

VERTISERS

earlier departure in Limerick, and our for posting to Post Office, to leave the editions earlier hour than will, therefore, at hour at which received at this 30 p.m. Published after that stated on that

CHRONICLE

D 1786] CH 12, 1921

LE EMBARGO.

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MILITARY INQUIRY

At County Courthouse

A Military Court of Inquiry sat at the County Courthouse, Limerick, at 11 o'clock yesterday to investigate the circumstances under which Alderman George Clancy, Mayor of Limerick, and Councillor Michael O'Callaghan, ex-Mayor of Limerick, were shot dead in their homes during Carfew on Monday morning, and of Mr Joseph O'Donoghue, Rathduff, Co Westmeath, who was shot dead on Sunday night, also during Carfew, at his lodgings, Jamesboro, Limerick.

The lady in whose house Mr O'Donoghue lodged stated she was about going to bed at twenty minutes to twelve on the night of the 6th, when a knock came to the door, and she opened in response to it. At that time the deceased was in the drawingroom with her son. Two men entered; one was tall, about 23 years, and wore black goggles, a black overcoat, and a fawn slouched hat. The other was low-sized, wearing similar goggles, a fawn coat, and a peak cap. They had something resembling arms in their hands. They asked if all the people whose names were on the back of the door were in the house, and witness replied they were, with one exception, and he had left the week previous. The smaller man, asked Mr O'Donoghue his name, and he gave it. They then handed the deceased over to some other men who were at the door, telling them to take charge of him. The raiders then proceeded to deceased's bedroom, which they searched. On coming down they said in a loud voice—"Any rebel caught here to-night will be shot." Witness saw them take a newspaper out of deceased's overcoat, and on she remarking that Mr O'Donoghue was an inflexible boy, and manager of the British Argentine Meat Co, they said—"He won't manage it again." They then left telling her not to open her door until 6 o'clock, or she would be shot. A short time after they left she heard three shots fired, and at a quarter to seven when she went out she found him lying near the gate dead.

To the Court—Deceased never spoke of politics, but he was a staunch Irishman. She could not say if he wore a Sinn Feiner, but he spoke against murder.

The President—I see it stated in the Press that he was buried in Volunteer uniform. Was he a Volunteer? I don't know. He had not a Volunteer uniform.

Did you hear that he was buried in Volunteer uniform? Yes.

Continuing, witness said the motive for his murder was a mystery to her.

Answering the Crown representative, the witness said the raiders spoke with high flown accents, and appeared to be educated men.

Replying to the President, the witness said the flash light played on her house at about one o'clock.

A military medical witness deposed to examining the body of deceased, who had wounds in the chest, head, and arm. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage. In conjunction with another medical man he examined the body of the late Mayor, but did not make a complete examination, as the remains were laid out for burial. There were four wounds in the high land—two entrance and two exit. The skin was scorched. There were three bullet wounds in the anterior abdominal wall, one of which passed through the spleen. He produced a 45 bullet found in the back entrance to deceased's house. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage.

The next-of-kin of deceased were called, but did not respond.

A civilian witness was next examined, and deposed to being roused up by Mrs Clancy at 1.43 on the morning of the 7th. She told him that her husband, George, was after being shot. He went out and found the deceased lying in a passage at the back entrance to the house, meaning Mr Clancy was alive, and he brought him into the kitchen. He then went for Canon O'Driscoll, who spoke to the deceased.

and after the shooting, he heard the footsteps of the same three men going back in the direction of Sarsfield bridge.

Evidence was continued by police witnesses, and it went to show that the Mayor and the ex-Mayor worked with the interior of the pass of the city.

The police patrols ammunition had been checked that night, and two patrol returned to the barracks before midnight. Mrs O'Callaghan had made a statement when one of the witnesses, Mrs Clancy another, in which she attributed the murder to the Government. Her husband, she said, had stated he died for his country, but he would prefer to have it in slavery rather than have one murder committed.

An Auxiliary floor waded the houses of the Mayor and ex-Mayor were searched on the 23rd and 27th February, the reason being that information had been received they were responsible for the distribution of seditious documents.

Colonel Commandant A. R. Cameron, Commandant of the 18th Brigade, whose name as a witness is permitted by the Court to be published, tendered evidence. He said that certain statements which had appeared in the Press and the tenor of questions in the House of Commons, appeared to indicate that in certain quarters it is believed the forces of the Crown were in some way responsible for this crime. "As the officer responsible for convening this Court," he proceeded, "I should like to say how much I regret the relations of the deceased did not see their way to give evidence. We are most anxious that all the evidence which could throw any light on the case should be brought forward, so that the public should be placed in possession of all the facts."

