industry and also sometimes destructive of the workers' best interests, but it is a weapon that workers must and always will possess as long as man has free will. Men must always have the right not only to bargain individually for the sale of their labour, but also to bargain collectively in this matter. Every means that education and experience can involve should be exhausted before such a calamity as a strike is resorted to. The majority of strikes could be avoided by a sympathetic discussion between employers and employees. A considerable amount of credit has been given to him, the speaker went on, for his successful mediation in a large number of disputes that occurred in Cork during the war. The only credit he took in this respect was the credit of being the means of bringing employees and employers into communication, and thereby enlightning each as to the circumstances of the other. Considerable credit had been given to Cork city for the establishment of a Conciliation Board to endeavour to adjust all disputes. It had been hailed in every part of Ireland and far beyond its confines, as a striking advance on the path of industrial peace, and he had no hesitation in stating that since the establishment of that Board it had jusified its existence, and more than justified the hopes he cherished of its utility when he inaugurated the project of establishing it. Father Thomas dwelt at length upon the constitution of the Board, recounted his experience of its wonderful work, with which he was intimately acquainted as its chairman, and voiced the hope that such an important industrial centre as Midleton would take up the project of establishing a similar Board, and thus secure harmonious relations between employers and workers.

The Very Rev. Lecturer could hold out no hope of a return to normal conditions of peace in the labour world until the cost of living was abated. The unrest at present prevalent amongst the workers was foreign to their general attitude, and constant agitation was as distasteful to them as it was to those on whom necessity compelled them to make demand. He strongly advocated a vigorous agitation against present-day profiteering, that was robbing the toiler of the fruit of his efforts to uplift and better his position. From end to end of the darth the cry should ring forth that this robbery should cease, for in the present condition of affairs what is secured by an increase in wages is plundered by the exorbitant tax placed by avarice on the necessaries of life. There is an imperative demand upon the rulers of every country in the world to stem this prevalent evil—the wealth of millions flowing into the coffers of a few. But he feared that even a vigorous and widespread agitation against profiteering would not secure the lowering of the cost of living for a considerable time, and we should not lie idly dreaming of the millenium. We should do the work that lies ready to one's hands. He strongly advocated the co-operative system, which, while not unduly intruding into the realms of legitimate private trading would still act as a check and deterrent against traders exacting an exorbitant profit. In a stirring peroration the brillian orator unfolded his dreams and his hopes for the future. He had no fear of the future relations between capital and labour in Ireland. The workers were men essentially imbued with Christian principles that have been their solace in every woe, and will be always a restraining influence to keep them free from the machinations of those whose policy is anarchy and violence. The workers were not out for loot and plunder, but only to secure their God-given rights to enjoy a decent livelihood. They wanted industry to flourish, and happy homes to bless their wives and children's lives. He dreamt of the dawn of a day in Ireland when, through the fusion of the interests of capital and labour, and the mutual respect begotten of a more intimate knowledge of the claims of each, our native land would be a hive of industry and the centre of a world-wide commerce—he dreamt of the day when the hum of the loom and the throb of the engine would be heard in thousands of smiling hamlets that will dot the spreading acres of Irish soil that are now the home of cattle to feed the people of other nations. He dreamt of such conditions of labour as would make a contented and a happy people—where life would be worth living amidst the merry-ringing laughter of decently-nurtured children. In the accomplishment of such conditions as would ensure this, he believed that Christian trades unionism would play as effective and as noble a part as the influence of religion and the expenditure of capital. In the hands of Providence the destiny of their country lies, and he (the lecturer) had no doubt but that a glorious destiny awaited their nation (loud and prolonged aplause).

Mr. E. O'Mahony, President Cork District Trades and Labour Council, said it was a great pleasure to him to address a gathering under the auspices of the Gaelic Athletic Association, as he had been a member of that great Association since he was thirteen years of age (applause). He paid a high tribute to Very Rev. Father Thomas for his very eloquent lecture, and said that no agitation in Irish history was worth more than a moment's thought in comparison with the workers' movement for a living wage and the right to bring up their children in happiness and comfort (applause). He appealed to them to continue their efforts for the emancipation of the workers, and asked that employer and employee should take to heart the lesson that Very Rev. Father Thomas had conveyed to them (applause).

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES ARE DOING.

Danish Butter and the English Market.

Information from Denmark goes to show that butter producers in that country are considering the possibility of recovering their position in the English market. In a paper recently at Copenhagen by Mr. Harold Faber, according to "Aindelsbladet," 1919, the following questions were discussed:—(1) Whether Danish butter would still be allowed to enter England duty free; (2) Whether England's home production will increase to such an extent that she will be able to supply the 27½ millions of her population previously supplied from imports; (3) Whether margarine, home or imported, will supplant Danish butter among the greater part of her population. After considération of all the circumstances Mr. Faber's conclusion is that Danish produce should find a ready market in England. Quoting Sir C. Watson of the Maypole Dairy Company, whom he interviewed, Mr. Faber expresses the opinion that there will always be a good demand for butter of good quality among the better paid working population; and with increased wages, the probability is that butter will be bought in preference to margarine by many people who adopted the latter substitutes during the war.

Development of the Margarine Industry.

Very remarkable progress has been made in recent years by the margarine industry. Production at present is almost three times what it was before the war. During the past four years existing works have been extended and new factories have been erected. Imports previous to the war were principally from Holland. The following table taken from a recent number of the "Economist," shows how home-production has increased, and imports have decreased, in the past few years:—

	Home Production. Tons.	Net Imports Tons.
1913.	83,775	75,506
1914.	89,860	76,023
1915.	110,700	102,457
1916.	128,900	137,172
1917.	185,330	90,390
1918.	285,000	15,130

Horse Breeding in Denmark.

At a meeting of horse breeders in Denmark reported in "Landtmanner," 1919, page 196, the position and prospects of Danish horse-breeding was under consideration. It was stated that despite the large part which machinery plays in modern life the demand for horses was good. Before the war Germany purchased a large number of horses in Russia, Northern France and Belgium. As the stocks of horses in these countries have been exhausted, supplied from these sources cannot be maintained. Statistics show a great deficit in the number of horses in Germany—for example, a decrease of 120,000 in the number Saxony, and of 60,000 in East Prussia. This is regarded as affording a favourable opportunity for the exportation of horses from Denmark, where there are so many horses that horse breeders would be glad to get rid of some.

An agricultural congress to be attended by delegates from all Scandinavian countries, including Finland and German Jutland, will be held this summer at Copenhagen. Associated with this Congress will be a big show for farm animals, including horses.

Prices for Cereals in 1919.

Farmers are already aware that if the average price in barrel measure of wheat, oats or barley falls below 41s. 11½d. in the case of wheat; 27s. 8¼d. in the case of oats; 34s 5½d in the case of barley; payment will be made by the Government in respect of each acre on which wheat, oats or barley is produced in 1919. But no payment will be made in respect of the guarantees unless certain forms declaring the area have been attended to. Every grower should, therefore, obtain, if he is an occupier, a copy of Form C.P.1., and if he is a con-acre tenant, a copy of Form C.P.2. Those forms are available at all police barracks throughout the country. Having obtained the proper form he should fill it in **accurately**—the instructions on the form are very full and easily understood. When the form has been accurately filled in it should be taken during June to the police barracks of the sub-district in which the land is situated, where a receipt will be given by the Sergeant on constable in charge. Those receipts should be carefully preserved.

LOMBARDSTOWN AERIDHEACHT.

Our Cork City Representative desires to remind Irish-Irelanders that the above will be held on Sunday, irrespective of permits. Artistes from all leading Gaelic Leagues in the vicinity; also from Cork, will help to make the Aeridheacht a success. It is hoped that the re-union will be most enjoyable and successful. Gaels of Cork are reminded of Aeridheachts at Fitzgerald's Park and also in Glenville, where patrons may rely on having an enjoyable day. The Volunteer Pipers Band will attend the latter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

We take this opportunity to avail of your columns, which are always open to the workers' cause, to inform our fellow-workers of North Cork of our present struggle here in Mallow with a Mr. Priestly, skin dealer. The facts of the case are easy to relate. Some time ago we had a tussle with this renowned dealer in animal skins for a rise in wages. A determined strike was necessary to force our demands. A short and snappy struggle finished off the venerable old dealer, who decided to grant the demands and try some other tactics. No sooner was the strike over, and our men returned to work than this dealer in animal skins tried his ability as a dealer in human skins by dismissing two of his employees, who took an active part in the late strike. Imagine it, workers. One of these workers gave 22 years of his life's sweat and blood to enrich this Priestly Saint. Nice return, is it not? However, the nimble brains of these solid workers are not to be outdone by this exploiting dealer. This "inhuman" dismissal and refusal to recognise the right of the workers to combine together in a Trade Union was taken up by the men engaged in this amiable, saintly, human skin dealer's employment, as a direct challenge to them, and as an underground effort to smash their legitimate association. A "down tools" policy was declared, and all the workers in the concern, save two, answered the call.

The strike for recognition and reinstatement is now proceeding, and every effort should be made by our town workers to make it exceedingly difficult for "scabeens" to remain on in their dirty work, which does not at all become them.

MALLOW.

THE CLOUNCAGH STRIKE.

Complete Surrender.

I. T. and G. W. Union,
Templeglantine Branch,
June 10th, 1919.

Sir—On the evening of Saturday, June 7th the Committee of the Clouncagh Co-operative Dairy Society, **surrendered** to the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Seumas O'Brien and Mr. Maurice Neligan, organisers, accompanied by Mr. John Hanly, Sec., I.T. and G.W.U., Newcastle West, and Mr. Michael J. O'Connor, Sec., I.T. and G.W.U., Templeglantine, arrived at the Clouncagh Co-operative Dairy Society, to negotiate a settlement after an **eight weeks' strike.**

On the proposition of Mr. Maurice Nelligan seconded by Mr. Tracy, Rev. Father Martin O'Carroll, C.C., was moved to the chair, and after as short discussion on the matter, the following settlement was reached:—

(1) Full recognition of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

(2) None but Union men to be employed.

(3) **Full demand** to be paid to indoor staff, and all men to be reinstated.

(4) Miss Kennedy to resume work under former conditions, and Dan Regan to be employed, when required, as previously.

(5) All legal proceedings to be withdrawn.

(6) £20 to be distributed to the men and paid to Mr. O'Brien, organiser.

(7) Coopers to be paid **3d. each** for the making and carting of butter boxes, and **5d. each** for the making and carting of cheese crates. Empties returned to be repaired at half-price.

(8) If any dispute arises seven days' clear notice to be given by either side.

The question of Mr. Nash, carter, who, having being expelled from the Union and could not be further employed, was left open.

