he most amusing is arose. Most of uld-be sellers

to licensed is to console ves, while little sied themselves acepans and oth-utensils to the ails, so evening almost iblichouse in the as in a state of

urder

Heart on the his coat. When man of the jury id "guilty" the sked the defense had anything

e had anything lox answered:

istice Johnson umed the black in a whisper the death sen-

ifter an unsuc-appeal, and a renuous cam-his family and to have him

d, it was made and Cox was

and then there is t. These are the

no are going to ater into light.

is another flour-taps as the three ters make their

s to the car to dri-

non Scheme my ys Tom discon-"They'll soon be

turn night into

poor auld Shan-be runnin' in the e these young fel-e finished with

el expectorated edly. "Aye," he d moodily, "but the devil's own

that won't leave intry in peace of tryin' to make

ed the most pro-

vhat," asked the

ock correspon-as the origin of

ject? It was no

three men had hat gold lay con-near Bulgaden

residence of the

l Carbery.'' ir eagerness to

the treasure, the

tors may have

or destroyed an

logical site, for

e of the digging

rrespondent con-

at the dreams of

spectors were hattered when a

one, 9 feet long t wide and 2 feet

as uncovered.

of lifting the cen-ne the diggers

itly abandoned

of Catholic lay-he entire globe. h-Confraternity Holy Family to the Redemp-

nurch at Mount honsus is a ble body, which ed and continues

e a wonderful

or good in this

Since there was

cular mound.

less than that

Shannon rs,'' grumbles partly to himself tly to his neigh-

eme

but their fate was mild by comparison with that to which the practical joker would be subjected were he found by those whom he had duped.
Some of those fooled

however, managed to retain some of their

sense of humour.
"Did Mike sell the dog?" asked one woman of a duped neighbour.

The woman was too irate to say more than blurt out: "I wouldn't doubt the old fool!"

One would have thought that news of the

hoax would have reached Abbeyfeale and that dog owners there in later years would have been on their guard. But no. The Abbeyfeale corre-spondent wrote that in hounds would attend at Abbeyfeale Market to buy all sorts and breeds of greyhounds. For miles around greyhound owners arrived in the town but waited in vain for the supposed buyer from cross-channel.

The cor. colourfully described the duped dog owners retreat from Abbeyfeale: "Hannibal,

dignity under similar circumstances to those that faced the innocent canine vendors at Abbeyfeale and in earlier days in Newcastle West.

Humbugging smiles and comments raked the retreat of the victims of the heartless joke as they struggled homewards. At Abbeyfeale, one such victim innoerals, some of the would-be sellers withdrew under cover of the night. Others departed as the shadows were lengthen-ing, leaving some old friends behind. One or two of the latter still tugged at the ropes that held them to the window guards of the pub, from which their owners were last seen to depart."



The Lordly Shannon rolls o

Drom fire, t worst traged of them all

THE greatest tragedy of this century in Limerick took place in Dromcol-logher on Sunday, Septemlogher on Sunday, September 5, 1926, when the final death toll from a catastrophic fire during the showing of a film in the makeshift local hall was to reach 48. The following day, Monday, the 6th, the Leader headlines made grim reading: "Between 50 and 60 presumed dead. Limerick Fire. Appalling West Limerick Calamity. Shocking Occurrence at Dromcollogher. Disastrous Blaze at Picture Performance." formance.

Not alone Limerick and the country in general were shocked by the terrible tragedy, but the disas-ter made headlines throughout the world and elicited international sym-

Amongst those who sent messages of condolences was King George V: "The Queen and I are distressed to hear of the terrible catato hear of the terrible cata-strophe in Dromcollogher, resulting in the grievous loss of life. Please assure the families of those have perished, and the injured, of our heartfelt sympathy on the affliction." (The king in London remained the Irish head of state

the Irish head of state until the passing of the Government of Ireland Act in 1949.)

