IRISH PROBLEM.

CORK DEPUTATION.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PREMIER.

Two Hours Conversation.

LOBBY VIEWS.

(Press Association Telegram.)

A deputation of leading public men representative of the South of Ireland waited upon the Prime Minister yesterday morning, with the view, it is understood, of urging upon him the desirability of giving to Ireland a more generous form of Home Rule. After a prolonged talk the members of the deputation were invited to return at five o'clock for a further talk with representatives of the Government. Accordingly, the visitors, about a dozen in number, presented themselves for the second time in Downing street at about 5.45, and were met outside the Premier's official residence by Sir H. Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had an informal chat with them prior to the time fixed for the resumed conference. All that could be gathered of their purpose at this juncture (and that not officially) was that the deputation desired to recommend the plan of Dominion Home Rule as a means of easing a position in Ireland which had become almost intolerable. Sir Stanley Harrington was there for the purpose of introducing the deputation, and it is understood that the party included also, Ald. Richard H. Beamish, Mr J. Dinan, Mr. Benjamin Haughton, and Mr. Thomas Jennings, all from Cork and neighbourhood; Sir Thos. Cullen McArdle, Dundalk; Mr. Jas. Shanks, Dublin; Prof. Trench, Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. Sutton, Mr. Andrew Jameson and Capt. Henry Harrison. The visitors proceeded to keep their 5 o'clock appointment, but were unable to see the Premier, who was reluctantly compelled to keep them waiting nearly an hour because he and Mr. Bonar Law were busily engaged with Messrs. Krasin and Kamenoff and other members of the Soviet delegation now in London. The Premier was joined—for the purpose of the Irish deputation—by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Churchill, Sir H. Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir John Anderson (Under Secretary for Ireland) and members of his secretarial staff. Arrangements had been made for a verbatim note of the proceedings to be taken with a view to publication of either a full or a summarised report, as might be determined. The resumed conference commenced just before six o'clock, and it was nearly seven o'clock when the Irish visitors left. Sir Stanley Harrington and other members of the deputation who were approached on the subject of their talk with the Ministers, said frankly that they were not in a position to say very much. It had been arranged that an agreed report should be issued, and, meanwhile, it was not open to either side to give an ex parte account of the proceedings.

It will be seen from the list of names that the deputation was one of influential business and professional men, and although in view of the plan of an agreed report it was not possible to go into details, it was obvious that the general idea of their representations was an earnest endeavour to bring about a better state of affairs in Ireland. The theory that they had recommended a form of Dominion Home Rule was suggested to some members of the deputation, and in the general way which alone was open to them in the circumstances, they were understood to agree that their proposals ran along those lines.

Asked who were the speakers, they mentioned Sir Stanley Harrington, Alderman Beamish, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Shanks, but added that it was not to be assumed that they confined themselves to formal speeches. Indeed the exact reverse was the case, and it would perhaps be more accurate to speak of their proceedings as a series of conversations rather than as a formal deputation with set speeches and a Ministerial reply. Every member of the deputation had his say at one point or other of the proceedings, while questions were put and observations made in passing by all the Ministers present.

Replying to a query as to whether they could give some general indication of the way in which their suggestions were received, the members of the deputation said they felt that they had been heard with patience, courtesy and apparent sympathy. They felt very satisfied with their interview and could say no more pending the issue of the agreed report which should be available on Thursday. It was added, that the evening's talk was practically a continuation of an earlier one, and it was quite possible that there might be further conversations though none had been arranged. The Prime Minister was busy with his secretaries for some time after the departure of the Irish visitors.

The Press Association says:—Much importance was attached in the Parliamentary Lobby last night to the proceedings at the Downing street conference between representatives of public opinion in Dublin and Cork and the leaders of the Government on the subject of the future rule in Ireland. The deputation included men of the highest standing in the South and West of Ireland of all creeds and of all politics excepting, of course, Sinn Fein, and it was felt that their views must, in the present crisis, receive the most careful consideration of the Cabinet.

It is understood that the policy pressed upon the Government was the withdrawal of the Restoration of Order Bill and the immediate grant to Ireland of Dominion Home Rule. To the objection that the deputation had no right to speak for Sinn Fein which is apparently insistent upon an Irish Republic and refuses to negotiate with the Government on any basis, the reply was that Dominion Home Rule would at least leave behind it a large, and probably a growing body of public opinion, whereas Government under "D.O.R.A." and under the Home Rule Bill before the House are both with practical unanimity condemned.

