

GLOR



ULADH

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Luach 3d.

WHY I DID NOT VOTE SINN FEIN

In the Sunday Press of the 26th June 1955 there appeared a letter from a person named D. Magee, Killylea, Co. Armagh, in which he sets down the reasons as to why he did not vote for the Sinn Féin candidate, Tomas Mac Curtain in Armagh.

He writes of the "cowardly murders" of a Det. Officer Roche in Cork and a Det. Officer O'Brien in Dublin and he refers to the objects of the organisation responsible as falling into one or other of two groups viz. (a) the overthrow of democratic Govt. and its subsequent replacement by minority military Govt., or (b) an attempt to establish foreign rule again over the whole of Ireland.

Apparently his biased views have not allowed him to either read the constitutions of the organisations to whom I am assuming he refers viz. Sinn Féin and Oglagh na hEireann, or, having read them, to accept them as a sincere and faithful effort to continue the struggle by those who have steadfastly refused to compromise or accept the Treaty of surrender or the Governments which have sprung from it; and whose allegiance is given to the only Govt. which was set up by the democratic votes of the people of Ireland—and let us remind Mr. Magee—of all Ireland, not 26 Counties—viz. The Second Dail Eireann.

Mr. Magee attempts deliberately to give a one-sided picture of "cowardly murders" as he terms them. But what about young Sean Glynn being gaoled to his death in Arbour Hill Prison in 1936, after months of cruel treatment by the so-called democratic Govt. of Fianna Fail; or the murder of Peter McCarthy in a Dublin street by the armed police of this same Govt., or the deaths of Sean McNeely and Tony D'Arcy on hunger strike. The cowardly slaying of J. J. Kavanagh, Cork in a tunnel out of which he was not allowed to come. The wanton murder of a defenceless internee, Barney Casey by Military Police in the Curragh Camp, Jackie Griffith being riddled with bullets from the guns of McBolands Special Police as he was riding a bicycle along a Dublin street. (Do mention here Mr. Magee of an opportunity not being given to recite an Act of Contrition)

and again, the death of Sean McCaughey on hunger and thirst strike after years of cruel torture by his jailers. One could go on with the list. Dick Goss, Plant, O'Neill, McGrath, Harte and Charlie Kerins, hanged by an imported English hangman. They could not get one in Ireland to do this foul work—but maybe they had not heard of Mr. D. Magee, Killylea, Armagh.

And who was Danny O'Brien? He was the man who supplied the information and records to Scotland Yard of the patriot-soldiers who were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, whilst two of them, Barnes and McCormick met death on an English scaffold. Whilst at home he continually hounded Republicans from post to pillar and endeavoured to seduce many of them from their Republican allegiance to become informers.

Mr. Magee speaks of him as a veteran of the war of Independence, as if this gave him a licence to hound down—and maybe worse—former comrades. Paddy McGrath and George Plant were veterans of the war of Independence, but then, who were the murderers of Rory, Liam, Dick and Joe, were they not veterans of the war of Independence?

When Magee speaks of authority belonging only to the people of Ireland he also indicts the men of 1916 who had not the authority (they did not need it of course) of the people of Ireland to rise in arms against the British at that period. He also indicts every Dublin Govt. that has been in power since the signing of the Treaty because the people of the six occupied Counties are also part of the people of Ireland, and they have never been given the opportunity of voting in union with their fellow-countrymen since they ratified the establishment of the Republic and its Govts. in 1918 and 1920.

Mr. Magee claims to have a long memory. Republican Ireland has a longer one. She remembers her Martyred Dead, whether they were murdered by English Black and Tans or Green Black and Tans. She remembers them all from Tone to Sean McCaughey. She remembers, too, their assassins. Mr. Magee might also remember their assassins—with reverence.

ELECTED TO LOCAL COUNCILS

The following Sinn Féin candidates have been elected to local councils in the recent elections. Cork Corporation—Liam Early and Sean O Murchadha.

Sligo Corporation—Seamus Dolan.
Limerick Corporation—Patrick Mulcahy.
Galway Co. Council—Patrick Ruane.
Mallow Urban District Council—Owen Harold.

