

OBITUARY

MR. A. TAYLOR, WOODCLIFFE HOUSE, LOUGHILL.

After a prolonged illness, the death of Mr. Anselm Taylor, which occurred at his residence, Woodcliffe House, Loughill, Co. Limerick, on the 23rd November, has occasioned profound regret and sorrow. The remains were removed to Loughill Church on the 24th, amidst a huge concourse of mourners. The funeral on the following day to the family burial ground was one of the largest seen in the district for many years, and was attended by vast numbers of people from Limerick, Dublin and other counties.

The deceased had an enterprising career, and had successfully carried out various catering contracts during the last thirty years. To mention but a few, namely, Army and Marconi Stations, Galway; Hydra Electric Scheme, Ardacrusha; Shannon Airport, Rineanna, and Turf Development Board establishments, Kildare and Offaly. He also had an active interest in other business in the city during the past few years, but which he had to relinquish owing to failing health. During that time he was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a wife and family, to whom the general public extend sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The officiating clergy at the funeral were Father Ryan, P.P.; Father E. Punch, P.P., and Father O'Keirne, C.C.

The chief mourners were Mrs. E. Taylor (wife), Anselm, Isaac, Paddy, Sheamus and Sean (sons); Joan (daughter); John, James and William (brothers); Mrs. Devins, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Ritchie (sisters); Mrs. I. Taylor (daughter-in-law); Carol (grand-daughter); Willie, Anee, Con and Willie (nephews); Maureen, Mrs. Finucane and Mrs. Wheeler (nieces); Roger Logue (brother-in-law); Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. O'Mahony (sisters-in-law); Jim, Con, Joe and Mary Guinane; John Hanley, Roger O'Sullivan, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Stack (cousins).

Among the wreaths, Mass cards, telegrams and messages of sympathy were many from people who were unable to attend the funeral.

Mass cards were received from Jean, Anee, Isaac and family; Paddy, Sheamus, Sean, Josie, Jennie and family, Kate, John, Maureen; Con and family, Ballyhughill; Roger and Julia O'Sullivan, Doonot and Nan, Kathleen, Dan and family; Logue family, Kincassabach; Guinane family, Ballinash; Anselm and Tess, Paddy Pilkington, Regie and Josie, John Hanley and family, Joe and Bridie Frawley, Bridie and Nan Walsh, James Hogan and family; Mrs. H. Cregan, John Walsh, James Finucane and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barry, Limerick; Mr. and Mrs. Brendan Barry, the O'Sullivan family, C. Nestor, John T. O'Connor, Penny and Joe, Jack and Kitty Adams; James Houghan and family; the Burns family, Denis and Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. T. O'Shaughnessy and family; John Joe and Nellie O'Rourke, Eridie and Tom Griffin, John T. Downes, Mary and Peg O'Neil, M. Harty, Matt Danaher and family; Vincent Dore and Albert Moane, Mrs. Stack, Lisceady; the O'Donovan family, Mrs. Stoate, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fitzpatrick, Aileen Dynan, John and Mrs. Darmody, Brendan Barry, Dan Danaher and family.

Telegrams—Joe Danaher, Ipswich; Mrs. O'Sullivan, Valencia; Gertie Donohue, Edenderry; Mrs. E. Hannon, Hospital; Brother Ryan, C.B.S., Limerick; P. H. O'Donnell, The Lodge, Doochary; Anna O'Shaughnessy, Dublin; Bill Taylor, Bray; Marion Logue, Dublin; McCeehan, Geesala; W. King, Clonmel; Lennon family, Limerick; Dohy and Bill Stapleton, Newbridge; Walshes, Limerick; Liam Kavanagh, Tipperary; Patrick Bonnar, O'Brien's Bridge; Maher family, Edenderry; William and Una Penton, Raheen; Madge and Tommy O'Shaughnessy; James Leahy, Edenderry; Joe Behan, do.; Sheila and Chris. Moran, Dublin; Mary Walsh, Limerick; Dermot and Nan, Donegal; Tom and Helen Hanley, Dublin; Peter Logue, Kincasslagh; T. E. O'Donnell, solr.; Sergeant Hickey, Rineanna; George O'Connell and family, Edenderry; Maurice Boyle, Clondalkin; Brenda, Josie and Eithne Hanley, Dublin; "Paddy the Cope," Dungloe; James and Michael Logue, Doochary; Jim Gallagher, Dungloe; O'Donnell, P.O., Doochary; Phyllis Hickey, Limerick; Bryan and Nellie Fogarty, Limerick; E. M. and L. Logue, Doochary; A. Taylor, Antrim; Ned Hourigan, Land Commission Dublin; John and Kathleen Waters, Castlebar; Kathleen and Donal O'Dowd Thurles; Pat and Sadie O'Driscoll, Kelles; Mr. Honan, Limerick; Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Castlebar; Mary White, Limerick; Lil Leahy, London; T. F. Ryan, Limerick.