Opinion in the Lobby is greatly impressed by the unity of feeling shown in the Cork movement. At the meeting on Tuesday, at which the resolutions laid yesterday before the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir H. Greenwood, and Mr. Walter Long, were passed, there were present practically all the leading Unionists of the City—men of great influence in the South of Ireland—who having been opposed to Home Rule all their lives are now convinced that a yet more generous measure of self-Government than has yet been proposed by a British Government is necessary to put an end to a condition of disaster and chaos. The speedy reception of the deputation is also regarded as highly significant.

Mr. Lloyd George will attend to-day's sitting of the House of Commons and will be asked whether any negotiations have been set on foot or any change of policy in Ireland determined upon.

TELEGRAM FROM DEPUTATION.

We received the following telegram last night:—

Deputation had two interviews with the Premier to-day. Other members of the Cabinet present were—Messrs. Bonar Law, Churchill, Chamberlain, Long, Greenwood. Report preparing to-morrow for Press.—Stanley Harrington, Langham Hotel.

BELFAST POGROMS.

Deputation To Chief Secretary.

A deputation from Belfast Labour Party, who waited yesterday evening on Sir Hamar Greenwood regarding the eviction from the shipyards of a number of workmen, were promised that particular cases presented to him should be investigated. He could not, he said, interfere in the management of the shipyards themselves, but would do what he could outside to allay the bitterness of feeling which had caused the outbreak of violence.

WEATHER IN CORK.

Westerly wind; incessant rain throughout the morning was followed by frequent showers in the evening.

CURFEW IN CORK.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

MORE FIRING IN BLACKPOOL.

Curfew Night of August 3rd/4th.

1.—11 arrests were made, one being subsequently sent home.

2.—At 22.35 hours a lorry, containing three civilian persons arrested, was fired on in Blackpool. Fire was returned.

3.—At 23.30 hours, shots were fired at a patrol in Watercourse Road, Blackpool. Fire was returned, and one man is believed to have been hit.

4.—The remainder of the night passed quietly.

F. P. Goldney, Lt., for Brigade Major, 17th Infantry Brigade.

Cork, 4-8-20.

QUIETNESS LAST NIGHT.

No doubt, owing to the rain experienced during the greater portion of the day, there was a marked decline in the number of people parading the streets of Cork between seven and ten o'clock last night, though the weather was fine at the time. The lorries, containing armed soldiers and police, engaged on Curfew duty, passed through the principal thoroughfares shortly after ten o'clock, and pedestrians promptly took their departure for their homes. At quarter past ten the flat of the city presented a deserted appearance. Fifteen minutes afterwards soldiers and police on foot, and accompanied by a large vehicle, proceeded along Patrick street, and made a minute search of the thoroughfare, as well as the intersecting streets. The searchlight from the lorry was also directed towards each building along the route inspected by the armed party. Throughout the night quietness appeared to prevail in every part of the city, as no shots were heard. It is, however, believed that some arrests were made.

CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY

Sailor's Remarkable Escape.

SAVED BY TWO PENNIES.

The official report of Tuesday night's proceedings by the Curfew patrols of military states that at 10.35 p.m. a lorry, containing three civilians arrested, was fired on in Blackpool, and that fire was returned. Inquiries made yesterday morning by our representative failed to establish any confirmation of this statement, and several residents in the Blackpool district declare that no shots were fired before 11 o'clock. The official report continues with a statement to the effect that at 11.30 a patrol was fired on in Watercourse Road, who returned the fire, and, it is believed, hit one man. With reference to this statement, it was learned yesterday that a military patrol effected the arrest of a civilian in Watercourse Road, standing near his own door, about 11 o'clock. The military party then proceeded to the corner of O'Connell St. and Watercourse Road. In the meantime some people came out of the house where the man who had been just arrested resides, and stood on the road. In an interview yesterday with a resident in Watercourse Road, our representative was informed that the military patrol then fired in the direction of these people from the junction of O'Connell street with Watercourse Road. One volley was fired, but, as far as can be learned, nobody was wounded. This occurred about 11.15. Several residents in Watercourse Road declare that there is absolutely no truth in the statement made by the military to the effect that a patrol was fired on.

No mention is made in the official report of at least two shots which were fired in the flat of the city about 10.45, probably somewhere between the two new bridges. One of these shots glanced off a wall and struck one of the crew of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford's boat, which was berthed at Albert Quay, just below the new bridge.