This strike, which held for over 8 weeks, was one which could easily have been settled, had the Committee referred the matter to **arbitration,** and would have been settled without causing enmity and strife, which have been caused by its prolongation. Had the matter been referred to arbitration, it would have been settled without any strike, and no class warfare would have been aroused, but it took an eight weeks' strike to show the Committee that the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union hold the whip hand, and that no matter how long the strike held, that the Committee should surrender.

A special word of praise is due to our sogart aroon, Rev. Father O'Carroll, C.C., Knockaderry, who did all in his power to bring the strike to a speedy termination, and for his intervention on many occasions on behalf of the strikers, and had the Committee taken his advice the strike would have been settled long ago.—Thanking you in anticipation of insertion, I remain, dear Editor, yours fraternally,

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR,
Sec. I.T.G.W.U., Templeglantine Branch.

THE PRICES FOR CEREALS.

As farmers are already aware the Government have given a guarantee that if the average price of wheat, oats or barley fall below 2s. 1½d. per stone of 14 lbs. in the case of wheat (equivalent to 41s. 11½d per barrel of 20 stones); 1s. 11½d. per stone of 14 lbs. in the case of oats (equivalent to 27s. 8¼d. per barrel of 14 stones); 2s. 1½d. per stone of 14 lbs. in the case of barley (equivalent to 34s. 5½d. per barrel of 16 stones), payment will be made in respect of each acre on which tese cereals were produced in 1919. To come within the terms of the guarantee farmers must declare on forms, now obtainable at all Police Barracks, their acreage under the cereals named; they should do this accurately, and should lodge the forms during June at the Police Barracks of the sub-district in which the land is situated. Having done so they will be given an acknowledgment of receipt signed by the sergeant or constable in charge. These receipts should be carefully preserved. Every form lodged will be checked at the farm by an inspector.

The Government guarantee applies to the proportion of the entire produce of each cereal normally sold, and it has been decided to assume that for every Statute acre on which corn is produced in the United Kingdom each grower will sell 17 cwts. and 16 lbs. in the case of wheat, 9 cwts. 1 qr. and 4 lbs. in the case of oats, and 11 cwts. 1 qr. 20 lbs. in the case of barley. As far as the individual producer is concerned the payment will be the same whether his crop is light or heavy, and whether he sells or does not sell any or all of it. Accordingly growers of corn who intend to have their crops consumed on their farms should lodge forms.

The price which the individual grower gets for his corn will not affect the payment to which he will be entitled in respect of each Statute acre under the Government guarantee. This will depend only on the excess of the guaranteed prices over the Gazette average prices.

Particulars of the regulations are published elsewhere in our columns. The important matter at the moment is that growers should obtain their forms, fill them in accurately, and lodge them at the police barracks during the present month.

NOTES AND TOPICS.

These notes are written from the standpoint of applying great universal truths to the happenings of everyday life, rather than be guided by the unreasoned and illogical declamations of a few visionaries who imagine they can revolutionise the economic conditions of society by physical force.

* * *

To prove how unpractical the physical force economists are, we need only point to the fact that up to the present they have neglected to acquire a graveyard to bury their dead. Surely they should consider themselves entitled to that much property.

* * *

Undoubtedly they have the grand ideal of supplying free bread with the two sides buttered; but then look at the red, bloody sloppy way they have of doing the job. It would take another hundred years to clean up the mess.

* * *

Apparently they have not advanced as far as the graveyard undertaking yet. At least, we think so, judging from the fact that they are confining their activities to scalping leaders of the Co-operative movement in Cork, particularly one who has a better knowledge of social science than a whole bag full of brainless scalpers.

* * *

We believe that Cork is slowly, imperceptibly, advancing towards the realization of the grandest ideals of social reformers.

* * *

With God's blessing, and with every worker putting his shoulder to help on the wheels of Co-operative work, and standing by the leaders of the Co-operative movement and those other labour leaders who associate with that movement, the regeneration of our city life is within measurable distance.

* * *

Yes, Cork is slowly evolving into the sunlight under the guidance of new leaders; new, as distinct from the ancient white-haired illusionist type.

* * *

We don't mean the type that thinks competitive examinations should not be introduced into the Harbour Board.

* * *

God help us! What a pity that type of mentality can't be—well, eliminated. There is no use in talking about converting the remnants of the pre-historic Cork Trades Unionist "laders." No, we say there is no use, for no one could tell whether they were **converted** or **perverted.** In truth, they would not know it themselves.

* * *

Just imagine—resolutions favouring the drink traffic coming from Cork Trades' Council!

* * *

Well, well! However, we will not say any more about that at present. A good cause may be injured by lifting the lid just now. Perhaps in a short time matters may be rectified.

* * *

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, in a letter to the Editor of the "Voice," says: "We have always maintained the right of equal work for equal pay, and have held it to be economically unsound and ethically indefensible to advocate the displacing of one class of worker by another on grounds of sex, the number of dependants, the place of residence, the kind of clothes worn, or any such irrelevancy."

* * *

The following shot appears to have struck the "Voice" speechless: "May I add that this was the policy always upheld also by the founder of your paper, James Connolly, whose feminism was founded upon justice and logic, and who would never have descended to cheap and vulgar abuse of women, nor would have allowed the columns of his paper to be used for such a purpose."

* * *

With reference to the Corporate Employees strike we read: "At Thursday night's meeting of the Corporation employees, the remarks of Mr. Joseph O'Keeffe referred only to the Trade Unionists in the Corporation Employees' Society, and not to those of the City generally." We hear that a Mr. Timothy J. Buckley made his maiden speech on the same occasion and somewhat on the same lines. These are the two gentlemen who could find no better constructive work to do than to engage in insulting good Trades' Unionists. But then any sensible Trades' Unionism need not be offended. Take it from us that when we meet Jim Larkin we will complain this pair of catspaws. He is acquainted with one already; but when he meets the other—waal, there will be some turpitude in turmoil, some real commotion.

* * *

You say we are descending to the methods of the pre-war labour journalist. No. It is a method used towards men who make unjustified attacks on fellow trades unionists, the only effect of which would be the creation of bad feeling amongst men in the same employment.

* * *

Experience tells us that such bickerings are engineered from sources outside the Union, and we have no reason to depart from that opinion now.

* * *

As they can serve only one purpose, namely an injury to the Union, it is logical to conclude that they are the inventions either of an enemy or an idiot.

* * *

Better be specific than doubtful on serious matters.

* * *

Most readers were interested in the news that the English police force were practically unanimous in declaring a strike.

* * *

Probably what interested them was the announcement that the R.I.C. was with them to a man.

* * *

Some readers do not believe that the R.I.C. would strike.

* * *

Well, we know from first-hand evidence that they would. We secured our evidence when we found ourselves mixed up in a baton charge. They did strike that time. We never knew what it was all about. But they struck anyhow, and they are always ready to strike.

T.R...

IRISH FAIR AT BLACKROCK.

The Irish Fair, "On Sugradh Mhor," was initiated on Sunday evening under very favourable conditions. The opening ceremony was by Mr. de Rioste, F.D.E., at 5 p.m. in the presence of a large gathering, which was constantly increasing up to 9 p.m., when the Castle grounds presente dan animated appearance. There were numerous side shows, flower stalls, refreshment stalls, dancing halls, tea gardens, and a variety of amusements. The Volunteer Pipers and the Butter Exchange Bands were in attendance until the close, and the programme of music presented was thoroughly appreciated. On Monday night and on Wednesday night there was a big attendance, different city bands being engaged. On Tuesday night and Thursday night there was a step-dancing competition. On Wednesday night there was a marathon race from the gaol cross, which drew a large number of new spectators. The first prize, a beautiful silver cup, was presented by Mr. M. Roche, Jeweller, Cork. On Friday night and on Saturday there will be new attractions, and on Sunday the fair will commence at 3 p.m. and being the last day it should be well patronised. Judging by the crowds on each night so far, there can be no doubt but that financially it will be a huge success. Concerts are a pleasing feature of the programme each evening. The Fair is being run by the Cork City Volunteers, who are deserving of our unstinted support. They are giving visitors a most enjoyable time down "Erin's lovely Lee."

WHY THE WORKERS ARE POOR.

It seems paradoxical to find the masses living in poverty while surrounded on all sides by riches and wealth. We may well ask ourselves why this should be so? It is because all that is necessary for production—the land, the mines, the highways, machinery, food, shelter and education—have been seized by the few and worked by the few to forward their own selfish interests. A man-made system of private ownership in the instruments of production has led to a state of things in which it is almost literally true that they who labour the hardest and most painfully receive the least reward for their labour. What we need is a proper and equitable distribution of wealth, and this can only be achieved by destroying Capitalism without injuring Capital. Private property in most cases is a sham, inasmuch as it was acquired by defrauding the workers who produced it of their just share. Industries are not worked for the benefit of the people, but rather for the aggrandisement of the Capitalist, and the exploitation of the worker. The few prevent the masses from producing the things they need, and force them to produce, not the necessaries of life for all, but whatever offers the greatest profits to the monopolists. The present-day accumulated wealth was produced by past generations of wage slaves, who toiled in misery, and suffered oppression and ill-treatment from their masters. Every acre of land has its story of enforced labour and intolerable toil. The workshops of the world are so many murder houses where the unfortunate worker is sweated and bled. It is the privileged classes who practically own everything. They have the doing and undoing of all things. When it suits their selfish ends they wage war and destroy wealth which took centuries to accumulate. Each discovery, each advance, each increase in the sum of human riches principally owes its being to the worker. By what right then can anyone appropriate what should belong to others and say: "This is mine, not yours"? This is not the place to enter into any controversy as to how the Capitalist classes seized the power of production and distribution. For the present it ought to be sufficient to state the fact and examine some of the consequences. The mines, though they represent the labour of several generations, belong to Dukes and Lords. Machinery, too, has become the exclusive property of the few, although it represents the improvements added to the original rough inventions by three or four generations of toilers. If the descendant of the inventor of a machine came to claim it, he would very soon find nimself in the body of the gaol. The railways principally belong to a few large shareholders, ignorant, perhaps, of the whereabouts of the lines of railways which yield them big dividends. Suppose the children of those who were sweated in railway cuttings and tunnels were to assemble one day, in their rags and hunger to demand bread from the shareholders, they would be met with bayonets and bullets—the safeguards of the so-called Private Property. Higher education is still mainly confined to the privileged classes. It is idle to talk of education when a child of tender years is forced to beg or work for bread. How can a worker study after an excessive day's toil in a sickening atmosphere. Education is primarily meant for the youth whose minds are adapted to benefit most by it. Everyone is not born equal, but there is no reason why there should not be equal opportunities for all, and free education should be one of these opportunities. An educated proletariat would soon rebel for better conditions in life, and it admirably suits the Empire Builders to keep them as uneducated slaves. We are being constantly told all about the respect and homage that is required of us to help in the upholding of law and order. "The rich govern the laws, and the laws govern the poor." Workers are kept in subjection under the heel of militarism, and in the damp, cold cells of gaols, and if there is no fond child to minister to them in their old age, they are forced to end their days in the workhouse, where they are branded as paupers, and insulted and bullied by the majority of the Guardians and workhouse officials. Death must be a relief to such unfortunate people. What a sordid world is this, where the privileged few dominate the masses by courts of law, judges, executioners, policemen, gaolers and spies. Worse still, the past remains. It is the wage slave who produces the goods and payment to support these hirelings who keep his nose to the grindstone. How long will the worker be content to remain the bottom dog? As long as he looks up to his superiors and obey their law and order. It is not these who will free him. They mean to keep him and use him as a tool. The worker can free himself. There are rumblings on all sides now-a-days. Labour is manfully shaking off its shackles. No useful purpose is served by minimising the difficulties that be ahead.

