

The Irish Press

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Do Cum Stáin Dá agus Ónora na h-Éireann

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939.

The Truth in the News. PRICE ONE PENNY



SHERRY is the perfect wine ALFINO is the perfect sherry PER 6/- BOTTLE FINDLATERS

SCOTS M.P.s BACK IRISH UNITY DRIVE

Snow Scene

BUSY "B's" ON THE BORDER

WHILE guarding the customs but at Galloway Road on the Derry-Donegal border, "B" specials fired at a motor car...

Great Rally In Glasgow City Hall

PROMISE of support from several members of the British Parliament for the anti-Partition movement was the feature of a great Irish unity rally...

The enthusiasm shown at the meeting, organised by the Council of Irish Societies, recalled the scenes when Mr. de Valera spoke on the same platform in 1926.

At present there is no freedom of speech in the Six Counties for those who would advocate the unity of the Nation...

"Mr. Patrick Cunningham and myself, as you know, are the elected representatives for the joint-constituency of Tyrone and Fermanagh, and yet," declared Mr. Mulvey...

That there could be no peace in Ireland until the country was united was the keynote of the speeches of Mr. Neil McLean...

Businessman's Contrast

Mr. J. McMahon, J.P., a prominent Glasgow business man and sportsman, who presided, said he was also a farmer in Fermanagh...

Offer To Speak From Same Platforms As Sir Basil Brooke

MR. EAMONN D. NEELLY, referring to Sir Basil Brooke's recent meeting in Manchester, said: "We have offered to speak from the same platforms in England and Scotland..."

A resolution protesting against conditions in "Northern Ireland" and the Special Powers Act was approved, copies to be sent to the British Prime Minister...

What was described as a big effort to regain for Ireland, the joint Parliamentary constituency of Derry City and County was launched last night...

Dr. Yeats In His Garden



W. B. Yeats Dead In Mentone

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, poet, playwright and man of letters, died at Mentone, on the Riviera, on Saturday, aged 73.

The poet will be buried at Roquebrune, near Mentone, according to Reuter. The funeral will probably take place to-day.

Mr. Yeats, who had been staying at Roquebrune since the beginning of December, was in a delicate state of health owing to a heart ailment.

Since his arrival at Roquebrune he had been seen out frequently in a bath chair. Occasionally he walked in the garden of the hotel, or in the little park adjoining.

William Butler Yeats, who was born on June 13, 1865, was the eldest son of J. B. Yeats, an artist and member of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

He did not then lose the influence of Irish surroundings, for most of his holidays were spent in London, and at 15 he went for a time to the Erasmus Smith School in Dublin.

He studied art for three years, but at the age of 21 he turned finally to literature. In the Young Irish Society, York Street, Dublin, he first met John O'Leary, the Fenian, who created a strong impression on young Yeats.

Yeats became deeply interested in the Irish Independence movement, and became a member of the I.R.B. He left them, however, with many of the younger members, who became dissatisfied with the leadership of the organisation following the Boer War.

Yeats was living in London when his poetic play, "The Countess Cathleen," was published in 1892. This was followed by his first volume of essays, "The Celtic Twilight."

The year before, J. T. Grein, following a lead given in Paris and Berlin, had opened the Independent Theatre in London, where plays such as those of George Moore and George Bernard Shaw, which had not found a place in the ordinary commercial theatre, were produced.

Yeats concentrated on writing plays in verse, but there was no place for them in the London theatre, and in 1897 he conceived the idea of a theatre in Dublin which would produce poetic drama.

Two years later, on May 8, 1899, with the help of Lady Gregory and Edward Martyn, who financed the venture, the Irish Literary Theatre gave its first performance in the Antient Concert Rooms.

Several of his plays were produced by the Fay brothers before the opening of the Abbey Theatre in 1904. They staged the memorable performance of "Cathleen Ni Houlihan" at St. Teresa's Hall, Clarendon Street, in April, 1902 with Miss Maud Gonne in the title rôle.

Shooting And Bombing In Jerusalem

SHOTS, fired yesterday at an Arab bus in the western outskirts of Jerusalem, killed a woman passenger and wounded another woman.

