

THE DUBLIN DISTURBANCES.

Sinn Fein Headquarters Shelled

BY A GUNBOAT.

Thousands of Troops Arrive From England.

In the official statement printed below it is stated that Liberty Hall, Dublin, has been shelled by a gunboat in the Liffey.

Some ten thousand troops have arrived from England. The official ends—“In other portions of the city the situation is well in hand.”

From reports from the provinces it is stated that normal conditions prevail.

Official Announcement.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces that during the night the Royal Naval Reserve gunboat in the Liffey shelled, and the troops subsequently occupied, Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein forces. Meanwhile large reinforcements have arrived in Dublin, including a detachment of 10,000 troops from England, with artillery, engineers and medical corps.

In other portions of the city the situation is well in hand.

Details.

Reports to the railway lines are being rapidly effected, and the situation is well in hand. The Garrison Commander at Queenstown states that reports from the provinces indicate normal conditions prevail.

The situation in Dublin has improved, and adequate forces are at the disposal of the Military authorities to cope with the situation.

Proclamation.

Trial by Court-martial.

The following notification has been received by the Constabulary in Cork from the Inspector-General of Constabulary:

I am directed by the Inspector-General to inform you that a Royal Proclamation has been published to-day, which substitutes trial by Court-martial for offences hitherto triable by Civil Courts.

Twelve Lives Lost.

We have received the following bearing to-day's Limerick's Postal date:

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr Birrell, replying to a question, said yesterday grave disturbances took place in Dublin.

The Post Office was forcibly taken possession of. Telegraphic communication was cut off.

The soldiers now have the situation well in hand.

Asked whether last evening Dublin was practically in the hands of the rebels, Mr Birrell said they were in possession of four or five parts of the city.

Twelve lives were lost, including four or five soldiers.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S COMMUNIQUE TO-DAY.

Satisfactory Progress.

ENEMY RESTRICTED.

STOP PRESS NEWS

LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

GLASGOW TRAGEDY.

Maria Hill, 5, daughter of a soldier on active service, of South Wellington Street, Glasgow, while walking with her mother, was fatally stabbed by a man who escaped.

IN MEMORY OF ANZACS.

King and Queen Present.

In memory of the landing of Anzacs in Gallipoli, London yesterday paid tribute to the heroes who fell upon the shores of the Peninsula. The King and Queen attended a commemoration service at Westminster Abbey. Huge crowds turned out to cheer the Anzacs on their way to the Abbey. Stirring scenes were witnessed in the streets.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr Asquith returned to Downing Street yesterday, but was unable to be present at the Anzac service at Westminster Abbey. Mrs Asquith represented him.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

The Conference of the Independent Labour Party was resumed at Newcastle yesterday. A resolution was carried asking for an enquiry into the tribunal methods of dealing with conscientious objectors.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr Lloyd George will speak on the war at Conway on Saturday.

WELL KNOWN CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER DEAD.

The death occurred at Norwich yesterday of the Rev. Georges Barrett, a well known Congregational minister.

BOXING.

New Orleans, Tuesday. The referee awarded Jack Britton a decision over Kid Lewis after a twenty round match here. Britton obtains the welter weight title.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

New Cabinet Constituted.

Peking Monday. A new Chinese Cabinet has been constituted.

Rebels Routed.

Shanghai, Monday. Government troops have routed the rebels near Musich, and control the situation.

THE STEEL HELMET.

Points of Superiority in the British Headgear.

Interesting details of the steel helmets with which our fighting men have been provided are contained in an article in the "British Medical Journal." While admittedly it has not the lightness of the French helmet, it is held by the experts to be much more efficient. As an instance of this it may be noted that in one big fight in

TEACHERS IN

The Salaries

In the City Hall, Cork, Congress of the Irish Nation resumed its deliberations under the chairmanship of O'Callaghan.

Mr W. J. O'Connor, Acting resolution standing, moved that the teachers of Ireland assembled, hereby expatriate the Irish Treasury for the callous condition of the Irish teachers. They spend a few pence though mediating a proved, admitted. That as the chief obstacle to this question is the extent withheld by the Treasury, and as the loss and hardship are altogether out of proportion to the small sum required, it is proposed that the Parliament, by a vote of confidence, remove a gallant gesture to fill the teaching profession and gratify discontent, and harm to education and the present system of previous hardship, the results inflating prices and having made it altogether of this resolution be withdrawn, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the leaders of the party, and to the Commission.

He said the really interested to know salaries were not already worth had said that movements had been submitted they all expected that into operation. Then

fantastic scheme of agreed—even Mr Birrell paid monthly, but so

Mr O'Donoghue, Dublin.

Mr Cummins proposed the words "Parliament" and the words "Parliament" substituted, as he considered Parliament did not represent the teachers. If the teachers were really their friends monthly salaries for the

Mrs Byrne seconded him.

Mr E. Mansfield said deputations to the meeting he found that they had the Irish members of

Mc Connery, Dundalk, that more interest was the matter was that ignorance in regard to

He observed the previous to the Cork Corporation that day, that teachers. That was an example vailed. His association

bodies in the Co. Waterford sympathetic, but many the exact position. O'Byrne was speaking said that teachers being paid more to increasing their salary difficulty in getting a relief for a poor person under the impression came out of the rates.

Mr Curran, Waterford bodies and public representatives, but no extra-prevalued regarding them.

Mr Mansfield said what was that as far as Parliament were concerned the teachers amongst them.

Mr Maher said it was the resolution as suggested anyone could do it friendly amongst the members of Commons. He went to London, and always ready to help the teachers.

Mr Cummins thought too timid in approaching presentatives. They matter of sentiment, members of Parliament, as them in a business way.

The amendment was man declared that majority.

A show of hands was with the same result.

Some delegates asked The Chairman said I would stick to it, and lost.

LIMERICK GUARANTEE

ENEMY RESTRICTED.

The following telegram has been received to-day from the General Manager, Kingbridge:

Official communiqué issued by Lord Lieutenant from the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin:

"In last 48 hours satisfactory progress has been made. The enemy activity is confined to sniping from houses in certain restricted areas. Large additional reinforcements have arrived from England, and are in hand for disposal as required."

CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Whole House Committee of the Corporation last evening—the Mayor presiding—the following votes of condolence were adopted:

Proposed by Councillor Laurence O'Donnell, seconded by the High Sheriff:—"Resolved—That we greatly deplore the death of our estimable and highly-regarded colleague, Councillor Matthew McInerney, who was a valued member of the Council for a number of years, and who was so much respected for his uprightness and generosity, kindly disposition, not alone by his fellow-members, but by all ranks of the citizens, and that we regret the great loss occasioned to his family by his premature demise. That this Committee do now adjourn as a tribute of respect to Councillor McInerney's memory; and that the Town Clerk be asked to convey this resolution to his sorrowing family, with an expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence."

Proposed by Councillor O'Mara, seconded by Councillor Michael McDonnell:—"Resolved—That the Standing (Whole House) Committee of the County Borough Council having learned of the very sad death of Mrs Hawkins, wife of our respected Gas Engineer and Manager, Mr Henry Hawkins, desire to convey our heartfelt sympathy to Mr Hawkins on the sad event, and beg to offer him our most sincere condolence in his great affliction; and that our Town Clerk be asked to convey this expression of deep sorrow to that gentleman."

The Committee then adjourned.

CITY PRESENTATION.

On the occasion of the approaching marriage of Mr J E Galbraith, of Messrs Wm Todd and Co., the buyers and superintendents of the firm joined in making him a presentation to celebrate the happy event. The gift took the form of a handsome antique cabinet, and was presented on the subscribers' behalf by Mr W A McArthur, who referred to the many sterling qualities of the recipient. Mr T R Harnett having also spoken, Mr Galbraith suitably responded, the interesting proceedings being brought to a conclusion by wishing the happy pair long life and happiness.

LATE FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ.

Though the late Field-Marshal von der Goltz carried matters with a high hand in Constantinople, there is, apparently, no truth in the report that he has been murdered. He was the best known by name of all the German military chiefs, and was widely accounted the most able of the German generals, in spite of more than his seventy years. As a military writer he filled a high place, and it was not for nothing that he was the officer chosen to reorganise the Turkish Army. His work in that field received a heavy blow in the first of the Balkan wars, but it was generally recognised that the traditional way of the Turk in dealing with official things had wrecked his efforts to create an army organised on modern lines. Von der Goltz had been sent to the Turks for the present war. He was believed to have been responsible for the armistice in Asia Minor which has been shattered by the tactics of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and he was also credited with the organisation of the defences against the British in Mesopotamia.

Highweight Handicap (Newmarket)—First Spring. Verge.

Visitors Handicap (Newmarket)—First Spring, Stamford.

Paddock Plate (Windsor)—Ranelagh.
Greenham Stakes (Newbury)—Crow Hill.

DEATH OF COUP DE MAIN.

The Press Association's Newmarket correspondent telegraphs—Coup de Main, engaged in the Newbury Spring Cup on Saturday, died during last night. The ill-fated animal was a four-year-old colt by Spearmint, out of Peermain, and was bred by Lord Londonderry. The horse ran six times during last season but failed to win a race.

BRUFF SESSIONS.

(Before Colonel O'Grady, C.B.; and Mr J E St George, R.M.)

The Kilmallock District Council obtained ejectment decrees against a number of tenants of labourers' cottages who were in arrears of rent.

Mr J J Power, sol'r, represented the Council. On the application of Mr R Fox, sol'r, an ad interim transfer was granted to Mr James Collins of the licence which had been held by the late Mr Thomas Collins.

THEATRE ROYAL.

At the Theatre Royal next week, Messrs Macdonald and Young will present the famous "Comedy of Youth" "Peg O'My Heart." Many people are under the impression that it is a Musical Comedy, but it is a splendid Anglo-American Comedy, with just that touch of sentimentality which so delights the average playgoer. The heroine is an Irish girl, born in New York, who comes to London with her Irish terrier, and both are out of place in a conventional English home. The happy ending is provided with her marriage with a nobleman. Full of fine characterisation the play is sure to please. The Company which will be a very strong one, is sent here by Messrs Macdonald and Young. The cast will include many well-known artistes, and Miss Irene L'Estrange will play the part of "Peg." It will be advisable to book seats early. There will be six evening performances, and a matinee on the Saturday at 3 p.m.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

Lieut T W Fitzpatrick, Royal Irish Regiment, has been promoted captain, and appointed to the Staff as Staff Captain and assistant Provost Marshal of one of the Expeditionary Forces.

COUNTY PETTY SESSIONS.

Lord Emly, Mr N Humphreys, and Mr P J Kelly, R.M., were the magistrates presiding at the County Petty Sessions to-day. Some cases for hearing were adjourned to next Court day owing to the constabulary being absent on special duty. In a case brought to recover possession of a cottage an order was made that the defendant should quit the holding within fourteen days.

AMENITIES OF THE WAR.

Mr T. P. O'Connor, writing in "T.P.'s Journal of Great Deeds," is confident that Great Britain can never go back to the old conditions of class distinction which existed before the war:—"Undoubtedly there has come into the whole nation a new spirit of solidarity and unity. How could it be otherwise? Look at the trenches with your mind's eye, and see there, at each other's side, the duke, and the peasant that tilled his field before the war; at the merchant prince, and the clerk who made up his ledgers at a few pounds a week; and see them facing the German shells together, rushing in the same mad charge, lying together wounded or dead by each other's side; and do you think that these common perils, suffering, heroic self-sacrifice, can ever allow these men to go back to the differences, the animosities, the misunderstandings of the past?"

ness of the French helmet, it is held by the experts to be much more efficient. As an instance of this it may be stated that in one big fight in March the number of penetrating gunshot wounds was less than 1 per cent. In recent wars head wounds have accounted for 15 per cent of all casualties.

"The British helmet protects the sides and back of the neck and the temples and the upper part of the face, as well, of course, as the top and sides of the head. It has also a smooth round top.

"Unlike the French helmet, the British recalls nothing ever seen in collections of the armour worn in early European warfare. It does, however, bring to mind the hats worn by civilians in certain parts of India, and resembles these all the more closely because, like them, it does not fit close.

"It stands away from the head about one-third of an inch all round, the weight being borne by a padded leather band fixed to the inner side of the surrounding steel by a series of indiarubber buffers each about the thickness of a lead pencil, and about 1in long. This detail of construction constitutes perhaps the most important difference between the British and French helmets. The buffers are capable of diffusing and neutralising the force of a blow, which, falling on the closely-fitting French helmet, would be conducted direct to the brain-pan."

SAD ACCIDENT IN DERRY.

A rather sad occurrence happened in London-derry on Monday evening last. A young boy named Robert Bell, aged 18 years, son of a caretaker, while cycling down a very steep stretch of the city road, leading to the northern gate, failed to turn a corner, and crashed into the gate pillar. He narrowly escaped being thrown over a wall close by to the street, which is thirty feet below. The boy had come in contact with the wall, and received such shocking injuries that he died after being taken to the City Infirmary. The tricycle was broken to pieces.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' CONFERENCE.

The Shop Assistants' Conference at Cardiff passed a resolution permitting each district to fix its own minimum wage scale, calling upon members to refrain from signing radius agreements and refusing legal aid to offenders against this rule. No members are to accept a situation at a lower rate than the minimum fixed for the district. Mr McCall, Glasgow Central, was elected vice-president, and Mr J C Wheeler, Palmer's Green, members' auditor. The next annual meeting will be held at Glasgow.

SOCIALIST SPLIT.

The group of 30 who separated from the British Socialist Party conference at Salford on Sunday, held a further meeting. Mr Dan Irving (Burnley), who presided, expressed the intention of the dissentients not to be in any way implicated in the anti-national sentiment, and urged those who had retired from the conference to at once take steps to regularise their position. After a discussion, it was decided to form a National Socialist Advisory Committee. Eight of the Party were chosen to form this new body, with power to communicate with branches of that organisation throughout the country, so that a conference might be called when deemed advisable. The first meeting of the Committee will be held in London on Friday. The conference sitting at Caxton Hall again conducted their proceedings in camera, and they issued a statement containing the text of the various resolutions which had been adopted. The delegates condemned the entry of the Labour Party into the Coalition, protested against the abrogation of liberties, and amongst other demands asked for the immediate release of the Clyde workers.

FREE BUFFET, LIMERICK JUNCTION.

The number of men supplied with refreshment during the week ending 22nd inst was 1,543, making a total of 17,914 since Buffet opened on January 29th, 1916.

UAR

Late Mr M Mc

Mr R Frost, B.C., C meeting of th Limer yesterday.

There were also pre Meers J Bourke, G Fro Carty, P Bourke, D O'B P J McGrath, J Doyle, Joseph Keane, T Bourk J Lalor, B.C.

The officials inatten Guineas, Assistant Cle and Dr C McDonnell, R.

After the reading of t Clerk announced the McInerney, B.C., an old

Mr P Bourke proposed the members of th Limer are deeply grieved to ha Mr Matthew McInerney of years, was a very colleague on this Board, the bereaved family of t most heartfelt sympath great loss they have sus do now adjourn as a memory of the deceased spoke for itself. The late Mr McInerney was and prominent member much to be regretted th

R.M.O.S. LEAV

A letter was read from for three months' leave that Dr Brennan would any expense to the residence.

The application was adjourned.

WEEKLY SALE

The Agricultura

On Saturday last Messers, held their usual There was a fairly num the season, as over 90 for the sale, and several In such a large entry th but there were several cattle on sale. The p made buyers more aments, and there was attendance at the ring throughout, and the s for every class of cat cleared without any diff full at top. If current r even further advances cattle. Many of the sold, and are sold w prices are really higher tig

The following are McInerney's draft of he Mrs Kelly from £23 5s from £20 to £19; Mr bl £19 10s; Mr Hickey's £23; Mr Fitzgerald's Mr O'Brien's from Mr Creegan's from Ryan's from £24 to from £22 12s 6d to £20 £18, and several other l the dairy cows—Mr Co Mr Fitzgerald's from £ Hayes's from £22 to £18 to £16 16s. Calves, bulle Heifers from £12 to £ Sows in young from £15

UNITED STATE

President Carranza ha between the American, Mexican General O'Brien reaches the border.

THE WAR.

LOSS OF A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

THE RUSSELL STRIKES A MINE

In the Mediterranean.

700 OF CREW SAVED.

124 Officers and Men Reported Missing

German U-Boat Sunk.

From the Admiralty.

H.M.S. Russell (Captain Wm. Bowden Smith, R.N.) flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Freemantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean yesterday and sank.

The Admiral, Captain, and 24 officers and 376 men were saved, and there are about 124 officers and men missing.

A German submarine was sunk off the East Coast yesterday. One officer and 17 men of the crew surrendered and were made prisoners.

The British steamer Industry was sunk by an enemy submarine and the crew left in open boats in the Atlantic 120 miles from the nearest land. The boats with the entire crew were picked up by the American liner Finland. The Industry was proceeding to a United States port, and was unarmed.—"Daily Sketch."

