## FROM TO-DAY'S "DAILY NEWS."

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

(THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE).

## PRISON HUNGER STRIKE.

### Extraordinary Scenes in Mountjoy Gaol.

Dublin, Monday Night.—Scenes of extraordinary excitement are taking place in Mountjoy Prison, where close on 100 prisoners are now on hunger strike. The prisoners are now on hunger strike. The prisoners have been tried and sentenced in one wing, and those not yet tried or charged being in another.

Those undergoing sentence are demanding political treatment, and the others demand that they should be released as no charge has been preferred against them. The prisoners started a "demonstration" on Thursday last which they have kept up ever since. The furniture and fittings in the cells have been destroyed, and the walls between the cells in one wing were broken through in such a way that the prisoners could pass from one cell to another.

At an early stage in the demonstration the prisoners were handcuffed, but this did not prevent them from carrying on the work of destruction. When the cells were rebuilt they were torn down again by the prisoners. The men were then manacled in front, and yesterday and to-day their hands have been tied behind their backs. The prisoners also cheer and sing songs, and they are joined in the demonstration by crowds of sympathisers who assemble at the Canal bank near the prison. A strong military guard is on duty inside the prison.—"Daily News" Correspondent.

## MR. CROKER QUITE SANE

Mr. Richard Croker's medical adviser has pronounced him "more than usually sane." Mr. Croker was under observation for two days, but the alienist allowed him two hours' leave to attend a directors' meeting of the bank where his advice is highly appreciated. Mr. Croker has seen reporters, who found him, as of old, "quiet, but decisive." By a coincidence, elaborate biographies of Mrs. Croker as an Indian Princess fill the newspapers.—P. W. WILSON, "Daily News."

## NEW YORK'S RENT WAR.

New York (by Mail).—Ireland herself has not seen a fiercer rent war than that now raging in New York. There are 1,250,000 families in the city, and of these at least 50,000 are without homes. Yet, building is at a standstill, and for three reasons. Materials are being commandeered for new factories, especially for making automobiles. Labour is so scarce that a bricklayer earns 10 to 12 dollars a day. And, thirdly, taxation has reduced the supply of mortgage money, and speculators are shy of investing capital for a possible fall when things become easier. Four years ago an architect's estimate for a house was 7,500 dollars. To-day it is from [illegible] to 20,000 dollars. Many firms will no longer contract except for 10 per cent. plus. The city will not consider any scheme for municipal building as we know it, and the landlords, are, therefore, gouging to their hearts delight. A family paying 200 dollars a month for an apartment will find the rent raised suddenly to 300 dollars or more. Tenement dwellers are ruthlessly turned into the streets, where you may see the furniture stacked, while the neighbours take the children. Discontent deepened when a leading milk company issued a circular to the farmers warning them to restrict supplies, the motive being regarded as a desire to keep up prices.—P. W. WILSON, the "Daily News" Correspondent.

## CHELSEA FLAT ROBBERY.

### £7,000 HAUL.

The scene of the affair was 11a Ring's Road, Sloane street, Chelsea. While the occupier, Miss Dorothy Halton, was out riding in the Row on Thursday morning two men called. The door was opened by the servant; a woman of about 30, when one of the men said: "We have come about the geyser."

Unsuspectingly the maid told them to come in, and went upstairs with them.

"On reaching the dining-room," said the servant, "I was seized by the men, gagged with some cotton wool, and bound with some silk underwear that they found in the bedroom."

The servant appears to have lost consciousness, for she remembers nothing more until she was found by her mistress on her return from her ride.

Miss Halston, interviewed by an "Evening Standard" representative, said:—

"I returned home about one o'clock, and as I opened the door I heard moaning. I hurried upstairs and found the maid lying in a settee in the dining-room in a semi-conscious state

"From the dressing table in my bedroom I found that a quantity of valuable jewellery was missing, and I at once informed the police."

The maid was unable to furnish any description of the two men, except that they were "well dressed." The entrance to the flat is in a narrow passage leading from the King's Road, and which is also used by all the telegraph messengers from Sloane Street Post Office, which is below Miss Halton's flat.

Miss Rose Peters, a telegraph messenger, says that she saw the two men.

"I was standing at the back of the passage about 11.30 on Thursday morning," she said, "when I noticed a taxi-cab pull up outside.

"A man got out and went to No. 11a and rang the bell. After a few moments the door was opened, and just then a second man got out of the taxi and hurried after the first one. Both of them went in, and the door of the flat was shut. I did not see them come out, but another girl said she saw the taxi drive away about half-an-hour later."

Asked if she could describe the two men, Miss Peters said:—

"The first man was tall and fair, with a fair moustache, age between 30 and 40. He wore a dark overcoat with a velvet collar and a bowler hat.

"The second man was of medium height, age between 25 and 30. He wore a dark overcoat and a dark trilby hat."

She also said she felt sure she would be able to identify both of them if she saw them.

