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TEAS DELICIOUS  
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LIMERICK, LTD.

# Limerick Leader.

PUBLISHED AT 54, O'CONNELL-STREET AND CIRCULATING IN THE CITY AND COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CLARE, TIPPERARY, CORK, KERRY AND GALWAY.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 5,235.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1916.

Brown Label  
WHISKEY  
(J. J. & SONS)

EXTRA QUALITY.  
The Cream of Irish Whiskey, Fully Matured  
and Choice Quality.  
Price 4/6 Per Bottle.

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

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LIMITED.  
REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION  
(via WATERFORD)  
BETWEEN  
Limerick and London, South-  
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ALSO WITH  
Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff.  
GLASGOW and GREENOCK to LIMERICK  
(direct) WEEKLY.

**Coals & Coke**  
Cargoes Arriving Weekly of  
Best Hamilton Hill Coal, for household purposes  
Best Bakers' Coals. Best Scotch Steam Coals.  
Also Best Glasgow Coals.  
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.  
Special Terms With Large Consumers.

**Clyde Shipping Co.,**  
LIMITED.  
DOCK ROAD, LIMERICK.  
Telegraphic Address:—"Cumbria."  
Telephone No. 20.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

**Don't Wait**

UNTIL your coal bin is empty. Order now  
and from us, and you will be certain of  
the right quality at the right price. Specially  
pleasing will you find our Whitehaven Coal.  
It's clean, burns freely, and gives the utmost  
satisfaction, whether used for household or  
steam purposes. Once tried, always preferred.

**W. H. OWENS,**  
DOCK ROAD,  
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**LIMERICK STEAMSHIP**  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
LIMERICK,  
HAVE FRESH SUPPLIES OF

Best House and Steam

## LOANS GRANTED FROM £5 AND UPWARDS TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

LADIES and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons in town or country, distance no objection, on their own approved personal security. Repayments by weekly or monthly instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of borrowers. Persons requiring loans would benefit to apply to this Office before going elsewhere. The proprietor desires particularly to draw the attention of borrowers to the fact that all communications are treated with the strictest privacy and confidence. First letter of application will receive prompt attention.

N.B.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER LOAN OFFICE.

Call or write to  
**M. MAISSEL,**  
15, LOWER SHANNON STREET, LIMERICK.

## NOTICE—CASH ACCOMMODATION, CITY & COUNTRY LOAN CO., LTD.

BE prepared to make Cash Advances from £5 upwards to Ladies and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, in Town and Country, on their own approved Personal Security, without publicity. The amount borrowed can be repaid by instalments, or at a certain period, as may be arranged. Intending Borrowers desiring a Loan will find it to their advantage to apply to this Company, where every application is kept strictly private and confidential, and where, instead of applying far afield, they can negotiate their business in their own neighbourhood. Write or call for terms and particulars.

**City & Country Loan Co., Ltd.**  
O'CONNELL STREET, CLONMEL.  
Side Entrance—Bridges-street.

## The Munster Private Loan and Discount Office,

20, UPPER CECIL STREET, LIMERICK.  
MAKE CASH ADVANCES FROM £10 UPWARDS TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

LADIES and Gentlemen, Noblemen, Clergymen, Medical Men, Government Officials, Schoolmasters, Dairywomen, Farmers, Hotelkeepers, Shopkeepers, Private Household-ers, or to any Respectable Applicants, town or country—distance no objection—in any part of Ireland.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER OFFICE OR SO-CALLED BANK IN THIS CITY.

"Interest Moderate." Easily repaid to suit convenience, without halt or security on their own Promissory Note. All transactions are kept strictly private. Before going elsewhere please inspect our terms. All Applications punctually attended to. All information can be had by calling or writing.

To The Manager.

WHEN VISITING DUBLIN  
PUT UP AT  
**The Four Courts Hotel,**  
INNS QUAY (NEAR KINGSBRIDGE TERMINUS)  
The most Up-to-Date Hotel in Town. Unrivalled for Elegance and Comfort.  
Special Terms for Boarders from 2/6 per week.  
ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT.  
OVER 100 BEDROOMS FROM 1/-  
GRAND SMOKING LOUNGE, BILLIARDS.  
Write in advance to secure Quarters. RESTAURANT ATTACHED.  
Special Accommodation for Wedding Parties.  
**H. G. KILBEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.**  
Telegrams—"Excel Dublin." Telephone 1923.

Important to Farmers and Others,  
**THE CITY AND COUNTRY LOAN CO., LIMITED**  
O'CONNELL-STREET, WATERFORD.

## CASH ADVANCES FROM £5 AND UPWARDS TO ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.

LADIES and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons in Town or Country, on their own approved Personal Security WITHOUT PUBLICITY. Repayments by instalments, or as may be arranged. Persons requiring Loans would do well to apply to this Office before going elsewhere. The proprietor desires particularly to draw the attention of Borrowers to the fact that all communications are treated with STRICTEST PRIVACY and CONFIDENCE.

APPLY TO—  
**P. TOOHEY, 67, CATHERINE STREET,**  
LIMERICK.

## MONEY LENT!

From £5 Upwards, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Householders, and other responsible persons, on their own approved security, without publicity. THE AMOUNT BORROWED CAN BE PAID BY INSTALMENTS, OR AS OTHERWISE ARRANGED.

Letters of Application will receive Every Attention. Distance no object. NO FEES CHARGED. ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY PRIVATE.  
Call or write to  
**J. MARTINSON, 83, WOLFE TONE STREET**  
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## JOHN MACNAMARA & SON,

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,  
58, CATHERINE STREET, LIMERICK.  
Wall Papers from 1/4d. per piece to the most exclusive designs  
Dado and Picture Mouldings in Stock.  
Established 1853. Telephone—19x.

## A Useful and Profitable Hint to Farmers

WHEN requiring an advance for the purpose of stocking your farm and paying rent, etc. why go outside the country, where fees are demanded, and where representatives are sent to visit your farm before terms are given? This is done for the sole object of obtaining fees. You have the

## "City and Country Loan Company Ltd,"

NELSON-STREET, TRALEE.  
Where every facility is given to customers, and where sums of £5 and upwards are advanced daily, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, on their own approved personal security, without publicity. Repayments can be made by instalments or as arranged. Cash sent by post to suit convenience of borrowers. If you ever give the above firm a trial, you will be convinced that they are absolutely the best and most reliable. Write or call for terms.

## NEW CHURCH TO OUR LADY OF LOURDES,

LOWER GLOUCESTER STREET, DUBLIN.  
A temporary edifice has been erected on the site secured for the New Church, which is so badly needed in this locality. It is already overcrowded, and the Shrine has aroused a deep spirit of Devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes, with most beneficial results amongst the people. The temporary structure must serve until the funds necessary to build a permanent Church to Our Lady of Lourdes are collected. The district is the most densely populated and poorest in the city, and therefore little pecuniary aid can be expected from it. The Administrator strongly appeals to the generosity of the Catholics of Dublin and Ireland to assist him in carrying out the good work. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered each week for Subscribers. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the Clergy, or by

Very Rev. RICHARD BOWDEN, Adm.,  
68, MARLBOROUGH STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

## A TOWLERTON STUD FARM, BALLY- SIMON, one mile from Limerick. WALMSGATE.

Sire of Thomondgate, Oregange, Ballynashy, Armida, Aratino, Kirwaigate, Jerry M. Margate, Monalea, Spring Gate, and several other winners. Also prize winners in hunting classes in England and Ireland, his stock selling at very high prices. WALMSGATE, by Hampton, his dam Flying Footstep, by Doncaster out of Atlanta (Ayrshire's dam), by Galopin out of Feronie, by Thormanby, out of Woodbine by Stockwell. WALMSGATE is a beautiful dark chestnut horse, 16 hands high, on short, well-formed legs and feet, full of quality, and nine inches under knee. He will serve a limited number of mares at £10 each, 10s groom's fee. Money to be paid on or before 1st August. Season ends 1st day July. Keep of Mares, £1 is per week. Good grass, 10s per week.

## THE REGISTERED THOROUGHBRED SIRE SPRINGLAWN,

by Greenlaw, by Kendal, dam Miss Springfield, by Springfield, dark bay, 16.1, nine inches below the knee, up to face, charming-looking horse, superb action, and full of quality, will keep the great champion Steeplechase Sire, Walmsgate, company at the well-regulated Stud Farm, TOWLERTON, LIMERICK, one mile from station. The owner will not be responsible for accidents to mares or foals sent to these sires, but every care will be taken of them. The owner reserves the right to object to barren or unsound mares. Full fees will be charged in all cases. No arrangements. As Walmsgate is strictly limited early application is absolutely necessary.

FEES  
Groom's Fee ... 2/6  
For further particulars apply to  
**THOMAS O'BRIEN, Bora House, Limerick.**  
SIRE OF THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM MOORE, DOON.  
REGISTERED THOROUGHBRED SIRE FOR 1916.

## Labbysman (1808), by Earl Mar, Seldom L Right by Prisoner, Doubtful Spec by Speculum. Labbysman is a brown horse, 16.1, nearly 9 inches of bone under the knee, with great substance and quality. He is a winner over all distances from 5 furlongs to 2 1/2 miles, including a King's Plate. Amongst others he beat Royal Hawk II, Crilly, Simon Lass, etc. Labbysman also ran second in the National Produce Stakes (£1,600) and second in the Railway Stakes of the Curragh, out of three starts as a two year old. Earl Mar, his sire, is by Desmond, and is standing at a fee of (£75); he was a great racehorse, and is sire of many winners. Seldom Right, by Prisoner, who was by Lamonty out of the Oaks winner, Lovely, was a good winner and sire of many great mares, including Elba, who beat Scipio, Doubtful Spec (the dam of Little Platter) by Speculum, who was sire of Hagioscope (grand sire of Sarcot). Labbysman has ten thoroughbred mares in foal, including Edgar's Daughter, Warned Off, mare by Pipistrello, dam of Sir Ronie; also dam of Cloverfield, mare by Sir Edgar; Dean Swift, mare by Waverley's Pride, Miss Conway, etc. etc. no he is expected to have some winners in the near future. Fees—21 nominated mares; all other mares 22; groom's fees, 2s 6d. to be paid at first service.

## HUNTING SIRE FOR 1916.

Red Kendal, foaled 1896. Red Kendal, by Red Prince II, winner of the Croker Cup, value £30, and silver medal for the best weight-carrying thoroughbred stallion at Dublin Show in 1898, 1902, 1905, and 1908, and was sold to go abroad, at the age of 10 years, for 2,700 guineas. Dam Fairy Fair, winner of first prize at Dublin Show in 1901 as brood mare by Fairy, grand-sire by the Earl Mar. Fees—All mares, 22; groom's fee, 2s 6d.

## SHIRE STALLION FOR 1916.

Sunday (3254), foaled 1913. Bred at Crosshill Stud, Shrewsbury. Sunday, by Tattler Eric (2153) out of Oile (4182). Sunday is a bay horse standing 16.3 hands high with a grand set of limbs, splendid foot and pasterns, a flash mover, very nice head and neck, over short legs, with a big back and middle, and is approved by the Department of Agriculture, Inspection invited. Fees—All mares, 22; groom's fee, 2s 6d.

## THE ABOVE MARES WILL STAND AT OWNER'S STABLES, W MOORE DOON, Co LIMERICK, ON SATURDAY, when Sunday and Red Kendal will stand at Royal Hotel Stables, Tipperary.



Best House and Steam

COAL!

Telegraphic Address: "Steamship," Limerick.

Telephone No. 16.

NOW OPEN.

32, Thomas Street  
LOANS.

£5 UPWARDS ADVANCED

BY Private Lender to FARMERS, MERCHANTS and all responsible persons on their own approved personal security, without Bail, and on Liberal Terms. REPAYMENTS EASY, either by instalments or in a Bulk Sum, to suit the convenience of Borrowers.

APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, and Money Advanced Without Delay.

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED. Loans arranged by post to any part of Ireland without interview.

Call or write in confidence to

P. LAPPIN, 32, THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK.

MONEY LENT  
IN STRICTEST PRIVACY

To Farmers, Shopkeepers, Publicans, Merchants, Clergymen, and all other Private Ladies and Gentlemen, without security or fees, at low interest. Easy repayments to suit Borrowers' convenience. Distance no object. Cash sent by post to any part of Ireland without a personal interview.

The British Discount Co.,  
LTD.,  
62A, SOUTH MALL, CORK.

Griffin's Nursery,  
BALLINAGURRA.

FOR Forest Trees, Shrubs, Thorns Quick and Fruit Trees. THUYA LOBBII, the best tree a farmer can plant for shelter and ornamental purpose.  
WREATHS, BOUQUETS, AND CUT FLOWERS.

THE CITY AND COUNTY LOAN CO., LIMITED  
O'CONNELL-STREET, WATERFORD.

Make CASH ADVANCES DAILY to Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, in any part of Ireland, on Approved Personal Security—note of hand alone, and without publicity. Repayments can be made by instalments, or as may be arranged. Those requiring temporary Advances will find the above the best and most reliable means of advancing on personal security. Call or write for terms and particulars, which will be furnished on receipt. Outstanding borrowings are encumbered against firms who do not state terms clearly on receipt of application. Do not pay any charges or allow to be visited, until you ascertain full particulars; if you cannot ascertain this, you will understand it is not genuine. Apply for terms and Press opinions, which are furnished on receipt. Cash sent by post to suit borrower's convenience.

J. P. Newsom & Co., Ltd.

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
HOUSE FURNISHING  
AND  
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERS.