"In trying to escape from police northward at 'Jaffa' last night," says an official communique, "an armed Arab fell into the river and was drowned. Another was killed and a third, who was wounded, escaped. One rifle, one pistol, and ammunition was seized."

Lance-Corporal Guinness, R.A.S.C., was seriously injured as the result of an explosion of a bomb outside a Jerusalem cinema.

Four Arabs have been detained. Two Jewish women and two Jewish children were slightly injured as the bomb, which was wrapped in a handkerchief, exploded in mid-air while queues were waiting to enter the cinema.

Mr. M. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has cabled to the British Prime Minister and the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, urging the Imperial Government to give the League representation at the London conference.

WINTRY WEATHER still prevails and this snow scene was photographed at Glencree, in the Dublin hills, yesterday.

Irishmen Arrested

POLICE officers swooped down on a thickly populated Irish quarter in the Liverpool docks area and other districts of the city yesterday following information supplied by Scotland Yard, states the Press Association.

Private houses and works premises were searched and a number of people were closely questioned. The police claim to have seized a quantity of documents, a bottle of sulphuric acid, a ten-gallon drum containing paraffin, several petrol tins, an alarm clock, an army pattern field signalling apparatus, and some wired rubber flex.

Five Irishmen were arrested. They will appear in court to-day charged with offences under the Explosive Substances Act.

THEATRE CLOSES

THE Abbey Theatre will be closed for the whole of this week, in tribute to the memory of Dr. Yeats, one of its first directors and founders.

"Caesar's Image," a new four-act play by E. F. Carey, a newcomer to the Abbey, was to have been given its first production to-night.

Martyn, who financed the venture, the Irish Literary Theatre gave its first performance in the Antient Concert Rooms. The two plays produced were Edward Martyn's "The Heather Field" and Yeats' "The Countess Cathleen," and the cast which had been recruited in England were rehearsed in London by George Moore. The Literary Theatre was dissolved shortly after it had presented Yeats' "Diarmuid and Grania" in 1901.

Several of his plays were produced by the Fay brothers before the opening of the Abbey Theatre in 1904. They staged the memorable performance of "Cathleen Ni Houlihan" at St. Teresa's Hall, Clarendon Street, in April, 1902 with Miss Maud Gonne in the title rôle.

This performance has been said to mark the real beginning of an Irish national theatre. The producer, author and actors were all Irish. The play was written by Yeats in collaboration with Lady Gregory.

The Abbey, of which Yeats was one of the first directors, and of which he has been the inspiration ever since, attracted many writers, notably "Æ," Synge and Padraic Colum. Its early years were sometimes troubled by the public antagonism against some of the performances.

FAMOUS LINES. The objection to the presentation of Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" was so strong and active that Yeats had to secure strong police protection both inside and outside the theatre to make the production possible.

Speaking of this time he has said: "Dublin was divided into two classes, Unionist and Nationalist. From our own friends on the Unionist side we could only get some kind of hostility and from the other side there was too much at issue, because we were producing Synge who was being objected to."

Yet Yeats' work in control of the Abbey lived to impress the leaders of the 1916 Rising. They may well have been inspired by the lines in Cathleen Ni Houlihan: I have good friends that will help me. (Continued on Page 7.)



I've got an "AFTON" sweep ticket!

There are HUNDREDS of gifts too!

'SWEET AFTON' give you what you want

BARCELONA PRISON HORRORS

MONTJUICH PRISON was abandoned by its guards the night before the Insurgents entered Barcelona. Before they left they dealt out summary justice to a number of prisoners, including women, whose bodies are still lying on the western slopes of the hill, says the Times Barcelona correspondent, quoted per P.A. Copyright.

When the Insurgents scaled the slopes and opened the gates the 500 unfortunates who still remained, asked to be allowed to remain in confinement another day in order to avoid confusion.

On Friday they were all released with the exception of a few wretched victims of torture who were unable to rise from their beds.

The place is redolent of tragedy. In the western moat are visible the walls where the firing squads did their deadly work.