The stolen jewels, valued at over £7,000, include:—

Diamond necklace, value £2,500.

Diamond and platinum plaque, value £1,500.

Large single stone diamond ring, value £1,000.

A number of diamond rings, bracelets and pendants, value £2,000.

### MILITARY AND SINN FEIN FLAG.

#### Fermoy Incident.

A Sinn Fein flag was flying from Fermoy Courthouse yesterday morning until about one o'clock p.m., when the military, in full equipment, and in charge of an officer, arrived to cut it down. The military immediately set to work, and placed a ladder against the gable. One of the soldiers then mounted the ladder, and hauled down the flag. All the approaches leading to the Courthouse were blocked while this was being done, and no person was allowed to pass

### MILITARY GUARD CORK CUSTOMS HOUSE.

A strong force of military are now on guard at the Cork Customs Offices which adjoin those of the Harbour Commissioners. Their stay apparently is not intended to be of short duration. On arrival the officer in charge asked to be provided with accommodation in the apartments of the Harbour Commissioners' caretaker, but this was refused by Mrs. Fitzgerald, and was not insisted in. This guard is the outcome of Saturday night's raids and burnings.

## PORTOBELLO SHOOTINGS

### REMARKABLE MILITARY EVIDENCE.

The inquest on the bodies of Michael Cullen and Ellen Hendrick, the young man and woman who were shot dead near Portobello Bridge on the night of March 22nd, was resumed yesterday in Dublin by the City Coroner, Dr Louis A. Byrne

Mr Wm. M'Grath, K.C. (instructed by Mr Ignatius Rice, law agent) represented the Dublin Corporation.

Mr S. C. Porter (instructed by Mr James O'Connor) appeared for the next-of-kin of both deceased.

Mr Carrigan, solr., watched the proceedings on behalf of a man named Wall, who was wounded on the occasion.

Mr Wylie, K.C., and Mr Holmes (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor) appeared for the authorities.

The Lord Mayor occupied a seat on the bench beside the Coroner.

Lieutenant Gilbert, of the Berkshire Regiment, in answer to Mr Wylie, stated that on the 22nd March he attended the first house of the Theatre Royal, where there were also about 100 N.C.O.'s and men. The occasion was the celebration of the battle of Trunet, in which the regiment had taken part.

At the end of the performance the band played some tune and did the troops stand up? Yes, the band played something, and the troops stood up and sang the National Anthem.

The witness continued to state that he next saw the troops passing the Bank of Ireland. He followed them on the footpath, keeping behind the party. He heard them in Grafton-street and Stephen's Green singing "Good Bye-ee" and "Tipperary." He thought they also sang "Rule Britannia." A crowd followed the soldiers and increased in numbers in Harcourt Road. The crowd were hissing.

Did they throw stones at the troops?

Mr Porter protested against putting the words into the witness's mouth.

The witness said he saw no stoning at this stage. In Richmond street a woman rushed in among the troops using her fists. She was taken away by some civilians. At this stage Sergeant Smith was struck with a stone, and the soldiers had to force the crowd back. The troops were followed up towards Portobello Bridge, and stones were thrown and missiles from windows. He heard four or five shots, and saw a soldier taken away wounded. Witness then went to Portobello Barracks, and was afterwards out in an armoured car.

The witness, in cross-examination by Mr McGrath, said he went to the theatre on that night for amusement and to celebrate the battle of Truffet.

Where is Truffet? I believe it is in Africa.

South, West or North Africa? North, I believe, and it was fought sometime about 1870.

You don't know how many casualties you produced on that occasion? I don't know.

Whatever it was you wanted to celebrate it? Yes.

For that reason you went to see the pictures? Oh, no. I went to the theatre for amusement, and I saw no pictures.

Did you spend all your time in the bar? No. I was part of the time in the bar. I saw no picture as I was out at the time.

Because you were in the bar most of the time? No, but I was there for some time. I had two drinks. He had a companion, he said, when following the troops, and there was a third man, Mr Thornhill, who is connected with the army, being in the Gloucester Regiment. The three of them walked behind the troops.

Had you any weapon on you? No.

Did you hear the troops on the march crying "Down, Sinn Fein," and "Down de Valera"? That did not happen, and if it did, I did not hear it.

Could it happen without your hearing it? I don't think so.

Then that must be an invention of Mr. William Morris, the first witness you heard examined here? I would say it was, and also of Mr. Lyons, who was examined afterwards.

Further cross-examined, he heard a bang after leaving the theatre, but did not know whence it came. He did not see the soldiers jostling people in Grafton street. He could not say if they beat the tramcars and motor cars passing in Stephen's Green, but they tapped them with their canes. Mr. Hanley was the senior officer in charge of the troops that night. He did not know of the order given by the commanding officer about the men, when going to the theatre in parties, but heard it afterwards. He could not see why the soldiers going in the way they did through the streets should cause annoyance or disturbance amongst the people. It was entirely a holiday for the soldiers, who went off as they liked to the theatre. They went off in small parties.