CORRUGATED ROOFING SHEETS.  
Field Gates, Fence Wires, &c.  
Hoops, Plates, Bar Iron and Steel, Anvils, Vices and Smiths' Bellows.  
Coach Ironwork, Shafts, Spokes, &c.  
Mangles, Washing Machines and Wringers.  
Bedsteads, Bedding and Furniture.  
Cutlery and Electro-Plate.

20 & 21, WILLIAM-ST., LIMERICK

Thomas C. O'Shea, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
John P. Fitzgerald, Newpark, Kilmallock  
Maurice W. Clery, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
William Jones, Gardiner's, Charleville  
Jeremiah O'Keefe, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
Bart O'Callaghan, Lotters, Brurea  
Thomas Mark Clery, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
Mrs M. Quinn, Brinkfield, Kilmallock  
P. W. Clery, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
William Lynch, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
James O'Riordan, Kilmallock  
Mrs Annie Duff, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
Thomas Carson, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
Daniel P. Hayes, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
Ellen Dunne, Garrymore, Brurea  
John Carroll, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
Daniel Hyland, Furry, Brurea, Kilmallock  
John Mahony, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
William Teasdale, Cooleville, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
Patrick Malone, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
P. D. Clery, Kilmallock  
Thomas Carroll, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
John Quinn, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
John Fitzgerald, Kilmallock, Ballyvaughan  
W. F. Fitzgerald, Cider Mill, Kilmallock  
Nannie Brimingham, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
Patrick T. Condon, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
Maurice Wain, Kilmallock, Kilmallock  
John Wallis, Abbey, Kilmallock  
William Wain, Rappoleigh, Kilmallock  
Patrick Hennessy, Kilmallock, Kilmallock  
W. F. Fitzgerald, Cider Mill, Kilmallock  
Mrs E. Moran, Ballyvaughan, Kilmallock  
James O'Callaghan, Ballinacorney, Kilmallock  
MILLINERIES SHOW.  
John Noonan, Lissard, Kilmallock, Tipperary  
Wm. Bourgeois, Ballinacorney, Galway  
Mary Brazill, Callane, Ballyvaughan  
James H. O'Brien, Lissard, Galway  
Brien O'Brien, Ballinacorney, Galway  
Charles Bailey, Spilts, Ballyvaughan  
Joseph Martie, Lissard, Galway  
Thomas Mahony, Longanna, Kilmallock, Mitchelstown  
John Roche, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan  
William Hanley, Ballyvaughan, Galway  
Michael Hennessy, Carrickaroch, Galway  
Maurice Holloway, Knockanacree, Galway  
George Fox, Callane, Knockanacree, Kilmallock  
John Egan, Anna, Galway  
Thomas Nunan, Cooleville, Kilmallock  
Richard Daren, Callane, Kilmallock  
John O'Garra, Callane, Ballyvaughan  
Patrick O'Donnell, Spilts, Ballyvaughan  
Maurice Condon, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan  
Ellen Layne, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan  
Robert Fox, Callane, Kilmallock  
John Walsh, Carhae, Kilmallock  
Thomas Gilford, Knockanacree, Kilmallock  
GAIN SHOW.  
Michael Norman, River View, Glin  
Michael Norman, Turrane Upper, Glin  
Jeremiah Maher, Clonoughter, Glin  
John D. Callane, Kilmallock, Glin  
Jeremiah Maher, Clonoughter, Glin  
Patrick Egan, Clonoughter, Glin  
Michael O'Connor, Ballyvaughan, Glin  
Patrick Callane, Tallane, Glin  
Michael Ferry, Clonoughter, Glin  
Edward Stack, Ballyvaughan, Glin  
Michael Norman, Tallane Upper, Glin  
Johnas O'Connell, Clonoughter, Ballyvaughan  
Wm. Dalton, Knockdown, Athes  
Michael Hayes, Clonoughter, Ballyvaughan  
Daniel Mahony, Derron, Athes  
John Michael Callane, Ballyvaughan, Glin  
Mrs Margaret Mahony, Derron, Athes  
Michael Mahony, Ballyvaughan, Glin  
Jeremiah Mahony, Derron, Athes  
Timothy Conner, Knockanacree, Athes  
Timothy Conner, Kilmallock, Glin  
John Sheehy, Turrane Lower, Glin  
Agricultural Show.  
John M. Donohue, Gröuse Lodge, Kilmallock  
Margaret Morgan, Athes, Ballyvaughan  
Patrick V. Callane, Ballinacorney, Athes  
Thomas O'Donnell, Natchroo, Shanagolden  
Robert Sheehy, Courthown, Athes  
Maurice Fitzgibbon, Knockanacree, Shanagolden  
James Giblin, Turrane, Shanagolden  
Mrs E. Lynch, Derron, House, Kilmallock  
John Maher, Ballyvaughan, Athes  
Edward Fitzgerald, Palmerstown

James Cagney, Maroon, Croom  
James M. C. Bennett, Ballinacorney, Ballyvaughan  
Mary Neume, Turrane, Athes  
Jose Lynch, Derron, Croom  
Michael Walsh, Newlawn, Ballyvaughan, Charleville  
Est. Mullins, Kilmallock, Patricias wall  
Daniel Kennedy, Ballyvaughan, Croom  
Patrick Quaid, Dunlop, Meane, Kilmallock  
James Fitzgerald, Ballyvaughan, Croom  
Stephen Moloney, Ballyvaughan, Croom  
Patrick Dooly, Mount Bada, Ballyvaughan, Charleville  
John Quilly, Dononagh, Croom  
John Lane, Castle Roberts, Athes  
James Murphy, Incha, Ballyvaughan, Charleville  
John Linton, Dononagh, Croom  
Patrick M. Cahill, Pailagh, Croom  
Patrick O'Mahony, Cooleville, Brurea  
Kate Mullins, The Downes, Ballyvaughan  
James O'Shaughnessy, Ballyvaughan, Croom  
Patrick Cullen, Ballinacorney, Rathkilly  
William Bourke, Tully Hill, Croom  
James Conroy, Dononagh, Croom  
Jeremiah O'Brien, Kilmallock, Palmerstown  
Jeremiah Hickey, Upper Kilmallock, Kilmallock  
T. HARRIGAN, Secretary,  
County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,  
33 and 34, O'Connell-street, Limerick.

68, MARLBOROUGH STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
ANTHONY DONOVAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
55, Thomas Street  
BEGS to announce to his numerous Customers and the Public that he has transferred his Business to the  
MORE CENTRAL PREMISES  
at above address, which will enable him to hold a Large Stock of Fashionable and Up-to-Date Materials. The best care and attention will be given to all Orders, which he will personally supervise, and being established since 1893, the Skill and presence of 18 years as a Practical Tailor and Cutter will be the Best Assurance of Satisfaction in Style, Out and Quality of Workmanship. Please Note Address.  
55, Thomas Street  
(Three doors from O'Connell Street.)

OPPOSITE G.P.O. & CENTRAL  
FOR ALL RAILWAY STATIONS  
ELECTRIC LIGHT  
AND ELECTRIC FUEL  
IMPERIAL HOTEL, DUBLIN  
SPACIOUS  
PUBLIC ROOMS  
OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS  
TERMS MODERATE

BICYCLES! MOTOR CYCLES!  
"Indian" Motor Cycles!  
THE WORLD'S BEST.  
MODEL B AND POWERPLUS MODEL G IN STOCK.  
"Royal Enfield" Bicycles!  
MADE LIKE A GUN.  
FIFTY MACHINES TO SELECT FROM.  
LARGE STOCKS OF BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES.  
DUNLOP, PALMER, MICHELIN TYRES.  
GOLF, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, CRICKET.  
NESTOR BROS.,  
28, O'CONNELL STREET,  
LIMERICK.  
(ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.)

Agricultural Inspection invited. Fees—All members, £2; guests, 10s. 6d.  
The above horses will stand at owner's stables, W. MOORE, Doon, Co. Limerick, except on Saturday, when Sunday and Red Kennel will stand at Royal Hotel Stables, Tipperary. Best accommodation. No accountability for accidents. No Sunday work. (10)  
LIMERICK UNION  
Repairs of Mattresses.  
THE Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held at the Workhouse on WEDNESDAY, the 17th MAY, 1916, receive and consider tenders for the repair of from 200 to 250 Mattresses, at— per mattress. Tenders to come through the post, addressed to the Presiding Chairman, marked on outside "Mattresses," and must be in my hands before 11 noon on above-named date. The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By order,  
H. J. GUINANE, Clerk of the Union.  
LIMERICK UNION.  
THE Board of Guardians will, at their meeting to be held at the Workhouse on WEDNESDAY, the 17th MAY, 1916, be prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the following articles up to the 31st March, 1917, viz.—Cabbages, at per dozen; turnips, at per lb.; leeks, at per stone; parsnips, carrots, Horseradish, of per stone; garden herbs, at per lb.; pig's cheek, at per lb.; lentils, at per stone; dripping, at per lb.; beef suet, at per lb.; pearl barley, at per stone; mangel and herrings, at per dozen; codfish, at per lb. Any further information regarding these goods can be obtained from the Master of the Union. A deposit of £5 must be lodged with the tender, but it may not be accepted with same, but handed to the Clerk's office, when an official receipt will be issued to the party lodging the deposit. Any contractor not carrying out these instructions must put up with the consequences if through any mistake, as the Clerk will not hold himself responsible for any loss sustained by the neglect of any contractor who will not carry out the suggestions contained therein. Tenders must come through the post, addressed to the Presiding Chairman, and must be in my hands at 11 noon, the latest on above-named day, marked on outside "Food Stuffs." The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By order,  
H. J. GUINANE, Clerk of Union.  
LIMERICK UNION.  
To Coal Merchants—Steam Coal Wanted.  
THE Guardians of this Union will, at their meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, 10th MAY, 1916, receive tenders for supplying the Institution with 150 Tons Best Steam Coals. The coal must be "through and through," and be supplied from some of the following collieries—Whitehaven, Leves, Marthyn, Globe, Ocean, Nixons, Navigation, Ebor, Vale, or Great Western Steam, Cumberland and Wigan. The coal must be fresh wrought at the time of shipment, and must be delivered carriage free direct from colliery to Workhouse, and "Quillary, Certificates," and "Bill of Lading" to be furnished before delivery. The coal must be supplied as required by the Master, and be weighed at the Harbour Commissioners' level before delivery. The contractors will be required to state the name of the colliery from which they intend to supply. The returned form of tender to be had at the Clerk's Office up to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th May, 1916, will only be received, and none issued on board day. Tenders to be sent through the post, addressed to the Presiding Chairman, and must reach the Workhouse not later than 11 o'clock noon on above-named day, marked on outside "Steam Coals." Contractors will be required to execute a bond as their own expense, and must attend at the Clerk's office with their sureties for the purpose of signing same within ten days of the declaration of the contract, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A sum of £5 must be lodged with each tender. The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. N.B.—The coal to contain a percentage of 50 large, and which must be stated in the Colliery Certificate.—By order,  
H. J. GUINANE, Clerk of Union.

# Leader editor condemns 'wholly insane episode'



Limerick was shocked by the Easter Rising and the Leader's condemnation was absolute

AS the editor of this newspaper, I have the responsibility of setting out the Leader's position of any number of issues. Occasionally those views are trenchantly delivered, but in more than nine years of writing editorials I'm not sure I have ever mustered as much condemnation as did the man who was occupying the

editor's chair 100 years ago, when articulating the paper's opinion on the Easter Rising. Con Cregan edited the Leader for an astonishing 50 years—a record that will never be broken. In 1916, he had been at the helm for only six. He was a noted supporter of the Nationalist cause, and in 1913 served as the first

secretary of the Limerick Volunteers. Cregan was, however, a moderate man. He was also an arch supporter of John Redmond, the leader of constitutional nationalism at that time. Thus, it was no surprise that the paper he edited came out strongly against the Rising, but what is striking 100 years on is the vehemence with which he condemned it. In an editorial published in the Leader of May 10, 1916—reproduced here on page 5 of our third supplement of four—Cregan did not hold back. It was 16 days after Easter Monday and 13 leaders of the Rising had already been executed, including one of Cregan's fellow West Limerickmen, Con Cregan, and Edward Daly, from the city centre. There was no sympathy for any of the dead men in an editorial that conveyed a real sense that Limerick were still shocked by what had occurred in Dublin. Those executed were not even named. The Leader, however, did call for clemency for those

**Plea For Clemency**  
The public mind of Ireland is but slowly recovering from the stunning blow of horror inflicted upon it by the insurrection which broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday. That

Thunderous: the Limerick Leader editorial of May 10, 1916, condemned the Easter Rising. See page 5 of this supplement for the full article

who had yet to face the firing squad, endorsing the already stated views of Redmond. "The public mind of Ireland is but slowly recovering from the stunning blow of horror inflicted on it by the insurrection which broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday," Cregan wrote. "That wholly insane episode had it in every element of sadness and tragedy, and there is not a man of the Irish race the world over capable of realising facts but abhors and condemns with vehemence the 'mad campaign', as the Most Rev Dr Kelly, Bishop of Ross, aptly described it. "The solitary redeeming fea-

ture in connection with the whole uprising is that the outbreak was the work of a small minority, most of whom were themselves innocent, if well meaning, dupes of others, and that it is denounced by none more loudly or more vigorously than by the vastly overwhelming majority of the Irish people themselves, both at home and abroad." The Leader stayed loyal to Redmond for a long time to come, but even as Cregan's words were being read in Limerick, local views of the Rising were beginning to soften, as the executions continued.