One of the main witnesses to the build-up of the tragedy was local civic guard, Sergeant Long who told a reporter that about a quarter of an hour after the performance started the performance started he observed a film on the table near the door to be ablaze. "There were several other films on the table and I extinguished one of the nearby candles and I made a grab at the blazing film and pulled it off the table.

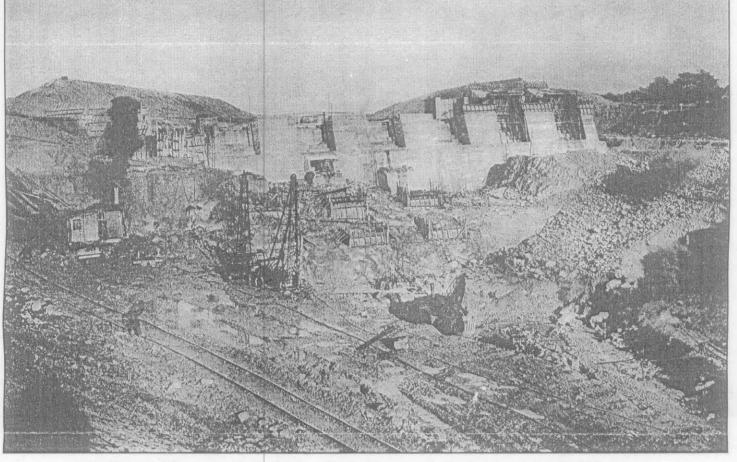
"At that moment a civiland came rushing along and struck the blazing film with his cap which had the effect of spreading the flame and igniting the other films. Just then the alarm was raised and there was a stampede of there was a stampede of the people in the hall towards the entrance which was a narrow door-way just three and a half

way just three and a half feet. wide, with a stairs leading to the entrance." Many of the victims, particularly children, were trampled in the pan-ic and mad rush for the only exit in the hall, which was of wooden structure, and with many more trapped in the fire. more trapped in the fire, which quickly took hold of the wooden floor which eventually collapsed, and cut off any means of

escape. There were scenes of heroism during the rescue attempts, not least Thomas Buckley, an ex-schoolteacher, helped many people to escape but who himself perished in the flames, as did James Quaid in the same circumstances. Fr. O'Callaghan, C.C. O'Callagnan, C.C., St. Patrick's, Limerick, later the Bishop's secretary, lost his mother in the fire and Rev. Bro. Brendan O.F.M., suffered a huge loss when both his broth ers, their wives, and two of their children died.

For those lucky enough to escape (there was approximately 150 attending the performance) and the spectators who watched helplessly at the raging inferno, it was an experience of traumatic dimensions as the heartrending cries of despair of those trapped could be clearly heard above the crackling of the flames.

Stories of the new Shannon Scheme



The Shannon Scheme was the foundation of Ireland's economic development during the 20th century

ly in the face of ice." Again, they at out, and then uried himself the building of the Shannon Scheme through the late in his thoughts, the Shannon, bed and untroutwenties, and the atinued its som-Leader had regular reports of serious injuries and fatalities in the years leading up to the opening of

in 1929.

many accidents in

THERE

At its height, the country's biggest ever building project employed Amongst the fatalities was a young German Gernsperk who was electrocuted when he tripped and catching a wire, which was live, died instantly. Another German, a carpen-ter named Rudolph Wegel, was killed

the power house

Amongst local fatalities were Edward McCormack, John

when he fell 33 feet

from a ladder.

Street, who was killed trying to jump onto a transporting him and fellow work ers to Ardnacrusha, and Daniel O'Brien, killed by a locomotive at the scheme.

In September, 1927. great public interest was taken in the trial of 14 Connemara men (labourers in the scheme) at the Liberscheme) at the Liberties District Court.
They were charged with conspiring to commit a felony, causing grievous bodily injury and with damage to property

age to property.

The trial was a sequel to a fracas which took place in hutments at Clonlara on Sunday evening, 4th September, when it was alleged the prisoners attacked fellow workers with sticks, stones and bottles.