This man, whose name is Daniel McSweeney, and who resides in Rosscarbery, had an extremely narrow and fortunate escape. Interviewed yesterday by our reporter he said that about a quarter to eleven he went on deck to slacken a rope before retiring for the night, as the tide was falling. While on deck he heard two shots fired on the other side of the river. One of the bullets struck him on the left side of the breast, just below the heart, and penetrated his jersey and waistcoat pocket. He owes his fortunate escape from death to the presence of two pennies in that pocket, which effectually stopped the bullet. He said that on the same morning he was passing through Patrick street, and taking twopence out of his trousers pocket, called a newspaper boy to purchase a copy of the "Examiner." The boy, however, did not hear him, and being in a hurry, Mr McSweeney did not wait, but slipped the two pence into his waistcoat pocket. He had forgotten about this trivial incident until the bullet struck him and was stopped by the pennies. When he was hit by the bullet Mr McSweeney staggered and fell, but found that he was uninjured, save for a slight bruise under the heart. He found the bullet on the deck, and from its appearance he believes that it had glanced off a wall before it struck him. On examining the pennies, he saw that both were deeply indented by the bullet, and that the top of the bullet fitted exactly into the dent on the outer penny, while the dent in that penny fitted into that of the second. The indentations were so deep that if there had been only one penny in the pocket, it is almost certain the man would have lost his life.

SINN FEIN CLUB RAIDED.

Another omission in the official report of Tuesday's night's proceedings by Curfew patrols by military is the fact that between 11 and 12 o'clock the Sean McBride (Sinn Feiner) Club, at 54 North Main street, was raided by a party of military, accompanied, it is stated, by police. One of the upstairs tenants of the building told our representative that the military party arrived about 11 o'clock, and, knocking at the door, were admitted by one of the tenants. The same person also said that she thought only four military officers entered the building, but she believed that several soldiers and police were on duty on the street. These four officers proceeded to search thoroughly the rooms rented by the Sean McBride Club, but they did not enter any other portion of the building. In the course of the search, which lasted for nearly an hour, one of the boards was torn up from the floor of the front room, while a hole was knocked in the wall dividing that room from the one at the back. Several pictures were taken down from the walls and torn up. Some papers were removed from a cupboard which stood in the front room, but, as far as can be ascertained, nothing else was taken.

A picture representing a soldier dying for Ireland, entitled "A Soldier's Legacy," was hanging on one of the walls. Under the picture the following words were printed:—"Though I were dead and gone to-morrow, the men in Ireland who are fighting against English influence would fight on still; they would still be Independent Nationalists; they would still believe in the future of Ireland a Nation." This morning, the picture was found on the floor and some of these words had been blotted over in ink and others substituted, so that the whole read—"The men in Ireland who are murdering police would assassinate still; they would still be Independent Bolshevists; they would still believe in the future of Ireland as a second Dartmoor."

An oil-painting of Patrick Pearce was cut and torn up, as well as some other pictures. The military took their departure about 12 o'clock.

CURFEW PROSECUTIONS.

At Cork Police Court yesterday, before Messrs. R. F. Starkie, C.B., R.M., and W. Callan, J.P., Ten prisoners, who were arrested on Tuesday night, appeared in the dock, charged with offences against the Curfew Order.

A young man named Crowley, who had been arrested at 10.45 p.m., gave as an excuse that he was smoking in his kitchen and walked to the door to finish the smoke. He saw a military lorry passing at the off side of the street, and curiosity made him go and see where it was going. He was then arrested. Fined 5s and costs.

John Casey, deaf and dumb, was next put forward. The time of his arrest was 10.25.

Sergeant Flynn mentioned to the Bench that the defendant was able to read and write.

Mr. Starkie said it was a most dangerous thing that a man who is unable to hear should be out late at night, because he could not hear the challenge.

Defendant was discharged on the grounds of his infirmity.

A young man named Goulding, who was taken into custody at 11.30 last night, gave as an explanation that he was out on a night's sport. He was fined 10s and costs.

A man named O'Leary, who was arrested at midnight, said he had a bit of a row with his wife and came out of the house. He was not well outside when he was "collared" (laughter). Fined 10s and costs.

Margaret Coote, a woman of middle age, who said she was in lodgings at Dublin Hill, and who was placed under arrest at 12.30 a.m., said she was looking for "a drop of drink," as she felt very weak.