T. O'C.

BANTEER SPORTS.

Permit Applied For.

The annual "flappers" in Banteer were held on Sunday in the presence of a very small gathering. Previous to the meeting a permit had been obtained from the Authorities, although these sports were supposed to be run by men professing the policy of Sinn Fein. Consequently, it was not surprising that of the large crowd that massed to Banteer on Sunday, well under a hundred people sought admission. Parties of Volunteers with bands paraded outside the venue, much to the chargrin and annoyance of the Sports Committee, many of whom professed ignorance of having applied for a Government permit, so as to induce men of Irish ideals to pass the turnstile. Our reporter was not on the grounds, having heard that a permit had been applied for, so he cannot give names of competitors, but the entries in each event were small. For the information of our readers in North Cork we hope to publish shortly a list of the competitors with names of Committee. The Hon. Secs. were Mr. Tom Barry (Goods Dept. G. S. and W. Railway, Kanturk) and Mr. C. Ducey (G. S. and W. R., Banteer). The proceedings are not much to the credit of these gentlemen, who profess to be Sinn Feiners. The sooner the Irish people cease to support such things the better, and we congratulate those who went to Banteer on Sunday last with regard for themselves and respect for the oppressed. To the promoters and competitors we shall have something to say later. At all events Banteer has nothing to be proud of now. Many will say: "Thank God I am not a Banteer man."

IRELAND IN AMERICA.

I.—In January.

The following article, which is taken from the New York "Nation," represents the impressions of an American correspondent at the first meeting of Dail. It is of value as showing what an important journalist thought of the proceedings which, at that time, were hardly appreciated at their true significance.

The Dail Eireann.

Dublin, January 21.
(Delayed in the mail.)

The men I saw gathered yesterday at the Mansion House are going to make or break Ireland. My Ulster friend says they have prepared a gigantic hoax; my ruddy Irish Unionist from Kilkenny says they have prepared a tragedy. The men in Liberty Hall the headquarters of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (which in the last two years has grown from 5,000 members to 75,000) says that a Workers' Republic is on the way. Whatever the outcome, fifty puzzled journalists have gathered to rescue Ireland from the darkness of neglect. There were French and Australian and Canadian correspondents and a Fleming who fell among friends. An old Irish woman huddled over the notebook in which she set down painstaking impressions for an Irish farm weekly.

The Round Room of the Dublin Mansion House, built hastily a hundred years ago for a gala reception to a British Prince, was full of repressed emotion. Twice the crowd cheered; once when two American naval officers came into the Hall, and when the Sinn Fein members filed in to their seats, leaving the shabby rose-coloured front benches vacant for their fellow-members now in English prisons. But Father O'Flanagan begged for silence, and the afternoon wore on with a quiet that was almost sadness. Even the London "Times" said this morning: "The proceedings throughout were orderly and dignified, not a word being uttered that could provoke discord or ill-feeling."

Irish Volunteers, with white arm-bands, serving as ushers and sergeants, stood tense as bridegrooms. The Declaration of Independence was first read in Irish—"The language of many of your Washington's generals," whispered an ardent soul behind me. Hundreds of Irish onlookers wearing Sinn Fein colours understood no more than I, but the melody of the national language served its purpose. Later the Declaration was read in French, and for the third reading Alderman Tom Kelly pronounced it in English—with a Dublin brogue. The Message to the Free Nations and the Petition to the Peace Conference was also thrice read.

I watched the members file out, a thoughtful crowd; young men from the country, plain men in the middle years, babies brought by mothers mindful of this day's historical value, old Count Plunkett, who talks of "my movement," Eoin MacNeill, sharp and grim, who served in prison after the Rising. None of the official leaders were there, though there had been rumours that the prisoners were to be let out.

"Fools," said the observer beside me. "What good is a revolution without an army? What good is an Island without a navy? What good is a Dail Eireann without taxes?" But Father O'Flanagan spoke truly: "The body of the Peace Conference may be in Paris, but the spirit is here, where self-determination of peoples has been a holy spirit for seven hundred years."

(Miss) ERNESTINE EVANS.

II.—In May.

We are privileged to print the following extracts from a private letter just received in Dublin which illustrates the present temper of America on the Irish question. The writer is a well-known literary man, and one of those who were mobilised in the "cause of freedom, civilisation, and small nationalities" at the outbreak of the war. Writing on "Lusitania Day, 1919," he says:—

"What a week that city must have had! The journey of the envoys is being followed with intense interest, huge pressure and large finance from this country. The Irish million-dollar loan is being over-subscribed, while the victory loan has fallen flat. The only question interesting to America is Ireland. What is apparently impressing the Wilsonians is the succession of Republican Mayors being elected with Irish votes all over the country. Baltimore has followed Chicago. The moral cowardice of Wilson and George is amusing, each pretending the other is responsible for the Irish envoys. All through the war no single man has had the courage to be willing to shoulder the odium of coercing Ulster. They each shift it on to the other and run. And the question grows and becomes more imperious. How cheaply they could have settled it five or three years ago. Even a year ago they could have acquired boundless credit thereby. Now the doom of impotence and the shame of cowardice is upon them.

"It would be difficult to describe the feeling in America. It is divine in its intensity. It has outswept any religious movement ever experienced. Now the freedom of Ireland is a religious sentiment. I was speaking to a Unionist President yesterday: He said people on the other side could not feel so terribly and unwaveringly as on this side, or the question would be ended. At the same time he felt that once Ireland had been given her national chance and started with a loan—all interest in her on this side will gradually cease. It is because Ireland alone of small nations has never had this chance that the feeling is so furious. Let her try once, and if she fails—well, let her. This is the American psychology, which the Germans and English failed to see, the former because they cared so much, the latter because they don't care at all."

All over America the loan has been oversubscribed. £10,000 was estimated to come from California, but at the launching meeting at San Francisco that city alone subscribed 20,000, and so with other places.

The present American ferment is not likely to be allayed by Plots, or by anything short of the application to Ireland of the principles upon which President Wilson induced the people of the United States to go to war. He pledged his word that Lloyd George was fighting for self-determination for small nations, and now America expects the only possible proof of that. If she does not get it—then America resumes, and for ever, her policy of splendid isolation, her anti-British policy, and adds to it the new international policy "America over All."—"Irish World."

IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

Kanturk Branch.

ANY labourer, before taking up a job in Kanturk District, is requested to get in touch with the Branch Sec. of the Union.

DEAR GRAZING.

On Friday, Mr. John J. Doran, auctioneer, let for five months' grazing two Irish acres of land, situated close to Roscommon town, for the remarkable price of £55.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Ladies' Committee Meeting.

...Mrs. T. McS. Gmur presided over the June meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Cork Industrial Development Association. The other ladies present were: Dr. A. Patterson, Mus. Doc., B.A.; Mrs. O'Grady, Rochestown; Mrs. Vaughan, Glanmire; Mrs O'Shea, N.T.; Mrs. D. Horgan, Mrs. M. Lynch, P.L.G.; Mrs. H. M. Barry, Mrs. R. D. Jenkins, Mrs. T. Long, Mrs. T. F. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Kilgrew, Mrs. Murphy, the Misses Murphy, Wellington Road; Miss M. McSwiney, B.A.; Miss Madden, N.T.; Miss Barker, Miss Fitzgerald St. Augustine St.; Miss O'Shea and Miss F. Duggan.

The Secretary (Mr. J. L. Fawsitt) read resolution of thanks to the Ladies' Committee and to the Lady Presidents (already published), passed by the Executive of the Association, for services rendered in the promotion and during the progress of the recent Irish Industries' Fair, and same was received with pleasure by the Committee.

The chief business of the meeting was to receive a report detailing the receipts handed in by the Lady Presidents at the recent fair. This report gave great pleasure to the ladies present who earned their interest in the returns from the different stalls, by repeated applause, and in a special manner marked their congratulations to the Lady Chairman (Mrs. Gmur) on the splendid returns following her efforts in furtherance of "Tir-na-nOg." The Secretary joined in the congratulations to the Lady Presidents, and thanked them very sincerely for their invaluable assistance throughout the Fair. The Committee voted their unanimous thanks to the Secretary for his exertions, and Mr. Fawcitt suitably acknowledged same.

The Committee then proceeded to complete the Stall Raffles, the results being received with applause.

It was decided to hold the Prize Drawings and Watch Competition at the offices of the Association on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 5.15 p.m., the results to be published, as announced on the tickets, on the 14th inst. Persons holding prize tickets and watch cards are asked to return same to the Secretary, 27 Grand Parade, not later than Monday next, 9th June.

Miss McSwiney, B.A., mentioned that some difficulty was being experienced in securing supplies of certain articles of Irish manufacture. One trader had given as a reason for this that Irish manufacturers were accepting large orders for their products from English firms, and as a consequence, supplies available for the home markets were far short of the growing local demand. This explanation of the difficulty she had referred to, if correct, was, in her opinion, regrettable. She believed that the home markets should receive first consideration from Irish manufacturers, and asked that the Council of the Association make an enquiry into the point in question. The Secretary undertook to bring Miss McSwiney's suggestion to the attention of the Council, pointing out, at the same time, that in most commodities there existed an universal shortage following the war, and so far as his information went the output of Irish manufacturers in common with that of producers in other countries, was inadequate to meet the growing demand for supplies.

