

COMMISSIONER WOLFE'S VIEWS ON IRELAND AND AMERICA. CORRECTIVE IDEAS OF CHICAGO.

Abbeyfeale, Saturday. The Honourable Richard W. Wolfe, who is at present touring Ireland, after his release from the arduous work of running Chicago, as Commissioner of Public Works for some years past, called to his old home in West Limerick in an interview which he kindly gave our correspondent, while visiting The Glen, Craigo, Abbeyfeale, he expressed himself highly pleased with the extraordinary improvement which he could not help noticing on every side as he moved over the country, through which such very fine roads made motoring so pleasant. Of course there was a little more rain than was usual he was informed. This did not prevent the countryside looking beautiful, nor the homesteads cheerful everywhere. In the old time many of them were so drab, untidy and forbidding that was not the fault of the people. The country boy had now a more independent look about him, than when the Sheriff poked about the old cow-houses, where now were neatly kept out-offices, looking for the extra rents, that broke the Irish farmer in the blackness of the later seventies. Mr. Wolfe who has been many times through the Continent and the East, was never more impressed with the attractions of Ireland as a tourist resort, than on the present occasion. He was astonished to find Chicago had so many more modern buildings than he had seen abroad. He was proud of Chicago, although he did not refer very much to the many gigantic undertakings which had made such remarkable changes in that great City; all schemes emanating from his fertile Irish brain. Having built up a lucrative institution in the real estate business, it was much of a sense of citizenship prompted Mr. Wolfe to lend his aid to the development of the city, which he visited when his hands were a home-sick Irish youth of only sixteen.

The following are some of Mr. Wolfe's views on Ireland and America:— It is said that there are twenty million people in the United States of Irish birth, ancestry, or with some Irish blood in their veins. Extraordinary that one may find in many many towns in common to both the peoples of the two countries. Both Ireland and America, for instance, display extraordinary ability in advertising to the world their own weaknesses and shortcomings. Or, is it that others, for a purpose, do this unfavorable advertising for them?

To illustrate: At Killarney I talked with a New Hampshire Yankee and his wife, who told me that, what in the past several years they had travelled all over the world, and had visited Europe several times, they always and carefully avoided Ireland. "Why?" I asked. "Because of the ill reputation Ireland had for poverty, ugliness, and crime," they answered. "And now," they continued, "that we have seen Ireland we are amazed to find that for variety, beauty and grandeur in scenery is unsurpassed anywhere in the world, that the people in towns and country are comfortable, and while they may not be the signs of great wealth we have in America, neither is there the great suffering such as we have in our large American cities. We have noted about the remotest parts of Ireland," they added, "without the least sense of fear, finding the people everywhere law-abiding, kindly, helpful." These Yankees, husband and wife, could give a rather understanding of their praise of Ireland.

A Detroit banker, up at the Giant's Causeway, visiting Ireland for the first time, said to me he was tempted to buy a summer home in Ireland, that he had found Ireland the best health resort for the tired American, suffering from the wrecking pace of our life, as well as the depressing atmosphere and blazing sun of the continent. He would be 50,000 Americans yearly visiting Ireland through the summer season, if they knew Ireland as it is, and not as it is reported to be, and those 50,000 visitors from America, spending an average of four pounds a day each, or two hundred thousand pounds a day would, he added, make a profitable business for the hotels, merchants and farmers of the country.

So much for Ireland and the false propaganda of something about Ireland's base will help us to a better understanding of the increasing, worldwide, overwhelming attacks upon America in general and upon Chicago in particular. Let me give a few instances. On Nov. 14, 1929, there was an election in Chicago for a United States Senator. Mrs. M. McCormick was candidate against James Hamilton Lewis. European newspapers had had stories of gun play and bloodshed for that election. Well, the election came off more than a million votes were cast, and there was not even a fist fight. Again, in February of this year there was a primary election for Mayor. Among other similar cartoons I saw one in the "Manchester Guardian," a newspaper not depicting Chicago with stags gun in place, commanding the streets. The election was more than a million votes again, and not the least disturbance, more as much as we might see at an ordinary football match. Then, the final election, April 14, this year, for Mayor. The same wild predictions and false propaganda, while the election passed off peacefully and orderly, more than a million men and women voting.