Mr. Starkie—Where do you come from?—I belong to Killarney and I am about a month in Cork.

Are you a married woman?—I am, sir, but I have not seen my husband for seven years.

What do you do for a living?—Selling lace. I am a dealer in goods.

Fined 10s and costs.

Asked for an explanation of his being out at 2.30 a.m., a young man named O'Connell said he was at a christening last night in a house two doors from where he lived. Fined 10s and costs. Mr Starkie remarking that children were not christened in the middle of the night.

CURFEW FOR CHARLEVILLE & KILMALLOCK.

FAIRS AND MARKETS PROHIBITED.

Stringent Military Order.

Charleville, Wednesday Night.—Curfew law is to operate in Charleville, Kilmallock, and the adjacent rural districts of Tipperary and Mitchelstown, on and from Friday, the 6th inst. The Order, which was posted up this morning in Charleville and Kilmallock, is as follows:—

"I, Major-General Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 6th Division, Competent Military Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulation No 9 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby order and require every person within the area specified in the Schedule hereto, to remain within doors between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless provided with a permit, in writing, from the Competent Military Authority or someone duly authorised by him. This Order shall come into force at 9 p.m. on Friday, August 6th, 1920. The Schedule comprises the Rural District of Kilmallock, the Rural District of Charleville, and No. 2 Rural District of Mitchelstown, and No. 2 Rural District of Tipperary, and also the District Electoral Divisions of Emly and Redus, in No. 1 Rural District of Tipperary.—E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 6th Division, Competent Military Authority."

A further Order signed by Major-General Strickland states that in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 9 A A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the holding of or taking part in meetings, assemblies (including fairs and markets), or processions in public places is prohibited.

This new military order will militate to a considerable extent against the trade and industry of the important market towns of Charleville and Kilmallock. No reasons can be assigned for the extension of the Order to Charleville, which is not in any respect a disturbed area. On the contrary, it is the most peaceable district in the country. The prohibition of the fairs and markets will inevitably mean a big financial loss to the traders of the town.

Much speculation exists as to what steps the authorities will now take in connection with the Bazaar and Fete in aid of the Convent of Mercy, and which is to be opened on the 22nd inst. by the Most Rev. Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne. If the Fete comes within the interpretation of Major-General Strickland's Order it will mean a heavy financial loss to the promoters of such a worthy project.

CURFEW IN KILMALLOCK.

Our Kilmallock correspondent writes—The order issued by Major-General Strickland under Section 15 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibiting people from being out of doors between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. has been read with little concern in Kilmallock and neighbourhood. The prescribed area includes Bruree and Ballylanders, where the recent shootings and burnings took place. In all the prescribed districts—Kilmallock Rural District, Charleville Rural District, No. 2 Tipperary and No 2 Mitchelstown Rural Districts, with the townlands of Emly and Rhodus—cover a wide area, embracing practically all East Limerick, with big parts of Tipperary and North Cork. In Kilfinane and Ardpatrick, where the old and correct Irish time has been retained, it will follow that the people will have to be within doors at 7.30 p.m. In these districts the farmers will not have finished at the hay or have left the cornfields at this hour. There is a strange irony in the fact that in Kilmallock the notices have been posted upon the walls of the houses which were so recently burned by the police.

WEEK'S RECORD OF RAIDS AND SENTENCES.

According to the "Irish Bulletin," during the week ending July 17th, 1920, military and police carried out 502 raids and made 85 arrests. The 11 sentences passed for political offences totalled 17 years and 3 months. There were 29 armed assaults, while a coroner's jury returned one verdict of murder. The Parochial Hall, Dungloe, Co. Donegal, was seized, where a new Irish College was to be opened this week.

SESSIONS IN MARKET SQUARE.

The monthly petty sessions court in Moville was held yesterday in the open air in the market square opposite the smouldering ruins of the Courthouse, which had been burned to the ground the previous night. This was the last remaining courthouse in Mr. J. O'Doherty's constituency. On the ruins of Burnfoot courthouse the words "Magistrates not wanted here" have been painted.

THE SINN FEIN AEROPLANES.

"Apropos of my paragraph the other day as to mysterious aeroplanes being supplied to Sinn Feiners—who, dressed in British uniforms, bombed certain camps in the West of Ireland—I am told," says "Londoner" in the "Evening Standard" "that the authorities are now on the trail of a certain individual who is believed to be the 'supply officer' on this side."