Dr. Patterson mentioned that quite a considerable sum of money went out of the country annually owing to the fact that no firm in Ireland carried on the music engraving industry. Students of music in Ireland had of necessity to procure their music from English publishing houses. Besides native composers were severely handicapped by the lack of local facilities for publishing their works. Dr. Patterson thought that the Technical Committee might assist the introduction of this industry locally by establishing a class in music engraving at the Cork Technical Institute. Mr. Fawsitt thanked Dr. Patterson for her suggestion, and promised to enquire into the matter.

After dealing with other business, the meeting adjourned.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Destruction of Charlock (Preshaugh) in Corn

It has been observed that in a large number of districts a considerable quantity of Charlock (or Preshaugh) is making its appearance in cornfields. With a view to impressing on farmers the harmful results of allowing this weed to spread, and the consequent importance of its eradication is desirable, every effort should be made to secure the destruction of the weed.

The most successful method yet discovered of destroying charlock amongst corn is by spraying with a solution of copper sulphate Provided the spraying is carried out under favourable conditions, the weed may be killed and only little damage done to the growing corn. The quantities and strength of the solution are 100 to 120 gallons per Irish acre, according to the stage of development of the Charlock of a three per cent. solution of copper sulphate, i.e., 12lbs. of copper sulphate to 40 gallons of water. The most suitable time to spray charlock is when it is coming into the yellow flowering stage. The solution should in all cases be strained into the spraying machinery to prevent stoppage at the nozzles.

Lime or washing soda should not be added to the solution of copper sulphate when used for spraying charlock. Wooden vessels only should be used for holding or mixing the solution; zinc or iron vessels will be destroyed by it.

In the case of a badly infested crop, or in the event of rain falling immediately after the operation, a second spraying after an interval of two or three days, with a somewhat weaker solution, is recommended. (See leaflet No. 6). Copies of this leaflet can be obtained post free on application to the Secretary Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion St., Dublin. Letters of application so addressed need not be stamped. Envelopes should be marked "Publications."

Farmers desiring further information on this matter, should communicate with

M. J. O'LEARY,
Agricultural Instructor, 82 O'Connell St., Limerick.

GLIN ITEMS.

The price of eggs in Glin is again raised. 2s. 4d. for hens, 2s.2d. for ducks. Butter 2s. 7d. per lb.

The Republican meeting to be held on Sunday en route for Ballylongford, and took pospressed, but it is alleged to have been held elsewhere. Large numbers of military with machine guns passed through Glin on Saturday, en route for Ballylongford, and tok possession of the town. A great contingent from Glin, including the Sinn Fein Band in cars, headed by a large tri-colour. banner, containing a photo of James Connolly, travelled to Ballylongford, and on returning home the contingent visited the homes of the men released from Belfast jail some time ago. The band played national and other airs. Six policemen were in the Square in charge of Sergeant O'Donnell. The greatest order prevailed.

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN.

(By "Heavy Crop.")

Care of Fruit Trees.

One of the most important points in the cultivation of fruit trees and bushes is to keep the ground clean. It is frequently seen that the trees and bushes is to keep the ground clean. It is frequently seen that the trees or bushes, after being properly planted—a highly important thing in itself—are left to themselves as regards the weeds, and when these are allowed to grow round the roots they soon rob the ground of its nourishment, and at the same time shade the ground and deprive the tree of the warmth and nutriment derived from the air. Therefore frequent hoeing about the surface of the soil after the tree is planted is very beneficial. The difference in the progress of the tree is most remarkable if it can be seen in contrast, between a tree where the soil is kept clean and stirred, and that in which either weeds or grass are allowed to grow all round the stem It very frequently happens too, that in a favourable season there is such a quantity of fruit set on the tree, that a great deal of it is so crowded in growth that it is practically worthless, and it will, under these circumstances, pay the cultivator well to go over the trees and thin the fruit, the result being that there is really more weight of large and moderate sized fruits, and these are produced without the same strain on the tree, while the fruit is worth a great deal more if put on the market.

Fighting Garden Pests.

Constant vigilance is required to keep pests from gaining the mastery in the vegetable garden. Unless they are destroyed to the utmost this year, and every precaution

A mixture of equal parts of soot and lime dusted evenly over the plants late at night or early in the morning every ten days or so will help to stop the depredations of these pests.

is taken against their spread, they may be worse than ever next year, especially if climatic conditions prove favourable to them. Keep a particularly sharp lookout for the onion, carrot and celery flies, and take early measures to prevent their ravages. A mixture of equal parts of soot and lime dusted evenly over the plants at night or early in the morning every ten days or so will help to stop the depredations of these pests. Another remedy is to spray the crops with the following mixture at intervals: One gallon of quassie extract, half a pound of soap, and two gallons of petroleum heated together until they have become thoroughly incorporated. Use one pint of this mixture to six gallons of water, and evenly spray the plants over with it at night. Sometimes early sown scarlet runners are badly attacked by the black aphis, which is generally found on the underside of the foliage. Immediately it is seen it should be attacked with a good insecticide, or the mixture mentioned above. French and haricot beans are also liable to be attacked in the same way, and should receive the same treatment.

Training Outdoor Tomatoes.

Training the plants is a most important detail in the culture of outdoor tomatoes, and has much to do with the results obtained. Confining each plant to a single stem is the most productive system of training outdoor tomatoes, no side branches whatever being allowed. As soon as the plants begin to grow shoots or side growths will be pushed out from the axles of the leaves, and the whole of these must be pinched or nipped out with the finger and thumb as often as they appear. Care must, of course, be taken not to mistake trusses of fruit bloom for side shoots, the general rule in the growth of tomatoes being the production of three leaves, and then a truss of bloom. The plants should be tied to stakes with raffia as often as necessary, and although too much water is harmful a moderate supply at the roots is essential during dry weather. After two trusses of fruit have set and commenced to swell feeding with diluted liquid manure and artificial manures should commence, while a mulch of rotten manure, about two inches thick, may be placed round each plant. As the English summer season is a comparatively short one outdoor tomato plants must not be permitted to carry.

Seasonable Jottings.

Liquid manure of almost any kind may be freely given to fruit trees in bearing with great benefit, especially if they are in any way exhausted or old.

Strawberries in the open should be regularly and abundantly watered.

Keep the hoe going among all growing crops to destroy weeds and aerate the soil.

Finish thinning out root crops, including beet. Sow turnips, which will germinate well under present conditions, and thin out any already up and growing.

To destroy earwigs, which are often very destructive pests, place a small flower pot, inverted, with a little dry hay or moss in it, on the top of a stick near where the earwigs are seen, and turn out and destroy the contents each morning.

Strawberries in the open should be regularly and abundantly watered while the fruit is swelling, but as soon as it commences to ripen the water supply may be considerably reduced, or they will not develop to a useful size and ripen before frost sets in. Four trusses per plant is as many as should be allowed, and as soon as the fourth bunch of fruit has set the top of each plant should be nipped off. This will enable the plant to concentrate the whole of its energy and nourishment on the short-end stem and the fruit it carries, the result being to increase the size of the tomatoes and hasten swelling and ripening. All plants, whether they have set four branches of fruit or not, should be topped not later than the end of the first week in August, as fruit set after this date out of doors is rarely of much use.

Prize Hint.

"I send on one of my little wrinkles for testing garden seeds. Take some flannel damp with water, lay ten seeds on it, and fold over. Then put between two plates or saucers, and see how many of the seed show signs of growth. If all ten grow then I don't sow the rest so thick in the ground, as I should if I had not tested the seeds."

Prize hint sent in by Mr. C. Carter, Marsh Farm, Kilmington.

Answers to Correspondents.

Potato Bloom: Spud—Certain gardeners do recommend the pinching out of the bloom, giving as their reasons that the haulm last longer, and that the nourishment taken up by the flowers goes to the roots. Personally, however, I do not think anything is to be gained by pinching out.

Celery: T.H.—The earthing up of celery should be gradually done, a commencement being made early in August, when about three inches of fine mould should be placed at the base of each plant. The next earthing up should take place about a fortnight later.

Prizes.

Any reader of this paper who sends in a useful wrinkle, which is considered suitable for publication, will receive a copy of a most useful Gardening Book. If a rough sketch is sent with the hint it will be all the more acceptable.

Address your hints to "Heavy Crop," "Weekly Observer" Office, Newcastle West.

P.S.—The author will be pleased to answer through this column such queries with regard to small culture, etc., as are likely to be of general interest to readers. Letters should be addressed to "Heavy Crop," "Weekly Observer" Office, Newcastle West.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, LIMERICK.

The effort about to be made by the parishioners to wipe off a large portion of the debt so long due on St. Joseph's church recalls the fact that the finances of the church have for years been far from satisfactory.

The Rev. W. Dunne, Adm., St. Michael's, who presided at a special meeting of the committee of parishioners having charge of the proposed house to house collection gave a brief history of the heavy debt due on the church.

He said he remembered as a young priest in 1887 hearing the late revered Bishop say he had learned from the clergy of St. Michael's that great numbers of people in the upper part of the parish lived too far away from the parish church in Denmark Street, and as a consequence did not go to hear Mass on Sundays. The good Bishop, said Fr Dwane, conceived the idea of erecting a church towards the western end of the parish and succeeded in securing the present excellent site. The borrowing of money from the bank commenced then and was continued during the various stages of the building of St. Joseph's until it was opened in 1901. The original idea was to have a plain building without transepts, but such was the generosity of the people at the time that it was decided to make the church cruciform, thus adding very considerably to the cost.

Father Dwane said that whilst the church was being built the money kept coming in, but afterwards this was not the case, with the result that for fully fourteen years not only had none of the original debt been liquidated, but the interest was not paid. It was added annually to the principal, thus entailing the ruinous practice of paying compound interest.

A sum of about £500 was expended on St Joseph's last year, in repairing the roof, painting the interior, overhauling the organ and other matters. This work was paid for at the time, and in addition, thanks to the generosity of some wealthy parishioners, the old debt had been reduced by about £1,000, leaving the heavy balance of £5,000 still due.

After some discussion the committee decided to commence the house-to-house collection without further delay.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of parishioners held in the Catholic Institute on Sunday, March 16th, in connection with St. Joseph's, his lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, Bishop of Limerick, stated that when Administrator at St. Michael's, and for years before that, the necessity for meeting the religious requirements of the parish had been experienced, hence the erection of the new church.

His lordship referred to the fact that there was then a debt of £6,000 due on the church, and no substantial collection had been made to reduce that amount for seventeen years. Meantime, the Bishop said interest was accumulating and an attempt was being made to have such an undesirable state of things remedied.

A subscription was opened at that meeting and a committee consisting of some fifty parishioners appointed but for one reason or another—the general strike having been the most important—it is only now that the actual work of getting in the money is about to commence.

Such in very brief compass is the history of the heavy debt that has been too long due on St. Joseph's church—a debt that the parishioners are determined to reduce very considerably within the next few weeks.

