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NOVEMBER, 1940



The IRISH REPUBLIC

Labor Donated

Irish Prisoners Are Suffering III - Treatment

Curragh Prisoners

Held Incommunicado

DUBLIN:—Shocking details of the barbarous attitude of the Free State Government toward the thousands of Republican prisoners have just come to public attention through the hospitalization of two men who were suffering from malnutrition and exposure.

The public is aware of the unsani-tary condition of Mountjoy Prison here but few people have heretofore known of the state of affairs in other English concentration camps in Ireland. Into crowded Mountjoy, 16 women have been herded (as previously reported in the IRISH REPUBLIC). Up to this time they have been held on no charge, a procedure which is possible under the new coercion laws. Some of these women are familiar names to our American friends: Ethel Taft, Maura Laverty, Shelia Mac Inerney, and Annie O'Farrelly. Last week they were informed that their imprisonment is for the "duration". No formal charge has yet been brought against them but the Coercion Act endorses such measures when the Defense of the Realm is thought to be in jeopardy.

Hundreds—the exact number is subject to government ceasorships—of men have been thrown into the gaol in Cork City. Ordinary civil prisoners have been redistributed to otheir parts of the country. Special Internment camps are to be creeted in Cork in the near future to accommodate the increasing numbers of Republican Prt-soners. But it is in the Curragh of Kildare that conditions are worst. The prisoners here number thousands, (It is always difficult to obtain the exact total of the prisoners because of the Free State censorship).

Due to the great number interned here, and the consequent difficulty of

policing them, the cruelest measures are enforced against them. Some of these men have been charged with supporting the campaign of the I. R. A. Others have been imprisoned on counts ranging from soliciting monies for the Prisoners' Dependents' Fund to membership in the National Army.

Prisoners of the Curragh are deprived of all communication with the outside. They are not allowed to receive packages or mail as are the prisoners in Dublin and Cork gaols. They are not permitted to have visitors. They are packed into crowded quarters with the poorest sanitary conveniences. They are badly and inadequately fed. Their fare is poorer than what is served in Dublin and Cork There is not sufficient elothing to go around and aside from two men recently hospitalized, others are suffering from the cold damp nights. Matters are further complicated by the refusal of the Free State to allow the men in the Curragh to receive packages. Restrictions of this sort prevent outside help by friends and re

Because of the great expense involved the Free State has no intention, at present, of following the example of the Northern Government in using a prison ship, but no secret is made of the fact here in Dublin that something must be done soon to find new quarters for the growing numbers of Republican prisoners.

GREAT MILITARY LOSS IN ENGLAND

BRISTOL—An important airport in this section has suffered destruction to the amount of \$140,000 it was recently disclosed. Scotland Yard's Special Branch which had been set up a year ago in an attempt to cope with the bloodless campaign of the LRA, has admitted defeat before the systematic burnings and "inside damage" that go on like clockwork in England's vital industries.

Further details are not available at the moment and it is not yet known whether Ernest Coles who has been arrested in connection with the feat is a member of the Irish Republican Expeditionary Force. cursai na saevitse

Câmuro ap pásat apire a élapot asur a teiséeoipi na Saeóitse. Ir vois tunn so paro unombaró opparo an int reo énaró Eaparinn muair a éus pió paoi veapa, naé paró saeóitse ap bié paoi étő asainn 'ran bpáipéap áé ni paró neaper asainn an man péal.

Muath a cutheaman an páipéan feo an bun, bí fé teasta amac asann ó tón an áit ir dual dí a tabant doin Saechtse agur pinneaman fin cóm mait asur dífeidh thin. Ac ní mó ná fásta a bloman am an dit teir an seló a bí asannn te hasaid na saechtse; bí fé no-beas an an scéad du tríor asur poinnt doi-téise freigin. Ac d'b'éisean dúin teact leir anae ní had d'o ar teachtair a saechtse; bí fé no-beas an an scéad du tríor asur poinnt doi-téise freigin. Ac d'b'éisean dúinn teact leir anae ní had cló an dté eile le fásail asann "fan am.

