THE IRISH LEADER

AMERICAN SUPPORT

EFFECT OF HARSH METHODS

Mr Redmond has received a large number of further letters and messages supporting his action in connection with the recent disturbances The following is from Mr Michael P Kehoe Attorney at Law, 411 Title Building, Baltimore, Md —

My Dear Mr Redmond—As one of the men who were on the original committee here in Baltimore that gave the reception to yourself Messrs McHugh and O Donnell when you visited this country about fourteen years ago, and being one of the Provisional Committee that met at the Hoffman House in New York when we formed the United Irish League of America and having been active in the same ever since, I feel it my duty at the present time to say that I view with deep sorrow the unfortunate uprising in Dublin recently. It seems that the fates were against us, when by forces almost superhuman the Irish people under your magnificent leadership have gotten through so much good legislation and as a fitting climax the passage of a Home Rule Bill which gives to the people of Ireland greater rights than we possess in any State in the Union under our Federal Constitution.

I have discussed this matter recently with a great many men who are our strongest supporters, and although many of them have no connection with Ireland or the Irish people, they feel that the cause of humanity demands that they support the Irish cause and they have entirely agreed with your action as being the only reasonable, logical stand that a man could take

I trust that the present Cabinet will not see fit to enforce harsh measures in Ireland, but will only go so far as is necessary to quell the present disturbances and protect property rights Most of us here who have been active in the cause feel that a great mistake has been made, and sincerely trust that the English people will understand that this uprising is only by a small section of the people and that the great bulk of the people stand back of you on the Home Rule question

Of course, like begets like and while we regret this disturbance the English people must realise that the harsh measures that they have enforced in Ireland must in some shape or other bear fruit against them

Wishing you success and assuring you of the hearty support of myself and the men who are really upholding the United Irish League —I am with great respect, very sincerely yours

MICHAEL P KEHOE

GREAT ADMIRATION.

92 Marlborough street,
Boston, Mass, U S A
April 20th, 1916

To the Honorable John Redmond,

Dear Sir—I am impelled to write to you a word to express my great admiration of your recent words concerning the mad attempt of the group of Irish irreconcilables in Dublin There have been many times since you entered the field of politics when I have mistrusted you, and have found myself strongly opposed to certain actions you have taken But I want to say, on the other hand, that there have been many other occasions on which I have most heartily and cordially endorsed what you have done, and that, ever since the splendid announcement of your position in the beginning of this war I have been an enthusiastic admirer of your every word and act Your course has been wholly patriotic and generous, and such as must win the entire support of every fair minded man

To-day reading what you said concerning the riots in Dublin has given me new cause for admiration of your attitude

I fully sympathise with what you said of this Irish uprising—really a German attack, as you pointed out. It does seem incredible that a small faction of the Irish race, both here and at home, should be so invariably determined to do their injury upon their land and her cause just at the very moment of her victory at the end of the long long struggle The same crowd here is just as mischievous as they are in Ireland, and it would be a Godsend for America and Ireland if they could have what they are clamouring for so insanely, namely German rule it for only a week Not in Ireland, but over themselves in person It would require about twenty four hours to give them full realisation of all the beauties of German rule, and at the end of another twenty-four they would have ceased to exist, for Germany's methods are not those of temporising or of slow adjustment

It is of course, just this group of venomous Irish who have done more to cause Ireland to be suspected and distrusted by other peoples than all else in her history To day the Americans who are not of Irish descent or connection have become deeply impressed with the course taken by yourself and by the Irish race as a whole, and by your splendid and loyal course in the war We do not pretend to judge of the right and wrong as between you and the Orangemen of Ireland, but we all of us know that both parties in Ireland have given the world cause to respect them by their common action in supporting the Empire, and, far more yet, in doing their best to keep alive the light of civilisation and of human justice and humanity by doing their full share in fighting the brutal powers of material force and military despotism

Once more my congratulations to you, my dear sir and to England that she has, at the head of the people with whom she seems to be at last becoming thoroughly reconciled, one like yourself, who sees broadly and who has the complete courage of his convictions Thus is the element which means victory and freedom for Ireland. The success of the Dublin mobs would mean again Ireland's utter ruin. Happily there is no success possible for them, nor is there here for the existence of the same disastrous spirit that prevails among their members All good fortune attend you in your course—Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS S WATSON M D.

