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OBITUARY

MRS. ANNIE LANE.

The funeral obsequies of the late Mrs. Annie Lane, Thomondgate, took place on Sunday last from St. Munchin's Church. The remains were interred in the family burial place at Bunratty.

The cortege was of huge dimensions, and was representative of the business and public life of Limerick.

The deceased lady was wife of Mr. Michael Lane, former Assistant Master of the Limerick Union. She was of a kind and courteous disposition, and endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact.

To her bereaved husband, family and relatives we tender our sincere sympathy.

The chief mourners were:—Michael Lane (husband); Lieut. Gerard and Michael Lane (sons); Joyce (daughter); James and Thomas McNamara (brothers); Mrs Margaret Kennedy (sister); James and John McNamara, Anderw, John, James, Joseph and Geard Kennedy (nephews); May, Veronica, Fanny and Angela Kennedy, May McNamara and Mrs. Lynch (nieces); Mrs. Gerard and Mrs. Michael Lane (daughters-in-law); William Purtill, N.T., Foynes (brother-in-law); Mrs. Purtill and Miss K. Lane (sisters-in-law).

Other relatives included:—Rev. Michael Purtill, C.C., St. Munchin's College; Rev. J. Lane, P.P., Cratloe; Dr. P. Lane, Thos., Joseph, James, Wm, John, and Patrick Lane, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Hourigan, Mrs. Blake (Thuries), P. McNamara (Newmarket), Thomas and Mrs. Hartigan, D. Moloney and J. Keane (Sixmillebridge), M. Collopy, J. O'Grady, P. Lynch, J. Dwyer, P. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy (Murroe), P. Lane and Mrs. Walsh, B. Laffan (Killonan).

The clergy present in addition to those mentioned were:—Very Rev. Canon O'Dwyer, P.P.; Rev. T. Mortell, C.C. and Rev. E. McCarthy, C.C., St. Munchin's; Very Rev. Father Fridolin, O.F.M. and Father Dermot, O.F.M.

The general public included:—Councillor Quinlan (Mayor); P. Donnellan, B.C.; P. Bourke, B.C.; J. Dundon, solicitor; Supt. and Mrs. Reynolds, Comdt. Crean, Capts Kierse, McCann, Chishelm, McNamara, M.O.; Lieuts. Grier, Moroney and Gormley, M. B. Widdess, Ph.C.; P. V. Lowry, Ph.C.; Dr. A. Humphreys, J. McNiece, City Coroner, and Mrs. McNiece, P. Collins, solicitor; M. Collins, Edward Dundon, Thomas, James and Miss Lulu Dundon, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Nix, Miss C. Laffan, Mrs. Creed, S. O'Neill, T. McNamara, J. Byrnes, A. Brennan, J. Quilligan and P. Barry (City Home); E. Lysaght, J. O'Farrell, John and Joseph Hickey, D. Murnane, James and Mrs. Quilty, Tim Cantillon, J. Carew, A. Roche, C. Barry, B. McGann, M. Shanahan, Peter and Mrs. McMahon, Miss McMahon, Matthew and Michael Foley, P. Fahey, P. Scanlan, J. Lynch, C. Grant, J. Kelly (ex-N.T.); K. Kelly, N.T.; Liam

low, were pressing early, and Burke had a point after a few minutes play. A free to Feohanagh was well fielded by McMahon, and Bourke, securing from his drive, put over the bar for Newcastle West's second point.

Feohanagh took up the running but a free checked them. McMahon centered well and Walsh securing again, raised the white flag.

Feohanagh had a free but sent wide, and Newcastle West were pressing again from the kick-out. A further free by McMahon put Culhane in possession, and again Newcastle had a minor. They were now four points up without a reply from Feohanagh. Then Feohanagh had a slice of luck when a ball from far out struck the cross-bar, rebounded off the upright, and screwed right into the net.

Newcastle West were still keeping up the offensive and a lovely centre by the younger Phillips was finished by Roche for a goal. From a free subsequently O'Connell put over a point for Feohanagh, and Burke, for Newcastle West, netted almost immediately afterwards, but the whistle had gone for a free, from which nothing resulted.