Don't you think that was a wise precautionary measure? What for?

To prevent annoyance or disturbance? As much as possible was done to prevent the troops from taking—

Answer my question—You did not think you should stop the conduct of the soldiers going back? I did not see anything to stop.

You did not care whether there was a disturbance or not? In what way?

Is not that plain English—you did not care whether there was a disturbance or not? I did care.

Did you from beginning to end use your authority in any way to prevent disturbance that night? The troops were out celebrating this battle. On their way back they were singing and were followed by a crowd which was a bit hostile to them. They were getting back as best they could, and I did not see any reason at all for asking them to restrain themselves, when they were being stoned, or anything else.

Did you do anything, I asked you, to prevent disturbance? I certainly tried to get them back to barracks.

Was there any reason why they should go back singing? I did not see why they should not.

If it caused annoyance or disturbance would you consider it your duty to prevent them doing it? Yes, if it would annoy people, but at the same time, I was in mufti

Further cross-examined, the witness said that during his seven months in Dublin he had received annoyance from people in the streets. Passing along the streets he had often been spat at.

And for that reason, said counsel, you don't feel very pleasant to the people? I certainly do not feel very pleasant to the majority of the Irish people.

And you would not be averse to getting a knock at them? That is a funny question to ask.

Funny? Yes: I mean to say I would not give them a knock unless there was a reason for it.

Your dislike would be sufficient reason? No.

So their very existence is an annoyance to you? No.

Proceeding, the witness said he did not see any stone-throwing from Kelly's corner. The first time he saw stones thrown was at the "V" in South Richmond street. He did not remember two attacks on the soldiers which he had described in the statement of his evidence sent into the coroner.

Counsel pointed out that in his statement to the coroner he had stated stones were thrown by the crowd on two occasions prior to this.

Witness adhered to his oral statement in the box, and added that stones or missiles were thrown at soldiers from houses. He saw a soldier throw a stone at the crowd.

Did you move down with the soldiers while they charged the crowd? I moved down a little when the soldiers made a second charge. It is absolutely wrong to say I was a ringleader, as alleged by a civilian witness. A civilian spoke to me and asked if I had anything to do wth the soldiers, but I did not reply.

Did that not indicate that he came to you to complain of the conduct of the soldiers? It did not.

Wouldn't it have been prudent for an officer, in company with them, to try to get them back to barracks when he found their presence on the streets was causing disturbance? It might be. I spoke to some of the men. Some went back to barracks and others remained

In cross-examination by Mr Porter witness said he did not see soldiers drinking in the bar of the theatre. He did not see the soldiers do anything improper outside but

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

## ALDERMAN MURRAY.

### TRIAL IN DUBLIN.

#### Second Disagreement.

(From Our Reporter.)

Dublin, Tuesday Night.—At the Commission for the County of Dublin to-day, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Alderman Frederick Murray, Cork, was indicted on a charge of having on the 30th March, 1919, unlawfully and maliciously wounded one James Hayes.

When prisoner was put forward, the Clerk of the Crown, Sir Geo. Fottrell, asked—"Are you Frederick Murray?"

Prisoner—I don't recognise the court.

When the question was repeated he said that he was eleven months in custody, and they should know him by now.

The indictment having been read over, the prisoner was asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

Ald. Murray—I gave you the answer a moment ago—I don't recognise the court, being a citizen of the Irish Republic.

Sir George Fottrell—That is a plea of "not guilty."

A special jury panel of the Co. Dublin was then called and sworn.

Mr. Carrigan, in opening the case, said it came from the city of Cork. At 2.30 on the morning of Sunday, March 30, Constables James Hayes and Wm. Creed were on duty on the Western road, Cork—properly speaking, part of Great George's street. The defendant approached them from the direction of the Victoria cross, and passed them on the footpath. Constable Hayes bid him "good night," and defendant made no reply. Then Constable Hayes turned and asked what he was doing out at that hour of the morning, whereupon he said, "Boozing around." He no sooner used that expression than he pulled out a revolver from his pocket and fired three shots at Constable Hayes. The first two shots went wide, but the third hit him on the right hip. Constable Hayes closed with the defendant and they both fell. Constable Creed, who was unarmed, drew his baton, but he could not get a clear stroke at the man, who was lying on the ground engaged in a tussle with a man then wounded. Evidence would be given that the defendant then extricated himself from Constable Hayes, who lay upon the ground, and ran away about 15 yards. Constable Hayes drew his revolver and fired three shots at him, none of which hit him. He fired a shot back, but did no harm. Constable Hayes handed his revolver to his comrade and Creed pursued the defendant. He fired two shots at him, but he escaped. Constable Hayes was taken to hospital. He was badly shot, but not in a vital place. After he left hospital he saw defendant in the city of Cork and had him arrested. When he was arrested and charged, it was right to say that the defendant said, "I could not walk, much less run. I am attending a doctor for the past two months.' That suggested that he (defendant) was physically unable to run away.