The outbreak, it was stated, was due to a feud that existed amongst the workers and others, that the former were the object of jibes and insults, because of their meagre knowledge of Eng-

The prisoners, who were marched from the County Gaol to the Courthouse hand-cuffed to each other, aroused much interest. During the hearing of the case remarkable evidence was given, one witness stating en, one witness stating that the Connemara men "wanted to wipe out the civilised race."

There was evidence that the fracas between the Connemara men and other

nemara men and other workers lasted a half hour and two of the beaten by the men from the West.

Mr. Tynan, for the defendants, said that some of the men were running down his clients and may have been laughing at their lack of English

Supt. Mooney said he regarded the case as very serious. If

workers on the Shannon Scheme were to split into factions like that it would be impossible to say what damage it would do.

Justice J. M. Flood. summing up, said that there was little doubt but the defendants were under provocation but that could not be put forward as an excuse. He fined several of the defendants and discharged several others.

In the years preceding the opening of the scheme, the Leader was full of articles from different sources about the perceived benefits of the project, reservations, parochial jealousy: a letter appeared signed a Clareman" to the effect that the Shannon and its power belongs of right to Co. Clare and that no one else has a right to touch it! There was a feeling

Limerick,

pressed in the papers, that we were situated so near the scheme that we should get the electricity cheaper than the rests of the

country Fr. Philip, OFM, told a packed audience in the Athenaeum in 1927 that £2,000,000 could well be earned by the workers in scheme, which would go into every shop in Limerick and "I hope not too much of it will find its way into the public houses.

The Shannon Hydroelectric Scheme was officially opened on 27th July, 1929, when the head of the Government, Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, opened the sluicegates at O'Brien's Bridge to allow the water flow into the headrace and set in motion the great dynamos that would eventually to bring this country into the mainstream of modern European countries.

grave, ati Requiem Ma ing, the celo the Bishop Most Rev. Dr At the inqu

lowed the tra recorded th that all the lost their live ma fire of S September 5t asphyxia a caused by a l falling on films on the ignited the l that the op Dowling, was ligence in ha exposed on t we find tha carelessness Mr. Forde ighted candle We tender to relatives or sympathy and give them str their affliction

Guards took Downing into an editorial, "Sympathy in an overwhelm will certainly from all cor world. By est melancholy p as the scene far-reaching c ter ever suffe

At the cond

inquest proc

has won for its kind of fame. "We may I same time that its very fright local authorit the most rem districts the necessity of ta gent precaut cinema perfor licensed.

Islands, Dro

'There are too deep for deep even for thing must ne

It was ann December, 192 £16,000 had be for the relief o dants of the d left dependent to 53. "Out of t Celtic Cross w ed over the gr victims and a will be set asi al Masses for the the souls of dec whom were (the report conc

HARRIET Pat han, Cork, da Maurice Lenih city and count in a letter to th 1927 that the painting of her famous Irish John Lavery and her remai had offered to t

remembered her Echo of War

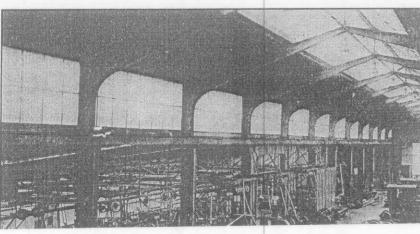
been rejected or of Limerick

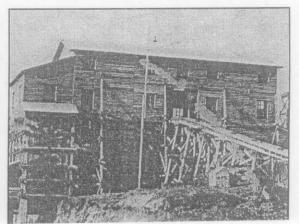
or said there

now alive in Lin

THERE was a and dramatic i

Limerick Circ when a jury impanelled to man, workin Shannon charged with ny of a sum of the name of Jo of Catherine called, Mr. answered and answered before his L Judge Mcl whom he a excuse him fro





he most amusing is arose. Most of comparison with that to uld-be sellers to licensed would be subjected were to console he found by those whom ves, while little sied themselves acepans and oth utensils to the ails, so that evening almost

iblichouse in the

as in a state of

urder

Heart on the his coat. When man of the jury ed "guilty" the sked the defen-

ie had anything

lox answered:

istice Johnson umed the black in a whisper the death sen-

fter an unsuc appeal, and a renuous cam-

his family and

to have him ed, it was made I and Cox was in Mountjoy on 1929.

