erick Leader.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1952.

GS THAT MATTER

of the Electricity Supply Board came to ew weeks ago to discuss with local represen- ion of the prices of current. His visit was ated demands that the present rates in this to a much more reasonable level. It was ed that he was coming to announce some ll such hope was sadly disappointed. What here not only rejected the case for easement tantamount to contempt of the rights and important centre.

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usal to concede anything in this matter, we see, is not to be taken lying down. At the City Council on Monday night last Mr. n suggested that the Mayor convene a fur- the local authorities in the Twenty-Six lly decide what action it is best to take in s." Mr. Bradshaw said he would be only too thout delay, and this decision has met with . Several efforts have been made to secure in regard to this question but so far without

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ck decided to take up the fight on its own ter agreed; on the proposition of Ald. Reidy, the scope of the demand to include the pro- a sensible move, for all parts of the country nd Cork are the victims of a discrimination s that admits of no justification whatever. local authority representatives have already erick to consider this question but they have ne desired result. These failures and the Browne on the occasion of his recent visit ew vigour and increased earnestness and the third such meeting, to be convened Mayor.

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e over a period of many years we have dealt uestion, showing the absurdity and inequity ation going on since the very start of the e. This great project was launched as a king, and that fact in itself constitutes a ent of the system under which one centre is re for current than another. The cost in stance, has all the time been substantially either Dublin or Cork. The only case that ade for the preferential treatment of the is that they consume so much more elec- face of it this is a rotten argument, for one uggest that Dublin should get its postage than Limerick since it uses such a vastly

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E.S.B.'s own showing Limerick has an le claim for a substantial reduction. It must han twice as much current now as when the s were fixed. If consumption was what was unt in favouring Dublin and Cork, therefore, clearly established its claim for improved ng that its volume of consumption has ormously. Apart altogether from this par- ation, however, nothing whatever is to be or logic for the disgraceful discriminiation

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s set up to administer a national service and ons ought be carried out on an impartial This is not being done at present, seeing that made pay much more for current than others. inces have a galling grievance in this respect t fail to compel justice if they only show a ide of spirit and determination in their o be hoped, therefore, that the meeting being Mayor, the third of its kind to be held, will representatively attended and that some plain lone and practical and effective action decided

S AND WORKS OF E GREAT BACH

e of Bach is one renowned in For nearly two Bachs were pro- ctice of the art, ny of the death of them, Johann on the 28th of

n Bach was born 5. As his parents as ten, he was lder brother, who musical studies. brother's jealousy owering abilities tenacity and the boy was ng. When his him of some ganists, Sebastian of six months of the forbidden nfortunate results view of his eyes.

THE ORGAN.

15 he continued neburg and four ppointed organist s interest in the lm to Lubeck in re Buxtehude was was his interest rk that Bach was e in returning to operations. This him his position actions of his con- ideas about har- wiser counsels Sebastian was 1. Mulhausen in 1707, tisfied with his nist, and went to following year, oyed by the Duke. had married and of his famous At Weimer he ourt organist and hat much of his instrument was

ORTANT STAGE.

tant stage in his he became Kapelle- uke of Cothen. He s position for six The time spent its musical fruits, his genius by pro- ks as the 1st book perierte Klavier, the certos, and some of last move was to where he took the the St. Thomas ied in 1720, In the ed; his voice, some this

were not without their crises, and were often enlivened by differences with the local Councillors, who would have their views treated with more respect, and his music written in more religious vein.

Bach had a great respect for Handel, who was his contemporary, and regretted very much that they never met. When he received news that Handel was in Halle in 1729, Bach was unable to go there on account of illness; at the same time, Handel could not be prevailed upon to make the journey to Leipzig.

HAD GREAT RESPECT FOR HANDEL.

Bach regarded the notice taken of him by Frederick the Great, as one of the most satisfying rewards for his life's work. He went to Potsdam in 1747; among other things he had to perform on the fifteen pianos which had been recently purchased by the king.

At the end of his days Bach suffered the same affliction as Handel—he lost his sight completely; the two composers underwent operations by the same surgeon but both treatments failed. In 1750, Bach died in his sixty-fifth year after an attack of apoplexy.