French and Verdun.

More Enemy Efforts.

The Verdun battle has slackened. No big events are recorded in the latest despatches received.

From the German side the claim is made that in the Meuse region an infantry attack by the Allies was repulsed.

The French semi official says—"The tactics of sporadic and wild thrusts are pursued."

Prime Minister Meets the Labour Men.

Secret Conference on Recruiting Position.

(Official Statement).

The Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener and Mr Bonar Law on Wednesday attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Executive of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Executive of the Labour Party, and the Executives of the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Transport Workers' Federation, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Mr Arthur Henderson presided, and the proceedings were private.

The conference was held at the Board of Education offices in Whitehall. Among the Labour members of Parliament present were—Messrs Wardle, Hodge, Ramsay McDonald, Williams, O'Grady, Anderson, Parker, Bowerman, Thorne, Jowett, Hartshorn, Straker, Thomas, and Abraham. Other well-known Labour leaders were—Messrs Golling, Tillett, Moses, Ashton, and Smillie, and Mr Sidney Webb. Altogether over 120 were present.

THE DUBLIN DISTURBANCES.

Discussion in Parliament

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

Assist Military.

The following is taken from an English newspaper published on Thursday morning:

"Situation satisfactory. St Stephen's Green captured. Eleven insurgents killed. Provincial news re-assuring. Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary reports that at Drogheda the National Volunteers turned out to assist the military."

Such was the message which Mr Asquith, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, stated he had just received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Previous to the Prime Minister's statement the following questions were answered by Mr Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland:

Colonel Sharnish Crawford asked which routes to Ireland were open.

Mr Birrell said that owing to the necessity of the military situation it was difficult to say what routes were open. They had no information at Euston that morning whether the Irish mail had left. The Stranraer, Larne, Fleetwood, and Belfast boats were taken off at present.

Colonel Crawford expressed anxiety to return to his battalion in Ireland.

Mr Birrell—if anyone is anxious to adopt this course, and if he will communicate with me, I might be able to take him over with me.

Sir F. Banbury asked whether they were to understand that the Chief Secretary was going to Ireland that night.

Mr Birrell—I am going to Dublin if I can make arrangements.

Mr Bateber asked if any further statement could be made on the position.

Mr Asquith said that troops had arrived from Belfast and from England. The place called Liberty Hall had already been occupied by soldiers, and so had Stephen's Green. Martial law had been proclaimed in Dublin city and county. Draastic action was being taken to secure the arrest of all concerned in the movement.

Outside Dublin the country was tranquil. Only three minor cases of disturbance had been reported. Steps had been taken to make our friends abroad aware of the real significance of this most recent German campaign. (Cheers.)

Sir E. Carson asked whether news from Ireland was censored.

Mr Birrell—Yes, for the moment.

Colonel Sharnish Crawford asked what steps had been taken in the custody of Dublin to suppress this rebel system.

Mr Asquith said these associations were to be proclaims.

Mr Ashley asked whether English journalists would be allowed to accompany the American journalists who were going over that night.

Mr Birrell—I think so.

Sir Henry Dalziel—Is it true that the rebels have a considerable number of machine-guns and have the Intelligence Department any idea of how many?

Mr Asquith—So far as I know that is not the case.

Mr Asquith added that there was no reason to believe that the banks in Ireland were not safe.

Sir A. Markham asked why the news was censored.

Mr Birrell said they were anxious that news should not reach neutral countries which would be calculated to give a false impression of the importance of what had taken place—important as

Debate in the House of Lords.

LORD LANSDOWNE GIVES IMPORTANT DETAILS.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, Viscount Midleton asked his Majesty's Government whether they could give any information as to the steps which have been taken to repress the disorders which have arisen in Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland?

In the course of a lengthy speech, his Lordship asked—Why had this business come upon the Government as a bolt out of the blue? He spoke with some knowledge, and he did not think the Government would be able to deny a single one of the facts he was going to state. In the first place the Irish Government had been perfectly aware that not, in Dublin alone large bodies of Sinn Feiners had existed, perfectly armed, perfectly equipped, and constantly drilled for some months past. Secondly, that they possessed explosives in considerable quantities. Thirdly, that they were well provided with money, the origin of which was known to the Irish Government.

Beyond this the avowed purpose of the Sinn Feiners was set forth week after week, by a variety of newspapers published in Dublin and elsewhere, which the Irish Government had allowed to continue without making any but the most feeble efforts to suppress. The heads of this organisation were well known to the Irish Government, and, except in two bases, the Irish Government decided that they would not deal with them.

Their lordships were tongue-tied by the war in regard to bringing forward matters in public which ordinarily would naturally and properly be brought before Parliament, but he asked them to accept his statement that every one of these points had been brought, not once, but constantly, and up to the most recent date, by the most influential persons possible to the notice of the Irish Government, with an urgent request that they should take the authority of Parliament to deal with them, if they had not sufficient authority already.

Nothing had been left undone by interview or memoranda, or the giving of evidence to induce the Irish Government to act. Yet the Irish Government allowed parades of the Sinn Feiners to continue Sunday after Sunday, they allowed those newspapers to circulate, they allowed posters of the most seditious character, especially directed against recruiting, to be put up broadcast throughout Ireland. As recently as last Sunday all these matters were brought before the Irish Government with an intimation that if they did not deal with them quickly the opportunity might come too late.

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STOP PRESS NEWS

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF REBEL FORCES.

The Commanding Officer, Limerick, has received the following official communication:

PEARSE, COMMANDER OF REBEL FORCES IN DUBLIN, HAS UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED, AND ORDERED ALL HIS FORCES TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

OFFICIAL.

EASTER VESTRIES.

St Mary's and St. Patrick's.

The annual Easter Vestry for the above Union was held in the Chapter Room, St. Mary's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 26th Inst.—the Very Rev. the Dean, D.D., presiding. The following appointments were made:

Churchowardens—At St. Mary's Parish—Sir Aleo W. Shaw, J.P., and Samuel E. Lee. St. Patrick's Parish—Wm Barrington, C.E. and Adam Shier.

Select Vestry—J.C.T. Day, Donough R. O'Brien, Courtenay Croker, D.L.; James Welby, Malcolm D. Shaw, Charles H. Fitt, Richard D. Lee, Richard Norris Russell, J.P.; Frederick C. Cleave, D.L.; Robert Gelston, C.E.; A.G. Waterstone.

Glebe's Warden—Wm Barrington, C.E.; Chas H. Fitt.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the best thanks of this Vestry be given to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the choir during the year at the Special Services, and to Mr Muspratt, who so ably conducted the same."

St. John's Parish.

The Easter Vestry of St. John's Parish was held in the Rectory on Friday evening. The following elections were made:

Recto's Churchwarden—W.H. Walsh. People's Churchwarden—J. Alexander.

Glebe Wardens—W.H. Walsh, G.E. Farmer.

Select Vestry—Messrs J. Alexander, J.C. Johnstone, W. Cromer, W.A. Tredwell, W. Higgins, R.T. Leyton, J.A. McCutcheon, O. Hailebeck, E.W. Angley, G.E. Farmer, W.H. Walsh, and W. Byrne.

Hon. Treasurer—T.B. Kidd. Hon. Sec.—A.E. Jordan.

St. Michael's Parish.

The Easter General Vestry was held in the Schoolhouse on Friday, 26th April, at 8 o'clock p.m. The Rev. Mr. ...

TIPPERARY DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Inquest on Police Officers.

Sergeant's Dying Declaration.

On Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, an inquest on the body of Constable John Hurley, who was shot dead at Moncur, near Tipperary, on Wednesday morning, was held by Coroner P. Moriarty, at the Union Hospital, Tipperary. Mr. R.J. Crowe, U.C.P.L.G., was foreman of the jury.

Mr. Browning, D.L., with Head Constable Gormly, represented the police.

Sergeant Edward J. Kennedy, Galbally, deposed that in consequence of a report made to him on the 26th, he went to the house of Peter Hennessy, Moncur. When he got to the house he saw the dead body of Constable Hurley lying in the passage opposite a cowhouse in Hennessy's yard. Deceased was lying on his right side, and there was a lot of blood about the place. There were wounds in several parts of the body. Witness also saw Sergeant O'Rourke lying on Hennessy's kitchen floor. He afterwards saw a doctor examining the body of Constable Hurley. Witness got four empty revolver cartridge cases, which were scattered round the body.

Captain Hunt, R.A.M.C., deposed that on going to Moncur on Wednesday he found the following wounds on the body of Constable Hurley:—(1) Bullet wound in right side of head; the bullet passed right through, and penetrated the ear; (2) bullet wound three inches below and on the inner side of left nipple; (3) bullet wound below centre of right clavicle; (4) bullet wound, exit of No. 2; (5) another bullet smashed deceased's watch, which was in his left trouser pocket. In my opinion the cause of death was from bullet shot through the head.

Constable B. Sheehan, Tipperary, deposed—I was present in the yard of Peter Hennessy when Captain Hunt was there, and travelled out with him. It was about four o'clock on Wednesday evening when we left. I saw Constable Hurley's body lying in the yard. Deceased was in police uniform, but wore an ordinary plain overcoat. The overcoat was buttoned up in front. I unbuttoned the coat, and found that he wore his belt and carried his baton, a handcuff case, and a revolver. The revolver was loaded with five cartridges. I opened the other clothes and saw the wounds as described by the doctor. The garments were placed opposite where the wounds were on the body. Underneath the head, right under a wound which was in it, I found a bullet embedded about an inch and a half in the ground. Under the right side, corresponding to the wound described by the doctor as the exit wound, witness found another bullet on the ground.

The evidence of Peter Hennessy, farmer, Moncur, stated that Michael O'Callaghan visited his house at half-past nine on the morning of the 26th instant. He was witness's cousin, and after having some tea said that the police tried to break into his house the previous night with a view to depriving him of his arms. He stated that he fired one shot through the front door before making his escape. The police called at witness's house at 11 o'clock, when O'Callaghan was stated near the door. Sergeant O'Rourke asked witness if he were Peter Hennessy, and then inquired who was O'Callaghan. The latter then drew a revolver, and shot the sergeant in the stomach. Constable Hurley ran out, and was followed by O'Callaghan. Immediately they got outside the door witness heard two shots, and on going out he saw the constable lying dead near the cowhouse door. He then saw O'Callaghan running in the direction of Aherlow.

Further evidence having been given, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased, John Hurley, died on 26th April at Moncur, from a bullet wound in the head; and that we tender to his father and family our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

TO-DAY'S

BUTTER—1 lb to 1 lb.
POULTRY—Chickens
TURKEY—28s per lb.
MAGGOLDS—20 lbs.
POTATOES—Early York
sabbage, 4d to 5d.
EGGS—Hen eggs, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.
SATURDAY'S WEEKLY

THE CHURCH.

Sunday Services.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—1st Sunday after Easter.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, 10.45 o'clock.—Hymn, 199; Proper Lesson, 1 Cor., 15 v. 29; Jubilate, Garrett in F; Litany, Barnby; Hymn, 435 (Tune 357); Introit, 193; Communion Service, Tours in F; Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hewetson, B.A.; Evensong, 3.30 o'clock.—Chants, Aldrich (F); Hopkins (C), and Humphreys (C); Service, Garrett in F; Anthem, "God is our hope and strength" (Greene); Hymns, 438 and 192; Preacher, the Dean.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—1st Sunday after Easter—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11.30 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector. 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. W. A. E. Foley, B.A. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Litany. Friday, 11.30 a.m.—Litany of Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH.—1st Sunday after Easter.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11.30; Preacher, Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, B.A. Evening Prayer at 6.30; Preacher, Rev. Canon Waller, B.D. Children's Service at 3.30.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—1st Sunday after Easter—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 7.0. Preacher at both Services, the Rector.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Parsonage)—1st Sunday after Easter—Morning Prayer, 11.45 o'clock; Preacher, the Dean.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Lower Mallow-street)—Morning, 11.30; preacher, Rev. R. H. Semple, M.A. (Cantab.). Evening, 6.30; preacher, Rev. R. H. Semple, M.A. Wednesday, May 3—Short Intercessory Service, 8 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH (George-street).—Morning, 11.30; Preacher, Rev. C. S. Greaves. Evening, 6.30; Preacher, Pte. Davies, R.A.M.C., Baptist Minister. Christian Endeavour Meeting, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the vestry of the above church.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sunday Services:—11.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Pastor S. Baddock (Dublin). Mid-week Service—Wednesday, 8 p.m. KILKENNY CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11.30 Evening Service, 4.0 (in schoolhouse).

CASTLECONNELL CHURCH.—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 5.30.

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

GOSPEL HALL (Mallow-street).—Usual Gospel Meeting, 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Cork Street).—Sunday, April 30—Morning, 11 o'clock.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the above Committee on Wednesday—

TURF SUPPLY
"That, owing to the great scarcity of coal and the high price, as a consequence, demanded for it, embarrassing to many householders throughout the county, in the opinion of this Committee, it is essential and advisable that wherever bogs exist throughout the county the owners of same should as far forth as possible, convene the people residing in the districts where such bog or bogs exists, by opening up same and offering turf banks to the people at reasonable prices; so doing will not alone help them to tide over one of the most difficult winters ever threatened this country with necessary fuel, but will, in addition afford much needed employment in the districts where the bogs are located."

WASP PEST
"Arising out of a discussion on the introduction of fruit trees into the county under the Special

portance of what had taken place—important as that was."

Mr Birrell said it was not true that the Viperine Lodge had been occupied.

Mr Asquith then read the telegram received from the Lord Lieutenant.

Schoolhouse on Friday, 28th April, at 8 o'clock p.m., the Rector presiding.

The accounts were submitted by H. V. Morony, B.E., and were considered as satisfactory. The following appointments were made:—

Rector's Warden—Mr R. J. Reid.

People's Warden—Mr J. Clarke.

Select Vestry—Messrs H. Ivers, R. T. Lowry, T. P. Ledger, M. Caffery, W. Ivers, M. P. Ledger, J. M. Stack, W. H. Twigg, H. Trousdale, G. Vickery, H. V. Morony, and J. F. Miller.

Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the outgoing Church officers, to the members of the choir, and to the ladies who had decorated the Church at festivals. The meeting was concluded with the Benediction!

to his mother and family our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

The father of the deceased was called before the jury, and the foreman told him how very sorry they all were for him.

Coroner.—It is a most regrettable and melancholy business.

Mr Brownrigg.—The constable was a young man of whom any father might be proud. He was one of the best men in the whole district.

Mr O'Donnell.—It must be a consolation to the father in his hour of trouble to know the high opinion he had of him and the deep sympathy felt for him.

Mr Hurley.—I thank the Coroner and jury and District Inspector for their kind remarks. My son was brought up well.

The remains were conveyed on Friday morning to Castletownbere.

Yesterday evening, at the Union Hospital, Tipperary, an inquest was held on the remains of Sergeant Thomas F. O'Rourke by Coroner R. Cummins, J.P., and a jury, of which Mr Patrick Mater was foreman.

District Inspector Brownrigg conducted the enquiry.

Evidence of identification was given by Constable Shanahan, Tipperary, who deposed to picking up a cartridge case in Peter Hennessy's kitchen after the sergeant's removal to hospital. The case was such as would be used in an American coat automaton.

The meeting of the Select Vestry was held at Shanagolden on April 28th, Rev. R. J. C. Connolly, M.A., Rector, Chairman. The following appointments were made:—

Select Vestry for Shanagolden and Longhill—Lord Monteagle, K.P., Richard Coplen-Langford, J.P., John Little, Leonard Knox, Sergeant J. C. Johnston, R.I.O., J. G. Rogers, R.L.C., and E. P. Soales.

People's Church Warden for Shanagolden, Killmoylan, and part of Robertstown—Sergeant J. C. Johnson, R.I.C.

Incumbent's Church Warden—Lord Monteagle. Secretary for Select Vestry for Shanagolden and Longhill—John Little.

Glebes Warden and Treasurer for Shanagolden—Richard Coplen-Langford, J.P.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr John Little for the excellent way in which he kept the accounts.

Dr P. Morrissey deposed that he saw Sergeant O'Rourke in the Tipperary Union Hospital at 6.45 on Wednesday evening. He was then in a very weak, collapsed condition. Witness saw him at 1.15 that night. He was then still more collapsed. He died at 1.15 on Thursday morning following a wound in the abdomen. The witness added that from the first he saw that there was really nothing to be done for the sergeant.

Evidently similar to that given at the previous enquiry was tendered by Peter Hennessy, of Moncur.

District Inspector Brownrigg then read the following declaration made by the sergeant at Hennessy's yard:—About 12.30 p.m. I and Constable Hurley entered the dwelling house of Peter Hennessy, Moncur, and went into the kitchen. I saw a man sitting on a chair there. Peter Hennessy was also sitting down. I asked the strange man his name, and he didn't give it. I asked Hennessy who the man was. Hennessy said he was a neighbour. The man then said: "I'll give you my card." He then pulled out a revolver and fired at me. I felt that I was shot, and I fell on the floor. I then saw him fire at Constable Hurley, and they both rushed out the door together. I heard two shots outside in the yard. This is all true. I feel very bad, and I'm afraid I'll not get over it. Hurley had the revolver. I had no arms. We had plain overcoats on."