There, General Goded, leader of the Insurgent movement in Barcelona, died. When the prison was full, over 3,000 people were crammed into the subterranean dungeons. Prisoners were classified according to the time and place of their capture.

One long, dark cell confined the Insurgent movement in Barcelona, died. When the prison was full, over 3,000 people were crammed into the subterranean dungeons. Prisoners were classified according to the time and place of their capture.

Those condemned to death were removed from the communal cells and placed, 30 at a time, in small calabozos 20 feet by 10 feet, for weeks or months without mattresses or any covering except a blanket.

Subsisted On Boiled Beans

Their rations were terribly scanty, consisting of about a dozen boiled beans twice a day. On days of air raids captive German and Italian airmen received nothing.

The correspondent was able to talk in privacy for an hour with a former employee of the Bank of Spain. Although he had been condemned to death eight months before his body bore marks of terrible flogging and, from the state of his wounds, it was obvious that they had been inflicted recently.

On one occasion he received injuries so serious that a major operation proved necessary.

This victim stated that he had been unable to complain to the Courts as he was accompanied before tribunals by officers of the S.I.M., the dreaded Servicio de Investigacion Militar.

Since these men were responsible for the torture, any denunciation could only make things worse.

He attributed his survival to the fact that one of the soldiers on duty at the prison was a disguised member of the Falange, who had given him moral and material sustenance.

WITNESS AGAINST EX-TAMMANY CHIEF IS SLAIN

George Weinberg, former "strong-arm" man of Dutch Schultz's gang, and key prosecution witness in the trial of Mr. Hines, ex-Tammany leader, was found shot yesterday, in the bathroom of the house rented by Mr. Dewey, the prosecutor, as a "hide-away" for his witnesses in the trial.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

IRELAND.—S.W. and S.E.—Fresh or strong easterly winds, a gale at exposed places; mainly cloudy or dull; occasional sleet or snow; cold.

Table with weather data for various locations: Dublin, Ballina, Cobh, Cork, Drogheda, etc.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Thermometers, 11, Grafton Street, (between Suffolk Street and College Green.) (Advt.)

How Britain Subsidises Partition

MR. A. J. MULVEY, M.P., having dealt at the great Glasgow anti-Partition rally yesterday, with the origin of the programme and the whole proceeding was designed to bring up to the young people as English citizens. The average Englishman and Scotsman should know that the six-county Partition Parlia. was the most expensive government yet in the history of the United Kingdom. It cost the Government to maintain a Government there for six months. Under the Act by which the Parliament was set up in 1920, it was known as the reserved services were withheld by Britain. The Parliament had therefore no powers of legislation as to the crown, excise, consular or trade relations, external affairs, the post office, telephone, army, navy, and other services.

Certain financial arrangements were made by the British Government to the Belfast Government at the outset, but these arrangements had broken down since the first year of the Government began to function. The Government was to pay a fixed sum each year towards Imperial expenditure. It has failed to do so and financial records showed that in the last 18 years, millions in British subsidies over and above the amount which the Belfast Government had to pay for Imperial services had been paid by the British to maintain Stormont.

The records also show that in the same period the Belfast Government utilised £656,000 per annum realised in payment of land annuities and there has also been a re-impairment of a debt of £700,000. The cost of administration under the Belfast Parliament was greater per head of the population than the cost per head of the population in Britain. There could be no balance sheet of the Belfast Government without the aid of British dolars.

Costures Which Have Been Made
The Nationalists had looked forward to their redemption following the enactment of the new Constitution as passed by the Dail; the completion of the Trade pact with Mr. de Valera and the handing over of the ports in the Twenty-Six counties. Mr. de Valera had a restaurant and a people like the Craigavon party. Meetings had been in progress in the North for months appealing to Unionists to throw in their lot with the whole Irish nation, and ensure a lasting friendship between the two islands.

An Irish Association comprised largely of leading Unionists, including Lord Charlemont, a former Six-County Minister of Education, and people like General Gough and others in the North and South, had been formed with the object of promoting friendship between all sections of the Irish people. It was a very laudable move but it was received coldly, and with deep suspicion. The British Eschequer paid vast sums to the Belfast Government, which could not exist if it was not being granted through the pockets of British taxpayers. This Parliament in Northern Ireland had been reared in order to keep working classes divided.