Constable James Hayes gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement. They were walking in the direction of Victoria Cross when the defendant came along on the inside of the path, going in the opposite direction. As he was about to pass witness said "Good night," and he made no reply. "I then made a half turn," said witness, "and said, 'What have you been doing out at this hour of the morning?' The defendant made a spring across him and said, 'Boozing around.' He pulled his hand out of his pocket, drawing a revolver." Witness saw his movement and made a spring for him, catching him by the left shoulder. He fired two shots in fairly rapid succession direct at witness. "I was trying to get the handle of the revolver," witness went on, "and owing to the knocking about I gave him the two shots went wide." He fired a third shot, which struck witness in the stomach. Witness knocked and fell over him, his elbow coming in contact with the road. He immediately turned around to grasp him, but he was up before he could catch him. He ran about 20 yards then and stood. Witness drew his revolver. He could not exactly say whether the defendant fired back first. He believed he did. Witness fired three shots at him and he ran down Hanover-street. He gave his revolver to Constable Creed and told him to follow him, which he did. He came back after about twenty minutes and assisted witness to hospital, where he was detained until April 18. He was on the sick list until August 1. After he left hospital he was walking around and he saw the defendant on the 7th May in the South Mall. It was the day the American delegates were in Cork and there were thousands of people on the streets. He was walking in a procession. He next saw him on May 13, on the Grand Parade. Up to that he never knew him name, or never know him at all. On the morning of the occurrence there was as much light as if it were daylight, and he hadn't the least doubt that the man in the dock was the man who attacked him.

To his Lordship—From the time it occurred until I saw him on the Grand Parade his image and appearance were before me almost constantly.

Replying to a juror, witness said it was a beautiful spring morning. He would not say there was good light, except for the electric light.

Constable Creed corroborated. When he missed the accused with his baton, he said, he endeavoured to grapple with him, but he sprang forward from him, and he fell over him. He fired two shots at accused when pursuing him in Hanover street. He pursued him as far as Clarke's bridge, where he lost sight of him. Witness added that he identified accused at Cornmarket Station from amongst a number of others. He had known him by sight before.

Replying to a juror, he said the struggle with Constable Hayes lasted about a minute. He estimated that Clarke's bridge was about 200 yards from the scene of the occurrence. He was on duty in Cork between March 30 and May 20. He understood prisoner was a plasterer by trade. He was six days endeavouring to locate him.

"When you drew your baton," another juror asked, "what prevented you from hitting him?" Witness replied that he was at the further side of him.

Mr. Alfred Barnard, an engineer, practising in Cork, produced maps of the scene of the occurrence. Great George's street, he said, was known as Washington street since the occurrence.

Replying to his lordship, witness said Great George's street was a well-lighted street.

Mr. Carrigan mentioned that Dr. O'Regan, who had made the deposition in the case, had left the country. In his place he would have to examine Mr. O'Callaghan.

Mr. O'Callaghan, who was a student in the Mercy Hospital at the time of the occurrence, gave evidence as to having seen a bullet extracted from Constable Hayes.

Head-Constable Butler stated that when cautioned and charged, accused said he could not walk much less run, and that he was attending a doctor for two months. Witness had made no reference to running when he made that statement.

A juror asked if the witness had taken any steps to find out whether the prisoner's statement was true?

Witness said he showed him a bandage which he had around his knee, and at the back of his knee there was a black mark. He didn't ask him who the doctor was. He didn't like to ask him many questions, as he was not willing to answer. Accused was a foreman mason, working at Messrs. Sutton's, South Mall, for a contractor. There was no doubt that a person could identify a man at 32 yards on the night in question. The South Mall was one of the principal thoroughfares of Cork, but a man could be working there for six months and he might not see him.

Patrick McCarthy, a clerk in the employment of Messrs Meagher and Hayes, contractors, stated defendant was foreman mason in the employment of Messrs. Meagher and Hayes for 14 months. According to the time book defendant was absent from work from 12th March to 19th March, 1920. He wrenched the cap of his knee. He resumed work on the 19th March, and worked continuously up to the 5th April, when the job finished and he ceased to be employed. Witness added that he knew the trouble from which the accused suffered was an old complaint. He would also like to mention that when he finished their job the defendant told him that he could have got another job but could not take it on account of his knee. He was a man of excellent character, who never smoked or drank in his life.

The defendant did not question any of the witnesses.

