

THE An t-Éireannaic Aontuisteach
UNITED IRISHMAN
is í an poblacht ár gcuspóir

IML. VIII, UIMHIR VI. MEITHEAMH 1956 TRI PINGIN

**SECTARIAN
POLITICS IN
6-COUNTIES**

A rumour is now gaining currency that an organisation, based on sectarian lines, is in the process of being formed or may be formed in the near future in the Six Counties.

Ostensibly, this organisation is to be used as a vehicle to air opposition to such matters as the contemplated reduction of grants to non-transferred schools and the proposed restriction of additional family allowances to 1/6d. for the second and third child.

We wonder if it is possible that the real notion prompting this move, and the real purpose behind it, could be the desire of certain politicians to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the people of Ireland subsequent to the shattering defeat suffered by them in the recent Mid-Ulster by-election.

Be that as it may, it is very evident that the lesson taught by the rulers of Stormont and by their Imperial masters for the past thirty years has miserably failed to convince some of the futility of agitating for reform or amelioration of conditions created by legislation unfavourable to the minority within the Six Counties.

That the rights of the minority are curtailed, and that a main purpose of the Stormont regime is to administer the area in a manner favourable to the interests of the majority are admitted and accepted facts.

The remedy, however, does not lie in futile agitation and protests against the injustices that exist. Neither does it lie in futile efforts to reform the Stormont regime.

These relatively minor injustices stem from the major injustice for which British rule in Ireland is solely and entirely responsible. The whole rotten structure of government in Ireland, through partition institutions, is erected on a foundation of glaring and blatant denial of Ireland's right to sovereign independence. Britain designed and

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NATIONAL ADVANCE
Mid-Ulster Leads the Nation

THOMAS J. MITCHELL (SINN FEIN), BY POLLING MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF THE MID-ULSTER NATIONALIST VOTE ON MAY 8 AT THE THIRD ELECTION ORDERED BY BRITAIN FOR HER IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, MAINTAINED THE SOLID FRONT OF THE IRISH PEOPLE IN THE FACE OF BRITISH OCCUPATION. HE RAN UP A TOTAL VOTE OF 24,124.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE ANTI-PARTITION LEAGUE, MICHAEL O'NEILL, RECEIVED 6,421 VOTES—AND LOST HIS DEPOSIT. GEORGE FORREST, THE UNIONIST, GOT 28,605 (A MINORITY OF ALMOST 2,000 VOTES).

Westminster delayed the moving of the writ as long as possible. New laws were contemplated to keep Mitchell out of the election. This was dropped when the A-P League decided on intervention: a decision master-minded by outside forces.

UNMASKED

But the people of Mid-Ulster unmasked the conspiracy. During the campaign they made no secret of their feelings. They

(Continued from column 1)

erected this rotten structure and she continues to lubricate the machinery that keeps it functioning.

The remedy for minor injustices that exist, lies in the removal of the cause of the major injustice—the bringing to an end of British rule in Ireland. This desirable end can be brought about and will only be brought about by a unified effort directed towards driving the British forces of occupation from the shores of Ireland.

Sectarian organisations can only serve to confuse the people and retard progress towards such unified effort. The slogan of a united people must be: Not to reform Stormont but to abolish it!

Issued by the Publicity Committee, Sinn Féin.

scorned the interventionists and when these entered towns or villages the people ignored them.

At Carrickmore, where police agents demolished the memorial to Tyrone's I.R.A. dead some weeks ago, the people moved indoors when O'Neill and his backers came to address them and they pulled down the blinds to shut out the sight of betrayal.

Prison authorities refused to allow Tom Mitchell make an election address. But in conversation with his agent, Charles Laverty, he gave his views and these were later written down and issued to the people.

TOM MITCHELL'S CALL

Sinn Féin appeals to all Irishmen to 'unite and survive' as opposed to the Imperial dictum of 'Divide and conquer.' By doing so, they will end the conditions whereby Irishmen are compelled, through the stress and strain of the bad economic status, to visit Britain and there to seek and plead for crumbs from the table of their Imperial rulers. While the British occupation lasts, this state of affairs will prevail to the detriment of Ireland's social and economic conditions, and, it may be added, to the eternal shame

CHARITY

Speaking on behalf of Tom Mitchell, Sinn Féin and the Republican movement in general, Charles Laverty said after the count was in:

"We deplore the despicable and cowardly attempt to drag down to the political gutter not only the National cause for which so many of our noble race have died, but also the unshakable devotion of the majority of our people to the Faith which is, by the grace of God alone, indelibly imprinted on our souls.

"Faith without charity is of no avail. The most charitable thing I can do and say is—God and Ireland forgive them."

and humiliation of all Irishmen.

In two previous elections within the past twelve months, a majority of the electorate in Mid-Ulster cast their votes in support of my candidature as the selected standard-bearer of the Republican Movement.

Once again as the Sinn Féin candidate, I represent the resurgent confidence of Irish men and women in their own strength to achieve the full freedom of their country and their right to live in peace and prosperity and happiness in their native land.



These members of the Tone-Pearse Sinn Féin Cumann of Melbourne, Australia, signify the watchword which carried Tom Mitchell and Sinn Féin to victory in Mid-Ulster. They are (L. to R.) G. P. Fitzgerald, Tony Grimes, John Murray (Armagh), P. J. Kelly (Kerry), Mick Hoare (Kerry), Mort Downes (Kerry), Maurice Kelly (Kerry), Pat Mulhall (Laois) and Jim Harkin (Derry).

WOLFE TONE WEEK

June 11 to June 17 is being organised as "Wolfe Tone Week" by Sinn Féin. The week of honour to the memory of the Father of Irish Republicanism will open on Monday, June 11, with a public meeting at Abbey Street, Dublin. The time: 8 p.m.

On Tuesday (June 12) a debate will be held at the Four Courts Hotel, Dublin, on the subject: "That Ireland can best express her nationhood through the medium of English." That will be at 8 p.m..

Also at 8 p.m. on Wednesday (June 13) there will be a lecture at the Four Courts Hotel on "The Men of 1798." And on Thursday there will be an Aeríocht in O'Connell Street. Time: 8 p.m.

On Friday (June 15) there will be a Ceilidhe at Conarchy's Hotel, Parnell Square, starting at 8 p.m.

On Saturday night, June 16, there will be a public meeting in Abbey Street, while on Sunday, all roads lead to Bodinstown for the Wolfe Tone Commemoration. Sunday night will close the week's tribute to Ireland's greatest son at with a Ceilidhe Mor in the Mansion House.

WORLD AFFAIRS:

Britain Abolishes the Human Rights Clause

Britain has informed the Council of Europe that over the past 18 months she has suspended the Human Rights Covenant in such places as Malaya, Kenya, British Guiana and Cyprus. Since human beings live in these territories Britain controls, we can only gather they have no rights at all.

Following the dismissal by Jordan of General John Glubb, British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden said "new forces, nationalist and others (are) at work in the world." Then he proclaimed that Britain could not abdicate her **special position**—given her by history and geography, Eden said—because "the logical conclusion of abdication would be a policy of neutralism, and to be neutral is for Britain a slow death."

MIDDLE EAST

Britain's **special position** in the Middle East is tied up with the oil of that area. Cut it off and Britain would go bankrupt in a month. And because of Britain's **special position** in Ireland we keep on being tied to her declining Imperial fortunes and must suffer the consequences.

The fruits of this can be seen in the economic crisis now gathering around us—north and south.

The facts of life in 1956 show that Britain is losing in the Middle East. Egypt is out of her control. Abadan, Suez and the Sudan—these too are gone. Jordan is breaking the link. Palestine has broken it. And she

A TRIP TO CAVE HILL

The Liam O Maolrunaí Sinn Féin Cumann are running an outing to Cave Hill, Béal Feirisde, on 10th June. Fare app. £1. Dinner and tea and Céili in Ard Scoil extra (if required).