THE REPUBLIC.

(By Darrell Figgis.)

It is announced that the first number of Mr. Darrell Figgis' new paper, "The Republic," will appear on Wednesday next, the 18th inst. Darrell Figgis is one of the big minds of the Irish Independence movement, and since his return from jail he has been preparing "The Republic." Look out for the first number and see that you get it. It will include some remarkable articles. The price will be 2d. weekly.

"The Republic" will be read by friends and enemies of the Republican movement. Copies may be had direct from the publishers, 40 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, or from any newsagent.

BANTRY & DISTRICT NEWS

The Bantry Gaels had a pleasant time all over the Kealkil Inches last Sunday. In the evening a song and dance concert was held in the local old school hall, where there was an abundance of local talent to entertain the overflow audience.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of the Town Commissioners, held first Monday each month, only one member, Mrs. R. Kelly, attended.

* * *

Local public bodies are seemingly making no move to avail of the terms of the Housing Scheme. In many other towns steps are being taken to largely avail of the provisions of the New Bill. In no town in the South are houses for families with small incomes more needed than in Bantry. In several areas there are many dilapidated hovels with parts of the walls standing, to indicate there being of the tenement class. The workers will have to bestir themselves.

* * *

There is every indication of an abundant harvest. During the past week or two there has been much warmth with occasional rain or thunder showers. There is no appearance of the discarded "blight" around, though it is said to have made its too early appearance in other parts of this country amongst the potatoes. Growers of this crop should therefore secure materials and make timely preparations for spraying as soon as the growth is sufficiently forward, and that is, it is said, "when the stalks are from twelve to fifteen inches high."

* * *

Next to the task of getting the houses made the workers must see to the lowering of rents, as none other will see to it. The interests of the bulk of those who run these public boards lie the other way, and they are not likely to change unless compelled to do so by the force of "labour occupants," or "forced out." Then hand in hand must go the fair chance of securing a public job by the poor boy with brains equal to the rich man's son. Why should not the poor direct-labour man's child have as much right to a County Council Clerkship or any other office in the gift of public representatives, as the rich and influential County Councillor's son, if he is able to win it at a fairly-conducted competitive examination? This should apply to all temporary, as well as permanent positions. This is the policy to make the world safe for the same living for rich and poor alike. That should be the workers' goal; may they achieve it.

* * *

Bantry (June) Pig and Cattle Fairs—These were the largest held for a number of years here. Some 450 fat pigs were disposed of, averaging £7 16s per cwt.; bonhams went from £1 10s. to £5 10s. each. Fat cattle and sheep were in good demand. Store cattle and horses—a plenteous supply—but slack in demand. Ponies were in high demand, it is said, for the Welsh miners.

* * *

Bantry Unemployment Money—Last week the number of civilian recipients of this donation was 113, receiving roundly £120, and 59 ex-army and navy men, who received 120 or so. Considering this is the centre of a very extensive district, the total number is small. For the past two or three weeks it does not, however, cover the Carteltownbere area, which has now an Exchange (Branch) office of its own.

BANTRY PETTY SESSIONS.

Monday.

Before Dr. O'Mahony, Messrs. G. W. Biggs, E. G. Leigh-White, A. B. B. Wilkinson and C. O'Donovan.

For over twenty minutes after the time for beginning the business no magistrates attended the courtroom. They were in the anteroom. During the interval it was joccsely whispered between the police and too credulous members of the public present that they were going on strike. But they were not, as the sequel shows. The rumour arose out of the fact of strikes being so much in the air).

At the opening of the business, the chairman welcomed the new District Inspector (this being his first appearance in this court) and expressed the hope that he would have quiet times amongst them.

The D. I. (Mr. J. J. Regan) briefly thanked the Bench, and said he desired to cordially reciprocate the compliment, as well as the hope that quietness would always prevail in the district.

A letter was read from Mr. G. R. O'Connor R.M., thanking the magistrates for their kind expressions of goodwill passed on last court day touching his departure from the district, and recalling the agreeable relations that always existed between them.

Tim Holland (Ardnageehy) was muleted in 3s. 0½d. damages for trespass of fowl on a neighbour, Cornelius Lynch (Caherdaniel).

At the suit of the District Inspector two traders, Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Wiseman, were each fined a nominal penalty of 1d. and costs for a technical breach of the Food Regulations by failing to keep a full record of their dealings in butter. Sergeant Ahern proved the cases.

Mr. Mahony said he did not understand the form in which this should be done, as he did not get any books or forms for the purpose, and this day's paper conveys that these regulations were to be withdrawn very soon altogether.

Mr. P. O'Leary, solr. (for Mrs. Wiseman) said on her behalf she merely bought and sent it away to the person for whom she purchased with a record of quantity and price.

Fines of 1s. and costs, with an order to forthwith take out a licence were imposed upon a number of farmers for having unlicensed dogs in their possession.

NEWCASTLE PICTURE PALACE.

In our advertising columns will be found particulars of the next week programme at the Picture Palace. On Monday Wm. S. Hart is the star in a dramatic photo-play, entitled "The Bargain," while the same evening the first episode of the serial film, "The Further Adventures of Judex," will also be screened. Wednesday evening Mary Pickford is featured in her first art craft production, "M'Liss," a six-reel production, described as one of the very best Miss Rochford has ever made. A "Fatty" comedy entitled "The Sheriff," will complete the programme. "The House of Hate," a tremendously exciting mystery serial film, starring the ever popular Pearl White, tops the bill on Friday, and Miss Gladys Hulette and Warner Oland in a story of modern life, "The Cigarette Girl," go to make up an interesting programme.

We would point out that during the summer the popular Picture Palace will be opened three nights each week—**Monday, Wednesday and Friday.** Time and prices as usual.

DANCE MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

SPLENDID album, containing "Let The Great Big World Keep Turning," waltz; "Yes, Uncle," fox-trot; "Arietta," waltz; "Victoryland," selection, and other popular pieces. Special price, 1s., post free.—PIGOTT'S Music Warehouse, LIMERICK.

POTATO-SPRAYING.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has issued the following:—

There should not now be much necessity to urge upon farmers the importance of spraying their potatoes. The results obtainable from effective spraying have been strikingly demonstrated throughout the country for many years. The remarks that follow may therefore be confined to reminding farmers who have not yet obtained supplies of spraying materials that purchases should be made and delivery taken immediately; to warning farmers that they should purchase only the purest materials; and to a short description of the preparation of the spraying mixture and of the method of application. Observation has shown that in the latter direction there is considerable room for improvement. The operation of applying the spray is in many places still performed in a somewhat slipshod manner.

It is sometimes said that the only advantage to be derived from spraying is that in an unfavourable season, by preventing disease from destroying his crop, it enables a farmer to gather the fruits of his labour and to secure a return from the capital he has invested in seed and manure. That is, of course, the great, but not the only advantage. Experiments carried out over a number of years show that spraying increases the average yield by about two and a half tons per statute acre. Isolated tests have, as a matter of fact, occasionally shown an increase in the yield of as much as four tons per statute acre. The explanation of the increased yield is that by protecting the foliage, spraying prolongs the period of growth and so enables the plants to produce a greater number and a greater weight of tubers. Reducing it to terms of money value and assuming that it costs 20s. per statute acre for each application, that £5 per ton is obtainable for the saleable crop raised, and taking the increased yield from spraying at the conservative estimate of two tons per statute acre, it will be seen that as a result of two applications an additional profit per acre of £8 is possible.

The materials commonly used for spraying potatoes are (1) sulphate of copper and washing soda—known as Burgundy Mixture; (2) sulphate of copper and lime—known as Bordeaux Mixture.

The Department recommends the use of washing soda with sulphate of copper in preference to lime for the following reasons:—

(1) The spraying mixture adheres longer to the foliage of the plants and is not so readily washed off by rain.

(2) The mixture can be more easily prepared.

(3) The nozzles of the spraying machines are not so liable to become stopped with grit or refuse material. When washing soda is used, and the mixture is carefully prepared there should be no sediment.

As adulterated materials are worthless the Department strongly advise farmers to use only pure sulphate of copper and pure washing soda, and to see when purchasing these materials that they are supplied by the seller with a guarantee of 98 per cent. purity. Material described as "Agricultural" sulphate of copper, which usually contains iron sulphate, should not be purchased.

The sulphate of copper and washing soda mixture is made in the following proportions: 2lb. sulphate of copper of 98 per cent. purity, 2½ lb. washing soda of 98 per cent. purity, 10 gallons of pure water—preferably soft or rain water, free from particles of chaff, straw or other debris. In most cases farmers use a paraffin barrel of 40 gallons capacity, in which to prepare the mixture. For this volume of water four times the quantities of sulphate of copper and washing soda previously stated, will be required, namely, 8lbs sulphate of copper, 10 lb. washing soda.

After thoroughly washing out the barrel 35 gallons of clean water should be poured into it. The 8lb. sulphate of copper should be put into a canvas bag or tied up in a piece of clean canvas cloth and suspended overnight just beneath the surface of the water in the barrel. The washing soda should be dissolved in the remaining five gallons of water, and the solution poured slowly into stirring the mixture vigorously and continuously. If preferred the two solutions may be prepared in advance and kept separately for several days, but once the solutions are mixed together the mixture must be used immediately. If held over even for one day the mixture deteriorates rapidly and is then much more readily washed off the plants by rain. It might be mentioned that sulphate of copper dissolves very slowly in cold water, and it will therefore be found more expeditious to dissolve the material in hot water if it can be conveniently be obtained, and to add the requisite quantity of cold water. Washing soda may be similarly treated.

Even when the mixture is accurately and carefully prepared it may not, owing to difference in the strength of the sulphate of copper, and of the washing soda, give the best results. Before using the mixture, and to ensure that the best results are obtained, it is advisable to test it with a piece of blue litmus paper—obtainable from any chemist—and of which one pennyworth will suffice for a large number of tests. If the paper becomes red when immersed in the mixture, more washing soda should be dissolved and added to the mixture in very small quantities, stirring well at the same time, until a fresh piece of litmus paper dipped in the mixture remains blue. When this stage is reached the mixture is in perfect condition for application. Care should be exercised in adding the washing soda, because if too much is added, injury may be caused to the foliage of the crop.

(To be continued next week.)

KILMALLOCK DISTRICT FEIS.

