

'Ireland for the Irish' had attracted a great many young men to its standard, who had become the dupes of those who made it their business to stir up dissension. There was, perhaps, in Ireland more people of this class than in most other countries, but the leaders of the movement had absolutely no standing and had been unable to get a solitary representative in the English Parliament. Still they could make a big noise, and they had striven during recent years to bring discredit on the Irish Party. No one could have anything but admiration for Mr. Redmond in his fight for Home Rule, and especially for the attitude he had taken up in regard to the present war. (Applause.) He was quite satisfied that this rising would bring more discredit on the Irish nation than it would do harm to the Empire. It was their desire to show that the hearts of Irishmen throughout the Empire were sound. All the priests here regretted exceedingly that this thing had happened, and though they could not be present, they were in accord with the spirit of the meeting. Every priest in Dunedin, except two, had brothers at the front, where they were doing their duty either as chaplains or as combatant soldiers—and the two exceptions had no brothers. In conclusion, Father Coffey said the present disturbance could do no good to Ireland, and it should be made known that Irishmen throughout the Empire were against the Sinn Feiners. (Applause.)

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Moloney, seconded by Father Coffey, it was decided to send the following cablegram to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond:—'Irishmen of Dunedin desire to express their sympathy in handling the trouble caused by the misguided Dublin rioters.'

Mr. Marlow added that it was very painful for those with relatives at the front to find that the people who should be with them were against them. Their answer to the issue that had been raised by this painful situation should be to send out more of their men to fight for the Empire.

MEETING IN SOUTH CANTERBURY.

Timaru, April 29.

A representative meeting of Irishmen from all parts of South Canterbury was held to-day, the Mayor of Timaru presiding.

It was resolved to send cables to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond expressing abhorrence of the doings and sayings of the Sinn Fein Society, and assuring them of the whole-hearted support of Irishmen in New Zealand. The meeting was held at short notice to arrange for a mass meeting, but so many representative and prominent men attended that it was decided to act at once.

DENOUNCED BY VERY REV. FATHER COFFEY.

Spoken in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday, Father Coffey said he regretted very much, as did all true Irishmen, the riotous outbreak in Dublin. The worst enemy of Ireland could not have selected a more opportune time nor a more effective means to bring the country in disrepute as a riot (because he could call it nothing but a riot) at such a time would be magnified by the enemies of the country, and especially by the enemies of the allied nations, into a species of rebellion against lawful authority. When the truth became known he was satisfied that no man of standing or influence in the country would be found in the ranks of the rioters. The Sinn Fein organisation was anti-clerical, and for some years directed all its energy to bring the national movement led by John Redmond into disrepute. It combined with Larkin and the Syndicalists in carrying on the strike riots a couple of years ago in Dublin, when it carried its anti-clericalism to the extent of handing over the children of the Irish Catholic workmen to English and foreign Protestant agencies. It could truly be said that the movement had been anti-clerical, and to a large extent anti-Catholic. Casement and the chief leaders are not Catholics, and never were. While deeply regretting the riots, the rev. preacher said he was not surprised that some such thing should happen. The Government had shown weakness in dealing with the legitimate Irish grievances. They had allowed the enemies of Ireland before the war, in the person of Sir E. Carson, and since the war in the person of Sir Roger Casement, to go to Germany and treat with the Kaiser and the war party in Germany regarding the possibility of assistance in the case of a rising in Ireland; and by showing such weakness had encouraged the professional agitators, to be found in Ireland as in any country, to carry on their nefarious work. He did not consider this riot in Ireland as one bit worse than the strikers in the coal mines and amongst the munition workers at such a time of crisis in the Empire. No man regretted such outbreaks more than he did, and he hoped the practical result of the indignation which arose in the heart of every lover of his country would be the enrolment of more men ready to do battle for their country, until this war ended in the victory of the Allies. He said he was pleased to recognise the just and liberal spirit of the press in not stirring up ill-feeling or striving to make political capital out of a very regrettable incident.

A London cable message, under date May 1, says the first offer to surrender came dramatically at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. As the cordon slowly closed on the rebel's main strongholds in the Sackville street area, sud-

denly a white flag appeared above the smoke at the Post Office. Pearse and Connolly (previously reported killed), who were badly wounded, emerged and signed an unconditional surrender. One thousand prisoners have been taken in Dublin. Half the number have been deported to England. The city is safe. The first large batch of surrenders took place at the Parnell statue in Sackville street on Sunday morning, 450 rebels giving themselves up.

Half of Sackville street is in ashes. The handsome shops and business houses are in ruins, and almost the only things untouched are the monuments. The deaths number hundreds.

ROLL OF HONOR

PRIVATE JOHN PATRICK ROGAN, DUNEDIN.

Private John Patrick Rogan, who left with the Main Body of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, landed at Anzac on April 25, 1915, was posted as missing on October 29, and afterwards reported killed in action on the same date. Private Rogan was born in Caversham, and was



educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. He had been a member of the Hibernian Cadets, and was a Territorial when he enlisted. He was a member of St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society, was the first man to enlist from that branch.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, 2nd May, 1916, as follows:—Rabbit-skins.—We held a sale on Thursday, the 27th inst., when we submitted a small catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen and prices were in advance of those of last sale. Quotations: Milky does, 9d to 9½d; racks, 11½d to 12½d; light racks, 10d to 11½d; springs, to 14d; early autumns, 15½d to 17d; autumns, to 18d; summers, to 12d; incoming, to 19½d; outgoing, 17½d to 19½d; winters, to 22½d; broken, to 8½d; black, to 22½d; horsehair; 18d to 19½d per lb. Catskins, to 4½d each. Sheepskins.—We held our fortnightly sale to-day, when we submitted a small catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen, and pelts showed a rise of ½d to 1d per lb on last sale's rates, while full-woolled skins were on a par with late values. Quotations: Half-bred, to 11½d; crossbred, to 11½d; crossbred dead, to 9½d; merino, to 9½d; lambskins, to 10½d; pelts, 5d to 10½d per lb. Hides.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, 4th inst. Oats.—Consignments are coming to hand more freely, and the market shows a further tendency to ease. A number of lines are coming into store as farmers are not willing to accept present prices. Prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—The market is over supplied and millers are not operating except on very choice lots of velvet and Tuscan. Prime milling velvet, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; prime milling Tuscan, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium Tuscan, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—Consignments have been coming in freely and the demand is principally confined to prime quality, other grades being very difficult to deal with to any advantage. Best oat sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Supplies are coming in freely since the holidays and in the absence of any shipping requirements prices have a downward tendency. Choice table potatoes, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium to good, £4 to £4 5s; others, £2 10s to £3 10s per ton (sacks in).