Huarp a pocpurgeaman an mathate epoca a cup an an bpáipéan agur reabar a cun ain an beatais eite, ní beannaπαρ σροιόελο σε'n ξλεσίτζε. Ο τάριλ πας ματό ειό ξλεσελιac an bit as an schoodin, b'éisean oùinn féin as out as ιαργαιό πα σέιρος πό 50 θρυαιρ πυτο άρ ποόξαιη te rice punc ve ctó Baeveatac a ceannact. Ni vruarpeamap an ctó ó cómtuce deanca i n-an le hazaro unimp na miora reo carece de'n ράτρεση αξυγ τ' γιπ ε απ κάτ πας ματό ξαεύτιζε αγ τιτ 1 5016 againn. Ac i n-aice conganta Dé, ni hamlaro béar an rcéal pearta. Deip an cloudip tinn so bruit ap pait clo asainn paoi lácain le cimpeatt 'r peic n-opplais pe Saebitse a cun 1 5010 Agur 17 coramait 50 Scartrio an Scuro tersteoni vert párta teir an méio rin nó 50 mbí ré ve surtat againn tuitteam ctó a ceannact. Δε τέασγαιό γιδ δειτ cinnte 50 mberó muro as cur teir nsaeontse 'ran bpaipear oo pein man bear muro i noon rin a béanam

Recessional, No. 2 John in the Subway

Dedicated to our old friend, J. B., who delighted to light fires in Irish towns, but who doesn't fancy them in London: who drove the "mere Irish" to mountain fustnesses and caves, but who can't seem to work up any enthusiasm for sleeping in his subverys. (With Apploalets to Kielina)

Lord of our fathers, known of old, Lord of our far flung battle line, Look down this awful night and hold Dominion over me and mine. Lord God of Hosts, they're coming yet, I can't forget!— I can't forget!

I haven't seen the sun for days, On doeks and palace sinks the fire; Your Garden Land is all ablaze— Look down O Lord on Devonshire! Lord God of Hosts, stay with me yet, I'll pay the Debt!—I'll pay the Debt!

The frightful tumult never dies, Some people think the end has come; Swooping down like dragon flies Hell's angels drop a whistle bomb. Gomorrah's fate! — a summer shower, Look down O Lord at London Tower!

The Irish have not acted well, And tried their best to duty shirk; They talked of blazes in Clonmel While I was blazing from Dunkirk! Lord God of Hosts, I'll get them yet, I won't forget! — I won't forget!

I hear the leaves are falling fast, The Queens are staying with Princess Sis:

I'm going down tied to the Mast, No night was ever as long as this! Dear Lord send over Uncle Sam The smoke will show him where I am! PADRAIC LAGAN.

23rd Month of the War for IRISH Freedom..!

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REMEMBER McGRATH AND HARTE!

One of the most inspiring sights in the present campaign of the I.R.A. to restore the Republic of Ireland is the way in which the veterans of 1916 and 1922 work side by side in complete harmony with the soldiers of the new generation. The perfect example is illustrated in the executions of Patrick McGrath and Thomas Harte.

Patrick McGrath joined the Irish Volunteers on their inception in 1913. He took part in the 1916 Rising under P. Clancy who was in charge of the Church Street Bridge, After the Rising McGrath was interned at Frongoch until Christmas of that year. Returning home, he at once threw himself into the task of reorganizing the Volunteers. He was appointed to the Headquarters Staff of the Army of the Irish Repub-

During the Tan Terrorism he took part in many important engagements. including the daring attacks on Lord French and the rescue of Robert Barton. After a raid on the B. and I. Steam Packet Company he received two bad wounds, one in the arm and the other above the heart, and behind the main artery. Patrick McGrath carried that English bullet in his heart from that day to September 6th of this year when Irish traitors in Dublin finished the

McGrath refused to accept the disgraceful Treaty of Surrender, which, by an Act of the British Parliament, established the Free State. He was arrested by Free Staters in 1923 but neither suffering nor persecution could shake his abiding loyalty.

When, in 1938, the I.R.A. was dele gated the powers of the Second Dail (the legitimate government of all Ireland) in order to effect the restoration of the Republic to de facto status, Lieutenant General McGrath was in the vanguard. The campaign of the I.R.A began in January 1939 and in the winter of that year the Free State once more arrested McGrath. After a hungerstrike of 40 days he was released. As soon as his health permitted he

resumed his duties on the Headquarters Staff of the I.R.A. On August 16th of this year he was arrested in the privacy of a Dublin dwelling. In the course of the attack on the house one of the Free State gunmen was fatally shot Patrick McGrath was seized and immediately "sentenced" to death by one of the many "Special Courts" in modern Ireland, courts that are responsible to no one.

