DEPORTED ON A WARSHIP

Irish Prisoners Carried Off to England from Cork and Dublin

MILITARY PARTY DISARMED

Attack Near Queenstown: One Soldier Dies of Wounds

Ten political prisoners were deported on Saturday, eight from Cork and two from Dublin. Their destination is at present unknown.

Six soldiers who had escorted explosives to Rushbrooke Dockyard, near Queenstown, were held up on their return journey. When ordered to surrender their arms, it is stated, one soldier, Private William Newman, offered resistance, and was shot. He died in hospital yesterday.

More military raids were carried out in Dublin on Saturday morning during the "Curfew" hours. A number of houses were minutely searched, the occupants being called out of bed, but no arrests or seizures have been reported.

Constables in a Galway barrack had a narrow escape, an explosion occurring when some turf had been placed on the fire.

SOLDIERS ATTACKED

Six Rifles Carried Off: Death of Wounded Man

An attack on soldiers near Queenstown on Saturday resulted in the death of Private Wm. Newman from a bullet wound.

Armed and masked men suddenly rushed and disarmed six soldiers, belonging to the Notts and Derby Regiment, who, having escorted gelignite from the Government depot at Rocky Island to Rushbrooke Dockyard for blasting purposes, were on their way back to Queenstown.

Scene of the Attack.

The soldiers had just crossed over the railway bridge on the Rushbrooke road, when they were seized by a number of men wearing handkerchiefs and mufflers on their partly blackened faces, some carrying revolvers.

The soldiers had their rifles at the "slope," and were taken completely unawares, but one man, Private Newman, started to resist or to run, and in the scrimmage that ensued received a shot in the neck, which bled profusely. The four other soldiers were rushed up Banker Hill, a roadway which leads to the Rushbrooke golf links.

Soldiers Disarmed.

The soldiers were forced along this road, and eventually brought into the fields, where they were deprived of rifles and accoutrements and then told they could go.

Meantime some young men came to the aid of Private Newman, and summoned the police, who had the wounded soldier conveyed to a military hospital, where, owing to the seriousness of the wound, a specialist was summoned.

The scene of the shooting is a main thoroughfare, with houses in the immediate vicinity.

Residents in the locality are accustomed to the reports of explosions at the Rushbrooke Docks extension works.

A number of people, however, it is reported, heard the report of a shot at the time, and concluded on seeing the soldiers and civilians running that something out of the ordinary had occurred.

A Fatal Wound.

Private Newman died last evening at Queenstown military hospital.

His friends reside at Arrow-terrace, Fishergate, Nottingham, and deceased was to be demobilised on Thursday next.

The outrage is generally condemned in Queenstown and district. References were made at the services in the Protestant Church yesterday.

Military and police are searching the district.

Another report says that when the soldiers were called on to surrender their arms Newman declined and used his bayonet. One of the civilians then fired at him.

Newman died yesterday evening at the military hospital at Queenstown. The bullet struck him close to the left ear, and passed downwards to his stomach, where it emerged.

THURLES RAID

Sinn Fein Hall Attacked: Doors and Windows Broken

In the early hours of Saturday morning the Sinn Fein hall, Thurles, was attacked and the doors and windows broken. The attackers, who are estimated to have been about a dozen, did their work with large stones and beams.

Windows were also broken in the adjoining drapery premises of Mr. M'Loughney, whose manager at the sounds of the attack went down to the shop.

A wooden hut belonging to a local shoemaker was moved from its place in Liberty Square and upset.

The locality was in darkness at the time of the occurrence, all the lights having been turned out. Nevertheless Mr. O'Brien, Mr. M'Loughney's manager, states that he was able to distinguish the attackers, who he saw crossing Liberty Square.

CITY MEETING HALL

Visit by Soldiers and Police Room Broken Open

The Emmet Hall, Inchicore, which is frequently used for Labour meetings, was entered about half-past nine on Friday night by a party of soldiers and police, who had arrived in motor lorries and an armoured car. The premises were thoroughly searched, and one room was broken open by the soldiers with fixed bayonets. Nothing, however, was found, and the raiders then placed five men, who were on the premises, under arrest. The prisoners were taken in the motor lorry some distance down the road, and were then released.

CORK ENGINEER WOUNDED

On Saturday night Rockminus House, near Kilbarrery, Co. Cork, the residence of Mr. C. D. Oliver, engineer, Congested Districts Board, was entered by armed and masked men. Mr. Oliver, it is stated, was fired at and wounded by a revolver shot. Several arrests on suspicion have been made.

Another message says Mr. Oliver was wounded in both legs, and that the affair is supposed to owe its origin to an agrarian dispute.

THREE YOUNG MEN CHARGED.

On Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, in the Dublin Police Court, three young men of respectable appearance—

Richard Tobin, 29 Summerhill Parade;
John Bradshaw, 18 Little Mary st., and
Robert Purcell, 9 Aldboro' Place,

were charged in custody with having been found on the 19th February, loitering in Green street with intent to commit a felony or other unlawful act, and failing to account for their presence there.

They were also charged with having in their possession documents the publication of which would be likely to cause disaffection. The accused were remanded till Friday.

CALL FOR PRISONER'S RELEASE

Carrick-on-Shannon Guardians adopted a resolution protesting against the "audacity of the British Government to introduce a Home Rule Bill for Ireland which aims at the division of the country, and was a direct contravention of the ideals for which the war was supposed to have been fought.

They demand the right of complete self-determination for Ireland, as expressed at the General Election, and called for the immediate release of Irish representatives and other Irishmen who had been arrested and deported, some without trial or charge, and others on the flimsiest of charges.

PRISONERS DEPORTED

Men Leave Queenstown on Warship

Eight Sinn Fein prisoners (not forty as reported at first) were taken from Cork Jail on Saturday morning and deported from Queenstown.

The names of seven have been ascertained:
John Driscoll, Jeremiah Driscoll, and Patrick Sullivan, West Cork;
Patrick O'Neill, Castletownbere;
Arthur Barlour and Mathew Barlow, Goold's Cross, and
T. Kelly, Limerick.

The name of the eighth prisoner is unknown.

They were conveyed down the Lee in launches, and placed on board the H.M.S. Heather, which immediately left for England.

On Saturday two prisoners, whose identity did not transpire, were deported from Kingstown by the mail boat to England.

They were conveyed to the Carlisle Pier by a military escort.

At Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, four men were charged with unlawful assembly. It was stated that 100 people attacked the police, kicked, stoned and knocked them down, and shouted "Up de Valera," "Up Dublin." The police charged the crowd with batons and scattered them. Three men were bound to the peace. Major Brett, R.M., dissented from the decision of the other magistrate, and said that the defendants should be returned for trial.

Police and military visited a farm near Clonmel, and arrested a man who worked in a local concern. The charge is unknown.

It is stated that Hugh M'Cabe, farmer, Clarinagh, between Lisnaskea and Roslea, was taken away by military and police towards Enniskillen. The charge is unknown.

A MILITARY RAID

Early Morning Search of Dublin Premises.

Early on Saturday morning military, accompanied by police, carried out a raid on Hazlewood's Restaurant, 84a Parnell street, Dublin. Mrs. Hazlewood, Miss Violet Hazlewood, three boys, and Mr. Thomas O'Brien, a friend of the family, were in the house at the time.

Mr. O'Brien, on hearing a banging at the front door, looked out, whereupon a flashlight was thrown on him, and he was covered with revolvers.

The military said they were about to search the house for arms, and they were looking for a Mr. M'Kenna. They then entered and began a search of every room in the house, including that of Mrs. Hazlewood, who was not given time to dress.

Presses were ransacked; particular attention was paid to the chimneys, and the oilcloth on the landing was torn up.

An American Flag.

Behind a basket on the landing upstairs was an American flag, and on seeing this the officer in charge remarked: "You seem to be in sympathy with the Americans."

Mrs. Hazlewood replied, "Oh, yes; my husband was an American."

Subsequently Mrs. Hazlewood, who was considerably alarmed at the display of force, fainted, and Mr. O'Brien was unable to procure water for her, as he was held up with revolvers.

Having found nothing, the raiding party left the house by the back door and crossed over a wall in the yard which divides Mr. Hazlewood's premises from No. 84, a jeweller's shop, where Mr. Farley carries on business.

Damage to Property.

A subsequent examination of the place revealed the fact that the back and front doors had been smashed in in a manner which showed that considerable force must have been used.

Some clocks in a room at the back of the shop were broken, having apparently been knocked down; the floors were torn up and the doors of the rooms upstairs were also burst in. The safe was not touched. The place was almost completely wrecked.

The military, it is stated, promised to pay for the damage, which is believed to be considerable.

"OPEN THE DOOR."

Command to Dublin Lady at 2 o'Clock a.m.

A large force of armed police and military, with two motor lorries and an armoured car visited Belgrave road, Rathmines, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, surrounded the district, and raided the residences of Dr. Kathleen Lynn and Mr. Robert Brennan.

Mrs. Brennan said she was awakened by a knocking on the front door, so loud that it aroused all the residents on the road.

"I jumped out of bed," said Mrs. Brennan, "and went to the door, inquiring who was there. Someone outside shouted, 'Police. Open the door. We want to search the house.'

"An officer asked for my husband, and I said he was not at home, and that the children were asleep, and I hoped they wouldn't disturb them.

"'We can't help that,' replied the officer. They then searched all the apartments, opening drawers and emptying them of their contents.

Lights Flashed on Sick Man.