At Kilmallock on Sunday next, the second great annual feis of the district will beheld. The success which attended last year's gathering established the reputation of the Feis, and the attractions provided for this year's event will make Kilmallock the rallying centre for thousands of Gaels next Sunday. The Feis oration will be delivered by the Rev. M. O'Flanagan, who will open the League's campaign in East Limerick for compulsory Irish in the schools. The honourable member for East Limerick, Dr. R. Hayes, will also plead the cause of the language to his constituents. The Rev. J. C. O'Flynn, Cork, the founder of the movement for the revival and cultivation of Irish traditional singing, will judge the singing competitions, and contribute items to the seridheacht programme, while Mr. J. Halpin, Limerick, with other talented members of his family, will look after the dancing and instrumental music competitions. The schools of the district are supporting the Feis, and there are competitors galore for the various competitions. A hurling match between North Cork and East Limerick will be played in the evening.

PIGS HEADS—Finest Irish, 5/- per cwt., one cwt. bags—feet, steaks, sausages, etc.—O'HANRAHAN BROS., Bacon Curers, Kilmallock.

WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919.

A STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS.

We refrained last week from making any comment whatsoever on the extraordinary scenes in connection with the Clouncagh dispute for one reason only, and that reason is that we had no desire to fan passions already at boiling point, and also lest we should interfere with the settlement which was then in the course of discussion. But the dispute is now happily settled, and we believe it to be our duty to point out to all classes some of the lessons of this strike, and its deplorable consequences. First of all we desire to make our own attitude perfectly clear to the public. On another occasion we should have passed over in silence all the untruths that have been whispered about, but as there may be some honest workingmen deceived by these canards, we think it right to clear the matter up. From the very outset of this most unfortunate dispute we worked both in public and in private, and often at great personal inconvenience to bring about a settlement of this dispute. We published the letters we received from both sides to the dispute, and, bear in mind, in this connection the workers had the last word, for the letter we published on last Saturday week was from one of them, and that letter was couched in pretty strong terms too. It is true that Mr. Nelligan brought us a letter in the early days of the dispute, but after a conservation he said: "If there is any prospect of a settlement don't publish the letter, because it is a fighting letter, and it would not make a settlement easier." At this very time prominent members of the Sinn Fein organization in Newcastle West were trying to bring about a settlement, and as we believed it to be our duty to help a settlement rather than to hamper it, by publishing a letter which Mr. Nelligan himself admitted would not be conducive to peaceful arbitration, we held the letter over. For five or six weeks members of the Sinn Fein Organization were working unofficially to have the dispute submitted to arbitration, and towards the end of that time one whose name is venerated throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, made a special effort to bring about a settlement, but it was unavailing, owing to the stubborn and foolish attitude of some members of the Committee. Writing editorially we then condemned the action of the Committee as "utterly indefensible." Our comments drew forth a reply on behalf of the Committee, and that letter was promptly answered on behalf of the men. The men's letter was, therefore, the last one published by us. As to our general attitude towards labour, everybody who has read this journal knows that although the policy of this paper has been, and is, the Sinn Fein policy, there is not a paper in Ireland that has devoted more of its space to Labour affairs. When the Transport Workers' Union was first established in Newcastle West by Mr. O'Connor, one of the ablest of all the Labour organisers, we helped to launch the movement by a two-column report, and later on, when the road workers were fighting for an increase of wages, to which they were entitled, we can justly claim that our advocacy helped them considerably to secure their demands. When the men employed in firms in the town applied for an increase of wages, we again supported them by publishing their demands. There was no other paper to do so. And we had nothing whatsoever to gain by our advocacy of Labour, except the consciousness of having done our part to help to lift the workers up from the "slough of despond" and to secure for them a decent living in their native land. Far from gaining anything, at all events, materially, we lost considerably, because an entire series of advertisements of Charleville merchants were withdrawn from us last year, for no other reason but that we championed the rights of the workers; and everybody knowing anything about newspapers knows that it is on advertising a newspaper depends for existence. Yet our readers will be astonished to learn that it has been said this journal was opposed to Labour. Our readers will not have a high opinion of the sense of fair play which inspired this attitude.

Now as to the lessons of this strike. We intend speaking quite frankly to all classes. If the Committee of the Clouncagh Creamery had hearkened to the advice they got from this journal, and to the advice they got from everybody who had the interests of the country at heart, the discreditable scenes witnessed in Newcastle West would have been avoided. We have been often through bigger strikes, but we have rarely seen such extreme bitterness imported into a struggle. If this kind of thing were to spread, a class warfare would be inevitable, and it would just play into England's hands at a time when she is driven to the last ditch by resurgent Ireland. Neither the Poles, nor the Serbians, nor the Belgians began to fight amongst themselves while their country was struggling for freedom. Yet while the Irish question is hanging in the balance in Paris, some Irishmen cannot see that it is unpatriotic to encourage class warfare! We hope there will be an immediate end to this kind of thing. If there be not, what will happen is this: England will make our internicine strife a pretext for refusing our right to sovereign independence. England will then rule us, and she can easily rule us if we are weakened by class warfare—anyway that pleases herself, but we may be sure that it will not be in a way grateful to either of the classes who are prepared to jump at each other's throats. England is a capitalist country. England has no sympathy with Labour. The recent exposures in the London "Daily Herald" (the leading English Labour paper) proves this beyond the shadow of a doubt. On the other hand she is prepared to impose taxes in this country which will cripple the agricultural industry. As a matter of fact this very year she is drawing out of the country in the form of taxation as many millions as would go a long way to adjust many of our Labour problems, if we had the management of our own affairs. Therefore in God's name, and in the name of our common country, let us endeavour to prevent class warfare, until President De Valera and his colleagues get an opportunity of settling the various problems which are the heritage of British rule. We appeal to the employers to be prepared to meet and discuss the claims of their workers when they are put forward by their Union, and we appeal to the workers—especially the many workers who cherish the green, white and gold ensign which James Connolly hoisted—to act reasonably in their demands, and to make every endeavour to avoid strikes, unless where they become absolutely necessary.

RAID FOR ARMS.

The houses of Mrs. Long, Mr. Michael Dwane, and Mr. J. Long, Feohenagh were raided for arms by the police a few nights ago. The search proved fruitless.

ABBEYFEALE FEIS.

The ever-popular Abbeyfeale Feis will be held next Thursday, the 19th June. A grand programme has been arranged. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

LIMERICK GUARDIANS.

Mr. Joseph Keane, Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Wednesday. Also present: Messrs P Bourke J. Bourke, C. Quilligan, T. Donnellan, P. Walshe, B.C.; K. O'Brien, J. Doyle, Charles O'Neill, James Keane, Co.C.; James Ledden, J. Hassett, J. P. Lynch, R. Frost, P. Lynch, A. Brennan.

With reference to the proposal of the Guardians to pay extra remuneration to the two workhouse bakers for discharging the duties formerly undertaken by Mr. Godsell, who resigned, the L.G.B. wrote requesting to be informed why the services of an additional baker were not obtained for the purpose.

Master—Because he is not required.

Mr. Donnellan Then the money paid is superfluous.

Chairman—Instead of paying three it looks like paying four according to last Wednesday's rate of wages.

It was decided to inform the L. G. Board that the third baker was not required.

The L. G. Board wrotesanctioning the increase of remuneration from £50 to £80 annually to the matron.

A communication was received from the L. G. Board requesting to be informed as to the nature of the case in which a civil bill had been served on the Guardians on behalf of Thomas M'Namara.

The letter was referred to the solicitor.

The L. G. Board sanctioned remuneration at the rate of 30s. per week to Mrs. O'Neill for discharging the duties of hospital accountant, temporarily, and an allowance of £5 to each of the nurses to defray cost of uniforms.

The Local Government Board wrote sanctioning the proposed alteration in hours of attendance of the Medical Officer in the Cratloe Dispensary District.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that in the circumstances they had sanctioned the payment of remuneration as proposed to Dr. J. G. Holmes for his services as temporary Medical Officer of the Coolcasey Dispensary District during the period specified in the minutes. The Board would raise no objection to the allowance of car hire (vouched) for the period from the 12th till 27th November. The Guardians should satisfy themselves, however, that the amount claimed was reasonable and that the expenses were incurred in the discharge of his dispensary duties. The Board objected strongly to the grant of car hire as a separate item, and they wished to intimate that in future the fee allowed as remuneration should include locomotion as well as temporary medical officer's personal services.

The Board adjourned.

PRESIDENT MOVES.

The "Great Awakening."

The "Irish Independent" special representative in Paris, wiring on Tuesday, says:

It is intimated that President Wilson will receive the Irish-American delegates, Messrs Walsh and Dunne, to-morrow. This is **the strongest proof yet given** that the Irish case for presentation to the Peace Conference is being vigorously advanced day by day.

The fact was exemplified in the opening words of Mr. Patrick P. Walsh, chairman of the Irish-American Commission, when I interviewed him. "Anyone," said Mr. Walsh, "who thinks that the Irish case is not before the world, and that the final fight is not on, will have a great awakening. The case is not only fully secured, in the opinion of America, but it has challenged the good faith of the civilised world.

NO FAINT-HEARTEDNESS.

"No true Irishman," added Mr. Walsh, "or true advocate of human liberty, need have a faint heart. England cannot indulge in another war with the Irish people with the eyes of the whole world upon her. I cannot, of course, predict what will happen, but I know that I am not too optimistic when I say that **growing out of the great world war, and during, or immediately following, the Peace Conference, Ireland will be free.**"

"The Great Powers," he continued, "have their attention focussed upon the proposed German and Austrian peace terms. The representatives of the Irish Republican Party have served notice on the Peace Conference repudiating the English assumption that the Prime Minister of England, or any other English official, has a right to sign any agreement or treaty on behalf of Ireland. This notice amounts to careful preservation of Irish rights.

"At the proper time, therefore, I anticipate that the Peace Conference will receive the regularly selected representatives of Ireland, and that they will be given full opportunity to present Ireland's case."

U.S. Senate's Resolution.

"And if the Peace Conference refuses?" he was asked. "Then," replied Mr. Walsh, "the peoples whom they are supposed to represent will, in my opinion, take care of Ireland's claim promptly and effectively."

Questioned on the probable outcome of the resolution adopted by the American Senate, Mr. Walsh's face brightened. "It will be noted," he said, "that the 60 votes given for that resolution will have to be secured for the ratification of the Peace Treaty itself.

It is a larger majority than that by which the resolution was passed declaring war on the Imperial German Government, and the proportionate vote was vastly larger than that on the resolution to arm the American merchant marine prior to America's entry into the war."

"The vote shows," continued Mr. Walsh, "that party lines were obliterated, and that every Republican and Progressive present, voted for Irish freedom, and Ireland's right to a hearing before the Peace Conference.

"This is easily the most important and significant action taken by America in opposition to England since our forefathers declared against the rule of King George III.

"And it happened on the same day that King George V. was served with details of the delegation's visit to Ireland."

