

to-day" is the creation of all the patriotic movements of the past and is not to be credited exclusively to any one or even a number of them. Why is there such a persistent and unnatural disinclination among present-day politicians in this country to give credit to the constitutional movement? Is it a sort of jealous feeling at the fact that it was so successful? It cannot be due to any fear that the men who carried it on will again be competitors for public favour!

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No one who can impartially survey the whole field of political cause and effect in this country can resist the conclusion that the most substantially fruitful period in the long story of Irish endeavour is that between, say, 1870 and 1914. Davitt and Parnell and those who strove under or with them broke for ever the ruthless power of "England's faithful garrison in Ireland," the landlord ascendancy. John Redmond, by his masterly leadership and tactics, made a revolutionary of Carson. Only for these two vital developments there could be no Volunteer Movement, no Easter Week rising, and no introduction of a Republic of Ireland Bill in the Dail some weeks ago.

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In face of these unchallengeable facts it is a defamation of great men of the past and rank injustice to the rising generation to be trying to create the impression, as many are still doing, that the constitutional movement was something of a crime against Ireland. The New Departure—which was in reality a true policy of Sinn Fein at its best—was an experiment that gave ample proof of its wonderful effectiveness. In this connection it is of significant interest that those who at one time took up the discreditable attitude of sneering on every occasion at moral force methods are now unanimous in holding that only by constitutional means can Partition be ended. They are all at one in declaring that there can be no such thing as applying force towards the getting back of our six severed counties. Surely there is in all this a wonderful con-

posed a fine of £2. He fined Geary £3 on the defective brakes charges and ordered the payment of 10/- expenses.

SIXTY YEARS IN GREAT ORDER

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DEATH OF CHRISTIAN BROTHER

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Brother R. G. Ryan, which occurred at St. John's Hospital yesterday (Thursday). He was seized with the fatal illness in the Brothers' Monastery, Sexton St., and was removed to hospital, but died shortly after admission.

A native of Tipperary, he had spent sixty years in the congregation and had given himself unselfishly to the work of the Order in many schools in Ireland, including Kiltrush, Tralee, Carrick-on-Suir, Belfast, Fermoy, Lismore, Dungarvan and Dundalk. He came to Limerick more than fifteen years ago and taught in the Secondary Department in Sexton Street up to his retirement a few years ago.

A man of cheery disposition and unfailing good humour, he endeared himself to all with whom he came into contact and his passing is deeply regretted by his confreres in Sexton Street, the people of Limerick, by whom he was held in high esteem and his many ex pupils who will remember his unfailing interest in them.

The remains will be removed from St. John's Hospital to St. Michael's Parish Church this (Friday) evening at 6.30 p.m., and the funeral to Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery will take place after Requiem Mass, which will be celebrated in the same Church on Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock. R.I.P.

MONEY FOR ROADS

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OUTLAY IN CO. LIMERICK

The Department of Local Government has not yet replied to the proposal made by the Limerick Co. Council to expend an extra sum of £100,000 on road works. Out of that amount the Government would be expected to give a grant of approximately £90,000, writes a "Limerick Leader" reporter.

Expenditure on roads in County Limerick for the current year is exceptionally heavy. Last April the Council adopted an estimate of £192,000 as compared with £142,000 for the previous year.

Last September the Council decided, in view of an increase in unemployment, to provide a sum of £64,000 on top of the original estimate of £192,000, making the total expenditure for the year, £256,000. The Department sanctioned the extra expenditure of £64,000. This sum was realised by a Government grant of £54,000, and a contribution of £10,000 from the rates.

The Council at a meeting in November decided, as already mentioned, to apply for permission to expend an additional £100,000 on the roads provided the Government is

All Tanaiste paid a high tribute to the officers of his Department for the great work they had accomplished.

Having referred to the Workmen's Compensation Act, under which compensation had been increased by 66 per cent., as compared with the 1934 rate, Mr. Norton said that all these improvements had been accomplished in ten months, which was only a second in the clock of history. What had been done had brought relief to thousands of long-suffering people. He shared their belief that what was achieved was an augury for the future. He was now engaged in the formidable task of co-ordinating all the social services under one Department, so that they could have a comprehensive scheme under which one stamp would cover all benefits and which would also be on an insurance basis, and the scheme would come under one Act, National Health, Unemployment Insurance, Widows and Orphans, Blind Pensions, Children's Allowance and Old Age Pensions. He would also like to make provision for the payment of death benefits and marriage gratuities and the provision of an insurance basis for a comprehensive scheme would enable them to abolish the means test altogether.

"Life is not so simple or Utopian," said the Minister, "that the mere desire to achieve these objectives will ensure their attainment. It is essential for us to remember that the implementation of our desires must be carried out on a financial basis, however disturbing that may be to our complacency. We have two methods of providing money—one is by a fixed contribution in order to receive fixed benefits, the other is by a tax on income and the provision of standard benefits. While the latter scheme has attractions, we have followed the fixed contribution method, and I think we have to follow it until, at least, our people are more social security-minded. In any case the workers seem to prefer a fixed contribution scheme possibly because they have little experience of other schemes. Whatever about the method, the need for a comprehensive scheme and adequate cover is obvious to everyone. The jungle law doctrine of the survival of the fittest has now so few adherents as to render it obsolete.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME
"In conjunction with officers of my Department I am engaged in an examination of the basis on which a Comprehensive Scheme can be es-

PARISH HALL PROJECT CO. L.

Arrangements are now almost complete for the building of the Parish Hall, Ballingarry, which has been undertaken by the local branch of Muintir na Tire, which is under the chairmanship of the Very Rev. T. Canon Wall, P.P., and an able Committee. The preparation of the site is being undertaken immediately and it is hoped to start work in the early summer.

MR. NIX'S CONDITION

On enquiry at Barrington's Hospital on this (Friday) morning, it was learned that Mr. Nix's condition showed slight improvement. He

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Most jockey at week was Moloney. seven wi (Monday) hampton, chester. the total born Bri jockey.

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