"I explained that the top flat in the house was occupied by Mr. O'Leary and his wife, and that Mr. O'Leary was very ill with acute tonsilitis, and that it would be dangerous to disturb him. Notwithstanding this, and the protests of his wife, they forced her into the bedroom, flashed their lights on the sick man and questioned him several times as to his identity and from whom he rented the flat. The excuse they made for opening the drawers was that they were looking for arms and ammunition. They asked who my husband was, and I replied that he was in the country."

When they were leaving the police and military expressed regret for the inconvenience caused. Mrs. Brennan added that after nearly an hour's search the military and police left the house without taking anything.

The raid on the adjoining house (Dr. Lynn's) was carried out at the same time.

FIFTY TONS OF SUGAR FOR DUBLIN.

There were some seventy tons of sugar received at the port of Dublin on Saturday, and Glasgow or Greenock was the forwarder of these supplies. The division is so arranged that the metropolis is awarded 50 tons, whilst the country has an allowance of 20 tons.

WEALTHY AGITATORS

Wafd's Orders Carried Out Over Whole Country

STATE OF EGYPT TO-DAY

The Press Association's special correspondent in Cairo, in a despatch dealing with the situation in Egypt, says it is doubtful how far any suggestions ultimately made by the Milner Commission will satisfy the agitators. A considerable number of them are sons of wealthy men, and are amply supplied with funds.

It is mainly due to these men that the boycotting of the Milner Mission has been so successful, and the perfection of their organisation has disproved the hitherto accepted dogma that it was in this capacity that the Egyptians were wanting.

Zagloul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, still insists on laying down conditions before agreeing to discuss matters with the representatives of England. The main demand is the abrogation of the Protectorate.

The word "Protectorate," continues the correspondent, translated into Arabic, which is an extremely elastic language, may be twisted to convey the idea of servitude or slavery and without doubt it has been so twisted and expounded to the mass of the Egyptian people.

To Loosen England's Grip.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the outcome of the present state of things. Egyptians of all classes are hoping that some influence, they know not what, will cause England to loosen her hand on Egypt and out of the new order of things they hope for something favourable to their ambitions.

The Wafd and Unionists.

Meanwhile, according to the views of a competent British official, the Wafd (the Zaglloul party), for nothing but complete independence, has completely terrorised the whole of Egypt, without any attempt on our part to prevent it from doing so.

There is scarcely a man who dares suggest that anything less than complete independence and the abolition of the Protectorate can be for the good of Egypt. As soon as there is an inkling that anybody is "weakening" from the "bag and baggage" programme of Saad Pasha, he is at once visited by a band of students, who summon him to declare whether he is for Egypt or for the British.

Ministers Interrogated.

It requires more courage than 99 out of 100 Egyptians possess to risk being branded publicly as a traitor by hinting that, after all, the Protectorate is a recognised fact, and that under something very like it Egypt has flourished exceedingly during the last thirty odd years.

There is no example in history of set of young students impudently forcing their way into the houses and offices of Ministers and private individuals, and interrogating them as if they were accused of a criminal offence, if even suspected of wishing to ventilate opinions or do any act contrary to the Zaglloul creed.

A Perfect Organisation.

Yet this had been going on for months without any resistance on the part of the victims or repression by the police.

The organisation of the Wafd and its executive, the students, is so perfect that any orders or instructions desired can be and are distributed and enforced over the whole of Egypt in 24 hours.

TELEGRAPHIC "HOLD-UP"

Captain Redmond has given notice that he will ask the Postmaster-General at an early date, whether the Dublin Post Office, as a consequence of the martial law proclamation, has ceased to perform its functions in the city between the hours of 11.30 p.m. and 5 a.m.; whether it is a fact that no telegrams are delivered between these hours, and, whether, in view of the fact that this public department is unable to perform its due services to the people, causing serious inconvenience and loss, he will state what steps he proposes to take to remedy this state of affairs.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

Labour M.P. on Wages and High Prices

GOVERNMENT'S FAULT.

Referring to the question of wages and high prices at Southend last night, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., declared that no greater mistake could be made than to ask the working classes merely to judge the standard of their existence by the nominal wages they drew. If there were men receiving £3 per week, and they found that the spending power of that figure was not equivalent to 30s in 1914, they had got to understand that the vicious circle in which they were living today must come to an end.

In his judgment, it would prove in the end disastrous both to the working classes and to the country as a whole to continue this mere system of getting more advances in wages for one section and artificially throwing up the cost of living for all (applause).

One of the most dangerous factors, both to the future of the country and to the prosperity of the working classes themselves was the absolute and complete failure of the Government to stop this gradual increase in the cost of living.

Irreconcilable Factors.

They could not reconcile this increase in the cost of living with the growing profits of the profiteer that were undoubtedly taking place. It was for the Government in their own interests and in the interests of the country to recognise to the full the danger that this was likely to lead to.