1916

Remembering 1916. Limerick life 100 years ago

2016

# The small farmer's son from West

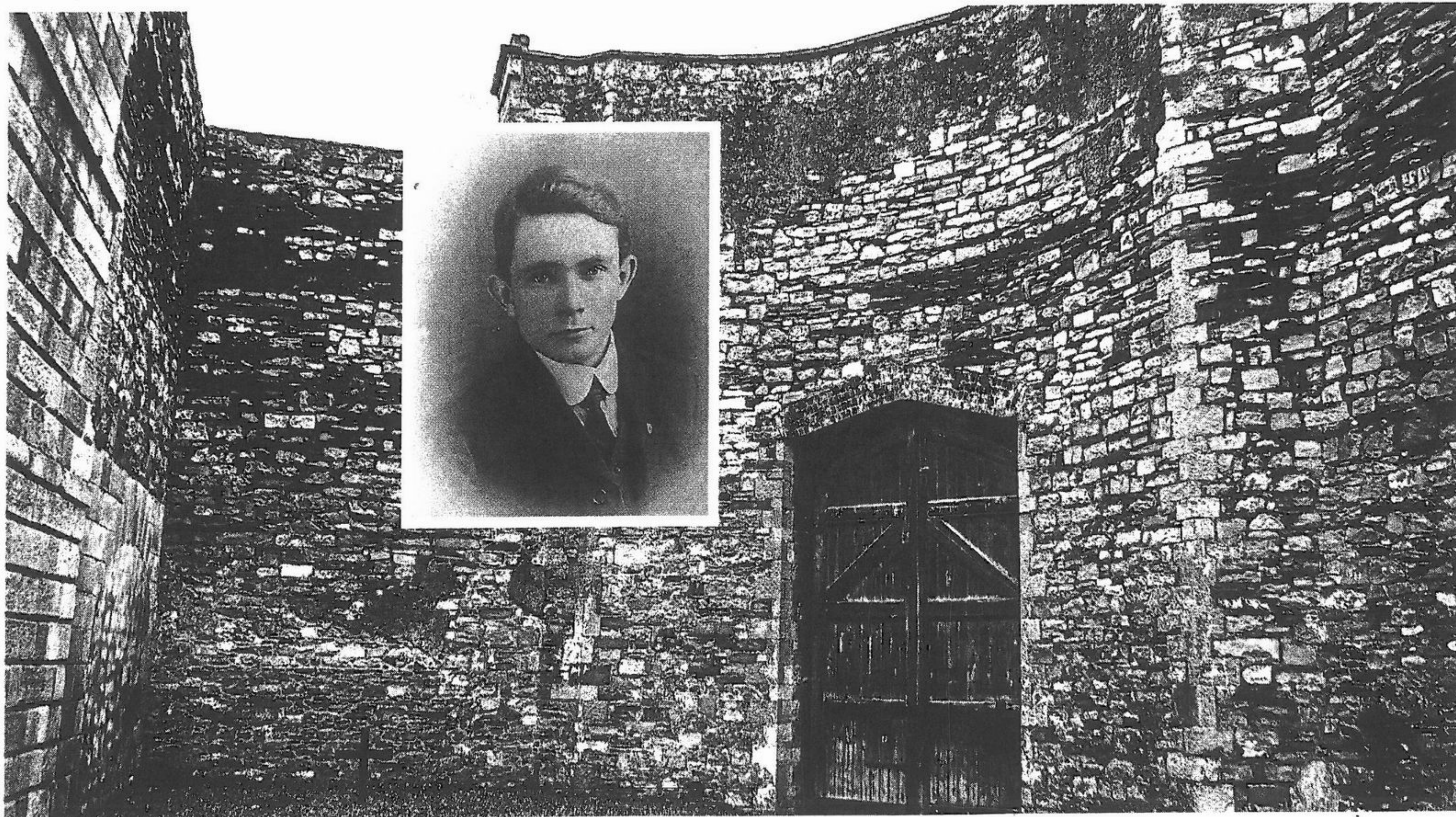
Con Colbert pined for Temple Athea after moving to Dublin, where he was caught up in the fervour of revolution, writes his biographer **John O'Callaghan**

BORN on October 19, 1888 in Moanlena, Castlemahon, west Limerick, Con Colbert was executed by firing squad in Kilmainham Gaol on May 8, 1916.

He had commanded rebel forces during the Rising before surrendering and being sentenced to death. A resident of Dublin from his early teens, Colbert always pined for rural west Limerick. In a lament, *Away From Home*, written in 1909, Colbert sighed: "Oh my heart would be light if I could but live in that loveliest of spots - sweet Temple Athea."

His relationship with his home place can help us to understand how he became a revolutionary, but it was by assuming overlapping roles in the cultural and militant networks of the capital that he came to prominence. As a member of the Gaelic League, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, Na Fianna Éireann (the republican youth movement) and the Irish Volunteers, his contribution was psychological as well as military, focusing not only on how to fight for freedom but emphasising the value of ethical citizenship, the Irish capacity for self-government, the right to self-determination and the legitimacy of the claim to independence. Important questions about the use of force in 1916 remain, but to dismiss Colbert as merely a man of violence would be to do him an injustice.

Colbert was a small farmer's



Unlike other condemned men in 1916, Limerick's Con Colbert refused the opportunity to have the company of family members before he was executed at Kilmainham jail, above. He explained to his sister Lila: 'I felt it would grieve us both too much.' Colbert said he hoped that God would help him to 'die well' and save his soul. He was then executed by firing squad, while blindfolded

son, the 10th of 13 children, who became a clerk: he was fairly typical of the majority of the revolutionary generation; frequently rebels entered the independence movement through the Gaelic League, which offered self-improvement to those with limited opportunities for upward mobility.

Venerated as a martyr after his death, he came to be defined by his favourite phrase: "For my God and my country". The reality is that he was an ordinary

man who worried about his family, his finances, his job and his romantic relationships, even if in the end love of country trumped all other concerns for Colbert the patriot.

When Con was three years old, the Colberts moved from Moanlena back to old family land at Athea and built Gale View, a house on the south side of the main road from Limerick and only a couple of hundred yards outside the village. Con received most of his primary education at

Athea national school. Maurice Woulfe taught the Colbert children.

He was the father of Dick Woulfe, a chemist in Abbeyfeale, who was closely associated with the Volunteers. Con's sister, Katty, married Dick Woulfe in 1913 and their home was a regular meeting place for republicans. The previous generation of Colberts also had Fenian connections, so Con experienced potentially radicalising influences both at home and at

school. Many wanted an independent Ireland, but not everyone agreed on what form it should take or the means by which it should be achieved. What differentiated Colbert from most of his peers was his decision to fight.

Con moved to Dublin around 1903 and lived with Katty. His first job was as an apprentice barman but he soon returned to study under the Christian Brothers. He took night courses afterwards and was apparently

called to a post in the Customs and Excise sector of the civil service, but turned down the offer since it would have meant taking an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. He clerked in a city centre bakery from 1905. He also taught physical drill in Patrick Pearse's school, but he would accept no payment for what he considered national service. Colbert insisted that duty to country involved "preparing Ireland for England's day of difficulty":

"... Making Ireland strong intellectually, physically and industrially. Intellectually by the study of Irish language and literature thus helping to replace the Irish tongue its proper place - as the spoken language of the Irish people. Physically: by playing the games destined to be played by the Gael for the development of muscle and sinews of Ireland. And industrially by completely boycotting English goods and buying Irish manufacture."

Con's letters to his brother



1916

Remembering 1916. Limerick life 100 years ago

2016

# Limerick who 'died well'

John in San Francisco demonstrate how his ideas developed. Writing on February 9, 1909, Con reminisced about their youth:

"Well every scene and memory comes back to me now - all about Gael View. Tho poverty reigned often there, still who were happier than the Colberts? Noble and proud, tho' poor and ragged aye and often hungary [sic]."

He concluded with a review of his circumstances in Dublin:

"As regards athletics, except a little bit of hurling I never do anything. No great chance to develop athletics in Dublin while one is trying to make a living and study. Time will bring us the value of our work. 15/- a week at 10 hours a day for six days of the week is my present salary and work. God increase it is my prayer."

His hope for divine financial intervention is one that would have been shared widely and it is an easily understandable sentiment. Colbert donated most of his income to Irish-Ireland organisations, however, and his personal and public lives became increasingly intertwined.

The next letter from Con to John was on December 9, 1909. He has become more dogmatic and radical over the course of the year and, excited by the formation of Na Fianna, he makes his first allusion to militant resistance to British rule:

"Ten years time and Ireland will be ripe for a struggle with the cursed robbers who change this country into a desert from its great fertility. Now I have to tell you that we've started a boys National organisation, where they are taught war tactics, and when the day will come they will be able to show the stuff that's in them."

Whereas previously Con had dwelled on family matters and happenings in Athea, the sole subject of his next letter to John, in 1911, is rebellion. Clearly present is an Irish nationalist version of the type of jingoism that was rampant around Europe in the years before 1914. The tone is strident, even shrill, and the rhetoric employed might be more usually found in a polemical pamphlet than in a Christmas letter to a brother.

"They, who thought that Ire-



Letters from a young Con Colbert to his brother John showed his increasing devotion to the rebel cause

land's spirit was dead, will soon [see] that Ireland can produce armed men. England sowed well and widely the seeds of brutality, lawlessness and Godlessness and the corn is growing and the grain of revenge is deepening. ... Ireland's making ready again for another fight and let us pray that the fight will be won. Eng-

land may beat us but we'll have given the world another example of what's freedom, whats Ireland and who the Irish are. ... All die, men have as good a chance of heaven on the battlefield as on the Gallows and the chance on the Gallows is as great as that on bed. Which place is nobler[?]"

Of particular significance are

Colbert's comments on what he perceived to be the likely outcome of rebellion. He wishes for victory but realises the possibility, and perhaps even the probability, of defeat. The overriding imperative, however, is the declaration in arms of Ireland's national rights and character. The letter is evocative of the sense of historical

responsibility felt by Colbert and his peers to the physical-force tradition.

On his last visit home at Christmas 1915, Colbert swore his brother Jim into the IRB as well as the local schoolteacher and Volunteer commander, William Danaher. Colbert looked young and innocent but he was hardheaded and shrewd.

Like many of those he recruited and trained, he proved willing to kill and be killed. He fought bravely during Easter Week, first in Watkins' brewery on Ardee Street and then in Jameson's distillery on Marrowbone Lane.

Only one witness testified against Colbert at his court-martial, an Irishman home on leave from the western front. His evidence was inaccurate but this mattered little in what was in some respects a show trial.

Unlike the other condemned men, Colbert refused the opportunity to have the company of his people before he was shot.

He explained to his sister Lila: "I felt it would grieve us both too much."

Colbert penned 11 letters the day before he was shot, bidding friends and family farewell and seeking their prayers. The letters indicate that his conviction in the righteousness of his cause was intact, and that he was reconciled to his fate. Within the republican tradition, execution by shooting was regarded as an honourable death. He hoped that God would help him to "die well", presumably meaning in a stoic fashion, and save his soul.

Colbert was executed at 3.45am. He was blindfolded and his wrists were tied. The medical officer placed a small white card to mark his heart and provide a clear target. The firing squad of 12 soldiers was lined up at only 10 paces from the prisoner, but the supervising officer sometimes had to administer a coup de grâce by handgun. Alongside his comrades, Colbert was buried in Arbour Hill military prison cemetery, without a coffin, in quicklime, in a trench that constituted their common grave.

Con Colbert, by John O'Callaghan, is part of the 16 Lives series published by O'Brien Press

## Leader news items from 1916

Ballyhahill man, 28, missing since the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Dublin

**MAY 31, 1916:** Mr Michael O'Connor, aged 28, son of Mr M P O'Connor, Ballyhahill, County Limerick, has been missing since April 26. He was last seen at Kingsbridge, Dublin, at 11am on that date, but his whereabouts since are unknown. He was an intermediate teacher, and taught in Carlow, Roscrea, Newbridge, and was teaching in Kilkenny until the Easter Holidays.

Northern Irish sailor faces 50s fine being drunk and disorderly in city

**JUNE 2, 1916:** The Mayor presided at the City Police Court yesterday. Patrick German, a North of Ireland seaman, was charged by Constable Moffat with being drunk and disorderly on the streets on Wednesday night. There was a second charge against the accused of being violent and ill-conducted while under arrest at John Street Police Barracks. German was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment on both charges, failing to pay the cumulative penalty of 50s.

Hurling in the streets of Limerick is a danger to players and passers-by

**JUNE 2, 1916:** The practice of hurling in the streets has grown to an annoying degree in Limerick. The fine manly pastime deserves every encouragement, but a public thoroughfare is not the place to play it. It is rather a pity that the little boys who relish the game and are to be commended for their love of it have not suitable grounds for exercising themselves. At any rate hurling in the streets is a danger to passersby as well as to the juveniles engaged in it.

18-year-old city girl pleads guilty for attempting to commit suicide at Docks

**JUNE 2, 1916:** At the Limerick Quarter Sessions yesterday, a city girl named Violet Gibbons, aged 18 years, was put forward and charged with attempting to commit suicide by drowning on May 23, at the Docks. The accused, who was not professionally represented, pleaded guilty. Mrs Sarah Gibbons, mother of the accused, was present. The accused was let out under the First Offenders Act in her own ball and

Kilfinane priest joins chaplaincy at the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces

**MAY 29, 1916:** Rev TE Kinkead, who is a native of Ballinvreena, Kilfinane, is at present with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force as chaplain. He is a very zealous priest and is a great favourite with the men amongst whom he ministers.