The average Chicago citizen goes on about his business undisturbed and paying little attention to the falsehoods round. He wonders and is amused at the European who affects horror at the killings of a few hoodlums in Chicago among themselves, when they over in Europe murdered 20,000,000 of their best people in three or four years.

When Chicago and its marvellous history of achievements are known the thoughtful minded will look behind the smoke screen for the cause of the attacks. Less than a hundred years ago Chicago was but an Indian trading post, less than a square mile in extent, a few white people trading in furs. To-day it has an area of more than 200 square miles; 4,000,000 people, doing a business of a billion dollars a month; 28,000 acres of parks, no keep-off-the-grass sign, for mothers and children, men and boys to play in; 750,000 children in schools, and no better teachers in public and private schools, besides universities and colleges; music, culture, refinement; 85 miles of boulevards, 100 miles of water front, 37 railroads terminating there, a passenger train entering and leaving the city every minute of the day and night; daily, billions of gallons of water pumped, one giving

roughly, eight times as much water per capita, and at about half the cost of European cities. Chicago is the capital of the Mississippi Valley, with 22 States, 1,250,000 square miles in extent, yielding 60 to 70 p.c. of the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the nation; capable of supporting a billion people, that is, basing an estimate on the populations and areas of such countries as Belgium, England, Egypt, Chicago's achievements, its present and potential wealth furnish the reason for the attacks upon it, as the case with America in general. It is the powerful, ruthless hand and brain of international big business. It is now practically in control of the money, business and natural resources of America. Its power is overwhelming, in business, politics, professions, newspapers, and in many churches. Its power during the world war bewildered the mind and debased the morals of the nation. The so-called crime wave followed as a result, and some may think this a blessing in disguise, because thinking Americans in time will see that criminal profiteering at the top of the social structure will seep down and break out in violence at the bottom.

The American farmers, following the war, suffered a loss of 35 billion dollars, it was reported by the Federal Reserve Board. The unit banking system that helped to build up America was set aside by the interest-bearing money of the country was gathered to Wall Street, then the wild stock gambling, the crash, the depression, the unemployment and suffering.

One of the most clear-headed journalists in America, said to me not long since, that in his opinion the gravest menace to world peace and orderly progress was in the alliance of American and English capitalists, who control with the application of their own countries, but were also reaching out to corner the rest of the world, that this was the certain road to another war, and that another war like the big one we have had would destroy men's belief in God, shatter the churches, and pave the way for Socialism.

All of these thoughts are connected up with the propaganda of abuse of America in general and Chicago in particular. It is for the purpose of breaking down the confidence of the people in their republican form of Government, and making way for the class and caste rule of privileged autocracy. It is the old battle between Jefferson and Hamilton, brought down to our day, it is the old world idea of privilege against the American idea of equality, equal opportunity for all, the genuine aristocracy of brain and character, which America owes its successful progress to.

Washington and Jefferson won for America political liberty, but they did not win economic freedom from England. The swing of population from the open fields of Jefferson's day to the large cities gives the small but powerful minority of wealth extraordinary influence over the lives of the masses of the people. They assault any man in business, professional, social life who will not subscribe to their programme. They introduce into America not the best ideas from Europe, but often the worst, such as the race and religious hatreds that have cursed Europe. When they want to steal millions in franchises or other privileges they turn the spot light of publicity on underworld characters, and it is all for the purpose of diverting attention from their wrongdoings.

Reactionaries everywhere try with passing ill: stationers dig down below the surface to find the cause and try to remove it. American statesmanship is confronted with the problem of welding the racial units of the country into a nation, like France, England, Germany, and preserving for all the people their liberties and opportunities. That internationalism, some of them talk about, but attention to them is small, numerically, but they aim to substitute in America the rule of privilege and wealth for the American idea of equal opportunity for all. The programme of this minority for privilege involves the standard abuse of America in general and Chicago in particular, and includes the ruin of any man or woman who dares oppose them.

