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14/9



Soundly built shoes in black and brown Calfskin with substantial soles of wear resisting leather, low leather heels. Sports and spectator styles in a choice of ski and punched fronts. High grade productions.

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Brown and fawn sandals with soles and heels of pure crepe rubber, strongly stitched to smooth leather innersoles. Sizes 4 to 6, 2 11/2; 7 to 10, 3, 6, 3 11/2; 11 to 1, 3 11/2, 4 11/2; 2 to 5, 4 11/2, 5, 11.



All TYLERS sandals have smooth leather innersoles strongly stitched to the uppers.

# TYLERS

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### BALLYAGRAN NOTES

(From Our Correspondent).

**Recent Death.** The news of the death, at a comparatively early age, of Mr. Patrick Walsh, Jordanstown, Buttevant, has been received with deep regret in his native district.

### OF HIGH QUALITIES

## Late Mr. De Barri

### AN APPRECIATION

(From a Correspondent).

The death of Mr. Guerin De Barri, of Gurtacloona, Knocklong, has been much regretted by his brothers, sisters, relatives, and a large circle of friends throughout East Limerick. He belonged to a very old historic family that has continuously lived there since the 15th century, their representative then being Robert De Barri.

About two hundred years ago a member of the family married a lady of the Ralighs of Rawleystown. Hence the name Walter was transferred to the Barrys. Mr. De Barri's uncle, Dr. Walter Barry, was a distinguished medical practitioner in the U.S.A. during the sixties and seventies of the last century, and was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, to which he was always accustomed to impart sound information and advice on most important questions.

Mr. De Barri was a man possessed of a very straight-forward character, and of considerable talent and ability. Those who knew him intimately during boyhood often stated that had he continued the studies—classics, mathematics, and the applied sciences—which he pursued at St. Patrick's Seminary, Bruff, the last of the famous old classical schools, in the early nineties, where many distinguished priests and doctors were educated, he would have prominently figured in either the medical or engineering profession, for either of which he was admirably adapted by nature.

### ACCIDENT IN FOOTBALL FIELD

He passed an examination for a clerkship in the Munster and Leinster Bank from Skerry's Academy, Cork, but an accident in the football field, which incapacitated him for upwards of a year, prevented his accepting the position and he eventually qualified as a creamery manager.

While in that position, he suggested to the Irish Creamery Managers' Association a scheme for the independent marketing of Irish creamery butter, as distinct from the imperial system, but, unfortunately, he had very few to support his views.

He identified himself with the Sinn Fein movement, but after some years quitted its ranks, having personally experienced that it had fallen under the absolute control of uneducated adventurers, who were using the names of Tone and Emmet for their own selfish purposes. "Liberty," he used to state, "gained by such individuals will become a much more crushing tyranny than anything England could impose on us. These men are a negation of patriotism, for that is an attribute that is inseparable from talent, education and selfishness."

On various occasions he helped in the endeavour to organise an independent farmers' party imbued with the teachings of Parnell, but party spirit rendered all efforts in that line futile. On one occasion he was met with the rebuff that Parnell was but a half-mythical character, round whose name the young intellectuals of the nineties, when they grew to manhood, had woven garlands of fiction.

### LOOKED UPON POPULARITY AS UNMEANING

Naturally such an exposition of degeneracy was both odious and repulsive to his views, and he felt that a man whose aim was to become a leader of public opinion should accommodate himself to such a vicious mentality. Hence he believed in the axiom that popularity is an unmeaning thing, being influenced by the ebb and flow of the time-servers, to whom his name was anathema.

On the eve of the Blue Shirt movement he had suggested—as the wisest course for all parties to adopt—a rapprochement between Mr. de Valera and the farmers over the land annuities, as moreover it would obviate the disgraceful tactics which characterised that demarche. But ordinary commonsense had fled from public life, and the masses of the people felt proud of the fact that they had hunted into obscurity every man possessed of intellect and patriotism.