What advantage was it to have in this vicious system a man receiving 5s more wages if the following week they knew perfectly well that prices were going up 6s more than before.

The cruel and hard part of the situation was that there were millions of people in the country—old age pensioners, widows, orphan children, people with fixed incomes—none of whom had any great Trade Unions behind them to take up their case and demand sufficient to live upon.

Those were the people on whose behalf they were compelled to go to the Government and say they were not content with allowing this situation to continue. They would be compelled to take the matter up because of the Government's inability to deal with the case of living.

FEW IRISH FRIENDS

Unionist Alliance and Futility of the Whole Scheme

Outside the province of Ulster, telegraphs the Press Association special correspondent in Dublin, the Home Rule Bill appears to have few friends in Ireland.

The attitude of Ulster, he writes, will depend on the advice given by Sir Edward Carson to the Ulster Unionist Council this week.

The legal profession sees difficulties in a divided judiciary, and objections have been raised to the setting up of additional staffs of officials on the ground of expenditure.

If submitted to a vote in Ireland the Bill would be rejected by a vast majority.

Unionist Alliance's Statement.

The Irish Unionist Alliance, in an official statement, says:—Apart from the Imperial danger that must necessarily follow from the establishment of a dual authority at the heart of the Empire, the fact that the Government are driven to partition in order to recognise the just claims of Ulster shows the futility of the whole scheme as a solution of the Irish difficulty. The Bill contains no element of finality, and if ever put into operation, will engender friction and confusion in Southern Ireland.

LIBERAL POLICY

To Retain Present Act Until Better Measure is Passed

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., unveiling a portrait of Mr. Asquith at Newcastle Liberal Club on Saturday, said Mr. Asquith took the first step towards giving Ireland liberty. If the new Bill's proposals did not offer Ireland liberty in the fullest sense Liberals would oppose it and keep the present Act on the Statute Book till a comprehensive measure of Self-determination took its place.

FRANCE FEARS GENERAL STRIKE

Railway Strikers Refuse to Obey Orders of Mobilisation

The vast majority of the French railwaymen on strike have ignored the call to the colours, and a serious situation is developing.

A Paris telegram says the French Government has ordered the arrest of all the workers who have not obeyed the order of mobilisation.

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says it is now almost certain that there will be a general strike in France to-day (Monday). It is feared that not only the railwaymen but also the dockers, the transport workers, the miners, the employees of the posts and telegraphs, the workers in the building and electrical trades, and the bus drivers will join in the strike.

"A Protest Movement."

An order sent out by the National Federation of Railway Workers of France and the Colonies and protectorate countries to all its branches says the strike is a movement of protest actuated by the sentiment of solidarity and dignity, and the general stoppage of work on all the systems was ordered after having exhausted all means of reconciliation and having been met with an obstinate and uncompromising spirit by the P.L.M. Co., the Minister of Public Works, and the Prime Minister.

The Executive Committee points out that the movement must be conducted with the greatest calm and avoidance of provocation and acts of sabotage.

Orders were signed on Saturday evening aiming at the arrest of certain active revolutionaries, guilty either by writing or by speaking of the offence of inciting railwaymen who had been ordered to come up on mobilisation not to comply with the calling up order.

Yesterday the publisher of the "Libertaire," M. Lorenzi, was arrested, and warrants have been issued for the authors of certain articles and pamphlets.

The unknown quantity in the situation is the General Federation of Labour, who did not arrive at any decision at their meeting on Saturday afternoon, held to determine whether they should support the railwaymen on strike.

New notices will now be sent to each individual at his private address.

A very large number of volunteers are offering their services to the Government to assure the food supply. Nearly 3,500 students of the (technical and professional) schools, most of whom are electrical engineers, had officially placed themselves at the disposal of the Government for the maintenance of the transport system.

An official statement last night says the Nord, State and Orleans railways are not so seriously affected as the P.L.M. and the Est railways. Trains are still running on all lines. Trains are also arriving from all directions.

Many services are suspended on the railway circling Paris, but there are still many trains running.

The Government are organising private motor car services which are ready to start. Postal services are working normally, and the Premier says there is no anxiety regarding food supplies. The Government is determined firmly to suppress incitement to indiscipline.

HEAVY SENTENCE

Fifteen Years for Shooting Dublin Detective

The following has been sent for publication by the Headquarters of the Irish Command:—

James Hurley, civilian, of 21 Upper Kevin street, Dublin, was tried by general courtmartial, in Dublin, on 6th February, 1920, on a charge under Regulation 52, Defence of the Realm Regulations, namely, on the 19th November, 1919, in Harcourt street, discharging a revolver with intent to wound, and thereby wounding, Detective-officer Wharton, D.M.P. The accused was found guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The Evidence.