DEPORTATIONS.

ACTION IN CORK

INFLUENTIAL MEMORIAL

Our Cork correspondent wired last night —

The following letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir John Maxwell, General Commanding the Forces in Ireland Rt Hon H Herbert Asquith M P, Prime Minister —

Sirs,—We deem it our duty to place on record our protest against the continuance of arrests throughout the country and the further detention of a large number of those who during the panic of the past two weeks, have been placed under arrest and in many of the cases deported In our opinion the state of the country no longer warrants the continuance of these measures On the contrary we believe the unrest is thereby prolonged We know that in a number of cases men have been arrested against whom no charge can be maintained In other cases individuals have been arrested merely because they were members of the Irish Volunteer body when membership of it constituted no offence against the law of the Realm It is the bounden duty of the authorities to have these cases investigated without delay The utmost facility should be granted to all those in custody to make their defence and when set at liberty to return to their homes Many of them have been removed to places far distant from their homes, and some of those who have been already released have been given railway tickets, but no money to purchase food to sustain them while travelling We have heard of cases in which discharged prisoners have had to apply at the soldiers' buffets for food These men, removed from home and set at liberty, should not be left to endure hardships and want while returning The authorities should remember that the families and friends of these men in custody are suffering great anxiety as to their fate and this anxiety should be allayed at the earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,
DANIEL COHALAN,
Assistant Bishop of Cork
T C BUTTERFIELD,
Lord Mayor of Cork.
WM HART
High Sheriff of Cork
WM MURPHY,
Chairman, Cork City Executive U I L

Cork, Tuesday, May 16th, 1916

DUBLIN & MAYO PRISONERS

A further list of 34 prisoners sent to Wandsworth Detention Barracks on May 13th from Richmond Barracks was issued at the Military Headquarters yesterday This brings the total deportations to England on the date named up to 1,027

The names on yesterday's list include—J O'Leary Curtis, 34 North George's street, Dublin, Myles Redmond, 6 Parnell street, Wexford, D L Cole, 3 Mountjoy square, Patrick Thomas Daly, 22 Fitzroy avenue, Arthur Griffiths 122 St Lawrence road Clontarf Jas Logan 10 Havelock square Dublin, John Logan, do, John P O Shea, 40 Arran road, Drumcondra, Manus Keane Clonskeagh, Loughagower, John Corcoran, Kilmaragh Mayo, Peter O Rourke, Abbeytown Boyle Owen Hughes, Lankill Westport, M J Ring Drummindoo, Westport Edward Gannon, High street, do, Charles Gavin, do, John McDonough, do, Thomas Ralph, Mill street, do, Thomas Derry, High street, do Michael Derry Oringon, Westport, Joseph Ruddy, Church street, Westport, Michael Duffy, Bridge street, do, Edward Harris James street, do, Charles Hughes, do, do, Barry Cryan, Bridge street, do Martin Geraghty, James street, do, John Gavin, Morrisk, Edward Simmons Peter street, do, Hubert Horan, Altamount street, do, Thomas O'Brien, Mochalin, do, James Malone Quay road, do, Patrick Kenny, Shop street do J Logan, Bridge street, do, Ml Reilly, Fair Green, do, Thaddeus Walsh, Mill street, do, Patrick Fergus Der-Kiles do Robert Brannigle, Carnduff Chiffoney, Co Sligo, Andrew Conway Edenrora Chiffoney George Gardiner, do, do, Bernard Meehan, Creevy, Keel do, Hugh Crystal, do do, Wm Gilmartin, do, do, Thomas Cryan, Seffin Cloonbon Boyle, Lawrence Gunnoigle, Carnduff, Cliffoney, Charles McGettigan, Creevykeel do, John Gilmartin do, do, John Hanson, do, do Patk Joseph Benson, Castlegal, Co Sligo Hugh Foley, do do, Charles Gilmartin, Carnduff Chiffoney, Patrick Hooley, do do, Paul McDonnell, 91 Upper Rathmines, Francis McDonnell, do Thomas Bermingham, do, Edward Hannon, Chiffoney

TRIAL OF MR. JOHN MacNEILL.