The murder of Lieutenant General Patrick B. McGrath, 46 years old, was carried out at 6:45 A. M. September 6th 1940.

Thomas G. Harte

Staff Captain Thomas G. Harte of the Irish Republican Army was only 24 years old when a Free State English

firing squad blasted his life away. Born in Lurgan Armagh Harte was the symbol of Ulster-fierce determination to push his country's right to be free: and on September 6th the Anglo-Free State brought that life to a drastic

end. On January 12, 1939 the I. R. A. served an ultimatum upon England, demanding that England, for once and for all, remove her troops and her in fluence from Ireland. England preferred to play the gangster and ignored the ultimatum, After the four days of grace of the ultimatum had expired the I.R.A Expeditionary Force initiated action, and Captain Thomas Harte was among the very first to take part in the campaign in England.

He was eventually arrested and deported to Ireland. Back in Dublin he was attached to Headquarters Staff under Patrick McGrath where he can ried on his duties as a Republican Officer until wounded by Free State gunmen during the battle of Rathgar on August 16, 1940, (The Free State C.I.D. would never have recognised Harte but for the photograph and description furnished by Scotland Yard with whom they are closely cooperating.) The Free State "Court" true to its traditions, sentenced him to death and on September 6th he faced their English firing squad, side by side with his veteran comrade.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS -SCOTLAND YARD AND DUBLIN

When on Ash Wednesday of this ear England hanged two more Irish 'felons'', James MacCormick and Peter Barnes, it was revealed that the Free State Government had supplied Scotland Yard with full particulars about these two men. Barnes and Mac Cormick-the Birmingham Martyrs could never have been hanged but for the information supplied by the Free State Government.

Eight months later, on September 6th of this year, Scotland Yard repaid its debt of gratitude. On that day, two more Irish "felons" were murdered but this time in Dublin: and one of them, Thomas G. Harte, was recognised only by the photograph and informa tion supplied by Scotland Yard!

Why should the Free State cooper ate with Scotland Yard? Why, indeed, but because they have both a common purpose in view so far as Ireland is concerned: they are determined that Ireland shall remain part of the Empire. The I.R.A. has not lifted one finger against the Free State—not because it couldn't, not because it wouldn't be justified, but solely out of a desire to avoid the Civil War in Ireland which England would like to see develop and which the Free State seems anxious to instigate. The I.R.A.'s only crime in Ireland was that it established an Expedi tionary Force to be sent into England and there to carry on a campaign of bloodless warfare until England should be forced to acknowledge Ireland's independence

Why should the Free State have conerned itself with what Irishmen were doing in England? Why should the Anglo-Free State have passed one coercion law after another against Irishmen until Ireland today is as much a mili tary dictatorship as Russia? Why should the Anglo-Free State have sought out the English Military Intelligence Dept. to supply them with all possible information about Irishmen in England who were suspected of being soldiers of the I.R.A.?

The answer is found in the words of Helen Landreth, author of DEAR DARK HEAD, "England is governing

LAST HOURS OF REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS

and Captain Thomas G. Harte were under guard in Arbour Hill Military Prison in Dublin where they were scheduled to be shot on September 6th Their relatives, friends and sympathisers maintained a ceaseless vigil of prayer outside the walls, day and night for 48 hours before the execution.

At 9:30 p.m. on September 6th a Free State van left Arbour Hill for Mountjoy prison. In it were the two Republican soldiers, heavily guarded.

Neither the families nor the friends of the condemned soldiers were notified of the change of the place of execution. But all through that night a constant stream of prayer flowed round Arbour Hill Prison. Was it because they could not carry out their murder of Republican soldiers in the midst of so much prayer that the Anglo-Free State, suddenly and without notifying even the men's families, spirited Mc-Grath and Harte away to other surroundings? Or was it that the lime-clad figures of Pearse, Clarke and Plunkett rose from their grave in Arbour Hill to protest the murdering of their kinsoldiers of 1940?

Whatever the reason, the Anglo Free State firing squad under the direction of a "Sergeant" McNally did its work efficiently the next morning at 6:45 A. M., and two more lives were offered on the altar of Irish freedom. The first intimation of the execution that was furnished to the men's families or friends was a curt three line announce ment in the back section of the day's newspapers.