MOVE TO UNSEAT PHIL CLARKE

The following statement was issued by the Ard Comhairle of Sinn Féin on 20th June and needless to say it was not published by any of the local newspapers.

"Unionists of Fermanagh-South Tyrone have served notice on Phil Clarke, the Sinn Féin representative for this Constituency, of a petition to unseat him, and have signified their intention to seek a decision on the matter in the courts.

The Sinn Féin organisation does not recognise the jurisdiction of the British courts in Ireland and, consequently, will take no part in the court proceedings. Apart from this, the people of Fermanagh-South Tyrone have already decided the issue at the polls.

SALE OF REPUBLICAN PUBLICATIONS

The townlands of Killeshandra, Arva, Carrigallen and Ballyconnell, are some of the few places where a house-to-house sale of "Glor Uladh" and other Republican publications takes place monthly. This is due to the tireless efforts of Sean Ua Creag and Padraig Ua Corbaidh who go, each month, from house to house in each town selling these papers.

Such an effort is a magnificent contribution to propagating the ideals of the Republican movement, and it is one grand way of contributing one's share to the cause of the Republic—to the cause of Ireland, one and undivided.

We hope that many other townlands and cities will take on this work and that the voice of the Republican North will be "heard" in every village and street in Ireland.

Pearse's Words Indict Our Own Generation?

OBITUARY

BRENDAN O'BOYLE

In Belfast City an awful tragedy has happened clouding the lives of a young married family with grief and sorrow, resulting in the tragic death of the husband and the imprisonment of his wife until after the funeral.

In the wreckage of a car, shattered by a mysterious explosion, a young man was found seriously injured—slumped behind the steering wheel of the car he had apparently been driving. Three-quarters of a mile away, the massive white building of Stormont stood looking down.

Brendan O'Boyle was the man's name—a Belfastman residing in Dublin. Brendan joined the Republican movement in the summer of 1940 and in the late summer of 1941 he was arrested and interned in Belfast Prison.

Later he was transferred to Derry Prison, from which he escaped with twenty other internees in March 1943. The majority of these men were re-arrested that same day after they had succeeded in crossing the Border by the De Valera government.

Since that period whilst still claiming to espouse the Republican cause, he has never been officially connected with the Republican movement. Unfortunately his energies and patriotic enthusiasm were directed along channels which were not merely unofficial but also a direct menace to official Republican activities and he had gathered about him a very small splinter group.

In the course of his personal business travels to America, he had managed to interest some exiles in his activities by grossly exaggerated reports of such activities and as a result he had managed to collect quite a sum of dollars for his activities. Official Republicanism has already repudiated his actions and activities.

On that fateful Saturday that Death had its rendezvous with him—we do not know exactly the reason for his visit to Belfast or how exactly his death occurred. The assumption of Stormont's C.I.D. is that he was tampering with a home-made mine which he intended to use to blow up the Telephone Exchange attached to Stormont and that he had mistimed it with such drastic results.

Whilst we know that his activities—which were of a nuisance value—had often endangered official Republicans and their activities, yet we are sincerely sorry to see such waste of misguided endeavour and enthusiasm.

We believe he has died a victim of the rule of British Imperialism and in the service of an Ideal whose army of martyrs is innumerable, though as we have pointed out his manner of serving caused untold harm, confusion and danger to the Republican cause and those who were officially serving it.

However, in the spirit of tolerance let us accord him his rightful place in the ranks of that army of our martyred dead. In doing so let it be clearly understood by all concerned that we are not for a moment either now or in the future condoning his manner of serving or the existence of the few he may have left behind.

His premature death should make them realise the futility and childishness of their actions and the harm they can do to the cause of Tone and Sean McCaughey should make them realise also that only a united Republican movement under the one leadership can achieve the fulfilment of all our hopes and desires.

To his recently released, grief-stricken wife and young family we offer our deepest sympathy in their great loss.

Go nDeanaidh Dia Trocaire ar a n-anam.

