

the field he took out the witness used go to the for sticks. She had never Hanley passing her house be- with a hatchet.

Mothy Ryan, a young boy, said on 7th April while cycling Caherconlish about 1.30 p.m. at Michael Hanley. Witness passed Mary Russell's house e. time. Witness stopped as ew Hanley and used be with at the covert. Hanley asked where was John (Mrs. Han- son). Hanley had a piece of sticking out of his pocket. ss had seen a piece of wood his, which was the handle of e, in his own house. wering Mr. Kenny, witness that he never saw accused an axe.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant J. Considine, Cahercon- said that on 7th April he went Guards Clifford and O'Mah- to the covert at Knockanea, he saw and approached y. He said to accused "I you," and accused replied "You are welcome." Accu- appeared to be setting traps. Witness approached, accused up with a rabbit trap at- to a chain, which he swung his head and said, "Don't near me." The Guards closed him and he then said "I will with you." He offered no fur- resistance. The Guards made rch for the hatchet but failed d it. When arrested and ed accused said, "I am not ." In 1938 accused had gone anley's and fixed up apart- s in an out-office. Witness gone to him and Hanley left him, but two or three days he went back on the land and up a small bell-tent. Witness went to see accused, who he place.

ard Clifford, Caherconlish, who with Sergeant Considine, said after Hanley had started to g the rabbit trap over his he said, "Keep out from me," witness and Sergeant Consi- then closed with him. s concluded the evidence for tate.

DENIAL BY ACCUSED.

Michael Hanley, accused, denied he entered the house of Mrs. ey or assaulted her. "I never lted any woman," he said. He d that on 7th April he did not ny of the younger witnesses. hat day he went to the fox t and remained there several

swering Mr. Donovan, witness that when the Guards came d not swing the rabbit trap. urther denied that he met or eed any question to Tim

Chairman said that the Feis com- mittee would have to wait until Mr. Dundon gave permission. The game could be played on the first available date following the giving of that permission.

KNOCKANE OBJECTION.

Knockane club objected to Abbey- feale being awarded the County Football final on the grounds of illegal constitution.

The objection was referred to the Appeals Committee.

BRITISH LABOUR

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AND PEACE AIMS

The British Labour Party Con- ference in London to-day (says a Press Association telegram) dis- cussed the Executive memorandum outlining Labour's peace aims.

The memorandum advocated com- plete national planning now for production, distribution and fin- ance. Mass unemployment was intolerable in time of war and they must take it so in time of peace. Distressed areas must be removed.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, said there must be no repetition of great war for- tunes.

BOY DROWNED

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CO. LIMERICK BATHING TRAGEDY

While bathing near his home on Sunday last (writes our Croom correspondent) John Dineen, Drom- beg, Athlacca, entered a deep pool in the Morning Star River and, being a non-swimmer, got into difficulties. His companions, who were also non-swimmers, rushed for help, but before same came the young man, who was only 17 years of age, was drowned.

CLARE RATE COLLECTION

Reporting to the Clare County Council on the state of the Clare rate collection, Mr. M. J. Carey, Secretary, said the total amount of the rate warrant was £139,627, out of which had been lodged on 31st May last, £94,793, leaving

whatever to provide them with a hot meal; the miserable rate of wages (30/- per week) paid in Co. Limerick; their wages and condi- tions of employment in Co. Lime- rick was the worst in Munster.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Luke J. Duffy, General Sec- retary of the Labour Party, in the course of his address, said there were three major problems con- fronting the country—unemploy- ment, food production and fu- distribution—and unless they were solved all the wealth and treasure expended on defence was so much waste. Indeed, he said, unemploy- ment was the master problem. In ridding the country of unemploy- ment they would be providing a market at home for the output of agriculture and of industry. They could get rid of malnutrition and disease, emigration, and the wast- age of human life would cease. Poverty, the direct outcome of un- employment, was sapping away the vitality of the race.

Quoting from a document issued by the N.A. & I.D.A., Mr. Duffy asserted that in the ten years be- tween 1926 and 1936 the population of children in rural Ireland under 13 years of age declined by 80,000. In the period between 1926 and 1936 no less than 55,000 persons aban- doned agriculture for other form of occupation in this country or left it for ever. When taking credit for the additions made to our industrial population in recent years the Government omitted to point out that over 21,000 sons and daughters of farmers have left the countryside. The significance of this change-over is that indepen- dent proprietors are becoming fewer, the wage earning proletariat becoming more numerous. This was a development which would have significant reactions in the future.

STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

Referring to the Emergen- cy Powers Order, which prohibits the giving of wage increases, Mr. Duffy said it was not alone unfair—it was unwise and un-Christian. It was unwise because it would curtail purchasing power as prices ad- vanced. Already retail prices were 26 per cent. higher than in Sep- tember, 1939. The man whose in- come remained at the 1939 level was suffering a reduction in his standard of living. The order was in direct conflict with the Christian principles laid down by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., in his Rerum Novarum when he said: "Let the working man and the employer make free agreement and in particular let them agree fully as to wages." Evidently, said Mr. Duffy, our ethical standard