Contact, An Runaí, c/o 1 Ascal Laighean, North Strand, Ath Cliath.

can hardly be satisfied with the headquarters of her power in the Middle East—the island of Cyprus.

EXPLOITATION

What is the basis of the British economic crisis that also affects us because we too come within her economic Empire?

Very simply: Britain based her economy on exploiting her colonies for the raw materials, importing these raw materials, manufacturing or assembling the commodity and then exporting the finished product. The resources of her Empire counted, not the people. We fitted into this by being made raise livestock to feed her cities—while our own people were forced to emigrate in search of a living.

Now that the Empire is in decline, the raw materials can't be exploited that easily any more. The manufacture at home suffers. Enough isn't being exported. Too much has to be imported—at

world market prices. This is something Britain never faced before.

In other words she buys more than she sells. Her economists call this "balance of payments trouble."

OUR CONNECTION

As long as we remain unfree we are tied to the mess. The straitjacket economy Britain designed for us remains. It will remain too until our people are prepared to break the British economic and political connection.

Then we face the dilemma of the politicians—British power must first be driven from the land. Yet to the Irish people this is not a dilemma at all but a solution. And it isn't something time will solve. The momentum of emigration is increasing by the year.

That is why the question of freedom is not something to be discussed in an idle moment. It is not something apart from our every-day lives. It is bound up with everything we do—or fail to do.

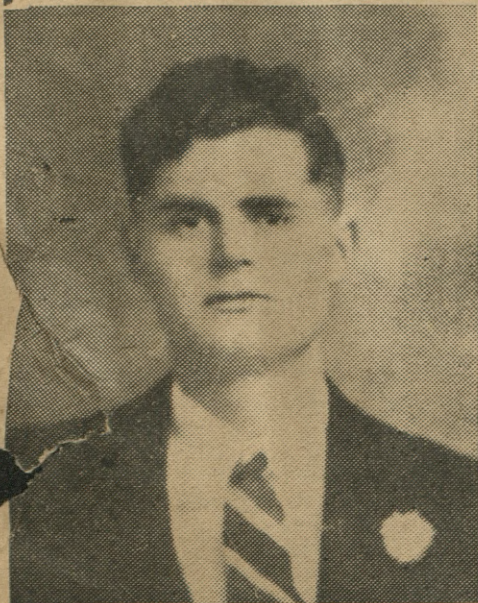
We had better face up to this great fact of life—quickly.

KEEPING FAITH

Recalling the words so nobly said,
To those who followed by those who led,
On keeping faith with our faithful dead
And the cause they died to save:
I sigh for the ones who blindly strayed
When those who led that cause betrayed
Forgetting that ever Freedom's blade
Had sprung from a felon's grave.
But sad to-day is the plight of those
Beside such graves in solemn pose,
Parading as friends—feeling as foes
Hoping to salvage their souls
With trumpet and drum and a prayer or two,
Yet sensing the mockery they've lived to rue
Scourged by the scorn of the faithful few
As their knell of oblivion tolls.

Conleith Martin.

DIED FOR IRELAND



CHARLES O'HARE—died on June 2, 1944 in an Isle of Man Internment Camp.

PETER McCARTHY—shot by police in Dublin. June 15, 1937.

BOB CLANCY—died Curragh Military Hospital on June 12, 1941.

CHARLES O'HARE

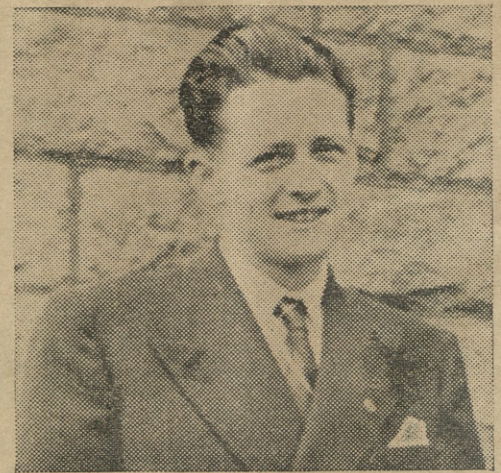
IN CYPRUS

The British executed two Cypriots in May. They were 23-year-old Michael Karaolis and 22-year-old Andreas Deme-triou.

Archbishop Derotheus told 10,000 people in Athens that the youths "were gallant fighters for liberty." He pleaded with Britain to suspend the executions.

In Washington, the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was reported to have privately asked the Eden Government not to execute the youths. But Britain rejected all appeals and they died at dawn on May 10.

The Felons Of Our Land



CATHAL GOULDING is one of 19 young Irishmen jailed in British prisons for their part in Ireland's present-day fight for freedom. The treatment they are receiving at the hands of England's jailers has been reported in this newspaper. Join YOUR voice in demanding they be given prisoner-of-war status.

Cathal Goulding (Wakefield)
Sean Stephenson, London (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Manus Canning, Derry (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Joseph Campbell, Newry (Crumlin Road)
Leo McCormack, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
J. P. McCullum, Liverpool (Wakefield)
Kevin O'Rourke, Banbridge (Crumlin Road)
Eamon Boyce, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Philip Clarke, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Paddy Kearney, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Tom Mitchell, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
John McCabe, Dublin (Crumlin Road)
Sean O'Callaghan, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Sean O'Hegarty, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Liam Mulcahy, Cork (Crumlin Road)
Hugh Brady, Lurgan (Crumlin Road)

LIFE IMPRISONMENT:

Donal Murphy, Dublin (Wormwood Scrubbs)
Joseph Doyle, Bray (Wakefield)
James Murphy, Castledermot (Wakefield)

THEY ARE DRIVING THE IRISH FROM IRELAND

The new exodus has begun. What Britain failed to do by famine and wars of extermination she hopes to do now by different methods.

The process of driving the Irish out of Ireland is a highly organised business. Special agencies now exist in the Six Counties to speed the emigrant on his way. Said the "Sunday Independent" recently:

"A new exodus from the north to Canada has begun. Men, women and children are leaving at the average of 600 a month—three times the rate of a year ago.

The "Independent" report explains: "In January a record 800 people left the north to start a new life across the Atlantic. And this new wave of emigration might well be described as the exodus of the white-collared workers. Accountants, teachers, administrative workers of all kinds, secretaries, typists and office workers are jostling the artisans for a place in the emigration queue."

HELP TO GO

There is a permanent Canadian Immigration Officer stationed in Belfast to oversee the departures. He is W. G.

McDougall and he says the Canadian Government now gives passage assistance to families as well as wage-earners.

He says more than 5,000 will emigrate to Canada from the Six Counties alone this year. The Dispatch "told the same story—traffic is so heavy that the Greek Line will start direct sailings from Belfast, Dublin and Cobh so that no one will be left in the queue.

EMPIRE COUNTRIES

A recent issue of the English newspaper "The Sunday Dispatch" told the same story—but with more bluntness. It opened thus:

"Ulster's skilled men are fed up waiting for work. They are going to Empire countries. Canada wants 5,000 and Australia wants twice as many."

And then: "When the men sail, say economists, the back of Northern Ireland's workless will be broken. Already there is a big drop in unemployment."

So there you have it: The emigration queue as one way of solving the problem.

Results of 1916

'The People Said: Set Ireland Free'

BY EILIS LAMBE

(Eilis Lambe is 13½ years of age. She wrote this article after hearing some talks on 1916. We are proud to publish this analysis of our people's struggle for freedom by one so young.)

The most far reaching result of the Rising was the effect which it had on the Irish people. So far not many people had taken part in the Rising and few seemed interested in gaining freedom. But when they saw the treatment the volunteers were

getting, it had a great effect on them. Then did they realise that the only way to set Ireland free, was to take it by force.