Patrick Pearse speaking in 1914 of the failure of that generation to make any worthwhile contribution to the struggle for freedom said—
"The generation that is now growing old in Ireland had almost forgotten our heroes. We had learned the great art of parleying with our enemy and achieving nationhood by negotiation. The heroes had trodden hard and bloody ways; we should tread soft and flowering ways. The heroes had given up all things; we had learned a way of gaining all things—land and good living and friendship of the foe."

Two years later Pearse's words struck a chord in the hearts of the Irish people and ere the smoke had died down from Dublin's burning city and ere the sound had died down from the rifles of his executioners, the people were beginning to prepare to tread once again the hard and bloody ways of the heroes, and very soon as a united nation they marched forth through suffering and sacrifice to the edge of victory until once again they began (or their leaders began) to parley and negotiate with the enemy and as a result the coming generations were learned and taught by them to shirk the hard and bloody ways for the soft and flowering ways; to look upon nationality and patriotism as trouble and evil.

How applicable are those words of Pearse's to the generation of today; to the sham and hyp-

ocritical politicians; to the loudspoken Gael who go no further than quote Pearse's famous saying "Not merely free but Gaelic as well". Those who would tend to preach the Gospel of Republicanism conditionally, with a price and limit attached.

Oath of allegiance to the invader and attendance at his institutions are the order of the day as it was in Redmond's day. The hard and bloody path trodden by our martyrs is by-passed for the easier and safer roads that lead to compromise, betrayal or decadent nationalism.

Unfortunately the so-called patriotism of the majority of our race today led by their political leaders is now gauged by the materialistic advantages to be derived from it. Their service to the Republic and its cause has become mercenary. They require compensation or monetary reward for any service which they might be asked to render to the nation and its cause.

Hard words but true—yet we can remedy it. How soon can we do it—NOW. The recent Northern Election and its successful results have shown one way—

Join Sinn Féin in a united effort to achieve all that our martyrs died for.

BELFAST CUMAINN NOTES

Of first importance in Belfast Cumainn circles is the formation of two new Cumainn during the past month viz.: Cumann Seosamh Mhic Giolla Bhuidhe and Cumann Sheamus Hope (Joe McKelvey and Jimmy Hope Cumainn) are those concerned. Both will cater for the Falls District. Jimmy Hope Cumann at Andersonstown and McKelvey Cumann at the city end of the road.

Other Cumainn are about to be formed at North Queen Street, Ballymacarrett, and the Markets. May we wish God's Blessing and all success on the work of these new Cumainn. Needless to say we include the older Cumainn of Mac Diarmuid (Ardoyné and Oldpark) and Mhic Eochaidh in our benediction. In passing we note that both these Cumainn have increased their membership since the election period—Cumann Mhic Diarmuid having enrolled over thirty new members.

Formation of Comhairle Ceanntair

The recent growth of membership in the city has deemed it imperative that a Comhairle Ceanntair should be set up forthwith. The formation of such will enable the co-ordination of Cumainn labours and endeavours throughout the city and will speed the advancement of organising new Cumainn in every Parish and Electoral area. Such must be made the aim of the Comhairle Ceanntair and an all-out effort made to attain its achievement.

Other work awaiting the direction and sanction of the Comhairle Ceanntair is, public meetings to be held at least weekly; classes for training of members in administration, public speaking, electoral work etc., and the organising of indoor functions for the coming winter period. These are but a few of the many activities to be covered. The staunch support of each and every member in whatever Cumann he may be, will be needed to carry them out.

SINN FEIN HEADQUARTERS

At the time of going to press we are able to announce that the possession of the entire premises at **79 Divis Street** have now been secured. More on this next month. However, please note the need for a steady and fairly substantial income to defray increased expenses.

CA BHFUIL NA MNA?

What is happening to our Irish girls? Irish Ireland and Republican organisations to-day are virtually handicapped by their absence. Very often it is now a common occurrence to have an all male attendance at meetings of various kinds. Why should this be so? Is it true that Irish girls to-day, with the exception of the Faithful Few have ceased to be nationally-minded?