The Crown case having closed, the defendant again repeated that he didn't recognise the Court, but he should wish to clearly state for the public that the Crown witnesses were deliberate perjurers. He could produce creditable witnesses, including a priest, a doctor and a chemist, who was actually an eye-witness of the occurrence, and his brother, if he desired to do so. The Crown changed the venue, and they could clearly understand what that meant. He didn't believe they wanted justice, but to convict him. Since this occurrence he had got a verdict from his fellow-citizens that any man in his position might well feel proud of. He had been elected senior Alderman for his ward, and the Corporation at their first meeting passed a vote of sympathy with him. These were verdicts which stood on record and should satisfy them. The malice of the Crown had brought him honours he had never thought of seeking, and when he went back to his native city he could go back with a legitimate pride. He had nothing further to say more than to repeat that the Crown witnesses were deliberate perjurers.

The Lord Chief Justice having addressed the jury, they retired.

The jury disagreed, and accused was put back until next Commission. He refused to apply for bail.

# DUBLIN COMMISSION.

## TRIAL OF ALD. MURRAY—DISAGREEMENT

## LORRHA CASE ADJOURNED.

## DUBLIN INQUEST-EVIDENCE

## STORY OF FATAL SHOTS.

## FRENCH OCCUPY GERMAN TOWNS.

## NATIONAL TEACHERS & EDUCATION BILL

At Dublin Commission yesterday, Alderman Murray, Cork, was charged with having discharged a revolver at and wounded Constable James Hayes. The Alderman, who refused to recognise the court, was undefended. The jury again disagreed, and the trial was adjourned to next Assizes. At the same Commission the trial of John Joseph Madden for the murder of Sergeant Philip Brady at Lorrha, Co. Tipperary, was, in view of new evidence, postponed till the 22nd inst. During the day the precincts of the court were guarded by armed military and constables; also, armed military occupied the gallery.

In his address to the Grand Jury, Lord Chief Justice Molony deplored the state of the Assize district. Quite recently, he said, Mr Alan Bell was the victim of a cold-blooded atrocity, which was seldom exceeded in the annals of crime.

Early yesterday morning French troops, mainly cavalry, to a strength of from 15,000 to 18,000, occupied Frankfort, Darmstadt, and other towns of the Ruhr district. The German attitude is one of complete surprise, as they claim that their troops were performing only police duties. They declare that the French action endangers the German Republic, and makes good relations with France impossible.

Lord Grey vigorously supports Mr. Runciman for the Edinburgh seat. He declares for Mr. Asquith's policy as against the Coalition, saying that, without independent criticism in Parliament, all Government is likely to deteriorate, and confidence in Constitutional methods is undermined.

At the National Teachers' Conference in Dublin, the President's address dealt with the Education Bill.

At the inquest on civilians shot at Portobello, Dublin, it was stated that a mixed crowd of straggling soldiers and civilians was fired into by the relief cyclist party, numbering 16; and Lieutenant Dawson, who gave the order to fire, said it was necessary under the circumstances. It was denied that the bullet found in the man's body was from a military rifle.

Passengers from Dublin to Limerick were searched by military and constabulary.

Our Queenstown Correspondent expects an early call by Atlantic liners.

London Stock Markets were not as good as was expected yesterday. There was little new business, and prices sagged. U.S. Exchange, 3.99¼.

## THE LORRHA MURDER.

### Trial Adjourned.

Dublin, Tuesday Night.—At the County and City of Dublin Commission to-day, before the Lord Chief Justice, the case of John Joseph Madden, who is in custody charged in connection with the shooting of Sergeant Philip Brady, R.I.C., Lorrha, County Tipperary, in the month of September last, was mentioned.

Mr Carrigan, K.C., for the Crown, applied that the trial, which had been set down for hearing at the present Commission, be further adjourned. He made the application in view of the development that had occurred recently in the matter of evidence.

Mr Lynch, K.C., who appeared for the accused, consented to the adjournment, and the trial was fixed for the 22nd of the present month.

## INCOME TAX OFFICE RAIDED.

### Collector Tied To A Tree.

Mr Patton, income tax collector, Ballychannon, Donegal, and his mother, says a Press Association Londonderry message, were seized by an armed party and tied to trees at midnight. The party then raided the income tax office, seized two guns and all official papers, throwing the latter into the River Erne. Some of the documents were afterwards recovered

A raid was also attempted on a Londonderry rate collector's office, but failed

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS SEARCHED

### Between Dublin And Limerick.

A Press Association telegram says—Passengers travelling by railway from Dublin to Limerick on Monday and yesterday were searched in several instances by parties of military and constabulary. No arrests were made.

Our Limerick correspondent writes:—Passengers by railway from Dublin to the South on Monday were put to some inconvenience through the frequent searches made between the two routes to Limerick by parties of military and constabulary, as a matter of precaution, in view of possible eventualities. At the station platform near Limerick the passengers had to leave the train while the search took place. There was much speculation as to the cause of the novel procedure. No arrests, however, were made.

### DRINAGH BARRACKS BURNED AND BOMBED.

On Sunday morning the police barrack at Drinagh, between Skibbereen and Dunmanway, was destroyed by fire and explosives. It had been vacant for some months past.