The trial of Mr John MacNeill is expected to begin next Monday Mr MacNeill will be tried by General Courtmartial and not by Field General Courtmartial Mr MacNeill will have the services of eminent counsel

WESTERN D.C. RELEASED.

Mr Philip Waldron D C Drimbane, Ballyhaunis, Gaelic League Organiser for the Province of Connaught, who was arrested on the morning of the 5th ult was released on Monday evening

MEN DISCHARGED IN LIMERICK.

Colonel Sir Anthony Weldon Commanding Limerick Garrison concluded his inquiry yesterday into the cases of the men in Limerick District Prison who were arrested last week He discharged twenty five men on Monday as the result of the inquiry and yesterday twelve more were released conditionally, two being from the city and two from the Charleville district Three men from the Doon district were detained With these exceptions all the men arrested last week in the Limerick district are now released

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

Replying to Mr O Dowd, in the House of Commons yesterday Mr Pease said telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the provincial villages and towns in Ireland has been generally re-established and is now available for public use subject only in a few cases to some delay where direct communication had not been restored and to such restrictions as the local military authorities may find it necessary to impose Telephone communication was also open but at the moment one of the lines is restricted to official use.

IRISH WITNESSES IN CASEMENT CASE.

FOOTPRINTS IN SAND

REMARKABLE STORY

LANDING OF ARMS

WITNESS FROM THE "BLUEBELL."

THE STRANGE VESSEL.

WHITE FLAG & SURRENDER

London Tuesday.

Sir Roger Casement, C M G, and Daniel Julian Bailey again appeared at Bow street to-day before Sir John Dickinson, charged that they did unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously commit high treason without the realm of England in contempt of our Sovereign Lord the King and his laws to the evil example of others in the like case contrary to the duty and allegiance of the said defendants

There was a long queue outside the building at an early hour, and on the opening of the doors the Press and a limited number of the public were admitted.

A few privileged persons sat on the Bench.

The same Counsel appeared. The Court was densely packed, only a comparatively small number of those present finding seats Amongst those attending were M Pierre S Pouokloveshshikoff, Member of the Court of Justice at Petrograd, Legal Adviser to the Russian Government Committee in London, also several lady relatives and friends of Casement

The magistrate took his seat at half past ten o'clock

Casement and his fellow-prisoner had been brought from the cells to the adjacent corridor, and on Sir John Dickinson appearing on the Bench they were ushered through the door to the dock Casement stepped within the bars a little in advance of his companion, and before seating himself bowed respectfully to the magistrate. He was attired as on the first day, in a dark suit

Bailey wore a light khaki coloured overcoat

Mr Bodkin at once called another witness for the Crown Casement, on seeing the man enter the witness box, began to nibble a lead pencil nervously, but almost immediately started taking notes No trace of the mental anxiety which Casement was evidently suffering appeared on the stolid face of his companion in the dock

KERRY FARMER'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was John McCarthy, a farmer, of Carahane, Co Kerry, who gave an account of what he discovered on the seashore in the early hours of Good Friday morning He said he was walking along the shore The tide was coming in and he noticed what appeared to be an empty boat with oars floating round it He entered the sea and pulled the boat in

Mr Bodkin—Did you find anything in the boat?

Witness—Yes

What was it? I found a dagger. Witness added that he noticed something about the sands which led him to make a search and he unearthed a tin box He also found footprints of three people, which he traced for two hundred yards towards his farm A man named Pat Driscoll assisted him to pull the boat ashore On the way back he met his little daughter of seven years old playing with three revolvers

The revolvers were produced in Court, they proved to be Mauser automatic pistols.