JOIN SINN FEIN

GLÓR ULADH

DRAID DUBHIS - - BEAL FEIRSDE

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BODENSTOWN

"All roads lead to Bodentown," seemed to be true enough on Bodentown Sunday, 19th June, 1955, the day on which Republican Ireland parades yearly to that "green grave" in Bodentown to honour the memory of the "Father of Irish Republicanism" Theobald Wolfe Tone, who sought to abolish past dissensions and religious differences and to unite all creeds in the one great effort to "break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our evils."

All Counties in Ireland were well represented on the 19th June—and the North had the largest provincial contingent present.

Eamonn Thomas, Dublin, delivered a very impressive and effective oration, whilst a Mr. White, Clann na Gael, America, also spoke. Sean O'Neill, Kerry, presided. Wreaths were laid on the grave on behalf of Sinn Féin and the National Graves Association.

Bodentown Day is also a day on which a Re-Union of old Republicans takes place—and comrades who have served both inside and outside the prisons gather in Sallins to reminisce over old days.

An interesting point, too, is the presence of many, who, during the past few years, had gone different ways in the struggle on—who had become estranged from each other and who had since returned back to their old allegiance.

ALL PARTIES TRIED

In the Irish Weekly (Scottish Edition) of June 11th 1955, the following letter appeared from the pen of an exile in Glasgow:—

Sir,

Instead of Irishmen condemning Sinn Féin or contesting the Elections as Abstentionists, they should rally round the banner of Sinn Féin.

After all, we have tried all parties and groups since 1922 and they have failed, so perhaps Sinn Féin may rally Ireland again to the unity of the our Glorious Years.

We can no longer appeal to any British Political Party; it is useless shouting our heads off in Stormont; let us give Sinn Féin a fair trial.

I went home to Belfast just for the sake of voting and I listened to the Speaker for Sinn Féin and Irish Labour in West Belfast. The Labour Candidate condemned Sinn Féin more than did the Unionists. Needless to say, I voted Sinn Féin.

When a man fights for his country, suffers imprisonment for his country and is prepared to face death for his country, then my vote goes to that man.

John Mulvey,

Glasgow

To Our Readers

Pars, Poems or Articles welcomed by the Editor.

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Enquiries—The Secretary,

79 DIVIS STREET, BELFAST

Republicanism and Partyism

The turbulent history of this sundered island will bear no tragic a chapter than the span from 1922 to 1955, for it was within that period we had what partial historians casually refer to as "The Split." What a multitude of treacheries, betrayals, murders and despicable compromises that little phrase entails. It is a span the boys and girls of to-day will not be taught in their class-rooms; it is a span of darkness you may not penetrate, for therein you will perceive the stark, naked, terrible truth; it is a span discreetly cremated together with the conscience of the lying politicians. But even the politicians, with their monopoly over the printed press and the radio, their powers to create Acts of Coercion, safeguarded by the curtain of Censorship, cannot stop the persistent breeze of justice mingling with the ashes and scattering them throughout the hills, the valleys and the homes of those who seek the truth, to those who would delve behind that simple phrase "The Split."

Limited space prevents close examination of that period, but perhaps even this brief retrospection may throw a thin shaft of light into the concealed epoch and help the reader in his quest for truth.

Just four years before the split, the people of all Ireland elected Sinn Féin as the body to guide their country through the stormy passage of subservience to the ultimate goal of complete liberation and independence. The majority received in that memorable Election of 1918 was the voice of the people calling for the withdrawal of the Army of Occupation and the termination of the party system in Ireland, represented by John Redmond and his pro-British Parliamentary Party. What progress the country made under the leadership of this new but enthusiastic team of T.D.'s, British rule was ousted by the setting up of Irish Courts under Irish legislators, and the Empire's forces were on the retreat. Imagine the jubilation of the people when the enemy, met by this new, solid, united front and realising the enormity and the futility of endeavouring to keep Irishmen and women in docile subservience, asked for a Truce.

That was the year 1921, glorious, triumphant '21. England had asked for a Cease Fire; she was defeated and she knew it. Ireland had won!