### TRALEE ARRESTS.

Tralee, Tuesday.—Military and police were exceptionally busy last night in Tralee and a wide area surrounding it, presumably for arrests of prominent Sinn Feiners. Several houses were searched in town and country, but the net result was the arrest at Nelson street, Tralee, early this morning of Mr. Eamon O'Connor, a prominent Gaelic Leaguer.

## VIOLENCE CONDEMNED

### By Western Bishops.

The prevailing unrest in many districts in Connaught, the constant cattle drives, and other forms of violent agitation, were the subject of earnest exhortations in the Cathedrals of Tuam and Galway on Sunday. Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, preaching in the Cathedral, Tuam, said:—At present there are two evils amongst us which are an obstruction to the resurrection of Christ; one is bad literature, and the other is the evil of certain forms of violence which are the outcome of covetousness and greed. Dealing with the former, his Lordship appealed to all Catholic book-sellers to keep out of their shops all bad publications. Making a profit out of bad publications is not fair trade. While in favour of the equitable division of land, his Lordship said it should not be done by the methods of violence, because violence begets violence, and it will end in bloodshed. If individuals forcibly seize land it is against justice, and they are bound to make restitution and reparation for any damage done. "If you don't take my advice," said his Grace, "then you will have to take the consequences, because that cannot be allowed to go on, and will not be tolerated. The time will come when justice will be done to all sides, but if you take the law into your own hands and act unjustly there will be a reign of violence, and nobody can say where it will end. At the present time law is paralysing the country, and it is up to the people themselves to try and keep the law. If you don't keep within the law in such a time as this you are helping your enemies and the enemies of your country. There is a most awful state of things presently in the country, and I appeal to you to do your best to put down this kind of injustice for the good of our country and the honour of Christianity."

Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea, preaching at the Cathedral, Galway, referred to the agitation for the division of grass lands, which was, he said, within limits, legitimate. It was good for all that grazing ranches, now deteriorating from neglect, should be broken up, tilled, and so made more productive. It had the further advantage that it gave young men a living, and reversed the foolish and iniquitous policy of wholesale clearances after the famine. Still, the desire for land, if only because of the need, may be carried, and in the judgment of impartial men is, in fact, being carried much too far at present. It is immoral and unjust to seek land which a man not only lawfully owns, but which he has a right to keep, in spite even of the public need for land. A man has a right to keep his land if he needs it for a living for himself and his family, and also, unless in a case of overwhelming necessity, if he needs it to uphold his station in life "And yet I am told," continued his Lordship, "there are people who try to rob not only those who need their land for a living, but even orphans and widows whose little holdings are all they have to depend upon, though some who join in the robbery have more land themselves than those whom they try to rob." It is immoral and unjust, continued his Lordship, to ask a man to give up land without paying him its fair price, and the price should be fixed not by those who are looking for the land, but by an impartial tribunal. It is immoral and unjust to force a man by unjust means to give up land, and all means are unjust which take away another's right against his reasonable will, such as murder, shooting at a man or into his house or any other injury to his person, property or character, or any threat of such injury. Whoever uses such means is guilty of injustice and breaks the law of God. So, too, do those who try to get land by mob law, because private authority is not competent to invade another's right, and also because of the danger of abuse or excess.

### MACROOM QUARTER SESSIONS.

#### Arrival of Judge Hynes—Extraordinary Precautions.

His Honor Judge Hynes, K.C., who arrived in Macroom on Tuesday morning to open the local Quarter Sessions, was accompanied on his train journey from Cork by four detectives. During the sitting of the court the approach to the Courthouse was guarded by military with fixed bayonets. Previous visits of the Judge were unattended by any precautions of this nature.

### ATTEMPTED ARREST AT BALTIMORE

On Monday evening some excitement was caused at Baltimore by the attempted arrest by the police of a young man named O'Callaghan. A sergeant and constable were approaching O'Callaghan in connection with some political offence when the latter ran, and an exciting chase ensued. O'Callaghan outstripped his pursuers and escaped.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S DEATH.

Adelaide, Tuesday.—Mr. A. H. Peake, Premier and Treasurer of South Australia, died suddenly here to-day.—Reuter.

## FROM TO-DAY'S "DAILY EXPRESS."

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

(THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE).

## LORD FRENCH INTERVIEWED.

### By English Correspondent.

#### STALE STORIES REPEATED.

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Express" in Dublin, has been received by Lord French at the Vice-regal Lodge. Lord French had just returned from a ride.

"Are you not afraid to go out riding these days?" I asked. Lord French replied: "Of course there's always the risk of a stray rifle shot, but don't you know an Irishman loves a horse. So I don't fear much when I'm out riding."

"But there must be other things?" I said.

"Do you own any property in Ireland?" asked his Excellency. "I am a newspaper man," I replied.

Lord French laughed heartily, and continued: "Well, I do, and I cannot visit it."

I asked Lord French to tell me the facts about his reported resignation. He replied: "There is not a word of truth in it. True, I am fed up, and wish somebody would relieve me of my job, but I am not resigning, although I know quite well who is behind these stories." And Lord French gave me the name of a man who he thinks is responsible for these reports.