Witness said two of the revolvers were in leather cases His daughter also found a small bag. He took all the things to his house, and sent Driscoll for the police at Ardfert When they arrived they examined the boat, and witness saw them pick up two bags on the shore

Did you go back to the shore and fetch the tin box? Yes

Were all the things put in your cart—the boat, the oars, the three boxes, the tin box, the dagger, and the pistols? Yes

Did you find three lifebelts Yes.

Were they also put in the cart? Yes

You took them all to the officer at the barracks? Yes

On the Good Friday morning what was the condition of the sea? It was very rough

WITNESS FROM CARAGH, KERRY.

Michael Hussy, examined by Mr Travers Humphreys deposed—I am a labourer, and live at Ceragh I remember the Thursday night before Good Friday. I was at a neighbour's about 10.30

Did you see any light at sea? Yes, about nine o'clock, it was a dark red light, and lasted a few seconds I went down to the edge of the sea, but I found nobody there The next morning I saw a boat pulled up on the shore about high water mark I afterwards saw the same boat at the police barracks. The picture now produced is a photograph of the boat

How far did you think the light you saw on Thursday night was out at sea I think it was about half a mile.

An Irish girl named Mary Gorman was the next witness She said she was a farm servant to Mr John Allmans, of Rathermen About 1 30 on Good Friday morning she was standing in the yard of the farm when she saw three men passing the gate

Mr Bodkin—In which direction were they going? They were coming from the strand, and going in the direction of Ardfert Witness added that the men passed quite close to her.

Mr Bodkin—What sort of men were they? One was tall, the other was nearly as tall and the third was a small man.

Was the tall man carrying anything? He was carrying a green knapsack across his shoulders.

Were the other two men carrying anything? Coats

How were they walking? Quickly.

Were you able to look at their faces? I saw the tall man's face

Later in the day did you see Constable Reilly? Yes, sir.

Had he got a man in his charge? Yes.

Did you recognise the man? Yes.

What man was it? He was the tallest of the three I had seen in the morning

Do you see him here now? asked Mr Bodkin Yes, said Mary Gorman, turning in the witness box towards the dock and pointing at Sir Roger Casement, who smiled, and immediately started to make some notes in a rapid fashion

Asked if she recognised the prisoner Bailey, witness replied No I have not seen his face? She added that the yard of the farm was about two miles from the sea.

KERRY POLICE WITNESS.

The first police witness called was Sergeant Ernest John Hearn of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and stationed at Ardfert He stated that in consequence of a report he received from a man named Driscoll he went to Mr McCarthy's house, where he was handed three pistols and a small handbag McCarthy also gave him a dagger, saying that he found that in a boat which had been washed ashore Witness examined the place where the pistols were found—flat country and nothing but sand—and made a search and he found a brown handbag covered with sand

Further examined witness said, I examined the tin box at the barracks and found it to contain 900 rounds of revolver ammunition. I got the assistance of Constable Reilly and I arrested a man at a place called McKenna's Fort, which is an excavated place of about nine feet deep

Can you identify him? Yes. The sergeant looked in the direction of the dock, and fixing his gaze on Casement said it was the prisoner

Casement returned the glance of the officer with a grim smile.

Answering further questions of the Attorney General, witness said, the time at which I made the discovery was about 1 25 in the afternoon. I asked Casement what he was doing in the "Rath" or Fort, and he replied "By what authority do you ask me the question?" I answered, "I can ask you any question I choose I shall arrest you under the Defence of the Realm regulations" I then asked prisoner his name, he replied, Richard Morton, of Denham, Bucks

Asked what his occupation was, Casement said, "I am an author"

AT THE POLICE BARRACKS.