The Anglo-Free State Government made no attempt to prevent both soldiers from attending Mass and receiving Holy Communion as they did in the case of the men who died on hungerstrike last April; but both men were

Ireland by remote control". And further, speaking against these coercion laws while their passage was being debated, she protested "It is not right for Irishmen and women to be murdered and imprisoned to help and comfort and secure the British Empire!"

WHERE IS THE MANHATTAN?

News reports from London seem to indicate that the U.S.S. Manhattan has sailed secretly from the United States to Galway, Ireland, reportedly to pick up "refugee Americans

One man government has gone pretty far in America, but this new step is dangerous to the peace of our country. How is it that a United States liner has been allowed to violate the laws of the country?

Months ago Ireland was added to the list of countries forbidden to American ships! Why has one of our biggest ships slipped secretly away to a forbidden port now? Was this done after notifying both belligerents or only one? Even if "American Refugees" are to be picked up in Galway, what guarantee have we, the people, that the ship was not engaged in carrying contraband for one of the belligerents? Surely, the rescuing of American citizens is not something that must be kept secret from us.

Lieutenant General Patrick McGrath deprived of even the simplest traditional facilities. After coming from Mass and Communion. Lieutenant General McGrath asked for a light breakfast or even a class of milk But no one had bothered to prepare a breakfast for either McGrath or Harte. They were told there wasn't a drop of milk to be had. Yet they were offered a glass of whiskey. There was no breakfast in Mountjoy, no milk, but there was plenty of whiskey, "You can take that stuff away" Lieutenant General Mc-Grath replied, "You don't have to dope me to face your firing squad!"

Together and for Ireland the two soldiers prayed before the altar; together they walked out into the early morning's chill sunlight; together, at the wall dividing the two prisons of Mountjoy and just outside the "A" wing of the men's prison, they faced the firing squad, and the same volley blasted the life of each man.

They died for truth, justice and honour, for the unconquered and unconquerable Republic of Ireland just as did those before them whose memory we hold dear this month, Kevin Barry, the Manchester Martyrs, Erskine Childers, Murphy, Farrelly, Spooner, Gaffney, Twohig, Cassidy, Fisher and legions of unnamed heroes.

"The light of truth and manliness shone in their faces for all to see" declared one who was close to them to the end. "I have never met two more perfect men," he added. "They were incapable of any ignoble motive. I am proud to have known them."

The cause that has produced such men shall never die! McGrath and Harte were worthy of the cause they espoused, Thank God Ireland has such men, and will continue to have them until the last link binding Ireland to the Empire shall have been shattered.

We have a right to know whether

our liners are further violating neutrality by carring contraband to one of the belligerants!

REGIMENTATION DUBLIN-The government now regulates individuals in their every under-

taking, according to one of the latest orders issued by the Controller of Censorship.

"Newspapers should not be despatched by private individuals. Persons desiring to send newspapers by post should arrange to have them despatched by the publishers or

How firm are the foundations of such a government? Irish citizens no longer have private lives. Government by bayonet fully governs their every moment. Special Courts sitting in secret threaten them on every side. The most minute parts of their lives are regulated for them. Does the Free State mistrust its own people?

At this time we recall the words of the instigator of these Coercion Laws who uttered them in 1924-when he didn't believe in Coercion Speaking here in the Rotunda on October 23 1924, de Valera said "Governments to be effective must have the backing of the people behind them, and where you see persistent disorder then you may know that the government has not the support of the people."

THE CLAN NA GAEL

ADEL DHIA

Announces

73rd ANNUAL MANCHESTER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION TO BE HELD IN

IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB 1428 No. Broad Street MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 8:30 P. M.

Program for the evening includes a short address, musical selections, dancing. Admission by tickets distributed free by the Irish-American Club.

CLAN NA GAEL MOURNS LIAM KREPPS

Death took one more faithful stead- dependence grew hotter Liam's fame fast lover of Irish Freedom when Liam Krepps died on October 29th in the Glen Cove Community Hospital as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

Liam Krepps was born in Kansas City, Mo., at the turn of the century. In his first years he suffered the loss of both parents through death and was taken to Glin, Co. Limerick to be rear-

He was educated at St. Mungrets College, Limerick, where he and the other pupils were drilled by Capt. Monteith-Casement's aide-to fit them for the fight for the Irish Republic. Later Liam went to study at St. Enda's College founded by the immortal Padraig Pearse. Here he found his greatest pleasure in reading and writing in the very Study-room wherein Robert Emmett and Padraig Pearse thought, dreamed and planned and worked to establish on Irish soil a free and independent Republic.