"And what is the matter with Ireland?" I asked. Lord French became very grave. "There is a lot the matter with Ireland," he replied. "There is a certain section of the Irish Press, and also of the London Press—from which I exclude the "Daily Express"—which is wilfully exaggerating matters. I fully endorse what you have written since you have been in Dublin. England does not understand Ireland one bit. The section of the Press to which I have referred is full of misleading statements and destructive criticism. It is just like Mr. Asquith and his opposition to the Home Rule Bill. What have they to offer to us as an alternative? Why, nothing but words. Personally I have always been a Home Ruler, and have become still more so since I have been here. True, I totally disagree with Dublin Castle methods. One cannot spend £20 without having White hall's permission, but I have had splendid support from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law. That I must say."

"And what of the Sinn Fein movement?" I asked.

"Does England want a reign of terror in Ireland?" he asked. "That is what Sinn Fein means. The best brains in Ireland are behind the movement. Their headquarters are here in Dublin. They have organised an army numbering 100,000. They are properly organised in regiments and officers. Most of their arms they have stolen, but they are a formidable army. We have proof. We have their bank books. How they get their money. They have three treasurers. Two of them are famous men."

Lord French thinks that the Government has adopted the right policy towards Ireland, but he is convinced that British opinion is being misled by exaggerated reports of what is happening in the country. I asked what he thought the end would be. He replied that there is clear evidence of a split in the Sinn Fein ranks.

He is convinced that the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork was carried out by Sinn Feiners themselves, contrary to the opinion expressed here that the assassination was undertaken by the police. Lord French told me that Alderman MacCurtain, who was a Brigadier of the Irish Volunteers, refused to sign the death warrant of a man who was eventually found shot dead outside Limerick. Therefore the Sinn Feiners themselves sentenced Cork's Lord Mayor to death and duly executed the sentence. Despite denials, Lord French believes that the Sinn Fein leaders are behind all the murders that are taking place in Ireland, and he is convinced that the split in their ranks will eventually lead to their undoing.

## THE PREMIER RETURNS.

Mr. Lloyd George is curtailing his holiday at Criccieth in order to handle personally the position which has arisen between France and Germany, with special reference to its bearing on British interests. He will be back in London from Criccieth to-day, and has already arranged to have an early Cabinet Council to-morrow. Had it been possible to get through to London he would have returned last night. The British view will be put before the French Government on Friday. It is understood that Ministers in London regard the action of the French Government as a little precipitate, in view of a desire to give Germany the chance of using her troops in the Ruhr region for a limited period in order to put down disorder. Mr. Lloyd George was yesterday kept fully informed by telephone of the course of development. At the same time, the feeling in Ministerial and Diplomatic circles was distinctly easier last night.—"Daily Express" Lobby Correspondent.

## WHY BACON IS DEARER.

The retail price of English and Irish bacon has risen from 2s 8d to 3s 6d per lb during the past week in consequence of the removal of control. A "Daily Express" representative was informed at the Food Ministry yesterday that the control price of bacon was removed to encourage British farmers to raise hogs, and that the increased price is due to the fact that the demand for British bacon at the present moment far exceeded the supply. Butter, on the other hand, will probably be reduced to about 4s per lb. in the near future, an official said. This is because the restrictions have been removed from the importation of the Irish product. Large quantities of butter from Ireland are now arriving, and this fact, combined with an increase of 50 per cent in the ration, should automatically reduce prices.

## FRAUD OF FAKED WHISKEY.

### American Rye Spirit As A Blend.

Beware the hidden twinge which lies in that unknown whiskey. Large quantities of inferior rye spirit manufactured in America have been brought to this country. This fire-water whiskey has received a blending with Scotch, and is sold in licensed houses as the genuine home-produced liquor. Much of it is unpalatable, is heady, and generally bad for the consumer. "Unquestionably, there are gallons of doctored Scotch about," said a partner in a firm of distillers to a "Daily Express" representative yesterday. "America stopped the export of rye whiskey at the beginning of this year, but before then a great deal of stock was passed into Canada and the West Indies, and is now finding its way into this country. Some blenders are mixing it with Scotch and Irish spirit, and supplying it to the retail trade, and publicans are also doing their own blending. The object is to obtain an increased supply, for the supply of Scotch whisky is nothing up to the demand. A publican who always has ample whisky obtains an advantage over his rival, who sticks to the home article and is sometimes short. Good rye whisky is in its way as sound as pure Scotch, but the American spirit with which the faking is done is of the rawest, crudest kind. It is almost poisonous to those not accustomed to it. One needs a cast iron interior to drink some of the blended whisky now sold across the counter. The only safe way is to stick to a known British brand." An increase in the Excise duty on whisky in the forthcoming Budget is not anticipated by the distillers

## BLACKHEATH BUS ACCIDENT.

Inquiries yesterday show that the injured in Blackheath 'bus accident are progressing favourably with the exception of Frederick Watson, who was still unconscious yesterday. Several additional persons were yesterday reported suffering from minor injuries.