and then there is t. These are the

no are going to

ater into light.

partly to himself tly to his neigh-

is another flouraps as the three

to the car to dri-

non Scheme my lys Tom discon-"They'll soon be

turn night into poor auld Shan-

be runnin' in the

e these young fel-e finished with

el expectorated

edly. "Aye," he d moodily, "but the devil's own

that won't leave

intry in peace of tryin' to make

ly in the face of

ed the most pro-ime for such an

vhat," asked the ock correspon-as the origin of

less than that

three men had

hat gold lay con-

near Bulgaden

residence of the

ir eagerness to

the treasure, the

tors may have

or destroyed an

logical site, for

e of the digging cular mound.

rrespondent con-

iat the dreams of

spectors were

hattered when a

one, 9 feet long

t wide and 2 feet 'as uncovered.

arge stones lay Since there was

of lifting the cen-ne the diggers

itly abandoned

of Catholic lay-

he entire globe.

h-Confraternity Holy

to the Redemp-

nurch at Mount

ed and continues e a wonderful

or good in this

nis cor. reported

honsus ble body, which

ed.

Family

l Carbery

Shannon

eme

he had duped. Some of those fooled however, managed to retain some of their sense of humour.

but their fate was mild by

which the practical joker

"Did Mike sell the asked one woman of a duped neighbour.

irate to say more than blurt out: "I wouldn't doubt the old fool!" One would have thought that news of the hoax would have reached

around greyhound owners arrived in the town but waited in vain for the Abbeyfeale and that dog supposed buyer from owners there in later years would have been cross-channel. on their guard. But no. The Abbeyfeale correspondent wrote that in

The cor. colourfully described the duped dog owners retreat from Abbeyfeale: "Hannibal,

hounds would attend at

Abbeyfeale Market to

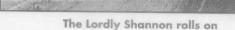
buy all sorts and breeds

of greyhounds. For miles

cumstances to those that faced the innocent canine vendors at Abbeyfeale and in earlier days in Newcastle West. Humbugging smiles

and comments raked the retreat of the victims of the heartless joke as they struggled homewards. At Abbeyfeale. one such victim inno-

erals, some of the would-be sellers withdrew under cover of the night. Others departed as the shadows were lengthening, leaving some old friends behind. One or two of the latter still tugged at the ropes that held them to the window guards of the pub, from which their owners were last seen to depart.



Drom fire, the worst tragedy of them all

this century in Limerick took place in Dromcollogher on Sunday, Septem ber 5, 1926, when the final death toll from a catastrophic fire during the showing of a film in the makeshift local hall was to reach 48. The following day, Monday, the 6th, the Leader headlines made grim reading: "Between 50 and 60 presumed dead. Limerick Fire. Appalling West Limerick Calamity. Shocking Occurrence at Dromcollogher. Disastrous Blaze at Picture Performance.

the country in general were shocked by the terri-ble tragedy, but the disas-ter made headlines throughout the world and elicited international sym-mathy.

Amongst those who sent messages of condolences was King George V: "The Queen and I are distressed to hear of the terrible catastrophe in Dromcollogher, resulting in the grievous loss of life. Please assure the families of those have perished, and the injured, of our heartfelt sympathy on the affliction." (The

One of the main wit-

way just three and a hair feet, wide, with a stairs leading to the entrance." Many of the victims, particularly children, were trampled in the pan-ic and mad rush for the only exit in the hall, which was of wooden structure, and with many more trapped in the fire which quickly took hold of the wooden floor which eventually collapsed, and

There were many the rescue attem erished in the flames, as

For those lucky enough to escape (there was approximately 150 attending the performance) and the spectators who watched helplessly at the raging inferno, it was an experience of traumatic dimensions as the heartrending cries of despair of those trapped could be clearly heard above the crackling of the

Free State, Mr. W. T.