FINE EXECUTIONIST.

While he lived, the great composer was also recognised as a fine executionist; one of his most remarkable gifts was his ability to extemporise. When he died the manuscripts of his works were given to his sons, but a number of them have never been traced. Bach composed untiringly and left a vast quantity of music. He wrte five sets of cantatas for the Sundays and Holydays of the year. Among his instrumental works, the amount of clavier music is astounding. Of this type the best known are the forty-eight preludes and fugues which make up the Well Tempered Clavier; in this all the major and minor keys are treated twice.

ORIGINALITY OF APPROACH.

Bach's great contribution to musical development was the originality of his approach to all kinds of composition. He is characterised by his fugal treatment, and his assurance amid the complexities of counterpoint is unsurpassable. His melodies and harmonies are steered to logical conclusions, welded to significant unity under a reign of reason. His is the edged beauty of frosted landscapes, patterned in the light of unswerving stars.

E.N.

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FINE OF £20 IMPOSED IN LARCENY CHARGE

REMARKING that only for the state of her health he would have sent her to prison for six months, Justice C. S. Kenny, at Rathkeale Court on Monday, imposed a fine of £20 on Mrs. Josephine Curtin (22), of Reens, Rathkeale, who pleaded guilty to stealing wearing apparel and bed clothes, value £53 16s. 6d., and £15 in notes, the property of General Pollock, Bridge House, Rathkeale. The offences were alleged to have been committed between 1st December, 1951, and 30th May, 1952, while accused was employed as a maid in Bridge House.

Inspector W. Byrnes prosecuted and accused, who was represented by Mr. M. E. Cussen, solr., admitted the offences and elected to be tried summarily by the Justice.

The Inspector said the value of the goods involved had been reduced to £35, as the estimate in the charge was the original value of the property when new. This brought the charge within the jurisdiction of the Justice. The articles missing included blankets, bed clothing, table cloths, ladies' underwear, etc.

The Justice intimated that in the circumstances he would deal with the case.

SEARCH OF HOUSE.

Guard B. Duffey, Rathkeale, gave evidence of having arrested accused on 17th June at her residence in Reens. He had received a report from General Pollock that he was missing property from his house, and he told accused he was making inquiries into the matter. At first she said nothing but got kind of exctied. Meanwhile, witness looked at the bed, in which he saw some articles which he knew to be the property of the General. A search of the house was then carried out by witness and Guard Walsh, who found all the missing property. Everything had been recovered. Accused gave no explanation, but said she told her people that the property was a present she got from Mrs. Pollock. Accused left Major Pollock's employment on 30th May, and was married on 10th or 12th June. The reason she took the articles was to start house. There was nothing previously against her.

Answering the Justice, witness said accused also admitted taking the £15 in notes. The money had been since paid back.

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

Guard E. Walsh, Rathkeale, proved a statement by accused, in the course of which she had been in General Pollock's employment for four years. She left his employment on 30th May and got married on the 14th June. She admitted in the statement that the property found in her possession was taken from General Pollock's residence. She first started taking the property fourteen days before she left her employment. She told the Curtin family that the property was her own and that Mrs. Pollock had given her a present of some of it. Some time in the middle of May, 1952, according to her statement, she saw General Pollock's wallet on the kitchen table and took out three £5 notes from it. He questioned her about the money on the following day and she told him she did not know anything about it. Accused in her statement, added that she spent the money in buying clothes. Her husband or the Curtin family did not know anything about the property having been stolen until the Guards came to the house.

General Pollock, in reply to Mr. Cussen, said that the accused, formerly Josephine Magner, was in his employment for four years, during which time he found her satisfactory. He had never any complaint against her until the present offence.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Cussen said the facts as stated were admitted and the only plea he could put forward was that there were extenuating circumstances. Accused had been a very good employee and there was never anything against her until shortly before her marriage.

The Justice said he was inclined to be rather suspicious about accused's husband as, according to the evidence, he helped her to remove some of the property.

