CASEMENT SENT FOR TRIAL.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR'S REMARKABLE STORY

A CAPTURED LINER

"GENERAL RISING IN IRELAND."

RAIDING OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

At Bow street yesterday, the magisterial hearing concluded of the charge of high treason against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Julian Bailey, ex soldier, and the prisoners were committed for trial at a place and time to be appointed. When asked if they had anything to say or witness to call both replied in the negative.

During the later stage of the investigation yesterday, John Tyley, Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office, produced Casement's letter of thanks to Sir E. Grey for the honour of knighthood conferred upon him in 1911 and also gave prisoner a official history, the fact being disclosed that his pension was stopped in 1914.

(Special Telegram.)

London Wednesday.

The third day of the trial of Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Julian Bailey on a charge of high treason was opened this morning. The Court did not sit till half past twelve, when every available seat was occupied.

Public interest in the trial had not flagged in the least degree. There were many distinguished looking people present and also several military officers.

Sir John Dickinson, the magistrate, was accommodated on the Bench by a number of gentlemen.

As Mr. Bodkin stated on behalf of the Crown yesterday, the case for the prosecution is expected to close to-day.

Much interest had been created by the announcement that Mr. Artemus Jones would appear for the prisoner, intended to rely upon the plea of alibi and to be given by certain witnesses.

Sir John Dickinson entered the Court and took his seat about twenty minutes to one.

The prisoners entered soon afterwards, Sir Roger Casement looked worn and tired.

Bailey, who had previously presented a smart appearance, had been shaved, with tuft on his left side, his coat was neatly brushed and pressed, and he had discarded his cycling knickerbockers, wearing a dark tweed suit.

POLICEMAN CROSS-EXAMINED

Police Constable Carter, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Artemus Jones on the evidence he gave yesterday.

Mr. Jones—You said in evidence that you arrested Bailey? Witness—Yes.

And when he was arrested he refused to sign his name—He did not sir, he signed his name.

Did you see him write his name? Yes.

When I go to the police station? Yes.

Who is your sergeant at the—Sergt. Redick.

Is he in Court to-day? Yes he is.

Prisoner was taken to us on Saturday and kept there all day Sunday? Yes.

Where was he? In the day room.

In that room where police sergeants sit? Yes.

Did you see Bailey there in the room and several constables talking to him? Yes.

Did you hear Sergeant Redick speak to him? No.

This room is a very small one? Yes, very small.

And as talking went on between Bailey and anyone else could be heard by other persons in the room? Yes.

The sergeant himself had a room of his own? Yes, sir.

Did you see Bailey taken by the sergeant to his room. Yes, Bailey asked to see the sergeant.

What time of the day was he arrested—in the morning or afternoon? Between two and three o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Up to that point had you heard the sergeant speak to Bailey in the day room? No.

When Bailey refused to give his name did he say—I have a statement to make to the military authorities, and I ask that the senior officer should be sent for? No, I didn't hear him say that.

You did not hear him say that to the sergeant—No.

Did you hear the police officers converse with Bailey at all? Yes.

Do you remember what they were talking about? I heard Bailey say that he had important information to give which will give you fellows something to do.

Was that addressed to the officers sitting round? Yes.

Which was it, in the way of chaff or for the sake of saving something—No, it was addressed to the officers sitting round the day room.

RUSSIAN OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

Col. N. T. Belaiew, next called and examined by Mr. Humphreys, deposed that he was an officer in the Russian Army and attached to the Russian Supply Committee in London. The rifle now handed to him, brought up from the dock of the Court was a Russian army service rifle manufactured at the Russian Imperial Ordnance Works in 1905 and bore the number 89905. The bayonet scabbard produced was not a Russian scabbard.

The cartridge clip was an ordinary Russian cartridge clip. By the way, the cartridge now in his hands differed in some details from a cartridge of Russian manufacture and as it lacked certain distinguishing marks he could not say that it was a Russian cartridge.

