

AMUSEMENTS.

"GOOD-BYE!" 30 SAYS THE CROKE PARK FETE.

This is the last day of our Fete Programme, so patrons are urged to pay a farewell visit before closing.

A GRAND FINALE HAS BEEN ARRANGED OPENING 7 P.M.

At all stalls there will be articles to be sold. Goods must be sold before 6.30 p.m. BARGAINS A GOING-COME AND BUY.

ALL THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS.

ADMISSION 6d. THE METROPOLE

THE METROPOLE GUILD ROOM RESTAURANT AND THE METROPOLE GUILD ROOM RESTAURANT

OPEN DAILY FROM 9.30 P.M. TO 1.30 A.M. (SUNDAY 11.30 A.M. TO 1.30 A.M.)

CORK DRAPERS' SPORTS TUESDAY, JUNE 26th, MARDIKEE.

12 EVENTS 4 CYCLING 3 ATHLETIC.

ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 25 SOUTH MALL, CORK, WITH J. G. HERREY, Sec.

W. P. HILLIS, Treas.

"AMERICA REVISITED AFTER 25 YEARS."

A LECTURE BY HILARIE ELLIOT

At the MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 19, at 8 p.m.

Senator Sir Thomas Griffin, K.C., Bart., President Cosgrave and Mr. P. Peter Flaherty, M.P., will speak.

TICKETS ON SALE AT PIOTTS.

AVE MARIA OUR LADY OF SORROWS NOVICE FUND.

NOVENA OF MASSES AND PRAYERS.

June 20th to June 24th.

FOR THE INTENTION OF ALL SUFFERERS TO THE ABOVE VENUE.

Handwritten notes: "Handwritten notes: 'God and I shall be together.'"

Address: REV. P. M. OGDON, O.S.A., Secretary, 10, Upper Merrion, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN CARNIVAL, ARDAVON, RATHGAR.

ENORMOUS WONDERS, CEILIDH HALL.

WIRELESS SUCCESS, BALLROOM.

HARRISON'S BAND, MAUNIFERMENT FLOOR.

ROBBY HORSES, SPECIAL INFANTRY CORPS BAND.

ADMISSION 12.15.17. Only 6d. Starting for Motor. Trains 12.15.17. Only 6d. for a few minutes' walk.

MANOR CINEMA, MANOR STREET.

TODAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, IN "SINGING RIVER."

THIS EVENING NEXT SHIRLEY HAYSON in "JACKIE."

THE LONGFORD AGRICULTURAL SHOW WILL BE HELD THIS YEAR ON JULY 26th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL N. MIDDLE.

TENDERS FOR ROAD BRUSHES AND

THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DUBLIN will accept

tenders for the supply of ROAD BRUSHES

and ROAD BRUSHES for the County of Dublin

for the year 1923-24. The tenders should be

sent to the County Engineer, County Buildings

at 11, Upper Merrion, Dublin, by 12 noon on

Monday, June 18, 1923. The lowest price

will be accepted. The conditions of sale are

to be obtained from the County Engineer.

WATERLOO CLOTH, suitable for tailors employed

in County Dublin, is available for sale at

the following prices: 100 yds. 10s. 6d.; 200

yds. 20s. 6d.; 300 yds. 30s. 6d.; 400 yds.

40s. 6d.; 500 yds. 50s. 6d.; 600 yds. 60s.

6d.; 700 yds. 70s. 6d.; 800 yds. 80s. 6d.

6d.; 900 yds. 90s. 6d.; 1,000 yds. 100s.

6d. The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices are

for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH, and

are subject to change without notice. The

above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

are for the best quality WATERLOO CLOTH,

and are subject to change without notice.

The above prices are for the best quality

WATERLOO CLOTH, and are subject to

change without notice. The above prices

the nation would already enjoy

peace and prosperity such as it has

never before experienced. Although

diverted from its natural task by military

operations and an expensive

campaign to counter an armed revolt

against the will of the majority, the

Government has, nevertheless, suc-

ceeded in accomplishing an immense

amount of legislative and administra-

tive work. Thanks to the efforts of

the Army ordered conditions again

prevail. A lot has yet to be done to

make good the ravages caused by the

strife; but with the will to work, with

the thoughts of the people turned to

practical affairs instead of being

wasted on metaphysical quibbles, we

may expect a quick recovery and a

decided advance.

Having recounted the achievements

of the Government in his address at

Limerick, President Cosgrave deals

with three outstanding problems, each

of which is of high importance. To

meet the financial requirements of

this year the Government must bor-

row on a large scale. Probably it will

be necessary to raise £25,000,000 by

loan. We have advocated that State

loans should be issued in such mul-

tiples as would enable and entice

every class to subscribe. President

Cosgrave intimated that poor as well

as rich persons would be given an

opportunity of subscribing. This is

one of the best ways of assuring the

stability of the State. We are not

aware of the precise plans of the Gov-

ernment; whether it proposes to apply,

in the first instance, to the public for

the whole or only a part of the sum

needed, or whether, before floating

any loan, it will rely for a period on

short-term borrowing. We think it

would be more prudent to postpone

the flotation of a loan for a few

months.

The two other questions to which

reference was made by the President

are interdependent—the Boundary

Commission and the adjustment of

Public Debt, existing at the date of

the signing of the Treaty, between

Great Britain and the Free State. The

Government, said the President,

intended to see that Article 12 of the

Treaty was carried out. Obviously

the outstanding financial issue cannot

be settled until the boundary between

the North-East and the rest of Ireland

is determined in accordance with the

terms of the Treaty. We shall not

know definitely what our financial

obligations are until the liabilities in

regard to public debt are ascertained.

It is vital that these two problems

should be disposed of with as little

further delay as possible. The North

would, we submit, be well advised to

reconsider the decision which it made

last year when it elected to stand out-

side the Free State. However, if it

is determined to maintain its attitude

of aloofness it cannot, having availed

of the first part of Article 12, com-

plain if the Free State insists upon

the due enforcement of the second

part. As was proper, the President

stated his view on the Boundary ques-

tion in business-like and conciliatory

terms.

The patriotism that is not practical

is spurious. Messrs. Griffith and

Collins were practical statesmen. Under

the instrument which they signed

Irishmen of every class and

creed are given an opportunity of

servicing their country and promoting

its welfare. Mr. de Valera, dissem-

ing the situation, apparently, as a

politician, seeks to deal with it as if

there was no Treaty in existence.

According to him there is a "Govern-

ment" and a "political party" of the

"Republic." The "Government" will

not put forward candidates at the

election, but the "party" will put for-

ward one candidate in each constitu-

ency. He goes on to say that "the

people will not be called upon "to

decide between the Republicans and

the Free State at the coming election.

That question can only be come an

issue when England removes the

threat of war which she holds over

our people and pledges herself to

abide by the free choice of the people

of the whole of Ireland." This state-

ment betrays one element of sense, for

it shows that Mr. de Valera realises

that the vast majority of the people

give no countenance to his mischi-

vous policy. It is a repetition of

what he said some months ago: "We

will be satisfied to stand down by the

people." It is at the same time a

clumsy attempt at an excuse for renou-

ncing the result of the coming elec-

tion. Why cannot there be a free

choice by the people? There are no

British troops in the Free State. In

1918 and in 1921 Britain's garrisons

were here. Force was being used

against the Irish people, and Mr. de

Valera claimed that the elections held

in those years were a decisive indica-

tion of the views of the people. It

was Mr. de Valera's armed supporters

who tried to overawe the people by

force during the past year and to pre-

vent them from making a free choice.

The people will be perfectly free at

the next election to vote for any can-

didate they choose. They have already