Youth escapes drowning in quarry

**JUNE 16, 1916:** A little boy John McNamara, Lady's Lane, fell into the quarry at Carey's Road, and had a narrow escape from drowning. He was rescued by Timothy O'Brien, of the Young Ireland Hurling Club, who pluckily jumped into the water and succeeded in bringing the boy to safety.



RETURN FROM MARKETS !! M. NESTOR, LADIES' OUTFITTER, LATEST NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY, LADIES' OUTFITTING, &c. SPECIAL DISPLAY AT No. 1, PATRICK-STREET FRIDAY NEXT AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MILK SUPPLY TO KILMALLOCK UNION Action of Guardians

Mr W. Moloney presided at Friday's meeting of the Kilmallock Board of Guardians. Also present—Messrs J. Carroll, M. C. O., and T. O'Gorman. The question of the milk supply to the institution on the 31st March, 1917, was again considered. Tenders were received from Messrs T. Clark, J. O'Brien and James Brown, at 11d a gallon. Messrs E. Tully and T. Prendergast tendered at 1s a gallon. Mr Carroll said there was no necessity for increasing the price since the previous meeting. Mr O'Gorman—I don't think the tenders could be accepted. It is no use for an increased price. Can you buy any other else? Chairman—Yes, and cheaper. Mr Carroll said they were to give 11d a gallon last week and there was no reason for going beyond that figure. Mr O'Gorman—Some of our members encouraged them. Mr Carroll—Where can you buy it at all? The Master (Mr Martin)—I don't know yet, sir. The contractors agreed to supply me up to the day. The tenders were rejected, and the master directed to purchase in the open market until a contract is entered into. Mr Carroll (chairman) presided at a special meeting of the Board of Guardians, which was convened for the purpose of dealing with the business which had not been considered at a previous meeting. It consisted mainly of sanitary reports and matters connected with labourers' cottages and allotments. In addition to the members who attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians there were present—Messrs M. Meade, F. Russell, T. Cooke, T. O'Donnell, M. W. O'Leary, and D. Murphy. In the course of the proceedings those who had tendered for the milk supply attended, and the Chairman informed them that the Guardians had rejected their proposals. They did not see what cause there could have been for increasing the price at which it was offered on the previous day. The question had been then adjourned to frame an advertisement to suit the convenience of those tendering, and the Guardians felt that they were being treated badly. If it was a fair price a week ago, nothing had occurred since that would cause an increased one. Mr Clark said he did not think it was adjourned for to accommodate them. Chairman—They felt that, for it was making the hours more suitable. Would not that be accommodating? Mr Tully said on the last day they tried to have the supply regulated, but that had not been done. It was optional with the master to take whatever quantity he chose. That was the cause of the increase. The Chairman conveyed that the master could only take what he required. Mr O'Leary asked if those who tendered were discontinued as suppliers. Chairman—Their contract terminates to-day. Mr O'Leary asked why the milk would not be taken from them until a contract was made. Mr O'Gorman—They are not giving it cheap enough. Mr Tully asked why others did not come forward. Mr O'Gorman—We are doing our business and you can do yours. Chairman—If you adhered to the previous day's tender there would be no difficulty. The guardians were prepared to give a good price, but it was dangerous afterwards to overdo a thing. Mr O'Leary—I don't think they were overdoing it very much. Would not you buy from them? Chairman—It is optional with the master to make the best terms he can until such time as we have contractors. Mr Brown remarked that they might raise the price further. The Chairman said if they did they would not get the contract. They all knew the value of milk for the year round, and they were disposed to give a very good price and were dealing generously with those who tendered. Mr O'Brien asked if 1s 2d a gallon was not a fair price for a year round.

KILMALLOCK GIRL'S FATE SHOT DEAD IN DUBLIN DURING RECENT REVOLT Friend's Pathetic Letter

Our Kilmallock correspondent writes—The intelligence has been received that Miss Jane Costello, shorthand writer and typist, was shot dead in Dublin on 27th April, and buried in Glasnevin on 1st May. She was a native of Glenfield, Kilmallock. The sad news of her tragic death has evoked feelings of the deepest regret, and the utmost sympathy will go forth to the parents in their great sorrow. A girl friend (Miss Estelle Lewis) writes to her parents:—"I for one will never forget the Irish rebellion. One of the thickest firing lines was outside our windows. Now, prepare yourself for the greatest shock you ever got in your life. Miss Costello is sleeping her last sleep in Glasnevin on the 1st May. My poor child was shot dead before my eyes in our bedroom. The firing had ceased. Unluckily she raised the window, turned away instantly, and was shot through both lungs. I heard no sound, as she stopped the bullet herself. All she said was: 'I'm shot; oh, Katie, I'm done,' and fell lifeless. I knew she was gone. Before he had time to reload I was through the door for assistance, which I got in a few seconds. One bullet lodged in the jamb of the door, about 1 1/2 inches above Mrs. Haulen's head. I discovered one bullet. I searched everywhere until I found the one in the door; it was a soldier's bullet. She was shot on the 27th April. Mr. Bell kept on to the military for a permit to go on with the funeral arrangements and a pass to Glasnevin. That is all we wanted from them. Of course the military would bury her, but thank God, their assistance was not required. The best oak coffin in Dublin was got for her; also a lovely spot in Glasnevin not far away from the Parrell grave. They were allowing no friends to the cemetery, only the driver of the hearse. In some cases one friend to see the body interred. However, five people saw Jane to the grave. As we were leaving Glasnevin, four hearsees arrived with no one accompanying them but the drivers. Under the circumstances more could not be done for Jane if she had thousands at her back. God help her—it was her fate; she was to go, and I know she is better off. I know she felt no pain; her face was as peaceful as though she were asleep. I seemed turned to stone since I left her behind me in Glasnevin, but I am certain of one thing, she is in heaven. She was at Holy Communion a few days before she died. She was after making a Novena, and she died a martyr's death. I folded her hands and closed her eyes, and who could touch her with more reverence? There are 60 unidentified bodies in the morgue. Hundreds of girls shot, and Dublin in ruins. From Nelson's Pillar to O'Donnell's Bridge is gone completely. I must now write to her mother." Two brothers of deceased have joined the army since the outbreak of the war.

KILRUSH GUARDIANS RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Tragic Happenings Recalled At Saturday's meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians Mr William Carnody, J.P., presided, and the other members present were—Messrs Thomas Ryan, U.C.; Michael Moloney, and Bats Murphy. Mr T. Kelly, Clerk of the Union; Mr P. J. Kelly, Assistant do, and Mr Patrick Mangovan, Acting Master, were also present. The following return was submitted:—No of inmates in the houses per last return, 210; admitted since 18; discharged, 12; died, 2; remaining on above date, 223; corresponding week last year, 220; increase this year, 3. The Master's Journal stated:—"The supply of yeast not being available during the week, the baker, Mr. Nagle, had, at considerable inconvenience, favouring night work, to make other arrangements, so as to keep the inmates supplied with bread." The Chairman—This is marked approved of.

DUBLIN RISING FOUR MORE SHOT

G.A.A. President Arrested

Further Items of the Insurrection

The following official communication was issued to the Press on Monday afternoon at the Headquarters of the Irish Command, Dublin:—The following are further results of trials by Field General Court-martial:— Sentenced to death, and sentence carried out this morning—Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallin, J.J. Huston. All these four men took a very prominent part in the rebellion. Sentenced to death, commuted to eight years' penal servitude—James O'Sullivan. Sentenced to death, commuted to five years' penal servitude—Vincent Poole, William P. Corrigan. Sentenced to death, commuted to three years' penal servitude—John Downey, James Bourke, James Morrissey, Maurice Brennan, Gerald Doyle, Charles Bevan, John O'Brien, Patrick Fogarty, John Prolkner, Michael Brady, George Lewis, John P. O'Connell, J. Dorrington, W.O. Dea, P. Kelly, James Dempsey. Sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, seven years remitted—Michael Scully. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, one year remitted—J. O'Regan, William Derrington. Acquitted and released—John B. Reynolds, Joseph Callaghan.

Seventy-Eight Sentences

Sentences on 78 rebels have now been announced as follows:—Shot, 12; life sentences, 4; ten years, 21; eight years, 2; five years, 3; three years, 31; two years, 2; one year, 2.

A Sad Prospect

At the meeting of property owners in Dublin attention was drawn to the case of shop assistants and other workers who, in large numbers, have been thrown out of employment by the widespread destruction of business premises in Dublin. These people are confronted with a sad prospect of poverty and distress. A large trader whose premises had a narrow escape ready to head a fund for their relief with a thank-offering of £20.

G.A.A. President Arrested

Among the many well-known persons arrested in Kilkenny is Alderman James Nowlan, President of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

98 Pikes Captured

The arrests in Co. Wexford number about 300, including besides 60 commanders at Enniscorthy 6 women. Stores of ammunition have been found, and the soldiers have collected a number of pikes used in 1798, which were to be used for fighting at close quarters.

Marriage Before Execution

Further pathetic particulars in connection with the marriage of Miss Grace Gifford to Mr Joseph Plunkett a few hours before his execution are being related. The marriage took place at midnight at the Richmond Barracks, where the insurgent leaders were then imprisoned, the ceremony being performed by the chaplain. For a few hours the newly-wedded pair were left together; then they were separated, never to meet again in this world. At dawn a firing party were drawn up in the courtyard, and the bridegroom was brought out to take his farewell of life, a volley putting a period to the most affecting, perhaps of the many pathetic incidents associated with the outbreak. Joseph Plunkett has written much in prose and verse, and was formerly editor of a monthly called the "Irish Review." His widow, who is 28 years of age, contributed many pen-and-ink caricatures to the "Irish Review." She formerly studied art in London.

The Four Courts

All the Four Courts offices are now open. The Easter sittings will commence on the 19th, and jury trials on the 24th inst. Workmen are busily engaged repairing the damage to the Courts.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY

On Revolutionary Measures

References at Tipperary His Grace the Most Rev Dr Harty, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, addressing a large congregation at St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, on the occasion of his triennial visitation on Sunday last, said:—"There is only one word more in conclusion I wish to say to you, my dearly beloved, and that is a word of pleasure and congratulation. Our country has passed through a time of great sorrow, and I was especially glad to find that the people of the whole Arundelshire, and of this town of Tipperary, in particular, showed great common-

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IRISH BISHOPS

ON DUBLIN OUTBREAK

Statement by Most Rev Dr Kelly

Views of the Bishop of Clonfert

Addressing the congregation at the Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, the Bishop of Clonfert referred to the Dublin outbreak. During the week, he said, actual physical war had been waged in the country. In Dublin shells had been bursting and numbers of men had been also dead in the streets. Property had been destroyed and all the appalling consequences of war had been brought upon their unhappy country. What was the worst of all and gave the disaster its deepest shadow was the fact that this fighting was not the work of Germans, Russians, or any foreign Power; no, it was war made in Ireland by Irishmen themselves, and the lives lost were those of their own people, slaughtered in a senseless, meaningless debauchery of blood. For though in warfare—legitimate warfare—the taking of human life was justifiable and free from the taint of homicide, in war not lawful every life taken was murder pure and simple, with all its dreadful moral consequences. Now, he could not see any justification for the war in Dublin. It could not, in his judgment, be justified on any pretext, though there were people, perhaps, who would try to find an excuse for it. He did not see any. It was needless, wanton, terrible, and on those to blame for it was the guilt of murder. Well, the Irish army had surrendered unconditionally, and that was a consolation so far as it went; but when they come to consider the effects of this rising in Dublin, he was quite at a loss to estimate what they would be. What this rising in Dublin, provoked by ourselves, may mean to our country, he dare not speculate, his Lordship proceeded. I honestly admit I cannot even imagine, save in one respect, namely, that all the miseries and deprivations of the war will be tremendously increased and aggravated by this mad campaign of last week. There is no doubt about it that you will suffer and suffer very severely for this insane outbreak. As you all know, the taxation that has so far resulted is enormous, but I am compelled to say that in the distribution of it over the Kingdom the Englishmen and the Scotchmen showed a disposition to treat this country leniently, both of them paying at present five times what they paid some years back, whilst the Irishman escaped with something like less than an increase of three times the amount of that same period. Will they continue such leniency? Will the English people, on whom every day the war continues fresh taxation falls, be prepared to let us off lightly any longer, when they see us in this deliberate outbreak in Dublin doing all we can to provoke conflict that is so disastrous for them—because the Dublin rising will prolong the war. It is probably so intended. Mr. Asquith said in Parliament that this rising in Ireland was a clear indication of German influence, and the leading English papers openly

FURTHER MESSAGES

TO IRISH LEADER

Expressions of Absolute Confidence

From Australia and South Africa

Mr John Bodwood, M.P. has received the following further messages in connection with the Dublin disturbances:—

IRISH IN VICTORIA—MELBOURNE.

Irish in Victoria view with abhorrence outbreak in Dublin of futile, meaningless rebellion, and sympathize with National Party in cruel struggle against criminal efforts of insignificant minority to thwart noble object of peace reconciliation almost accomplished. Such fanatical betray gross ingratitude for benefits Ireland received through long agitation and generosity of Irish abroad, as well as valuable help rendered by British and other democracies. Brave Irish soldiers are dying at the front that their country may prosper. Their nobility of sacrifice should shame all wreckers of Ireland's future. Guilt of horrible bloodshed Dublin be on misguided leaders of outbreak.—O'Donnell.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Irishmen of South Australia endorse Melbourne cable re Dublin riot.—P. Kealy.

"OUR RACK IS WITH YOU."

Seodanal.—Pro-German rioting disgusts Home Rulers here. Take heart. Our race is with you and gallant countrymen at front.—MacCarthy.