MAPS IN EVIDENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip James Gordon deposed that he was attached to the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He had examined portions of the maps now put in as exhibits and in his opinion those maps were not printed in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Artemus Jones took form an objection to this evidence.

The Magistrate—Colonel Gordon is an expert witness, and he is able to say whether the maps were, or were not printed in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Humphreys (to witness)—Give us your reason for saying the maps were not printed here.

Colonel Gordon—The metal on which is shown as Irish, one of the most westerly portions of the Canary Islands, whereas English maps show the meridian of Greenwich.

BAILEY'S MILITARY RECORD.

Sec. Lieut. James Leslie Breeks, of the Wiltshire Regiment, attached to Adjutant General's staff at the War Office, put in the official papers showing the military record of the prisoner Bailey. Bailey enlisted in the Royal Irish Rifles on April 7, 1904, at Dublin. He served 3 years and over, of which period 9 years 265 days were served abroad. The prisoner was transferred to the Army Reserve at Gosport on March 29, 1913. He was mobilised at Belfast 5th August, 1914, and on the same day he was joined to the 2nd Batt. R.I.R., his old regiment. He was shown on the records as having been a prisoner of war in Germany. The register of births agreed with the portion put on the record papers.

Mr. Jones—Was Bailey a military record a good one?

Witness—Yes.

BAILEY'S STATEMENT.

Sergt. Redick, Royal Irish Constabulary, examined by the Attorney General, said—On Sunday, April 23, I was on duty at the barracks. There was a man detained there. He gave the name of McKeiche, of 14 Mountjoy Street, Dublin. It was the prisoner Bailey. He stated that he had not lived in that address for some time and could not give another address at present. Later the man came to my private room and said, I will tell you some of the truth. I came over from America under false colours. I joined a society there but I do not want any person to know who I am. I said I would have a photograph taken and in quiries made. I asked the man where he got the clothes he was wearing and if he got them in America with him. He replied no he was supplied with them here. A quarter or an hour later the man sent for me again in his private room. He asked "Can I get free if I tell the truth?" I told him I could make no promises but he would get protection. I told him also that the officer would be coming to the barracks soon. The prisoner said, Send for him to-night. If to-morrow it will be too late. He told Bailey he would be detained during the war.

Have you the sketch or map produced by the German War Staff? I have seen it and some sheets of the general map and that bear a striking resemblance to the one which I hold in my hand. The exhibits differ from maps of the ordinary Ordnance Survey. There are differences of scale. Some of the maps are shown in a conventional sign not used on English ordnance surveys. Special patches of colour on the map now put in show the neighbourhood of garrisons in Ireland and they do not appear on English maps.

Did you hear him give his name? No. He refused to give his name. He gave his name in the station as David Mulcahy.

You did not believe that was his name? I did at the time.

A doubt did arise? Yes.

When the doubt arose did you hear anyone press for his name? No, I didn't hear anyone at all.

Was anything said about publishing a photograph? No.

Was anything said about Casement in your presence? No.

Sure of that? Yes.

Did you know on the Sunday that Casement had been caught? I knew a man had been caught, but I did not know who he was.

Replying to Mr. Humphreys in cross-examination witness said Bailey was taken to the station on Sunday evening about six o'clock. It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon when he first said he had a statement to make to the military authorities. It was after he made the announcement that he was taken to the sergeant's private room.

PROTECTION.

Witness went on to say that the District Inspector arrived about two hours afterwards.

Sir Frederick Smith—Do you remember exactly what he said about protection?

Witness—He asked me if I would give a guarantee that he would get protection.

Did he say what kind of protection? No.

After the Inspector had arrived he took charge of affairs? Yes, I think it was about 5 o'clock.

When you went into the room with the District Inspector the prisoner Bailey was there? Yes.

What happened? The District Inspector addressed him and said, "You have sent for me. Any statement you make will be voluntary." He then asked the Inspector for a guarantee for protection and it he would get free. Bailey then gave the Inspector the name of a boat which was to land arms the following morning.