Before 1916 the men of Ireland had founded societies and were secretly planning a rebellion. They planned to rise on Easter Sunday, 1916.

over the principal strongholds of the British in Dublin. At length, however, they were forced to surrender and the 16 leaders were executed. Many more were transported to English prisons.

But this did not quench the spirit of the people. Uprisings occurred throughout the country. The British sent the Black and Tans. They went around the country, raided houses by night and day, and shot many innocent people.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES

"These principles enjoin that each nation shall be allowed to keep its own liberties intact, shall have a right to its own life and economic development."

—Pope Pius XII.

"A fundamental postulate of any just and honourable peace is an assurance for all nations, great or small, powerful or weak, of their right to life and independence. The will of one nation to live must never mean a sentence of death passed on another."

—Pope Pius XII.

"Still more evidently in these days of militay occupation, of dismemberments, of annexations, is the right to territorial integrity rudely swept aside. Nations as well as individuals are bound by the Commandment — 'Thou shalt not steal'. Where there is obvious right of ownership, and where partition of a people is dictated by selfish motives, justice demands return of stolen property."

—The Lantern,

April, 1956.

(issued by Dominican publications)

'ONE WAY TO HONOUR EASTER WEEK'

Those who died for the Republic are not to die in vain. Compromise would be tantamount to national disgrace. Anything in any way savouring of compromise with the British cannot but result in disaster. There can be no compromise with principle. Compromise has never settled anything in Ireland and never will. No matter what the circumstances there will always be in Ireland a large and representative body of opinion demanding the just rights of the Irish nation and refusing to be satisfied with anything of a lesser degree.

There is only way in which we can honour the dead of Easter Week, and that is by carrying to completion the task they handed on to us.

—Irish World (New York),
March 31, 1956.

16 EXECUTED

The Irish Republican Brotherhood had such members as Padraig Pearse, Thomas McDonagh, Tom Clarke and many others. Padraig Pearse was the leader of the Rising and President of the Irish Republic.

They were expecting arms and ammunition from Germany. Roger Casement was accompanying them. But the submarine was intercepted off the Kerry coast and Casement was taken prisoner.

When the day for the Rising came, the Irish Republicans took

SINN FEIN

The British freed the political prisoners and an election took place and the Sinn Fein Party won. They set up their own Parliament in Dublin and called it the Dail.

The British Prime-Minister, Lloyd George, knew that the Irish would not be satisfied until they had Ireland free. At length he decided to partition Ireland. The British kept six of our north-eastern counties.

It was so decided. And so it has remained.

COMMEMORATION IN S. AFRICA



In Boksburg, South Africa, the 1916 martyrs were remembered at a special Mass in the Christian Brothers' College. Later new handball alleys were opened and blessed and named after Cathal Brugha. Fr Boniface, O.F.M., addressed the Commemoration.

DONEGAL MARTYRS

A 1916 Commemoration Céilí Mór was held in Teelin, under the auspices of Co. Donegal Martyrs Memorial Committee.

The large audience was representative of Gaels from all over Tir Conail and contingents from Tyrone. St. Tiernach's Ceili Band, Clones, Co. Monaghan, supplied the music and Fear a Tigh was Gearoid O Dochar- taigh, Strabane.

Domhnal Mac an Bháird, Ardara, Chairman, South West Board, G.A.A. and former Co. Chairman, delivered an oration.

COMPLIMENTS OF RUANE'S TAVERN

PHILADELPHIA 7.,
Pa. U. S. A.

McGENNITY
TRAVEL BUREAU
Airlines, Steamship, Cruises, Tours
61-11 WOODSIDE AVENUE,
WOODSIDE 77 N.Y.
C McGennity, Havemayer
Prop. 6-5115.

POLICE WERE PRESENT



In Belfast on Easter Sunday, 10,000 marched to Milltown Cemetery to honour Ireland's dead. The police came too, to watch and take notes. Our cameraman caught a police note-taker (above left) and some top brass of the R.U.C. (above right in centre) including the Deputy-Commissioner himself. We were watching too!

B-SPECIALS ON THE SABBATH

The Rev. W. E. Davey, Church of Ireland Rector at Urney, Co. Tyrone, described parades and exercises by B-Specials on Sundays as "desecration of the Sabbath."

Even Good Friday is not an exception. Said the Rector: "Good Friday is a day that ought to be for every Christian a day of penance and prayer."

NATIONAL GALLERY

The National Gallery's collection, in Merrion Street, "is more fully representative of the different European schools of painting than the collections in any of the lesser capital cities either in or out of Europe." Here are works created by many of the great, and some of the greatest, artists of all time—Fra Angelico, Botticello, Tura Mantegna, Titian, David, Rubens, Rembrandt, Steen, El Greco, Goya, Zurbaran, Poussin, Chardin, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others; and, wonder of wonders, there lies in our possession one of the very few real paintings of that never-surpassed genius of the Renaissance, Michelangelo.

Under the directorship of Chevalier MacGreevy the collection and the public have been brought closer together. In recent years courses of lectures, in Irish and English, have become a regularly recurring feature in the life of the Capital; and excellent post-card reproductions have been made available at a most reasonable price.

F.

IN CHICAGO

Chicago's Irish thronged to McEnery Hall, 4039 W. Madison Street on Easter Sunday night for the 40th Commemoration of the Easter Week Insurrection. The Commemoration was held under the auspices of the Sean Russell Club, Clan na Gael Guards of Chicago.

EXILES

The 40th anniversary of Easter Week 1916 was observed by the Irish of San Francisco at the Knights of the Red Branch Hall in San Francisco.

UNITED IRISHMAN Eireannac Aontuiste

29-30 Sraid na Tuinne,
(Fleet Street), Ath Cliath
MEITHEAMH, 1956

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—5/- U.S.A.—ONE DOLLAR
BOSCA OIFIG AN PHOIST—P.O. Box 187.

LESSON OF MID-ULSTER

The Empire will not quickly forget the lesson handed it in Mid-Ulster on May 8, 1956. Even the Imperial commentators—those not directly involved in pushing propaganda down our throats—have ignored the sham victory which handed the Unionist the Mid-Ulster Westminster seat. They have concentrated their thinking on the 24,124 votes rolled up for Sinn Féin and Tom Mitchell.

And well they might. A glance at their selected comments (noted elsewhere in this issue) shows their awareness of the true test of the poll—Mitchell's landslide vote.

Mid-Ulster was a great victory for the Irish people. Despite intimidation and bullying and unprecedented appeals from high places they kicked aside the false leaders and the weak tools who did England's bidding—at her bidding.

It mattered little who stood, sat, lay down or crawled for a seat in the Imperial Parliament. British parliamentarianism has been, historically, the road to perdition in Ireland—not freedom. The Irish people are tired of the sham battles fought in Westminster, Stormont or anywhere else.

But it mattered a great deal where our people stood on the issue of independence. Now we know and England knows too.

We in the Republican Movement have never doubted this—not for one moment. It is an article of our faith that the people—given the opportunity—will assert themselves. They have done so in Mid-Ulster.

Padraig Pearse pointed it out more than 40 years ago: whoever betrayed this country it was never the common people.

"It is, in fact, true that the repositories of the Irish tradition, as well as the spiritual tradition of nationality as the kindred tradition of stubborn physical resistance to England, have been the great, splendid, faithful common people—that dumb multitudinous throng which sorrowed during the penal night, which bled in '98, which starved in the Famine; and which is here still—what is left of it—unbought and unterrified."

Mid-Ulster proves again, for those who needed to have it proved, that the Irish people remain unbought and unterrified. Let the Imperialists, their hangers-on and errand-boys remember that.