I asked him to name a book he had written, and said "A Life of Saint Brennan" Questioned further, prisoner said he was going to Dublin, but had no passport papers He got to the fort at eight o'clock that morning His clothes were wet In the course of further conversation Casement said he had intended going to Tralee I took him to the police barracks, and later at his house Mary O Gorman identified him as the man she had seen that morning at Ardfert police station I charged Casement with having been concerned in the landing of arms on the coast of Ireland He was cautioned, and then said, "Can I see your order?" While the conversation was being carried on with Casement to the fort Constable Reilly covered the prisoner with a loaded carbine Some sausages wrapped in paper were found in the fort (laughter)

Replying to Mr Artemus Jones witness said all the articles found on Casement were in court

CONSTABLE REILLY R I C.

Constable Reilly, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who accompanied the last witness, stated that he went to a place known as M Kenna's Fort, where he saw a man standing behind some shrubbery

Mr Bodkin—Who was the man?

Witness—Casement

What did you do? I went in his direction, called to him, and covered him with a carbine

Did he come towards you? Yes

Did you caution him not to move? Yes

Did he say anything in answer? Yes

What did he say? He said, "This is a nice way to treat an English traveller I am not armed I will do you no harm" Witness went on to say that when Casement was searched at the station a slip of paper was found in his waistcoat pocket

Mr Bodkin—Did you read the words on it?

Witness—Yes

What did you say about it? I said, "This is not Irish" (laughter)

What did he say? He said, "I have never seen this before"

Witness added that a later search of the fort revealed three overcoats Casement, he said, was wearing a green muffler, the ends of which were wet and sandy

Martin Collins, a small boy of 13½ years, the son of an Ardfert farmer, related that while on a journey in a pony and trap to John Allman's he passed M Kenna's Fort, where he saw Sergeant Hearn and Constable Reilly with a strange man whom he now recognised as Casement As they were coming from the fort he saw the man drop a piece of paper from his back pocket Witness was asked by the police to convey them to Allmans, where he saw Mary Gorman, who was asked by Constable Reilly whether Casement was the man she saw earlier in the morning, and she replied, "Yes" He afterwards went back to McKenna's Fort, and recovered a piece of paper he had seen fall from Casement's pocket He opened it—it was in two pieces On the way to Tralee witness met Constable Reilly, and gave him the piece of paper.

CONSTABLE LARKE, R.I.C.

Constable Robert William Larke Royal Irish Constabulary, deposed to finding a handbag about two hundred yards from Mr McCarthy's house

SERGEANT BRACKIN, MILITARY POLICE.

Sergeant Thomas Brackin, Military Police stationed at Ship street Barracks, Dublin said that on April 22 he went to Arbour Hill Military Detention Barracks where he saw Casement Witness took an escort with him and conveyed him to Holyhead and thence to Euston, where he handed him over to the Metropolitan Police

SERGEANT BUTTER, R.I.C.

Sergeant James Butler, Royal Irish Constabulary, said that on April 22nd he conveyed Casement by train from Tralee to Dublin They stopped at Killarney station Prisoner had previously asked witness to get him a paper and he replied "Yes" When the train pulled up the Head-Constable of Killarney came to the carriage door and said to witness, "Did you hear what happened to the two lads in Puck?" "No" replied witness The head constable said they ran into the tide and were drowned After leaving the station Casement commenced to sob and remained crying for some time Later he turned to witness and said "Where is Puck? I am sorry for those two men It is on my account they were there They were two good Irishmen" Puck was twenty miles from Tralee After passing Kingsbridge station Casement said to witness "Do you think I shall get a bed on my arrival I feel very tired I have been up for 12 hours"

SERGEANT-MAJOR WHITTAKER.

Sergt Major Frederick Whittaker, from the Provost Marshall's Staff, Dublin, deposed that, on April 23 he received Casement from the custody of Sergt Butler, also a satchel two bags a brown paper parcel, and a tin box Three great coats were in the parcel Prisoner was handed over to Sergeant Brackin and the articles were given over to Inspector O Donnell, of New Scotland Yard.

SCOTLAND YARD WITNESS.