Belfast's Record Of Explosions
Following certain happenings in England, Sir Dawson Bates tried to justify internments and raids. In the same way he tried to justify the calling out of the Orange "B" Specials, who were now patrolling the Six-Counties, and had the whole area every inch as an armed camp. As to who were responsible for what happened in England, no proof was set available, and the whole issue was sub judice.

Home Secretary's And Royal Visits: Mr. Donnelly's Comment
Mr. Donnelly said that events were moving rapidly everywhere. The nations of the world were pulling up their economic and military reserves and spending thousands of millions on armaments, so that if the threatened crisis came they would be prepared for the worst. "Unity of action" was the slogan and all other political issues were sunk in the common good. Only in North-East Ulster did the piping voice of the selfish, arrogant and bigoted find favour.

WINNER



Mr. Jimmie Campbell, of Theatre Royal, presenting Miss Flo Flanagan with the cup for first prize in the "Shirley Temple" competition, at the children's stage play, in aid of Cavanagh Children's Hospital, Cavanagh Co. Dublin, at the Gresham Hotel, on Saturday.

Banned Football Played

(From Our Special Reporter),
NEWTOWNBUTLER, Sunday.
ON Sunday, December 4 last, there was tension in this little Co. Fermanagh town. The border roads were held by armed police who patrolled the streets and stopped the playing of a junior county championship match in enforcing the Six-County Home Minister's ban on meetings. A Nationalist meeting was several times advertised and proclaimed.

"To-day that match was played. It was between Lisnakea, Emmets and the St. Conchobhalls, Newtownbutler team, and the latter won by 4 goals 4 points to 1 goal 5 points. There was a large attendance from all over the county. Mr. Jack Maguire, Maguirebridge, Co. Board Secretary, who was to have refereed the game on December 4, acted as referee to-day.

Statement By Father Maguire
Rev. T. Maguire, P.P., who, on the occasion of the match was stopped and not allowed to enter the grounds, in a statement to-night, said that the match was not stopped, which showed that they had won the first round against those who would deny Catholics every facility for legitimate sport on a Sunday.

Dublin Dances
The Metropole ball room was decorated with the Lansdowne R.F.C. colours for the Club's dance on Saturday night. About 450 attended. A pedigree Irish terrier pup was raffled, and the names of the Irish and English dogs in the Twickenham on February 11, were announced.

BAILEY, SON & GIBSON
About 300 attended the annual staff dance of Messrs. Bailey, Son & Gibson, Ltd., printers and paper-bag manufacturers, Dolphin's Barn, in the Ormond Hotel.

MEMORIAL MASS
The annual Mass for deceased members of the old 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, No. 1, I.R.A., was celebrated yesterday by the Rev. Canon G. Lawrence, D.D., at the Protestant Church, St. James's Place. The parade was headed by St. James's Brass and Reed Band; Lieut. W. Thornton carried the standard. Members of the old Cumann na mBan (Ard Craobh and Colmille) participated. Old officers of the Battalion present included—Captains—J. Byrne, O'Connor, P. Fitzgerald, A. Dowling, S. Lavanagh, B. O'Connell, J. Lawson, D. Ferguson, T. McGrane, W. Thornton. The stewards were in charge of Lieut. T. McGrane. Members of A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and L. Companies of the Battalion and relatives of the deceased members were present.

Life And Work Of W.B. Yeats

(Continued from page 1.)
They are gathering to help me now, I am not afraid. If I should die to-day they will get the upper hand to-morrow....
They shall be remembered for ever. They shall be alive for ever. They shall be speaking for ever. The people shall hear them for ever.

Yeats in his turn did not fail to be impressed by the Rising and the following executions which changed the outlook of a whole nation. In his "Sixteen Dead Men" are the lines:
O but we talked at large before
The sixteen men were shot,
But who can talk of give and take,
What should be and what not
While those dead men are loitering
To stir the boiling pot?