Mr. Cussen said that in her statement accused said her husband knew nothing abopt the property having been stolen.

The Justice said he really ought to send her to prison for six months. "However," he added, "in view of her health I won't send her to prison but I will fine her £20 and allow her three months to pay. I regard it as a very bad case but I don't want to say too much about it. How she walks around and keeps her head up I don't know. I would have given her six months only for the state of her health."

LESS WORK—MORE MEN

In the course of a speech in the Dail on Wednesday in reference to the transport question, Mr. Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, said that it was a peculiar thing that in spite of the fact that its work had decreased, there was an increase of 1,700 in the number employed by C.I.E. over the last six or seven years.

He had, he said, always stood clear of interfering in C.I.E. management, but, in future consideration of the position he might not exclude suggestions or ideas for the revision of managerial policy.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

THE DOGS ACT, 1906.
REGULATIONS AS TO THE CONTROL OF DOGS IN THE ABOVE COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting held on the 6th day of February, 1926, the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, for the administrative County of Limerick, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the County Limerick (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907, made the following Regulations:—

PREVENTION OF DOGS STRAYING AT NIGHT.

1. No Dog, during any of the hours between sunset and sunrise, shall be allowed outside the bounds of the premises occupied by the owner of such dog, unless such dog shall be under the control and in the company of its owner, or of some person authorised by such owner to accompany and control such dog.

OFFENCES.

2. If a Dog, during any of the hours between sunset and sunrise, is allowed outside the bounds of the premises occupied by the owner of such dog, and such dog is not under the control and in the company of its owner, or some person authorised by such owner to accompany and control such dog, the owner of the dog and the person (if any) for the time being in charge thereof, and any person causing, directing, or permitting the dog to be outside the premises occupied by the owner of such dog shall, each respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

SEIZURE OF DOGS WHERE REGULATIONS ARE CONTRAVENED.

3. Any Dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against said Order and these Regulations may be seized and treated as a stray dog under the powers conferred by Section of Dogs Act, 1906.

DISTRICTS TO WHICH REGULATIONS APPLY.

4. These Regulations shall apply the entire area of the Administrati County of Limerick.

Limerick County Council,
82/83, O'Connell Street,
Limerick.

Court Story Of Missing Calf And "Mock Bargain"

JUSTICE C. S. KENNY was occupied for over an hour at Abbeyfeale Court on Wednesday of last week investigating the unusual circumstances of a missing calf that was the subject of what was described in evidence as "a mock bargain," in a local public house. As a result of the unusual transaction James Cotter, a young cattle dealer, of Chapel Street, Abbeyfeale, was charged with unlawfully and by false pretences obtaining £2 10s. from John Mulholland, Dundalk, with intent to defraud by falsely representing that a calf which he sold was his property. The offence was alleged to have been committed at Abbeyfeale calf market on 25th May last.

Supt. M. McKenna, Newcastle West, prosecuted, and defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. R. J. Woulfe, solr.

ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE CALF.

John Sullivan, farmer, Brosna, recalled that he attended Abbeyfeale calf market on 25th May, and at about 7 a.m. sold a calf for 50s. to Thomas Pillior, Ferbane. Pillior paid for the calf and marked it with raddle, after telling witness his lorry was outside the American Bar. About 10.30 witness put the calf into an empty lorry outside the American Bar, and brought his donkey and cart back to the Square where he tied the animal to a fountain. When witness returned again about 1 p.m the donkey and cart were missing, but later witness located them at the Garda station. The man who bought the calf from him was also at the station, and at his request witness identified the calf which he sold him.

When James Sheehy, cattle dealer, Dromcollogher, was called as a witness he did not respond, and the Justice remarked that if necessary he could issue a warrant for his arrest and have him brought to Court.

Supt. McKenna—We may be able to get on without him.