FROM WEST AUSTRALIA.

We, the Irish residents of Boulder City, view with horror and intense indignation the recent rebellion happenings in Ireland, and beg to assure you of our absolute confidence in your wise leadership, and of our sincerest loyalty to King and Empire.—Kyran Brennan, Gerald Hartley.

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Heroic Franciscans

In Italian Trenches

Writer's Interesting Tribute

Writing of the heroic work of the Italian priests in the trenches with the troops, Rev Dr James Murphy, the well-known Irish ecclesiastic and writer on military affairs, says:—

"Passing along the Isonzo battle-front, a few weeks ago, I noticed a number of little improvised chapels erected in the fields where the soldiers bivouacked. It was within a mile or two of the firing line. The chapels were open at the western end, the idea being that covering for the altar and priest was all that was practicable. The soldiers knelt or stood in the open, thousands and thousands of them in the grey-green uniform and blended almost perfectly with smooth rising from the kitchen area. "This is a very important part of our military organization," explained the officer. "In many cases the village padres came to the front with the local detachments, and they hold devotions for the soldiers every day. It is an important duty, Signora, and they discharge it excellently. We do not drive our men to battle as if they were animals, or part of a great military machine to be operated at the will of the commanders. We are not Germans. Each soldier feels the call of his own heart. He realizes that he stands between his family and destruction. That is one of the reasons why they are such brave willing fellows, ready to carry out an order almost before it has been given. Every day the padres explain to them the meaning of the sacrifice for which they are fighting, and they make them enthusiastic for it. Besides, I think the Italian people have the old Roman spirit of 'Pro aris et focis' in them, probably more than the soldiers of any other country. For whatever way you look at it, we are a nation of peasants. We have not lost the idea of home in the great whirl of commercial life in cities. That is why it is well for our soldiers to have the surroundings and symbol of home with them. In the village padre they have the symbol of the village home. It helps them to realize the meaning of the sacrifices they are called upon to make. They know that they are fighting for father and mother and home." I confess that I was as much surprised as pleased. Those of us who knew Italy before the war had feared that the clergy might not be heart and soul with the nation in its struggle. We had thought that they stood outside the nation's life, and in many cases were not in harmony with it. But the blast of war scattered all differences. The Socialist kept at the feet of the priest. The priest clasped the hand of the anarchist in the trenches. Not only as chaplains and Red Cross orderlies do they do the nation's work, but those of them who have had military training are fighting in the trenches. They make use of their opportunity to encourage and direct their comrades, and to attend to their spiritual wants when wounded and dying. That evening I met an officer in one of the cafes at headquarters. He had returned from the Trentino front, and he vividly described to me a scene which took place in his section of the front the Sunday previous. The Duke of Aosta, brother of the King, and several Generals were present. About four thousand soldiers were gathered on the shoulder of the mountain. An altar was erected in the open, and Mass was celebrated. "The snow-capped Alps in the background were the white robes on our altar," said my friend. When first I saw these Franciscan padres moving on towards the front I confess that I was struck by the inconsistency of it. What could the sons of the gentle St. Francis have to do with the grim business of battle. It was along the great white road from Udine to the Isonzo battle-front that I first noticed them. Ammunition wagons were thundering along, heavy howitzers were being dragged by trains

MOVING KITCHENS

INTERESTING GERMAN SCHEME

To Effect Food Economy

Frequent extracts have been given from German papers to show how greatly the civilian enemy population is suffering from shortage of food. An additional indication of this is seen in an announcement with regard to the transportable kitchens made in the "Vossische Zeitung." Some time ago the distress among the Cologne poor became very acute owing to the scarcity of fuel, intensified by the high prices demanded; and the municipal authorities thereupon introduced moving kitchens, which provided a dinner at a trifling cost—about 4s. "After Cologne set the example," says the "Vossische Zeitung," it was resolved to try the experiment in Greater Berlin, and two moving kitchens have now been placed at the disposal of the masses in the Lichtenberg district. It is earnestly to be hoped that this example will be widely followed, for not only will the scheme enable certain classes of town-dwellers to surmount the difficulties of the war more easily, but it will also lead to the stores of food at our disposal being used more sparingly. It is possible to save more by cooking in this wholesale way than by individual effort. The scarcity of butter could be provided against to some extent if other municipalities followed the example of Lankwitz. The plan adopted by the municipality there is to authorize the wholesale dairies to double their product of butter by adding "jugurth" fermented milk to the natural butter, the resultant mixture being then distributed to the retailers. (Jugurth is imported chiefly from Asia Minor.) The writer concludes by drawing attention to a measure taken by the municipality of Halberstadt, which is utilizing waste ground on the outskirts by turning it into a poultry yard under municipal control. "The Corporation will begin with about 50 hens, and . . . the greatest care will be taken to secure as many eggs as possible." Few things have irritated the enemies more than the openly expressed contempt among the Bontes. Powers for the initiative achievements of German science and thought in the last few generations, coupled with the suggestion that after the war the average German professor should be kept at a distance. For several months, in consequence, many writers and speakers in the Central Empires have made a laborious point of showing that the world cannot do without Germany. In a recent speech, just reported in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," Dr. Von Knilling, Minister of Education of Bavaria, observed:—"In these times of war special thanks are due to German science, and only after the conclusion of hostilities shall we know to what a great extent our research has been of value in the assertion of Germany's might. It is to be hoped that the foolish craving for foreign things is a disease of which the people have been cured; but in the years to come we cannot cut ourselves off from the rest of the world by a sort of Chinese wall, in the domain of the spirit, at all events. We do not begrudge our adversaries their childish spite of striking the names of German savants from their lists of learned societies. In the long run the peoples of Europe cannot cut themselves off from one another. The German savants and the German merchant will be the pioneers of a new era, after the war, will have together again broken through. . . . In the exchanges of intellectual treasures we Germans lose nothing by being always the givers. The world cannot long do without the German mind, German skill, and the German sense of enterprise." Dr. von Knilling went on to say that foreign-ers could not altogether be excluded from German schools, though their numbers, especially in the case of Japanese students, might be restricted by law. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" prints a characteristically German commentary on this, which, though unsigned, bears every trace of Count

GERMAN REPLY

To American Note

REGARDING SUBMARINE ATROCITIES

After a delay of over a fortnight the German Government's reply to President Wilson's ultimatum of April 20 on the subject of submarine atrocities, has been handed to the United States Ambassador, and issued by the Berlin authorities. The chief points of the document may be summed up as under:—Germany still professes to be unaware whether the Sussex was torpedoed or not, but admits the "possibility," and says she will "draw the necessary conclusions" if such is proved to have been the case. The German Government "resolutely rebuts" the American statement that the Sussex case is "only an illustration of the deliberate methods of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all kinds, nationalities, and destinations by the commanders of German submarines," and declares that the American Government "has omitted to justify its assertion by concrete facts." It may be pointed out, however, that the Note of April 20 had an appendix citing 65 specific instances. It is claimed that "the German naval forces have been instructed to wage submarine warfare according to the general principles of international law as regards stopping, searching, and destroying merchantmen, with the sole exception of the commercial warfare waged against enemy cargo vessels encountered in the British war zone, concerning which no assurance has ever been given to the United States Government, even in the declaration of February 3, 1915." The German Government can admit of no doubt being entertained that orders to this effect were "loyally issued and loyally executed," but admits that "mistakes" such as have, as a matter of fact, occurred, are not "entirely avoidable" in any kind of warfare. A large portion of the Note is occupied by the usual complaints about "British inhumanity" and the blockade, and by perfunctory assurances of Germany's desire to conduct war on the lines recognized by international law, of which, it is alleged, she has been one of the most ardent supporters. The German Government now announces that the following order has been issued to the German naval forces:—"In accordance with the general principles of visit, search, and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without the saving of human lives unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."



Perhaps Your Daily Work Makes You III



milk for the year round, and they were...  
to give a very good price and were dealing...  
generously with those who tended.  
Mr O'Brien asked if 1 1/2 a gallon was not...  
paid at Edin orensary for a given period.  
Mr Russell said it was not.  
Mr O'Brien said he had a good knowledge...  
of what was paid at Edin as he was at the...  
making of the price and there was no such...  
figure as 1s 1/2.  
Mr O'Brien—The manager told me there...  
was.  
Mr Cooke asked if they could hold another...  
meeting of the Poor Law that day.  
Mr Lynch (assistant to Mr Power, solicitor),...  
said they could not.  
Mr Clery—Could they revoke what they did?...  
Mr Lynch—No.  
The matter then dropped.

## MARKET PATENTS

### ALLEGED INTERFERENCE AT KILRUSH

#### ACTION OF URBAN COUNCIL

At the last meeting of the Kilrush Urban Council, Mr Thomas Ryan, V C, presiding, Mr E Conlan, solicitor, referred to the interference of people in two or three centres within seven miles of Kilrush with the patents of the Urban Council for the holding of their markets. The people were liable to prosecution and penalties by their action; this was supported by counsel's opinion. He wrote to these parties cautioning them, but got no replies. He advised to have fresh evidence taken of the persistence of these people at the opening of the season.

Mr Croxly said these people thought the Council had no power to stop them interfering with the markets, but the Council should show them that they had.

Mr Conlan—You have ample power, James O'Connor, one of the Council's officials, felt reluctant to go to Court, as a man told him the last time he was there if he came there again he would be thrown over the bridge into the river (laughter). He would go to any other place (laughter).

The Council decided to make the necessary arrangements as recommended by the solicitor.

It was unanimously decided to charge the Council's account from the Provincial Bank to the National Bank on account of the treatment of the Council by the first named bank.

On the motion of Mr Ryan, seconded by the Chairman, a resolution of condolence was passed with Mrs Brews, of Ballyerra House, Kilmesh, on the death of her husband, a member of the old Board of Guardians. The Chairman, concluding the business of the meeting, said this was the anniversary of the day of the Phoenix Park murders.  
"Yes," remarked another, adding, "and of the Lusitania horrors of the Kaiser's agents."  
The Chairman—So it was.  
There was nothing else before the Board.

## A NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL

The United States Department of Agriculture has just been experimenting in connection with a new material for paper making. It is known as Zucaton grass, and grows profusely in the mountain regions east and west of Mexico, where it is harvested for the sake of its roots, which are converted into brushes of various kinds. At the present time the tops of the plant are allowed to go to waste. It is from these American exports believe a satisfactory paper-making material may be developed, for tests have shown that the grass can be chemically reduced to paper stock more easily and with less expense than is necessary to reduce pine-wood. The honour of converting the carcass of this country into a paper-making material, and by knowing its holding out rights to wreck the ship freighted with Ireland's hopes.  
Proposed by Bro Edmund J Abern, seconded by Bro Michael Kennedy—"That we renew our allegiance to the Irish National Party, and thank our exiled countrymen the world over for so promptly conveying to Mr Redmond the expression of their loyal support in the present crisis."

## Young Girl Wounded

Three young girls returning from a dance near Fenit apparently misunderstood the military sentry's demand to halt and were fired on. One, a girl named Greer, was shot in the thigh, and is at present in the County Infirmary.

through a time of great sorrow, and I was especially glad to find that the people of the whole Ardara, and of this town of Tipperary in particular, showed great common sense and great patriotic judgment, and that they did not allow themselves to get mixed up in anything that was against the interests of the country. We all know that the people of Ireland at large do not want any revolutionary measures. We are perfectly well aware that the people of Ireland believe that by constitutional means they can obtain substantial redress of their grievances. The history of the past has shown that all revolutionary measures are doomed to failure. The people of this Ardara, and of this town of Tipperary, realise that to the fullest extent, and hence during the last sorrowful fortnight, they kept calm, and showed that now, as always, they are true, patriotic Irishmen.

## DROMCOLLOHER A O N

### THE DUBLIN INSURRECTION

#### Allegiance to the Irish Party

At the last meeting of the Dromcolloher Division of the A O N, Bro Thomas Healy in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That we sorrowfully record our regret for the untimely fate of so many patriotic Irishmen, who were misled by adventurers bought with German gold or by nobodies who, with a selfish object in view, sought their own advantage by recommending an insane policy to our young men, and by knowingly holding out false lights to wreck the ship freighted with Ireland's hopes."

Proposed by Bro Edmund J Abern, seconded by Bro Michael Kennedy—"That we renew our allegiance to the Irish National Party, and thank our exiled countrymen the world over for so promptly conveying to Mr Redmond the expression of their loyal support in the present crisis."

## John Devoy

### And Alleged German Conspiracy

The Daily Chronicle New York correspondent says:—John Devoy, an irreconcilable and editor of the Gaelic American, was included in an indictment charging him with conspiracy with von Papen, von Igel Tauscher, and others, to send a military expedition to Canada. It is alleged that Devoy introduced von der Goltz to a certain Ryan, at Buffalo, the financial agent for von Papen.

## Tears and Marriage

A STRANGE CUSTOM  
When a Tyrolite girl is leaving home to be married she receives from her mother a "tear-kerchief," made of newly spun linen and never before used, with which to dry her tears until she has left the altar. Then she folds it up and places it away unwashed to remain untouched until it is placed over her dead face.