Though Yeats' own plays were principally of the poetic type, it was under his influence that the Abbey became associated with native peasant drama and later with the "realistic" such as those of Sean O'Casey.

THE NOBEL PRIZE
In 1921, influenced by the formal Japanese theatre, he wrote an eclectic "Plays for Dancers" were written, and in 1924 the "Cat and the Moon." His translation, made specially for the Abbey Theatre, of Sophocles' "Edipus at Colonus" appeared in 1928.

In 1922 Yeats was nominated as a member of the first Senate by the Free State Government. In the following year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. To the end he retained a live interest in literature and in the Abbey Theatre. Last year, "owing to a dearth of good home plays," the Abbey decided on a policy of experimenting more with foreign material.

"MUST BE NATIONAL"
In an interview in June, 1935, Mr. Yeats said:
"While all good literature must be national, at the moment intellectual nationalism here has exhausted itself. It seeks new forms, and while the Abbey will continue to produce about four or five plays a year, the form of the drama will be shown to our dramatists to study, by the production of certain types of Continental play."

In June, 1925, the Irish P.E.N. Club gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Yeats in honour of his seventieth birthday. Amongst those who paid him tribute were Lord Longford, Mr. Francis Hackett and Mr. Desmond McCarthy. The British Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, said that the occasion that he had the privilege of knowing Yeats for 35 years, and as Ben Jonson had said of a great contemporary, "I can say of him he is the master to whom I owe all that I am in art; all that I know."

In 1932, with George Bernard Shaw, Yeats founded the Irish Academy of Letters. When the opening meeting was held in the Peacock Theatre, Dublin, in September of that year, it was attended by the poet, signed by Yeats and Shaw had been sent to persons invited to become members. The letter pointed out that there was in Ireland "an official censorship possessing and actively exercising power." It was the duty of the Academy to see that the time came when an Irish author to the British and American market.

400 CHILDREN IN COSTUME CONTEST
Over 1,000 attended a children's social function in the Gresham Hotel on Saturday, when the Shirley Temple silver cup contest (organised by the Cappagh Church Building Fund Committee) was held. About 400 were competitors.

RIVALS APPLAUD RADIO TEST WINNER
The success of Mrs. S. Quinn, 23 Cremore Road, Glasnevin, in Question Time number 30, broadcast from the Dublin studio on Radio Eireann last Saturday, was warmly acclaimed by her fellow-competitors. She had given correct answers all through a test which was more than usually severe.

LEASEHOLDERS' PLANS
In a manifesto issued by the United Irish Leaseholders' Association members are urged to put their claims before the people and public representatives. It is declared that there is nothing in the Bill, to be introduced in the Dail by Dr. Hannigan, T.D., which cannot be justified on the grounds of social justice and national interest.

PIRATES ROB GERMAN SHIP
The German steamer, Hansa, has been attacked by Chinese pirates on the second time this month at the mouth of the Yangtze River. The pirates loaded several thousand dollars worth of meat into their junks.

Captain Mac Calling To The Biggest Club In All Ireland



So they sail out on the lake sitting astraddle a tree trunk, paddle themselves with their feet and catch their lines or nets. I suggest you see the idea of all this. To build and sail a boat is, up to a point at any rate, to conquer the water. And the poor people in their ignorance, think it would be a crime to try to conquer the lake.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES
Many tributes to Mr. Yeats' work for Irish literature and the drama were paid by friends and colleagues when the news of his death reached Dublin last night. Mr. Lennox Robinson, speaking to an Irish press reporter, said: "I think of Mr. Yeats first as the finest poet writing in English during the last hundred years, and certainly, among our Irish poets, he was the equal of Moore, Mangan and Ferguson."
"He lived to a ripe old age, but never ceased himself, as did Fenimore Brown and Browning, and, at the end, he was the most modern of the moderns. Every young poet looked upon him as his master."
"He made our national theatre, the Abbey Theatre, and he wrote beautiful, poetic dramas for it. He was my dearest friend for twenty years and more."
"He was a brilliant conversationalist, witty and profound, but beside his gifts as poet, thinker and philosopher, he was passionately Irish. From his first meeting with John O'Leary thirty-five years ago; Irish in his work as Senator of the Irish Free State; Irish to the last day of his life."