With such a background Liam, while still a youth, made his first public appearance on a Kerry platform in 1918. In the years following, his active association with the Irish Republican Army and his many speeches in publie made his name well-known throughout Munster. As the fight for Irish Inspread to the whole of Ireland. Later as a prisoner in Limerick Jail and Mountjoy Jail Irish Republicans came to know Liam in a more personal manner. His gentle disposition and poetic mind gave pleasure to anyone who ever knew him

Liam Krepps returned here to the land of his birth after the betrayal of the Irish Republic. Here in America his voice thrilled and gave encouragement to Irish Republicans to keep alive the fight for Irish Freedom until our independence is won and the Irish Republie is recognized by friend and foe,

On Friday November 1st the remains of Liam Krepps-the casket covered by the Irish and American Flags-were brought to St. Gregory's Church escorted by an Honour Guard of Irish Republican Army Veterans. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. P. O'Donnell assisted by other priests of the parish. The Church organist played appropriate Irish Music ending with the National Anthem of the Republic-The Soldiers' Song.

At the graveside full military honours were rendered to this soldier of Ireland and as the sound of the Last Post faded away, Mr. James Brislane gave the funeral oration.

SING ALL THE ANTHEM!

A determined drive is under way to repeal the "Star Spangled Banner" our National Anthem and to substitute for it "My Country 'Tis of Thee' Since the latter piece has the same air as "God Save The King" it will, no doubt, save some trouble in the near future when we are admitted into the British Empire, For long years British Fifth Columnists in America fought hard against the adoption of the "Star Spangled Banner". Their fight was so successful that, although it was written over 100 years ago, the song did not become our National Anthem until 1931!

"Seeking Foreign Trouble" The best book on British propaganda in

America. You can't have an excuse for not owning a copy when you learn that the special price is only 35c, or 3 for \$1.00

In view of the fact that these Fifth Columnists are still trying to do away with the "Star Spangled Banner" we urge our readers to sing, not merely the first verse but all the anthem! All Irish Societies especially should take the lead in doing this. If the whole anthem should prove too lengthy, at least, sing the third verse. It is this verse which is so detestable to the British Fifth Columnists in America, Here it

'And where is that hand who so vauntingly swore

'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion

A home and a country they'd leave ng no more!

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution;

No refuge could save the hireling and

slave, From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave."

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE

TIR GAN TEANGA, TIR GAN ANAM.

Gaelic classes are conducted in the following places.

Take advantage of these opportunities to learn your own language. A 100% Irish Republican knows

and speaks his mother tongue! GAELIC SOCIETY - Loew's Lincoln Square Theatre Arcade-Broadway, between 65th and 66th Streets - Friday

evenings - 8:30, - Admission 50¢. PHILOCELTIC SOCIETY - Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third

Avenue. - Friday evenings at 8:30. CUMANN AN tSEANCHAIS - 868 Washington Ave. (161st St.) Bronx

Wednesday evenings 8:30.

IRISH WORLD FORSAKES LAST CLAIM TO REPUBLICANISM

IGNORES TERENCE MacSWINEY'S ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR

Indicative of the new line of thought ory in one column and in another supthat dominates the policy of the "Irish World" is the omission this year of all references to the anniversary of Terence MacSwiney's death, Since 1920 the 'Irish World' yearly kept this anniversary, but in the past few years they have shied away from everything in the nature of a real active Republican pol-

October 1940 passed by and the "Trish World' observed a discreet silence on the twentieth anniversary of Terence MacSwiney's death. The ordinary American press in many instances carried notices remarking this anniversary, but not the IRISH WORLD

Irish World Chooses Free State

Can anyone blame the Irish World? After all, the IRISH WORLD has a direct interest in the present Free State Government. It would not be "convenient" for the Irish World to print a tribute to Terence MacSwiney at this time. Terence MacSwiney died the slow death of hunger-strike that Ireland might be free. It would be difficult for the IRISH WORLD to honour Mac-Swiney's memory and, at the same time, defend the Anglo-Free State Government who, in the words of Father O'Hare, "murdered" Anthony D'Arey and John MacNeela when they were on hunger-strike last April.