Messages of sympathy—Williams family, Carlton Cinema; Tom and Maureen McCarthy, Newbridge; Joe Lennon, Lifford House; Angela Dolan, Dublin; Chris. Moran, do.; Bridie and Nan Walsh, Limerick; James Gleeson, Cannock & Co.; Maureen O'Sullivan, Tipperary; Mrs. Logue, Derryhenney; Mrs. Pinnan, Ennis; Mr. Quinlan, Kilmallock; Miss Noel Walsh, Limerick; Sisters Inez and Imelda, Rathfarnham Abbey, etc., etc.

QUESTION OF PARTITION

Is It Our Most Urgent Problem?

DIVERGENT VIEWS IN COLLEGE DEBATE

Interesting Arguments

Before a large audience, consisting of their parents, friends and past pupils of the School, the senior boys of the Crescent College held a public debate in the College Hall on Tuesday evening, December 2nd. The motion for discussion was: "That Partition is our Chief Domestic Problem."

THE "GOVERNMENT"

T. Morrissey, opening the debate, said that his side were going to prove that Partition was, for urgency and importance, quite unique among our domestic problems. Tracing the history of the years 1916-'22, he stressed two points: the craftiness of Lloyd George in getting his Bill passed; and, secondly, that the Irish leaders, in both North and South, only accepted it as "a temporary and provisional settlement, which seems to offer the best means of carrying on the fight for a united self-governing Ireland." It was unlikely that the Six Counties could forget this; it would be very selfish of the Twenty-Six Counties to forget it. The danger was that our sympathies should become blunted by too long familiarity with the present state of things. Unless we stirred up again in ourselves the indignation which flashed all over Ireland at the first suggestion of Partition, the problem would never be solved, and we would fail in our duty as Irishmen and Catholics.

CATHOLICS WRONGED.

J. Spillane, carrying on the Government case said that the only possible explanation for doubt or hesitation about the motion was that people didn't fully realize what was going on in the North-East corner of Ireland. He proposed to show that Catholics, just on account of their religion, were being discriminated against in the too very important matters of employment and education. Quoting the famous statement of Sir Basil Brooke: "Many in the audience employ Catholics, but I have not one about my place. Catholics are out to destroy Ulster with all their might and power. Catholics are 99 per cent. disloyal," he showed how prominent Unionists incite the ordinary people to fear and hate, and never to employ Catholics. As to education, a quotation from Rev. Dr. Mageean, Bishop of Down and Connor, showed how Catholic schools in one year were penalized to the extent of over a million pounds. This was rank injustice and persecution. None of the problems the "Opposition" could mention were in the same category. The first step towards sweeping away the evil and shame of Partition was to be convinced that it is by far our greatest domestic problem.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

J. McPolin dealt with the political disabilities which the Catholics of Northern Ireland suffer. The Special Powers Bill of 1922 allowed trial by jury to be superseded, inquests abolished, and flogging or the death sentence imposed for the possession of arms. These powers were immediately used against Catholics. Special police would raid the houses for arms; later the blood-thirsty mob, supplied with bombs, would loot and burn and murder. The murder of the McMahon family was notorious, but not untypical. The speaker contrasted this persecution with the wonderful sense of security which governs our own lives, and begged the audience to try and realise what the privation of civil protection would mean—and does mean—for our fellow-countrymen in the North. He touched also on the unjust system of election which gave the Nationalists, who form one-third of the population, only 9 out of 52 seats in the Parliament. Summing up, he didn't hesitate to speak of the "persecution and cold-blooded murder" which still go on in Northern Ireland, and claimed that, by comparison, our other domestic problems almost faded to insignificance.