At the Courtmartial, over which Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. A. Collins, D.S.O., Royal Berks, presided, William F. Batchelor, a demobilised officer, swore to seeing accused fire a revolver in Harcourt street on the evening of November 19th, and seeing one of two men stagger. He (Batchelor) identified the accused.

Patrick Clitheroe, a newspaper vendor, said Hurley was with him, and remained with him, selling papers till half-past seven on that evening. They then went into a publichouse, and a boy ran in and said a policeman had been shot.

John Rallignn, a newsboy, said when he heard the shot he ran to the publichouse to tell Hurley and Clitheroe, as "the gentleman who told him said there might be a stoppress."

Accused handed in a statement in which he said he never handled a revolver in his life, and bore no ill-will to the police.

In a criminal injury claim by Detective Wharton a few weeks ago, the Recorder awarded £1,750 compensation. It was stated he was permanently unfit for further police duty.

Hurley was arrested by the late Detective-Sergeant Barton.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE FIRE

Police Barrack Damaged in County Galway

Police at Ballingar barrack, between Portumna and Loughrea, had an alarming experience on Friday night.

Having put on a turf fire an unusual gleam was noticed in the flames, and the police, believing it was explosive matter, left the room.

An explosion occurred shortly afterwards, and the grate and walls were blown out. No one was injured.

On Sunday two men were arrested, but it is not known if there is any charge against them.

END MILITARY RULE

English Railwaymen Call for Irish Self-Determination

Mr. Arthur Griffith has received the following from the Paddington (London) Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen:—

29th February, 1920.

Dear sir—At our meeting held on the 22nd inst I was instructed to forward to you the following resolution:

"That this branch of 2,400 members hereby decide to call upon the Executive Committee, having regard to the extreme gravity of the situation in Ireland, to immediately take up with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and ask them to consider and take direct action to secure the removal of the Army of Occupation in Ireland, and thus carry out the policy of self-determination, for which it was alleged the war was fought, and which is in consonance with the policy of the League of Nations.—Yours faithfully,

G. C. STEVENS.

"CAMOUFLAGE & HUMBUG."

Home Rule Bill Not an Attempt to Settle the Irish Question

MR. DEVLIN IN GLASGOW

"We Shall Oppose It, and, as Far as Possible, Will Reject It."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Joseph Devlin opened a campaign in Scotland with a conference in Glasgow on Saturday, and they addressed a great meeting in that city yesterday, both vigorously denouncing the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Devlin said so far from it being a solution of the Irish problem, the Bill was an insult to the dignity, the honour, and the nationality of Irishmen.

Mr. O'Connor also characterised the measure as an outrage and an insult and called upon Irishmen to strike every blow at this perfidious, dishonest, and unwise Government.

"A DYING GOVERNMENT."

Under the auspices of the United Irish League, Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressed a mass meeting in Glasgow yesterday, Mr. Arthur Murphy presiding over a gathering of fully 4,000, which evidently included several supporters of Sinn Fein, who frequently interrupted.

The member for West Belfast, however, ignored the questions and interjections.

Mr. Devlin said he was there to demand that Ireland, as a small nationality, should have the right to establish her own freedom. What was the position to-day? Militarism, in its worst days, was never so bad as it was in Ireland to-day. The British Government was not only an organised tyranny, but was an organised gang of hypocrites, and he demanded, as a preliminary in Ireland, that the army of occupation be relieved. There was no parallel for Ireland's condition to-day when a great and civilised people representing a noble race, with an undying love for freedom, were being crushed under the iron heel of the most indefensible Juggernaut the world had ever seen.

Not the Policy of the British People.

If the policy in Ireland was the policy of the Government, it was not the policy of the British people. He would give up in despair for the future of humanity, if he felt that the democratic masses, newly enfranchised, allowed these infamies to continue. He rejoiced to see that that policy was in operation to-day without any moral or electoral authority or sanction of the British people.

The other day they saw what was called a Home Rule Bill (hisses). He had ventured to say that that was not a Bill of the Coalition. It was a Bill of Sir Edward Carson's (hisses). He (Sir Edward) was the master of the situation. The Coalition were the servants of Sir Edward, from whom they took their orders. Ireland was to be told that the solution of its problem is to be found not in giving her the freedom which her sons had fought and died to secure, but just a mere simulacrum of liberty—a Dublin Parliament practically without power (cries of "shame.")

Not a Home Rule Bill.

"This is not a Home Rule Bill," proceeded Mr. Devlin. "It is a Bill for the permanent division of Ireland into two sections by which the Protestants in the South will have no representation in one Parliament, and the Catholics in the North will have practically no representation in the other. Not only is it an attempt permanently to divide Ireland, but even their super-Council, which is to contain twenty men from both Parliaments, is practically without any power at all, and therefore I will not argue it seriously.