A thoughtful, conservative business man of America, who draws the distinction between business that serves and business that robs the public, is profoundly alarmed at the signs of unrest, suspicion and revolt growing among the masses of the people.

The opening match of the Novies tournament was played on Sunday last before a large gathering when Stephen Quinlan (Triple) defeated M. Moylan by two games to one. In the first game Quinlan, who was in receipt of five points (Handicap) led at the start by 10-0, but Moylan, by dint of hard tossing, eventually won an exciting game by 21-19. The second game was a splendid one and both players had the spectators on their toes with excitement. Quinlan started badly and midway in the game was 7 points in arrears, but a lapse on Moylan's part, who seemed to be taking things too easy, brought the scores level at 20. Then for five minutes both players battled for the vital point, which Quinlan secured amidst great applause.

The deciding game. The third and deciding game was not up to the standard of the other two owing to a heavy downpour which drenched the court and several times the players slipped on the wet surface. It was only in this game we ever got a glimpse of the real Quinlan. He tossed and made "aces" as he liked and half-way through led by 12-1. Moylan tried hard to recover but failed to do so and the Tralee man won the game and rubber by 21-7. Marker—Mr. A. Kirby. Mr. Tom Quinlan is a native of Rock St. Tralee, and is at present employed by Mr. John O'Donovan, high-class tailor, Limerick.

During the week ended Saturday, 13th June, 1931, one birth and four deaths were registered in Tralee Urban Area. Two of the deaths were caused by measles.

Prices remained unchanged for supplies in the London bacon market to-day. Danish killings during the week totalled 114,000.

NEXT "SWEEP" TO BENEFIT MORE HOSPITALS. ALLOCATION OF PRIZE MONEY UNCHANGED.

Dublin, Friday. The details of the scheme for the next Irish hospitals' sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap were officially announced here to-night. The sweepstake will be on the same lines as that on the Derby, with one or two minor alterations. The method of allocating the prize money will be the same as before. That is to say, each £100,000 will be treated as a complete unit. The owner of the ticket drawing the 1st horse will receive a prize of £30,000, that of the second £15,000, and that of the third £10,000.

Drawers of all other horses not declared forfeit at first acceptance will have distributed among them £25,000. In addition there will be in each prize unit 100 cash prizes of £100, totalling £10,000. Any surplus remaining after all the complete units of £100,000 are disposed of will be distributed in ten cash prizes of equal amounts to be drawn for after all the other prizes have been drawn. There will also be three sellers' prizes in each unit, that for the first horse being £1,000, for the second £750, and for the third £250.

The scheme provides for the participation of 38 hospitals, compared with 34 in the Derby sweepstake, 23 in the Grand National sweepstake and six in the Manchester November Handicap sweepstake in 1930. The new scheme, owing to an inevitable delay in the enactment of the Public Charitable Hospitals Amendment Bill, which is intended to amend and extend the Public Charitable Hospitals Act, 1930, to certain hospitals, is still awaiting the sanction of the Minister for Justice, but there is no doubt that this will be forthcoming.

A total sum of £931,383 6s. 8d. has been paid to date to prize-winners in the recent sweepstake.

Sacred Names On "Sweep" Tickets.

CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST "IRREVERENCE."

Dublin, Friday. A protest against the use of sacred names and phrases as non-descript Irish hospitals' sweepstake on the Derby is made in the current issue of the "Standard," the official organ of Irish Catholic opinion. "The recent hospitals' sweep in Dublin," says the journal in an editorial, "saw an unpleasant abuse. The names given by several prize-winners were sacred names, names of saints or phrases that embodied the title of the Sacred Heart. "Enemies of our faith found matter for cheap sneers, so that the winners in question unintentionally brought holy things into ridicule. We hope that this irreverence need not be repeated."