"I have been directed by the G.H.Q.," he continued, "to lay before the Court an extract regarding Limerick City from documents captured in the Dublin office of R. McLoahy, Chief of the Staff of the Irish Republican Army. The document captured referred to the proceedings of a conference of six commandants of the Irish R.A.—three from Cork, two from Tipperary, and one from East Limerick—held in Cork on January 6th. At this conference the first two suggestions made to G.H.Q., I.R.A., were that in view of the martial law proclamation about carrying arms all armed enemy forces should be shot, and in areas where hostages were carried in lorries enemy force should be shot at sight, whether armed or unarmed. After several other subjects of a conference referred to Limerick City as follows—

"It was decided to ask G.H.Q. can we, or will they do anything about Limerick City, where possibly 400 r.f.s are lying idle." Witness, proceeding, said that as regards the forces of the Crown in Limerick, the troops had suffered from no active violence. For many months their relations with the inhabitants appeared quite friendly. About two months ago a girl was shot while walking out with a constable. Since then nothing had happened. They were advanced Sinn Fein politicians, and connected with the Republican Army, but they were opposed to violence, and did their best to prevent outrages. It seems to me incredible the people should believe that for no apparent reason forces of the Crown should select two victims who were generally supposed to be amongst the influential party.

This was all the evidence offered, and the court adjourned indefinitely, the President stating unless further evidence was tendered the result would in due course be announced.

LETTER FROM MRS. O'CALLAGHAN.

The following letter was addressed to the Press on Thursday evening:—

"St Margaret's, Limerick, 10/3/21.

"DEAR SIR.—I have received a request from the military to attend a military court of inquiry tomorrow with reference to the murder of my husband, Michael O'Callaghan. I am quite willing to appear before a jury of my countrymen, and to give evidence and every assistance. I shall not attend any military court of inquiry, as I believe

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SUBSCRIBERS.

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and two exit. The skin was scorching. There were three bullet wounds in the water or abdominal wall, one of which passed through the spine. He produced a 56 Ballot found in the back entrance to deceased's house. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage.

The next-of-kin of deceased were called, but did not respond.

A civilian witness was next examined, and deposed to being roused up by Mrs. Clancy at 1.43 on the morning of the 7th. She told him that her husband, George, was after being shot. He went out and found the deceased lying in a passage at the back entrance to the house, meaning Mr. Clancy was alive, and he brought him into the kitchen. He then went for Canon O'Driscoll, who spoke to the deceased.

A civilian medical practitioner stated that he was called by phone to Mr O'Callaghan's at 1.20 a.m. and arrived there on foot at 1.40. Going down Sarsfield-street he saw five or six men coming up against him, at the gateway next to Messrs. McBirney's shop. They were walking leisurely.

President—Could you see who they were?—No. Did you speak to them?—No. They were at one side of the street and I was at the other.

Did they challenge you?—No.

No one spoke?—No.

Continuing, the witness said he could not describe their dress, as the place was dark. When he arrived at St. Margaret's he found Mr O'Callaghan lying face downwards at the foot of the stairs, and Mrs. O'Callaghan near him. He lifted her up, and asked her to go into the drawing-room, which she did. He made a superficial examination of Mr O'Callaghan, who was then dead. There was an entrance wound near the left nipple, and another through the breast bone. In his opinion that bullet went through the heart. He found a third bullet wound at the pit of the stomach and as any of these wounds caused death he did not proceed further with his examination.

To the Court—He found no bullets. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage. Mrs. O'Callaghan told him she would like to have Fr. Philip, and that she had phoned to William Street Barrack, and the District Inspector said he would send him over. Witness then went to the Franciscan Friary, and as he was turning into Henry-street he met a District Inspector and three policemen, who told him they had knocked up Father Philip, and witness proceeded with him to Mrs. O'Callaghan's residence.

The Crown Representative—Did you, while going from your house to Mr O'Callaghan's, see any police or military patrols that morning?—No. It is only fair to say that I did not tell anybody what I saw that morning until I mentioned it now.

In what direction were the five or six men going that you met in Sarsfield-street?—Towards George-street, coming from the direction of Mr O'Callaghan's house; they were coming up Sarsfield-street from that direction.

Replying to further questions, the witness said he did not hear these men's footsteps. They were walking in the road, and he could not say if they had rubbers on their boots.

You are very often out on duty at night?—Very.

And you are always challenged by police or military patrols?—Always.

Have you met military and police patrols at 12 o'clock at night?—Yes, and up to 4 o'clock in the morning.

A priest was next examined, and stated when he arrived at St. Margaret's he was not sure if Mr O'Callaghan was dead, but he administered the last rites of the Church.

The President—When did you hear about Mr Clancy's death?—No until 7 o'clock. At half-past three he got on the telephone to William-street barrack, and said he wanted to summon the relative of Mr O'Callaghan, and asked to be provided with a motor, which was done.

