

The following fixtures were made: 31st October, at Newcastle West—Junior Football final re-play—Ballysteen v. Mountcollins. at 3 p.m. Mr. M. Colbert referee. 6th November, at Ballygarry—Minor Hurling final—Kilfinny v. Monegay, at 3 p.m.

The finance meeting was postponed to 15th November at Rathkeale. The meeting then ended.

OBITUARY

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LATE MRS. THOMAS BARRY.

It is with feelings of deepest sympathy we record the death of Mrs. Thomas Barry, Main Street, Kilfinane, which sad event occurred rather suddenly on Monday, 18th October. Deceased, who was a native of Cork City, was of an extremely charitable and kindly disposition, and her early demise is deeply regretted and mourned by all. Her remains were removed to St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening and were interred at Ovens Cemetery, Co. Cork, on Wednesday, October 20th.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. Thomas Barry (husband), Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Leary, Cork (parents); Michael, Denis and Donal O'Leary (brothers), Mr. Michael Barry (brother-in-law), Mrs. Jeremiah O'Leary (sister-in-law, Norma, Dorris, Patricia and Geraldine O'Leary and Mary Barry (nieces), Donal O'Leary (nephew).

The officiating clergy were:—Rev. Father Twomey, M.S.C., Superior, Sacred Heart College, Cork; Rev. Father J. Buckley, M.S.C.; and Rev. David Crowley, C.C., Kilfinane. R.I.P.

BOUND TO THE PEACE

When William Curtin was charged before District Justice Conner, B.L., at Kilmallock Court, with using abusive language towards Guard J. Phelan, Kilmallock, it transpired that the latter had given evidence previously in a case against defendant's wife. The defendant, who was defended by Mr. T. E. F. Bennett, solr., said he had a few drinks taken on the occasion. He was bound to the peace for 12 months in his own bond of £10, with a free bond, getting seven days to comply. In default of giving bail he should go to jail for a month.

PUBLICAN FINED £3

At Ennis District Court on Friday, James Daffy, publican, Upper Market Street, Ennis, was fined £3 for a breach of the licensing laws. A man who was helping him to make up accounts, a man who was delivering turf, and an old friend who called regularly were found on the premises during prohibited hours. The conviction was not endorsed on the licence.

CANADIAN BACON FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, is about to negotiate a new agreement for the delivery to Britain of 900,000,000 lbs. of bacon and ham over a two years period, starting January 1st, 1944.

DIED WORTH £56,173.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, Balmoral, Belfast, well known in Irish coursing circles, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £56,173.

this country, the British Treasury was forced to concede to the Irish teachers a basic salary scale which was considered adequate when taken in connection with the great work they were performing, and which was considered a suitable one for normal times. To-day some grant in aid, he did not mind in what form, was necessary to enable the teachers to tide over the present desperate emergency and "to scare the wolf away from many unfortunate teachers."

Having referred to the better conditions for teachers in the North of Ireland—where the cost of living was 50 points lower—Mr. Frisby said that he saw no reason why there should be such a differentiation between North and South.

Before the 22nd June last the members of the Government did not go around telling the electorate that the country was bankrupt economically or financially. That bogeyman was only waked up when it was necessary to intimidate the teachers when they looked for something on which to live. The Minister for Education had been good enough, and An Taoiseach as well, on more than one occasion to refer to the great importance of the work the teachers were performing and went so far as to pay tribute to them for the manner in which that work was being done. He was sure the teachers appreciated such references and it would be a pity if anything should happen to prevent the progress of that great work, but men and women who were harassed and embarrassed in trying to meet the ordinary exigencies of life could not go into their daily work with the enthusiasm that meant success. "We know," said Mr. Frisby, "that the greatest asset any nation can have is a contented and enthusiastic body of teachers. I submit that the greatest liability of this country is that this country cannot realise the truth of that assertion."

THE PENSIONED TEACHERS.

Embracing with the resolution the case of pensioned teachers, Mr. Frisby said that many of them were in dire circumstances. If there were any civil service pensioners as badly off—which he very much doubted—as teacher pensioners, then it was the bounden duty of the Government, irrespective of any precedent, to come to their relief, and he submitted that there was no analogy whatever between ex-civil service pensioners and teacher pensioners. It was up to the younger members of the profession to stand behind those pensioned teachers, because it was a matter that concerned their own future.

Mr. Coleman formally seconded the adoption of the resolution.

ENTITLED TO JUSTICE.

Mr. M. J. Keyes, T.D., said that the teachers were entitled to justice from their employers. He had close acquaintance with their difficulties when the trouble started with the violation of the "treaty" between the Irish Government and the National Teachers' Organisation. The teachers were charged with the responsibility of trying to bring up the children of the nation to a higher standard. The remark of the Minister for Education that the statutory obligations to the pensioned teachers had been carried out seemed most ironic from the Minister who was responsible at the time. He (Mr. Keyes) knew the pensioned teachers and he would be sorry if they were excluded from the de-

stributes provided for them at the expense of the State, in addition to which they received full pay for six months, and some of them for even longer. The claim of the pensioned teachers was also strong. They had been the giants who in former years had given themselves unselfishly to the fight to gain many of the victories which the profession enjoyed at present. The claim in the resolution was a very reasonable one, and he was afraid that unless a very substantial increase in salaries was given there would be very grave discontent among the teaching body for a long time to come.

IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES.

Mr. C. O'Kelly proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and to all who had supported the teachers in their very modest claim for a decent living wage in these times of acute economic stress. It was a grand thing to know that they had public representatives behind them in their demands. If the politicians of this country were sincere in saving the Irish language their first duty should be to see that the soldiers in the front line trenches—who were the teachers—should be at least provided with a decent living.

Mr. O'Kelly concluded his remarks with a particularly warm tribute to the Press of Limerick, which, he said, had consistently supported the teachers.

Mr. M. McNamee (Kilfinane) seconded the vote of thanks.

The Chairman said that they all hoped that good results would accrue from the meeting. The teachers were in the front-line trenches of the Irish language movement, and if they abandoned them he was inclined to think that they would have a good many people running to the air-raid shelters instead of helping them. The junior assistant mistresses were the least paid in the services. Their remuneration was euphemistically called a salary, but they had to work for "salaries" less than agricultural workers received in some parts of the country. The teachers would have to keep up pressure until the Government was forced to listen to their pleading. If the best brains of their youth were not attracted to the teaching profession, it could not be expected that education would reach the standard they would all like it to attain. The national teachers were really the cinderellas of the teaching profession in this country. They felt they had grievances, and they called on the Government to come to their aid and give them their just demands.

VIEWS OF PROTESTANT BISHOP.

Right Rev. Dr. C. Hodges, D.D., Protetant Bishop of Limerick, in the course of a letter regretting inability to attend, stated:— "In my opinion the national teacher has the right to receive a salary sufficient to enable him or her to live without financial anxiety, occupied at his or her important work, and enjoying reasonable recreation and amusement. Public funds so spent would bring a return more valuable to the nation than expenditure on 'forcing houses' in which children are prematurely and sometimes ineffectively segregated. An attractive profession offering opportunity for service and protection from insecurity will provide its own recruits, who will face even a difficult entrance examination with dignity