WOODS MOWING MACHINES

IRELAND'S FAVOURITE FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

Sole Agent for Newcastle West and District,

All parts kept for Woods, and all Makers in Stock.

WM. PHELAN.

MERCHANT, NEWCASTLE WEST.

LIMERICK CO. COUNCIL

ELECTION OF CHAIRMEN.

Mr. Mackey's Protest.

Mr. W. R. Gubbins, J.P., Chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the Limerick County Council on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing a chairman and vice-chairman for the coming twelve months and transacting other special business. There were also present: Messrs. J. Coleman, J.P.; E. J. Mitchell, J.P.; W. Quinlan, J.P.; W. Crawford, M. McGrath, J. Fitzgibbon, J.P.; D O'Brien, D. F. Hartigan, M. P. O'Shaughnessy, J.P.; T. W. W. Bennett, J.P.; J. J. O'Mahony, M. Condon, J.P.; P Duggan, J. Fraher, and T. Lynch.

The officials in attendance were Messrs. J. J. Quaid, J.P., secretary; M. Fitzgerald, Assistant do.; P. J. O'Sullivan, solr.; T. F. Ryan, and R. Davison, County Surveyor.

The Secretary read a letter from the Clerk of Mitchelstown No. 2 District Council informing the County Council that Mr. John Fraher had been elected Chairman of the Council. He now desired to point out that Mr. Wm. Crawford, the outgoing Chairman, attended the Boardroom a quarter of an hour after the hour (1 o'clock) fixed for the meeting, when there was only one other Councillor present. Mr. Crawford then said the time was up, and he proposed himself as chairman, seconded his own proposition, and declared himself elected. He (Clerk) pointed out to Mr. Crawford that there was not a quorum present, but he replied that the time was up, and that he was entitled to act as he had done. Shortly after Mr. Crawford left eight other members attended, and having decided that Mr. Crawford's motion was illegal, formally elected Mr. Fraher. As Mr Crawford appeared to be convinced that his election was was valid, and as he intended to vote at the coming meeting of the County Council he considered it well to give particulars of what occurred.

The Chairman—This is a question for the solicitor

Mr. O'Sullivan—This is a matter for the King's Bench and not for the Council.

The Council decided not to interfere, as both parties had signed the statutory declaration of office.

The Secretary said the first business for transaction was the election of Chairman for the ensuing twelve months.

Mr. Coleman proposed the re-election of Mr. Gubbins as chairman for the coming year. Mr. Gubbins had been Chairman of the Council for the past fourteen or fifteen years, and during that time he had given every satisfaction. He was well known to every one of them, and conducted the business in an impartial and able manner. It gave him very great pleasure to again propose the re-election of Mr. Gubbins, and trusted he would be spared to them for many years (applause).

Mr. Quinlan seconded the re-election of Mr. Gubbins. He had occupied the position of Chairman of the Council now for a long time, and the longer they knew him the more highly they respected and appreciated him. He was a credit to the Council—in fact, to any Council.

The Chairman—Is there any other candidate to be proposed?

Mr. Mackey—I do not stand up to propose a candidate.

The Chairman—You will not be in order unless you wish to propose a candidate.

Mr. Mackey—You don't know what I am going to say, and you should not try to cloture me.

The Chairman—Until you propose a candidate you will not be in order.

Mr. Mackey—I may stand up to support your candidature, and you should not be arbitrary.

The Chairman—I am not arbitrary. I only want to keep you in order.

Mr. Mackey—I am a councillor, elected by the popular vote, and if I have not a candidate to propose I may have something else to put forward. I may support the gentlemen that proposed and seconded you.

The Chairman—I would prefer not.

Mr. Mackey—Do you prevent me expressing my opinion here?

The Chairman—No, but I want to keep you in order. Go on now.

Mr. Mackey observed that during the time he had been a member he had objected to the principle of perpetuity of the chairmanship. He had no objection to the man, but he did not believe in the chair being held in perpetuity by anyone.

There being no second candidate proposed,

The Chairman said there was nothing left for him to do but to declare himself re-elected. He desired very sincerely and heartily to express, in a few words, his thanks to the Council for the great honour done him by re-electing him chairman for the last fourteen or fifteen years. The first day he was elected he promised the Council that he would do his best to act impartially and fearlessly, and keep the Council straight. The trust reposed in him by electing him again and again as chairman showed that he had kept his promise. Of course he was prepared, and he was sure that the Council was prepared for this hardy annual of Mr. Mackey. He would be disappointed, and he believed the Council and public would be disappointed if it were not trotted out by Mr. Mackey. However, he did not wish to say any more on the subject, but to again express his gratitude and sincere thanks for the great honour the Council conferred on him for the fifteenth year in succession (applause).

Mr. O'Shaughnessy proposed the re-election of Mr. T. Hurley as vice-chairman of the Council. The good attendance of the Chairman prevented Mr. Hurley rarely presiding over their deliberations, but when he got a chance he conducted the business in an admirable manner (hear, hear).

Mr. Collins seconded the re-election of Mr Hurley.

Mr. Mackey—My protest is just the same, as it relates to the vice-chair.

The Chairman declared Mr. Hurley re-elected.

The various officers were re-elected unanimously, and Messrs. M. P. O'Shaughnessy and T. Hurley were re-elected as the Council's representatives on the County Councils' General Council.

The fixing of the dates for the half-yearly meetings of the County and Rural District Councils and the Proposals and Finance Committees for the ensuing year having been adopted, the Council took up the proposals for new and special works, re-advertised for contract by the County Council.

On the motion of Mr. Mackey, a resolution was passed protesting against the drafting of extra police into the county.

An application was received from the firemen for an increase in their wages. They asked to be treated on a footing of equality with the other workmen—the ordinary road workers and surfacemen, and suggested that their wages be brought up to 50s. a week.

The question was referred to a special meeting of the Council on the 18th inst.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that evidence was being taken on the question of old age pensions. They asked the Council what in their opinion should be the qualifying age for persons in receipt of the minimum amount.

The matter was referred to the County Pensions Committee.

L.G.B. AND DR. HAYES.

"AN INSOLENT PROPOSAL"

Action of Dublin Guardians.

At a meeting of the Dublin Board of Guardians the following letter was read from Dr. R. F. Hayes: "I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ult, enclosing a communication from the Local Government Board in which that body refuses to sanction my election by your Board unless I sign some document regarding my future actions. I should like to point out that this insolent proposal strikes at the very fundamentals of all personal liberty, and involves not only my honour, but the honour of your Board, whose official I am. That this antiquated and bureaucratic body should in the twentieth century seriously put before a decomratic Board of public representatives for their consideration such a proposal does not surprise those who are familiar with its traditions of subordinating Irish health interests to its blind political bias.

"This body is primarily responsible to the Irish people for duties and work which remain grossly neglected here. May I suggest it would be more in keeping with those responsibilities if Dr. Coey Biggar and his associates at the Custom House turned their activities from the political domain to the urgent and neglected vital problems that lie about us, such as the shameful infant mortality of our city and the inhuman housing conditions of our suffering people in town and country.

"I would ask your Board to realise in its full significance the meaning of the proposal contained in the communication from these gentlemen, and if it does so, I am confident it will be treated in the manner which all such proposals merit. I know it is scarcely necessary for me to assure the members of your Board that the duties of my office shall at all times command from me, irrespective of political or other consideration, that care and attention which they deserve."

Mr. William Richardson proposed a resolution demanding again that the Local Government Board should sanction the appointment of Dr. Hayes, who had been duly elected in pursuance of an advertisement, and possessed all the prescribed qualifications. He said the attitude the Local Government Board had taken up could not be justified by anybody. There was an outbreak of typhus fever in Dr. Hayes' district three weeks ago. He wrote to the Local Government Board on the matter, but never got a reply. He was being pursued by the officials of the Local Government Board with a malignity which was incomprehensible. They had gone so far as to make representations to the General Medical Society in England seeking to have his name struck off the roll of practitioners. If the Local Government Board carried out their threat to remove Dr. Hayes there would not be a doctor in Ireland to take his place.

Mr. M. J. Cooke seconded the resolution.

Miss Evans said she was not a Sinn Feiner—she was a loyalist; but she supported the resolution because they had appointed Dr. Hayes as a doctor, not as a politicim.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE SHANNON FAIR.

I wonder if the sunbeams dance above the crystal river,
And if the summer breeze sets all the greenest boughs aquiver,
As once—a careless, happy week—when down at the Bazaar
There flashed the hours as brightly as the glittering of a star.

A happy throng, with laugh and song on terrace, wood and lawn,
Came down to chase the golden grains from noonday's height till dawn,
And Carnival ne'er danced so gay as sped that Shannon Fair—
For "Munster all turned out to it and half of County Clare."

There maids, like butterflies; tripped in and out among the throng,
And sipped the silver treasure from the incautious and the young,
And some tripped off like dryads to the music of the woods
To glean from hours propitious of the treasures of the gods.

There were "cinema and theatre, and dancing, drives and games,"
And things which in this simple lay are better without names,
But there was that in those bright days of gladness and of youth,
Which all the aftermath of thoughts with happiness imbueth.

Oh, give me back, oh, give me back Mount Trenchard's sunny hours,
That sped as lightly as the wind that sways the up-turned flowers!
And give, oh, give me back again the precious golden store,
The fairies lured away from me down by the Shannon shore.

M. Ni PHOIGOID.

MALICIOUS INJURY CLAIMS LODGED

Pat Harnett — Wrecking House, Newcastle West			...	35	0 0
Pat Carmody—Horse's cart and harness destroyed at Newcastle West			...	35	0 0
Jhs. Harrold	Do.	Do.	...	35	0 0
Michael Quaid	Do.	Do.	...	35	0 0
Jerh. Sheahan	Do.	Do.	...	20	0 0
John Cregan	Do.	Do.	...	30	0 0
Wm. Kennedy	Do.	Do.	...	20	0 0
David O'Brien	Do.	Do.	...	20	0 0
Clouncagh Creamery car destroyed at Newcastle West				65	0 0
David O'Brien—A horse, trap and harness destroyed at Rathkeale			...	100	0 0
				£410	0 0

ARREST AT KNOCKLONG.

On Monday a party of military and police from Tipperary and Limerick made an extensive search in the Knocklong district. Some ammunition was found, and a man named Thomas Shanahan, residing at Glenbrohane, near Knocklong, was arrested. He was conveyed by the military to Limerick, and was in custody at the New Barracks overnight. It is understood he will be sent to Cork for trial.

COLLEGE TRAGEDY.