An official of the Hospitals Trust said to me to-day:—"We regret very much if the use of such pen-names was made a matter of sneers or irreverence of any kind. It is not suggested, of course that those who used such pen-names did so out of any want of respect for religion or sacred things, but we would deplore that they should unintentionally have given any occasion for irreverent comment anywhere. "Perhaps when attention has been drawn to it purchasers of tickets in future 'sweeps' will refrain from using holy names or phrases in this way."

"Sweep" Action Application

Dublin, Friday. Application was made in the High Court at Dublin yesterday on behalf of Antonio Apicella and Matteo Constantino, plaintiffs in the action against Emilio Scala and the Irish Sweepstake Trustees, for an order for discovery of documents. Miss Pheling, making the application, said that she wanted pleadings, affidavits, tickets, and counterfoils. The order was granted, exclusive of the counterfoils, which it was pointed out, could not possibly be produced in the circumstances.

EMIGRATION IN 1930 1,400 Persons Left Co. Kerry.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

During the year 1930 1,400 persons emigrated from Kerry to countries of Europe. Of the emigrants, 594 were males and 806 females. As was to be expected the United States easily attracted the greatest number and thither went 771 daughters and 522 sons of the "Kingdom." Canada secured 43 Kerry men, and 21 Kerry women, and Australia 17 and 7, respectively. 554 of the females and 401 of the males were between the ages of 18 and 25. The occupations and callings of the 549 males over 18 were enumerated as follows: 467 were agricultural workers and labourers, 15 clerical workers, 15 were described as professional and independent, 28 were skilled tradesmen, 10 were transport workers, and 14 had no definite occupation. Of the 693 females over 18 years of age, 624 were domestic and hotel servants, 14 were clerical workers, 6 described themselves as professional and independent, one as being a clothing trader, 30 were wives of housewives, and 5 were in unidentified occupations.

The counties which boomed largest in the emigration figures in 1930 were Mayo with 1,850, Cork 1,700, Kerry 1,400, Dublin 1,178, and Donegal 1,085. Kildare with 92 emigrants, Carlow 93, and Laoisigh 107, sent out the least number of emigrants. 1,777 emigrants left Kerry during the year 1929.

TAIL-WAGGER CHATS

23.—THE POODLE'S TOILET.

Is it Necessary to Clip Him?

By PHILOKOUON.

Convention has decreed that all poodles should be clipped after a fashion that makes them look somewhat ridiculous in ordinary eyes. I do not know when the custom began, but it has certainly existed for a great many years, both in this country and on the Continent. Years ago they were clipped in France and Germany and allowed to grow their coats later on as a protection against the winter cold. This seems to have been a sensible plan, for it is not natural to deprive dogs of the covering that nature has given them in the winter months.

A lady has written to me protesting against the practice, saying that she had had the care of a poodle for some months, which was then returned to its owner in order that it could be exhibited. When he came back to her correspondent again she says that he was shaved so closely that he appeared to be miserably and dejected. This is certainly an unusual thing to happen, for as a rule no pain is inflicted by the use of clippers, the only objection being that in the winter time dogs with parts of their bodies bare must feel the cold.

The manner in which the coat is clipped has given rise to a general misconception about this breed, people regarding them as dandified dogs that are of no earthly use, while as a matter of fact they are thoroughly good sportsmen and are used on the Continent with the guns. I have known a few people train their poodles to retrieve, and they have told me that no dogs could do the work more efficiently. They are, indeed, remarkably well-equipped with grey matter in their heads, and they have also excellent noses. The very name tells us that they were originally sporting dogs, poodle being derived from the German word for water-timid, and as any stranger will find who attempts to take liberties with them, and if you can obliterate from your mind any thought of their somewhat absurd appearance you will see, on looking at a class being judged, that they are beautifully constructed and move with a delightful freedom.