MADAME MACBRIDE'S WORDS.
Madame Maud Gonne MacBride said: "A sense of loss, personal, national, overwhelms me at the news of the passing of Ireland's great poet. He could hardly rise from his chair last time I saw him in his study at 'Riversdale,' but he talked with all his old eagerness of new themes for poems and of the work for the future."
"He told me he was very ill and then, laughing, said he would write his own epitaph. I reminded him how very many years ago he had written mine and that it had brought me no health."
"Though politics had separated our thoughts, I knew he had given the great gift of his poems to Ireland, and his love for her never wavered."
In the words of his own Cathlin N. O'Neil, he "will be remembered for ever."
Dr. Walter Sturkie said: "His death has come as a great shock. Although an invalid his mind was amazingly active right to the end he wrote splendid poetry. We feel that a great man has gone from Ireland and his loss will be felt throughout the world. He combined in an extraordinary way the great gift of poetry with the power of moulding big ideas that go to make up the drama."

RULES.
1.—To be true to God and Ireland.
2.—Members greet other members in Irish on seeing the Club Badge, and are good comrades to one another.
3.—Every member is charitable, and tries to help the poor, especially poor children.
4.—The Director of the Club is Captain Mac.

The Gold Coast is so named because gold is plentiful in the rivers, and in the surface clay in many parts. The chief mining districts are Tarkwa and Prestea. At the smaller mines the method of obtaining the mineral is very simple. An engine pumps water onto the clay, turning it into mud, which is then pumped through an inclined chute or trough. The mud slides down the trough and the heavy gold is caught in a bag and the lighter material is washed away. The water is then pumped back to the top of the mine, but for the natives the growing of cocoa is their principal occupation. The industry was first started at the end of the 19th century by a match with gold and silver capital, J. de Gold Coast. He planted a few seeds, they flourished and the industry spread.

FISHING ON TREE TRUNKS.
The climate of the Gold Coast is rather unpleasant. At least we would find it so. The heat is very great, heavy rains come down in a deluge. Roads become impassable and many are closed during the wet season. And that reminds me of a curious lake in the northern part of the country. It is Bosumtwi Lake. It lies in a huge hollow surrounded by high wooded country. When the rains come, all the water drains into this great saucer from which there is no outlet. This is happening every year with the result that the lake is growing all the time. The water keeps creeping up and up, submerging villages and rising round the trunks of trees.

Captain Mac
Dear Captain Mac,
Please enrol me as a Member of club na nOg and send my Badge and Certificate. I ENCLOSE 4d. IN STAMPS.
NAME
ADDRESS
(Date of Birth) DATE MONTH YEAR
CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 4d. IN STAMPS TO CAPTAIN MAC, IRISH PRESS OFFICE, BURGH QUAY, DUBLIN.

Feis Myra Is Ready For Opening
FEIS MYRA, one of Dublin's greatest Gaelic events, will open next Saturday afternoon at Myra House, Francis Street, with competitions in domestic science.
The record of 3,000 entries set up last year will be surpassed easily, and the Feis will run continuously for three weeks, covering all fields of craft and culture.
This year the function is being organised by Comhaites Mhuire, the new Irish-speaking Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to Myra House.
The fact that Robert A. Bramham, energetic secretary of the Ard Craobh of the Gaelic League, is once again joint hon. secretary of Feis Myra, with Sean S. O'Saifin, is sufficient guarantee of smooth running.
Although the last date for receiving entries has been fixed on February 4, so that all intending competitors should forward them to Myra House immediately, Irish Dancing competitors should particularly note that their competitions will be held as far as possible during the first week of the Feis—the initial competition place on next Saturday night—so that immediate entry for the fifty-odd competitors is essential.
As last year, the Language competitions are being held with the permission of the Coiste Gaeltha, Gaelic League, Irish speakers and members acting as adjudicators. The Gaelic competitions are according to the rules of the Irish Dancing Commission.