I think you left the room then? Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Artemus Jones—Witness said he had a conversation with Bailey on General matters on the Saturday evening. Up to that time he had refused to tell witness who he was, and witness had treated him as David Mulcahy. He did not press Bailey to give his proper name nor did he ask him on the Sunday morning if he had a statement to make.

Mr. Jones—Did you say "If you do not tell me who you are I shall publish your photograph and find out who you are?"

Witness—No.

When did you hear this Casement had

(Continued on Page 5.)

MR. ASQUITH

SWORN IN AS PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

Much speculation has been aroused in the city by the fact that Mr. Asquith yesterday attended a meeting of the Privy Council and was sworn in a member.

The Premier spent the earlier part of the day at the Viceregal Lodge, and motored to Dublin Castle in the afternoon to attend the Privy Council meeting, which was held at four o'clock.

It is understood that General Sir Francis Grenfell, who was Commander-in-Chief in Ireland from 1904 to 1908, was also sworn in as a member of the Council, along with Tim O'Connor Dea and Sir Robert Chalmers, Under-Secretary.

The official report issued subsequently from the Privy Council Office makes no reference to the swearing in ceremony. The following is the official statement:—

A meeting of the Privy Council was held this day in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle.

There were present:—His Excellency Lord Wimborne, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Lord Chancellor, the Right Honourable Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, K.C.V.O., the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Kenny, the Right Honourable Jonathan Bigg, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, K.C.B., the Right Honourable Frederick Stringer Wrench, the Right Honourable the Attorney General, the Right Honourable Sir Patrick Coll, K.C.B., the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice, the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace Russell, the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Wylie, the Right Honourable William Frederick Bailey, C.B., the Right Honourable Sir Robert Edwin Mallinson, the Right Honourable Lawrence Ambrose Waldron, the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, the Right Honourable Thomas Lopdell O'Donnghmore, the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Bond, the Right Honourable Lord Justice Molony, the Right Honourable William Joseph Micks Star, C.B., the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Gordon, Major General the Right Honourable Joseph Brandy Fitzgerald, C.B., General the Right Honourable Sir John Grenfell, Major, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., the Right Honourable Tim O'Connor Dea, and the Right Honourable Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B.

The Solicitor General was in attendance.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith proposes to visit Cork during the week. It is possible he may make the journey to-day.

The Press Association special correspondent in Dublin telegraphs last night—Mr. Asquith will leave for Cork to-morrow.

DEPORTATIONS

A FURTHER LIST

BATCH OF GALWAY PRISONERS

Another list containing the names of 38 prisoners all from County Galway, who were sent to Stafford Detention Barracks on the 12th May was issued as the military headquarters, Dublin, yesterday. This list brings the total of deportations up to 12th May to 1,685. It is understood that a large number of prisoners still remain to be dealt with.