The President—Could you tell us anything of Mr. O'Callaghan?—I would like to say that the amount given of the tragedy in the newspapers is complete and full. Witness said when the police left the house Mrs. O'Callaghan described to him how her husband met his death. The assailants spoke in a cultured tone—like men that would be accustomed to command.

The President—Can you give any description of them?—Nothing beyond what appeared in the newspapers. One of the ralders wore motor

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"DEAR SIR,—I have received a request from the military to attend a military court of inquiry tomorrow with reference to the murder of my husband, Michael O'Callaghan. I am quite willing to appear before a jury of my countrymen, and to give evidence and every assistance. I shall not attend any military court of inquiry, as I believe that these courts are but a farce and a travesty of justice. I have several times conveyed my opinion on this point to those concerned.

"Faithfully yours,
 "K. O'CALLAGHAN."

THE CHURCH.

Sunday Services.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—5th Sunday in Lent—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion, 10.45 o'clock.—Hymn, 550; Venite, Manfarr. in O; Psalm 62, Soaper in D; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, and Tullis; Jubilate, Goodson in C; Hymn, 485; Introit, 402; Communion Service, Stewart; Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hewetson, M. A. Evensong, 3.30 o'clock.—Psalm 69, Talle D major and minor; Service, Tours in F; Anthem, "Seek ye the Lord" (Roberts); Hymns, 118 and 53 (2nd T.); Preacher, Rev. Precentor Atkinson, M. A. Out-Voluntary.—Finale 6th Symphony (Widor).

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—5th Sunday in Lent—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11.30 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. Wednesday, 8 p.m., Litany and Lecture.

TRINITY CHURCH.—5th Sunday in Lent—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11.30; Preacher, Rev. Chancellor Waller, B.D. Evening Prayer at 6.30; Preacher, Rev. W. H. Dobbin, B.A. Children's Service at 3.30.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—5th Sunday in Lent—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 7.0. Preacher at both Services, the Rector.

ST. MUNCHIN'S CHURCH.—5th Sunday in Lent—Morning Service, 11.30; Evening Service, 6.30. Preacher, Canon T. B. Robertson. Prayer for the Perilous Times, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Parteen).—5th Sunday in Lent—Morning Prayer, 11.45. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Dobbin, B.A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Lower Mallow-street).—Morning, 11.30; Evening, 6.30. Preacher at both Services, the Right Rev. H. P. Glenn, Moderator of the General Assembly.

METHODIST CHURCH (George-street).—Morning, 11.30; Evening, 6.30. Preacher, Rev. R. J. Elliott, B.A. Mid-week Services—Wednesday, 7.30 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30. Wednesday evening Service, 8 o'clock.

CLARNA PARISH.—Morning Service, 11.30 o'clock; Evening Service, 4.0 (in schoolhouse).

CASTLECONNELL CHURCH.—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30.

ADARE PARISH CHURCH.—Morning Prayer at 11.30 o'clock; Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock.

GOSPEL HALL (Mallow-street).—Usual meeting, 11.30.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Ceil-street).—Sunday, March 13—Morning, 11 o'clock.

LIMERICK DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT.

Very many friends in Limerick will learn with extreme pleasure of the appointment of Dr. D. J. Corboy, M.B., D.P.H., as House Surgeon of Beckett's Hospital, Barnsley, Yorkshire. Dr. Corboy, who has left to take up duties, is son of Mr. T. Corboy, East Prospect, Roxborough, and nephew of Mr. T. Looney. He read a dissertation

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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CK TRAGEDIES

sages of Sympathy.

from Fourth Page).
 sympathy received on Thursday.
 Mr O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of
 in Robert Monteith, M.A.,
 J Scott, High-Sheriff of Cork;
 County; Finance Committee
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 Cork City Co-operative Society,
 Meeting of the Limerick Branch
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 Sir Charles Barrington, Bart.
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 ne were presided by Newcastle
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 I respect; the Limerick Branch
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 he Council of the Limerick
 Canon O'Discoll presiding,
 turned; as also the City Petty
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 Mayor in the interests of
 y. Further details in our next

ST VINCENT DE PAUL.

action in aid of the funds of the
 out De Paul will, by permission
 Rev. Dr. Hallinan, be made at
 all the Catholic Churches of the
 nday, March 15th.