We can only re-echo the cry raised in Omagh courthouse—a fitting place indeed to register a triumph for Tom Mitchell—when the count was in:

"LONG LIVE THE IRISH REPUBLIC!"

OUR NATIONAL PRESS

Judged strictly on news value, Sinn Féin's Mid-Ulster vote was the biggest story to break in this country for a long, long time. It was so treated by the Imperial Press. Our "national newspapers" played it down and it passed unnoticed in their leading articles.

An "Irish Press" editorial on the day following the vote dealt with the price of coal—in England. The Belfast "Irish News" gave over its editorial space to the case of the missing English frogman!

The "Irish Times" said editorially what was expected of it—but unlike some of its contemporaries it kept its opinions on the leader-page and treated the election campaign on a strict news basis.

This is the more reason why the circulation of the "United Irishman"—now at an all time high—must be increased to the point where every family in the land gets a copy. The carriers of British propaganda must not be allowed to have it all their own way in the struggle for a free Ireland.

This is one task no Irish Republican can afford to ignore.

NOTES OF THE MONTH:

Freedom—The Issue in Mid-Ulster

AS they counted the votes in Omagh courthouse the ranks of Michael O'Neill's backers grew thinner and thinner. In the end they allowed their nominee to contemplate his sorrows alone.

O'Neill's folly—or the folly of those who used him as a tool—is hardly important any more. The election is behind us and the big fight for a free Ireland lies ahead. But there are still some gentlemen who might profit by the mistakes of Michael O'Neill.

Among them we count those advisers from the 26-Counties whose total lack of understanding of the true feelings of the Irish people in this day and age have been so ruthlessly exposed. And the newspapers which, perhaps in deference to wishes recently expressed, felt it was their duty to keep the people of the south ignorant of the feelings of their northern brothers.

They tried to keep the election campaign a secret. Outside of the solemn theological and political pronouncements which came to us hot from the A-P League's headquarters, and which were regularly reported almost in full, few people in the 26-Counties had any idea of what was happening.

VOICES

The "Ulster Herald" (published in Omagh) played a major role in the O'Neill intervention and in attempting to "educate" the people on the evils of Irish Republicanism. It also found that it was against its religious principles to report speeches by Sinn Féin.

After the vote was in it had this to say:

"We can only regret that a decision in our view adverse to the best interests of the country has been come to but we do not minimise or misunderstand the deeper implications of the Sinn Féin victory. Apart from the Unionist intervention—with which neither the Sinn Féin nor Anti-Partition nominees were concerned—the figures are decisive in favour of Sinn Féin."

The "Derry Journal" commenting editorially on the result said it was one that the Dublin Government cannot ignore.

When the people of the 26-Counties heard that the Unionist had won the seat, they were shocked. Mitchell had been beaten! That was all they could understand. Who will blame them for not realising that with the forces pitted against him it would have been virtually impossible for Tom Mitchell to top the poll for a third time?

These gentlemen had better start learning why a new chapter is being written in the history of this country—and a decisive chapter at that. For if they don't... then Mr. O'Neill will not be alone in his folly and his misery.

MISREPRESENTATION

Mid-Ulster signifies a turning of the tide in Irish affairs. The truth broke through despite the misrepresentation and calumnies to which the Republican movement was subjected. The people of Derry and Tyrone saw the hoax and voted on the issue:

Ireland's right to freedom.

All the forces lined up to blind the Irish people to the fact that there is only one way to freedom in Ireland—by resisting British rule—received their answer from the people of Mid-Ulster. But that was only one side of the coin. The other was this:

Britain has been put on notice that her days in this country are numbered. The Irish people have spoken in Mid-Ulster. And he would be a foolish man who would try to misrepresent that voice.

HOT AIR

We are growing weary of the antics of the former British Colonial Secretary, Lord Chandos, in his new role as economic ambassador extraordinary for the Six Counties. He went to the U.S.A. last month—at our expense.

Since he also heads a big British engineering firm our guess is that Chandos did some private business on the side. He is doubtless more interested in that than in the welfare of the people of the Six Counties.

His Development Council still places big advertisements in England's quality press. As always these stress the advantages of the Six Counties:

Cheap and plentiful labour with plenty of shifts and high output per man.

He told a meeting in Britain the other day: "In Northern Ireland 7.5 per cent of the men are seeking work, compared with under 1.5 per cent in Great Britain as a whole, and just over .5 per cent in the Midlands."

Some people would call it an anomaly and Ulstermen a crying shame that whereas in most of the United Kingdom our resources are overstrained, in Ulster they are underemployed."

These bulletins must cheer up the people of the Six Counties no end. Especially when they realise their money is paying Chandos to keep on talking.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

Enniskillen's G.A.A. club will not be allowed use of the Town Hall for any functions in the future because at the conclusion of a St. Patrick's night the "Soldier's Song" was played and sung.

EVE-OF-POLL

Sinn Féin were a small group elected by nobody and representing nobody but themselves. Yet they had the audacity to attempt to dictate policy not only to Mid-Ulster but to the whole Irish people."

—Mr. M. O'Neill's eve-of-the-poll statement.

POWER

"The Commander-in-Chief of United Kingdom Land Forces, General Sir Robert Mansergh, arrived at Nutt's Corner and was met by Lieut.-General Sir Brian Kimmins, G.O.C., Northern Ireland District.

"General Mansergh called with the Governor, Lord Wakehurst, and later lunched with senior officers at Headquarters."

—Northern Whig,
May 9, 1956

I.R.A. PRISONERS' AID COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a

DANCE

to aid the Dependents of I.R.A.

Prisoners, will be held at the

YORKVILLE CASINO

210 E. 86th St. on

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 16

Music by prominent Irish Orch.

ADMISSION (Inc. Tax) 1.25

Ch. Liam Cotter, V. Ch. P.

O'Mahony, Secs.: Maire

McLaughlin, George Harrison.

Treas.: Isobel Murphy, Chris

McLaughlin.

**Don't Forget the Felons of
Our Land**

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE:

The Lonely Grave at Bodenstown

Padraic Pearse called Bodenstown the holiest spot in Ireland. Wolfe Tone is buried there. And Tone, Pearse said, is the greatest of our dead.

"He has spoken for all time, and his voice resounds throughout Ireland, calling to us from this grave when we wander astray following other voices that ring less true."

At the great Bodenstown commemoration in 1913 Pearse declared:

"To his teaching we owe it that there is such a thing as Irish Nationalism, and to the memory of the deed he nerved his generation to do, to the memory of '98, we owe it that there is any manhood left in Ireland."

To Pearse, Tone's greatness lay in his understanding of the historic Irish people and "the great, clear, sane conception came to him that in Ireland there must be, not two nations or three nations, but one nation, that Protestant, and Dissenter must be brought into amity with Catholic, and that Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter must unite to achieve freedom for all."

FREEDOM

Pearse put the matter like this:

"We pray for Ireland that she may be free, and for ourselves that we may free her. My brothers, were it not an unspeakable privilege if to our generation it should be granted to accomplish that which Tone's generation, so

much worthier than ours, failed to accomplish: To complete the work of Tone! . . ."

Wolfe Tone was born in Dublin in 1763. He was 35 when he died. In 1791 he founded the United Irish movement in Belfast. Its aim he said was:

"To subvert the tyranny of our execrable Government, to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of our political evils, and to assert the independence of my country—these were my objects."

"To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of our past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishman in

place of the denominations of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter—these were my means."

With Neilson, Simms, Henry Joy McCracken and Russell (1794) Tone went to McArt's Fort, near Belfast, and "took a solemn obligation never to desist in our efforts until we had subverted the authority of England over our country—and asserted our independence."

AMERICA

Tone sailed from Belfast for America on June 13, 1794. He stayed but a short time and then set out for France. In 1796 he raised the first Irish expedition.

