

ON LETTER (PRIVATE WIRE), Fleet street, E.C. Thursday Morning. Information given authorities with regard to the Midlands and is responsible for the mark as to the severe "frightfulness" res. are distinctly of the some of these stories coming coincided so official account of the to suggest that they any source. It is authorities, who exceed a favourable atmosphere of false reports, until after an interval of 21 hours to correct a version of the raid, reports from this aspects of the raid, to establish, and any of them have never been published, because it is of public interest, they are. There is no ground to believe that the authorities do not know the country they were in. There do not seem to be any instances where after which they

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE AIR RAID.

59 KILLED; 101 INJURED. NEARLY HALF THE NUMBER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BRITAIN DEMANDS THE APPAM'S RELEASE. TURKS FLOODED OUT IN MESOPOTAMIA: THE BRITISH POSITION STRONGLY HELD.

BRITISH REPEL ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK. The War Office announces that the casualties from Monday's raid now total—Killed: Men, 93; Women, 20; Children, 6. Total, 99. Injured: Men, 51; Women, 48; Children, 2. Total, 101. A Church and a Congregational Chapel were badly damaged; 14 houses were demolished; only two factories (neither of military importance) were badly damaged. The total number of bombs discovered up to the present exceeds 300.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF. The British have driven back an attempted surprise attack about the Ypres-Pilken road. The French have destroyed a German ammunition depot in Alsace (Orbey), and have retaken a listening post at Sondernach. The Germans claim to have annihilated a strong Russian detachment between the Stochad and the Str.

Turks Flooded Out. The Tigris in flood has inundated the Turkish trenches at Kut, Mesopotamia, obliging the enemy to evacuate the entire length of trenches on General Townshend's north-west front, and to fall back some 2,000 yards. The British on higher ground escaped the severity of the floods.

African Gains. Further British successes are shown by news from both West and East Africa. In the former the stations of Daing, Nkua, and Lolodorf have been occupied. Large German convoys continue passing into Spanish Guinea. In East Africa the Germans have abandoned another position.

Appam's Release Demanded. Sir C. Spring Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, has formally demanded from the States the release of the Appam and her restoration to the owners under a rule of the Hague Convention. On the other hand, German officials maintain that, according to the American-Prussian Treaty of 1828 the liner should be interned as an auxiliary German cruiser and given to Germany at the end of the war.

GERMAN SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS. The Turkish here apparently many suspicious and concerned since from time to time the post was violently surprised by our fire. In Champagne we captured the enemy's batteries. A large French aeroplane was caught by our anti-aircraft guns and fell down south-west of Channy. The occupants, who were wounded, were taken prisoners.

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ZEPPELIN RAID. OFFICIAL DETAILS. DAMAGE DONE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS DESCRIBED.

76 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE CASUALTIES. The War Office issued through the Press Bureau at 11.35 o'clock last night the following details of Monday night's air raid on England.—

The utterly inaccurate report in the Berlin official telegram of the 1st inst., which purported to describe the effect of the German air raid on the night of Jan. 31 affords a further proof of the fact that the raiders were quite unable to ascertain their position, or shape their course with any degree of certainty.

A number of cases of injuries, mostly slight, have been reported since the previous figures were issued, and there have been two or three more deaths. The figures now stand as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Category (Men, Women, Children, Totals) and Count (Killed, Injured).

Grand Total ... 160. DAMAGE DONE.—One church and a Congregational chapel were badly damaged and a parish room wrecked, 14 houses demolished, and a great number of houses seriously damaged.

SEIZURE OF THE APPAM. BRITAIN DEMANDS HER RELEASE. CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE INCIDENT. (Reuter's Telegram.)

Washington, Wednesday. Sir C. Spring Rice, the British Ambassador in St. Paul, has formally asked the States to release the Appam and her restoration to the owners under a rule of the Hague Convention.

IRLAND AND THE ARMY. He had seen it suggested that in his report he had not done full justice to the contributions made to the Army by the men of Ireland. He thought he had done so, at any rate by implication.