Five plenipotentiaries went to England to the truce talks and the people of Ireland waited with excited expectancy for their return, waiting for the news that Ireland was free, and they could pursue the Social, Economic and Industrial programme they had planned and foreseen without outside hindrance or interference.

But then came the news, the stunning, crushing heart-breaking news. Ireland was not free. The delegates had betrayed the sacred trust of the people; the plenipotentiaries had accepted the 1920 British Act of Parliament cutting our country into two separate states, each subservient to the British Government. And before the people could recover from this shock they found themselves involved in civil war, instigated and planned in England. The people were to accept the traitorous Treaty or die. This, then, was the re-introduction of Partyism in Ireland, for the T.D.'s who accepted the treachery formed themselves into a party called Cumann na nGael (now known as Fine Gael) and, with the aid of British military advice, British Army borrowed personnel, and British borrowed guns they set themselves up as a dictatorial govern-

ment to rule one of the puppet regimes. The Split had begun to take shape, and with its beginning the government had the wilful, foul murders of 77 Republicans on their score board.

In 1926 we were to learn of another break-away from Sinn Féin, this time a Party styling itself Fianna Fail. In due time, 1932, they got into office, with their promise to the Republicans to have patience, "for they would re-unite the country." But in 1937 they brought out their Constitution, and the Six Counties were pushed out a little further in the dark abyss. The Republicans had been patient, too patient. Once more they had been betrayed, so they decided to strike out on their own. We know only too well they failed and HOW they failed! They failed because the Fianna Fail Party became the greatest ally England ever had, so while she went on her merry way expanding her Empire, the Governments of Stormont and Leinster House played their noble part with their Acts of coercion, executions and foul murders. This was all achieved in the interests of "peace and neutrality". But what price peace?

Further break-aways have occurred, notably by Sean McBride who formed what he called "Clann na Poblachta" (the Republican Party)! As Minister for External Affairs he had the South known as the Republic of Ireland, but fought completely the Six Occupied Counties. Now in the North we have Fianna Uladh, yet another break-away, another broken link in the Split, another happy smile on John Bull's face. Divide and conquer—it cannot fail. And so the Split is maintained, Partyism continues, the army of occupation remains and the two puppet regimes still rule.

It is, as I said, of necessity, a brief glimpse into the last thirty years, but the lesson is there. Ireland was never stronger and has not been as strong since, than when Sinn Féin was the people's choice, one strong body, above petty differences and Partyism. The policy of the movement is still there, we still have men ready to put it into practice, and we can assure you, the reader, there shall be no failure. Let the past 33 years of Partyism be your guide, let your conscience now be your guide.

DEATH OF CAVAN REPUBLICAN

The death which occurred at the Co. Cavan Surgical Hospital of Mr. Harry Masterson on the 11th Nov., 1954, removed from the town of Killeshandra a very prominent Republican. Deceased played a prominent part in the war of Independence.

He took part in the operation at Crossdoney, in which Commandant Sheridan was fatally wounded.

It was Harry who took Sheridan on his shoulders and carried him to his (Sheridan's) home home across the fields, whilst the bullets from the English attacking party hummed around him. In the struggle during those years he received many wounds.

To his widow and six young children the sympathy of the Republican North is extended.

Exiles' Column

SCOTLAND

The success of Sinn Féin in the Six County contests at the General Election gave great pleasure and satisfaction to us over here. Not only are we pleased with the total vote given to Sinn Féin but we are certain that the work done in the course of the Election campaign will most surely be more beneficial in the future to the organisation than the undoubted success of having candidates elected. It is interesting to record that we in Scotland have noticed a marked interest already being shown by Irish Exiles since the results of the Election became known, and many new members have been recruited into the ranks of Sinn Féin.