"It is not an attempt to settle the Irish question. It is mere camouflage and humbug to throw dust in the eyes of the people of America and the people of the world, but, so far as we are concerned, we shall oppose it, and as far as possible, will reject it (cheers).

"We will tell the people of England that, so far from this being a solution of the Irish problem, it is an insult to the dignity, the honour, and the Nationality of Ireland, and the best thing they can do is to drop the Bill, resign from office, close up the present Parliament, and let the freshened mind and enlightened judgment of the British electorate give Ireland what Ireland wants, for you never can permanently solve any problem unless you solve it upon right lines.

Only One Country.

"We do not want, and the world did not want, a settlement of the Irish question to please England, Scotland, or America. There is only one country whose judgment ought to count on this question, and it is Ireland (cheers and interruption). A dying Government is not a healthy organism to take on a terrific task. The Government is dying, not dying slowly but dying fast, and, when it is dead, there will be no man, woman or child who will stand up and say a word of praise about it." (Cheers.)

Mr. Devlin added that to-day there was a campaign for higher wages, for shorter hours, better housing, and more humane conditions, but these were either unsuccessful or could not be settled because the minds of the people were diverted from them and cast upon the Irish question. If they desired a real democracy, successful and abiding, they must allow Ireland to work out her own destinies in her own way (cheers).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who followed, was also interrupted by Sein Feiners, who, at the close, flourished Sinn Fein flags, but the programme was concluded.

Its Funeral Service.

Mr. O'Connor said the Nationalists were now seven instead of seventy-seven, but, though a small band, they had made themselves felt in the House of Commons. In past days they had dragged down the great Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour, and they would yet drag down Mr. Lloyd George (cheers).

"Mr. Devlin dealt a deadly blow at the new proposals called by the nickname of Home Rule; I am only here," Mr. O'Connor added, "to say the funeral service over its already rotting remains." (Cheers.)

He (Mr. O'Connor) called the present Bill one of three P's.—Partition, Plunder, and Perfidy. On the first head they had in the Bill one of the most imprudent, most misleading, and most lying proposals ever put forward.

Financial Dishonesty.

The Government also proposed to extort from Ireland a grant, or rather tribute, of £13,000,000—one of the dirtiest pieces of international and financial dishonesty the world had ever seen. "Ulster," he added, has the right to protect its great commercial interests, but this Bill does a little more. I acknowledge an Orangeman as a man and brother, but I decline to acknowledge an Orangeman as a master and a superman (cheers). All through these proposals of the Government the Orangeman is the superman and master. He is one in four of Ireland's population, yet he has the right to a Parliament as well as the other three. There is a grant of a million to the three men and a grant of a million to the one man ("shame"). If three Irishmen are willing to be kept under the domination of one other man of whatever nationality or creed, then I think our seven centuries of struggle have been fought in vain.

Baser Than German Treachery.

The Government proposed to repeal the Act of 1914.

To break their treaty of peace between Britain and Ireland is, in my opinion, a baser and more perfidious breach of treaty than the German breach of treaty with Belgium (loud cheers).

"We regard the present proposals of the Government as an outrage and an insult upon Ireland, and we will never accept it or ask any Irishmen to accept it (cheers). The Government would be better to employ their soldiers in saving Europe from butchery in the Near East than in driving Ireland to insanity. A final appeal to the people cannot be long delayed. Let Irishmen strike every blow at this perfidious, dishonest, and unwise Government." (Loud cheers and interruption.)

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Vehement Protest Against Odious and Cruel System

On Saturday Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Devlin were present at a conference in the City Hall, Glasgow, of all the U.I.L. branches in Scotland. Mr. O'Connor presided.

The proceedings were private, and at the close it was stated the conference resolved to adhere to the policy of the United Irish League, for 46 years past, for the liberation of the motherland; to join with all Irishmen throughout the world in a vehement protest against the odious and cruel system of militarist oppression now carried on in Ireland; to pledge themselves to give all their force as individuals and as an organisation towards bringing to a speedy end the administration responsible for the present state of affairs; and to throw in their lot wherever possible with the Labour Party.

The conference also demanded that in the creation of a national Parliament in Ireland that legislature should be left as free as those of Canada and Australia to make its own laws in Irish affairs.

Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Devlin will speak in Greenock to-night.

MARTIAL LAW IN DUBLIN

Fifty Arrests on Saturday Night: Six Last Night

Martial law continues to be rigorously enforced by the military. Last night again the cycling patrols and motor lorries toured the city, the soldiers in each case being fully equipped. The darkness, which has enveloped the city since the "Curfew" came into operation, was dispelled by the moon, which during the greater part of the night shone from a cloudless sky.

On Saturday night about 50 arrests were made. Last night six persons were taken into custody by the military.