The French fleet made Bantry Bay on December

21, 1796. It was scattered by storms. Wrote Tone: "The elements fight against us and courage here is of no avail." They returned to France.

On Sept. 20, 1798, the last fatal expedition sailed from France and again the ships were scattered. Tone's ship, The Hoche, was captured and towed to Lough Swilly.

TRIAL

Wolfe Tone was arrested, brought to Dublin and tried. He told his judges:

"I mean not to give you the trouble of bringing judicial proof, to convict, legally, of having acted in hostility to the Government of his Britannic Majesty in Ireland. I admit the fact."

"From my earliest youth, I have regarded connection between Ireland and Great Britain as the curse of the Irish nation, and felt convinced that, whilst it lasted, this country could never be free nor happy. My mind has been confirmed in this opinion by the experience of every succeeding year, and the conclusions which I have drawn from every fact before my eyes. In consequence, I determined to apply all the powers which my individual efforts could move, in order to separate the two countries."

He asked to be shot like a soldier. They ordered him hanged within 48 hours. By that time he was found dying in his cell.

He died November 19, 1798 — the greatest figure in our history, the father of Irish Republicanism.

DERBY DRAW

Counterfoils and Cash to be returned not later than June 15.

'BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS'

The Irish Republican Prisoners' Aid Committee of New York has called for a voluntary boycott of all British goods in the United States. The statement says:

"This will be the start of a campaign for the release of 19 Irish Republicans now serving sentences in British jails for their part in the struggle for Irish freedom."

"We charge the British Imperialist Parliament with treating the imprisoned men as common criminals and demand that they be accorded the status of political prisoners."

"We charge that the unlawful occupation of Ireland by British troops is an act of imperialism and aggression. We support in full and without reservations the right of young Irishmen to resist the aggressors and to drive the imperialist forces from their native soil."

"We demand the immediate and unconditional release of the 19 men, three of whom are serving life sentences."

We call upon all Irish-American Organisations to pass resolutions in support of our programme, to implement its points and to publicise the plight of Irish Republicans in their publications as well as the press of their cities. We ask all labour leaders to raise question in their forthcoming conventions. We ask everyone to wire their Congressmen to bring this matter before the Congress of the United States. We ask Irish men and women and all people of good will to assist in supporting the fight in Ireland for freedom as based on the Easter Week Proclamation of 1916."

It is signed on behalf of the committee by—
George Harrison, Secretary, and
Liam Cotter, Chairman.

'Irish Catholic' on Mid-Ulster

"The most significant feature of the Mid-Ulster by-election result is not the fact that the unofficial Unionist nominee was returned. Mr. Forrest is only one of a number of Unionists who, elected on a minority vote, are unlikely to retain their seats when confronted with a united opposition at the next election. What is really significant about the result is the clear indication the electorate gave of its preference for the candidates with a programme of action as distinct from a policy of waiting. It is

clear that Mr. Forrest got the votes of most of the Unionists in the area because he had the audacity to step in where the official Unionists were inclined to leave a vacuum. Similarly, it is clear that the majority of the votes favouring a united Ireland preferred Mr. Mitchell to Mr. O'Neill because, whatever about the means he is likely to take or the steps he has taken, the former proposed to do something about Partition other than waiting twenty or thirty years until the nationalist population would be in a position to out-vote the

Unionists. There is surely a lesson in all this for those in the Twenty-Six Counties who are content to make an odd semi-bellicose reference to Partition and leave it at that. Irishmen in all thirty-two counties will increasingly come to expect more of their leaders than a consistent bending over backwards to Britain, pretending that we have no quarrel with her, even though she occupies six of our counties. The next general election in the Twenty-Six Counties may provide many surprise results."—
Irish Catholic (May 17, 1956).

CUIMHNEACAN WOLFE TONE

BODENSTOWN SUNDAY, 17TH JUNE

PARADE FROM SALLINS AT 2.30 P.M.

Oration by Seoirse Dearle, Dublin

Special trains from Dublin leave Sean Heuston Bridge at 12.15 p.m. Returning from Sallins at 6.30 p.m.

FARE 3/3

CHILDREN 1/9

CEILIDHE

7.15 AN ARD MIAOIN

8—11.30

::

Dul isteach 2/6

BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND!

ROGER CASEMENT:

The Man England Could Not Kill

The legal adviser to the British Home Secretary, Sir Ernley Blackwell, sent this memorandum to the British Government in 1916:

"So far as I can judge, it would be far wiser from every point of view to allow the law to take its course, and by judicious means, to use these diaries to prevent Casement attaining martyrdom."

Prisoners' Mail WAS Destroyed

A letter sent to the British Postmaster-General on March 12 regarding the wanton destruction of mail for Irish Republican prisoners at Christmas by prison officials elicited this reply on May 1 from the British Prison Commission of Dean Ryle Street, London:

"This enquiry shows that last Christmas several hundred cards were received for the Irish prisoners in Wakefield prison to whom you refer. Prisoners are allowed as a special concession to receive Christmas cards so long as the number does not become excessive. It was not possible to issue them all and the Governor of Wakefield acting in accordance with these regulations allowed the prisoners to have these cards which were from known relatives and friends. Other cards, many of which were simply addressed 'I.R.A. Prisoners', were destroyed."

The explanation departs from the facts at several points and the Commission's enquiry cannot have been very thorough...or it might have, by accident, hit on the truth. Or perhaps they did, but decided to bury it.

First, the bulk of the mail for the prisoners was destroyed.

Second, the mail destroyed came from relative and friends. One piece burned came from the mother of a prisoner.

Third, despite extensive inquiries this newspaper knows of no mail addressed simply, "I.R.A. Prisoners."

Fourth, burning was done personally by Deputy-Governor Holmes who first examined it thoroughly, knew who the sender was, and then boasted of his deed in the cause of justice. Says the Com-

(Continued on col. 2)

We all know what the judicious means were—and are.

Recently the current British Home Secretary said the forged Casement diaries must be kept secret—lest a faction in Ireland be enraged!

In the 40 years since they murdered Roger Casement they have done everything in their power to destroy his name. He is on their conscience as the man they cannot kill. For Roger Casement's name lives on—and who, off-hand, can recall England's Home Secretary of 1916? Even their Prime Minister, Asquith, has been long forgotten.

And the ghost of Casement keeps knocking at their door...

EXPOSED

It was Roger Casement who exposed to the world the rottenness of the British colonial system. He was a marked man from then on. These smug hypocrites could stand anything but the truth.

Later he exposed their lie that they fought the first world war for the freedom of small nations. They damned him as a traitor.

He exposed the machinations by which they kept the Irish people in slavery. He worked for the independence of his people. His influence was great and the world garnered a gleam of truth about Ireland—which British propaganda (aided by our Parliamentarians) had put down as a minor domestic squabble about Home Rule. For this last he could never be forgiven.

They put agents on his tracks. One returned with him from Germany and gave evidence against him.

The British Government was

(Continued from col. 1)

mission; "It was not possible to issue them all..." Of course not. Holmes was too busy destroying them.

Fifth, Holmes later boasted of what he had done in the presence of one individual—not a prisoner and certainly not a sympathiser—and then gave his reasons for doing it. Is the British P.M.G. still interested in the truth?

SPURIOUS!

Alfred Noyes, the English poet and writer, who in 1916 worked in the British propaganda service and was one of the instruments used to circulate the forged Casement diaries, now says: "There has been an accumulation of evidence... which has forced me to the conclusion that the documents are spurious."

He goes on:

"It seems to me the only right course would be for the Home Office to admit that in the heat of the war, things were done for which there is no excuse. Irish feeling will only be exacerbated by its present policy."

not above paying a man in Norway to assassinate Casement.

The British Attorney-General himself, F. E. Smith (Carson's former errand-boy) conducted the prosecution. We are currently learning something of the type of defence counsel he had too.