The jury then found that death was due to collapse following a bullet wound in the abdomen, which they believed was fired by Michael O'Callaghan. They tendered their most sincere sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased.

Coroner—I entirely agree with you in that gentleman. It is an extremely sad case.

Mr O'Grady—Would there be any use in recommending the widow to the kindly consideration of the authorities?

Mr Brownrigg—I think the sergeant's record will stand on its merits. He was a man of excellent service, and if any service could recommend him, what he has done and what he has lost his life in doing will recommend him to the authorities.

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MARTIN—April 23,

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KIDD'S

SOUTH OF IRELAND.

Situation Generally Good

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS OFFER THEIR SERVICES

Martial Law Proclaimed.

(OFFICIAL.)

Headquarters, Queenstown, 4 p.m., April 28th.

The situation generally in the South of Ireland Command is good. Reports received to-day from the Garrisons of Galway, Cork, Wexford, Tralee, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, and other stations in the South of Ireland state that these towns are now, and have been up to the present, perfectly quiet. Reinforcements from England have arrived.

In the South Irish Command adequate precautions have been taken to deal with any disturbance that may arise.

National Volunteers at Cork, Tipperary, and other places have offered their services to assist in the preservation of order. This offer has been accepted by the General Officer commanding.

Martial Law has been proclaimed for all Ireland.

It is hoped that the public will assist by implicitly obeying any orders given by the Military or Constabulary authorities, as otherwise it may be necessary to issue drastic regulations affecting the public generally.

Martial Law.

Official Announcement.

London, Friday.
"The whole of Ireland is to be placed under martial law."

All orders affecting the public issued by the G.O.C. for the South of Ireland will be posted at the police barracks and Post Office.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Sir E. Carson Joins with Mr Redmond.

In the House of Commons on Thursday.

Mr Asquith said the situation in Ireland had still serious features. The rebels continued to hold some public buildings in Dublin. There were also indications of a spread of the movement in some other parts, especially in the West. Troops

in Ireland had been strongly reinforced. Sir John Maxwell had been given plenary powers to deal with the situation under martial law, which had been proclaimed all over Ireland. The rising of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin appears to be under control now. The latest news shows that there

is a complete cordon of troops around the centre of the town, on the north side of the river. Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the rebels, has been wholly or partially destroyed, and is now occupied by the military.

At Stephen's Green is also occupied by soldiers. It was the duty of the Government to restore order and stamp out the rebellion with all possible vigour and promptitude, and that they were doing. (Cheers.) But behind that there was undoubtedly the obligation which rested upon the Government to make a searching investigation

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Gospel Hall (Mallow-street).—Usual Gospel Meeting, 8 o'clock.

Society of Friends (Cork Street).—Sunday, April 30.—Morning, 11 o'clock.

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LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the above Committee on Wednesday—

TURF SUPPLY.

"That, owing to the great scarcity of coal and the high price, as a consequence, demanded for it, embarrassing to many householders throughout the county, in the opinion of this Committee it is essential and advisable that wherever bogs exist throughout the county the owners of same should, as far forth as possible, convenience the people residing in the districts where such bog or bogs exists, by opening up same and offering turf banks to the people at reasonable price; and doing will not alone help them to tide over one of the most difficult winters ever threatened this country with necessary fuel, but will, in addition, afford much needed employment in the districts where the bogs are located."

WASP PEST.

"Arising out of a discussion on the introduction of fruit trees into the country under the Special Scheme for the planting of apple trees, which has proved such a success, it was considered advisable that every means that would tend to the advancement and protection of the scheme should be resorted to, and one source of injury for the present time was entered upon viz., that of wasps—a pest that, next to the white fly, does incalculable injury in many ways, especially to fruit. We are just now on the approach of the time when the queen wasps take their flight, and can be seen in gardens and other places hovering about seeking a suitable location to nest in. The queen wasp is easily distinguished, being twice the size of an ordinary wasp, and flies lazily about, alighting on bushes or other plants, during such time the pest is easily killed, and to encourage the destruction of same the Committee intend to pay a price per dozen for each queen wasp, and upon application to the Secretary further particulars will be given."

KILRUSH BRIEWELL.

At the meeting of the Kilrush Urban Council, Mr Thomas Ryan, Vice-Chairman, presiding, the Town Clerk reading a speech from Mr Redmond, Secretary to the Caretaker Committee, relative to the transfer of the Kilrush Hospital to the Council, and the instruction to the caretaker to give the Council possession of same, and this had been done, and Mrs Bolger appointed caretaker for a penny a week. (Cheers).

A LIMERICK MUNICIPAL STATEMENT.

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In the House of Commons on Thursday.

Mr Asquith said the situation in Ireland had still serious features. The rebels continued to hold some public buildings in Dublin. There were also indications of a spread of the movement in some other parts, especially in the West. Troops in Ireland had been strongly reinforced, but John Maxwell had been given plenary powers to deal with the situation under martial law, which had been proclaimed all over Ireland. The rising of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin appears to be under control now. The latest news shows that there is a complete cordon of troops around the centre of the town, on the north side of the river. Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the rebels, has been wholly or partially destroyed, and is now occupied by the military. St Stephen's Green is also occupied by soldiers. It was the duty of the Government to restore order and stamp out the rebellion with all possible vigour and promptitude, and that they were doing. (Cheers). But behind that there was undoubtedly the obligation which rested upon the Government to make a searching investigation into the cause of the outbreak and those responsible for them. That obligation the Government fully recognised, and were prepared to discharge. The Dublin City Hall, the Post Office, the Four Courts, Wm. Ward Row Station, and Broadstone Station still remain in the occupation of the Sinn Feiners. The latter had also made a half-hearted attack on Dublin Castle, which was not pressed. It had been made absolutely clear that afternoon that the present rebellion had no sympathy from anyone in authority in Ireland.

Sir E. Carson hoped the Government would consider the grave fears of many people in this country, owing to the being of telegraphic communication with Ireland.

Mr Asquith replied that it was hoped that telegraphic communication would be resumed that day or Friday. He would undertake that all the information available would be published with promptitude as it is received.

Sir E. Carson said he was satisfied with the statement of the Prime Minister, and would gladly join with Mr Redmond in denouncing and putting down those rebels now and for ever more. He hoped no section of newspaper would try during a war of such a character as we were in to bring about a discussion of a political character in relation to the Irish question. (Cheers).

Mr Redmond, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, gave expression to the overwhelming feeling of disdain and horror with which they regarded these proceedings, and joined with Sir Edward Carson in the expression of opinions which he had just made. (Cheers).

England. Justice has been a small thing at Ardee in the County Louth, and a rather more serious one at Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

THE CASUALTIES.

Your lordships may wish some information as to the number of casualties during these occurrences. The last report which I have received shows a total of 13 killed and 21 wounded, besides two loyal volunteers and two policemen killed, and six loyal volunteers wounded. My noble friend is anxious that I should justify the statement that appears in the published telegrams to the effect that the situation is well in hand. The expression seems to me, on the whole, to describe the facts with fair accuracy. I do not see in these telegrams any sign of doubt as to the ability of the Government to cope with this movement and to put it down by the most drastic methods. My noble friend would like to be assured that steps are being taken to prevent the spread of the movement to places in the provinces. (Hear, hear.) I have mentioned already two telegrams which go to show that the situation in the provinces is, I will not say wholly satisfactory, but on the whole not such as to justify grave apprehension. I may tell my noble friend that the Irish Government fully recognise the necessity of making sure of the situation, not only in Dublin, but in other parts of Ireland, and particularly in one or two spots, which my noble friend may have in his mind, and where special vigilance is called for.

CAPTURE OF CASEMENT.

His Lordship then gave details of the capture of Casement.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

The Mayor issued the following yesterday:

"PROCLAMATION.

"Mayor's Office, Town Hall,
Limerick, 28th April, 1916.

"With all the force and power which my words can command, I, as Mayor of my native city, earnestly appeal to my fellow-citizens of every class, in the present most serious condition of affairs which has arisen in Limerick and all over Ireland, not to do anything that may result in exposing the lives and property of the people to danger or destruction.

"I know that in making this appeal I can confidently rely on the good sense of the citizens, and upon the law-abiding character of our ancient and historic city being worthily maintained in this time of stress and difficulty, and I trust that when it has passed over, as we all hope it will, we shall be able to rejoice that what we have done through the will of God has been for the good of our city for sacrifice and forbearance sustained intact.

"STEPHEN B. QUIN,
Mayor of Limerick."

Doctor John F Shanahan, owing to the state of his health, and the candidate mentioned as seeking the office are Doctor John Holmes, Resident doctor at Barrington's hospital, and Dr Michael McGrath, one of the visiting Medical Officers to the Limerick Workhouse Hospital.

DEATH OF MR M. S. BREWS, J.P.

Much regret has been caused in Killarney by the death of Mr M. S. Brews, J.P., which occurred at an advanced age, at his residence, Ballyvare House. He was a member of the old Town Commissioners, and for many years a son of the Board of Guardians. He held the Commission of the peace for many years, and was held in the highest esteem by all classes and creeds in the district, who sincerely sympathise with his widow and family in their bereavement.

Coroner—I entirely agree with you in that gentleman. It is an extremely sad case.

McGrady—Would there be any use in recommending the widow to the kindly consideration of the authorities?

Mr Brownrigg—I think the sergeant's record will stand on its merits. He was a man of excellent service, and if any service could recommend him, what he has done and what he has lost his life in doing will recommend him to the authorities.

"Paisley Flour

The SURE raising powder
and make the most delicious,
nourishing, and perfectly digestible
little cakes in the world. Pure,
every-day ingredients—no fancy
powders at fancy prices—make

Buns,
Swiss Roll,
Scones,
Little Cakes,
Jam Sandwich,
Tea Rolls,

that can be eaten
fresh from the oven
—pure, wholesome
and digestible.



Peter Hennessy was also sitting down. I asked the strange man his name, and he didn't give it. I asked Hennessy who the man was. Hennessy said he was a neighbour. The man then said: 'I'll give you my card.' He then pulled out a revolver and fired at me. I felt that I was shot, and I fell on the floor. I then saw him fire at Constable Hurley, and they both rushed out the door together. I heard two shots outside in the yard. This is all true. I feel very bad, and I'm afraid I'll not get over it. Hurley had the revolver. I had no arms. We had plain overcoats on."

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DEATH OF MR T HANRAHAN.

The death took place at his residence, 86 Henry street, on Wednesday, of Mr Timothy Hanrahan, an old and esteemed citizen. The deceased was for many years a member of the body of pilots, and was held in the highest regard by his colleagues and a wide circle of friends, who regret his demise and tender their deepest sympathy to his widow and family in their bereavement. On Friday the funeral took place from St Michael's R.C. Church, for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery, and was attended by a large concourse of mourners.

The chief mourners were—Mrs Hanrahan (widow), Corporal J. Hanrahan, R.A.M.C. (son), Misses Clare, Mary, and Eileen Hanrahan (daughters), James and John Hanrahan (brothers), P Conlan (brother-in-law), Thomas Hanrahan, and T Hanrahan (nephews), Captain James Hanrahan (cousin).

The clergy present were—Rev Fr O'Connor, Adm. St Michael's; Rev Fr Devane, C.C. do.; Rev Fr Dwan, C.C.; Rev Fr Hannan, C.C., and Rev Fr O'Reilly, S.J.

Included in the cortège were all the members of the Pilot body, and the Harbour employees. Rev Fr O'Connor officiated at the graveside.

An old friend in a new coat—McKinney's CHOCOLATE TOFFEE DE LUXE. Try it today.

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s been compelled by final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender. Doubtless this valiant resistance dashes one of the most dramatic and vivid chapters that can be found in annals of the British Army. Though General Townshend was forced to surrender, left it being available that would be of advantage to the enemy, for he took the precaution of destroying his guns and munitions and the enemy secured the session of Kut. While the surrender is to be deplored, yet matters are not as startling as might appear at first sight, must be remembered that Townshend's last defiance had the inestimable effect of holding up a quarter of a million of Turkish troops in Southern Mesopotamia, which has been to help on the march and steadily increasing progress the Russians in Armenia, and as matters stand the fall of Kut will not seriously affect operations of the Allied campaign in Mesopotamia. It is an expedition beset with difficulties. The fate of the British mission at Kut is an example of this. But while we all heartily sympathise with the heroism of Townshend and his brave troops, the render of Kut will in no way damp the characteristic spirit, pluck, and determination of Britain to pursue the campaign in Mesopotamia, as seen here, to a victorious conclusion. The primary object of this particular expedition, it will be recalled, was to secure Persia oil fields, and pipe line, thence the Shatt-el-Arab, and was achieved by defeat of the Turkish troops and the capture of Basra and Ahwaz. Kut fell after a hard-fought battle. Baghdad was the next objective. Turks were encountered at Ctesiphon the 2nd November, and compelled to retreat, but the enemy soon after brought up large reinforcements, with the result that Townshend retired to Kut, where since 5th December he has been isolated by a force strongly posted. Turkish divisions—General Aylmer's relief force—arrived from Alamein, 50 miles from Kut, January 5, and early in April General Wingfield-Townshend's positions some forty miles from the beleaguered garrison, despite heavy fighting, and worse, the storms and floods which swept a sandy country, the relief expedition had succeeded in reaching within few miles of Kut. Townshend's time again; overwhelming odds, at War Office announcement so truthfully "will be or ever memorable." It finishes one of the most dramatic and tragic episodes in our history of modern warfare. The heroism, fortitude, and dauntless courage which the besieged garrison exhibited all through this prolonged

LORD DUNRAVEN ABROAD.

Lord Dunraven is now on the high seas between Malta and Salouka, on his hospital yacht, says the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post." This can be authoritatively stated in direct contradiction to the report pervading all sections of London Society to-day that he was shot in Debbie on Tuesday in a street riot. From a letter received last week it was clear that he was in excellent health and spirits, and believed the war would be over this year.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT FERMOY.

Sentry Shoots an Officer.

Major Asheen, a popular officer, long resident in Fermoy district, was shot dead by a sentry at Fermoy on Saturday night. The deceased gentleman lived a short distance outside the town, on the Castlebar road, and was returning home after night fall when he was challenged by the sentry posted at his house. He failed to answer the challenge—probably not having heard it—whereupon the soldier fired, killing him instantly. The news of the tragic event came as a great shock to the people of Fermoy, by whom he was highly esteemed and sentiments of extreme regret were general and sincere.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"Peg O' My Heart."

By arrangement with Mr Alfred Butt, the dainty and fascinating actress—"Peg O' My Heart" was produced at the Theatre Royal last night. Macdonald and Young's company. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the play which is the best seen in the Royal for some years, is painted in the fresh and most agreeable colours. The centre of attraction, of course, is Peg, a diminutive little Irish girl with an engaging dog under her arm, and an abundance of good humour. She possesses a large measure of real human nature in addition, and instantly grasps the attention. It is no wonder that the comedy had such an unprecedented success, for it contains all these elements which constitute it a romancer of unconventional humour and refined stagecraft. In the role of "Peg," Miss Irene L'Estrange, was simply captivating. She entered into the spirit of the play with enthusiasm, and her artistry was beyond fault. It is not too much to say that Miss L'Estrange was an ideal "Peg" in every respect, and fitted the role admirably. Mr Eric Algernon a very fine impression as "Jerry." He was responsible for much of the humour of the play, and his "winging" of "Peg" was a magnificent piece of acting, and delightfully refreshing. As "Mrs Chichester," Miss Blanche Stewart was clever and resourceful, while Miss Sylvia Grahame's portrayal of "Ethel Chichester" was an appreciative study. Mr Stanley Kilby enhanced his reputation by his interpretation of "Alfred Chichester," an interesting role which requires delicacy of treatment to ensure its success. As "Montgomery Hawke," the lawyer, Mr George Goodwin was excellent, while Mr Royce Milton as "Christian Brent," Miss Patricia Blantyre as "Bennett," and Mr S. Granville Da Long as "Javis" helped in considerable way towards the success of "Peg O' My Heart," which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Death of Captain C. H. M. Furnell.

We regret extremely to learn of the death from wounds received in action of Captain C. H. M. Furnell, R.G.A., son of Mrs George Furnell, Ballylongy House, Limerick, with whom numerous friends will tender their sympathies in their sorrow. The following is a copy of the telegram received announcing the sad event:

"O.H.M.S. War Office, London.
"To Mr. F. n'ell, Ballylongy, Ballyshee, Limerick.

"Deeply regret to inform you Captain C. H. M. Furnell, R.G.A., died of wounds, April 30th. Lord Kitchener expresses his sympathy.

"See, War Office."

EASTER VESTRIES.