His talents and practical straight-forward character were qualities that not only would have been highly appreciated, but would have been turned to constructive purposes in the age of Parnell. But, unfortunately, nowadays such qualities expose a man to obloquy, which proves what an indescribable declension the Irish national character has suffered in the meantime.

Mr. De Barri willed that he be buried in the chapel yard, Knockainy, quite convenient to the side aisle door on the south side, through which he used to enter every Sunday morning to hear first Mass, in order that his associates would pray for his soul, although none of his family was ever buried in Knockainy, Rochestown being the burial place of the Barrys for many centuries.

### THE OBSEQUIES

He died after four days illness in St. John's Hospital, Limerick, on Friday morning, 3rd inst. His remains were conveyed to St. John's Cathedral that evening, where Office and High Mass were sung on the following morning, after which the funeral, which was of large dimensions, proceeded to Knockainy.

The chief mourners were—Hubert G. Barry and Robert E. Barry (brothers), the Misses Mary and Kathleen Barry (sisters), Mrs. Hubert G. Barry and Mrs. Robert E. Barry (sisters-in-law), James, Walter and Robert Barry (nephews), Joseph Barry, Charles Barry, Gerald Barry, Thomas Barry, James Barry, Mrs. Joseph Barry, Joseph Hogan and Matthew Mitchell (cousins), Mrs. Ryan, Golden.

Very Rev. Canon Humphreys, P.P., V.F., Knockainy; Rev. Dr. Lee, C.C. do.; and Rev. Father McElligott, P.P., KE.

# RANDOM GOSSIP

## Notes And Comments

### ON MATTERS OF INTEREST

#### NEW IMPETUS

Necessity can be the mother of enterprise as well as of invention. It succeeds in getting people to do many things that in ordinary times they would regard as virtually impossible. The present war, for instance, is giving a new impetus to the tasks of internal development in this country. It is forcing us to look more searchingly within our own shores for sources of supply for our requirements, and to that extent it is serving at least one useful purpose.

#### IRISH GYPSUM

It is surprising what can be done when a disturbance of normal conditions forces the consideration of alternative plans and arrangements. The Limerick and Drogheda cement factories, for example, had been using imported gypsum up to some months ago, but now they are satisfactorily carrying on with gypsum mined in Co. Monaghan. As a result of this development, which would hardly have taken place only for the European conflict, an Irish industry is receiving increased help, larger numbers of our own people are getting employment, and big sums of money that would otherwise be sent away are retained for the benefit of home trade.

#### FALSE THEORY

For many years the false theory was being preached in Ireland that we should make or produce nothing that we could get at a cheaper rate from outside. This ruinous doctrine was in full operation here for generations and its results were seen in a depopulated countryside and widespread impoverishment of the peasant that escaped the emigrant ships or the famine graves. Fortunately a new and better policy was decided upon under native control, and if the change over has not given all the rich fruits promised, it has definitely established the fact that it is on right lines and is capable of bringing enormous benefit to the nation as a whole.

#### SOUND POLICY

Experience shows that the most secure and stable country is the one that can supply its own needs to the greatest extent. This is true even when harmony prevails throughout the world, but the lesson holds specially good when international relations are sundered or even merely strained. When the present Government of the Twenty-Six Counties area of Ireland came into power it at once launched a programme of increased tillage and development of manufacturing industries. No one can be so foolish as to hold to-day that this policy was not a wise one to adopt. Only that it was put on hands we would be in a serious plight at present in regard to our supplies of sugar, flour and other commodities. Instead of restricting the self-sufficiency programme, therefore, the obviously wise course is to extend it in every way practicable.