Wolfe Tone Commemoration

On the occasion of the Wolfe Tone Commemoration the Seamus Connolly Cumann held their annual Pilgrimage to the grave of Denis Canning. Denis had long been directly concerned in Ireland's struggle. It is said that he was the jarvey who got the men away from the Phoenix Park exploit, as a result of which he came to Glasgow and carried the Banner of Sinn Féin until he died in that city in 1917. The Tri-colour was carried at the head of the Procession to his grave, where the Rosary was said in Gaelic after a few introductory remarks by the Secretary on the reasons for the visit. A short Oration on the life of Tone was given by Sean Doherty. Other Cumann were represented. The Pilgrimage ended with the singing of the Soldire's Song.

In the evening a grand Wolfe Tone Commemoration Concert was held in the Hall at 150 Gorbals Street, at which an Irish-Ireland Programme was presented. A short address on the life of Wolfe Tone was given by Peadar Manon. Felix Jordan was a very capable comper.

The Dundee Cumann Tomas Clarke and associates are paying the Glasgow Cumann a visit in the near future. The Joseph Mary Plunkett Cumann in Clydebank are progressing favourably and there are signs that other Cumanns will be formed in Scotland shortly.

ENGLAND

The Annual Wolfe Tone Commemoration took place on Sunday, 12th June, 1955 at Trafalgar Square and was attended by 2,500 people. A parade headed by a Colour Party and escort and the Innisfail Pipe Band, marched from the assembly point at Marble Arch to the Square. Also represented in the parade was An Cumann Cabhrac with their own banner and a piper in attendance.

Mr. M. Traynor and J. McCrystal, Dublin, who were listed as principal speakers, were unable to attend owing to the local elections campaign in the 26 Cos. in which Sinn Féin were participating. They were replaced by members of Sinn Féin in England.

Micheal McCarthy chaired the meeting and the speakers were J. McConville, B. McGill and D. Ryan. After speaking on the principles of Tone, each speaker appealed for recruits, to which there was a magnificent response, many people handing in their names. References to the recent Elections, the Prisoners and Republican organisations were greeted with outbursts of applause.

A Collection was taken to cover the cost of the meeting and the response was most generous.

After the meeting a dinner was held for Sinn Féin, to which members of An Cumann Cabhrac were invited, and Mrs. Sean Stephenson was guest of honour. The toast of the Republic was proposed by D. Ryan, who said that in commemorating the Republic we also honoured all those who died for the Republic; all those who had suffered or who were in any way working for its Enthronement.

Terry Dunne proposed the toast of our womenfolk, "those stalwarts of the movement," whose heritage it was to pass on to the children the stern path of duty, and who bore with patience the trials and tribulations of seeing their menfolk defending the Republic and working on steadily, whatever the personal outcome.

Stair na h-Eireann

Bní mé ag bogadaigh thart fa Pháirc na Gabnann i mbeal Feirsce íá amháin ar na mall-airn nuair a tuingim me treasra ar leabhar staire "Stair na h-Eireann" le L. G. Herring, M.A., agus a foillsiugheadh i mbeal Feirsce. Meadhon-scoil Protustunach sa chathair an seoladh a bhí scríobtha ar an chéad leathanach de agus dar liom féin go mbeadh sé seo sumeaimhail le feachail caidé an cineál staire a bhí da tneagasc ins na scoileanna sin i bñíos. D'fhosgail me an leabhar ag an chaidéal a rabh "Ireland Partitioned" mar theideal air go léghian an meid a bhí scríobhta fa Sheachtamhain na Cásca agus Sinn Féin agus is fiú an giota seo fa Dhail Eireann a aithris: "The rise of the party (Sinn Féin) had been meteoric: at the beginning of the Great War it commanded a few seats on Town Councils or in 1918, even with its leaders in prison, or dodging the police, it had received the support of the majority of Southern voters. In January 1919 Sinn Féin assembled Dáil Eireann or the Assembly of Ireland and proclaimed Saorstat Éireann (Free State of Ireland)."

"The British Government attempted to fight the declared will of Southern Ireland. It viewed the establishment of Saorstat Éireann as a threat to the British Empire. Sinn Féin resisted the methods of the British Government, and clashes between police and armed Republicans reduced parts of the country to chaos."