Terence MacSwiney died for 74 days! died a splendid sacrifice of the will-tobe-free! Terence MacSwiney was a 'died-hard''. Terence MacSwiney refused to compromise! Terence Mac-Swiney wanted freedom, nothing less.

The Irish World has no patience with died-hards", with those who refuse to compromise. The Irish World blindly follows its master's voice; where'er it beckons, the Irish World plods on. One can find no fault, then, with the consistency the Irish World shows by omitting the usual tribute to Mayor MacSwiney. Probably, they realised the hypocrisy would have been too evident had they honored MacSwiney's memported the murders of the Free State

MacSwiney Inspires Irish Youth

Patrick McGrath, a veteran of 1916, a veteran of 1922, died last month, a veteran of 1940, before a Free State Firing Squad. With him on hunger strike last year was John Plunkett, brother of Joseph Mary Plunkett one of the executed men of Easter Week. Why are men like these executed by the Free State Government? Why are thousands of others suffering from poor food and lack of accommodation in English concentration camps in Ireland? The answer is simple. answer lies in Terence MacSwiney's sacrifice. Ireland, today, has thousands of men following in MacSwiney's steps. They are "die-hards": they refuse to compromise; they demand freedom, nothing less,

Irish World Forsakes MacSwiney's Principles.

We extend our pity to the IRISH WORLD. How the mighty have fallen! Twenty years ago, Terence MacSwiney died for Ireland. Twenty years ago the IRISH WORLD would have been shocked at the prediction that one day they would betray the cause for which Terence MacSwiney died. Twenty years later the IRISH WORLD keeps its readers ignorant of the military dictatorship in Ireland Twenty years later Republicans still stand on MacSwiney's principles. Twenty years later the IRISH WORLD finds it necessary to omit all references to the anniversary of the death of Mayor Terence Mac-Swiney. The IRISH WORLD cannot hope to fool all its readers, all the time. He is a traitor to his race

Who awed by power, or lured by place

Makes compromise with wrong.

Upon the gibbet of his lie His soul shall wither, fade, and die: And minstrelsy shall pass by Without the mockery of a song. .

IN IRELAND! DICTATORSHIP

DUBLIN-Startling evidences of the new curbs put upon personal freedom in Ireland are found in the recent 'trial' of Mr. Freddie Blunck and his wife Ena before the "Special Criminal Court" in this city. This man and his wife were arrested, tried and found guilty and were ordered to enter into recognisances of \$250.00 each to be of good behaviour for three years and to report to the Guards fornightly.

The court sits in secret and its decisions made public after the sentence has been decided upon. The horrible crime of which this man and his wife were found guilty is that of moving from one part of Dublin to another part without first receiving permission from the Free State Government! Keep in mind that this man and woman were ordinary citizens, not criminals or even political suspects. Not Russia this, but Dublin!

The exact charge was stated thus:
"On or about July 15, 1940, in County
Dublin, being persons more than 16 years

of one, registered order the Energency of one, registered order Bill 1959, son did unlawfully change your residence with which you then resided and there produce the residency of the residency

That is Dublin 1940 under the English-Free State Dictatorship to hold Ireland as the "one bright spot" of the Empire!

NEW COERCION POWERS

DUBLIN-Coercion Order No. 40 of the Emergency Powers Act allows the Free State Courts to hear cases in secret, to exclude everybody from the court, to prohibit the publication of the findings of the court, to forbid any newspapers to comment upon the verdict of the court, to enforce the publication in all newspapers whatever part of the evidence the court may decide is best in the interests of the Defense of the Realm.

BOYCOTT English goods and services!

EVERY DOLLAR SPENT ON ENGLISH GOODS HELPS TO SUPPRESS THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS BANNED In IRELAND Mail yours to **IRELAND!**

If the United States Goes to War Some Practical Questions Which Affect the Conscience of Every American Citizen

By FATHER JEROME HOLLAND

engaging in war with Nazi Germany or with other totalitarian powers is being discussed and debated from one end of the country to the other every day. Little attention is being paid to the morality of any such war on the part of the United States. Most discussions are based on sentiment, emotion, fear, hate or prejudice. The only really important question that merits consideration is: "Has the United States of America, any moral right to engage in a war with any other nation or power?" Subordinate to that question is the problem for every individual conscience: 'If America goes to war, can I, in good conscience, take any active part in that