CALF WAS MISSING

Thomas Pillior, cattle buyer, Ferbane, County Offaly, gave evidence of having bought the calf from the previous witness and paid him 50/-. He arranged with Sullivan to put the calf in a lorry at O'Keeffe's yard but when he went to the lorry about 1 o'clock he found the calf was not in the vehicle. He was unable to find Sullivan and reported the matter to the Sergeant, who brought the donkey and cart to the station. Later they found the missing calf near the American Bar, where another buyer named Mulholland had the animal tied to a bit of rope. Mulholland, who was then seemingly alright, was also brought to the station. Nobody had permission to take the calf from the time witness paid for it. Witness had marked the calf with raddle on the hip and when the animal was found later the mark was partly blotted off.

John Mulholland, cattle buyer, Dundalk, was about to give evidence when Mr. Woulfe objected on the ground that Mulholland was being charged that day with being drunk and incapable on the same occasion.

Supt. McKenna—I don't see how you can object to a witness who has not been heard at all yet.

Mr Woulfe—No, but it seems to me peculiar——

Supt. McKenna—I object to any further statement by Mr. Woulfe on this matter.

SECOND PURCHASE.

Mulholland then gave evidence that on the date in question he bought a calf from defendant outside the door of O'Keeffe's Bar. The calf was tied to the door or window rail of the American Bar. Witness was in O'Keeffe's Bar when defendant asked him to buy the calf, for which he asked £3 10s. Eventually he bought the calf for 50s., and paid defendant. "Later," continued the witness, "I was about to put the calf into my lorry when the big Sergeant came up, caught me by the hand and walked me down to the station. I was very upset about it as I was never arrested before." Witness added that at the station he explained how he had bought the calf from defendant

Answering Mr. Woulfe, witness said he bought the calf from defendant because he knew defendant's father for 40 years. Witness thought it was "very bad form" of the Sergeant to arrest him on the occasion.

SERGEANT'S EVDENCE.

Sergeant J. Normile, Abbeyfeale, explained that he first learnt of the missing calf when James Sheehy, Dromcollogher, reported that he had found a calf which was not his property in his lorry near the American Bar. At this time the calf was tied to a doorway near O'Keeffe's. Later, following a complaint by Pillior, witness went to Main Street, where he saw Mulholland in possession of the missing calf. Mulholland was sitting on the kerb holding the calf, which was later identified as the missing animal. Mulholland was in a drunken condition, and witness lifted him up and conveyed him to the station where he was detained after being charged with being drunk and incapable. Both Sullivan and Pillior established the identity of the calf beyond doubt. About 20 minutes later witness met defendant and a man named Batty Harnett on their way to the station. They stopped witness and defendant said: "You must let out the man you arrested; this is all a joke." Harnett repeated that it was a joke, and when witness asked what the joke was, defendant said they merely sold the calf as a joke to Mulholland, who had stuffed 50s. into his (defendant's) pocket after the mock sale.

"ALL A JOKE"

Continuing, witness said he then took 50/- from Cotter's breast pocket and when later charged at the station the defendant admitted selling the calf, but it was all a joke. After further caution witness told the defendant, who was under the influence of drink, that it might be better to wait until he was sober to make a statement if he wished to do so. Two days later defendant made a statement after caution, in the course of which he admitted selling a calf to Mulholland as a joke and did not know at the time that there was actually a calf tied outside the door. He treated the whole matter as a joke and had no intention of keeping the 50/-. When he heard Mulholland had been arrested he immediately went to the station to explain everything and met the Sergeant on the way.

THE DEFENCE

For the defence, Bartholomew Harnett, cattle dealer, Abbeyfeale, who was present in O'Keeffe's Bar for the "mock sale," said he was previously aware that the calf found in Sheehy's lorry was tied outside the door as he had actually told Sheehy to notify the Guards. Later witness was having a drink with defendant when Mulholland came and joined them. They were all in "good form" and as a joke the defendant sold a calf to Mulholland who stuffed 50/- into his pocket. Later when they heard Mulholland had been arrested they immediately went to the station and met the Sergeant on the way. Witness added that it was purely a "market bargain," as Cotter wasn't even aware at the time that there was a calf outside the door.

Answering the Superintendent, witness said Cotter did not know at the time of the missing calf. After making the bargain Mulholland went away.