Is beag iongantas go bhfuil rudaí mar tá sa tuaisceart. Tathar ag cur in a luighe ar na daltaí scoile nar ghlaic muintir na h-Eireann le Sinn Féin san taoghlachán i 1918 agus gur gluais-eacht a bhí ann a bhain leis an Deisceart amháin. Tá sin oile go leor ach tá an chéad abairt eile seacht uaire níos measa gur bhunaigh Sinn Féin "Saorstat Éireann" i Mí Eamair 1919.

Sin an cineál staire atá dá theagasc i gcuid mhór de na meadhon scoileanna sna Sé Chonn-dae. Is doiligh a creidimhail go mbeadh duine ar bith comh dána le bréaga mar sin a scríobhadh agus caidé deirféad fa na h-eolais atá i mbun oideachais agus a ghlacladh le leabhar mar sin. Is comhartha nach mian leo an fhírrine a

bheith ag na daltaí scoile fan náisiún ársa seo, ar eagla go smaoiteochadh siad ar na Protustú-aign in achan glúin a d'oibr, a d'fhulaing agus a fuair bás ar son na h-Eireann. ar Emmett, ar Tone, ar Davis agus ar go leor eile a thug grádh do náisiún na h-Eireann agus a chaith a saoghal 'na seirbhís. Tá géar gádh annseo sa tuaisceart le spéis a mhugsaladh i stair ár dtíre agus ba cheart do Chonradh na Gaedhilge gabhail i gcionn oibre go díreach anois.

Seamus Mac Culla toasted our comrades in British Jails and B. McGill, the successful and unsuccessful candidates in the Election.

To round off the day's functions, a Ceilidhe was held, under the auspices of the Gaelic League who gave their Hall and Band. The proceeds of the Ceilidhe were given to the Prisoners. The Ceilidhe itself was successful from every point of view.

Persons who handed in their names for membership will be contacted in the near future. At the Commemoration meeting, a reference to other groups which have been set up and who are in no way connected with the Republican movement, and whose motives and objects are not clear, except that their tactics can do nothing else but cause confusion.

Republicans will be delighted to hear that Sean Stephenson, imprisoned in Wormwood Scrubs, has successfully passed his Exams. in Book-keeping—a course in which he has just completed.

The will of the People

The people have answered Sinn Féin's call—
—For freedom and unity, one for all.
True voices are raised, both big and small.
"We want the Republic, and the Third U."

Despite the traitor who cut the vote wide
Despite the Unionists with their "all votes
Despite the trickery and scurrilous lies
They failed to still the victorious cries.

—The victorious cries of our Northern
As the glorious news pierced through the
And bringing great joy to thousands of
For the North had elected Tom Mitchell
Clarke.

Two Sinn Féin M.P.'s in Her Majesty's
Backed by the people in their policy—
tion.

Remaining sincere despite acts of coercion
The bravest of men, the pride of the nation.

Unionists now may try to unseat them,
And with false propaganda belittle their
But men of the North, prepare to defeat them
For the will of the people is the great
laws.

Manning the Bear Baoghail for Ireland

Belfast Prison—

Eamonn Boyce, Dublin (12 years)
Philip Clark, T.D., Dublin (10 years)
Tom Mitchell, T.D., Dublin (10 years)
Pat Kearney, Dublin (10 years)
John McCabe, Dublin (10 years)
Liam Mulcahy, Cork (10 years)
Sean O'Callaghan, Cork (10 years)
Sean O'Hegarty, Cork (10 years)
Joe Campbell, Newry (5 years)
Leo McCormick, Dublin (4 years)
Kevin O'Rourke, Banbridge (5 years)
Hugh Brady, Lurgan (3 years)

Wormwood Scrubs—

Sean Stephenson, England (8 years)
Manus Canning, Derry (8 years)

Stafford Prison—

Cathal Goulding, Dublin (8 years)
J. P. McCallum, Belfast (6 years)

"In communion of spirit too with our
dear comrades who suffer in English (and
prisons to-day, and speaking on their behalf
well as our own, we pledge to Ireland our
and we pledge to English rule in Ireland our
hate."

Pádraig P.

HELP THE REPUBLICAN PRISONERS

AID FUND