Newcastle and Rathronan Parishes

The Vestry of the Parish of Newcastle and Rathronan met in the Newcastle Church on the 25th inst. Rev Canon Vaughan presiding.

The following appointments were made:—Chorbwardens—R. O'Grady, R. Curley, G. Gibbons, D. O'Brien, R. Griffin. The former Select Vestry was appointed,

monsters, flying in formation, and drove a wedge into the middle of them. After a fight lasting ten minutes four of the enemy machines were driven down, one landing in a ploughed field. One of our machines was hit, but we suffered no casualties. In another fight a hostile machine is believed to have been hit.

NEW BLOW FOR CALAIS.

Hun Onslaught.

Irish Troops Fine Work.

Heavy fighting has taken place along the whole British front, pointing to a fresh attempt to break through to Calais. The first official despatch describing the fighting was received from British Headquarters as follows:

April 27.—Last night the Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a very successful raid near Carnoy. The raiding party rushed trenches, and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting drove the remaining Germans into their dug-outs, and bombed them there.

Our casualties, eight wounded, all brought in German hands, considerable. To-day hostile artillery has been active about La Bresle and Rebutteau. Last night the enemy exploded a mine south-east of Neuville St Vaast. To-day hostile artillery has been active about Monchy-sous-Bois and Neuville St Vaast.

Yesterday evening the enemy carried out heavy bombardment on our trenches east of Armentières and about Frelignhem. South of Frelignhem the enemy entered our trenches at about 8 p.m. under cover of the bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counter attack. Last night, after heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed.

At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sapheads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombardment. Our trenches west of Zillebeke and north-east of Hill 60, and battery positions in rear were heavily shelled from 6 p.m. till midnight. An attack at St Eloi was repulsed. To-day hostile artillery has been active against our trenches south-west of St Eloi.

Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our cratered hills north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombardment.

A Liverpool gentleman just back from Dublin to-day gave an interesting account of the disturbances there to a Press Association representative. "I was surprised to hear on landing in Liverpool," he said, "that the Bank of Ireland was still at shot a policeman in duty at the Castle, and three days ago half a dozen soldiers had been captured. You did take it from me that is absolutely untrue, but the public may not know how narrow an escape it has had, and of how the attempt to capture it was frustrated.

At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sapheads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombardment. During the night the enemy sprang mines south-east of Soie, south-east of Double Chassier, north-east of Vermelles, and west of Hellings. We sprung a mine in Hellings.

This morning, at 5.10 a.m. the enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Hellings, and at the same time put artillery barrage on our lines to the north of Loos. At 7.30 a.m. second gas cloud was released from about the same place, and after heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-south-east of Loos. Counter attacks by our Irish troops took place within half an hour, and the enemy were driven out, leaving many dead in our trenches. The enemy also advanced from their trench just south of Hellings, but this attack was repulsed by our machine-guns, and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but were driven out.

DEATH OF EARLST ALDWYN.

The Press Association report is to announce the death of Earlst Aldwyn, which took place at 8.30 yesterday morning in London, after a brief illness. He was better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Bass, but a brilliant barrister and a man of commanding presence.

"O.H.M.S. War Office, London.

"Deeply regret to inform you Captain C. H. M. Furnell, R.G.A., died of wounds, April 30th. Lord Kitchener expresses his sympathy.

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EASTER VESTRIES.

(Berlin Wireless News.)

Mondays Afternoon.

Reports from Constantinople state that the body taken to Konstantinople is that of the late Rev Canon Vaughan.

Among the persons slain are Major-General, 240 British officers, and 270 Indian officers.

The Turkish Chief of Staff, Vali Pasha, has allowed General Townshend to keep his sword.—Wireless Press.

INSTRUCTION TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

MR BIRRELL IN DUBLIN.

The Press Association states:

Mr John Redmond, who has placed himself absolutely at the authorities disposal, is in constant touch with them. He has instructed the Irish National Volunteers to hold themselves in deck, listening to the report of the sides, and observing the remarkable scenes around him, and then left in a car. Before entering he turned to the small knot of special constables behind him, and remarked: "Well! Good luck to you." His good wishes, however, were somewhat disconcerted when he added, with a lugubrious smile: "But I'm sure I don't know what is to become of you."

Chief Secretary

"Suspend Mr Birrell."

Sir Henry Craik has given notice to move in the House of Commons:

That this House, being profoundly distrustful

of the present Administration of Ireland, and con-

vinced that it has already produced grave danger

to the common weal, and, if continued, will pro-

duce still greater dangers, doth humbly petition

His Most Gracious Majesty that he will be

graciously pleased to suspend from their functions

the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that

the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and that

a Commission may be forthwith appointed to

examine and report as to their conduct in the

administration of their respective offices.

It must be remembered that a shell has gone right through a Zeppelin without setting fire to it, and also that a Zeppelin can catch fire without exploding. It is even asserted that in Zeppelins the latest pattern the space between the balloons and the envelope is filled with non-inflammable gas, which, if the hydrogen became ignited, would extinguish it by preventing the oxygen of the outer air from reaching the hydrogen inside. It is true that the Renvigné airship caught fire, but this was because several incendiary shells went through it. On the other hand, the L15 did not catch fire.

Firing on Zeppelins should be regulated by ordinary telephones, enabling the calculations to be made quickly. It should take the form of

screen fire at a point on the Zeppelin's course.

The use of rather large calibre guns, firing

shells that will reach an altitude of over 9,750

feet and scatter splinters over a very wide area,

cannot be strongly recommended. A dimension of 5,200 feet can be taken as the basis for calculating in degrees, the position of a Zeppelin on the background of the sky. It must not be forgotten that, at a height of 9,750 feet, an airship of this size looks barely half the apparent diameter of the moon.

If the Zeppelin escaped the screen fire, the

chase on the return journey will, of course, take

place at greater altitudes, so as to facilitate the

search. Also very much to be recommended is

the use of a few captive balloons, which, at a

height of 4,500 feet, would be quite near the Zeppelin's track.

This is why the Zeppelins generally come at a

height of 6,500 feet and return at 9,650 feet.

It would be advisable to provide for patrolling

the air at different altitudes, so as to facilitate the

search. Also very much to be recommended is

the use of a few captive balloons, which, at a

height of 4,500 feet, would be quite near the Zeppelin's track.

The people, I am pleased to say, while giving

him no support, treated him humanely. He is

now an inmate of an English prison. Having

arrived at the port of Germany, she

threw him away lest he should become a burden

on these resources. We bear much about various

branches of volunteers. From first to last I never

had any sympathy with the volunteer movement.

either north or south. In this matter I have at

least clean hands, and hence I am in a position to

speak of them dispassionately. The evd was

accosted with the Nationalist Volunteer

body split in two parties. Much has been said in

these latter days of the body called the Irish

Volunteers. Some of them have adopted policies

and lent themselves to courses of which no wise

Nationalist could approve. But in justice to

them as a body they professed to be opposed to

any revolutionary measures. I am informed, and

I believe correctly, that Mr McNeill himself

issued an appeal to his followers to abstain from any illegal course of action. All this

is true, I appeal with all the strength and

authority I possess to these young men who are

members of the Irish Volunteers to be faithful to

the pledge of their institution and not to allow

themselves, on any account, to be drawn into

any course of evil-mindedness affected by

such as to do revolutionaries. It was

not that I did not believe in the

revolutionary cause.

Casement is believed to have disclosed his

identity to a clergyman in Tralee before being

arrested on Saturday morning.

Austin Stack, Commander of the Sinn Fein

Volunteers, and Col. O'Leary, Accountant's

Office, 1st Regt., 1st Batt., arrested in connection

with the attempted landing of a

brigade of revolutionaries.

It is not known whether the

attempted landing was successful.

There was no attempt at

display as the prisoners were marched through

the town to the railway station.

Under these conditions the airship must either

drop its bombs blindly from a height of about

10,000 feet, or come down so as to be able to see,

in which case it will be itself seen, and at once

make itself a target for quick-firing guns. At

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THE DUBLIN DISTURBANCES. HOW IT BEGAN.

Mr Redmond Inter-

viewed.

It was in Phoenix Park, the tragic theatre of some of Ireland's darkest and most sinister days, that the first spark of the revolution kindled. On Monday morning he sounded "Ceasefire" and held a "review" in the park. They marched and marched past the British lines and back to town. After having been addressed by certain of their leaders they went forward in Sambrook, well-ordered ranks to return to Dublin. Passing the Viceregal Lodge in garrison, they entered the outskirts of the town and there met some of the Dublin garrison marching the other way.

The following appears in yesterday's paper:—

"The Creek King, father, I am not, have received the following official commands:—
'Please, commander of rebel forces in Dublin, has unconditionally surrendered, and ordered his forces to lay down their arms.'

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and to the hope of saving his life, he has surrendered, now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Head-quarters, have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.'

(Miguel) P H Pearce.

Dated 29th day of April 1916.

Certain Areas Surrounded.

Capture of Rebels.

Will be Interned in England.

(OFFICIAL)

DUBLIN, 8.25 p.m. Saturday (Delayed).—

The Sinn Féin rebels in the area (Capel street, Lower Baggott street, and Lower Gardiner street) completely surrounded by a cordon of troops, who is gradually closing onto the centre. Two rebels, assisted by a number of men gradually surrendering. One of the principal rebels, Mr. H. Pearse, is known to be inside the area suffering from a fractured thigh. The other, Mr. E. C. MacSwiney, has also been captured. Leader, James Connolly, is reported killed. The adjoining area, containing the Four Courts, is also surrounded by a cordon, which is closing on it steadily, and continuing thence westwards.

Reinforced, the rebels returned to the attack, and it is declared that two or three times in the course of the day, and night, the Post Office changed hands.

ESCAPE OF THE CASTLE.

Meanwhile the Castle was attacked. But it fortunately proved too tough a proposition. A strong body of the rebels had taken and fortified the South Dublin Union (the Workhouse), which for a time, at all events seemed to be a branch of their general headquarters. Here from upper windows and roof-tops they poured a persistent fire upon the soldiers. Main operations were directed from Liberty Hall, in the bank of the River Liffey; from the cellars of which significantly christened "The Catacombs," the headquarters of the Irish party. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world, that it was the opinion of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of the new-born liberties of Ireland in Irish blood? Be these views right or wrong, this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

The enemy swarmed across the O'Connell Bridge into Sackville street, looting dozens of general shops and leaving only one store intact. Jacob's biscuit factory was combed and sacked.

Responding gallantly to the call, the troops dashed into the fray and met the plundering rebels in Sackville street, but before they could do so had been driven away.

Strangely all the tramway cars had been seized by the enemy and converted into effective barricades. The rebels, being assiduously hidden over on their sides, motor-cars, lorries, vans, side-cars, and bicycles, etc., were similarly repudiated, the horses being unhooked and driven away, and the carts used for ramparts and covers from which to fire.

SNIPERS' POST IN THE CLUB.

Mr Stephen's Club was occupied barbed-wire entanglements were erected across the road, and several of the downtown clubs there were locked and converted into observation stations and sniper posts, the riflemen effectively firing from the upper windows.

Early in the fight in Four Courts fell the canopy—the famous law library, with its great wealth and the more inadmirable by the fact that Germany plotted it. Germany organised it, Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share is concerned, it is a German invasion of Ireland as brutal as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed, and if Ireland has not been reduced to the same horrors as Belgium, with her starving peoples her massacred priests, her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany. And a final aggravation of the movement is this: The misguided and insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked, and some of them lost, their lives. But what have I to say of those men who have sent them into this insane and patriotic movement? While they have remained in the safe remoteness of America, others? I might add that this movement has been set in motion by the same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent men and women and children shed by Germany, and that is guilty of double treason—treason to the general land that received them, as well as to the land which gave them birth. Is it not an additional horror that on the very day when we hear that men of the Dublin Fusiliers have been

viewed.

John Redmond, Mr. Redmond, the following statement with regard to the events in Dublin to a London representative of the Central News of America:

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this latest movement was one of sorrow, disengagement, almost despair. I asked myself whether it was fit for a soldier to let slip his high ideals, to dash the cup of liberty from her lips, whether the insanity of a small section of his people was to turn all her marvellous victories into a long series of irreparable defeats, and to end her mission the very eve of her final victory as a free nation in another long night of misery, infatuation, suffering, weary and uncertain steps. You look at the Irish position to-day. In the short space of forty years she has by a constitution & movement made an almost unbroken triumph of freedom from oppression and slavery to complete independence at the time when the possession of the Irish land. She has stayed emigration. She at last has begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing in the Royal Dublin Society the main object of the Sinn Féin chief attack—the Post Office, the Castle, and the Hotel Metropole in the centre of the town, the Four Courts, St. Stephen's Green, Trinity College, and the Shelbourne Hotel."

Obviously (says the "Daily Mail") the first thing to do was to cut off all outside communication by demolishing the plant and cutting the wires in the Post Office. This was done from inside, some of the staff being well known as Sinn Féiners and stalwart supporters of Larkin's "Citizen" Army. All the telegraph machines were immediately smashed, the telephone connections dismantled, and the instruments used as barricades, from behind which the hitherto peaceful Civil Servants planted bayonets and fired ball cartridges. A regiment of troops was told off to deal with the rebels fighting rage through the ground floor of the great building, which after wild and furious resistance, was eventually cleared of the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

Reinforced, the rebels returned to the attack, and it is declared that two or three times in the course of the day, and night, the Post Office changed hands.

TOWNSEND'S SURRENDERS.

Guns and Munitions Destroyed.

Press Bureau, Monday.

The Secretary of the War Office announces:—

"Neopatia—After resistance, protracted for 183 days, and conducted with a gallantry worthy of the highest traditions of the British Army, the rebels, in accordance with the principles which she had held throughout all her history, and which she has just so completely vindicated on her own behalf, yielded the field of battle to us. Her sympathy with the sacred principles of nationality, liberty, and democracy. Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had held the sympathy that came from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time had been trampled, under the iron heel of arrogant force. What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Abyssinia, Bulgaria, and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany, and may add that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany? What has been the reward of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom, and of language? In short, the suppression of all the things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory which Ireland has achieved, Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of the blood of priests and people that is part of Ireland's own history?"

Leave the question of principle out, and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of the new-born liberties of Ireland in Irish blood? Be these views right or wrong, this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

Meanwhile the Castle was attacked. But it fortunately proved too tough a proposition. A strong body of the rebels had taken and fortified the South Dublin Union (the Workhouse), which for a time, at all events seemed to be a branch of their general headquarters. Here from upper windows and roof-tops they poured a persistent fire upon the soldiers. Main operations were directed from Liberty Hall, in the bank of the River Liffey; from the cellars of which significantly christened "The Catacombs," the headquarters of the Irish party. It was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

Mr G. E. Goodbody proposed, and Mr. F. C. Clegg seconded, that the agreement be signed, and this was agreed to.

NIGHT OF WAY.

The next business was to ratify the lease between the Harbour Board and Limerick Elevating Company relative to the right of way on the quay to the latter Company.

Mr O'Callaghan said the lease was prepared in accordance with the resolution of the Board on the 10th ult. It was now ready for execution, and embodied the conditions and terms agreed upon.

Mr Reche proposed, and Mr G. E. Goodbody seconded, that the lease be signed and sealed.

Mr Donnellan—Who are the Limerick Elevating Company?

The Secretary—They are represented by Mr F. Heriot.

Mr Griffin—This is to run for a term of three years.

The Secretary—That is all. It could not be for more.

Mr Donnellan—I dissent from any letting to this company, as I think if orines were to be put down, it should be by the Harbour Board.

Mr Griffin also dissented, and the resolution was passed.

MR RYAN'S RECENT COMPLAINT.

The Secretary said he had received a letter from the Federated Trade and Labour Council in reply to his communication relative to the Board's resolution bearing on the statement of complaint by Mr G. E. Ryan concerning the so-called "Doomer." He had only received the letter that morning, and consequently it could not be on the agenda paper for that meeting.

The Chairman—if we read this letter, the question is should it be discussed, as it is not on the agenda?

The Secretary—You can discuss it.

The Chairman—if there is anything contentious in it we should not discuss it to-day. Of course it is a question for the Board.

The Secretary then read a letter which was signed by E. Dow, chairman of the Federated Trade and Labour Council. It pointed out that the Harbour Board Secretary's reply was not received by the Council until the 10th ult. Having discussed its terms, the following report was submitted by the Dock Labourers' Society was approved:—On the 24th Febuary 1916, the number of men employed were—52 "Kinvara," 80 "Main," 31 "Kilcreeve," 41 "Glenmallock," 36 filling coal, and salt at railway, 19. On the 25th March there were 34 men standing idle willing to be jobbed, but Stevedore James Tyrrell would not job any of them, as his own men were not on the spot. All the stevedores on the quay have their own "courses," and will leave a boat idle sooner than job anyone.