CURFEW AND AMIENS STREET TRAINS

The usual train service from Amiens-street to Howth and back, which on Saturday nights left at 11.30 and returned after midnight, cannot be availed of, the Great Northern Company having cut off the service owing to the Curfew Order.

Another service to and from Malahide which left Amiens street at 11.20 p.m. has also been cut off owing to the same cause.

REPORTED RAID AT DROGHEDA.

Masked and disguised men made a raid at Cherrymount, Drogheda, lately the residence of Mr. Conolly, the Town Clerk, on Saturday morning. They were beaten off, says an Exchange Company's telegram.

The telegraph wires communicating with Longford were cut outside Athlone. Connection was returned by the P.O. engineering staff.

IRISH NURSING COUNCIL.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted General Nursing Council for Ireland, the following committee was appointed to draft rules:—The Chairman (Dr. E. Coey Bigger), Miss Huxley, Miss Reeves, Miss Matheson, Miss O'Flynn, and Col. W. Taylor.

NO HORSES FROM FRANCE.

A decree has been published in Paris annulling the Order which permitted the export of horses, mares, and colts of all breeds, and donkeys and mules.

NATIONS' LEAGUE AND RUSSIA.

The Executive Council of the League of Nations meets in Paris on March 12 to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to proceed to Russia to investigate conditions there, says a Paris message.

DISINGENUOUS

Failure of Bill Will be Due to a "Malady of National Character"

The "Pall Mall Gazette" (Mr. Lloyd George's London evening organ) says—"It has been said that the scheme will satisfy no party in Ireland. That, indeed, is one of its chief recommendations, since any proposal which is completely congenial to one Irish faction must necessarily antagonise all the others. The object of the Bill is not to provide any body of Irishmen with a tyrannical triumph over their rivals, but to give the whole country a chance of working amicably in the pursuit of its common interests.

"Ireland is not a nation to-day in any moral sense of the term, but the measure introduced by the Government offers her the chances of becoming one if she is prepared to exercise the necessary perseverance and self-discipline. If she fails to accept and utilise this chance it may be long before another is offered her. The world will recognise the new Bill as an honest, fair, and generous effort on the part of Great Britain to put Irish ideals in the way of realisation, and if the opportunity is flouted it will perceive that the real obstacle to Irish progress is a malady of national character."

RISE OF PRICES COMPARED

It is stated the discussion on economic questions which took place at Saturday's meeting of the Supreme Council was of a very important character. Among the facts which were ascertained were these:

Wholesale prices have increased in France 300 per cent., in Italy 300 per cent., Great Britain 170 per cent., Japan 160 per cent., and America 120 per cent.

These figures were accepted by the representatives of all the Allied Powers represented at the Conference. America was not represented, and is taking no part in these discussions.

Starvation of Germany.

It is recognised that in Germany the population is receiving less than half the normal food calories estimated necessary for adequate sustenance. A similar investigation will be made as to the conditions in other Central European countries.

It is also recognised that unstable conditions are practically world-wide, due largely to the balance of trade against Europe, and probably about £1,000,000,000 per annum. In the case of Britain, the adverse balance has been largely rectified through exports now balancing imports. One of the aims of the Council is to consider how the general adverse balance can be rectified.

CITY SPECIAL EDITION

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS

LATEST NEWS AND VIEWS

"ONLY A CYNICAL SMILE."

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in Dublin says:—There is an intellectual boycott of the Home Rule Bill here. In the words of Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P., who has been visiting Dublin, "Irishmen are not sufficiently interested in the Bill even to condemn it." I have interviewed high officials of the Irish Executive, prominent lawyers, leading Sinn Feiners, and influential members of the clergy, and I have found a remarkable disinclination to look at the Bill seriously. Not only does nobody want it, but nobody will talk about it except in a half-jeering, half-contemptuous manner, as one would speak of a bad play or a poor novel. There is no indignation, no harsh criticism, no torrential outbursts of eloquence that usually greets any new Irish measure of the British Government—nothing but a cynical smile and a superb indifference.

"THE UNITED SOUTH."

The Dublin correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—Ireland's reception of the Home Rule Bill has been chilly in the extreme. Nationalists are fiercely denunciatory, Unionists for the most part mildly critical, and Sinn Feiners altogether unconcerned. As for enthusiasm there is none in any quarter. No Irish Party wants this Home Rule Bill, and one cannot discover even an individual person who honestly hopes it will become law. The opposition to it is complete, even though different parties oppose it for altogether different reasons. Such a united front has not been presented against any legislation since the Act of Union, and it will be interesting to see if Mr. Lloyd George will carry into effect his threat if the Irish do not accept his Bill he will impose it on them.