Justice—Assuming all you say is true, you see how the joke has ended. It has cost about £25 to bring these witnesses here from Dundalk and various other places. It has surely cost about £15 or £20 to bring these witnesses here to-day. That sort of semi-drunken joke is not too pleasant.

Witness—We didn't think it would go as far as that.

Justice—But it has gone as far as that.

DEFENDANT EXAMINED

Defendant, in evidence, said he was in the bar having a few drinks when he made the "mock bargain," as already described. Mulholland walked in and asked how much for the calf outside the door. Witness then, as a joke, sold him the calf for 50/-, although he wasn't aware at the time that there was a calf tied outside the door.

Justice—Mulholland says you replied that you were the owner, whereas you should have told him you were not the owner of the calf and wouldn't sell it. He assumed you were the owner and paid you 50/-.

Defendant said that after the "bargain" he went out the rere and on returning discovered that Mulholland had gone to the barracks with the Sergeant. Witness immediately followed and told the Sergeant what happened.

Witness added that he had actually bought and paid for 15 calves that day. He was never before in any kind of trouble.

Defendant did not reply when asked by the Superintendent what would have happened if Mulholland had taken the calf with him after the "sale."

Justice—In that case the calf might have disappeared and might now be grazing in some green pastures around Dundalk. I am not saying it was not a joke, Mr. Woulfe, but at the same time it was not the sort of joke people should play. What about defendant paying £10 towards the cost of the prosecution?

Sergeant Normile said the expenses of the case would be at least that amount.

The Justice said he didn't want to say anything about the defendant or the other parties concerned as it was a semi-drunken episode from their point of view. They all had drink taken and defendant pretended to sell the calf.

EXPENSE ON TAXPAYERS

He was taking all the circumstances into account, but at the same time the taxpayer had to go to the expense of bringing these witnesses from Dundalk and Offaly. If the defendant undertook to pay £10 towards the cost of the prosecution he would be prepared to dismiss the case under the Probation Act. "They brought it all on themselves," the Justice added, "and they have no one to blame but themselves."

Mr. Woulfe, after consultation with his client, intimated that the defendant would undertake to pay the £10 and the Justice said when this was done he would dismiss the case under the Probation Act.

"I believe," the Justice added, "that defendant had some drink taken and that it may have been done as a half joke but it has caused a whole lot of confusion and trouble."

Mulholland, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the case, was summoned by Sergeant Normoyle for being drunk and incapable on the same occasion.

Defendant told the Justice that it was the first time in 40 years he was before a Court.

The Justice imposed a fine of 5/-.

ADJOURNED CASE AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT

JUSTICE Kenny had again before before him at Rathkeale Court on Monday the adjourned case in which Patrick Casey, Clounough, Rathkeale, was charged with breaking and entering the house of Wm. Liston, Clounough, and causing malicious damage to the dwelling.

Inspector W. Byrnes informed the Justice that the case had been going on for a considerable time, as it had been stated at the original hearing that a settlement was being negotiated in a dispute between defendant and the owner of the dwelling. However, it would appear that no settlement had been yet arrived at.

Mr. D. B. Fitzgerald, solr., who appeared for Casey, asked the Justice to strike out the case as there had been no further interference with the property.

Inspector Byrne said that in view of the seriousness of the charges he did not see why the case should be struck out unless some undertaking was given by defendant.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the defendant had been of good behaviour since the charges were originally brought.

COMPENSATION NOT PAID.

Mr. M. F. Noonan (Messrs. Liston and Co., solrs.), who appeared for Mr. Liston, owner of the dwelling, intervened to point out that his client had not been paid £5 compensation for damage to his property in accordance with an undertaking given.

The Justice said he would strike out all the charges with the exception of the malicious injury charge, which could be proceeded with at the next Court if compensation was not paid in the meantime.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he had completely overlooked the question of the payment of compensation by his client.

Mr. Noonan—That was one of the conditions on which the csae was originally adjourned.

Mr. Fitzgerald remarked that the defendant would be in a good position to pay the compensation if he was paid the money which he claimed was due to him out of the property.

Mr. Noonan—I have nothing whatever to do with the money.

Mr Fitzgerald—You have your money.