## IRISH LANGUAGE.

### Conference At Killarney.

An important convention of Irish language workers in Kerry was held in Killarney. Mr Sean O'Cahasa, Father T. Courtney and Father Murphy respectively presided. There were over 80 delegates present, and included priests, teachers, language workers, members of political clubs and labour organisations from every corner of the diocese. His Lordship Most Rev. Dr O'Sullivan was represented by Very Rev. John Breen and Rev. T. Courtney

Messages were received from Dean O'Leary and Archdeacon Casey regretting they were unable to be present.

Ron i O'Tuama, acting general secretary Gaelic League, travelled specially from Dublin to attend the meeting, and informed the delegates that the Coiste Gnotha had decided to give their support to any scheme formulated by the language workers in Kerry, and which would receive general acceptance throughout the county. General satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at this news, and a standing committee of the Comhdhail was appointed to communicate with the Coiste Gnotha on the matter.

The attention of the Congress was called to the fact that due attention was not paid in nominating people for the forthcoming Local Government elections; that the question of the ability of the candidates to conduct the public business of the Board in Irish was not being seriously considered by the parties responsible for the nominations. Particular attention was drawn to the nomination for County Councillorships in North Kerry and to the fact that though suitable candidates were available non-Irish speakers were chosen exclusively. A resolution of protest was adopted and a demand was made that for the remaining nominations for the county that men qualified to conduct the County Council business in Irish should be selected, as an English-speaking County Council will be a source of general Anglicisation in Kerry.

One of the delegates informed the convention that in the case of the Iveragh and Corkaguiney representatives an understanding had been arrived at that only Irish speakers would receive nomination from the national political organisations

The status of the language in the schools outside the Gealtacha was discussed at length, and the general secretary was requested to forward copies of the school programme drawn up by the educational committee of the Gaelic League; also to procure for the Kerry Comhdhail copies of the time tables of the schools in Cork city, in which that programme has been worked. A deputation was appointed to wait on his lordship the Bishop of Ferry in reference to his new regulation regarding the teaching of Irish within school hours throughout the diocese.

The case of the threatened withdrawal of the bilingual programme from the Spoonkane boys' National School in Dromod parish, Waterville, was before the meeting and aroused much indignation. The Revs T. Courtney, F. MacColum and Padraig O'Shea were appointed by the Convention to take the matter up with the Bishop, the P.P., and the people of the district.

On the motion of Fr. C. J. Brennan, machinery was set up to procure detailed information in reference to the status of the language in each school in the diocese. The information was to be prepared and tabulated for the next meeting of the Convention.

In view of the numerous activities on behalf of the language in the county, the Convention were unanimously of opinion that an organising secretary would be necessary to take charge of the work and devote his whole time thereto. This question was referred to the Standing Committee for their consideration. A resolution was received from the Listowel branch of the Gaelic League in reference to the absence of any Irish in the columns of the "Kerryman," which circulates in that and in the Irish-speaking districts of the county. A resolution was passed by the Convention condemning the whole Kerry Press for their almost complete boycott of the national language.

Dissatisfaction was expressed that practically all posters from G.A.A., sports committees, race committees, public bodies and political organisations are being issued in English only. These bodies were requested to make use of Irish in their public advertisements. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that G.A.A. and labour organisations, as well as the Gaelic League in the Dingle district have been issuing posters in Irish and in English for the past two years.

Important letters were received from Cathal Brugha and from Padraig O'Sullivan, secretary, in reference to the schemes of the Kerry Gealtacha Committee in Dublin for the preservation of the language in Irish-speaking parts of the Kingdom.

A long discussion ensued on the different points of the scheme, and many important suggestions contained in it were adopted. The other points were deemed unworkable, under present circumstances, in the county.

It was decided to establish parish committees throughout the county to carry out some of the suggestions made in the Gealtacha Committee's scheme, and to organise field days and fetes in the schools, and to make arrangements for the distribution of prizes to deserving children.

## EDINBURGH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

### Great Activity.

In North and South Edinburgh all the candidates were about the constituencies early yesterday, mainly engaged in making a personal canvass.

Sir William Sutherland, formerly Secretary to the Premier, has arrived in Edinburgh, and is taking a large part in organising the coalition campaign.

He is acting in conjunction with Sir George Younger.

The greatest activity is being displayed by the supporters of the rival parties.

Viscount Grey, of Falloden, in a letter supporting Mr Runciman says—Both on personal and political grounds I most heartily wish you success. Men of all parties who were your colleagues recognised the great value of your work in the first Coalition Government during the war. Without independent criticism in Parliament all Government is likely to deteriorate and confidence in constitutional methods is undermined. This is our present danger, and it is real and serious