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Leave the question of principle out, and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of the new-born liberties of Ireland in Irish blood? Be these views right or wrong, this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

Meanwhile the Castle was attacked. But it fortunately proved too tough a proposition. A strong body of the rebels had taken and fortified the South Dublin Union (the Workhouse), which for a time, at all events seemed to be a branch of their general headquarters. Here from upper windows and roof-tops they poured a persistent fire upon the soldiers. Main operations were directed from Liberty Hall, in the bank of the River Liffey; from the cellars of which significantly christened "The Catacombs," the headquarters of the Irish party. It was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

Mr G. E. Goodbody proposed, and Mr. F. C. Clegg seconded, that the agreement be signed, and this was agreed to.

NIGHT OF WAY.

The next business was to ratify the lease between the Harbour Board and Limerick Elevating Company relative to the right of way on the quay to the latter Company.

Mr O'Callaghan said the lease was prepared in accordance with the resolution of the Board on the 10th ult. It was now ready for execution, and embodied the conditions and terms agreed upon.

Mr Reche proposed, and Mr G. E. Goodbody seconded, that the lease be signed and sealed.

Mr Donnellan—Who are the Limerick Elevating Company?

The Secretary—They are represented by Mr F. Heriot.

Mr Griffin—This is to run for a term of three years.

The Secretary—That is all. It could not be for more.

Mr Donnellan—I dissent from any letting to this company, as I think if orines were to be put down, it should be by the Harbour Board.

Mr Griffin also dissented, and the resolution was passed.

MR RYAN'S RECENT COMPLAINT.

The Secretary said he had received a letter from the Federated Trade and Labour Council in reply to his communication relative to the Board's resolution bearing on the statement of complaint by Mr G. E. Ryan concerning the so-called "Doomer." He had only received the letter that morning, and consequently it could not be on the agenda paper for that meeting.

The Chairman—if we read this letter, the question is should it be discussed, as it is not on the agenda?

The Secretary—You can discuss it.

The Chairman—if there is anything contentious in it we should not discuss it to-day. Of course it is a question for the Board.

The Secretary then read a letter which was signed by E. Dow, chairman of the Federated Trade and Labour Council. It pointed out that the Harbour Board Secretary's reply was not received by the Council until the 10th ult. Having discussed its terms, the following report was submitted by the Dock Labourers' Society was approved:—On the 24th Febuary 1916, the number of men employed were—52 "Kinvara," 80 "Main," 31 "Kilcreeve," 41 "Glenmallock," 36 filling coal, and salt at railway, 19. On the 25th March there were 34 men standing idle willing to be jobbed, but Stevedore James Tyrrell would not job any of them, as his own men were not on the spot. All the stevedores on the quay have their own "courses," and will leave a boat idle sooner than job anyone.

The Chairman—I will read this "read."

Mr Griffin—Don't you think that the men lack for responsibility, that is a postponement of any

Mr Redmond Inter-

viewed.

John Redmond, Mr. Redmond, the following statement with regard to the events in Dublin to a London representative of the Central News of America:

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this latest movement was one of sorrow, disengagement, almost despair. I asked myself whether it was fit for a soldier to let slip his high ideals, to dash the cup of liberty from her lips, whether the insanity of a small section of his people was to turn all her marvellous victories into a long series of irreparable defeats, and to end her mission the very eve of her final victory as a free nation in another long night of misery, infatuation, suffering, weary and uncertain steps. You look at the Irish position to-day. In the short space of forty years she has by a constitution & movement made an almost unbroken triumph of freedom from oppression and slavery to complete independence at the time when the possession of the Irish land. She has stayed emigration. She at last has begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing in the Royal Dublin Society the main object of the Sinn Féin chief attack—the Post Office, the Castle, and the Hotel Metropole in the centre of the town, the Four Courts, St. Stephen's Green, Trinity College, and the Shelbourne Hotel."

Obviously (says the "Daily Mail") the first thing to do was to cut off all outside communication by demolishing the plant and cutting the wires in the Post Office. This was done from inside, some of the staff being well known as Sinn Féiners and stalwart supporters of Larkin's "Citizen" Army. All the telegraph machines were immediately smashed, the telephone connections dismantled, and the instruments used as barricades, from behind which the hitherto peaceful Civil Servants planted bayonets and fired ball cartridges. A regiment of troops was told off to deal with the rebels fighting rage through the ground floor of the great building, which after wild and furious resistance, was eventually cleared of the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

Reinforced, the rebels returned to the attack, and it is declared that two or three times in the course of the day, and night, the Post Office changed hands.

TOWNSEND'S SURRENDERS.

Guns and Munitions Destroyed.

Press Bureau, Monday.

The Secretary of the War Office announces:—

"Neopatia—After resistance, protracted for 183 days, and conducted with a gallantry worthy of the highest traditions of the British Army, the rebels, in accordance with the principles which she had held throughout all her history, and which she has just so completely vindicated on her own behalf, yielded the field of battle to us. Her sympathy with the sacred principles of nationality, liberty, and democracy. Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had held the sympathy that came from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time had been trampled, under the iron heel of arrogant force. What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Abyssinia, Bulgaria, and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany, and may add that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany? What has been the reward of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom, and of language? In short, the suppression of all the things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory which Ireland has achieved, Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of the blood of priests and people that is part of Ireland's own history?"

Leave the question of principle out, and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of the new-born liberties of Ireland in Irish blood? Be these views right or wrong, this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

Meanwhile the Castle was attacked. But it fortunately proved too tough a proposition. A strong body of the rebels had taken and fortified the South Dublin Union (the Workhouse), which for a time, at all events seemed to be a branch of their general headquarters. Here from upper windows and roof-tops they poured a persistent fire upon the soldiers. Main operations were directed from Liberty Hall, in the bank of the River Liffey; from the cellars of which significantly christened "The Catacombs," the headquarters of the Irish party. It was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion of hundreds of Irish soldiers who have sealed it with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.</p

had in Dublin and in the country, calling on the public to subscribe to the cause of Home Rule.

The attempted deadly blow at Home Rule, carried on through this session, is made the more wicked and the more insidious by the fact that Germany plotted it. Germany organised it. Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned, it is a German invasion of Ireland.

Early in the fight the Four Courts fell to the enemy—the famous Law Library, with its great mass of historical records, was diminished, and the rebels had to abandon it. A large number of men were wounded; last night, and this morning, and it is expected that others will follow during the course of the day. A flying column will proceed to inspect points to establish the whereabouts of parties in the country. One word comes from the Sinn Fein party at least, "Amboise and Swords and from Wicklow to verify the fact of the above surrender, we have a view to their immediate surrender."

(OFFICIAL)

The full telegram was received on Friday from the Free Association—The official report to-night is—Rebellion in Dublin on the eve of collapse. Many rebels, including leaders, surrendered. Dublin Post Office and other buildings destroyed by fire. Troops surround rebel stronghold. Remander of Ireland generally scattered.

Flight for Stephen's Green

From the "Weekly Despatch" Special Correspondent.

Holyhead, Saturday.

"The Sinn Feiners entrenched themselves in St. Stephen's Green and held their ground against the soldiers for some time. At last the soldiers marched to get a machine gun into one of the upper rooms of the Shelbourne Hotel. From this point they proceeded to the Sinn Fein defences and were able to pour in a deadly fire, wounding rebels but like hellish pests from a pod."

"As soon as the Green was cleared the whole affair became like the Sydney-street battle again—the rebels fled in a large scale. The Sinn Feiners took to the houses and fired from the windows and roofs while the soldiers took what cover they could and returned the fire."

"Splendid work was done by one of the battalions. They had one company in action which had driven a large number of men who had just fled. They went for the Sinn Feiners with bayonets like veterans and took their own punishment like men."

"Several flights of Sinn Feiners were cleared."

"The great event of Tuesday was the clean-up of Liberty Hall. A mob up the Liffey shelled the place to pieces, knocking everything into a cocked hat and a lot of Sinn Feiners with it."

"A mob of the trouble-makers' carts went down and there was no shortage of food for any day. But the curious facts about the whole affair was the detached way in which people would fire the firing to the doors of hotels and houses."

Lured Away.

Dublin, Thursday.

The people of Dublin watched the Irish Volunteers coming into Dublin with their rifles on Monday by the blimp-excursions, and thought they were out merely to hold another of the many parades and drills that have been going on for months past. It is credibly reported that many of the Volunteers themselves—many of whom are no more than youths—were lured into Dublin with their rifles under a similar belief.

Practically the whole of the suburbs was unoccupied and safe, for the fighting was confined to the central area. From the outskirts of the town it was quite easy and convenient to walk to Kingbridge Station in a roundabout way, seeing nothing and hearing very little of the battle.

A party of the above narrative was supplied to me by a prominent Dublin citizen, who has a private telephone wire from his office in Cork to his house in Dublin. He himself was in Cork on Monday and Tuesday; his wife was at home. He got through on the telephone to her on Tuesday, and she told him of her safety and her experiences. "I can't bear you very well," she presently said, "because the rifles are making such a noise all round me!" She was quite calm and undisturbed though it all.

The volunteer ambulance staff, the doctors, nurses, and other helpers did splendid work.

A few hours after those crowded trains had finished pouring their loads into Dublin the rising was in full blaze. The match had been laid by some care hand to a train which had evidently been well prepared. In the previous parades the Volunteers had practised house fighting, street blocking, fighting, and the rest in pleasant make-believe. This day they tried the real thing, the paroxysm became real life drama in an instant.

No one has told yet how and where in Dublin the sinister command for revolt that day instead of a parade, was issued—not surely where the ball cartridge was served out, nor just how many of the Volunteers waited and drew back at the last moment or learned the wicked thing that they were to be called upon to do.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

During their holding of parts of the city the rebels looted and destroyed things in most wanton and disgusting fashion—particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday. The trouble seems to have begun with the blowing up by the rebels of a tramcar at McNamee's Pillar in Sackville street. The hole through the window of McNamee's sweet-shop had been raided and took very little. Men having once begun looting, they went into the neighbouring shops. McNamee's, the jeweller, was broken into and some thousands of pounds worth of jewellery taken. Taffie's, the house of Mrs. Dunn's hat shop, the Cable shoe shop, and even Tallent's, the book shop, were also broken into and their contents, when not wanted, were sold in the street.

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Points Seized.

Points seized by the rebels on Monday included buildings near the Grand Canal Dock, the College of Surgeons, houses opposite Berger's Barracks, from which they sniped soldiers.

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At a general fire, the rebels' outfitters, very many firework factories were seized and exploded. A fire was lit in the street and the fireworks were thrown into it. Gold sticks, poker sticks, and cracker shells were seized and used as weapons of death to break in more plate glass windows. McNamee's boot shop was at first defended from the roof by armed rebels who clambered up the windowsills, through the broken panes threatened with their revolvers, anyone who offered to help the windows. Later the shop was cleared for the purpose by the rebels themselves, who threw the stock into the street and took out packing cases to be used as makeshifts of street barricades. The Metropole Hotel was taken over by the rebels.

business successfully through the very stormy period of the eighties, and later on, his practical knowledge of agriculture rendered his opinion valuable and greatly sought after in dealing with landlord and tenant. He was for 18 years a member of the Maule Board of Guardians, and was a regular attendant at its meetings, where his views on matters connected with Poor Law administration carried great weight. Some years ago, owing to a serious breakdown in health, he was obliged to retire from active work, but he maintained to the last his keen interest in public affairs. Though for many years an invalid, his rare and sympathetic personality had drawn to the last, [redacted] a visit to him, and profited by his sound judgment of men and matters, and his shrewd witty observations upon the events of the day. Mr Creagh married in 1883 Miss Henrietta Cole Bowes, of Bowes's Court, County Cork, and of their family three sons and one daughter survive. The eldest son, Major John Creagh, served with the North Cork Militia and the Lincoln Regiment through the Boer War 1899-1901, and is now again on active service.

LIST OF EGG DISTRIBUTING STATIONS (HENS AND DUCKS).

The following persons have been selected by the above Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 2d per dozen of 1 dozen eggs, for the months of December, January, and February, and 1s 6d per dozen for March, April, and May. The cost of packing and carriage of eggs to be in addition to the price mentioned. Infertile eggs will be released if returned within one month from date of distribution:

Mrs. O'Brien, Churchfield, Clarina—White Leghorns.

Mrs. P. K. Welsh, Bilboa, Cappamore—Red Sussex and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. W. Barry, Herbertstown, Knocklong—Faverolles and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong—Black Minors.

Mrs. Smyth, Drumshan, Kilcooman—White Leghorns.

Mrs. O'Brien, Drewscourt, Charleville—Plymouth Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. B. Walsh, The Cottage, Knockaderry, Newcastle, West—White Leghorns.

Mrs. McDonnell, Fortwilliam, Ballygarry—Barred Rock and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. M. Moloney, Ashfield, Croon—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. J. O'Brien, Kells, Dromoclogher—Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. Quirk, Mount Collins, Abbeyfeale—White Leghorns.

Mrs. Creed, Ballagurges, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. M. J. Heffernan, Gaels View, Ballylanders—Bray Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. M. K. Walsh, Ballyvorce House, Murroe—White Wyandottes.

Mrs. Dalton, The Hill, Killmallock—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Roche, Castle View, Newcastle, West—White Wyandottes.

Mrs. S. J. Winter, Moles House, Cahircorish—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. B. O'Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns.

Mrs. S. J. Winter, Moles House, Cahircorish—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. T. Hope Ingolsby, Castleconnell—Rhode Island Reds.

BALLYLANDERS SHOW.

Julia Noonan, Lisard, Kilrose, Tipperary—White Leghorns.

Mr. Creed, Ballagurges, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. M. J. Heffernan, Gaels View, Ballylanders—Bray Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. M. K. Walsh, Ballyvorce House, Murroe—White Wyandottes.

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Mrs. Roche, Castle View, Newcastle, West—White Wyandottes.

Mrs. S. J. Winter, Moles House, Cahircorish—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. B. O'Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns.

Mrs. Slattery, The Cottage, Barra, Pallaskenry—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree—Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. P. Moloney, Bohan, Feenagh, Charleville—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. N. Kelly, Knockaduff, Tournafulla, Newcastle, West—Bray Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. McDonnell, Ballyduff, Carrig, Kilfinane—White Wyandottes.

Mrs. R. Duggan, Clochard, Glin—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. McDonnell, Street, Limerick, where the Rates on Wednesday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. come.

Mrs. Duggan will go to the places where he has

F. Spaight

DOCK ROAD SAW

LIMERICK CO.

COLLECTION OF FOWLERTIES FOR ENDING 31ST NOVEMBER.

NOTICE. Is hereby appointed Rate Collector and Deputy appointed Rate Collector for Electoral Divisions—

Ballymalon, Rosboro, Mr. McDonnell.

Ballyduff, Carrig, Mr. D. Duggan.

Mr. McDonnell's office, Street, Limerick, where the Rates on Wednesday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. come.

T A HARIJAN, Secretary.

(May 30)

COUNTY OF LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE FOOD AND MOULD ORDER.

LIST OF EGG DISTRIBUTING STATIONS (GEES).

The following persons have been selected by the above Committee to keep stations for the distribution of Eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 1s 6d per dozen of 1 dozen eggs—cost of packing and carriage extra.

MRS. CREECH. Mrs. Creed, Ballagurges, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

MRS. D. COTTER. Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree—Rhode Island Reds.

MRS. P. MOLONEY. Mrs. Moloney, Bohan, Feenagh—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

MRS. N. KELLY. Mrs. Kelly, Knockaduff, Tournafulla—Rhode Island Reds.

MRS. T. HOPE INGOLSBY. Mrs. Hope Ingolsby, Castleconnell—Rhode Island Reds.

MRS. MARY MULAHAN. Mrs. Mulahan, Ballydass, Ballymalon—White Leghorns.

MRS. B. O'KELLY. Mrs. O'Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns.

MRS. J. O'CONNELL. Mrs. O'Connell, Ashboro, Ballygarry—White Leghorns.

MRS. T. AL HARTIGAN. Mrs. Hartigan, Kilkenny—White Leghorns.

MRS. J. QUILLIGAN. Mrs. Quilligan, Carrig, Kilfinane—White Leghorns.

MRS. J. QUILLIGAN, Secretary.

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MRS. J. QUILLIGAN. Mrs. Quilligan, Carrig, Kilfinane—White Leghorns.

MRS. J. QUILLIGAN, Secretary.

(May 30)

LIMERICK HARBOUR TIDE TABLE.

MAY.

CHARGES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2nd..... 5.29 a.m.
First Quarter, 10th..... 5.47 a.m.
Full Moon, 17th..... 2.11 p.m.
Last Quarter, 24th..... 5.16 a.m.
New Moon, 31st..... 7.37 p.m.

TIDES.

MORNING. AFTERNOON.

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British Prisoners in Germany.

A new method of dealing with British prisoners of war in Germany is mentioned by Mr John B Jackson, of the staff of the American Embassy at Berlin, in a report made on working camps in Schleswig-Holstein. Most of the men have been distributed throughout the province to work singly or in small groups, on farms, etc. Often they are without military guard, but they do not seem to like the arrangement, adds Mr Jackson, believing that the British Government does best with them to do agricultural work. The hours were not long, and they were paid 3d a day. There is a great scarcity of agricultural labour in England. Why not turn German prisoners on to the farms and remunerate their labour with the Prussian wage standard for British prisoners?