Not alone Limerick and

king in London remained the Irish head of state until the passing of the Government of Ireland Act in 1949.)

nesses to the build-up of the tragedy was local civic guard, Sergeant Long who told a reporter that about a quarter of an hour after the performance started he observed a film on the table near the door to be ablaze. "There were several other films on the table and I extinguished one of the nearby candles and I made a grab at the blazing film and pulled it off the

"At that moment a civilian came rushing along and struck the blazing film with his cap which had the effect of spreading the flame and igniting the other films. Just then the alarm was raised and there was a stampede of the people in the hall towards the entrance which was a narrow door-way just three and a half

cut off any means of

scenes of heroism during least Thomas Buckley, an ex-schoolteacher, helped many people to escape but who himself did James Quaid in the same circumstances. Fr. O'Callaghan, C.C., St. Patrick's, Limerick, later the Bishop's secretary, lost his mother in the fire and Rev. Bro. Brendan O.F.M., suffered a huge loss when both his brothers, their wives, and two of their children died.

flames.

Reporting on the burial of 46 of the victims (two more were to succumb to their injuries) in the churchvard of St.

grave, attended Requiem Mass that m ing, the celebrant b the Bishop of Limer Most Rev. Dr. Keane. At the inquest which lowed the tragedy, the recorded that "We that all the persons lost their lives in the ama fire of Sunday ni September 5th, did so i caused by a lighted ca falling on the expo films on the table, w ignited the hall. We that the operator, Dowling, was guilty of ligence in having the f exposed on the table, we find that there carelessness on the pa Mr. Forde in havir lighted candle on the t We tender to the bere-relatives our hear

> give them strength to their affliction. At the conclusion of inquest proceedings, Guards took Forde Downing into custody.

sympathy and pray Go

The Daily Telegraph an editorial, commen "Sympathy in face of s an overwhelming ho will certainly be evo from all corners of world. By establishin melancholy pre-eminas the scene of the r far-reaching cinema d ter ever suffered in t Islands, Dromcollog has won for itself a tr

kind of fame.
"We may hope at same time that this fire its very frightfulness burn into the mind local authorities eve the most remotest r districts the impera necessity of taking s gent precautions wl cinema performances

"There are some th too deep for words, deep even for tears." thing must never har

It was announced December, 1927, that £16,000 had been don for the relief of the de dants of the disaster total number of child left dependent amous to 53. "Out of the fund Celtic Cross will be e ed over the graves of victims and a modest will be set aside for a al Masses for the reporthe souls of deceased, the report concluded

HARRIET Patricia L han, Cork, daughte Maurice Lenihan, au of the great history of

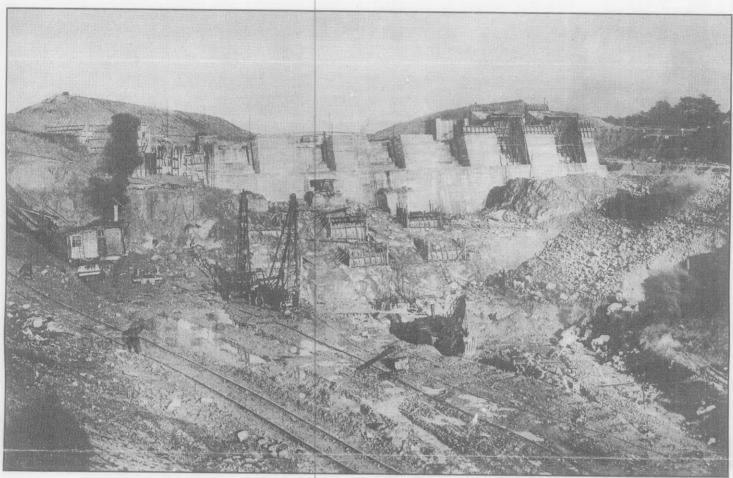
city and county, clai in a letter to the Leads 1927 that the valua famous Irish artist John Lavery, which and her remaining si had offered to the city been rejected by the or of Limerick. "The l or said there was no now alive in Limerick remembered her father