The one feature of the Bill upon which all parties in the South unite in opposition is the scheme of partitioning the country under two Parliaments. The suggestion that such partition is only intended to be temporary meets with no support, since if two Parliaments were set up with full governmental paraphernalia it would take years—if indeed it would be ever possible—to bring them both into one. So far as can be seen at present there is not likely to be any campaign either for or against the Bill. There is no one for it, and those who are against it apparently consider that the measure is already dead—stillborn, in fact.

NOT DESIGNED TO WORK.

The Irish correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—A Nationalist politician offered to bet me £10 to £1 that the Home Rule Bill will never pass, as he was confident that it will be thrown out by the House of Lords. This anticipation is not general. The final clause of the Bill repealing the Home Rule Act of 1914 makes its passage essential, for otherwise that Act automatically comes into operation as soon as Turkey affixes its signature to the Peace Treaty. The Government must either pass the present Bill or resign. The Bill has been designed to pass rather than to work.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD.

The "Daily Mail" says.—It is still much too soon for the Government to abandon its control of foodstuffs. The machinery must be in readiness for any emergency that may arise. The Labour Party, it is understood, will propose in Parliament to-day that control shall be maintained till August, 1921. Dates are beside the point. Whether it is one year or five, control should be available until the shortage of production of food, its bag been overtaken and the markets respond normally to the intersection of supply and demand. There is no such thing as a free and open market in the necessities of life to-day.

AN "ANTI-IRISH" PICTURE.

The "Daily Express" says:—Sir William Orpen, the famous artist who is painting the official Peace Conference picture for the British Government, has achieved the remarkable feat of so offending the susceptibilities of Australia that a picture which an admirer presented to the Adelaide Art Gallery is being returned to this country to be sold. The picture has caused a long controversy in Australia. It is a political allegory, and has been objected to, not because it contains a nearly nude figure, but on the ground that it was anti-Irish in sentiment. "I cannot understand the controversy which has gone on for five years in Australia regarding my picture, 'Sowing New Seed,'" said Sir William Orpen to an interviewer yesterday, "and Mr. W. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is equally mystified. The controversy has no relation to the figure of the woman or the children, but to the plow individual who is intended to portray an old-fashioned official of the Irish Board of Agriculture. Why this should have led Australians to doubt that I am an Irishman and believe that I must be German is beyond my comprehension altogether. The picture is coming back, and I have no doubt that it will find a purchaser over here."

SPORTING PROPHECIES.

DERBY MEETING.

Sporting Life (August)—Sawley, Gainthorpe; Selling, Nadine; Derbyshire, Landteel; Elvaston, Aunt Anna; Stayers', Jenny Jones (nap); Osmaston, Zarane.

Sporting Life (Man on the Spot)—Sawley, The Settler (if absent, Angus); Selling, Castlewrixon Lad; Derbyshire, Heathencote; Elvaston, A Double Escape; Stayers, Commander Smith; Osmaston, King Carnival (nap).

Sportsman (Vigilant)—Sawley, Tak; Selling, Sword Dance; Derbyshire, Ally Sloper; Elvaston, Rock Alloy; Stayers', Treasury Bill; Osmaston, King Carnival.

Sportsman (Latest from the Course)—Sawley, The Settler; Selling, Castlewrixon Lad; Derby, Music Hall; Elvaston, A Double Escape; Stayers, Commander Smith; Osmaston, Marcato.

Daily Mail (Robin Goodfellow)—Derbyshire, Landteel; Elvaston, Aunt Anna; Stayers, Eaton Hero; Osmaston, Zarane (nap).

SALVAGE BOAT SUNK

Body of Night Wachman Washed Ashore

On Saturday morning the motor-boat, Invincible, belonging to the North of Ireland Salvage Co., caught fire at its anchorage, about 100 yards off Piel Island, Barrow, and, following a terrific explosion, the ship was completely destroyed, no trace of her being left except floating wreckage.

Consternation prevailed among the residents on Rea Island, who had been informed that the vessel contained many tons of explosives, and, fearing their houses would be demolished, they left their dwellings.

Happily the explosion was not so disastrous as was expected. The Invincible was used as a store boat for salvage operations.

A Cry for Help.

The body of a night watchman named Wm. Ellison, 47, of Barrow, who had been on the Invincible, was found on the shore of Foulney Island, Barrow, yesterday morning. The deceased must have fallen or jumped overboard before the explosion occurred. A cry for help being heard from the water, two men went to the rescue, but the deceased could not be found. It is stated that the vessel had no high explosives on board at the time, and that the explosion was caused by the oil and detonators.

SHOTS AT WEST CLARE HOUSE.

A desperate attack was made by armed men on the house of Michael Mungovan, Quilty. The house was riddled by gunfire and the windows broken. None of the inmates were injured.

NATIONAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

This evening at 8 Mr. Dudley Westropp, of the National Museum, will lecture to the National Literary Society at 7 Ely place on "Old Irish Glass." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.