Inspector Handcock of the Criminal Investigation New Scotland Yard sworn, said that at 6 a m on the 23rd April he met the Irish mail at Euston and there received Casement into custody and conveyed him to New Scotland Yard I informed him that I was an inspector of police and that he would be detained pending inquiries as to a charge to be preferred against him later He said "Do you know who I am?" I replied "Yes" He said "I am Sir Roger Casement, and the only person to whom I have disclosed my identity is a priest at Tralee in Ireland" I then cautioned the prisoner and later in the day I conveyed him to Brixton Prison On April 25th I took him to the Tower of London

A MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

Maurice Moriarty, a motor car driver, of 36 York street, Tralee, said that just before 11 o'clock on Good Friday morning he was ordered by a Mr Stack to get his car ready Mr Stack was a solicitor's clerk in Tralee Witness was ordered to drive to Carahane Shortly after they started Mr Stack picked up two men named Collins and another who gave the name of Mulcahy Asked if he saw the man who gave the name of Mulcahy in Court, witness pointed to Bailey in the dock Continuing, witness said they took the road by the Banna Strand, which was by the sea About half a mile along the road the tyre burst, and immediately afterwards a sergeant came up and searched the car After mending the tyre they proceeded towards Ballyheigue, and thence to Causeway At both places they were overhauled by the police Eventually they came back to Tralee

Mr Bodkin—Could you say where this man Bailey was when you got back to Tralee? Witness—I didn't notice whether he was on the car or not

Why? Because on the road I stopped to fix the footboard

Do you mean to say he might have got off the car then? Yes

And you not know it? Yes

MEETING THE MOTOR CAR.

Sergeant Croney, R I C, deposed to having met the motor car driven by the witness Moriarty A tyre of the car burst He questioned the occupants, and he recognised the prisoner Bailey, who gave the name of David Mulcahy, 31 Mountjoy street Dublin His travelling companions gave the names of Austin Stack, 64 Rock street Tralee, and Cornelius Collins, accountant, General Post Office, Dublin Witness sent telephone messages to the surrounding stations When later he saw the car Bailey was in it On each occasion he was one of the party

CONSTABLE CARTER, R.I.C.

Constable George Carter, R I C, said that on Saturday, April 2nd, he got some information about a man while searching in the neighbourhood of Killahan He questioned the stranger, who refused to give information about himself In consequence he was arrested He had £10 in sovereigns, silver, and copper upon him, and in his pocket was a paper on which was written, "The castle near Tralee is a quaint old Irish structure of stone" (laughter) The man was Bailey

DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR O'DONNELL.

Detective-Inspector O'Donnell, of New Scotland Yard, said that on May 8th he went to Dublin, where at the barracks Bailey was handed over to him Witness brought him to Cannon Row, London

Inspector Palmer gave evidence as to the contents of several bags mentioned in the evidence One, he said, contained twenty rounds of ammunition, a flash-lamp, etc Another bag contained maps and portions of maps, a green flag with a satin motto, and 40 rounds of ammunition A brown leather bag was found to contain 50 rounds of ammunition a flash-lamp, portions of maps, and other articles Witness added that the maps were of Ireland, made up in 14 sections each section bearing the number and name of a district written in

WITNESS FROM THE "BLUEBELL."

Leading Signalman Sidney Ray Waghorn, of H M S "Bluebell," was the next witness "On Good Friday," he said "we were off the South Coast of Ireland on patrol duty About 6 o'clock in the evening we sighted a ship flying the Norwegian colours Like colours were painted on her sides We were ordered to signal to her. I asked her name, and she replied, "Am from Bergen to Genoa" She was told to follow the "Bluebell" Roughly speaking, they were 130 miles from Queenstown and 60 miles from the shore When the ship did not follow, and the "Bluebell" fired a shot She then followed till they got near the entrance of Queenstown Harbour and near Daunt Lightship, when she suddenly stopped her engines The "Bluebell" was about a cable's length from the ship at this time

Mr Travers Humphreys—Then what did you notice —She issued white smoke out of the hold Witness added that at

(Continued on Page 1)

BISHOP OF KILLALOE

ON THE INSURRECTION

COUNSELS THE PEOPLE TO RESTRAINT

"SIR EDWARD CARSON THE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL THIS TROUBLE."