They are extraordinarily active dogs, and I am quite sure that they could be trained to do almost anything. Of course, if anyone objects to clipping, there is no earthly reason why it should be done, except that for the sake of cleanliness it would be as well to shorten the hair round the lower part of the legs, and the dogs would also look better if the coat were evened off instead of being allowed to grow in a shaggy manner. The poodle in his natural attire would look untidy and unkempt, and I do not think that anyone could be particularly pleased with one in that condition. I suppose it is their bizarre appearance that has made people shy of keeping them as companions, for they make excellent household dogs, being sharp guards and amusing. They are equal to any amount of outdoor exercise, and are reasonably hardy. What more can any one want? The miniatures—those under fifteen inches in height—are charming little pets, and may be had in a number of beautiful colours, but they come in a different category from the others.

GREAT LAKES OF CANADA

A GREAT WATER HIGHWAY.

At the Southern border of Canada lies the water transportation highway—the Great Lakes or St. Lawrence system. The lakes are five in number—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario. Sovereignty over four of them is shared by Canada and the United States, but Lake Michigan is entirely within the latter country. Their value for transportation purposes, including the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the prairie provinces to the markets of the world, cannot be over-estimated. These lakes never freeze over, but navigation is impracticable after about the middle of December, because of snow ice.

Some idea of the size of the Great Lakes in internal as well as external trade is gained by a moment's consideration of the cities which they serve. On the Canadian side, at the head of Lake Superior are Port William and Port Arthur, the greatest grain shipping ports in the world's greatest inland waterway. Between Lake Superior and Lake Huron is Sault Ste. Marie, an important railway and iron-working centre. About Georgian Bay, which lies to the East of Lake Huron, are clustered important Ontario towns, and the northern part of the bay reaches almost to Sudbury, where are located the world's greatest nickel mines. Between Lake Huron and Lake Erie lie Sarnia, Windsor and adjoining cities; between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and other Ontario cities, and, commanding the St. Lawrence River, at the junction of the Ottawa, is the Metropolis of Canada, Montreal. On the United States side, and enjoying the transportation facilities furnished by the Great Lakes, are such important cities as Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. The Great Lakes, therefore, afford not only a channel for interior traffic, but also for a great volume of international and world traffic.

THE FISHERIES.

Although less important than transportation, the fisheries of the Great Lakes are the basis of a considerable industry. Recklessly depleted in early years, the fishing fish have made slow recovery through the past few months. Since the United States has a large fishery on the Detroit River the fish used to be driven into pens, where they were captured and dried by the hundreds of thousands, to be used later as fertilizer. The season of the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many a large number depend upon miscellaneous employment during the seasons. The principal catches are white fish, trout, pickerel, and lake herring, although pike and sturgeon yield a fair return.

Another aspect of the Great Lakes which cannot be ignored is their influence upon the climate of the adjoining territory. The great interior triangle which lies between Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Lake Huron is one of the world's richest areas in terms of agricultural production. Reaching southward, as it does, to the latitude of almost Rome and Italy in this area, the most thickly settled in all Canada gives little reason for the popular conception of the Dominion as a land of long winters and extreme cold. One more observation should not be omitted. Under less wise statesmanship the Great Lakes might easily have become the scene of another naval armament race. During the war of 1812, naval battles were fought on these inland seas, but at the close of the war a treaty was signed which limited the armament of the Great Lakes to vessels equipped merely for police purposes, and provided that all other armed vessels on those lakes shall be forthwith dismantled and no other vessel of war shall be there built or armed. This treaty has been respected for more than one hundred years, and under its wise provisions we are greater than exists upon inland seas anywhere else in the world.

COPING WITH MOTOR BANDITS.

NEW POLICE METHODS WIRELESS TO DEFEAT CRIMINALS.

"Present day criminals had realised the enormous possibilities of motor transport, but the police had been equally quick to appreciate the fact with counter measures," said Mr. R.L. Matthews, Chief Constable of Leeds, in his presidential address to the annual conference of the Association of Chief Constables at Leeds yesterday. "Perhaps the most noticeable development of our times, and by far the most important as far as the policeman is concerned," said Mr. Matthews, "was the enormous increase in recent years in the number of mechanically propelled vehicles. Motor improvements in the construction of motor vehicles, which were now rapidly reaching that stage of evolution when they were almost fool-proof, had resulted in an amazing number of people being qualified to drive, and present day criminals had realised the enormous possibilities of that form of quick transport.