TO ADVERTISEES:

Advertisers

for the current number are invited

to

o'clock

on the day of publication,

the

time being given to the public at o'clock,

every edition, £30, in time for the outgoing

to me.

No ad-

nitions

standing advertisements

to be

in on the day of publication. They should

be in

on the day before the day of issue.

Correspondence—All letters for publication must

reached

us on the day prior to the day of issue.

Only one side of the paper should be written upon.

Briefly it is demanded, and the name

and address of the writer must be forwarded,

that a nom de plume may be used.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1786)

URSDAY, MAY 4 1916.

Last Edition.

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article which has been contributed to the New York "Outlook" by Mr. Herbert Ward, English sculptor, explorer, and writer, who has been assisting an ambulance work at the French front. The article, I need, is an appreciation not alone of the French soldiers but of the French woman. "She is," he says, "famed all over the world for her efficiency. Since the war began her fame has more than justified itself. While one can say with truth that this war has given women their opportunity in every country, in France the women have not only availed themselves of their opportunity, but they have triumphed beyond it. Her influence has had a marvelous effect, and given hope and new-born courage to the husband, brother, or friend who has responded with fidelity to the call of his country. During the mobilisation the article proceeds, "the stoicism of the French women was wonderful. They made no complaint. Even those who wept they gave up their man bravely with the resignation of religious women who offer their hearts to God." And as to the rest, the writer supplies us with a word picture which is as vivid as it is touching and sympathetic. "The French soldier has something in his blood and strain which uplifts him as a fighting man and gives him the nobility of chivalry." He has an instinctive dislike of killing (so unlike the brutal, relentless Huns), but he fights and fights gallantly in the defence of his country. As to the discipline of the Army, Mr. Ward tells us that "The soldiers are the children, the officers are their elder brothers, and the General is their father." There is a particularly interesting reference in this connection to General Joffre, "the article stated, "is the father of the army. He is not regarded with either with a spirit of affection, or as a man, but as a soldier. The fact that the ordinary Frenchman is a man, the physical he also appears perfectly at ease with his own origin, which Joffre makes however, is one plain, simple, but extraordinary sense. He shows no fearlessness in regard to men who are not up to his mark, as he does in picking out the right men of his staff. He has around him, first with his own origin, some of theicians of France." We have heard a lot during the war of Joffre's wonderful talents as a great General-in-Chief, and his widespread popularity with all ranks serving under him. Here in the article from which we quote is further ample evidence of this fact.

FREE BUFFET

The number of men supplied with refreshments on 20th ult. was 600, and the total of 14,000 since the Buffet opened on Sunday.

Dublin Problem.

The authorities have had under consideration the question of restoring such postal facilities as will meet the pressing requirements of the public. It is obvious that no arrangements made for the present must be of a temporary character. It will be a long time probably before the General Post Office in Dublin can be restored and the several departments put in working order. It is desirable that the new building selected should be in a central part of the city, and it is suggested that the Rotunda would, when the necessary alterations were made, be the best adapted to serve the purpose. The College Green premises already in possession of the Post Office authorities may be capable of extension, and it is not unlikely the authorities may decide upon their adoption.

TRAIN SERVICE TO DUBLIN.

The train service to and from Dublin to-day showed no change on that of yesterday, which was an improvement on the preceding eight or ten days. The 8.15 and 11 a.m. trains left Limerick for Dublin to-day, and the 12.20 and 3 p.m. from Kingsbridge arrived. Passengers were provided with permits to travel.

ENNIS UNION.

At the weekly meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians yesterday,

Mr. J. J. Meade, Vice-Chairman, presided. Others present were—Messrs. M. McNamara, U.C.; P. E. Kennedy, J.P.; M. Quinn, P. Hehir, P. Quigley, P. Glynn, M. Cahill.

FINANCE.

The Clerk reported a credit balance of £993 7s. 9d.

Chairman.—That is very satisfactory.

MASTER'S JOURNAL.

The Master reported that the Labour Master was unable to do duty during the 26th ult., through illness. He had appointed Mr. T. Cotter to act as substitute at the usual remuneration.

The Board approved of the Master's action, and allowed the substitute 18s per week for two weeks.

The Master also reported that he had dispensed with the services of Miss Uelia Hogan as extra nurse in the Fever Hospital, on the 25th ult., as she was no longer required.

XCIXTH EXTRAVAGANZA.

On the motion of Mr. Quinn it was decided to increase the allowance of Miss Hastings for uniform from £1 to £1.

Other business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

THUNDERSTORM IN LIMERICK.

A thunderstorm of extraordinary violence prevailed in Limerick on Tuesday evening, starting about seven o'clock and lasting about half an hour or so. There were bolts of thunder of startling intensity, and the sheets of lightning were very vivid. The storm eventually passed away to the great relief of everyone.

It was reported yesterday that Michael Hayes, from the Caherdavin district, a farmer's son, was killed by lightning. The report proved untrue, death, somewhat sudden, being due to natural causes, as certified by his medical attendant.

THE LATE MR. M. S. BREWS, J.P.

The funeral of the late Mr. M. S. Brews, J.P., Ballyera House, Kilrush, took place for the interment in the family vault at Kilrush, and was very largely attended.

The chief mourners were—Miss Brews' daughter, S. B. Brews, and P. Brumwell (brother-in-law); Mrs. R. V. Brews (daughter-in-law); J. O. Mylin, Limerick (nephew); A. J. Stoddart (cousin).

Amongst the general public were—Rev. S. Armstrong, Killaloe; Very Rev. Canon McElroy, C.P., V.G.; Rev. L. O'Brien, C.C.; Dr. J. F. Conlan, Dr. J. Moynihan, J. Kelly, V.S.; Dr. Stoddart, J. P. R. Glynn, D.L.; J. S. Dowling, J.P.; J. O'Brien, C. Kelly, J.P.; J. Piula, L.P.S.I.; B. Colligan, J.P.; M. Stoddart, M. McEvill, J.P.; T. Ryan, U.C.; T. Brown, S. Plunkett, J. M. McNamara, Kelly, solicitor; M. Kilcoyne, do; M. O'Shaughnessy, do; J. Bradley, auctioneer; P. Galvin, T. Kelly, Clerk of Union; S. Cleary, Master; P. J. Boyle, J. M. Watson, Provincial Bank, and numerous others. Canon Armstrong officiated.

LARKIN IN AN ASYLUM.

It is reported that Jim Larkin, the Syndicalist leader, is an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Wethersfield, in the United States.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Primate has intimated to the Bishop of Limerick and Ardferg that, due notice will be issued of meeting of General Synod, which has been unavoidably postponed.

FRENCH RED CROSS.

A matinee performance was given at the Atheneum this afternoon, by permission of the management, in aid of the French Red Cross. The session, which was under the patronage of Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Barrington, was liberally patronised, and the programme of pictures exhibited was interesting, attractive, and highly instructive. Some of the latest dramatic subjects were shown, also operas, films, and an amazing description of an armoured car, of which were greatly appreciated. The Red Cross organisation of our gallant ally directly appeals to our sympathy and support, and it is gratifying to be able to state that such a worthy object has enlisted the sympathy and generosity of the public.

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FREE BUFFET

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KERRY SINN FEIN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

At three o'clock this morning over four hundred Sinn Feiners, arrived here as prisoners from Dublin, being carefully guarded by troops who accompanied them with fixed bayonets.

The majority of them were ordinary civilian clothes, which were dirt stained. A few wore the uniform of the Irish Volunteers. Many were haled and without overcoats and shivered as they stood on the railway platform in the chilly hours of dawn. Several were mere youths, and there was a sprinkling of old men, but the party was mainly composed of young men. They appeared very dejected, and bore not the slightest resemblance to a military force. They were an illustration to enter into the situation.

A resident of Dublin, who is a member of the Sinn Fein movement, said the prisoners were remanded by the police of the consequences, but did not desist, and were not further interrogated.

During the night, however, several motor cars conveying military and police arrived in the district, and seven of these who took part in the parade were arrested in their beds, and their arms and ammunition seized. They were lodged in Tralee jail this morning. No other incident of a disquieting nature has occurred in any other part of the county so far.

Youths on becoming 18 will come under the Bill.

"The appointed day" is the 30th day after the passing of the Bill in the case of the men over 18, and in the case of the youth attaining 18 the 30th day after he attains that age.

The Bill brings in time-expired men, and provides for the re-examination of the exempted men.

It is intended to form a special reserve, the men of which would be employed in civil work, but available for military duty immediately if required.

Power is taken to transfer men from one unit to another as the military necessities require.

I hope the second reading will be taken to-morrow (Thursday).

Constable Michael Labiff, 125 B.—He was on duty at the Grafton street entrance to St Stephen's Green Park, and was ordered away by the rebels when they were taking possession. He refused to desert his post, and was shot dead.

Constable Frith, 174 C.—He was on duty in Store street Police Station when he was "sniped" through one of the windows.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Sergeant Hughes, D Division.—This officer was returning from County Wicklow, after a short leave, and was travelling to the city in a motor car when he was held up, made a prisoner, and taken into St Stephen's Green Park. He sustained a severe wound in one of his arms, and is now in hospital.

Constable Myles, 99 E.—Wounded in the left wrist at Portobello Bridge on Easter Monday.

Constable John McGrath, 188 B.—Sniped at the Brunswick street Police Headquarters from a window in Westmoreland street.

DUBLIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Government Committee's Arrangements.

The following is the agenda for the half-yearly meeting of the Limerick County Council to be held in the Council Chamber, on Saturday next—To read and confirm minutes of last meeting (copies to be circulated); to read, and if approved, of, adopt recommendations of Finance Committee at half-yearly meeting held on the 8th April and ordinary meetings held on the 15th and 29th April (minutes of the two first-named printed and circulated); to read, and if approved of, adopt recommendations of Proposals Committee at half-yearly meeting held on 8th April (copies circulated); to read, and, if approved of, adopt recommendations of University Scholarships Committee at meeting held on the 29th April (to be circulated); to consider proposals for new and special works and for maintenance of works recommended by the several District Councils as recorded on Form 20 (Yellow Schedule, to be circulated); to sign Treasurer's authority for the following payments:

(a) Half-yearly transfers to public bodies; (b) transfer to emoluments, salaries and postage and petty cash account; (c) proposals for payment on foot of contracts recommended by the Proposals Committee and Districts, as recorded on Forms 22; (d) miscellaneous payments recommended by the Finance Committee; County Surveyors half-yearly reports on the condition of the roads and public works of the County; Secretary's report on the Council's financial position; solicitor's report re judgment of the balance of Collector Michael J. Hickie's warrant by his sureties; application from Newcastle District Council for sum of £1,000 under Section 10 of the Labourers' Act, 1908 (adjourned from last meeting); letter from Mr. James Fitzgibbon tendering his resignation as Collector of Poor Rates for Rathkeale. No 2 Collection District, and to give directions regarding the appointment of a successor; resolution and report from Tyrone County Council re Amalgamation of Workhouses (adjourned from last meeting); resolution from Waterford Borough Council re Irish National Teachers' salaries; correspondence.

Bread and Meat Supplies.

Since Saturday Mr. Patrick Leonard, ex-President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the Local Government Board Relief Committee, purchased cattle and sheep to the value of about £4,000. The beasts are being slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir, and sold to the Dublin butchers at normal prices, so that

free distribution of food, which is now being taken up wholly by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Rathmines area by the Local Relief Committee in Rathmines.

There is to be a Commons debate on Ireland as soon as it is "consistent with the public interest," as was the announcement made by Mr. Asquith in the Commons on Tuesday afternoon. He also said that an inquiry was going on.

Sir Henry Craig had asked the Premier whether he would give the House an opportunity of discussing the topic raised in the motion in his name with regard to Ministers in charge in Ireland. Sir Henry's motion asked for a petition to his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to suspend from their functions the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary.

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, and the funeral of the victims took place on Sunday, but District 1 Officer Smyth was buried in Ardbraccan Cemetery.

Many touching references were made to the policemen by the local clergy on Sunday, and the funerals were of a most impressive character.

No details are available as to the casualties on the side of the rebels, but they certainly had a number killed, and the wounded they carried away.—"Daily Sketch."

Sir Asquith.—As soon as it is consistent with the public interest. I hope very soon, indeed.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether communication with Ireland was possible, as a number of persons were anxious to find out the conditions of their families and property.

Mr. Asquith said the Postmaster-General informed him that communication was quite free except between Dublin and a small area to the west. He was told the telephone was working adequately.

It is all over now.

The police have brought in about 50 prisoners.

THE RUINED DUBLIN.

Dublin is gradually returning to normal conditions (says the "Daily Sketch").

A mobile column left Dublin on Tuesday night for the west. Yesterday it was much easier to move about the streets, and to gather some idea of the result of the week's fighting.

Lower Sackville street was crowded with people viewing the wreckage of their once fine buildings. The ruins were mere rubble, and there was a sprinkling of old men, but the party was mainly composed of young men. They appeared very dejected, and bore not the slightest resemblance to a military force.

Between the Nelson Pillar and the O'Connell Bridge only a few blackened walls are to be seen, a silent reminder of the terrible events of Easter Monday.

The Hotel Metropole is a mass of bricks and mortar.

TIPPERARY FARMERS' SOCIETY.

The Vesta for this Parish, adjourned from Easter Tuesday by reason of the illness of the Incumbent, was held at the Rectory on Tuesday last, at noon, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Limerick presiding.

The following appointments were made:

Churhcwardens—Messrs. Adam Graves, Mick, and Alfred Ryan.

Glebe wardens—Messrs. John Travers and Wm. C. Ryan.

The Poorclerk accounts were submitted by the Archdeacon, and showed a balance to the credit of the Parish, after payment of all expenses of £2 19s 2d.

A discussion took place as to the judging of the different classes and awarding of prizes at the annual show of cattle, horses, &c.

A resolution was passed asking the Tipperary Society to forward a scheme of pods to be awarded to each animal or exhibit in every class at the show, with the object of showing where the best specimens stand.

The magistrates under the direction of the Tipperary Society, adjourned to hold a meeting of the same on the 1st of June, and invited the public to attend.

The adjudication of a number of draft rules was adjourned.

THE SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

EASTER VESTRIES.

Nantenan Parish.

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THE PROSECUTION AT ASKEATON.

At the Askeaton Petty Sessional Court, before Messrs. P. D. Sullivan, R. Fitzgibbon, and E. Westropp, a trial was held.

Against—Mrs. P. Walsh, B. Donal.

For—M. Sheehan and T. Bourke.

Did not vote—Mrs. O'Brien, J. Hassett.

The resolution was declared.

VICEROY'S ACCOUNT.

"On Tuesday morning," Lord Wimborne told us, "we had reinforcements from the Curragh, and since that moment the rebels have not attempted anything except sniping from certain selected spots. That day a gunboat on the Liffey shelled Liberty Hall, and our troops occupied it at once."

"On Wednesday further reinforcements arrived, and the troops made arrangements to burn in Sackville street. They were under a gloss and well off fire from the houses. Two officers and a man were taken. The house was not taken until the evening, and when it was captured the bodies of the Sinn Feiners were found within."

Sinn Feiners Proclamation.

An "Irish Republic."

The following is a copy of the proclamation distributed by the Sinn Feiners throughout Dublin on Monday. It is taken from the "London Times":

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Irishmen and Irishwomen.—In the name of God and the dead generations from which her old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, have been killed. The forces of the rebels are not stated, but everything points to the conclusion that they are very heavy. Three casualties among civilians have come to our notice—one a woman, who was shot dead by a sniper while standing in her doorway, and the others two children wounded, one in the head and the other in the leg by snipers' bullets, while on their way for bread. Owing to the stoppage of railway communication, and practically all communication also by sea, supplies of food and coal are running short, but a joint committee of the military and civil authorities has taken in hand the problem of provisioning the city, and so far, though there is some distress among the poor population, it has not become acute. The rebels have issued a proclamation, which indicates by its text that they rely on foreign aid, and is signed by Jim Connolly, Jim Larkin's Lieutenant, T. J. Clarke, an old Fenian and ticket-of-leaves man who kept a tobacconist's shop, schoolmaster named Pearse, another man named MacDermott, and three others.

Lord Wimborne, referring to the situation in Dublin (we are fully ignorant of what has happened outside), is a record of such fierce and bloody fighting as our Army has not known since the Boer War. I may divide it into two parts—the house-to-house fighting which took place in the suburbs, and the tremendous fighting at long range between the troops concentrated in, on, and around Trinity College and the body of rebels in the General Post Office and surrounding buildings. By this time tactics were obvious. The soldiers had surrounded the city with a ring of steel, and were to drive the scattered rebel army back to the centre at the Post Office.