"No Party Should Be Allowed to Arm Itself in Defiance of Public Authority."

His Lordship the Bishop of Killaloe, preaching on Sunday at Quin referred to the Dublin troubles, and said—It is a long time since Ireland had such a great sorrow as she has now The Dublin troubles have filled the country with grief He was not going to trouble them with a denunciation of the unhappy young men who were responsible for that awful tragedy There are enough and plenty in Ireland ready to do that He bewailed and lamented their mad adventure but whatever their faults or responsibility may be—and let God be their merciful judge in that—this much must be said to their credit, that they died bravely and unselfishly for what they believed—foolishly indeed—was the cause of Ireland Let their spirits rest for the present in peace in the silence of eternity Fortunately—and we should thank God for it—our Diocese has been spared from any part in those unhappy troubles He referred to the sorrowful subject at all only because he was anxious to counsel the people to patience and self control in a crisis which is certainly very provoking to Irish feelings The Government he was sure, did not mean to be cruel or provocative, but from the beginning of this lamentable occurrence every step they have taken is calculated to exasperate Irish sentiment most bitterly The people feel—and it is well that those in authority should know it—that all through this miserable crisis the Irishmen has been grossly discriminated against Sir Edward Carson has been the root cause of all this trouble He it was who schooled our unfortunate countrymen into ideas and practices of rebellion He has been allowed to go free, he has been honoured with a seat in the Cabinet, while the young Irishmen who were goaded to the madness of insurrection by his insulting taunts have been treated unmercifully No Curragh officer refused to shoot them I do not know if rumours are true, which, I can hardly believe possible, and I beg the people to restrain within them the feelings of indignation which the rumours are calculated to arouse But there are two things incontestably true and which constitute an outrageous scandal in any Government. Mr Campbell was one of the ringleaders in the projected revolt in Ulster He is now Attorney General of Ireland whose office it is to advise on the punishment of the Irish insurgents who in all probability would never have handled a rifle but for his example. Now, I would be sorry to say one word against the personal character of Mr Campbell, whom we all know to be an able man, and apart from political bias, a fair minded man, but his presence in the Government of Ireland at this moment is an unbearable scandal No party in the country should be allowed to arm itself in defiance of public authority, but any discrimination between one part of the community and another destroys the sacredness of public law, and is fast causing a revulsion of feeling in those who never had a particle of sympathy with the Dublin rising It is well, I say, that those in authority should know that The Prime Minister, whom we all respect, and who is kindly disposed towards this country, is, I see, now in Ireland I hope before he leaves he will put an end to these most operative causes of discontent and angry feeling He will be well advised if in his treatment of Ireland at this juncture he is guided by the kindly words of Mr Birrell, whom I regret, and of Lord Bryce and Lord Morley, and not by the cruel and Cromwellian spirit that still haunts the gloomy spaces of Dublin Castle, and which finds daily expression in the columns of the "Irish Times" "Nothing short of the extermination of everything distinctively Irish will satisfy them" "A complete clearance," they wrote, "must be made of all the elements of disaffection We know what that means But you cannot exterminate the national spirit of Ireland It is rooted in the soil as truly as the shamrock, and will continue to sprout with it Kindness and not terrorism is the true remedy now as always Blood enough has been spilt This wholesale arrestment and deportation of the young manhood of Ireland is causing great indignation, and should be stopped also It has already been carried too far Dozens young men in this neighbourhood have been arrested and carried away, who, as far as we can make out, had never any thought of or sympathy with rebellion Let us hope that they will soon be allowed to return to their homes and their work, and let us hope and pray also that prudence and kindness, as well as justice and fair play will inspire those who are responsible for the public peace and tranquility of Ireland.

THE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

An English Protest.

