

Irish News

GENERAL.

Mrs. Hannah Forde has just passed away in Blarney in her 106th year. Thirty-five of her grand-children are living, and her son and daughter are over seventy years of age.

Over 20,000 people visited Kingstown on Sunday, June 15, to see the ships of war anchored there. On Monday there was only one case of drunkenness before the police magistrate.

The total number of emigrants from Ireland for the first five months of this year was 15,961, as compared with 14,070 for the corresponding period of 1912, being an increase of 1891.

Long Tower Church, Derry, was on Sunday, June 15, the scene of one of the most impressive celebrations of the Feast of St. Columba ever held in that city. A series of processions visited the church, in which it is estimated 20,000 persons took part.

An impressive Papal jubilee procession, numbering upwards of 7000 members of the men's confraternity, passed through the principal streets of Limerick on Sunday, June 15. All the streets were decorated, and the processionists wore their insignia and carried banners.

Mr. Birrell, in a Parliamentary Paper, says that according to statistics for December 31, 1911, in 2380 schools in Ireland, having 131,576 pupils, Irish was being taught either during school hours or as an extra subject. In 1907 other schools, with 16,361 pupils, the teaching was bi-lingual.

Mr. Robert Joseph McDermott, of Dalkey, Dublin, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £25,771. He left £450 in annuities to two persons, £200 in legacies, and the residue of his estate to the Archbishop of Dublin for distribution between St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Dublin, and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin.

Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes at Summerhill College, Sligo, the Right Rev. Dr. Coyne, Bishop of Elphin, said that a much larger grant for intermediate education was wanted than they at present possessed. Improvement was needed in the condition of both lay and clerical teachers, but they must object to hard and fast rules which would mean the compulsory retirement of several clerical teachers and the introduction of lay teachers, who might not possess the necessary qualifications. Above all, they must insist upon the supremacy of Catholic control over essentially Catholic colleges.

WEST BELFAST UNIONISTS.

The Unionists of Belfast have formed a 'West of Belfast Anti-Home Rule Association' for the purpose of securing the defeat of Mr. Devlin, M.P. A circular was published recently addressed to the secretaries of all the Orange Lodges in Belfast, and asking 'a return of the names of members of your Lodge (now residing outside the West) who would be agreeable to remove and to live in the West Parliamentary Division.' The circular is the first step towards outbalancing the 500 of a Nationalist majority on the register. But before next election the plural voting will be abolished, and it is possible that there might be Adult Suffrage, so that the Orange Lodgers who move into West Belfast may find that they have had their trouble for nothing.

CATHOLIC TOLERANCE IN LOUTH.

Mr. W. A. Doran, the only Protestant member of the Louth County Council, in thanking that body for his unanimous re-election to the vice-chairmanship, said that, considering the circumstances of their country at present, he felt deeply honored that they, a Catholic board, should have unanimously elected him as vice-chairman. He thanked them on behalf of those Protestants who, like himself, were Liberal and Nationalist in their views, for having elected one of their members to so honorable an office. There was still in the country that immemorial clashing between Unionist and Na-

tionalist, but he hoped that when the County Council assembled at their next meeting that would have passed into the limbo of forgotten things. They would then be all Nationalists. At the back of the present campaign organised by Sir Edward Carson there was a desire for the old ascendancy which still held a firm grip of Ireland and England. Old feudalism dies hard, and the persons interested seized this question with avidity, and were using it as a weapon to still entrench themselves in the nation. Sir Edward Carson knew that the idea of fighting in the North was absolute nonsense. Sir Edward and his prominent supporters were, however, playing a crafty game. There would be no fighting except the march was commenced to Cork. They (Nationalists) wanted to live at peace with their neighbors. The recent spectacular seizure of arms in Dublin and Belfast was part of the game, and was intended to show what poor, down-trodden Ulster was prepared to do. 'I may say,' continued Mr. Doran, 'that I am a member of a family who have been farming in your county for four generations, and that we have one continuous record of good relations with our Catholic neighbors. There never was the suggestion of interference or oppression. Everybody in the county knows that, but the Protestants of England and some in the North of Ireland may not know the true state of affairs. I am farming in this county, taking part in public life, working with Catholics, and employing Catholic labor, and never for a moment was the slightest distinction made against me on account of my religion.'

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

The procession to the Liberal Club at the close of the great Home Rule meeting on Monday evening, June 16, in Glasgow, was unparalleled in the political history of the city, and the enthusiasm of the crowds that lined the route, which were estimated at 250,000, was unbounded. The procession, which was over a mile and a half in length, took an hour and five minutes to pass a given point. Those marching were members of all the Glasgow and district branches of the Liberal Association, the Young Scots Society, the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values, and the Glasgow University Liberal and Irish Nationalist Clubs. About fifteen hundred lighted torches were borne aloft, and numerous banners were displayed bearing such inscriptions as 'Home Rule has never led to religious persecution,' 'Ireland and Scotland are united for Home Rule,' 'Grant Ireland's demand; Scotland's next,' and 'Erin's dark night is waning; the day's dawn is nigh.' Over thirty brakes and twenty motor cars and char-a-bancs conveyed many of those taking part, while the remainder marched six deep, the procession altogether consisting of forty thousand men. At the head were six mounted policemen and the Springburn Rechabite Brass Band, and behind the first six brakes was a motor car, with Mr. W. A. Redmond and Mr. Thomas Scanlan, M.P., while the succeeding motor car conveyed Mr. John Redmond, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Scanlan, Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and Professor Latta. The Irish Pipers' Band also marched all along the route. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and there was not the slightest hitch or accident. There was a vast assemblage at the Liberal Club, and Mr. Redmond, in a brief speech from the balcony, said he had experienced one of the most extraordinary popular welcomes he had ever received in any part of the world.

THE CARSONS AND HOME RULE.

On April 19, 1870, a private meeting of men of all Irish political parties, held at the Bilton Hotel, O'Connell street, Dublin, agreed that a movement for a Federal Parliament—afterwards styled 'Home Rule'—should be initiated. The meeting appointed a provisional committee to form a Home Rule Association. On June 7 of the same year, the provisional committee issued a letter to all the representative men, professional men, commercial men, and clergymen in Ireland, inviting their adhesion. The circular issued by the committee stated, amongst other things, that there was at present a great deal of dissatisfaction with the mode of managing Irish affairs, and an impression that a

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