BRITISH JUSTICE

They refuse to allow an examination of the forged documents but on occasion they'll run out a hired hack to tell us all about them.

Latest is one Rene McColl—who makes quite a stir about telling us the contents of the forged diaries which no one (under danger of British prosecution) is supposed to see. It is well known, of course, that the British Home Secretary allowed McColl access to the forgeries, while at the same time unctuously denying experts the right to examine them.

Who is this McColl? He is a Beaverbrook correspondent whose most recent exploit was to call Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus "a black murderer." This is the objective reporter Britain has chosen to explain to the world the "truth" of the documents they forged to destroy Casement.

The slimy methods of British justice remain with us; and will remain until we blot them from our land.

LAST WORDS

But for the Irish people Roger Casement will have the last word. At his trial he said:

"Ireland has seen her sons—aye, and her daughters too—suffer from generation to

PAIDIR AN PHRÍOSÚNAIS

Deonais, a íosa, go bfeicead an lá
A mbéid Éire álainn saor ó pian
Pian na Sacsan de síor ár gcáo
Agus bamba ársa paol an-smaect oian.

Cabraig, a tiarna na gceart a's na ngrás,
Leis an dream beag tá nár éirís mac piarais
Drostaig arist Clanna Gael cún na páire
Nó go mbainfeair raé a's sean na saoirse.

Sinne i bpríosún, a maighean 's a mátair
'Sé ár nguioe an lá seo saen beir oitis
Neart i nár gcroíde agus cabair ó do lámh-sa
Leo san oéanpar náisiún arist o'ár oírin.

—cóilín

generation always for the same cause, meeting always the same fate, and always at the hands of the same power; and always a fresh generation has passed on to withstand the same oppression... The cause that begets this indomitable persistency, the faculty of preserving through generations of misery the remembrance of lost liberty, this, surely, is the noblest cause ever strove for, ever lived for, ever died for." And on this note he ended:

"Where all your rights become only an accumulated wrong; where men must beg with bated breath for leave to subsist in their own land, to think their own thoughts, to sing their own songs, to garner the fruit of their own labours—and even while they beg, to see these things inexorably withdrawn from them—then surely it is a braver, a saner, and a truer thing to be a rebel in act and deed against such circumstances as this than tamely to accept it as the natural lot of man."

How could they ever forgive a man who told them these truths even as they held out their hands to murder him? They didn't; and they haven't; and they won't.

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(Props.)

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THE WRONG ROAD TO UNITY

Mr. P. J. O'Hare, prior to the Mid-Ulster election, is reported to have suggested that Partition could be ended if the Catholics in the Six Counties continued to maintain a birth-rate higher than that of the remainder of the population; and if a sufficient number were determined not to emigrate from the area.

These apparently pacific proposals are, in fact, highly dangerous. The argument is based on the fallacious definition that an Irish nationalist is a person born of Catholic parents; and it contains an open invitation to the Orangemen to expedite the rate of Catholic emigration. It could lead to pogroms and civil war waged in the name of religion. This is not the way to unity.

FEAR FEASA.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the death of Patrick Cooney of Ballyphilip, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, who died on the 12th April last. He had been in failing health for nine years back. A brother of Dr. Andy Cooney, former Chief of Staff, I.R.A. and of Mrs. Jim Cleary, he had taken an active part in the Volunteer movement from 1918. The funeral took place on the 13th April to Yougherlarrá Cemetery, Nenagh.

COMPLIMENTS OF
AUSTIN KELLY
And his
ALL-IRELAND CEILI BAND
PHILADELPHIA
For Engagements
Phone Gladstone 5-6401

THE CYPRUS STORY:

800 Years Foreign Occupation

As far back as 1948, Britain offered a Constitution to Cyprus which recognised their right to evolve towards responsible self-government; but it prohibited the right to discuss secession from the Empire. It was, for that reason, rejected by Nationalists who desired a political union with Greece. The idea of such a union, known as Enosis, originated in the nineteenth century and was based upon the doctrine that people of the same nationality should be grouped in the same state. The arguments in favour of Enosis stressed ancient associations dating back to the fourth century B.C. The Greek tradition began in Alexander's empire, grew in the "Graeco-Roman" empire, and flourished for eight hundred years in the Byzantine world of which Cyprus was a part.

There followed eight hundred years of foreign occupation—English Crusaders, Venetians, Turks; then English again—from 1878 to the present day. Throughout this long period, comparable in duration of time with Ireland's enslavement, Cyprus remained Greek. The language and tradition survived. To British rule, resistance commenced on the day they landed in 1878. The Archbishop then asked that Cyprus be transferred

to Greece. This tradition of resistance gives added strength to the cause of Enosis. (The political power of the Archbishop of Cyprus was an effect of Turkish rule. The Turks had recognised him as the political authority for non-Moslem peoples, and governed through him).

The Suez Canal opened in 1869 and the British Government acquired an important block of shares in 1875. The Canal was of vital importance to the imperial structure and the nearby island of Cyprus acquired strategic importance. It was rented from the Turks in 1878 as part of a joint plan to block the advance of the Russians to the Mediterranean. It remained a Turkish province but was administered by the British. The latter undertook to raise and pay over to Turkey an amount equal to the average profit they had been accustomed to enjoy from taxation. But, as Turkey had defaulted in her interest payments on the Ottoman Loan, the money was actually diverted to the pockets of British bondholders. This irritated the local tax-payers, and their indignation was not satisfied by the reception from Britain of Colonial Development Funds.

The island was formally

annexed when Turkey declared war on Britain in 1914. There were riots in 1931 and Makarios, then Bishop of Kyrenia, was exiled for sedition. British rule then became a virtual dictatorship. During the second war, when Britain became Greece's ally, political activity was abated to some extent; and after that conflict, the Greek civil war had to be fought and won before Enosis could advance. Since that time we have witnessed passive resistance succeed constitutional agitation. Passive measures are now being reinforced by armed resistance. It is the same as Ireland's combination of the I.R.A with Sinn Fein.

FEAR FEASA.

Killoe	...	...	1	3	6
Kenagh	...	...	2	16	6
Killashee	...	...	16	0	
Longford	...	...	27	17	0
Lanesboro'	...	...	2	0	6
Legga	...	...	3	10	6
Mostrim	...	...	11	8	6
Mullinalaghta	...	...	1	2	9
Moyne	...	...	7	10	0
Newtowncashel	...	...	2	7	0
Newtownforbes,	...	...	6	7	9
Purth	...	...	4	13	6
Shroid	...	...	1	12	6
Whitehall	...	...	11	6	

U.S.A.—		
Friends of the I.R.		
Prisoners, Mass.	\$200	
New York Branch		
R.A.C.	\$100	
Mrs. Williams, N.Y	\$25	
Bronx Division		
A.O.H. Dance	\$700	

WARNOCK SAID IT

"Today great masses of most loyal people of this Province have lost their confidence in this Government, and I think I may truly say the Government has lost confidence in itself."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO 1916



1916-1956 The head of the parade marching in Dublin to Glasnevin where an oration was delivered by Eamon Mac Tomás

AOB Ó NÉILL

DEÓRAÍOEAÇT AGUS BÁS

TARÉIS FILLÉAD AR ULAO DO AOÓ Ó NÉILL BA CRUA, ACRANNAÇ AN SAOL A BÍ ARGE. BÍ SÉ FÉIM AGUS A Muintir ar a seachad i gcomhnaíde agus faib Mountjoy Oún Seanainn. Cuair sé go fearmonad. I bpoimhar na bliana 1602 cuata sé go raib Aob Rua básuighe sa Spáinn—le nín a ceapad. Ní raib súit anois le cónam. Ag Mellipont ar 23ú Márta, 1603, géill Ó Néill do'n bairríon; an lá ina diair sin bí sí marb.