## MEN AND WOMEN KNOW

James Swift, Attercliffe, Sheffield, says:—"The first dose gave me great relief. I can confidently say that one box of these pills has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken." Robert Leake, 11, Silver-street, Barnet, writes:—"I am pleased to say your pills are of priceless worth." Mrs Wilmson, of Nelson, states:—"My sister suffered from weak kidneys, took one box, which has done her more good than any medicine she spent on medical men." HILDROXD'S GRAVEL PILLS, a positive cure for gravel, Pains in the Back, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Sciatica, Is, &c., at Chemists, Post free, 14, Abchurch-lane, LONDON, E.C. MEDICAL HALL, 14, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

Asquith said in Parliament that this rising in Ireland was a clear indication of German influence, and the leading English papers openly state that it was a great, supported and worked by German money. It would also greatly affect opinion in America. The Germans were getting into considerable difficulties with America on account of the submarine warfare and they had come to the point that they would have to give up their submarine warfare or they would have trouble with America.  
"Now these riots in Dublin would do effect American opinion so that it would go over largely to the side of Germany." That was the effect of the Dublin crisis, and it was very likely that the Dublin rising was intended for that, and for that alone, and now that the opinion of the Germans and the Irish in America was likely to be turned the rising was over. "If all this," said his Lordship, "be true, and Mr Asquith has of course information I have not got, this rising has not even the claim to be an Irish rising." Things had reached such a state that if Germany's submarine warfare was not abandoned, America would probably declare war. It was hoped that by causing Irish opinion in the States to direct them from this course, and to cause Ireland and a number of her mad-cap youth are used as cat's-paws to serve the purpose of a foreign Power in no way interested in Ireland, her future or her prospects.

## Views of the Bishop of Clonfert

On Sunday, 30th April, the Most Rev Dr Gilmartin said there were 140,000 Irishmen fighting with England against the despotism that trampled upon Belgium, and, proceeding, alluded to the Sinn Fein Insurrection. The country, he said, North, South, East and West, was at least in a normal state of production, and was enjoying a happy isolation. What that influence was he did not know, but he did know that those whom it depended for their own destruction were not the friends of Ireland. He would ask them to consider what was their present duty? It was to support law and order; to show no sympathy in word or fact with any uprising against authority; as far as their influence went to try and undo the harm that had been done, and if their influence could in any way reach them to join with the priests in persuading the misguided rebels to lay down their arms and return to their homes. He felt he ought also to plead for a merciful enforcement of the law, for they all knew that

## Proposed Expedition

### To Relieve Shackleton

It is announced that the Government has decided to organise an expedition for the relief of Sir Eric of Shackleton and his comrades, who, it is feared, may be in grave peril in the Antarctic region before the end of this year.

the Government was not without its share of responsibility for what was happening. If they asked why were the Irish Volunteers allowed to drill and import arms, the answer came at once—Why were the Ulster Volunteers allowed to drill and import arms? Two wrongs did not make a right. They did a double wrong. Any inquiry into the unfortunate business must take cognisance of the fact that it was not in the east, nor in the west, nor in the south that the preparations for a threatened revolt commenced. Who first spoke of making the red blood flow? What punishment was inflicted on the man who threatened an armed resistance to the decrees of the Imperial Parliament? He said, therefore, while he must condemn all forms of rebellion to constituted authority, he must ask that, in those circumstances, not to mention others, the law be enforced with as much leniency as is consistent with the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property.

Pilgrims—Irishmen of a...  
loyally support you.—Shea.

## ENGLISH MESSAGES

Oldham—Irish Nationalists of Oldham strongly repudiated action of Sinn Feiners, who, by their action, are endeavouring to undo the good work that has been accomplished by you and the Irish Parliamentary Party in the past, and we heartily place on record our fullest confidence in you and the Irish Parliamentary Party.—Donna, President.

## BURNLEY

Irishmen of Burnley deplore the state of affairs in Dublin, and assure you that you have the support and loyalty of the Irishmen of Burnley.—Stephen O'Brien, secretary.

## DUNDALK TOWN TENANTS

Mr Redmond has received the following:—Town Tenants' League, Dundalk Branch, with a membership of 500, deeply deplore Dublin events, and renew confidence in your leadership.—Russell, chairman.

## PERFECT TAILORING

McALLAGHAN'S, THOMAS STREET.  
In the last financial year £25,000 was saved to the Treasury owing to members of Parliament not receiving the whole or a portion of their Parliamentary salaries.

leone's battle-front that I first noticed them. Ammunition wagons were thundering along, heavy howitzers were being dragged by teams of great white oxen, cavalry detachments were galloping and tearing their way along the road in huge clouds of dust; and there in the centre of it all was an old Franciscan priest perched on his mule. He wore sandals instead of boots, and as he sat on his mule, his bare legs appeared below the fringe of his habit as nonchalantly as if they were the racy sides of some country archer. A knapsack was slung over his shoulder, and his beard was grey with the dust of the roads. The coarse brown habit of the monk stood out in telling contrast amid the mass of grey-green uniforms, the leaden-hooded motor, and the steel-grey of the guns. We came to a halt at a railway crossing to allow an ammunition train to pass by. Out came the padre's snuff-box. The soldiers gathered round the mule, and each had his dip into the recesses of a box that appeared inexhaustible. A few miles away the deafening artillery was resounding, the strophe of Austrian guns on the heights of Gorizia, and the answering antiphony of Italy, among her way slowly but surely ahead. The padre chatted and laughed as serenely as if he were at home in his Umbrian monastery, and as if the booming of the guns were the great deep notes of his church organ sounding the vespers chant. In preparing and carrying on this war, Italy has shown force and wisdom in every detail, but in nothing has she been wiser than in the bringing of the village padre to the front to cheer and comfort and encourage their children. So here to Padre Semeris and his companions of the cross. They have no uniforms or commissions, and they receive no decorations for bravery. But when the soldier-boys come home many a girl will be told by village friends of kindness and helpfulness on the part of men who have no earthly gifts to give save a pinch from a snuff-box. And the brown habit and the sword of the Word will take their places in the memories of soldiers beside the moving masses of grey uniforms and the storming of bayonets, driving the enemy from the sacred soil of Italy.

## IMPORANT CHANGE HINTEU

In Government of Ireland  
The London Evening Standard of Saturday said:—"Certain people are hinting at an important change in the government of Ireland. They say that possibly there will not be another Chief Secretary, but that the office will be merged into the Lord Lieutenant's, which, in consequence, will assume a more important character, and become executive as well as ceremonial. Such a plan would have advantages easy to discover. It would concentrate responsibility; and the man who ruled Ireland, or was supposed to, would reside more or less continuously in the country. Hitherto the Chief Secretary has been not an Irish official, but an English official, and a House of Commons man, which perhaps accounts for a great deal."

## Ex-Chief Secretary

"A CRUSHED MAN"  
"I have seen many Parliamentary dramas of the last few years, but not one touched the tragic human note so much as the scene which Mr Birrell made his resignation speech," says a Sunday Pictorial writer. "When he sat down and bowed his grey head in his hands he presented a poignant picture of a tragedy of a suddenly smashed career. A friend of mine who knew Mr Birrell tells me that he came back from his work in Dublin a crushed man."

## Boon for Town Dwellers

Land for Brosna Inhabitants  
Mr M'Lean, of the Congested Districts Board, attended at Brosna a few days ago for the purpose of distributing amongst the residents of the town about 100 acres of excellent land, acquired recently by the Congested Districts Board from the owner, Mr Flynn. Few places in the south have been so fortunately provided with such economic lots as Brosna and for this they are to a great extent indebted to the efforts of the Rev Canon Murphy, P.P.

## Daylight Saving

In the event of the House of Commons passing Sir Henry Norman's motion in favour of daylight saving it is expected the Government will put the proposal into effect immediately—possibly next Saturday night. It is understood that no legislation will be necessary. All that will be necessary, apparently, is for the Government to give instructions that at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, or whatever night is selected, all the Government clocks will be put on to midnight. The railways and banks will be expected to do the same, and it is assumed that all the big business concerns and the public generally will follow suit. There will be no compulsion on them, but it is obvious that they will find it in their interest to do so. The date for restoring to the calendar the hour now to be taken away will probably be in the middle of October. It is estimated that the saving in artificial light thus effected will amount to two and a half million pounds.

MARKS YOU III  
Many Trades Strain the Kidneys.  
ARE you dragging yourself to and from your work, wondering what causes those pains in the back, that tired feeling, the headaches, dizziness, and urinary ills. You may have thought of kidney trouble, but wondered what you could have done to hurt your kidneys.  
Well many trades that call for work indoors in cramped positions, in changing temperatures, in damp places, among chemicals, or in jolting vehicles, are themselves hard on the kidneys, and, once the kidneys get upset, they can't rest.  
You could help them by taking things easier, eating less, avoiding all excesses and worries, by getting more exercise and sleep, and by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.  
Doan's Pills relieve inflamed and weak kidneys, and help them in their great work of filtering the blood; they prevent accumulated water in dropsy, and prevent the urine from depositing its solids as in gravel, stone, and rheumatism. Doan's Pills are perfectly safe for everybody, men and women, old and young.  
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are obtainable at all druggists, or at 219 a box direct from FOSTER-McCLELLAN CO., 3, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London W.  
NOTE—It is not enough to simply ask for kidney pills or backache pills. Ask distinctly for DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS, and Beware You Get DOAN'S.

## DOAN'S

Backache Kidney Pills  
For Stiffness of the Back, Headache, etc.

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## Beecham's Pills

may be relied upon, at all times, to exert a tonic, cleansing, healing influence upon the digestive organs. A sensible use of this well-known specific is generally all that is needed to relieve and remove those disorders of the stomach liver and bowels, which are always associated with dyspepsia in any form. Beecham's Pills are unfailing as a corrective and invaluable as a safe stimulant of that important organ, the liver, upon the efficient action of which so much depends. As a cure for constipation and for removing its attendant discomforts and dangers there is no more reliable remedy. In fact, as an aid to health generally, the judicious use of Beecham's Pills is strongly recommended. They are

## A Boon to All

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/11 (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills.)

# Early reaction to 'misguided' uprising

Grainne Keays on the Leader's coverage in the pages reprinted above and right

IN part two of our series, we saw the initial reports of the 1916 in the Limerick Leader and were struck by their brevity and bias. This week, we fast-forward two short weeks to examine the coverage of the "Dublin Situation" in the edition of May, 1916.  
Much of this edition is concerned with numbers and with condemnation. The report from the House of Commons under

the headline 'Death Penalty' is revealing. It would appear that the decision to execute the leaders was solely at the discretion of the military, in particular, Sir J. (John Grenfell) Maxwell.  
Thirteen leaders had been executed by the time this edition of the Leader went to print, namely Padraig Pearse, Thomas Clarke, Thomas MacDonagh, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan, Willie Pearse, John

MacBride, Eamonn Ceantt, Michael Mallin, Sean Heuston and Con Colbert, all shot at Kilmainham Gaol.  
Thomas Kent was executed on May 9 in Cork but his demise was not included in the paper's count. Despite assurances of restraint from Asquith, the British Prime Minister, three more executions were to come: Sean MacDiarmada, James Connolly both shot on May 12 in Kilmainham and, lastly, on August 3, Roger Casement was hanged at Pentonville Prison in England.  
Interestingly, the Leader made little reference to the

names of the rebels. The paper did, however, print a correction from the brother of Major John MacBride, stating that the rebel was not divorced from Maud Gonne. Divorce proceedings had been brought but the divorce was refused.  
The edition mentions the "pathetic" prison wedding ceremony of Joseph Plunkett and Grace Gifford. The report suggests that the newlyweds were afforded private time together but according to statements given by Grace in later years, they were given only 10 minutes together in a cell which Grace

"was packed with officers and a sergeant, who kept a watch in his hand and closed the interview by saying: 'Your time is now up.'  
The Leader published several items from various sources opposed to the Rising. An Irish woman living in London, Annie Roberta Sparke, wrote to the paper condemning the leaders as "misguided". The thrust of her argument was: "If England's misrule was unjust and bitter, none but the most drivelling idiot would expect a better time under the Hun..."  
The views of no fewer than

four Roman Catholic Bishops are given an airing in this edition of the Leader. Dr Kelly, Bishop of Ross is quoted as describing the Easter Rising as "a mad campaign" (in the paper's editorial) while on page four, the Bishop of Ross said the rebellion constituted "a senseless and meaningless debauchery of blood". Bishop of Ross said that those "duped for their own destruction were not the friends of Ireland" and the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, Dr. Harty, said the people of Tipperary showed "great common sense" in not getting involved in the insurrec-

tion. Various other organisations are quoted as passing resolutions condemning the Rising and pledging allegiance to John Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party.  
Most of the criticism levelled at the leaders seems to have been based on the belief that because the Rising was doomed to failure before it began. The attempt was therefore futile, bringing destruction and needless death to Dublin, and was a distraction from the war with Germany. The impact of the Rising would be reevaluated in the months and years to come.



LIMERICK LEADER

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10

Plea For Clemency

The public mind of Ireland is but slowly recovering from the stunning blow of horror inflicted upon it by the insurrection which broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday.

TOWN TOPICS

NOTES AND NEWS

Pauperism in Limerick

Pauperism in Limerick, said Mr J. Williams, J.P., speaking at a luncheon of the Belfast Rotary Club, works out at 308 per 10,000 of the population.

Limerick Man's Will

The will of the late Mr J. K. Goodbody, managing director of Messrs Bannatyne and Sons, the well-known Limerick milling firm, has been proved at £28,870.

The Mayor

The Mayor (Mr S. H. Quinn, D.L.) who has been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and the Inspector General of the R.I.C.

St. Michael's Dramatic Class

Two extra performances of Arvach na Popa, which was produced with such marked and brilliant success by St. Michael's Dramatic Class on the six nights beginning on Easter Monday.

Theatre Royal

This week's entertainment at the Theatre Royal consists of two variety turns and an excellent selection of plays, which large audiences thoroughly enjoyed for the past two nights.