The fighting in the suburbs took place in Haddington Road, at point about 100 yards beyond the house which had been taken in Pembroke Road, a house where, once occupied by Professor Palmer, the editor of "Catalus," a young resolute ruffian had entrenched himself. On the Monday evening they had fired on the body of Royal Veteran Volunteers, account of any insurrection; were re-an Easter manoeuvre, and had killed many.

This was attacked by the still hungry and weary soldiers on Tuesday morning. Again the rebels had completely without cover, and again significantly. As one officer dropped down, another rose. By nightfall the house had fallen and shot to pieces. The military bury. About 100 casualties from this brief fighting are lying in the Bogart Hospital, and I believe that about 100 men were killed.

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THE CASEMENT FIASCO.

Both Mr Birrell and Lord Wimborne had no doubt that the revolt in Dublin was directly connected with the attempted gun-running in Tralee, and with the German raid on the Kent Coast of England, but Lord Wimborne expressed the opinion that the rebels here had not planned their rising for Monday. Had Sir Roger Casement's adventure not failed, it might have come later; but the failure of the escapee, he thought, made them decide to "have a run for their money," and hastened their outbreak.

The Freeman's Journal.

On Tuesday evening the first fire occurred in Dublin, when the office of the "Freeman's Journal" was burnt. It stood at the back of the Hotel Metropole, and was perhaps selected as being the abode of Mr John Redmond. Firemen who came to try to put the flames out were shot at by the rebels and had to retreat.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:

Thomas J. Clarke, Sean MacDermott, P. H. Pearse, James Connolly, Thomas MacDonagh, Eamonn Ceannt, Joseph Plunkett.

Bank of Ireland Official Killed.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr Richard Waters, an official in the Bank of Ireland, College Green, Cork Hill, Dublin, and are in the shadow of Dublin Castle and the Municipal City Hall. At the outbreak an attempt was made on the Castle, and soon after the newspaper offices opposite were entered, and the rebels established themselves there, and made the building for some time a base from which they fired incessantly on the Castle and City Hall. On Tuesday, however, the military decided to "rush" the building. Twice they advanced to the assault, having eight soldiers killed in the first and four men shot in the second attack, but they finally drove out the rebels and took them prisoners.

Archbishop Walsh's Appeal.

In the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Dublin, a circular letter was read from Archbishop Walsh appealing to the people at this time of danger and excitement to avoid the streets and places of public assembly.

The Lower Roman spring marks the fishing season for 1916, is now practically over. It has been, says our Gina correspondent, one of the worst for many years, and it is to be hoped, the peak season, commencing in a month, will be a successful one.

W.A.B.

The Four Courts.

Dublin, Tuesday. It is officially stated that the damage done to structures and records is not such that any great delay will take place in re-opening.

When the military authorities have handed over the custody of the buildings, the work of cleaning will occupy two or three days, and it is anticipated that Monday, 8th May, at the latest, shall see business resumed.

May be gathered from the history Captain Purcell of the firm that boarded and how the magazine dealt with them. Captain Purcell's story is as follows:—The first call came at 3.55 p.m. on Monday, 24th. It was from the Ordnance Department at Islandbridge, stating there was a fire at the Magazine in the Phoenix Park. A detachment was sent with a motor engine from the Thomas Street section. They made their way round Stevens' Lane and Kingsbridge, and managed to get to the Magazine without opposition. They found one section of the Magazine on fire. This contained large quantities of small arms and a large number of boxes of ammunition. That section of the Magazine was more or less destroyed, but the remainder was saved. In the meantime, Lieutenant Myers, who attended with another motor engine, was held up at a barricade by Sinn Feiners with loaded revolvers. One of these weapons was placed at the head of the driver, and he was ordered to return.

At 10.15 p.m. on Monday a box call came from the alarm at Nelson Pillar's that there was a fire in the Cable Shoe Company's shop in Sackville Street. The fire looked dangerous, and at 10.24 p.m. the military had completed the cordon round the city on the South Circular road. On Thursday night a small cordon round Sackville street was successfully completed.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT.

We were also informed that up to the present several officers and about twenty-five soldiers had been killed. The forces of the rebels are not stated, but everything points to the conclusion that they are very heavy. Three casualties among civilians have come to our notice—one a woman, who was shot dead by a sniper while standing in her doorway, and the others two children wounded, one in the head and the other in the leg by snipers' bullets, while on their way for bread. Owing to the stoppage of railway communication, and practically all communication also by sea, supplies of food and coal are running short, but a joint committee of the military and civil authorities has taken in hand the problem of provisioning the city, and so far, though there is some distress among the poor population, it has not become acute. The rebels have issued a proclamation, which indicates by its text that they rely on foreign aid, and is signed by Jim Connolly, Jim Larkin's Lieutenant, T. J. Clarke, an old Fenian and ticket-of-leaves man who kept a tobacconist's shop, schoolmaster named Pearse, another man named MacDermott, and three others.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be sovereign and inviolable.

The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and Government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past 300 years have they asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its army, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

Mme Markievicz is an Irishwoman, being the eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Gore-Booth, Bart, of Lisadell, County Sligo, and sister of the present baronet, Sir Josy Gore-Booth. Another sister is Miss Eva Gore-Booth, the postmistress. In 1900 she married the Polish Count Casimir Dunin de Markievicz, and in all these little tea-cup storms that periodically tossed the art world of Dublin, the pair were to the fore, always siding with the most "advanced" party and always anxious that the bourgeois should be well-shocked for their own good. The Countess was the more active in all these quarrels and reforming enterprises, and the count, a genial, popular, bohemian giant, who painted pictures, wrote plays, and with enormous enthusiasm sang the Polish National Anthem at artistic functions, followed his wife closely, and between them they gave a good deal of amusement to Dublin in the long age before the war. The genuine artists and "intellectuals" were tolerably amused, but there was often an element of disgust in the amusement of the plain people. When the Countess appeared in the Count's plays the small, but sophisticated, audience that assembled always had an evening of suppressed giggles. It was all so earnest and the shocking was comically self-conscious.

But it was when authority had to be defied that Madame Markievicz surpassed herself. In a what denunciations of England from this "guru," excited figure! What labours of Man! For he was a Suffragette as well as a Sinn Feiner, and she was a prominent figure in the suffrage disorders in Dublin. One of her chief swoops into notoriety was in the big strike in 1913, when she was one of the most active of Larkin's supporters.

Both Mr Birrell and Lord Wimborne had no doubt that the revolt in Dublin was directly connected with the attempted gun-running in Tralee, and with the German raid on the Kent Coast of England, but Lord Wimborne expressed the opinion that the rebels here had not planned their rising for Monday. Had Sir Roger Casement's adventure not failed, it might have come later; but the failure of the escapee, he thought, made them decide to "have a run for their money," and hastened their outbreak.

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Battle for "Daily Express" Office.

The "Daily Express" and "Mail" premises, as is well known, are situated in Parliament Street, and Cork Hill, Dublin, and are in the shadow of Dublin Castle and the Municipal City Hall. At the outbreak an attempt was made on the Castle, and the rebels took an ammunition shop, from which they had Trinity College directed a fire of fire on the rebels in and about the castle.

During those days did "silence come to heel the blow of sound," as the soldiers in the shadow of Trinity College directed a fire of fire on the rebels in and about the castle.

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quired, the number of which he Premier indicated in his statement of Tuesday. "There was," the right hon. gentleman said, "no reason to believe that from the several schemes of compulsion they would at a larger number of men in an appreciable shorter time than they would by the statement scheme they had proposed last week. But it had this important advantage—got rid of peaceful treatment." There is no question that this is a most important point, seeing that it will avert a Jameson Crisis such as the country was faced with not long since. It is desirable, Mr. Asquith says, to secure for war measures something in the nature of a "general consent," and there are ample indications that the consent will be forthcoming. We have every hope and courage for the ultimate success of our great cause—the surrender of the heroic British garrison.

But was a depressing incident, but it is only an incident in the course of a great war whose dimensions have never, by any stretch, been approached in the world's history. The ramifications of the campaign suggest us, they are so widespread, so unlimited. But the unfaltering resolve of Britain and her Allies is to pursue the campaign to a victorious conclusion, and to uphold the rights of the smaller nations, and the cause generally of liberty and freedom from Prussian despotism. But national unity must be preserved at home. The Premier in weighty terms emphasized a fact, and while he admitted that there may have been mistakes in policy or strategy, he concrected the theory and giving information that the contribution of the Empire to the common cause "has been and is growing steadily month by month—is greater at this moment and is ten times greater than it has ever been—and the general and military situation of the Army as a whole, was never so good as it is today." The Government can rely on the continued support of the country and the Empire in whatever measures they may deem necessary in order to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion, and that as speedily as possible.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment of exceptional merit was given by the pupils of the Limerick Dancing Academy on Thursday night at St. Michael's Hall. Mr. J. J. Dundon, the teacher and Principal of the Academy, had a very pleasant programme to offer his pupils, who greatly appreciated their efforts, in the form of their popular dramatic sketches. A pretty fairy extravaganza, "A Dream of Fantasy," was a magnificent piece of the general, and the various characters were portrayed in a pleasing manner. The students Pierrot Troop, was a singularly successful affair, the dancing of Miss Edith Quinn, Miss J. Roberts being particularly delightful. In the concluding scene, "In Paris France," Mr. D. W. Judge, in a farcical costume, was displayed before us. As "The Sparrows," Mr. D. W. Judge, in a farcical costume, was displayed before us. He was dressed for nearly all the humour connected with the day, and was ably supported by Miss N. Dundon, who gave a delightful and finished sketch of "Mrs. D'Urberville." The other sketches were very well performed by Miss J. Quinn, Miss R. Quinn, "Alice Maria," Mr. J. Quinn, "Violet Hobbs," and Mr. J. Quinn, "Nelly Higgins Katty."

The entertainment was concluded last night by a grand musical concert, a part of which included

GAETY THEATRE.

A grand variety entertainment will be held in the Gaety Theatre on Friday next in aid of the War Supply Fund. An egg-singing competition of girls and boys, musical numbers, and the object is to see what makes the best appeal to the audience. Mr. Paul Bernard will be in company.

When the Chairman took his seat, he said he wished to say a few words. A day or two before he had seen a report in the paper—that parts of Clare were disturbed. He did not know where that correspondent got that information, because up to now he knew, it was a quiet place. People in that county had not had a good reputation in the past, and often he had to say some harsh things, but it gave him far more pleasure to say good things and therefore he would take that opportunity of stating that he could not use words good enough to describe the admirable conduct of the people of Clare during this crisis. As far as he knew, there had been no disturbance of any kind or sort in the county—there had been no assault, even, much less shooting against any policemen, and no citizens had been prevented from going about his business. For that state of affairs they were to thank, in the first place, he thought, the County Inspector and his force of police who, by their organization and loyalty and absolute devotion to duty, had earned the gratitude of the people of the County. In the second place, he thought they should thank the local Volunteers—the local National Volunteers who, in Ennis, Killaloe, and other places, came forward and were ready to assist the police in quelling disturbance if needed. He thought that loyal not of the National Volunteers should be acknowledged by the magistrates and by the police, and that would be a most beneficial effect upon the people. And last, but not least, they should thank the people of the county who had shown their great good sense and loyalty by keeping absolutely quiet and immobile during the crisis. He knew that formerly there were a few people who professed sympathy with the Sinn Fein movement, but from what had occurred for the past week or two they seemed to be opened. These few people who professed sympathy with this movement would now, he hoped, see the wisdom of ranging themselves solidly under the leadership of Mr. John Redmond, and that dissension among them would cease, and unity would prevail. He could not find words enough to express the horror and detestation which all felt for the parties that had brought this great calamity upon their country. Sir Edward Carson, in that morning's paper, had said that no true Irishman would wish to see vengeance on the masses of the insurgents. There was one way of showing their sympathy, and that they had a sympathy with this conspiracy, and that was by sending every available Irishman to join the Irish regiments, and thus enable them in the near future to march on towards Berlin, and avenge the cruel wrong inflicted on their own city of Dublin.

Mr. Keenly supported the views of the Chairman.

THE CHURCH.

Sunday Services.

St. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—2nd Sunday after Easter—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, 10.45 o'clock—Hymn, 835; Venit, Fidem (G); Chant, Pys (B flat) and Woodward (G); Service, Garrett et al; Hymn, 416 (before sermon); Intercess., 605; Offertory Hymn; Ordination Services; Preacher, Very Rev. T. A. P. Hackett, D.D.; Dean, Everard, 3.30 o'clock—Chants, Cooke (3 flat) and Battissell (E flat); Service, Barnby in E; Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey); Hymns, 310 and 189; Preacher, Rev. Canon Robertson.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH—2nd Sunday after Easter—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, 11.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. W. A. K. Foley, M.A. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Litany, Friday, 11.30 a.m.—Litanies of Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH.—2nd Sunday after Easter—8 a.m.—Holy Communion, 11.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. W. A. K. Foley, M.A. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Litany, Friday, 11.30 a.m.—Litanies of Intercession.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

To be Tried by Three Judges.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary correspondent understands that the Government have made arrangements whereby Sir Roger Casement, now under arrest in the Tower for participation in the Irish rebellion, will be tried at an early date in London. He will be charged with high treason, and tried before three judges. It is expected that the Lord Chief Justice will be the presiding judge, but the opposition of the tribunal is not yet settled.

Arrests in Dublin.

ALDERMAN TOM KELLY, leader of the Sinn Fein in the Dublin Corporation, and Mr. W. O'Leary Curtis are amongst those who have been taken into custody by the military.

Arrests of suspects were features of Thursday's military activity in Dublin.

Early in the morning six young men were taken into custody at Addison-road, Fairview, where houses had been closely searched, without, however, the discovery of arms or ammunition. During the day two poor old elderly persons, supposed to be brother and sister, were arrested in the Clontarf district and lodged in the temporary prison in the Summerhill district. Some very old men were among those arrested.

Two men, named Browne and Maginn, alleged to have been associated with the Sinn Fein movement, were arrested in Ringsend in the evening, while a military house-to-house search was proceeding.

Sinn Feiners Arrested at Bandon.

Lord Balfour's Residence Seized.

A Drogheda correspondent telegraphs—seven hundred Sinn Feiners captured by military and police have passed through Drogheda en route for Belfast and England.

All the policemen wounded in the affray at Ashbourne are progressing favourably.

On Friday last fifteen Sinn Feiners entered and forcibly seized a tower at Ballymote Castle on Louth, the residence of Lord Balfour, and posted armed sentries. They molested nobody.

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Arrests at Ennis.

Ennis, Thursday.

This morning six young men from Corofin and Ennistymon districts were forwarded to Limerick by the early train under an armed escort, to be handed over to the military authorities in that city. There was no excitement over the arrests. Matters through Clare remain perfectly quiet. About a hundred and fifty police and a number of motor cars are still in the barrack grounds here.

HARVEST CHURCH—Sunday Services, 11.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. S. Roddick, Mid-week Service—Wednesday, 8 p.m.

KILKENNY CHURCH—Morning Service, 11.30; Evening Service, 6.00 (in schoolroom).

CARLISLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30.

ADAMS METHODIST CHURCH—Morning Prayer at 11.30; Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock.

GOSPEL HALL (Mallow-street)—General Gospel Meeting, 6 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Cork Street)—Sunday, May 7—Morning, 11 o'clock.

LUXE.

Appointments in the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, for distinguished service in the field. To be dated 1st January, 1916.

To be an additional member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander, of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Sir Gen. William Hinde, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S.

To be additional members of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Col (temp Brig-Gen) Robert Alexander Carruthers, C.B., Indian Army.

Temp Col Alfred Herd et Tubby, M.B., F.R.C.S., Army Medical Service.

Temp Col Archibald Edward Garrod, M.D., F.R.S., Army Medical Service.

Temp Capt Farnham Mant-Sandwith, M.D., F.R.C.P., Army Medical Service.

Lt.-Col (temp Brig-Gen) William Garnett Braithwaite, D.R.O., K. Welsh Fusiliers.

Lt.-Col (temp) Evans Forman, R.A.

Majr (temp) Lt.-Col Creighton Hutchinson Lansbury, M.D., R.A.M.C., T.F.

Majr (temp) Lt.-Col) Errol Robert O'Hara, A.S.C., Major (temp) Lt.-Col Arthur Low Hind, Norfolk Regt (attached 1st Newfoundland Regt).

George Irvine, also sent to penal servitude, was a teacher in the Diocesan School, Macclesfield Street.

"Independent" of yesterday.

HOW a Girl Saved the Mails.

The courage and foresight of Miss Florrie Rush,

aged 18, prevented the capture of the County Dublin mails by the rebels on the day of the outbreak.

Hearing that the mails were to be seized,

she rode on her bicycle as far as Finglas, where she met and stopped the car, and thus saved the mail, the driver, who was her brother, and six passengers.

On the following day her father, the contractor for the carriage of the mails, went to Finglas through the fringe, and brought them into Dublin in a private trap.

JOHN MCBRIDE SHOT.