Early on Friday morning a young man named Cornelius Buckley, a native of Caherconlish, Co. Limerick, student in De La Salle College, Waterford, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased was only twenty-one years of age. At an inquest on Saturday the jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death from wounds self-inflicted, while of unsound mind, and attached no blame to anyone.

SELF-DETERMINATION FUND.

Monegay, 2nd instalment (per M. D. Begley), £39 14s. 2d.; Athea, 2nd instalment, £10 0s. 0d.

NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS.

JUDGE'S ADDRESS.

Two Small Criminal Cases.

Recent Strike Riots at Kilfrush.

Appeal From Magistrates.

The Quarter Sessions for the Western division of the County were opened at Newcastle West on Wednesday by His Honor County Court Judge Law-Smith.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. M. Carroll (foreman), W. Legear, D. McCarthy, J. McCarthy, J. M. Donovan, J. Gorman, P. K. Hartigan, J. Cussen, M. Bourke, J. Fitzgerald, D. Keating, W. Lynch, T. Nolan, L. Curtin.

His Honor, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was very pleased to be able to tell them that their duties would be light. There were only two cases to go before them. One Margaret Harrington was charged with the larceny of £5 from a man named John Bourke. In the second case Patrick Clifford was charged with having, by falsely pretending that he was the son of his employer, obtained 10s. from Mr. Nunan. These were the only two cases to go before them, and it spoke well for the peace of the entire district. That was the first time that a Grand Jury had been summoned there for the past four years to deal with a criminal case.

The Grand Jury then retired to consider the bills.

The following persons were granted transfers of licences, there being no objection:—Mrs. Nellie O'Carroll, Glin; Michael Flanagan, Newcastle West; Henry D. Leahy, Athea; Miss M. McCarthy, Newcastle West, and Mr. Thomas Scanlan, Newcastle West.

Mr R A M'Auley, solr., Listowel, appeared in the first case; Mr. P. T. Liston, solr., Rathkeale, appeared for Mr. Leahy, and Mr. John Condon, solr., Newcastle West, appeared for Miss McCarthy, Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Scanlan.

Messrs. John Connors, D. McNamara and George Downes, appealed against a sentence of two months' imprisonment, passed on them by two Resident Magistrates, as a result of recent strike riots at Kilfrush.

Mr. Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, said there was a dispute in the Co. Limerick, in the townland of Kilfrush, which is the property of Mr. Gubbins. During the time of that dispute a number of Mr. Gubbins' men remained loyal. On the other hand there were a number of men who left his employment. It was a bona-fide labour dispute and had nothing to do with the other troubles of the country. On the 2nd March those men, who were still in Mr. Gubbins' employment, were coming out from Mass when they were attacked by a hostile crowd of sympathisers with the men who were out. The police had to form a cordon between them. Nevertheless those men and the police were assaulted. He was now informed by the D.I. that the whole dispute had ended, and that the district and the locality around Kilfrush was in a complete state of peace and quietness. He stated that it would be in the best interests of the peace of the country if these men were dealt with leniently, and he had instructed him (Mr. Gaffney) to state that.

Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. Power) who appeared for George Downes, related how his client had several times intervened to settle labour disputes there before, but although it was said "blessed are the peacemakers," it often happened that the peacemakers were not thanked. On behalf of his client he desired to say that Mr. Downes regretted very much that it should appear that he was inspired by hostility to the police. The case was a labour case, pure and simple.

Mr. L. O'B Kelly, who, instructed by Mr H. O'B. Moran, solr, appeared for the other defendants, adopted Mr. P. Kelly's remarks. The dispute was now over.

His Honor said he was very glad the case had ended the way it had. When the case came before the court below it was fought out, and no doubt the magistrates acted properly. But now there was a different complexion in the case, and he would alter the sentence to a rule of buil in the sum of £20 on the part of each defendant to keep the peace for twelve months.

Each of the three defendants gave the necessary bail.

The Grand Jury then returned to the court and intimated they had found true bills in both criminal cases.

Mary Harrington pleaded guilty to the larceny of £5 from John Bourke.

Mr. J. P. Lavan, solr., who appeared for the prisoner, appealed for mercy on her behalf, and urged extenuating circumstances.

His Honor said Mr. Lavan had acted very properly, but there were 27 convictions against the prisoner, and he could not sentence her to less than six months imprisonment.

Patrick Clifford pleaded guilty to obtaining 10s. by false pretences from a gentleman in Rathkeale.

His Honor sentenced accused to six months imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. C. C. HARNETT.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Cornelius C. Harnett, which took place at his residence, Wingfield Cottage, Newcastle West, this morning, after a very brief illness. The deceased, who belonged to a most respected West Limerick family, was one of the most popular of West Limerick auctioneers, and the deepest sympathy, in which we respectfully join, is felt for his widow and relatives in their sad bereavement.

LIMERICK MAN'S WILL.

The late Mr. R. N. Russell, J.P., Limerick left £11,740, and bequeathed £2,500 each to the executors and his sister, Mrs. Sadlier, £200 to his groom, Daniel Nolan; £150 each to his herdsman, Matthew Kennedy, and his steward, Patrick Nolan, and the residue to his two nieces.

M.P. GETS HARD LABOUR.

Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour and Mr. M. J. Hanley, Easkey, to one month with hard labour at a Crimes Court for unlawful assembly at Dromore West on April 6th. Mr. Clancy, who is doing a term of 3 months imprisonment imposed some time ago was brought from the prison. His new sentence is to follow the current one.

AUCTION OF

MEADOWING

BY MAURICE CURTIN AND SON,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27th, 1919,
For the Sisters of Mercy,
ON THE CONVENT GROUND,
At 1 o'clock (old time).

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MR. WILSON & IRELAND

INTERVIEW WITH DELEGATES.

The interview between President Wilson and Messrs. Walsh and Dunne, Irish-American delegates, took place as arranged.

Subsequently, Mr. Walsh made the following statement:—"The President stated that the American Peace Commissioners **could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the Peace Conference, but himself and others have done, and will continue to do, unofficially, what they can in the interests of Ireland,**

and that the American Peace Commission had not yet taken up the Senate's Resolution requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for Messrs. De Valera, and Griffith and Count Plunkett.

"Of course, we will take no further action until the American Peace Commission takes up the Senate resolution. If a hearing is granted then, the object we were sent from America for will have been accomplished. If the request of the Senate is denied, we will proceed with our efforts to present Ireland's case to the whole Peace Conference.'

I understand that Col. House is shortly visiting London in connection with the League of Nations, and proposes to visit Ireland also in order to obtain direct knowledge of the conditions prevailing there.

The Press Association states that the report prepared by the Irish-American delegates on their visit to Ireland has reached Dublin, but its publication either in part or as a whole, has been prohibited by the Censor. The document, says the Agency, is a long one, running into 6,000 or 8,000 words. —"Independent."

COLONEL HOUSE'S VISIT.

"That Col. House is to visit Ireland on a mission of inquiry is a curious development of the League of Nations controversy in America," writes the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." "The Senate has shown its sympathy once more with Irish aspirations. It was to be expected, especially after the lead given to it by the House of Representatives. That traditional attitude has been strengthened by several circumstances. The most apparent is the anti-Wilson humour of the Conscript Fathers and the desire of certain of them to do homage to the Irish-American vote—always an important factor in a Presidential election.

The Irish-American Vote.

"The Irish vote, though generally democratic, is inimical to President Wilson because of his friendliness to England. Now the interesting and important fact connected with the Senate's vote on Ireland is that it is used as an instrument to belabour the League of Nations, which, naturally, is regarded as the political child of the President. 'If,' say the objectors, 'you are going in the name of the League—and, incidentally, of peace on earth—to interfere in the internal affairs of, say, the South African States, then we have a perfect right to intervene in the business of Great Britain in Ireland.'

Favourable Opportunity.

"This is the gist of the arguments employed by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who, none the less, is favourable to this country and urged America's participation in the war after the sinking of the Lusitania, and not Senator Borah, who is just as obviously opposed to us, but both probably have an eye to the Irish voters. Boston, which is Senator Lodge's political centre, is known for its large population of Irish descent.

"That the President has seen Messrs. Walsh and Dunne, the Irish-Americans, should surprise and shock no one, even after their exploits in Ireland, and the mission of Col. House, if it takes place, so far from affecting opinion adversely here, should be regarded as a favourable opportunity for investigating the true facts of the Irish problem. Col House will be received here, with the honours due to a distinguished but **unofficial investigator whose inquiries will help to clear the air."**

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Its Influence on Covenant Fight in United States.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times," in a long dispatch on the importance of the Irish issue in the question of a League or no League of Nations, says: The current "New Republic" has a striking article comparing what it regards as his (President Wilson's) downfall in Paris with the failure of the idealist, Alexander of Russia at Vienna. Things like the fate of the Saar Vallery, the veto upon Austro-German amalgamation, and Shantung are, moreover, beginning to react unpleasantly upon the Irish question.

Why, one begins to hear it asked in the lobbies of the Capitol and elsewhere, should England deem Ireland a domestic question, when her delegates at Paris are apparently ready to ride roughshod, when convenient, over the President's dicta about non-interference with the affairs of other nations?

Why should Ireland be denied the privilege of self-determination, when Europe is being carved up in the interests of the Czechs, Poles, Southern Slavs, and others? Why should Ulster be regarded as an insuperable theoretical objection to Nationalist Ireland when the Allies have been as careless about the rights of racial minorities as they seem to have been in the Brenner and elsewhere?

All this may seem most far-fetched. It would, indeed, be very easy to exaggerate its importance at the present moment. As I have said before, there is not as yet any great general sympathy with the Irish Republicans. The point is that so bitter is the Parliamentary atmosphere growing that it would be unwise to overlook the possibility that unless the President is unexpectedly pacificatory, unless we can give a really striking earnest of our determination to find a just solution for the Irish problem, the next few months may produce speeches in the Senate demanding that the Irish be allowed to run their own affairs irrespective of Imperial interests.

The agitation in that sense is already spreading outside purely Irish circles. Even papers which, like the "New York World," deprecated Mr. Borah's resolution, were careful to register their sympathy with Home Rule, and in Sunday's "New York American" Mr. George Creel, during the war the American equivalent of our Minister of Information, and one of the President's closest friends—at any rate, in those days—had the first of a series of articles on Ireland vehemently urging that the Irish should be given by the Allies the boon of self-determination in the same way that it has been given to other suppressed nationalities.

"Never," Mr Creel said, "had Ireland been so united against English rule, never so systematically oppressed. Not only justice but expediency," he continued, "rendered Ireland of something more than British interest. Over 15,000,000 people of Irish descent constitute a powerful and useful section of the American population. Anglo-American relations can never be good till from the breasts of these people is removed their anger at the English treatment of Ireland."

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—o—

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