FAR & NEAR

Interesting News Items

Abbeyfeale Calf Market

The largest calf market of the season at Abbeyfeale and one of the best, writes our Abbeyfeale correspondent, was held on Monday.

Matches Banned

No matches will be permitted to be posted to soldiers at the front in France owing to the destruction of the mails by fire.

Successful Angling

The past few days have afforded the most remarkable fishing results for years past in the Feagh, writes our Abbeyfeale correspondent.

Another Barrack Closed

The police barracks at Rathgowrack, County Waterford, a few miles from Carrick-on-Suir, has been abolished, and the district has been amalgamated with Cloness and Carrivebeg.

The Breslau Again

A Press Association special wire issued in Petrograd contains the following:—According to the latest information received here, the Breslau bombardment has been completely stopped.

THE WAR

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE

More Help for France

Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France, and have taken over part of the front.

The British Front

On Sunday night three trench raids were carried out on the British front in the west. In one case the Germans were the aggressors.

Fight Before Verdun

Yesterday's Paris communiques report continued activity about Verdun, west of the Meuse. The enemy bombarded the French trenches during the whole of Monday night.

Russian Advance

On the Caucasian front the Russian advance in the direction of Erzingan from Petrograd reports that the Turks have evacuated the whole of their first line of trenches.

Activity in Italy

Rome despatches report increasing artillery activity on both sides along the entire front of the Trentino and the Upper Adige.

LATEST NEWS

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Russians Force Back Germans

Amsterdam, Wednesday—Twelve hundred wounded Germans arrived at Cologne from the front near Olyka.

Strike for More Food

According to the "Kölnische Zeitung" Belgian miners in Borinage struck for more food and better regulations of prices.

America and Germany

The Dutch Press expresses admiration for the correctness of Dr. Wilson's reply to Germany. The "Hilfsdienst" says that in the neutral world the result will be accepted with joy.

The Serbian Situation

Amsterdam, Wednesday—A Budapest telegram states that the Hungarian Premier will go to Serbia to control the situation in the occupied districts.

Turkish Army in Syria

Rome, Wednesday—Greek merchants arriving from Alexandria state that the Turkish Army concentrated in Syria, presumably for offensive against Egypt, has now moved into the interior.

Concentration of Turkish Troops

The German General Staff is organizing a concentration of a quarter of a million Turkish troops between Erzingan and Diarbek.

Russo-Danish Commercial Transactions

Copenhagen, Wednesday—Dr. Lebes, former Russian Finance Minister, will be head of the new office here to direct Russo-Danish commercial transactions.

French Positions Bombarded

Paris, Wednesday—A Salonika telegram states that since Monday the Germans have directed a lively bombardment against French positions in order to hamper troops, who are regularly advancing, and to conceal movements for replacing Bulgarians by German soldiers.

Russia's Resources in Men

The Russian War Minister, interviewed by the "Petit Parisien," declared that if the Russian Army completely disappeared Russia could replace them in their entirety.

Proclamation in England

A proclamation calling the last groups to the colours on June 30th was received in Hull today.

German Casualty Lists

The official German casualty lists for April

DEATH PENALTY

ON DUBLIN PRISONERS

IRISH LEADER'S ACTION

Questions in Parliament

Statement by Mr Asquith

Mr Redmond's Strong Representations

In the House of Commons, Mr John Redmond said—I beg to ask the Prime Minister a question of which I have given him private notice, whether in view of the fact that the executions that have taken place in Dublin have produced popular resentment in Ireland.

Arrests in Killybegney

On yesterday morning the police and military searched several houses in Killybegney, and arrested the following members of the Irish Volunteers—Michael Spillane, Moharrir Fitzgerald, Michael J. O'Sullivan, Patrick O'Shea, and W. James Horgan.

Arrests in Mitchelstown

In Mitchelstown detachments of military, accompanied by members of the R.I.C., arrested 21 local members of the Sinn Féin organization. The following amongst others from Mitchelstown and surrounding districts have been arrested—Three brothers O'Sullivan: W. Ryan, O. Ryan, J. Condon, E. Condon, H. Carroll, R. Noonan, M. Fitzgerald, P. Keane, J. Burke, M. Hyland, J. Keane, J. O'Neill, H. Lyons, J. Slattery, W. Casey, E. O'Sullivan, T. O'Sullivan, P. Roche, D. Walsh, T. Walsh, and D. O'Keefe.

Preparation for Death

Mr Ginnell asked the Under Secretary for War how many military prisoners were summarily executed in Dublin last week for participation in the rebellion.

Arrests at Bandon

Further arrests were made by the police and military in the Bandon district yesterday of a number of men alleged to be connected with the Sinn Féin movement, a number, including an old man, being taken from the Ballinadee and Killybegney districts.

Prisoners Taken From Limerick

A large number of prisoners, about 150 in all, and including a number from Limerick, Clare and other districts, were conveyed by train under heavy military and police escort from Limerick by the Limerick to yesterday. The destination was understood to be Dublin, where it is said they will be tried.

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Killed, Wounded and Prisoners

Mr W. O'Brien asked the Prime Minister if he would publish as soon as possible a full list of the killed, wounded and prisoners on the side of the insurgents in Ireland? He also asked whether the right hon. gentleman's attention had been called to the case of civilians entirely unconnected with the insurgents, a large number of whose families, he was informed, were still in a state of torturing doubt as to what had happened to them.

LIMERICK ASYLUM BOARD

THE MONTHLY MEETING

STATE OF THE INSTITUTION

Application for War Bonus

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Mr King asked the Prime Minister whether it is intended to try any of the Irish rebels by the ordinary civil tribunals, or whether all will be tried by court-martial? Mr Asquith—The course to be adopted with

FURTHER ARRESTS

IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS

MANY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Prisoners Released at Mitchelstown

Wholesale arrests of prominent members of the Sinn Féin Volunteers were effected throughout Kerry yesterday. In Tralee military, cavalry and infantry with police went through the town where 13 prominent Sinn Féin members were arrested, including John P. O'Donnell, member of the County Council; Thomas Slattery, member of the Tralee Rural Council; Maurice Griffin, part proprietor of the "Kerryman" and "Liberator" newspapers; Patrick J. Hogan, publican; F. J. O'Shail, merchant's clerk; Thomas J. M. O'Carroll, publican; Michael Doyle, carriage builder; Dan Finn, employed sewing-stuff, Tralee Urban Council; William Farmer, labourer; Daniel Healy, car-driver; Ned Barry, egg-packer; Michael O'Connor, ex-lawyer; Joseph Mellin, ex-clerk provision merchant's office; George Spivey, newsagent.

The Military Casualties

Mr Asquith announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the naval and military casualties in the Dublin rebellion were—

Casualties in Police Forces

It is officially stated that the casualties of the Royal Irish Constabulary during the insurrection were—

TRUE FREEDOM

AN IRISHWOMAN'S MESSAGE

TO THE IRISH AT HOME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK LEADER. DEAR SIR—I am sorry that some of my misguided countrymen have in open rebellion played into the enemy's hands. As an Irishwoman, believing in the justice of Home Rule and resident in London for many years, you will credit me with some experience both of England and Ireland. A broad outlook makes for a sense of proportion in one's views.

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DUBLIN SITUATION

NORMAL QUIET PREVAILS

MILITARY CASUALTIES

No results of trials by Court-martial were promulgated in Dublin yesterday. In certain districts where the military were conducting house-to-house searches there was some excitement. Otherwise the city was as quiet as at normal times, and people went about their business as usual.

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LIMERICK GUARDIANS

THE WEEKLY MEETING

DISCUSSION ON THE COAL CONTRACT

Mrs A. O'Brien presided at today's meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians. The other members present were—Mrs M. Donnell, Miss Moroney, Miss M. Donnell, Messrs P. Bourke, M. M. Donnell, B. C.; K. O'Brien, J. Rely, J. Hackett, B. C.; P. Kelly, J. Canty, J. Bourke, K. Keogh.

The Weekly Meeting

The following resolution passed by the Katurk Guardians was forwarded for consideration.—That we recommend the Government, public bodies and capitalists of Ireland, when filling any vacancy that may arise, to take into consideration the claims of Irish ladies who have risked their lives doing nursing duty at the front, and that they be given preferential treatment consistent with their ability.

The Weekly Meeting

Mr P. Bourke—What is this? How does this arise? Mr J. Bourke—Mark that read. Mr P. Bourke—We are not going to commit ourselves to anything of that description. The resolution was then marked read.

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ENTRUST YOUR COMMISSIONS

RICHARD POWER

Book now open on Grand Strand Place, Cork. Write for Prices.

MARCONI WONDERS

Mr Marconi, who has just returned from Italy to London, has brought back with him news of very far-reaching developments in wireless science. In an interview with a Press representative the great inventor told of improvements which will enable aeroplanes to receive wireless messages, and which will increase the receiving power of aeroplanes.

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FISHING IN THE FEAL

Without a Licence

YOUNG MAN FINED

At the Listowel Petty Sessions, before Mr D. J. Flavin and Mr M. Hill, a young man named Daniel Joy was summoned for fishing in the River Feale on St. Patrick's Day without a licence.

Lusitania Tragedy

Anniversary Celebration in London

A procession took place in London on Saturday afternoon in celebration of the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. It formed up on the Thames Embankment near the House of Commons, and was headed by a very fine model of the Lusitania.

Resolution Adopted

BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

POSITION OF IRELAND

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr Henry Norman moved the following resolution:—"That in view, especially in the emergency, of the transport that would be effected by shortening the hours of artificial lighting, this House would welcome a measure for the advancement of clock time by one hour during the summer months of this year."

WEEKLY SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, LIMERICK

On Saturday last Messrs E. Hill Bros. Auctioneers held their usual weekly sale of dairy cattle. Owing to the adverse conditions of the weather and the rumours of trouble over the recent disturbances, both the entry and the attendance of the sale were completely upset.

Market Intelligence.

LIMERICK MARKETS—MAY 10.







1916

Remembering 1916. Limerick life 100 years ago

2016

# Limerick forces were 'ready and willing to do their part' in 1916

James Gubbins, who died in 1983, was the last surviving member of the First Battalion

## 'Proud' son of volunteer

THE SON of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Gubbins said he brought his father's gallant story to the Limerick Leader to commemorate those who fought and fell during the 1916 Rising.

Seumas Gubbins, 75, from the Ennis Road, brought the Volunteer's account of 1916 to the Leader, more than 50 years after it was first published in 1952.

Though it was widely known within the household that his father's participated in Easter 1916 and subsequent events, "it was never really mentioned", he said.

"I always knew about it growing up, because there would have been colleagues calling him. Old friends, who had been involved, would call him.

"But it was never discussed at home. I think he didn't want to be boastful. It was the job to do at the time, and that was it. But occasionally, there would have been discussion, but never in any great detail."

And though Lieut Gubbins' involvement and imprisonment in Brixton was "normalised", he said that he was "proud" of his history. He said that his father went on hunger strike for nine or 10 days, following Terence McSweeney's death.

"If the person died, somebody else would take his place. So my father took his place, and he was released because of the outburst of anti-British feeling at the time as a result of McSweeney's death."

He said he thinks that a lot of the information in his father's account is "not widely known" today, and that his article only looks at 1916, when he - and many Limerick people - was involved in events in 1921.

He added that James Gubbins "worked very hard and provided well for the family" after his involvement.

Seumas' brother, Brian Gubbins, was previously a director of the Limerick Leader. He died in December of last year.

### FINTAN WALSH

E: fintan.walsh@limerickleader.ie

IN 1952, city-born Lieutenant James (Seamus) Gubbins wrote in great detail of a first-hand account of the Limerick Volunteers' preparations for the Easter Rising and the unfortunate series of events that led to their dismissal from the famous rebellion.

This account was published in the Limerick Leader on July 14, 1952, following a Government initiative, in 1947, to research first-hand experiences of those involved in 1916 and the War of Independence.

James Gubbins, born in 1891, grew up on Clare Street, and was the last surviving member of the First Battalion of the Limerick City Regiment of the Irish Volunteers when he died in July 1983, aged 92. He was one of the first members of the Limerick Volunteers in 1913.

Lieut Gubbins, resided at Stormont House, Castleconnell until his death. His parents, who were of strong nationalist background, taught at St Patrick's National School.

The rebel was one of the key members of the Limerick Volunteers, providing Irish classes and served as treasurer of the organisation. While a commercial traveller for Tinsly Salt Merchants, Mr Gubbins also served as president of the Limerick County Board of the GAA.

In a 34-page witness statement, he detailed their rise and struggle in Limerick. The force con-

## Part Played By Limerick In The 1916 Movement

IN this, the second, instalment of the paper read by him at a recent meeting of the Old Limerick Society on "Limerick in 1916," Mr. James Gubbins deals with certain evidences of hostility to the Irish Volunteers in the City in the early days. He describes in some detail the incidents that took place on Whit Sunday, 1915, when a parade of Volunteers in which P. H. Pearse and other leaders took part was subjected to jeers and attacks on the way through Irishtown and Mungret Street. Mr. Gubbins, in his paper, says:—

The Irish Volunteers were not of the conveners was to court hostility in the city. They could be easily Limerick Sinn Féiners have described as a beleaguered garrison, worn their hearts on their sleeves in consequence of the local dis-

Lieut James Gubbins' first-hand account of the Rising was published in the Limerick Leader on July 14, 1952

sisted of local rugby club members, tradesmen, clerks, teachers and labourers. He stated that the GAA representation was "relatively weak" and only became prominent in 1918.

Volunteers and Cumann na mBan practised their drills at Fianna Hall on Barrington Street, which was constructed by Fenian leader and former Lord Mayor John Daly. However, Lieut Gubbins said as the organisation expanded, the public became more critical of their cause.