Mr. Noonan—I have not, and if you said that in another place you would hear more about it

MALICIOUS INJURY CHARGE ADJOURNED.

The Justice said the malicious injury charge would be adjourned to the next Court when it could be gone ahead with if compensation was not paid in the meantime.

COURT SEQUEL TO HURLING INCIDENT

THERE was a sequel at Rathkeale Court on Monday, before Justice C. S. Kenny, B.L., to an incident during the course of hurling practice, and as a result of which Patrick Doherty (19), Ballyallinan, Rathkeale, summoned John Chawke, of the same address, for alleged assault.

Mr R. J. Cussen, solr., appeared for plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. M. F. Noonan (Messrs. Liston and Co., solrs.)

Plaintiff, in evidence, recalled that on a Sunday in April last, himself and nine or ten other lads, including defendant, were hurling in Chawke's field. After some time witness and Chawke ran for the ball together and witness "shouldered" Chawke, who fell against the bushes. There was nothing wrong about the "shoulder," which witness explained was part of the game.

BLOW ON THE HEAD.

Witness then slowly turned away from the bushes and was walking up the field when he got a stroke of a hurley on the side of the head. As a result of the blow he fell down unconscious. Later he was taken to Dr. Mulcahy, who put four stitches in the wound. He had to visit the doctor on four subsequent occasions. He bled a good deal as a result of the blow, and had to go back to work while the stitches were still in, as his boss had no other man.

Replying to Mr. Noonan, plaintiff denied that he deliberately pushed defendant in the back and knocked him into the briars.

Dr. W. Mulcahy, Rathkeale, said that when plalintiff came to his house on Sunday, 20th April, he had a severe scalp wound on his head about two inches long and he had to put four stitches in it. The wound was slow to heal but it was now alright.

Anwering Mr. Noonan, witness agreed that plaintiff would not be disfigured by the mark, which was evidently caused by an ordinary blow from a hurley.

LOST HIS TEMPER FOR THE MOMENT

Mr. Noonan said defendant's case was that after being pushed into the briars he lost his temper for the moment and struck plaintiff. Defendant was prepared to pay for the the doctor but it would not be accepted.

The Justice awarded plaintiff a decree for £8 5s. with costs, and £1 1s. for the attendance of the doctor.

MIDDLE-AGED And FIT AS A FIDDLE

NOW THAT KRUSCHEN HAS BANISHED HER RHEUMATISM

Here is a woman who has been given a new lease of life—she is up and about again, full of pep and energy. Yet for months she lay in bed—a prisoner to rheumatism. This is what she writes:—

"A few years ago, I was a victim of rheumatism. I lay five months and could not move myself. I spent pounds getting one thing after another, but nothing did me good; in fact, I got worse. One day I saw Kruschen Salts, and I thought I would try them. They have worked wonders. They have given me ease, and I can do my housework again. Before I took Kruschen I thought I had finished with life. Now after having taken a few bottles of wonderful Kruschen, nothing is a worry to me."—(Mrs.) C. W.

Rheumatism is often caused by acid impurities settling in the joints and muscles. Ordinary aperient salts, which only act on the owlsb. can't drive out these impurities. First they must be dispersed, then flushed away through the bowls, can't drive out these impuri- Kruschen does. It helps both the kidneys and bowels, drive away impurities wherever they collect and prevents them accumulating again.

PRINTING—When about to order Printing of any kind ask at the "Limerick Leader" Office for Quotations. 'Twill pay you to do so.

Part Played By Limerick In The 1916 Movement

BELOW we give the third instalment of the paper read at a meeting of the Old Limerick Society by Mr. James Gubbins on "Limerick in 1916." This deals with the procuring of rifles and ammunition and events preceding the Easter Week Rising. It describes an interview which Michael P. Colivet had with P. H. Pearse, and recalls the Good Friday tragedy in which three volunteers were drowned when their car plunged into the sea at Ballykissane, on the Kerry coast.