Echo of War

THERE was a touch and dramatic incider Limerick Circuit Cowhen a jury was be impanelled to try a man, working on Shannon Sche charged with the lany of a sum of £75. We the name of John Ho of Catherine St. called, Mr. Ho answered and appea before his Lordsl Judge McElligo whom he asked excuse him from ser on that jury. THERE was a touch

on that jury.
His Lordship – Why
you wish to be excu
Mr. Hogan?
Mr. Hogan-Well

Stories of the new Shannon Scheme



The Shannon Scheme was the foundation of Ireland's economic development during the 20th century

ice." Again, they it out, and then uried himself many accidents in the building of the in his thoughts. Shannon Scheme Shannon through the late twenties, and the bed and untrou atinued its som-Leader had regu-

THERE

lar reports of serious injuries and fatalities in the years leading up to the opening of the power house in 1929.

At its height, the country's biggest ever project building employed 5,000. Amongst the fatalities was a young German Leobard Gernsperk who was electrocuted when he tripped and catching a wire, which was live. died instantly. Another German, a carpenter named Rudolph Wegel, was killed

from a ladder. Amongst local fataliwere Edward McCormack, John

when he fell 33 feet

Street, who was killed trying to jump onto a lorry transporting him and fellow workers to Ardnacrusha, and Daniel O'Brien, killed by a locomotive

at the scheme. In September, 1927, great public interest was taken in the trial of 14 Connemara men (labourers in the scheme) at the Liber-ties District Court. They were charged with conspiring to commit a felony, causing grievous bodily injury and with dam-

age to property.
The trial was a sequel to a fracas which took place in the Shannon Scheme hutments at Clonlara on Sunday evening, 4th September, when it was alleged the pris-oners attacked fellow workers with sticks, stones and bottles.

The outbreak, it was stated, was due to a feud that existed amongst the workers and others, that the former were the object of jibes and insults, because of their meagre knowledge of Eng-

The prisoners, who were marched from the County Gaol to the Courthouse hand-cuffed to each other, aroused much interest. During the hearing of the case remarkable evidence was given, one witness stating that the Connemara men "wanted to wipe out the civilised race.

There was evidence that the fracas between the Con-nemara men and other workers lasted a half hour and two of the workers were badly beaten by the men from the West.

Mr. Tynan, for the defendants, said that some of the men were running down his clients and may have been laughing at their lack of English.

Supt. Mooney said he regarded the case as very serious. If

workers on the Shannon Scheme were to split into factions like that it would be impossible to say what damage it would do.

Justice J. M. Flood. summing up, said that there was little doubt but the defendants were under provocation but that could not be put forward as an excuse. He fined several of the defendants and discharged several others.

In the years preceding the opening of the scheme, the *Leader* was full of articles from different sources about the perceived benefits of the project, and there was also reservations, parochial jealousy: a letter appeared signed "a Clareman" to the effect that the Shannon and its power belongs of right to Co. Clare and that no one else has a right to touch it!

There was a feeling in Limerick, expressed in the papers, that we were situated so near the scheme that we should get the electricity cheaper than the rests of the country!

Fr. Philip, OFM, told a packed audience in the Athenaeum in 1927 that £2,000,000 could well be earned by the workers scheme, which would go into every shop in Limerick and "I hope not too much of it will find its way into the

public houses. The Shannon Hydroelectric Scheme was officially opened on 27th July, 1929, when the head of the Government, Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, opened the sluicegates at O'Brien's Bridge to allow the water flow into the headrace and set in motion the great dynamos that would eventually to bring this country into the mainstream of modern European countries.

