

and while Ireland remains unreed. Foreign maps before the eyes of her children, foreign teaching, lack of National spirit in their surroundings, and the presence of the bombastic returned Yank—all these sway the minds of the youth of Ireland, and hence the deplorable drain of our people from the fair shores of Ireland any youth taught to love and respect his country,

and his race will remain and work for her, and will always find a means of living at home. Is it any wonder then, continued the speaker, that we crave and strive to obtain an Irish system of education for Irish children? Is it any wonder that we call upon all who can help us to come and do so? This is not a matter for a section of the Irish people, but a matter of the most vital importance for the Irish race. The country cannot be preserved as a nation, but on the lines followed by the Gaelic League, and it is the duty of priests and people to do their parts. Parents should be mindful of their weakness and want of determination in regard to the speaking of Irish to their children. Teachers should all be teaching it efficiently in the schools; priests should be encouraging their people to stick to the old language, and should preach to them in it as well. Lack of knowledge was no longer an excuse, the country was studded over with Gaelic Colleges; branch classes and teachers' classes were everywhere, and still there were many places where the language was shamefully neglected by those in charge of the education and the up-bringing of the children. Irishmen were called Britishers nearly all the world over, because they were acquiescing in their own betrayal. England by every means at her disposal was trying to absorb Ireland, and Ireland was consenting. When an Irishman accomplished a great feat (as long as it wasn't a patriotic one) he was called a "Britisher," but when he was found engaged in anything not a credit to England he was called an Irishman. Ireland could not afford this. She should be kept distinct; she should be brought to the front by Irishmen, and the hallmark of their nationality, the bedrock of Ireland, strong, independent, and free, is the Irish language, and that should be sacred even if it cost the very life-blood of Irishmen (applause).

A meeting of the old Leaguers was held subsequently and arrangements made for having the branch re-organised, and a collection in aid of the Irish Language National Fund. The Organiser called on Father Marran, P.P., in the afternoon, and obtained his sanction for the work to be done in the parish.



but the property of the community. Then there is the case of land held out of the market, waiting for "the rise." At present it is yielding no rent directly, and, of course, the owner is paying no local rates on it. But let the Borough Council go to him to acquire that ground for, say, workmen's dwellings, and they are met by a demand for, perhaps, £150 an acre per year. What we want to say to him is:—"We will delay building for the present, but if your land is worth that sum for building on, it must also be the correct basis for rating upon; from this moment we will rate you on £150 a year." The consequence is that landowners everywhere would hasten to get rid of these burdensome acres. They must themselves put them to use or let them to others at cheap rates. There would be no more fancy prices demanded for ground for public and private improvements. This forcing of land into use means increased employment, higher wages and general prosperity, in which the poorest and humblest would participate. It means a big reduction in the general rates, because new assessable acres would be scheduled for rating. It means lower house rents, because, with the iron grip of landlordism and the withering blight of rates removed from building operations, good dwellings, and plenty of them, would spring up as if by magic, and house rents would inevitably fall. The taxation of land values is the burning question to-day in the great cities and towns of England and Scotland. There is a strong land values group in the House of Commons. Is the member for Limerick city a member of that group? Over 500 rating authorities have petitioned Parliament for powers to rate land values, on the forthcoming valuation provided by the Budget of 1909. Is the Limerick Corporation one of the number? If not, why not? Until this reform is carried, in vain may the town tenants meet and denounce rackrenting, and lament the existence of the slums. Houses are as really and truly the property of the owners as are the goods in his shop window the property of the shopkeeper; theirs to let or shut up; to charge the highest rents they can get, and theirs the perfect right to eject defaulting tenants. We have no more right to compel a householder to accept £15 a year for a house for which he is now getting £20 than we have to go into a jeweller's shop in O'Connell-street and compel him to sell a 20s watch for 15s. Let the town tenants stop asking for charity; let them demand justice. The land is our birthright, and justice demands that it shall not be treated like other forms of property. I think I have shown that in crippling and finally abolishing the land monopolist we incidentally get at the rack-renting householder, and further, by opening up new opportunities for labour, we allow the working classes to escape from the undue power at present possessed by the employing capitalist. The slums and the housing question are, at bottom, poverty questions. Let us extirpate this involuntary unemployment and poverty. The tax on land values will do it—Yours truly, Limerick. JOHN CAMERON.

Death of Miss Bridie O'Donovan, Athlunkard-Street

Deep sympathy, in which we fully share, is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Donovan, Athlunkard-street, on the death of their second daughter, Bridie, who passed away on Tuesday last. The deceased, who was nine years of age, was a particularly bright and winsome little girl, and was an especial favourite not only with her parents but with her many playmates and associates, who deeply regret her demise. The interment took place on Wednesday last and the very large and representative character of the funeral cortege spoke eloquently of the esteem and well-deserved popularity of the bereaved parents, and of the widespread sympathy extended to them in their hour of sorrow.

M'Namara's Malt, 41 PATRICK-STREET. J. J. & S. kept in Stock.

question before them was a very important one. Ireland was an agricultural country, and no matter what happened in the future the farmers should keep their Association going (hear, hear), otherwise rival interests would take their place. The traders and others were very largely organising and there should be no grumbling if farmers organised also. The farmers had no grudge against others organising, and there should be no objection to the farmers organising for their own interests. He challenged the right of anyone to say that the farmers of Ireland should not organise (hear, hear). Therefore, it was of the utmost importance that they should try and get as many members as possible and make their Association as effective a machine as possible. Then when the time came round that business was to be done for the country the farmers would be in a position to select their representatives and put into the position of authority men to represent the farmers and nobody else. Mr. O'Connell also returned thanks. The farmers should be the most important body in Ireland, and the country could not get along without them. Mr. Browne, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed that in future the meetings of the Association be held quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore. The committee met regularly, and if it was necessary on any occasion a special meeting could be called. Mr. Cooper seconded, and it was agreed to after a brief discussion. It was also agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Cooper, that local committees be appointed with the view of increasing the membership and collecting subscriptions. Mr. Cooper said that Galway was following the lead given in Limerick, the farmers in that county recently having formed an association. Mr. Costelloe thought they should ask the Department of Agriculture to declare the port of Limerick open for the exportation of fat

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