Before the split a considerable sum of money which had been made available through public collections, members' subscriptions, contributions from Cumann na mBan, etc., had been spent on the purchase of arms and equipment. Small lots of rifles were procured direct from Birmingham. Later, John Grant, an active Volunteer, had been sent there to make further purchases. He managed to secure a fair parcel of Lee Enfields and Martinis, mostly Lee Enfields, at a price of £6 and £3 each, respectively, together with 20,000 rounds of .303 and 10,000 rounds of Morris tube ammunition. An arms embargo was announced before they could be despatched, and it looked as if the mission would fail. Grant conceived the idea of dismantling the rifles, and sending them by parcel post. It worked; the rifles were delivered. He practically accompanied the .303 ammunition, which was packed in boxes of 1,000 each, and which also got through, but the Morris tube ammunition was seized in Dublin.

TIMELY REMOVAL

The .303, on arrival, was deposited at the Shannon Foundry, but was removed almost immediately to a safer place. It was well, as the Foundry was raided by the R.I.C. the same evening. As the great majority of the Committee had not supported Redmond, these arms fell to the Irish Volunteers. They were made available at a price for the Lee Enfields of £5 each to those who, it was considered, could afford that sum; to those who could not afford a payment, they were given free. Some shot guns were also distributed. Possibly about 150 men were armed in this way. The loss of the Morris tube ammunition was sorely felt, as it meant that, firing practice was practically non-existent. Owing to it's comparative scarcity the firing of live ammunition was discouraged. Only once was it allowed during training, when three rounds per man were fired at targets, at the old military rifle range at Bllycannon. The work of organisation was now carried out unceasingly. Ernest Blythe was continuously active, and the results of his efforts soon became apparent. Companies and sections appeared in nearly every parish in the county. Sean O Muirtuile, later Quartermaster General of the National Army, was also active. He was an important member of the I.R.B., and spent a good deal of time in Limerick, including the period immediately before and during Easter Week, when he took part in all the meetings. Monteith conducted officer classes in the South East of the County. A note in the "Irish Volunteer" about this time remarked: "The Limerick Regiment has struck a recent visitor from Headquarters as, perhaps, the most efficient in Ireland. In some respects it leads Dublin."

POPULAR FAVOUR BEGAN TO TURN

The wind of popular favour now commnced to veer slightly in the direction of the Volunteers. New recruits came in. Groups of citizens used to wait at the city outskirts to welcome the men on their return from route marches and accompany them to the Fianna Hall. The lectures and social functions organised by Cumann na mBan were patronised by increasing numbers On the other hand the National (Redmondite) Volunteers languished, until, about the end of 1915, they almost ceased to exist. Cumann na mBan had a strong and active organization. They organized Ceilidhthe, dances and lectures, the proceeds of which materially benefitted the arms fund. Of the money spent in the purchase of arms prior to the split, £250 had been contributed by them. Men prominent in the movement, including Pearse, McDermott and McCullagh, gave lectures at their invitation—lectures which left no doubt in the minds of their hearers as to the direction in which the movement was heading. Miss Madge Daly was president, and the doors of the Daly house in Barrington Street were always open to show hospitality to the visitors. They organised first aid classes, and as the date of the Rising approached they were constantly engaged in the manufacture of field dressings.

PROSECUTION AT FOYNES

This activity caused apprehension in the minds of the authorities and steps were taken to check it. Late in 1915, James Dalton, organizing secretary of the Battalion was charged at Foynes with having declared in a speech made in the district that "those who volunteered or would volunteer to fight for England were only cowards, traitors and prostitutes." He was defended by the late Mr. Hugh O'Brien Moran. Mr. James Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, said that a serious view of the case was taken by the authorities. The police evidence was contradicted by a large number of witnesses. In particular it was denied that the phrase "cowards, traitors and prostitutes" was used. The case was dismissed, the Chairman saying: "The majority of the Bench are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the words relied on in the summons were used."

Towards the end of August, 1915, the men discovered that Monteith was gone—to Kilkenny it was said. No hint had been allowed to reach them of his intention to leave and they regretted his departure deeply. During his nine months stay he had performed trojan work and his personality and his ability had won their genuine regard. His destination was Germany via the U.S.A. His return to his native land was by way of Banna Strand on Good Friday, 1916. He shall appear later in this narrative.