Trials by court-martial of rebels proceeded yesterday, and thirty-six men were tried. Confirmation had only taken place in three places, namely those of—

THOMAS HUNTER,

JOHN MCBRIDE,

WILLIAM COSGRAVE.

All three of these men were sentenced to death,

but the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief commuted the death sentence to penal servitude for life in the case of Huster and Cosgrave.

The death sentence on John McBride was carried out this morning.

The following men were tried on the 2nd May :

EDWARD DUGGAN,

PIERCE BEASLEY,

JOSEPH GAGUINNESS.

These men were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and the sentence was confirmed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Surrender of Arms.

(OFFICIAL)

May 5th, 1916.

The surrender of arms in accordance with the Proclamation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief is taking place satisfactorily.

Seven Men Arrested.

A telegram from the Press Association's Tralee correspondent of Tuesday's date, says that the situation in Tralee is quite normal. Some of the Sinn Feiners at Castlegregory, on the west coast, about sixteen miles from Tralee, turned out to the number of about thirty, with rifles, and paraded the country, despite the proclamation. Yesterday morning troops, who travelled in motor cars, arrested seven members in their beds and seized their rifles. The two policemen shot at Fergies on Saturday morning six volunteers from Trinity College started out to dig holes for the traps near Butt Bridge at the end of Tara-street.

Armed with two picks, two crowbars, and two

spades, they began to work. But the task proved unexpected and difficult. Dublin streets are paved with cobble stones some six inches long by four wide, and it takes six, seven or eight inches deep,

so close to each other that there is no room for a pick to enter between them. After half an hour only one stone had been removed in each position, and one crowbar had been broken.

Accordingly a message was sent back for reinforce-

ments and new tools.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were much perplexed as to what was going on, and in view of the explanation that the gas supply of Trinity had failed and some attempt was being made to put it right. The arrival of soldiers, who formed up in the corner of side streets and took possession of the house, caused them further alarm and anxiety.

Unfortunately, in Trinity College further tools were not procurable, and as delay seemed undesirable it was determined to attack at once, utilising what holes had been made. The guns entered out by the B. Ordnance street gate, and came swiftly along Tara street. When they reached the two side streets which intersect it, about thirty yards from the quarry, they turned off into these and Limerick, the ammunition limbers being left there, while the guns were man-handled into the prepared positions. The volunteers from Trinity College left their work, and those of them formed a party to cover the digging party, caused them further alarm and anxiety.

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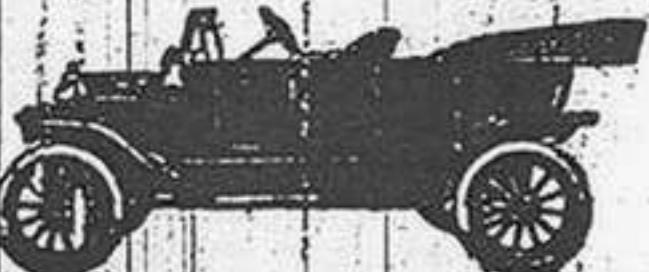
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Largest Tobacco and Snuff
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GENTLE MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS LINENS, AND IMPORTERS OF BEST CIGARS.
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Rentabout £12. Five-passenger Touring Car £134. Town Car £165. Coupled with head-lamps, side and tail lamp, horn, hood, windscreen, tyre-pump, repair outfit, two levers, tools and jack.

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MEDIUM STRENGTH

10/-

FOR A

THE INSURRECTION. DUBLIN.

Destruction of Property.

LIST OF HOUSES DESTROYED

By Fire and Shells.

The following list of houses destroyed by fire, necessarily incomplete, will give some idea of the widespread destruction:-

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.
1—Hopping and Hopkins, jewellers.
2—William Scott and Co., tailors.
3—Hamilton, Long and Co., apothecaries.
4—Francis Smyth and Son, umbrella manufacturers.

The Waverley Hotel and Restaurant.
5—Great Western Railway of England.
6 and 7—Dublin Biscuit Company Restaurant,
popularly known as the D.B.C.

Frank R. Gallagher, cigar merchant.
8—Grand Hotel and Restaurant.
9—E. Moore, jeweller.
10 and 11—Charles L. Keir and Co., fancy goods warehouse.

The Irish School of Wireless Telegraphy.
12 and 13—The Hibernian Bank.
14—Robert Baileys, gentleman's outfitter.
15—City and County Permanent Building Society.

16—T. Saundby, ladies' and children's outfitter.
17—Hoyle and Son, druggists.
18—G.P. Bratton, architect and civil engineer.
19—The True-Form Boot Company.

20—J. P. Callaghan, tailor and hatter.
21—George Mitchell (Ltd), cigar and wine merchant.

22 to 27—The Imperial Hotel.
Clegg and Co. (Ltd), drapers.
28—Richard Allen, tailor.

29—Fitz O'Farrell (Ltd), tobacco importer.
30—The Minster and Leicester Bank (branches).

31—The Cable Boot Company (Ltd).
32—Dunn and Co., hatters.

33—Lavers and Co., boys' clothes and outfitter.

34—Noblett's, Ltd.
35—Kapp and Petersen, Ltd, tobacconists.

36—Henry Grandy, tailor.
37—Eason and Sons, general newspaper and advertising office and subscription library.

38—David Drummie and Sons, insurance agents.

39—The Misses Carolan, milliners.

40 and 41—Manifield and Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers.

42 and 43—John W. Elvrey and Co., waterproof and gutta-percha manufacturers.

UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
1—John Taylor and Sons, boot merchants.

2—Dublin Laundry Company and Darby Dye Works.

3—John McDowell, jeweller.

4—E. Weston, milliner.

5, 6 and 7—William Lawrence, photographer and stationer.

8—Henry Taaffe, gentleman's outfitter.

HENRY STREET.

16—James O'Dwyer and Co., tailors.

17—Harrison and Co., cooks and confectioners.

18, 19 and 20—Bewley's, Soho and Co. (Ltd), provision and general mercantile.

21—Irish Farm Produce Co.

22 and 23—E. Morris, mercantile tailor.

24—The Colleen Theatre.

25—H. E. Huddell, boot and shoe manufacturer.

26 and 27—McKinney and Co., drapers.

28—M. D. Hall Brothers, jewellers.

29—Adelaide Repertory, fancy warehouse.

30—The World's Fair Old Stores.

31—Matthew Cassidy, wine and spirit merchant.

32—Dawson and Co., tailors and outfitters.

33—A. Clerke and Co., millinery and general stock warehouse.

34—Madame Drago, hairdresser.

35—E. Marks and Co. (Ltd), fancy bazaar.

36—R. and J. Wilson and Co., confectioners and fancy bakers.

37—M. O'Carroll and Co., costume and mantle warehouse.

38—Bailey Brothers, tailors.

39—Mrs. Charlotte Gaghagan, ladies' outfitter.

40—John Colvert, provision merchant.

41—Patrick McGinley, optician and optician.

42—John Murphy, spirit merchant.

43—H. and J. Beck, book and shoe manufacturers.

44—Miss White, milliner.

45—Mayne and Co., tailors.

LOWER ANTHONY STREET.

1—Young and Co., Ltd., wine and spirit merchant.

2—J. Kelly and Co., grocer and merchant.

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80—Young and Co., grocer and merchant.

81—Young and Co., grocer and merchant.

82—Young and Co., grocer and merchant.

83—Young and Co., grocer and merchant.

84—Young and Co., grocer and merchant.

85—Young and Co., grocer and

CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH)

10 FOR 4 D.

FOR WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN
MILITARY HOSPITALS AT HOME AND FOR THE FRONT
AT DUTY FREE PRICE. TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham.

250

Imported Tobacco Co. Ltd. Of Our Agents and Distributors

VINT'S Celebrated Jam

Is Still the Public's Favourite,
BECAUSE IT IS

ABSOLUTELY PURE

And Made Under the Most Hygienic Conditions from

Freshly Gathered Fruit and Pure Cane Sugar.

ASK FOR VINTS AND GET VINTS

J. & G. BOYD'S

Garden and Farm Seeds.

Guaranteed High Percentage of Germination.

Selected Seed Potatoes, including Leading Varieties.

Imported Seed Oats.

Leading Dealer. Waverley, Banner, Ticker, Potato & Black Tartary.
Sole Agent for Woods' Climax Spring Tooth Harrow.

COPY OF SEED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. & G. BOYD, LTD.,

LIMERICK.

34—Dunlop and Co., tailors and milliners.
35—A. Clarke and Co., millinery and general
fancy warehous.
36—Madame Dragon, hairdresser.
37—K Marks and Co. (Ltd.), penney bazaar.
38—Bald J. Wilson and Co., confectioners and
fancy bakers.
39—McCarthy and Co., costumes and mantles
warehous.
40—Haley Brothers, tailors.
41—Mrs Charlotte Gaghagan, ladies' cut-
suits.
42—Joe Calvert, provision merchant.
43—Patrick McGivney, caterer and optician.
44—John Murphy, spirit merchant.
45—John J. Dick, book and shoe man-
ufacturer.
46—J. Brown, timber manufacturer.
47—Miss White, milliner.
48—Maggs and Co., tailors.

LOWER ABBEY STREET.

1—Young and Co., Ltd., wine and spirit mer-
chant.
2—J. Kelly and Co., cycle manufacturers.
3—J. J. Keating, cycles and motor dealers.
4—Irish Times, Ltd., reserve printing
office.
5—Willy Hotel and Tavern.
6—The Abbey Tailor Saloon, Ltd.
7—Presbyterian Church—Rev. John C. Johnson,
M.A., minister.

8—Francis Mairman, barrister.
9—William Collier, oil importer and hardware
merchants.
10—Henry, Ltd., cycle and motor man-
ufacturers, vehicles depots.

11—The "Leader" newspaper.
12 and 13—Keating's Motor Works.

14 and 15—The Irish Commercial Travellers'
Association.

16 and 17—Perry McCarthy and Co., Ltd., pub-
lishers; Irish Homestead Publishing Co.; James
McDowell, Son and Co., wholesale wine merchants;
the Royal Hibernian Academy.

18, 19 and 20—Wynne's Hotel.

21—Gowthorpe and Co., Ltd., hosiery manufacturers.

22—J. Ferguson and Co., hairdressers.

23—Peter Coughlan, gentelman's outfitter.

24—Middle Abbey Street.

25—Patrick Gordon, wine agent.

26—Francis Fisher.

27—W. J. Clarke, agent.

28—W. J. Haddock, ladies' and gentlemen's
tailor.

29—Collier and Co., tailors.

30—George Young, builders and general iron-
mongers.

31—John Chairman Crawford, wine merchant.

32—Dermot Dignan, advertising agent.

33—Cathole Boys' Home.

34—James Allen and Sons, auctioneers and
valuers.

35 and 36—Dayton and Son, cork merchants.

37—F.M.C.A. Supply Room for Soldiers and
 Sailors.

38—John J. Egan, wine and spirit merchant,

The Oval.

39, 40, 41 and 42—Keenan and Son, Limited,
wholesale newsagents.

43—Kreiling Telegraph Office.

44—Weekly Freeman and "Sport" Office.

45—Sullivan Brothers, educational publishers.

46—Sealy, Byers and Walker, printers and
 publishers.

47 to 50—Alexander Thom and Co., Ltd.,
Government Printers and publishers.

51, 52 and 53—Fitzgerald and Co., wholesale
 wine, beer and spirit merchants.

54—The Wall Paper Manufacturing Co.

55—Hannell and Co., publishers.

56—Frank Tucker and Co., Ltd., church goods
 and altar vestments manufacturers.

57—W. Linton & Sons, Ltd., wholesale agents.

58 and 59—W. Curtis and Sons, Drapery and
 haberdashery, electrical and military
 engineers.

60—J. Whalley and Co., cork merchants.

61—John Keane, art metal worker.

62 and 63—National Reserve Headquarters.

64—Karl Street.

65—Delaney and Co., tobacco and cigar mer-
chants.

66—J. Alexander, mercantile tailor.

67—McRoy and Co., general drapers.

68, 69 and 70—John Tyler and Sons, Ltd.,
boot merchants.

71—Eden Quay.

72—Harry O'Moore and Co., accountants
and auditors.

73—Gerald Mooney, wine and spirit merchant.

74—The London and North-Western Railway
Company, General Inquiry Office.

75—H. Malone, military and merchant tailor.

76—The Midland Railway of England, receiving
bookings and inquiry office.

77—Wells and Horobin, railway and shipping
agents.

78—Robert Clark, painter and decorator.

79—The Globe Express.

80—Henry Smith, Ltd., ironmonger.

81—Joseph McGivney, wine and spirit merchant.

82—The Douglas Hotel and Restaurant.

83—Mrs. Lillian St. John, ladies' draper.

84—The Mission to Seafarers Limerick.

85—Rowe's Barber Shop, 29 High street;
James O'Connor, Curio Traders in motor cars;
John in Stephen's Green; Daniel Kelly, 12
Charlton street; Anne Lovett, 48 Lowe
Bridge street; Christine Farrell, 4 Charlton
street; James Kavanagh, 8 King street, Inchicore;
James Doyle, 17 South terrace, Inchicore;
Matthew Thompson, Poplar terrace, S.C. road;
David Vaughan, 16 Ecclesiastes, R.O. road;
Arthur Mullins, Selsbury, 54 Harrowden
terrace; Alex Cronin, 21 Allerton village;
Uinan Campbell, 6 Albert place, Carrickmin-
ster; Frank Taylor, 23 Newmarket; Wm. Hea-
ney, 8 Allingham, Baltinglass; George Power,
33 South Earl street; Thomas Darcy, Inchicore;
19 Concourse street; Thomas Kennedy, 45 Concourse
street; Tim Thompson, 9 Stamer street; Pats
Half, 5 St. Stephen's Cottages, Ardee street; John
Quinn, 24 Old Bridge street; Katie Brown, 41
Concourse street; Christopher McCarthy, Island
Bridge Barracks; John Webster, 28 Camden Row;
Ed Tyson, 4 Warwick street; Thomas Lynch,
Guinness's Buildings; James Green, 12 New
street; Patrick Birmingham, 34 Lower Kevin
street; Leo Cowley, 2 Tenterfield, off Mill street;
Sarah Diamond, 5 Pardon street; Henry Odd,
33 Eugene street; Nelly Dorrie, off Henry street.

Mater Hospital.

DEAD.

Inchicilling Feathers—Francis W. Kooz.
Labourer—William Walker.

Civilian—Margaret Nolan, 6 Lower Wellington

street; John Healy, 188 Philiborough road;

James Kelly, 205 Philiborough road; Patrick

Harris, 23 Marlborough place; John Doyle, 28

Summerhill; Paul Stevens, 6 Donabate road;

Philiborough; Daniel Whelan, 122 Fairview street;

Wm. Hart, 20 Railway street; Robert Healy,

14 North Great George's street; James Jeejee, 3

Upper Gloucester street; Jack Kean, 100 Antrim

street; Catherine Davis, 6 Stratford Row;

Bonnerhill; Georgina Murphy, Lower street; James

Powers, 2 Buckingham Place; Patrick Irvin, 15

North Cumberland street; Christopher Simon, 5

Buckingham place; Robert McNamee, 2 Cavendish

row (killed to death); Edward O'Grady, 2

Sherard street; Wm. West, 17 Belgrave place;

Mollie Brunswick, 55 Lower Wellington street;

Paul Feeney, 123 Dorset street; Wm. Henry,

Moore street (shot while leaving his house, which

was on fire).

WOUNDED.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—Private Joseph Clarke,

George Somerville, Royal Irish Regiment—Peter Hand.

V.A.D.—George May.

Civilian—Laurence Flynn, 22 Fairview street;

James Fitzpatrick, 19 Lower Wellington street;

Mary Kavanaugh, 15 Gloucester street; Bernard

Fitzsimons, 8 Ballycullin street; Patrick

Daly, 41 North Circular road; John

Cadry, 31 Bolton street; Patrick McCrea,

Eymont Cottage, Dollymount; John Doyle, 49

East row, Castle street; John O'Toole, 2 Corpora-

tion place; Christopher Deane, 28 North Great

George's street; William James Holmes, 18 Rail-

way street; George Swan, 12 Heyworth street;

John Keeney, 37 Mountjoy street; Michael

Richardson, Maryborough; William Heir, 18

Cumberland street; Mary Anne McNamee, 49

Gloucester street; James McGuinness, 10 Upper

North Gloucester place; Richard Kiely, 27

Princetown street; Christopher Keogh, 123 Foley

street; Michael Hogan, 55 Lower Marlborough street;

Thomas Fitzsimons, 25 Garretts Lane, Wellington

street; George Drew, 8 Lower Gloucester street;

John Keane, 10 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 12 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 14 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 16 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 18 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 20 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 22 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 24 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 26 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 28 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 30 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 32 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 34 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 36 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 38 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 40 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 42 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 44 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 46 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 48 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 50 Lower Marlborough street;

John Keane, 52