Fundamental Christian morality lays down four conditions as necessary for a just war; (1) that war be initiated by public authority and not by any private person; (2) that the war must be a matter of last resort, all peaceful means having been exhausted in attempting to settle differences between nations; (3) that there be a just, legitimate and sufficient cause for war; (4) that a right intention be entertained in the declaration and in the conduct of the war

The Rights of Congress

Let these conditions be applied to our present situation. The first condition can obtain, according to the Conitudion of the United Stat Congress of the United States issues a declaration of war. Congress is the only legitimate public authority capable of initiating a war in which the United States may justly engage. There is a good deal of talk these days of being 'eased into war,' of assuming a foreign policy of "active belligerency dictated by the President and the Secretary of State or other Cabinet officials, of waging an "undeclared war" through the use of a mobilized National Guard "to repel invasion," the word "invasion" given the widest possible meaning. Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet, individually or collectively, is a "legitimate public authority" in the matter of initiating a war. Therefore a war into which the United States would be "eased": a war resulting from "active belligerency an "undeclared war" would be an immoral war and every conscientious citizen would have not only the right, but the duty to refuse to take any part in such a war.

The Will to Peace

The second condition presupposes the will to peace on the part of the nation as such. There can be little doubt that the overwhelming will of the American people is for peace and for the use of every reasonable means to avoid war. It is most certainly true that it is the will of the American people that war be initiated only as a last resort. That will must be reflected in the official acts of their duly elected representatives. Belligerency, such as reflected in the "stab in the back" address of President Roosevelt at Charlottesvile, would seem to indicate an attitude of expediency rather than of necessity in determining this nation's attitude towards war. A war declared for reasons of expediency is an immoral war. No conscientious citizen could in good con-

The possibility of the United States science take an active part in such a

It is being argued that America must crush Germany before Germany crushes us; that it is better to fight a war on European soil than to wait until we are invaded; that "active belligerency" in support of Britain will ward off the possibility of invasion by Gerny. All these are arguments of expediency and they are, therefore, arguments for an unjust and an immoral

The third condition presupposes that the war is one of self-defense. A war of self-defense is the only just war. No war can morally be waged except in defense of what is a right in strict justice, such as territorial integrity, maintenance of national honor, possession of property, national self-preservation. No war simply for commercial supremacy, for territorial expansion, for "balance of internationl power," for national glory" is a just war. A war inspired by hatred of another nation, by jealousy. by fear of growing power, by commercial rivalry, cannot be called a just war. So far as information is available to the American people at this time there has been no unjust aggression against our territorial integrity, no attack on our national possessions, no unjust affront to our national honor, no attack on our national existence. Most reasons adduced for our entrance into war at this time have to do with hatred of totalitarian governments, fear of their growing power, apprehension over their commercial and economic progress, or on the other hand, benevolence towards Britain, France and what is mis called "the democratic way of life." Not one of these reasons presents a just, legitimate or sufficient reason for engaging in war. Any war initiated for ch reasons would, therefore, be an unjust and an immoral war in which no conscientious citizen could take un active part

The Lofty Motives

Finally, the fourth condition presupposes high and lofty motives on the part of the nation initiating the war and the vindication of justice as the sole reason for the war. The continuation of relations with Soviet Russia, the renewal of the \$40,000,000 trade treaty for another year, balanced against the recall of our Ambassador to Germany. the breaking of trade relations with Ja pan and the cessation of commerce with Italy and Germany and nations under their control, throw strong suspicion on the rectitude of intention on the part of those who direct the foreign policies of our nation with consideration of their relation to the possibilities of engaging in war.

Unless all the information that the American people have concerning this nation's relations with the other nations of the world is woefully inadequate; unless there has been deliberate oncealment on the part of our National Administration of vital factors in these relations, there appears no reason whatsoever why a conscientious American citizen has any moral right to take an active part in a war initiated by the United States of America, befrom information available America has no moral right at this time to engage in war with any nation on the face of the earth

THE "IRISH ECHO" DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH

'Irish Echo'' appeared with its usual flaming headline. This time it screamed that the paper was banned in Canada and on the basis of that banning we were to believe that the "Echo" is the paragon for all the Irish American papers. In fact, we were told that the sole reason for the ban being placed on the paper was because it "told the truth". We were reminded that in Canada "Democracy is a myth" because the Canadian Government could not stand the "truth" that appears in the Echo