The following is yesterday's list:—

Peter Sweeney, Athenry rd., Loughrea
Joseph Flaherty, Main st., ditto
Chris Caulfield, Boghill Cots., Athenry
Peter M'Keon, Cross street, ditto
Martin Wilson, Old Church st., ditto
John Murphy, ditto
Thos B. Cleary, Athenry.
Thos. Newell Castlegar
Pat King, Kiltulla, Oranmore.
John King, ditto
John Galvin, Skeoneen, Athenry.
Richard L. Wilson, Kelly st., Loughrea
Pat Hughes, Clare Galway, Co. Galway
Thos Sinke, Two mile Ditch, do
James Feeney, ditto
W. Mulmeen, Kiltulla, Oranmore.
Mi Farrell, Two mile Ditch
Mi Glynn, Ledcorn, Clare Galway.
Pat Grealish, Carrmore, Oranmore.
Wm Cody, Clare Galway
Martin Kane, Kilrogue, Clare Galway
Philip Murphy, Tydecan, ditto
Ed Comisms, Tarmond, Glenbridge, Co Galway
Mi Costello, Gortroe, Athenry
Pat Henehan, Derrydonnell, Athenry
Mi Freeney, ditto
J. J. Cullen, Mount Brown, ditto
Wm Freener, Derrydonnell, Athenry.
Wm Higgins, Castlian, Athenry.
Mi Cahill, Boghill do
Mi Farrell, Rockhouse, do
John Waldron, Milport, ditto.
Martin Costello, Gortroe, ditto.
Mi Connolly, Court lane ditto
Pat Burke, Caherevan, do
Mi Hanley, Lemeport, Loughrea
Martin Kennedy, Lackaree, Athenry.
Pat Lynch, Knockalend, do
John Ryan, Ballydavid, do
John Mulligan, Oranmore, Galway.
James Gardner, Monivea, do
Pat Kennedy, Caherevan, Athenry.
Jas Cleary, Abbeygrove, do.
Pat Kenny, Courtlane, do.
Chris Barrett, do, do
Pat Kane, Church st., ditto
Martin Hynes, Cross street, do
Pat Costello, Oranmore, Galway.
Lawrence Fahy, Tully Ho, Athenry.
Martin M'Evoy, Craughwell, Galway.
Thos Collins, Rockfield, Athenry.
Michael Kane, Derrydonnell, do
Mi Dunkerve, Ballyguirane, do.
Mi Cummins, Coldwood, do
Wm Cummins, do, do
Mi O Leary, Glenbridge, Galway.
Peter Henehan, Derrydonnell, Athenry
Wm Hoarles, Peterswell, Galway.

ARRESTS IN CLONMEL.

Yesterday a number of further arrests were made in Clonmel by the police and military when the following were taken into custody and conveyed to the military barracks where they were detained:—Jeremiah Purcell, Albert street (clerk), Edward Condon, Irishtown (tailor), James Forrestal, Upper Gladstone street (clerk), Wm Cleary, Upper Gladstone street (carpenter), Patrick Rigney, Kilgancy (teacher), Denis Sheehan, Spa (clerk), Wm Myles, South View, Upper Irishtown (journalist), Philip O'Donnell, Market street.

DUNGARVAN MEN RELEASED.

Messrs. Daniel Fisher and Philip Walsh of Dungarvan, who have been detained in Waterford gaol for the past three weeks, have been released.

DUBLIN MEMBERS

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

ARRESTS & DEPORTATIONS

REPRESENTATIONS TO AUTHORITIES

The activities of the Dublin Members of Parliament in connection with the question of compensation for the destruction of property and other matters arising out of the recent disturbance were explained by them to a Freeman representative yesterday.

We wish to lay before the public," they said, "a short explanation of what we have done in order to secure compensation out of Imperial funds for the destruction wrought during the rising in Dublin. The first step taken was at the meeting of the Irish Party on Tuesday, 9th inst., when the Party passed the following resolution:—"That as a national party deeply interested in the future of Ireland's capital, we view with grief and horror the destruction of property recently wrought in a portion of Dublin, and knowing the inability of the sufferers to bear their losses or of the ratepayers of the city to make good those losses even if they could be made liable in law, declare most emphatically that the compensation for such losses ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to be borne by the Government and ought to be assessed and paid without undue delay."

"All the members of the party most heartily sympathised with the sufferers in Dublin, and we agreed to take all possible steps towards procuring adequate compensation, and immediately after, and with the authority of this resolution, and feeling that we had at our backs the whole or the Irish Nationalist representatives the Dublin members set to work to see how they could accomplish the object in view with the least possible delay. We resolved immediately to communicate with Mr. Asquith upon the whole subject, and also to see him if possible. We acknowledge most readily the courtesy and sympathy he displayed during our communications with him. On Wednesday evening, May 10th, the Premier, in response to the request made in our letter to him, met us by appointment for an interview. The Prime Minister seemed to have made himself acquainted with the general aspects of the subject and having asked several questions, very promptly and unequivocally stated that the Government would feel themselves bound (in his own words) to step in towards the relief of the victims of the destruction. Some further conversation ensued, and the result of it was that the members, towards the close of the week, left London believing that their proper place was in Dublin.