BÍ GORTA AGUS BOÉTANAS GO POINLEATÁN IN ULAO AGUS NÍ RAIB SIOTÉAM AR BÍE AG NA JAÉIL. Bainead mór-cúro talman oe Ó Néill; ní raib sé ceadaite oó a éiredeam a éleactad, fiú amán go príobáirdeac.

I mí Lúnasa, 1607, táimic cap-tín loinge arb ainm oó bacht le loing ó'n ísiltír go loe Súitige. Dia h-Aoine, 14ú Meán Fómhair, 1607, seol sé féim agus Ruairí Ó Doimnaill agus a gcomrádaite eun na mór-romne. In iomlán bí naonúr oéas agus ceitre scór ar an loing sin. Srois siad cafair naomha na Róime i mbealtaine 1608. Tugad ómós do Ó Néill mar úine oes na saigiuirí ba mó, ba éliste agus ba iomráitige san Eorap; fear a buaig i gcoinne seisear oes na ginearál oob fearr a bí ag an mbairríon éilis; fear a éroit cogad ar fear seact mbliana i gcoinne Seáin Duíde, cogad a éosam na

milliúin punt. Comhnaig sé i bpochair an Cairiméit Lombard, Áro-Easbog Áromaça a bí ar oeoraíoeact preisin, i bpálas Salviati go bfuair sé bás ar 20ú Iúil, 1616.

BÍ DEIREAD RÉ EILE I STAIR NA h-ÉIREANN. ANOIS, DO'N ÉEAO UAIR BÍ REACT SASANA I bpeiróm ar fuo na tíre uilis. Agus tá an-tábaact ag baint leis an eaetra sin

TÁBAACT TEICEAD NA h-IARLAI

NUAIR A ÉIÇ NA TAOISIÇ, 1607, BÍ BRISTE AR AN SEAN-CÓRAS JAÉILAC. B'ÍAO NA TAOISIÇ A ÉAOINAD TEANGA AGUS CULTÚR NA TÍRE; BÍOD BAIRO AGUS FÍLI AG JAÉ ÚINE ACU. ÉASANN TEANGA NUAIR A BRISTEAR AN STÁT A ÉAOINANN Í. Ó SOIN I LEIÇ TÁ TEANGA NA hJAÉOEAL I SEILB NA hGNÁÇ-OAOINE AGUS TÁ SÍ AG PÁGAIL BÁIS, MAR TÁ AN JAÉLTAÇT AN-ÉUNG ANOIS. A LUATE AGUS A CÓGPAR STÁT IN ÉIRINN A BÉAS OÚTÉASAC, STÁT A OÉANPAS CÚRAM OE AN JAÉOILÇ AGUS AN JAÉLTAÇT A SLÁNÚ, IS AMLAIO IS FEARR. SÉ SIN LE RÁO, CAITFEAR ÉIRE A SAORÚ SAN MOILL. LE CABAIR AN STÁT SIN AGUS LE OEAÇ-TOIL NA NOAOINE CAITFEAR AN NAISIÚN JAÉILAC I RÉIM. AC BÍMIS CUMTE OE'N MÉIO SEO—NÍ OÉANPAR É SAN OEAÇ-TOIL AGUS OBAIN Ó NA OAOINE, MAR IS IAO NA OAOINE A LABARPAS Í. AR AN AÓBAR SIN, LABRAMIS AN JAÉOILÇ MOÇ MALL AGUS OÉANPAMIS ÉIRE DO SAORÚ.

—CÓILÍN DO SCRÍOB

TERROR IN ADEN

Britain is fighting a little-publicised war against the people of her Aden protectorate in South-Western Arabia. She wants to hold their oil-rich land. They want independence.

There is, of course, nothing particularly new in this kind of a situation. Even the R.A.F. bombing of isolated hill villages is not new. They practised such methods in India during the thirties.

What may be new is the cur-

tain of silence Britain draws over her atrocities. She has successfully kept the whole business a secret from the world.

Aden guerrillas, led by the crippled Salem Aly Maher (he was incapacitated during a British bombing raid on his native village), are hitting back.

The British have an Air-Vice-Marshal (L. F. Sinclair) commanding there. As well as R.A.F. units, they have British-officered native levies.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

	£	s.	d.
Co. Monaghan—			
Carrickroe	...	...	12 2 6
Monaghan	...	...	10 12 9
Clara	...	...	8 10 0
Scotstown	...	...	3 14 0
Corracrin	...	...	3 9 9
Ardaghy	...	...	3 6 0
Glaslough	...	...	3 3 6
Threemilehouse	...	...	3 0 0
Ballyoisin	...	...	2 19 6
Knockatallon	...	...	7 7 0
Killalough and Tydavnet	...	...	20 10 0
Co. Roscommon—			
Strokestown (Bal.)	26	0	0
Frenchpark	...	...	3 14 0
Rahara	...	...	1 10 0
Sheerevagh	...	...	15 0
Rooskey	...	...	1 5 0
Co. Donegal—			
Glenswilly	...	...	6 0 0
Ardara	...	...	12 0 0
Co. Leitrim—			
Breffi Branch (Bal.)	14	0	0
Co. Tipperary—			
Ardcromey	...	...	3 6 6
Roscrea	...	...	39 0 0
Carrick-on-Suir	...	...	10 0 0
Nenagh and District	118	18	6
Co. Wexford—			
New Ross	...	...	4 5 0
Co. Wicklow—			
Shillelagh	...	...	2 0 0

Co. Offaly—				
Birr	...	...	30	0 0
Boora	...	...	4	10 0
Kilcormac	...	...	7	0 9
Co. Cork—				
"	...	...	75	0 0
City	...	...	42	11 6
Mitchelstown				
Ceilidhe, S.F.	...	...	10	0 0
Mallow Ceilidhe	...	...	40	0 0
Co. Cavan—				
Cavan	...	...	37	1 0
Co. Clare—				
Kilnamona	...	...	6	8 0
Sean Russell S.F.	...	...	16	12 0
Co. Laois—				
Ballyroan (Bal.)	...	...	7	0 0
Raheen-Clonygowan	...	...	2	10 0
Co. Limerick—				
Rathkeale	...	...	23	0 0
Co. Longford—				
Abbeyshrule	...	...	2	10 0
Ardagh	...	...	2	15 0
Ballymahon	...	...	6	5 0
Ballinalee	...	...	13	13 0
Ballinamuck	...	...	1	10 0
Carrickedmond	...	...	5	1 0
Clondra	...	...	2	7 0
Clonbroney	...	...	2	2 0
Curry	...	...	8	0 0
Dunbeggan	...	...	8	10 0
Drumlsh	...	...	10	0 0
Ennybegs	...	...	3	7 0
Granard	...	...	2	5 0

Empire Press says:

'A VICTORY FOR SINN FEIN'

The Empire Press did not conceal its joy that the cleverly - manipulated scheme to keep Tom Mitchell out of a third Mid-Ulster victory was at last successful. The scheme, of course, was the running of an "unofficial" Unionist in unholy alliance with "Anti-Partitionist."

Said the political correspondent of the London Times:

"The election of Mr. George Forrest has, at the third attempt, resolved the problem of the representation of this constituency. At the general election Mr. Thomas Mitchell, the Sinn Fein candidate, was returned, but he was later disqualified because he was serving a prison sentence for treason-felony. At the subsequent by-election Mr. Mitchell was again returned, but later, on an election petition, his Ulster Unionist opponent, Mr. Charles Beattie was declared elected in his place.

"The second by-election was caused by the discovery that Mr. Beattie's election was invalid because he held an office of profit under the Crown. The intervention of a third candidate—an Anti-Partitionist—split the Sinn Fein vote on this occasion and prevented Mr. Mitchell from being returned for a third time."