How interesting! The "Irish Echo" is proud that it was banned in Canada. Furthermore, on the basis of that interdiet ,the Echo goes on to assume that democracy is a myth in Canada. And why?-because they "can't take it"

they don't like the "truth" in Canada. But what of the other British Dominions? The "Irish Echo" is not banned in Ireland. Could this mean that the Echo brand of truth as released weekly is found satisfactory by the Dublin Government? Three newspapers in Ireland were forced to suspend publica-

The November 2nd issue of the tion because the Dublin Government didn't like the truth they printed. The "Echo" (which, claiming to be Irish, should be more interested in Irish than in Canadian events) made no outery when these papers were suppressed forcibly by the Free State Government. The "Echo" made no protest when democracy was outraged by the censorship put on the Press in Ireland-not when England declared war on Germany, but three months before that war began!

In other words, the IRISH ECHO doesn't seem to be very interested when democracy becomes a myth in Ireimitates Dublin in a small way. In return for its cooperation, the Free State hasn't banned the Irish Echo. BUT the Free State has banned the IRISH RE-PUBLIC along the three Irish papers mentioned above. Evidently Dublin prefers the "truth" as the Echo prints Evidently the Free State doesn't like it when we protest their murders, done by hungerstrike and firing squad. They seem to prefer the way the Echo reports their activities,

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY!

Elsewhere in this month's issue we have presented an account of the frightful conditions among the political prisoners in Ireland. The report was received from our Dublin Correspondent and represents conditions as he knows them on the spot. Due to the censorship imposed by the Free State the report was routed in a roundabout way and was delayed in reaching us.

The account as received is a record of gross inhumanity where men and women are imprisoned for the vaguest reason, imprisoned as Father Yorke once said on charges of "spite and jealousy". We in America can hardly realize the terrible conditions that now exist under the Free State Dictatorship, but we can all be glad we are in a country where it is no crime to contribute to the support of the dependents of Irish political prisoners.

It is a crime in Ireland to solicit funds for the relief of the dependents of these prisoners though it is no crime to contribute to the British Red Cross.

Thank God we can answer Ireland's call

Read the report of conditions in the Curragh Concentration Camp. Read how two men have been hospitalized due to undernourishment and exposure to the cold damp nights. Read how these men are so poorly elothed as to be unable to withstand the rigours of such harsh imprisonment.

Can you read those lines unmoved? You can help these brave selfless men and women. You can help their families too. It's up to you to do your part They have done theirs

The best way to do your part is to forward a check or money order for these prisoners to the IRISH REPUB-LIC for whatever sum you can afford No matter how small that sum is, you will receive a receipt. All checks and money orders for the Prisoners' Dependents' Fund should be made payable to James Brislane and sent to this

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FILM COLUMN

SOCIAL SEASON IN NEW YORK

Nov. 23rd—Saturday night: Irish Republican Army Veterans Dance in aid of the Prisoners' Dependents' Fund, EMERALD HALL, 438 West 125th Street, Irish and American dancing, 35 cents,

30th—Saturday night: Annual Ball of Third Western I. R. A. Club. Proceeds in aid of Prisoners' Dependents' Fund YORK-VILLE CASINO, 210 East 86th Street. Music by Paddy Walsh's Orchestra, 50 cents

February 8th, 1941 ANNUAL BALL CLAN NA GAEL AND I. R. A.

We of the IRISH REPUBLIC believe in the principle, "America First!" For that reason we think the following ought not be seen as they tend to arouse our feelings to war. America has are propaganda to throw America into

After Mein Kampf? Four Sons Goose Step Lion Has Wings Mad Man of Europe Mortal Storm Mystery Sea Raider Night Train Pastor Hall Ramparts We Watched World in Flames

MANCHESTER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION Seventy-third Anniversary of

Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien SAT. EVE., NOVEMBER 23, 1940 8.00 P W

McEnery Hall 4039 W. Madison St.

Sponsored by United Irish Societies and Irish Republican Army Trish and American Dancing

American Music by LENNONS Orchestra Twich Music by McCORMACK Orchestra Admission 40c Including Tax

CHERCHIL STILL INSANE
Our applopies to our readers who near promised—17. Churchill Insane?* Lack of space kept it out of this issue. We may be able to put it in next month's paper.