"It was generally acknowledged, however, that there was no poison without its antidote, and the police authorities had been equally quick to appreciate that in order to circumvent effectively the activities of motor bandits and other persons it would be necessary to use high-powered motor vehicles in order that immediate chase could be given as soon as the alarm was raised. "The first step in solving the problem of the motor chase, it became necessary to evolve some system whereby some warning might be given to the 'flying squads,' as they were aptly named, in sufficient time to enable them to take up the chase without delay. Naturally the thoughts of the authorities turned to what was probably the greatest invention of the age—wireless, and with this in police motor vehicles in many cases almost instantaneous warning was received of the depredations of marauders, and often the immediate chase ensured before they had a chance to make good their escape."

DRESSES AT ASCOT.

MANY SPOILED BY RAIN AND MUD.

A RUSH FOR SHELTER. All that is fairest and best in the land moved about the lawns at Ascot yesterday—Gold Cup day. It was women's day and they reigned supreme in their flimsy gresses of beautiful shades of colour. Many of them gave the impression that they were floating instead of walking over the grass. Heavy clouds were everywhere and there was a chilly wind which prompted those who were not so brave as to stand for their wraps and coats, and there were ultimately more fur coats seen in the paddock than Ascot has seen for many years. A rainstorm swept the course at the moment the King and Queen were expected, and a great deal of its splendour. All the carriages were closed and it was only possible to catch a fleeting glance of the King and Queen, who occupied the first carriage with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Most of those who wore flimsy dresses carried raincoats, and they were much quicker in getting to shelter than last year, when there was a torrential downpour. The ducks had prepared them for showers. If any dresses were spoiled they were damaged not so much by the rain as by the mud which clung to the fashionable flowing draperies. Some women whose dresses and hats were ruined, made for their cars, while hundreds left the course. There was none of the flooding associated with last year's storm, and in twenty minutes the sun was shining.

POISON SUPPLIED AS DRINK.

Londonderry, Thursday. Hugh O'Neill, aged 46, book-maker's clerk, Marlborough terrace, Londonderry, was found dead in bed this morning.

At the inquest this evening evidence was given that O'Neill left his house on Wednesday morning sober, and was brought home in a taxi two hours later helplessly drunk and unconscious. He never regained consciousness. Dr. J. McLaughlin, who attended him, said that death was due to heart failure, following an overdose of alcohol. A verdict was returned accordingly.

DROWNED IN MILL RACE.

Limerick, Thursday. Josephine O'Brien, aged 12, was drowned in the mill race at Corbally, near Limerick, last night. It appears that she was at play with a companion named Mary Collins, aged 14, and while attempting to cross a narrow plank over the mill race she lost her balance, and was drowned before assistance could reach her. The body was recovered an hour later.

KERRY POETS' MONUMENT COMMITTEE

MEETING IN KILLARNEY.

An important meeting of the Committee charged with the work of raising a monument to the Four Great Kerry Poets was held in Killarney on the 15th inst. Very Rev. D. Moynihan, Adm. presided. There were also present, Messrs P. Fleming, V.P., E. O'Sullivan, V.P.; Rev. Bro. E. M. O'Sullivan, J. Penton, D. O'Connor, N.P.; T. Spillane, N.P.; D. Spillane, N.P.; J. Moriarty, N.P.; A. Smith, N.P.; Sean De Barra, S. O. Casey, O.P. Sec.; P. Devane, Org. Sec.; S. O'Reilly, Treas., and Dr. P. E. O'Sullivan, Sec. The work of the Committee during the past year was reviewed. The Treasurer read a satisfactory account of the financial position, showing a credit balance of over £450. It was felt, however, that much remained to be done in this connection, as the ultimate cost will exceed £1,000. Each member will be asked at the next meeting to give an account of his activities and success in the collection of subscriptions. Encouraging reports have been received from our American friends and the valuable assistance rendered by the "Gaelic American" and "Advocate" (New York), and the Kerry Press, was much appreciated by the Committee.