On the following Monday we resumed the work we had taken in hand of securing some definite engagement on the part of the Government as to the measure and conditions of the compensation to be offered. Among other steps we took was that of interviewing the Under-Secretary (Sir Robert Chalmers). Upon him we proved one matter in particular, namely, that under all the circumstances of the case it was not only unjust but the highest expediency not to allow the Corporation, as representing the ratepayers, to be mulcted in any sum whatever as compensation to owners of property destroyed. Other matters were also urged upon his attention. During the week also since Monday we had interviews with two or three classes of the persons who have suffered loss, and it need hardly be said we took care to represent the views of those who waited upon us to the authorities. The result is seen in the official communication with regard to compensation published in this day's papers.

While we recognise that the Government are not legally responsible, the manner in which the Government has met us so far is satisfactory. Several other questions, however, have yet to be settled, and in regard to these matters we are resolved to do all that is possible in the interests of the city and the citizens.

"In addition to what we have done in regard to compensation for destruction of property, we have been also every day at work considering what we can do in regard to the numerous Dublin cases of arrests and deportations, and with that object we have been in communication both personally and by written communication with the military and other authorities. Already very strong representations have been made against the arrests of persons, in many of which cases, we are informed, there is not adequate evidence to justify their detention, but abundant evidence to the contrary. Following the resolution of the Irish Party, we have become more convinced than ever, owing to what we have discovered, of not only the folly but the injustice of any further arrests or deportations. Many of the deportations had taken place before we had any opportunity of doing anything. The matter of where trials may take place and the facilities for defence is now occupying our attention."

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

Mr. H. Curran, Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Dublin District of the Newspaper Press Fund at which applications were considered and recommendations made. The following subscriptions to the Fund were gratefully acknowledged:—Independent Newspapers, Ltd., £5; Right Hon. Mr. Justice Dodd, £2 2s.; Mr. M. J. O'Connor, solr., Wexford, £1 1s.; Mr. Joseph Mooney, J.P., Cabra, £1.

SINN FEIN RISING

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

THE EXECUTIONS.

MR. SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON

Yesterday in the House of Commons, a number of questions were on the paper with regard to occurrences arising out of the rebellion.

Mr. Tennant asked that they should be postponed.

Mr. T. Healy said some of these were matters of life and death, and should be answered at once.

Mr. Tennant said he was doing his best. But amongst other causes of delay there was the telegraphic congestion.

Mr. Healy—When will the Prime Minister be back?

Mr. Tennant—I believe at the end of the week.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien—Will you suggest to the Prime Minister that he should personally visit Cork and inquire for himself?

Mr. Tennant—I have no doubt the Prime Minister has acquainted himself with affairs in all parts of Ireland and will make visits where he thinks fit.

LABOUR LEADERS

Mr. Byrne asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether he will grant a sworn inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Councillor Richard O'Connell, Secretary of the Dublin Bricklayers' Trade Union, and chairman of the Dublin Labour Party, who, it is alleged, was unarmed and was shot without trial.

Mr. Tennant asked that the question should be postponed.

Mr. Byrne—Very well, but will you give us a guarantee that no more Labour leaders will be arrested?

Mr. Tennant—No, sir. I cannot give a guarantee of that kind.

EXECUTIONS.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Foreign Secretary whether with a view to the next Hague Conference he would ascertain the opinion of neutral Governments, especially that of the United States on the propriety of having an International Convention adopted against the practice of executing wounded military prisoners after trial and sentence by court martial as in the recent Irish rebellion.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying in the absence of Sir E. Grey, said the statement in the question was not an accurate description of what has happened in Ireland. He was not aware of any reason for taking any steps to ascertain the view of neutral Governments on the subject. He believed that in all civilised countries people guilty of murder and treason were shot (hear, hear).