IMPORTANT VICTORY

Said The Manchester Guardian editorially: "Mr. Forrest, who will take his seat as an 'unofficial' Unionist, may be relied upon to support the official Unionists in most matters; but Sinn Fein will certainly claim an important victory for its policy of ending partition by force if necessary."

The Belfast Telegraph, having noted in its leading article the fact that if the vote hadn't been split Forrest would have been nearly 2,000 votes behind, went on to remark: "For this reason satisfaction must be tempered by the sober thought that nearly four times as many A.P.s voted for Mitchell as for the Nationalist, Michael O'Neill whose weak showing is the outstanding feature of this election."

LOYALISTS

The Northern Whig having pointed out that the election result would give great satisfaction to the "loyal" people of the Six Counties went on to say: "This by-election has proved in figures black and white that the Nationalists who believe in constitutional and democratic conduct of affairs no longer count for anything in Ireland.

"Mr. O'Neill, the Anti-Partitionist candidate, lost

his deposit. At the declaration of the poll he said his Party's main concern in the election was to see that all the nationally minded people were not being misrepresented as being in favour of a policy of physical force.

"What a shock the vote must have been to him. Of 30,000 anti-Unionist votes cast, 24,000 of them went in favour of Sinn Fein, a body that believes in force and whose candidate is in prison for his part in the Omagh military barracks raid."

The Belfast News-Letter opened its editorial with a sigh: "A sense of relief will be felt at Westminster and everywhere else concerned now that Mid-Ulster has at last elected a properly qualified candidate."

It also pointed out that Forrest is a minority candidate and went on to say that of course he will be welcomed by the other Tories in Westminster.

In the end it put its feelings like this:

"It is regrettable that a Sinn Fein candidate should have scored so heavily at the expense of another who declared himself opposed to any policy of physical force, but sentiment probably weighs more with the electorate than a desire for violence."

The News-Letter's London correspondent reported: "The Government must equally welcome the result since it averts what would certainly have been an embarrassment to them had the Sinn Feiner polled the majority of votes."

Letters to the Editor:

'Glad Tidings From Mid-Ulster'

A Chara:

It is glad news that comes to us from Mid-Ulster this ninth of May, 1956. Yesterday the electorate there displayed courage of quite a high order. They know, and did, what the silent people of Ireland required of them, and ignored the bad advice rendered by loquacious politicians. It was a hard and manly thing they did when they put duty before comfort. Their decision will bring them suffering; that is morally certain. But it will also bring them freedom, provided that Ireland as a whole does not fail to advance.

The latter must now endeavour to play well the notable and noble part that has been prepared for her in this last act of a long drama. Those who, perhaps well-meaning, have been playing an obstructionist role up to this will be obliged by yesterday's verdict to reconsider their position. They desired the northern electorate to do a certain thing but it wasn't done. Mr. O'Neill lost his deposit.

Mitchell is the man, though the parliament in which he is to be a member is non-existent at present. It can, however, be provided by utilising the electoral machinery to obtain an over-all majority for candidates pledged to take their seats in a 32-county Dail Eireann only, and not in any partitionist assembly.

E.D.F.

QUESTIONS

A Chara:

I am now living in California after being in Canada for a few years. My wife and I spent six weeks travelling through the United States on our way out here and we met quite a number

of people interested in the "United Irishman" and anxious to get copies.

I had some interesting conversations with many people of diverse nationality during the course of my travels. One man, a Mexican, said he hoped it wouldn't be too long until the injustices under which the Irish live are removed and freedom is won. But it is a hard business getting people to understand what is involved.

Their feeling is — or those I spoke to — that if the Irish people want their freedom why, after all these years, don't they take what is theirs by right?

I hope I'm not boring you by telling you things you know already but here are some of the remarks: "Why don't you drive the British out of your country as they are doing in many other places?" "Surely if your people really want freedom they'd march against the British and try to end their domination." "Oh — you mean there is only one Ireland. But I thought there were two."

And another man said: "If what you tell me is the truth, the world would assist you in a fight against foreign occupation." And another said: "I heard an Irishman say here that it was the Irish themselves who couldn't agree. If they really wanted it the English would give them freedom a long time ago."

And still another: "Why don't you hold all-Ireland elections and show the world that to-day the majority of the people want unity."

There are so many examples I could fill pages.

Seosam O Druacain.

Monrovia.

California, U.S.A.

Sinn Fein Notes

A meeting of Comhairle Cuige Mumhan, Sinn Fein, was held in the Gaelic League Rooms, Thomas Street, Limerick, on Sunday, May 13th, presided over by Liam Earley, T.C., Cork, Cathaoirleach. Delegates from the following Comhairli Cheanntair were present: **Cork, West Cork, Limerick, East Clare, North Clare, North Kerry, South Kerry and North Tipperary.**

Delegates reported very satisfactory progress in the growth of the organisation in their areas since the last meeting and commented on the generous response to collections in aid of Tom Mitchell's Election Fund.

A motion was passed congratulating Northern Republicans on their great victory in the by-election and calling for the immediate release of Tom Mitchell and his comrades.

An Cathaoirleach said that

the election had proved to all what Sinn Fein was already aware of — that the freedom loving people of the Occupied Counties were behind the policy and programme of the Republican Movement. A motion was passed requesting Irish newspapers, especially local and provincial papers, to refrain from publishing advertisements for English Sunday and other papers, especially while that country continued to hold young Irish soldiers in her jails.

It was decided to send a message to the Cypriot people congratulating them on the fight they were making to drive the English occupation troops from their country. A motion of sympathy to the relatives of the two Cypriot volunteers, recently hanged by the British, passed in silence, all delegates standing.

There was a large attendance

at a Ceili Mor in the Pallidrome, Strabane, for the Tyrone Comhairle Cheanntair and the local club. Music was by the Assaroe Ceili Band, Ballyshannon. At midnight, Tom Doyle, Paddy Kelly, Mick O'Keeffe of Clare and Charlie Lavery gave a brief address.

Reports in the Press said Mr. E. McAteer and Mr. Hegarty of Derry came to address an after Mass meeting in the Glenn and a young man told him to move off as he was in the wrong shop. The crowd grew angry and it was only when a local member of Sinn Fein appealed to the people that McAteer got a hearing.

At an after Mass meeting in Rooskey the entire congregation listened to the Sinn Fein speakers, Kevin Agnew and Moss Higgins of Longford. Mr. Cahir Healy and Senator O'Hare went to speak but the crowd ran away and left them speaking to an R.U.C. sergeant and two constables.

FIANNA ÉIREANN

In a large scale effort to raise funds Na Fianna have organised a Private Members' Draw on the coming "Galway Plate" in late July. Cards for the Draw are available at this office and the individual subscription for each Draw is sixpence. The prize fund amounts to over £100 with the attraction of five shillings to the seller of each full card.

We are hoping that our reports on activities like parades, hikes and the rest are read from time to time by those who have passed through the ranks of Na Fianna or who are just interested in our organisation. If that is the case we would like to appeal to all who read these few lines to give us a few moments of their time.

For nearly fifty years now Na Fianna have been giving service to the nation by providing a boy scout organisation for at least

a portion of the future men of Ireland. In some instances the circle has been completed with the admission into the Fianna of the sons of men who themselves have been Fianna Boys. At the moment we stand poised on the brink of a great return to our former prominence and strength. Poised we are and poised we will be like some fine figure in stone in some park fountain unless you, the people of Ireland to whom we turn for help, assist us. We need uniforms, we need tents, billy-cans and all the paraphernalia which go to make a scout and take him out into the fresh air, there to teach him to care for himself far from the soul destroying air of the cinema or billiard saloon. We need text books for training and for all these and more, which we have no room to mention, we need money.