AN OBVIOUS ECONOMIC UNIT.

J. De Courcy undertook to show how the removal of the Border would be a great economic advantage to the county. Admitting that this was not the strongest part of his side's case, he said it was by way of reassuring those people who always have one eye on their bread and butter. Ireland was an obvious economic unit, and could be efficiently worked as such; if split into two parts, each was inadequate, dislocated and cumbersome. For example, there was great need in Eire for some large-scale heavy industries. These can be found in Belfast, long-established and well run, but largely for the benefit of England. The war had taught us the urgent need of an Irish mercantile margin. This again could be best centred in Belfast, where we would be able to build our own ships. Many other examples could be given of harassing economic problems which would find their obvious solution in a united country. Thus far from costing us anything—and

best be attended to family is first united. He by saying there was only he could think of when would not be our chief problem—when it was only

THE "OPPOSITION"

D. Molony, who opened the for the "Opposition," stressed necessity of approaching with clear and opinions. The danger was imagination, our prejudice and our patriotism, had Partition to loom too large domestic politics, while we looked or disregarded major problems, the immediate which was of more pressing importance for being of our country. S and popular catch-cri managed to keep our attention relentlessly focussed on the domestic evil, that come to believe that, by it, we should find a panacea for all our minor ailments. "Opposition," however, with the House to approach the with the hard-headed of realists. They would House to consider other evils, such as emigration, tion, and the restoration national language, to mention a few, any one of which, opinion, was in more urgent immediate reform than the of Partition, which only patience would solve.

EVIL OF URBANISATION

J. O'Farrell undertook to show that urbanisation, or what is popularly known as "the blight from the land," was not one of the greatest evils in Ireland, but was at least as serious as Partition. Urbanisation, one of the signs of racial regression, for example, the fall of the great Powers in the past. A wide view of history shows that humanity flourished when it was merely the assistant to nature, but decayed when it became the normal dweller of the race. Urbanisation of the land was particularly since agriculture was our industry, and now that industry being maintained by a body of agriculturists. Faced, accordingly, with the decline of the historic Irish countryside was dying, schools were dwindling and gambling, parish records made up of deaths, not of marriages and births. Soon all villages would become villages. Under these circumstances, of what practical use was the removal of Partition? let us have a united Ireland we had a strong and vigorous country.

DRAIN OF EMIGRATION

G. Doyle declared that it was a privilege to develop what is considered to be the strongest case in the very strong case "Opposition," namely, the emigration, which was a far more serious evil than Partition. Emigration was just an affront to our very existence. A distinguished sociologist had said that "emigration might be sent regarded as the central evil in Ireland, in reference to which almost every other question had to be considered. This view, coming from such a reliable authority, might well be considered as sufficient to silence opposition.

The speaker then proceeded to supply many interesting facts concerning the constant drain of our population through emigration, and claimed that not only home population in serious danger as a result, but that the total population of the Irish race was being tened. There was also a financial loss to the country through emigration, by which made an annual gift of thousands of our young people to other countries. Of what use would the removal of Partition be to us if our population were to go on as a certain criterion put it, "as if the Sea of Moyle had above her mountains and she had a wave to meet it had over her villages and plains."

LANGUAGE QUESTION

J. Daly claimed that the pressing of reviving the Irish language far more pressing than the question of Partition. It was not so many people failed to see how urgent the problem was; they were so remiss in their failure to make Irish the spoken language of the country. An eminent scholar had said that without the Irish nation would cease to exist. And Thomas Davis had declared that "a people without language of its own is only a nation. A nation should guard its language more than its territory—a sure barrier and more important frontier than fortifications." Now was the time to revive the language if ever it was to be revived. The Gaelic was fast disappearing, and with

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