going from your house to Mr O'Callaghan's, see
 any police or military patrols that morning?—No.
 It is only fair to say that I did not tell anybody
 what I saw that morning until I mentioned it now.
 In what direction were the five or six men
 going that you met in Sarsfield-street?—Towards
 George-street, coming from the direction of Mr
 O'Callaghan's house; they were coming up Sari-
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 Replying to further questions, the witness said
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 had rubbers on their boots.
 You are very often out on duty at night?—
 Very.
 And you are always challenged by police or
 military patrols?—Always.
 Have you met military and police patrols at 12
 o'clock at night?—Yes, and up to 4 o'clock in the
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 A priest was next examined, and stated when
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 police left the house Mrs O'Callaghan described to
 him how her husband met his death. The
 assailants spoke in a cultured tone—like men
 that would be accustomed to command.
 The President—Can you give any description
 of them?—Nothing beyond what appeared in the
 newspapers. One of the raiders wore motor
 goggles, and another large glasses with tortoise-
 shell rims. In the struggle Mrs O'Callaghan tore
 the tortoise-shell glasses off one of the men, and
 has them.
 The President—The Court would like to know
 something about Mr O'Callaghan, of whom every-
 one held a high opinion—That is so. He was a
 member of the largest firm of tanners in Ireland,
 and generally respected by all classes. He was
 an urban Mayor in 1920.
 A Crown Representative—He was a man of
 high culture?—A very highly cultured man, with
 extraordinarily sound judgment in political and
 business matters.
 The President—He was Republican Mayor in
 1920? Yes. He was a 100 per cent Sinn Fein,
 and in the confidence—the highest confidence—of
 the Sinn Fein organisation. He was always out
 for moderation, and urged it on all occasions. He
 was the brain of Sinn Fein in Limerick, and Mr
 Clancy was the heart of Sinn Fein. Mr O'Callaghan
 was not a Volunteer.
 The President—Do you know anything about
 Mr Clancy?—Yes. He was Mayor of Limerick
 and a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland.
 What you said about Mr O'Callaghan applies to
 him?—Yes. He was a Volunteer.
 The President—Can you give any reason for
 these murders? The only thing I can suggest is
 that they were the life and soul of Sinn Fein—the
 constructive side of Sinn Fein.
 The President—The constructive side? Yes.
 The President—Do you know if they were
 threatened at any time? Mrs Clancy told me
 that in one raid made on her sometime ago by
 Crown forces a threat was made to burn her
 house.
 After luncheon a medical practitioner cor-
 roborated the evidence given as to the cause of
 death of the Mayor. Mrs Clancy was wounded in
 the wrist, and he dressed the wound.
 A private of the Oxfordshire and Buckingham-
 shire Regiment, who was on sentry at the Strand
 barrack on the night of the 6th/7th instant under
 the arch inside the gate, which was locked, stated
 he heard three men walking past the gate at 1.25,
 but did not challenge them. He next heard shots,

—Morning Service, 11.30; Evening Service, 6.30.
 Preacher, Canon T. B. Robertson. Prayer for the
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 o'clock; Evening Service, 4.0 (in schoolhouse).
 CASTLEMOONHILL CHURCH—Morning Prayer,
 11.30; Evening Prayer, 5.30.
 ADARE PARISH CHURCH—Morning Prayer at
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 Corboy, M.B., D.P.H., as House Surgeon of
 Beckett's Hospital, Barnsley, Yorkshire. Dr
 Corboy, who has left to take up duties, is son of
 Mr T. Corboy, Bart Prospect, Roxborough, and
 nephew of Mr T. Looney. He read a distin-
 guished medical course at the National Univer-
 sity, Dublin, and his future career will be followed
 with interest in his native city and county, where
 his unassuming disposition and affable manner
 endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

AN ATTRACTIVE WINDOW.

From time to time we have all stood outside a
 shop window, and admired the method of
 "dressing" employed, irrespective of the goods
 shown, for their value. For instance, one Grafton-
 street house—well known to us all—depends upon
 a black velvet background, and a gold chair or
 table to attract attention to its exclusive model
 frocks and hats, which, alas, very few of us can
 afford to even look at.
 In Limerick this week we have a new method
 employed. Not, however, original, as Messrs Sel-
 fridge and Swan & Eggar, both of London, adopted
 it some time ago with such effect that many other
 shops have copied it. By visiting 14 Bedford Row
 you will prove for yourself its effectiveness, and
 see that the best goods are within the reach of
 a moderate purse.—ADVT.

HARTIGAN'S CATTLE PADDOCK

Friday, 11th March, 1933. Head on sale. For-
 ward lots met a good demand, 3 year old Bullöcker,
 £28 to £35; 2 year old do, £23 to £30 5s; Heifers
 £24 to £31 5s, Yearlings £9 10s to £15 10s,
 Strippers, £30 to £34, Dairy Cows, £31 to £37,
 In-Calf Heifers £28 10s to £38 (refused). Small
 cattle hard to find buyers.

OUT AND ABOUT.

Lieut. C. W. B. Jennings, Indian Army, son of Mr
 and Mrs L. V. Jennings, Limerick, has been
 awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous
 gallantry in action at Jaudora, North West
 Frontier, India.

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