Mr. Ginnell—Is it not a fact that if this were the case those sitting on the Treasury Bench would be shot (laughter).

Mr. Stanton—Surely it is more merciful where a man is proved to be guilty of treason to shoot him, even though wounded, than to coddle him back to health and then shoot him (hear, hear).

MR. SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will explain why the London newspapers to which Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington sent a pacifist letter a month before the insurrection in Ireland were not allowed to publish that letter, whether any Irish members of this House were consulted and approved of the Government preventing publication of that letter.

Mr. Herbert Samuel—There is no foundation for the hon. member's allegation. No letter from Mr. Sheehy Skeffington was submitted for censorship, and no newspaper was prohibited from publishing any letter from him. The letter has, in fact, lately been published and its character does not in my opinion, conform to the hon. member's description of it.

CO. KILKENNY MERCHANTS.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that a Kilkenny merchant named John Kealy, while being conveyed with thirty others from the jail to the railway en route to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, under military guard, dropped dead in the street, whether this man was examined and attended to by the prison doctor and did he certify him fit to be removed to Dublin.

Mr. Tennant—No examination was made previous to the removal of John Kealy. He joined the other prisoners when ordered to do so on route to the station and made no remonstrance or complaint.

CURRAGH RUMOURS.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The following was issued at the Military Headquarters yesterday:—

A rumour is being circulated in Dublin that a mutiny or disturbance of some sort has occurred recently at the Curragh.

We are informed that there is not a word of truth in this, and that the behaviour of the soldiers there continues most satisfactory.

DEATH OF VENERABLE DOMINICAN.

The Dominican Order in Ireland has lost by the death of the Very Rev. Jas. A. Dwyer, P.G., its oldest member. Born in Cork in 1836 the late Father Dwyer entered the Order of St. Dominic in 1852 and was ordained at Louvain in 1860. During more than half a century he ministered in the churches of his Order at Dundalk, Galway, and Tralee, whilst the chief portion of his religious life was spent in St. Mary's, Cork. His interesting work, "The Dominicans of Cork City and County," published in 1895, recalls the associations for nearly seven centuries of the Friars Preachers with the "Fairo Citie" on the Lee and the now vanished convents of Youghal, Castletown and Glanworth. As one of the earliest founders of the Cork Archæological Society he was esteemed by a large circle of friends, to whom and to his religious brethren we tender our sympathy. He will be long regretted as a courteous and kindly friend and a devoted and zealous priest. The obsequies will take place at St. Mary's, Tallaght, on Friday at 11 o'clock. R.I.P.

THE IRISH LEADER

FURTHER MESSAGES OF SUPPORT

REMARKABLE DOCUMENT

ENGLISHWOMEN'S APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

Resolutions of Confidence

FROM VARIOUS IRISH CENTRES

The following remarkable document has been received by Mr. John Redmond:—

We, the undersigned, a remnant of the deputation which conveyed in 1887 the Irish "Message of Sympathy" signed by 10,000 English women to the women of Ireland, then sorely afflicted and suffering, desire to express our deep sympathy with Mr. John Redmond and his colleagues in this dark hour of Ireland's history, a sorrow which we—not only the 10,000 of 1887 but the hundreds of thousands of Englishwomen who have since joined their ranks—claim to share. We have waited and worked for three long years, sometimes hopefully, often disheartened but never despairing, and when at last, owing to the wise leading of Mr. John Redmond and to the unceasing devotion of his colleagues in Parliament, success and victory came we greatly rejoiced. And now, in this dark moment, we would respectfully bid Mr. John Redmond take heart in the certainty that the ultimate result of this tragic episode will be to raise Home Rule more firmly than ever in the affections and hearts of the Irish people and in England the scale upon that the establishment thereof is as sure as inevitable. The sore is now probed to the bottom, for there be no more surface patching, but let it be surely and healthily healed.