The "Daily Chronicle" of yesterday in a leading article said — Though the Prime Minister has gone to Ireland not to govern but to inquire and arrange, we hope that his presence may have some immediate effect on the policy of the moment The mistake of the protracted military executions has been succeeded by the even more serious mistake of wholesale arrests all over the southern provinces The military authorities it must be remembered, act in our name, and their errors in Ireland all go down to England's account Ever since the swift suppression of disorder, they have been busy day after day arresting and imprisoning not merely members of the two rebel armies" but apparently anybody suspected of belonging to any of the very various organisations with which the Irish Volunteers or the Citizen Army had points of contact Once let loose in Ireland such an orgy of arresting, and everybody familiar with the country knows the lines on which it is bound to go The old defeated ascendency classes have now the time of their lives for paying off old scores and venting personal spites The loyal Nationalist majority are tried almost beyond endurance Instead of magnanimity they experience the harshest coercion Day by day in towns and villages they witness gangs of prisoners marched off between hedges of bayonets, their own friends and relatives among them, arrested no one knows on what evidence to be deported no one knows where to meet a fate no one knows what Was it for this that they remained loyal? Is it for this that their sons and brothers have been fighting in the trenches of Flanders and the East? The effect of these proceedings in Ireland is the worst possible And Ireland for this as for so many other purposes includes much more than the Emerald Isle, it includes a great influence in the United States and in Australia"

We have already in these columns drawn attention to the danger which the "Daily Chronicle" notes But, as we said yesterday, we do not think it just that these errors in Ireland should go down to England's account" As we said "Never in their long misdealings with Ireland did the English people themselves display a more calm or less vindictive spirit"

COMPENSATION

STATE ACCEPTS LIABILITY

FOR FULL INSURANCE

LOOTING ALSO COVERED

POSITION OF UNINSURED

It is officially announced that the State will assume liability to the amount of the insurance for the destruction of buildings and their contents in Dublin during the recent outbreak. This liability covers looting.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed a Committee to inquire into the position with regard to claims, the sums covered by ordinary fire policies in force at the time of the destruction of property, and to advise how the general claims of uninsured persons can fairly be dealt with.

In no case the official statement declares, will any grant be made in respect of the property of persons in complicity with the outbreak.

THE OFFICAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement was issued by the Under Secretary from Dublin Castle last night —

In connection with the destruction both in Dublin and elsewhere, of buildings and their contents, the State will assume, as the maximum of its ex gratia grant, the same liability as would have fallen on the Insurance Companies if the risk had been covered by the policies in force at the time of the recent disturbances

Accordingly, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has decided to appoint a Committee—

(a) (i) To ascertain what were the sums covered by ordinary fire risks, by insurance policies in force at the time of the destruction of the property,

(ii) To advise what part of such sums would normally have been paid by the Insurance Companies if the destruction had been caused by accidental fire, and

(b) Having regard to the information obtained under the foregoing heads (i) and (ii), to advise how, on analogy, the several claims of uninsured persons could fairly be dealt with

For the foregoing purpose looting may be deemed to be burning but no consequential damages of any kind are to be taken into account.

In no case will any grant be made in respect of the property of persons in complicity with the outbreak

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Many additional claims for compensation for malicious damage to property during the insurrection were lodged yesterday in the City Hall. So numerous were the claimants that the staff was busy up to five o clock in dealing with them. The total for the day was not forthcoming, but it was stated that none of the items was for a very large amount The highest individual items so far range up to £150,000

THE PRIME MINISTER

YESTERDAY'S CONSULTATIONS

The Prime Minister was occupied for the greater part of yesterday at the Viceregal Lodge In the morning he was busy with his correspondence which had been forwarded from London In the afternoon, Mr Asquith it is understood, received a number of representative men with whom he was engaged in conference for some time

About noon a visit was paid to the Military Headquarters, at Park Gate Street, where an interview took place with Sir John Maxwell and Major General Friend

At five o'clock in the evening the Prime Minister motored to Dublin Castle where he remained for a considerable interval