"Many who attended the inaugural parade [in 1914] did not stay the course. This was not surprising, some were teachers or civil servants, whose livelihood would have been jeopardised, had they continued in the movement. Employers at the time wielded the

most potent weapon, in a manner which would not be tolerated today, the weapon of economic pressure, or to use a cruder phrase, the threat of starvation, and there were some who did not hesitate to use it. One member, a married man with a family, was confronted with a blunt choice: "The Volunteers or your job? Who could blame him for choosing his job?"

He commended the driving force of the local Volunteers, which was made up of former TD James Ledden, former MP, Michael Colivet, later a TD, and former Lord Mayor George (Seoirse) Clancy, who was murdered by the Black and Tans in 1921.

Despite their growing success before the Rising, the Volunteers were still admonished by the ma-



James Gubbins with his wife Rachel, seen strolling in Galway

majority of the public, he wrote. One Limerick recruiting officer for the British Army said that they were "hypnotised and carried away from the path of their fathers by ingenious individuals for the lure of lusty gold". Rumours were also spread by their adversaries that Sinn Féin had formally congratulated the Germans for sinking the Lusitania, which killed eight Limerick people.

And even though training was limited, due to a restriction on the delivery of arms and appropriate weapons, Gubbins wrote that they were fortunate to be commanded by both Colivet and Capt Robert

Monteith. This involved four battalions taking charge of Killaloe, the Shannonside of the city, the Galtees and West Limerick, in order to surround the city.

However, on Holy Thursday, German ship the Aud, which was carrying arms for the Volunteers, was intercepted by British intelligence and was blown up. This, according to Gubbins, proved to be a fatal hindrance to their campaign.

As a result, three Volunteers — including Gubbins — were sent to Tralee and Dublin to fetch orders from headquarters about whether the Limerick Rising was on or off.

Lieut Gubbins requested to fight with the Dublin unit, but was told by Eoin McNeill to return home to Limerick. Gubbins returned with the message from Sean McDermott that the Rising was still on, but that they should resist arrest to "strengthen the morale" of the Volunteers.

However, confusion brewed after the runners were receiving conflicting orders from Dublin, whether the Rising was still on. At the same, Capt Monteith — who had moved to Germany and returned before the rebellion — condemned the Germans, as they were promised infantry and weapons, but in the end received no manpower, and a cargo full of obsolete Russian arms. He then advised against the Rising.

However, on Monday 2pm, Nora Daly had delivered a message from Pdraig Pearse that the

Rising was to take place at noon, that day. Gubbins described this as a "bombshell which created a most confused and impossible situation, incomprehensible to the ordinary intelligence".

As a result of lack of equipment, and poor communication, the Limerick Battalions were forced to return to the city, and were outnumbered by British forces when they arrived.

Though no arrests were made, the public grew concerned about the possibility of more bloodshed after the Easter Rising, and pressure was exerted by Mayor Cllr Stephen Quinn and the clergy to surrender arms.

All personnel handed their weapons to Commandant Colivet, who then handed them to Mayor Quinn at the Town Hall. Most of the Volunteers were then arrested, but released soon afterwards.

"They were ready and willing to do their part, and if they did not go into action, the fault was not theirs," Gubbins concluded.

Mr Gubbins became adjutant of the Limerick City Battalion of the IRA in 1921, after he spent time in Brixton Prison for his involvements.

He continued the hunger strike following the death of Terence McSwiney, in 1920.

Adjt Gubbins was also tasked with being Michael Collins bodyguard, during his travels from Limerick to Cork, before Collins was killed at Béal na Bláth, on August 22, 1922.



1916

Remembering 1916. Limerick life 100 years ago

2016

# When the Volunteers were stoned on Limerick's streets

On the 50th anniversary of the Rising, the Limerick Leader recounted a riotous occasion in the city on Whit Sunday 1915. Below, we reproduce that article from April 9, 1966

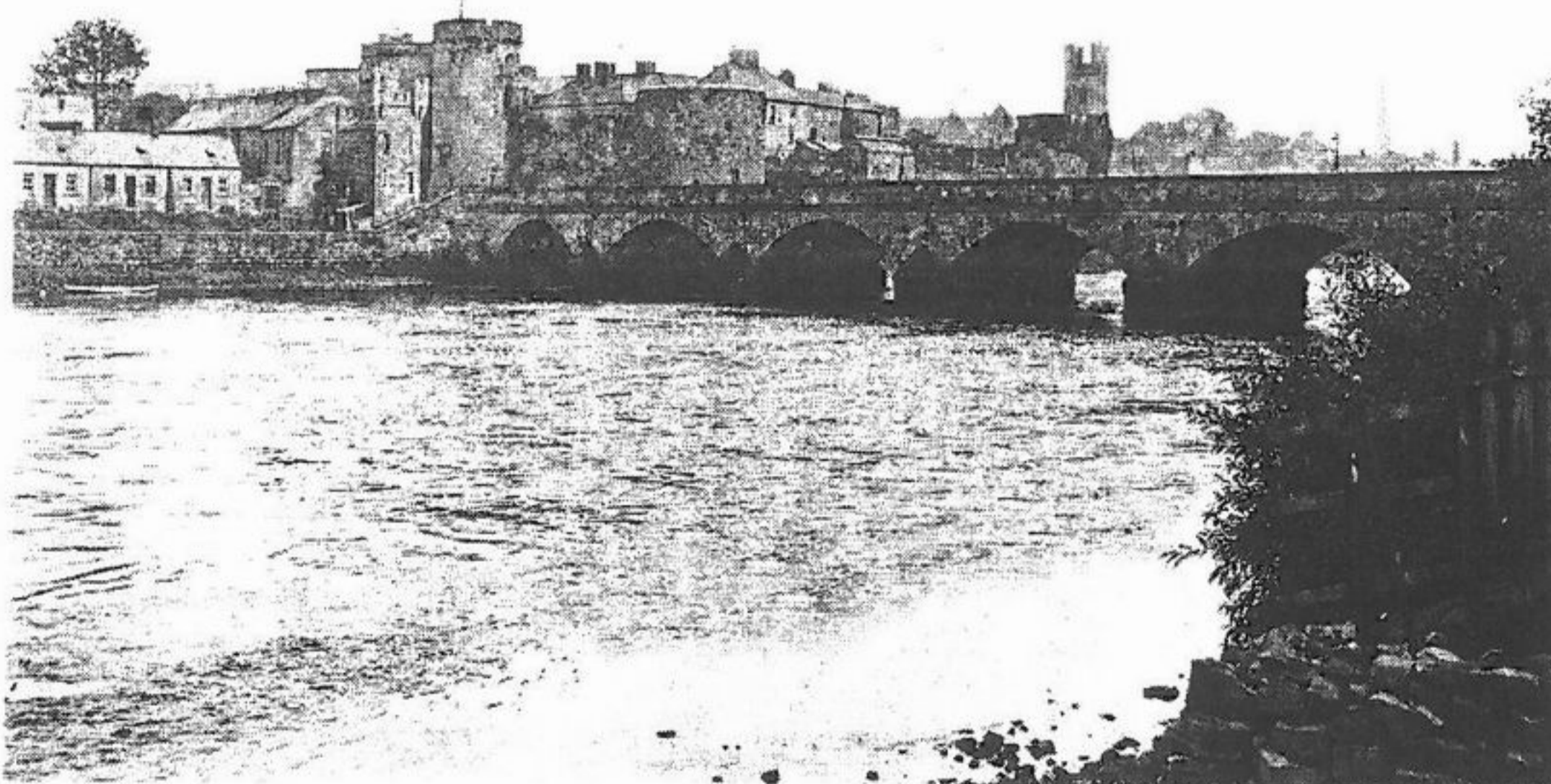
IN the excitement of the Easter Rising Commemorative Ceremonies, it may be easy to forget an incident which occurred in Limerick in May 1915, and in which such prominent Sinn Féin Volunteers as Padraig Pearse, Ned Daly and Eamonn de Valera were involved. These men, later to become National heroes, were stoned while leading the great Irish Volunteer parade of Whit Sunday, 1915, through Mungret Street and Broad Street.

The incident, for fairly obvious reasons, has been but rarely referred to in the years between, but it is worth remembering in that it reflects the highest credit on the discipline of the Volunteers, and shows that these men were not afraid to express their national convictions in a time when it was not fashionable to be patriotic.

Over a thousand Volunteers and Fianna Scouts from Dublin, Cork and Charleville travelled to Limerick by special excursion trains for the parade and they were joined by about 150 of the local body in the city. The Volunteers wore uniforms and were fully equipped and included in their number such prominent members of the organisation, such as Pearse, Tom Clarke, Willie Pearse, Liam Mellows, Sean McDermott, Ned Daly, Terence McSwiney, Seoirse Clancy and Thomas McCurtain.

The parade assembled at Pery Square and, headed by two bands, followed the traditional route of all such great demonstrations - O'Connell Street, O'Connell Avenue, Boherbuoy, the Irishtown, the Englishtown, across Thomond Bridge, and Sarfield Bridge, and through O'Connell Street.

Everything went well until



The Volunteers crossed Thomond Bridge, but faced violent opposition during their 1915 march through the city

passing through Mungret Street, where the Volunteers got a hostile reception. In this locality, which includes Watergate and Palmerstown, they were loudly booed and stones were freely thrown.

For a time the situation looked very threatening; a number of blank shots were fired in an endeavour to check the violence of the women, girls and boys who had attacked the Volunteers with all sorts of missiles.

The marchers, however, maintained the highest discipline and, though a few of their number had been injured, the parade was continued along by Broad Street, where the attack was again resumed. A shower of stones was

fired into the ranks of the Volunteers, who, however, kept their temper and the march continued without further incident.

While the men paraded through the Irishtown district, hearty cheers were raised for the Munster Fusiliers and other Irish regiments by the crowds on the sidewalks, who had relatives and friends in those units fighting at the front.

In other parts of the city, things were rather quiet, having regard to what happened in the Mungret Street area. However, there were isolated attacks on the Volunteers, who in a few instances drew their revolvers but did not use them. Several had to obtain police protection from the crowd,

o'clock, the Cork Volunteers marched up and were received with boos and jeers. The mob became almost unmanageable; stones and bottles were thrown at the visitors, who only succeeded in getting through into the station yard after a desperate struggle. Shots were fired and the butts of rifles used by some of the Volunteers to beat off the hostile attentions of the attackers.

It was only when the Dublin section of the Volunteers made their appearance that the disturbances reached their height. In the scrimmage, seven rifles were wrested from the Volunteers. The Limerick Volunteers, under Comdt MP Colivet, remained under arms at the Fianna Hall during the time the Dublin, Cork and Tipperary brigades were being marched to the station, and were actually on their way to assist their comrades.

Their intervention, however, was not necessary. A number of the local clergy, particularly Rev JM O'Connor, Rev Fr Bernard, OFM, and Rev Fr Mangan, CSSR, Spiritual Director of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family, did valuable work in pacifying the crowd, and when the last train had left at 11pm, order has been restored.

Later that week, a meeting of the whole House Committee of the Limerick Corporation thanked the clergy, who by their presence and influence were highly successful in restoring order at the Railway Station. The Committee deplored the conduct of the women in the Irishtown "as it might cast a slur on the good name of the whole city" and paid a high tribute to the Volunteers, "who showed great restraint in not retaliating under the provocation they received".

## Leader news items from 1916

### Limerick Shipping Company faces £7,212 penalty following ship collision

**JUNE 7, 1916:** In the Admiralty Division, London, yesterday Mr Justice Bargave Deane granted a decree under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, limiting the liability of the Limerick Steamship Company Ltd, as owners of the steamship Cratloe, to £7,212 in respect of damages arising out of a collision between that vessel and the steamship Condor on August 20, 1915. The Condor sank, but there was no loss of life. Cross-claims for damages instituted by the parties were settled on the terms of the owners of the Cratloe paying 75 per cent of the damages and the owners of the Condor 25 per cent.

### Wife granted compensation after husband killed in railway accident

**JUNE 5, 1916:** At the Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday before County Court Judge Law-Smith, KC, in the case of Margaret Larkin, whose husband died as a result of a railway accident. His Honour decided that £100 of the £2,435s 11d compensation agreed to should go to the widow, the balance to go for the benefit of the three children, and the dividends to be paid to the mother for their maintenance.

### Limerick soldier awarded gallantry medal for recapturing post in battle

**JUNE 2, 1916:** A supplement to Tuesday night's London Gazette contains the announcement that Lance-Corporal T Connolly, 2nd Battalion of Leinster Regiment, a native of Lower Gerald Griffin Street, Limerick, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry in the field. A party of the enemy drove back a listening post, but Lance-Corporal Connolly immediately collected some bombs, led a party over the parapet, and recaptured the post. He then carried back a wounded man into safety. He is expected to soon arrive from the trenches back home in Limerick, where his people and his friends will be pleased to see him after his experiences.

### Young city boy, 6, 'narrowly' escapes drowning after falling into river

**JUNE 12, 1916:** A boy named Edward Hayes, aged six, Clare Street, had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday night, while playing at the Lock Quay. He accidentally fell into the Abbey River, and was rescued by Daniel O'Callaghan. He was fully recovered after being brought to Barrington's Hospital.

### Farmer lodges £30 compensation claim after horse's tongue is cut off

**MAY 22, 1916:** On Tuesday night, a farmer named John Danaher, living at Glenmore, in Monegay, reported to the police that his horse had been maliciously injured by having his tongue cut off. The horse will have to be destroyed, and Danaher has already lodged a claim for £30 compensation for malicious injury to the animal.