In order to ensure this healing we would appeal earnestly to the Government to Mr. Asquith more especially, to at once withdraw martial law, stop executions and restore civilian open trials and give to all a chance of serving the Empire upon the model of General Botha's policy, to wise and humane, so Christian and successful.—Yours, etc.,

ISABELLA M. PERIMMILS
JANE CORDEN UNWIN

IRISH MESSAGES

Mr. Redmond has received several further messages from various parts of Ireland supporting his action in connection with the recent disturbances, of which the following are a few:—

Rathdrum Guardians.

"That we, the Rathdrum Board of Guardians, place implicit faith and trust in our able and trusted leader, Mr. John E. Redmond and his Party, and we unreservedly place ourselves in his hands as our leader, knowing full well that with the assistance of the Irish Party he will carefully and consistently watch the interests of the Irish people, particularly in the hour of our country's trouble." Proposed by Mr. James Byrne (Ballinderry), seconded by Mr. J. J. Reilly. Passed unanimously.

EDWARD ELLISON,
Chairman.
P. W. SHEEHAN
Clerk of the Union.

Carlow District Council.

Resolved:—"That we, in common with other public bodies in Ireland, desire to express our abhorrence of the appalling crime committed on Ireland by the terrible outbreak of the recent rebellion. It was treason to the constitutional cause, to its leader, Mr. J. Redmond, who has led us so far and so well, to the 150,000 gallant Irishmen, who are heroically risking their lives to save Ireland from the ravages that have desolated France, Belgium and Serbia, and to every hope and aspiration of true Irishmen. That we are ready to assist the authorities as far as in our power to eradicate now and for ever the element of disorder in Ireland, and we wish publicly to express our appreciation of Mr. J. Redmond's attitude recently in the House of Commons and to assure him that he has nobly voiced the feelings of every man in Ireland, who loves his country, and heart and soul they are with him in his every effort to restore peace and tranquillity to our sorely afflicted country. We express our deepest sympathy with the people of Dublin in the great calamity which has befallen them by the destruction of beautiful portions of their ancient and proud city, and in the trying ordeal through which they have passed." Proposed by Mr. Michael Governor, Chairman, seconded by Mr. Daniel J. M'Grath.

Dungarvan Guardians.

A resolution was adopted deeply deploring the recent happenings in Dublin and expressing whole-hearted confidence in the policy of Mr. John Redmond as President of the National Volunteers, and pledging themselves to do all in their power to uphold the peace and goodwill of our country.

Galway Hibernians.

Resolved:—"That this Division A.O.H. (B.O.L.) deeply regret the deplorable outbreak of a section of our fellow-countrymen. That we again renew our confidence in Mr. John Redmond and the Irish Party to gain our ideals by his constitutional policy. That we call on the Irish Party to exert their influence so that our misguided countrymen shall not be harshly dealt with."

Clara (King's Co.) A.O.H.

At a meeting of the Division No. 985, Clara, King's Co., the members passed a resolution expressing their confidence in, and tendering their support to, Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party, especially at the present critical time.

Kilconnell (Co. Galway) Division A.O.H.

That we express our detestation of, and horror at, the recent armed outbreak in Ireland, that we again repeat the expression of our warmest confidence in and unwavering support of the policy of the Irish Party, led by Mr. John Redmond, and that we appeal to the leaders of the Party to use their influence with the Government to secure lenient treatment for the rank and file of the Sinn Feiners, the great majority of whom were misguided young fellows who were misled by designing men."

IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DILLON'S GREAT SPEECH

ACTION OF CASTLEBAR COUNCIL

TRIBUTES TO IRISH LEADERS

PLEA FOR CLEMENCY.