RAIDER IN DISGUISE. A BATTERY OF HUGE GUNS BEHIND CANVAS. The story of Captain Pilot, master of the Appam, as related to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, was that there were hidden in the rural districts of Ireland and England, but at the same time it was obvious if they were to make a further large addition to the ranks of the Army, it was now the turn of the rural population to come forward to their assistance.

MOBILISING OPINION. He believed it was necessary if they were to succeed to mobilise public opinion, and to include in that mobilisation female members of the race, as well as the Irish, the importance of the view taken by the ladies. He suggested that all their efforts should be devoted to the formation of small local canvassing committees.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH. DUTY OF THE FARMERS. Mr. Redmond said it was a delight to him to be able to speak in Galway in the absence of their member who, in the defence of France, was risking his life in the trenches of all that was most precious to them and their families.

IRISH RECRUITING RALLY. THE CONFERENCE IN GALWAY. VICEROY'S ADDRESS. SPEECHES BY MESSRS. REDMOND, BIRRELL AND OTHERS.

A UNIQUE WELCOME. GALWAY DECORATED. On the platform at Galway about 100 men of the local and Craughwell National Volunteers were drawn up, with rifles and bayonets, and as the train steamed in the bands of the Industrial School and National Volunteers played, in turn, "God Save the King" and "God Save Ireland."

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT. That meant that from Ireland enlisted at home they had supplied as many men as the entire British Expeditionary force to France at the commencement of the war, and including Irishmen enlisted in Ireland and in Great Britain they had supplied an Irish army in the field as large as the entire army of Great Britain before the war commenced.

AN APPEAL TO IRELAND. When the Prime Minister, shortly after the war commenced, came to Ireland, he appealed for recruits as the free gift of a free people. He (Mr. Redmond) appealed to Ireland to do the work of her own men, and to prove her sense of responsibility and national identity, and political intelligence.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES. Addresses were presented to his Excellency from the Galway U.D.C. and Co. Council, University College, and Harbour Commissioners. That from the Urban Council mentioned that from the Claddagh district alone, which had only 110 houses, there were 110 men serving in the navy, and from the parish of St. Nicholas 300 men were in the army.

HOW CREW WAS KEPT QUIET. (Continued from Column 4 this Page.) Reuter telegrams from Washington state: Report of Mr. Hamilton, Collector of Customs at Norfolk, says that Lieut. Borge has asked for only enough coal and provisions to last a short time, and does not ask for time to work the ship.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL. The local taxation account for the past year shows that the receipts amounted to £1,562,389 (including £33,000 forward), £1,562,389 (including £1,493,788, and included £3,000 contribution for Lond. P. A.C.) £1,214,341; agricultural grant, £272,655; other grants, £232,907; payments to the Department from Customs and Excise, £25,000; interest, £14,668; to Co. and Urban Councils from estate duties under Finance Act, 1907, £243,757; advances, £32,327.

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they got the great local authorities to do with reference to English police, they refused to do with reference to the R.I.C.P.

He wanted to know what was at the back of this refusal, and what was the meaning of it? He suggested to his Excellency that his department could not do a better thing than to devise some scheme by which a fair number of those magnificent recruits could be obtained for service in the Irish reserve (applause).

Concluding, Mr. Redmond said that he had spent his whole life since he was a boy in a struggle, according to his lights, to elevate and emancipate his country. From those who had differed from his views and his methods he thought he could at least fairly claim that he had proved that he held convictions, and that he was willing if necessary, to suffer for these convictions (applause).

It was for Ireland to choose. There were only two courses open. Desert those gallant men at the front, and waste all their energies, they have made, break their pledged word, and run away, the fruits of 40 years of struggle and sacrifice, and prove themselves a nation of reekless, typical, and irresolute cowards. National counties in Ireland they would say Westford and Tipperary. Yet those counties, he was proud to say, held pride of place in recruiting. The returns they have got from every parish church in Scotland, Wales, and England showed that at least 150,000 Irishmen had enlisted in Great Britain, which meant that at that moment they had, at least—not counting the large proportion of Irishmen in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—they had, including only the Irishmen enlisted in Ireland and Great Britain, at least 200,000 Irishmen with the Colours (loud applause).

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