POTATO BLIGHT SPREADING

GRAVE SITUATION. DEPARTMENT'S BROADCAST.

Fresh outbreaks of potato blight have been reported to the Department of Agriculture in Dublin from Cork, Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, Mayo and Dublin. Though no more than fifteen counties are affected, these new outbreaks show that the disease is spreading, and that main crop as well as early potatoes are threatened with destruction. The Department of Agriculture view the position with considerable anxiety, and in a broadcast from 2RN last night impressed upon farmers the necessity of spraying their crops immediately. Existing weather conditions are particularly favourable to the rapid spread of the disease, and unless energetic measures are taken without delay there is grave reason to fear the loss of the crop. Growers should not hesitate to spray even if their crops are not fully grown, as an attack in the early stages of growth may be very serious. The second spraying should take place within from two to three weeks of the first application. It is of the greatest importance that the spraying mixture should be properly prepared.

The Committee decided that the famous Irish-American sculptor, Mr. James Connor, himself a Kerryman, who is taking a keen interest in the memorial, be asked to submit a suitable design. A further meeting of the Committee will be held early in July. TRALEE.—Printed and Published by the "Kerryman" Ltd., at their Works Russell St. and the Market.

Killarney Echoes.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The continuous wet weather is giving rise to a good deal of concern for the harvest. The spread of the blight is becoming a grave menace to the potato crop, the staple food of the country. Not for very many years did this dread disease make its appearance so early in the season, and though the Department of Agriculture issued timely warning to spray the stalks early, we fear that sage advice was not followed in the districts now affected by the disease. It is fortunate that Kerry has so far escaped, and if spraying is carried on now in every potato plot all over the county, there is every hope that Kerry may continue to be immune from the disease. We earnestly trust that all farmers and cottiers will resort to thorough spraying at once, and repeat the process at intervals during the next couple of months. The people of the towns and cities are as much concerned in the fate of the potato crop as the farmers themselves, and hence it becomes an imperative national duty on all growers to spray the stalks without further delay.

GOOD PROGRESS.

Very good progress has been made with the resurfacing of Ross Road. The work, too, is being very creditably done, and when completed this important thoroughfare will compare favourably with any in Kerry or elsewhere. A DESERVING OBJECT. Senator Arthur Vincent, D.L., has agreed to open his beautiful grounds at Muckross House to the public one day every month during the season in order that the Jubilee Nurses' Pension Fund may benefit. Muckross House is within comfortable motoring distance for the people of Co. Cork, Co. Limerick, and all parts of Kerry. As there are good roads for buses, charabancs and bicycles, it is expected that many will avail themselves of

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Stand-still Order in Great Britain.

AN INFECTED FARM IN NORTHERN IRELAND. Saturday. Owing to the rapid spread of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain, the Ministry of Agriculture in Great Britain has issued a stand-still order for the whole of Great Britain. The Order prohibits all movements of cattle, sheep, goats and swine in England and Scotland except by licence, and further prohibits all markets, sales and exhibitions of such animals, except licensed markets and sales of fat stock for immediate slaughter. Outbreaks of the disease were reported yesterday from Perthshire and Lancashire among animals recently imported from Ireland. Yesterday the Northern Ministry of Agriculture confirmed an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on a farm at Hollymount, near Downpatrick, Co. Down, and immediately isolated a large area around the infected lands. The Ministry also made an Order prohibiting the movements of cattle into, or out of, the County Down and the County Borough of Belfast. The Co. Down Agricultural Society's Show, which was to have been held at Newtownards to-day, has been abandoned. So far, no trace of the disease has been discovered in the Free State, but it is feared that some time must elapse before the ports are again opened for shipments.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

SUFFOLK STREET DUBLIN, C.3. 18/6/1931

DOG PATROL AND INJURED DOG.