At a meeting of the Castlebar Rural District Council on Tuesday, Mr. John Cannon presiding,

Mr. John Ruane proposed:—

"That we the Castlebar Board of Guardians desire to heartily congratulate our distinguished countryman Mr. John Dillon, M.P., on his patriotic and statesmanlike speech in the House of Commons in connection with the lamentable happenings in Dublin and a few isolated districts in the country. That we endorse the sentiments therein expressed, and we confidently hope the Government will accede to the demands made by Mr. Dillon on behalf of the National Party and the people of Ireland. We, while recognising that the revolutionary spirit was confined to a small minority, must remind the Government of the great number of our fellow-countrymen who have been shedding their blood on continental battlefields in defence of small nationalities, and for our misguided countrymen who were involved in the recent trouble, we pray for the clemency and a cessation of the imposition of the extreme penalty."

The Chairman, in seconding, said he was proud of Mr. Dillon as a Mayo man.

Mr. T. Conway, J.P., said Mr. Dillon's words will have great weight with the Government.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

At a meeting of the Carrickates Branch of the U.I.L., Mr. P. McCuna presiding, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That we deeply deplore the action of misled youths in becoming dupes for their German and socialistic leaders in Dublin, and while we recognise that the recent event was an effort to overthrow the Irish Party and their work, we place on record our sincere appreciation of Mr. Redmond's and Mr. Dillon's fearless fight for clemency for the rank and file, and for calling for the suspension of martial law. We once more thank the Irish Party for having saved Ireland from conscription in face of tremendous difficulties. It is high time that Irishmen should realise Ireland's only means of salvation, and rally under the banner of the U.I.L., and stand solidly behind Mr. Redmond and his Irish Party in their fight to keep Home Rule safe despite Sinn Fein treachery and Unionist taunts."

At the monthly meeting of the Dundalk Harbour Board Mr. B. Hamill, J.P. (Chairman), presiding, on the proposition of Mr. P. J. Kerley, a resolution was unanimously passed, and copies ordered to be sent to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Redmond, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Whitby and Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.s, appealing to the Government and the authorities to grant a general amnesty to the rank and file of the insurgents, the majority of whom were unaware of the desperate enterprise in which they were engaged and the inevitable consequences arising therefrom.

At South Tipperary County Council meeting yesterday, Mr. M. Slattery, J.P., Chairman, proposed that in common with the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, we condemn the recent outbreak in Dublin, which we regard as the natural outcome of tactics adopted by Sir Edward Carson and his followers in 1914, that the continuance of the executions in dealing with the rebellion would only tend to madden the people and make the administration of the law repugnant to the feelings of the Irish nation, that in our opinion an immediate change in the administration of Irish affairs is essential, not alone in the interests of Ireland, but also for the successful prosecution of the present war, that we believe the wishes of Mr. Redmond in regard to the victims of the revolt should operate as if he were actually in a position similar to that occupied by Botha in the Government of South Africa."

Continuing, the Chairman said he could not tell them how and with what sorrow they in Tipperary received the lamentable news of the unfortunate outbreak in Dublin. He was proud that Tipperary had taken so little part in it. A great deal of harm had been done, but still greater harm would be done if the advice of the Irish National leaders was not accepted by the Government of England.

Mr. E. Anglim wished to be associated with the motion, and added that personally he agreed with every word of the powerful speech made by Mr. John Dillon in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. O'Dwyer agreed with everything which had been said, but he would suggest an addendum to the resolution that, While they absolutely condemned the Dublin rebellion we are proud of the clean, honourable fight made by the Irish Volunteers." There was no seconder to Mr. O'Dwyer's suggestion, and the Chairman put his motion and declared it passed unanimously.

At the fortnightly meeting of Templemore Urban Council, Mr. P. Fogarty, V.C., presiding, the following was passed unanimously on the proposition of Mr. John Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. John Egan:—"That we, the members of the Templemore Urban Council, deeply deplore the crisis in Dublin and elsewhere and we take this opportunity of reaffirming our confidence in Mr. John E. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party."

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday in the House of Commons Sir Charles Henry asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the amount of application for the £1 for 15/6 war savings certificates issued to 30th April, and the amount of the certificates that had been redeemed.

Mr. McKenna said the cash value of war savings certificates issued up to 30th April 19th was £2,109,101. The cash repaid in the same period in respect of certificates realised was £3,149.