Half-time score:—

Newcastle West—1 goal 4 points.
Feohanagh—1 goal 1 point.

SECOND HALF.

Feohanagh broke away from the start, and before the Newcastle West backs could realise what was happening the ball was in their net. For twenty minutes of this half Feohanagh were definitely superior and three points came in rapid succession from movements initiated by Murphy, Doody and O'Donnell. Newcastle West seemed to get new life as the minutes were running out, and the Feohanagh goalie was called on to save a hard shot from McMahon.

A nice piece of combined play put Burke in a favourable position, but in racing in he touched the ball a little too hard and the Feohanagh full-back managed to scrape it clear.

In a subsequent movement Phillips and Roche put Culhane in possession, but the ball went too high and a point was the only reward.

Feohanagh rallied again to meet this attack and had a goal after a great struggle in the Newcastle West square.

The final whistle came with Newcastle West again pressing. The final scores were:—

Feohanagh—3 goals 5 points.
Newcastle West—1 goal 5 points.
Mr. W. Hough was referee.

Ford, P Dillon, J. Hassett, M. Jackson, M. Connolly, M. Manning, Scoutmaster Carroll, E. Ryan, H. Winters, J. McInerney, R. Cashin, N.T.; C. St. George, S. Quaid, J. Fitzelle, Mrs. Clancy, Miss Kivlehan, L. Cox, V. Moorehead, Matt and John McNamara, Mrs. B. Ryan, J. Geary, W. Cleary, T. Galvin, J. Noonan, J. White, J. Frost, T. Frost, J. Mulqueen, M. McCarthy, M. Linskey, John McNamara, P. Gleeson, B. Holmes, J. Browne, Ed. Nelland, James Nelland, John Nelland, M. O'Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. Cantillon, Jim Cantillon and Mrs. Joyce, etc., etc.

In addition to a large number of Mass Cards a beautiful wreath was sent by the staff of M. B. Widdess.

Rev. Michael Purtill, C.C., officiated at the graveside.

city. But we must hope that there is very big school who do not accept the method and who take their stand up a voluntary organisation of vocation (or professions). This latter school have a much stronger case than seem to be realised and in the long run may prove the better. The form of State that would be achieved in the latter method is as much a Corporate State as the former, provided its legislation recognises the corporative character of economics. A full discussion of this would involve an analysis of the rights and duties of the State considered as a governing power.

The idea involved in the corporative notion of economic activity is of particular interest to Christians. It has this interest because it is the reflection of the corporate idea of the spiritual life man revealed by Christ to this world through St. Paul in what is known as the Doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ. This doctrine, by its reaction transformed the social life of Europe and gave it its greatness. The corporative idea of society was in general operation in Mediaeval Europe, and it is not a coincidence that it broke down with the Reformation. In making comparisons with the present age and the medieval ages, we must guard against the fallacy of assuming that the situation of men to-day is the same as in the middle ages. In the middle ages men were in the feudal system, there was no such thing as democracy. The world was managed by the nobles, who ruled the people after the manner of the parents ruling their family.

Under the Irish clan system the chieftain ruled in the manner. Hence we focus our mind too much on mediaeval Europe we are in danger of error and are liable to become reactionaries.

THE CHURCH'S WARNINGS.

The Church has warned us of the dangers and it is worth noting that the whole modern movement towards corporate economic life dates from the issue of the Encyclical on the Working Classes. Prior to that document Europe was ranged into two camps—Liberalist and Socialist. By means of the moral guidance given in Rerum Novarum and given in a form applicable to modern conditions, a movement began which is still developing. As this movement developed differences of opinion appeared as to the application of the principles involved and also new problems arose. To give guidance on these differences and to answer new questions the present Pope issued what we now know as the Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno. This latter has given great impetus to the development of the corporate idea of economic life. It is worth noting that these documents have influenced non-Catholic thought to as great a degree as it has done in the case of Catholic thought—no mean tribute to its realism and its practical sense.

As these documents are of priceless value to workers in the field of social reform they should be made use of. But in making use of them we must be on our guard and remember that they are the teaching of the supreme religious authority, and hence their manner of use must conform to the directions of the same authority. They are of a profound intellectual character—not to speak of the