An Automobile Association Road Patrol found on his beat a terrier which had been seriously injured by a car. As a lover of dogs he spared no effort to find the owner. Within a very short time the owner was found, veterinary service was obtained, and the dog's life was saved. As a personal tribute to the Patrol's services the owner joined the Association, adding the comment "It is by kindly acts of this sort that your service to motoring public is daily increased in prestige and esteem."

DOGS AND MOTORISTS.

Uncontrolled dogs in busy highways are frequently a danger to road users, and to themselves. The Automobile Association strongly urges all dog lovers to train their dogs to obey when they are called "to heel."

A WARNING TO MOTORISTS

The Automobile Association draws attention to the retention of cameras on the roads. The usual procedure is to offer to take films of motorists in their cars for an agreed charge which has to be paid in advance. Receipts with a false address have been given, but prints of the films do not materialise.

EXTORTIONATE FOREIGN HOTEL CHARGES.

The Automobile Association states that complaints have been received from motorists of extortionate charges for "service" added to the bills by hotels in many otherwise popular towns in Central Europe. As a result of intervention by the A.A., whose object it is always to protect the interests of members abroad as well as at home, the traveller will henceforth only pay the fair percentage usual in this country in motor hotels. The Authorities upholding the A.A.'s demand for revision.

KERRY POETS' MONUMENT COMMITTEE

MEETING IN KILLARNEY.

An important meeting of the Committee charged with the work of raising a monument to the Four Great Kerry Poets was held in Killarney on the 15th inst. Very Rev. D. Moynihan, Adm. presided. There were also present, Messrs P. Fleming, V.P., E. O'Sullivan, V.P.; Rev. Bro. E. M. O'Sullivan, J. Penton, D. O'Connor, N.P.; T. Spillane, N.P.; D. Spillane, N.P.; J. Moriarty, N.P.; A. Smith, N.P.; Sean De Barra, S. O. Casey, O.P. Sec.; P. Devane, Org. Sec.; S. O'Reilly, Treas., and Dr. P. E. O'Sullivan, Sec. The work of the Committee during the past year was reviewed. The Treasurer read a satisfactory account of the financial position, showing a credit balance of over £450. It was felt, however, that much remained to be done in this connection, as the ultimate cost will exceed £1,000. Each member will be asked at the next meeting to give an account of his activities and success in the collection of subscriptions. Encouraging reports have been received from our American friends and the valuable assistance rendered by the "Gaelic American" and "Advocate" (New York), and the Kerry Press, was much appreciated by the Committee.

POTATO BLIGHT SPREADING

GRAVE SITUATION. DEPARTMENT'S BROADCAST.

Fresh outbreaks of potato blight have been reported to the Department of Agriculture in Dublin from Cork, Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, Mayo and Dublin. Though no more than fifteen counties are affected, these new outbreaks show that the disease is spreading, and that main crop as well as early potatoes are threatened with destruction. The Department of Agriculture view the position with considerable anxiety, and in a broadcast from 2RN last night impressed upon farmers the necessity of spraying their crops immediately. Existing weather conditions are particularly favourable to the rapid spread of the disease, and unless energetic measures are taken without delay there is grave reason to fear the loss of the crop. Growers should not hesitate to spray even if their crops are not fully grown, as an attack in the early stages of growth may be very serious. The second spraying should take place within from two to three weeks of the first application. It is of the greatest importance that the spraying mixture should be properly prepared.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

SUFFOLK STREET DUBLIN, C.3. 18/6/1931

DOG PATROL AND INJURED DOG.

An Automobile Association Road Patrol found on his beat a terrier which had been seriously injured by a car. As a lover of dogs he spared no effort to find the owner. Within a very short time the owner was found, veterinary service was obtained, and the dog's life was saved. As a personal tribute to the Patrol's services the owner joined the Association, adding the comment "It is by kindly acts of this sort that your service to motoring public is daily increased in prestige and esteem."

DOGS AND MOTORISTS.

Uncontrolled dogs in busy highways are frequently a danger to road users, and to themselves. The Automobile Association strongly urges all dog lovers to train their dogs to obey when they are called "to heel."