

The IRISH REPUBLIC

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF
IRISH NATIONAL NEWS

Published on the 15th of each month. All matter for insertion should reach us no later than the 4th of the month.

EDITORIAL OFFICE

to which all matter for publication should be sent.

1617 KENNELWORTH PLACE
THIR BRONX

Business Manager to whom all cheques should be made payable
HARRY SHORT 80 W. 82nd St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Subscription: 12 Issues - \$1 Dollar
Contributions Accompanying Your SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE WELCOME

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 Republic.

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 L. 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 job.

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 States in 1923 but neither suffering nor persecution could shake his abiding loyalty.

When, in 1938, the I.R.A. was delegated 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 hunger-strike 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 doing his job. 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 Captain 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 influence 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 carried 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 year 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 MacCormick—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 information supplied by Scotland Yard!

Why should the Free State cooperate 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 a 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 Expeditionary 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 concurred 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 military 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

Lieutenant General Patrick McGrath 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 McGrath and Harte away to other surroundings? Or was it that the lime-clad roses of Pearse, Clarke and Plunkett figure from their grave in Arbour Hill to protest the murdering of their kind-soldiers 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 announcement 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 hunger-strike last April; but both men were

Ireland by remote control". And further, speaking against these coercion laws while their passage was being debated, he 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.

deprived of even the simplest traditional facilities. After coming from Mass and Communion, Lieutenant General McGrath asked for a light breakfast, or even a glass 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 McGrath replied, "You don't have to dope me to face death." 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 valley 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, Eskin Childers, Murphy, Farrelly, Spooner, Gaffney, Twobig, 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 carrying contraband to one of the belligerents!

REGIMENTATION

DUBLIN—The government now regulates individuals in their every undertaking, 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 distributors."

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 OF PHILADELPHIA Announces

73rd ANNUAL MANCHESTER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION

TO BE HELD IN

IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB 1428 N. 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 steadfast 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 reared.

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 1915. In the years following, his active association with the Irish Republican Army and his many speeches in public made his name well-known throughout Munster. As the fight for Irish Independence

depended grew hotter Liam's fame spread 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 Republic 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 organs 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" as 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

BUY 3!

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE

TIR GAN TRANGA, 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!

GÆLIC 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 that 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 policy.

October 1940 passed by and the "Irish 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 MacSwiney's memory and, at the same time, defend the Anglo-Free State Government who, in the words of Father O'Hare, "murdered" Anthony D'Arcy and John MacNeela when they were on hunger-strike last April.

Terence MacSwiney died for 74 days! died a splendid sacrifice of the will-to-be-free! Terence MacSwiney was a "died-hard". Terence MacSwiney refused to compromise! Terence MacSwiney 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 memory.

DICTATORSHIP IN IRELAND!

DUBLIN—Startling evidences of the new curb put upon personal freedom in Ireland are found in the recent "trial" of Mr. Freddie Blumek 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 fortnightly.

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 age, registered under the Emergency Powers Order (Coercion Bill) 1939, you did unlawfully change your residence without having first reported at the registration office for the registration area in which you then resided and there producing your registration certificates to a member of the Garda and furnishing such member with particulars as to your proposed new residence and the date upon which you proposed to go there."

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

The possibility of the United States 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. Lately the 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, in view of the present world situation, any moral right to engage in a war with any other nation or power?" Subordinate to that is the question: "Is the use of force for every individual conscience: 'If America goes to war, can I, in good conscience, take any active part in that war?'"

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 Constitution of the United States. The 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" or 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 a whole. 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 Charlottesville, 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-

science take an active part in such a war.

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 Germany. All these are arguments of expediency and they are, therefore, arguments for an unjust and an immoral war.

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 international 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 miscalled "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 such reasons would, therefore, be an unjust and an immoral war in which no conscientious citizen could take an active part.

The Lefty 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 \$400,000,000 trade treaty for another year, balanced against the recall of our Ambassador to Germany, the breaking of trade relations with Japan 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 concealment 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, because, from 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

The November 2nd issue of the "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 incident, 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-

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 outcry when these papers were suppressed forcibly by the Free State Government. The "Echo" made no protest when the mockery was outraged by the censorship ship 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 Ireland, but is sadly pained when Canada imitates 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 REPUBLIC along the three Irish papers mentioned above. Evidently Dublin prefers the "truth" as the Echo prints it. 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!

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 clothed 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 to these prisoners to the IRISH REPUBLIC 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 Brisbane and sent to this paper.

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.

Nov. 30th—Saturday night: Annual Ball of Third Western I. R. A. Club, Proceeds in aid of Prisoners' Dependents' Fund YORKVILLE, 425 E. 81st St. 81st Street, Music by Paddy Walsh's Orchestra, 50 cents.

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

MANCHESTER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION

Seventy-third Anniversary of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien SAT. EVE. NOVEMBER 23, 1940 8:00 P. M.

McEnery Hall 4039 W. Madison St.

Sponsored by United Irish Societies and Irish Republican Army Clubs of Chicago

Irish and American Dancing

American Music by

LENNONS Orchestra

Irish Music by

McCORMACK Orchestra

Admission 40c Including Tax

FILM COLUMN

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 no quarrel with any nation. These films are propaganda to throw America into England's war.

After Mein Kampf!

Foreign Correspondent

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

CHURCHILL STILL INSANE

Our apologies to our readers who were looking forward to the article we had promised—*"Is Churchill Insane?"* Lack of space kept it out of this issue. It may be able to put it in next month's paper.