#### NATIVE FUEL

Mr. MacEntee, Minister for Industry and Commerce, intimated in the Dail last week, that it is intended to turn attention to the exploitation of whatever mineral deposits we possess. He added, however, in order to avoid raising false hopes, that "these are by no means so varied or as rich as is sometimes believed." The most urgent need, he went on, was to increase production of native fuel, particularly turf. The Turf Development Board has now in its possession four large bogs, three of which are in actual production. When working to their full capacity these three will produce about 150,000 tons of turf annually, and provide employment for from 500 to 600 workers. The Minister made the further interesting statement that it is proposed to erect a turf-burning electricity generating station on Clonsast bog. Our peat areas are a bigger asset than may be generally realised, and it is satisfactory to learn that greater efforts are to be made towards their full utilisation.

#### HEADWAY—BUT NOT ENOUGH

In the matter of producing food for both human beings and live stock we have made considerable headway in recent years. Our wheat production was raised from 25,000 tons in 1931 to 255,000 tons last year, while we are now also raising very considerable quantities of oats, barley and potatoes. There is still ample room and necessity for a big extension

should avoid the mistake made by Denmark and other countries, which made it a practice to export practically all their butter and left their own nationals to use margarine.

#### EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

The volume of our agricultural exports to Britain has been substantial and highly important from the point of view of Ireland itself. From the purely British standpoint it has never been much more than trifling in comparison with the total of world consignments to that market. Even at the moment, although she is engaged in a fierce struggle for her very existence, England tells us in effect to keep our produce unless we are willing to sell it at her own price! This attitude ought set us thinking and planning, and it should certainly have the effect of bringing us up against some realities that we are very much inclined to overlook.

#### THE PAST AND NOW

It suited England in the past to make this country a sort of convenient outside farm for the production of cheap beef, butter and bacon for her industrial workers. The position since then has changed enormously and not entirely to our advantage. If the demand in Britain has increased, so has to even a far bigger extent, proportionately, the volume and variety of supplies from over the seas. The quantity of our exports to the British market for years back, though very large from the Irish viewpoint, has been quite insignificant in relation to the huge total pouring in there from all quarters. This is a fact that must not be lost sight of in considering this whole question.

#### TWO SIDES TO BARGAIN

Our Minister for Agriculture put the position with almost startling bluntness to a meeting of the Cork County Committee of Agriculture on Saturday last. He pointed out that there was little hope of getting any better price for our butter across Channel, and made it pretty clear that the Government's efforts in that connection had not been as successful as it was anticipated they would be. In a matter of this kind, of course, there are two sides to the bargain, and the buyer, naturally, has something of a deciding voice if he can manage to do without what the seller has to offer. According to her own spokesmen, Britain is not nearly so seriously affected by the cutting off of supplies of dairy produce from Denmark as it was at first generally thought she would be. She is, it appears, able to get alternative quantities of butter on a liberal scale from her own overseas Dominions and from some other countries.

#### "A QUESTION OF PRICE"

Dr. Ryan's presentation of the situation as fully borne out by a statement made by the British Minister of Food on Monday. Lord Woolton said the invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands had not hit Britain at all seriously and "some items of food lost would be got elsewhere." In regard to "butter from Eire," it was, he said, entirely a question of price. "If the Eire farmer," he added, "could sell in competition with the New Zealand farmer they would buy." Our Government can be relied upon, we feel sure, to seize any opportunity of getting a remunerative price for Irish butter and other agricultural produce sent to the British market. But it would be a grave mistake to think we can exercise any really effective control over prices on the other side of the Irish Sea. The whole position of this country in the matter of disposing of its produce to the best advantage is a matter of outstanding importance and has to be viewed in the full light of future possibilities and probabilities.

#### THE HOME MARKET

One point in particular to be always kept in mind is that no market can ever be as secure or as profitable for us as the one within our own shores. It is quite true, of course, that we are not in a position at the moment to use here at home as much as we are producing from the land. In that connection, however, one or two very vital facts must be taken into account. At present we are consuming about half what bacon and butter we are producing. The other half, and probably much more than that quantity, could be marketed here as well if all our people were to get a sufficiency