THE GERMANS COMING!

Early in 1916 the word went around that the Germans were coming. This was the flood tide of enthusiasm in the ranks. Gone for ever were the desperate deeds of desperate men, such as Emmet's two hour rebellion or the debacle at Ballingarry, contemptuously derided by the English Press as the "rebellion in a cabbage patch." They pictured in their imagination a campaign in which the manhood of the country, fully armed and trained, side by side with European soldiers and officers, would engage on equal terms with the ancient enemy. It was an exhilirating dream. Training was intensified, mobilizations at short notice were tested, long route marches on the Sundays were carried out; in one of these the distance covered was 34 miles.

EVENTS REACHING A CLIMAX

Three weeks before Easter Colivet was advised by Headquarters that events were reaching a climax. He speeded up his plans and completed his Battalion and Brigade organisation. His task in the event of hostilities was to hold the line Limerick/Killaloe and also Limerick City if possible. As the British forces based on the city consisted of 800 infantry, a battery of artillery and about 100 constabulary, against whom he could only hope to muster about 200 armed men, he planned to hold the north shore of the Shannon at the city, including the bridges, with the intention of retiring into Clare should the necessity arise. The Castleconnel men to man the Limerick/Killaloe line and to conform to the movements of the City Battalion. The Galtee Battalion to make the Galtee Mountains the base of its operations, the West Limerick Battalion to fight on its own ground and the Clare men to form a base for the City Battalion.

On the Tuesday of Holy Week Sean Fitzgibbon, of the Volunteer Executive, arrived with the news that arms were to be landed in Kerry within a week, and instructed Colivet to receive them at Abbeyfeale, take his own requirements and send the rest to Galway. This was to be the signal for insurrection. Colivet pointed out that this was a variance with his previous plans and was advised by Fitzgibbon to go at once to Headquarters and get instructions which would be clear and definite. Colivet did so and met Pearse on Wednesday, who instructed him to cancel all other plans. He was to take charge of the arms at Abbeyfeale and transport them to Crusheen. The arms were to be sent by rail, a trial crew having been provided who would undertake the job.

FOUND PEARSE SURPRISINGLY RETICIENT

Pearse also instructed that action was to be started at 4 p.m. on Sunday. Colivet found him surprisingly reticent as to the amount of help expected from abroad. Closely questioned, he would neither confirm nor deny that an expeditionary force was to be expected. The ultimate impression left on Colivet's mind was that men were coming, but that Pearse was precluded by some agreement from saying so. He was told he might expect to meet an old friend and took this to refer to Monteith. He returned to Limerick and gave an account of his visit to Clancy, Ledden and Grant, who were in his confidence. He recast his plans in accordance with his new instructions.

THE MARCH TO KILLONAN

At the parade on Holy Thursday night, Colivet gave his instructions for the following Easter Sunday mobilisation. The Battalion was to march to Killonan for exercise which would continue on Monday. Every available man was to parade carrying arms and ammunition, and two days rations. Any man unable to parade was to hand over his rifle to his Company Officer. He earnestly exhorted those present to exert themselves to mobilise every available man. He instructed the Battalion officers to remain behind after dismiss, and to them he gave the news. It was not entirely unexpected, as the I.R.B. members of the Battalion had known for some time what was going on, and him had reached the Battalion officers. On Thursday night also the ammunition was removed from the cache in Pennywell.

SEQUENCE OF DISASTERS

And now began the bitter sequence of disasters.

On Good Friday, two Limerick men, Tommy McInerney and Sean Windrim, were detailed to take car to Killarney. They were to report there at 8 p.m., pick up five men who were coming from Dublin by rail, and convey them to Caherveen. They contacted their men, three of whom, including Con Keeling, the wireless expert, sat in the second car. During the night driving Tommy McInerney lost sight of the tail light of the first car, missed the turn, and plunged over the pier into the sea at Ballykissane. The three passengers were drowned, but McInerney escaped, only to be arrested later. He later lost his life in a firearms accident.

(To be continued on Monday next.)

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