RAIDS IN KILLEAGH—ONE ARREST

A Correspondent writes:—On Saturday the military and police from Ballyquirk Camp visited the residences of Mr. Thomas Seward, Mr Jeremiah O'Leary, and Mr. Edmond Mountane. At the different houses a thorough search was made, papers and books being examined, cupboards and drawers were also opened. At Knockmonea Mr. E. Mountane was arrested by the military, and conveyed in custody, it is presumed, to Ballyquirk Camp, or some other detention person.

DOMINION SOLUTION.

CORK DEPUTATION BUSY.

LONG INTERVIEW WITH LLOYD GEORGE

CURFEW IN CORK.

MAN'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

MORE RESTRICTIONS FOR THE COUNTY.

NEW COERCION BILL.

COALITION AMENDMENTS.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

LABOUR CONGRESS IN CORK.

The deputation appointed at Tuesday's meeting in Cork were received yesterday by Mr Lloyd George, who was accompanied by the Chief Secretary and other Coalition leaders. Two hours' conversation on the intolerable Irish position followed, in which the Dominion solution was pressed on the Government. According to the news agencies the deputation say that they were heard with patience, courtesy and apparent sympathy. They felt very satisfied with their interview, and could say no more pending the issue of the agreed report, which should be available on Thursday.

It was indicated that it was quite possible there might be further conversations, though none had been arranged.

In the Lobby great importance appears to have been attached to the deputation.

Private Stormell, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, was accidentally shot at Limerick yesterday afternoon. Not knowing the weapon was loaded he took a rifle from a rest and was examining it when the charged exploded. The bullet passed through his head and killed him instantly.

The Galway Plate was won by the favourite, Clonree.

At the Labour Congress in Cork the subjects debated included the position of Belfast workers, Labour and the Internationale, railwaymen and munitions. Fraternal greetings took place with Scottish and Indian delegates.

The Stock Markets were dull and idle yesterday. U.S. exchange fell to 3.58, but closed at 3.62½. Paris 50.30.

Mr Hughes, the Australian Premier, has made an angry attack on Archbishop Mannix, threatening that he will not be allowed to land when he returns. Cork Harbour Board decided to present an address of welcome.

One of the shots fired during Curfew hours in Cork struck a man named Daniel M'Sweeny while on a lighter at Albert Quay. The man's life was saved by the bullet striking two pennies he had in his pocket.

The Curfew has been applied to Kilmallock and Charleville, and fairs and markets are prohibited.

To the Dublin Grand Jury Mr Justice Gibson said: "To-day all should pray the old prayer dear to all Irishmen: 'God Save Ireland!' imploring the Divine Mercy to illumine the hearts of our governors and supply them with the wisdom and foresight to govern." He expressed a hope that brighter times would dawn for Ireland in the near future.

LIMERICK SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Soldier Killed.

Limerick, Wednesday Night.—Private Stornell, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry Regiment, at present stationed in Limerick Union Workhouse, was accidentally shot dead this afternoon. A comrade placed a loaded rifle in a dormitory, and while subsequently toying with and examining the weapon the charge exploded, and the bullet pierced Private Stornell's head, killing him instantaneously. Stornell had twelve years service, and was unmarried.

TRAWLER WITH ARMS.

Rumoured Capture.

Bantry, Wednesday Night.—There has been a persistent rumour here all day, mostly among the fisher folk class, that a trawler, supposed to have arms on board, was captured by the authorities at the entrance to Bantry Bay. At the time of writing this cannot be confirmed.

DOWN MAIL RAIDED.

Daring Action At Emly.

Kilmallock, Wednesday Night.—The hold-up of the down night mail train at Emly station at one a.m. on Tuesday appears to have been one of the most extensive and daring raids so far recorded. The down night mail does not usually stop at Emly Station, the mails for this village being brought on to Knocklong, from which place they are conveyed to Emly by a postman.

On the night of the raid, however, armed and masked men entered the station premises, and going at once to the cabin ordered the signalman to stop the train. He had nothing to do but obey the order. When the train stopped a number of men stepped on to the engine and insisted at the point of the revolver that the train be moved out to a selected part of the line.

At the same time another party of armed men boarded the train further down where the sorters were hard at work. Here, it is stated, they seized all the mail bags consigned from Dublin, Belfast and London. During this operation the sorters were placed under an armed guard.

Having secured the mails the train was then allowed to proceed.

What happened afterwards is not known, but early on Wednesday close on 25 bags were found on the line between Knocklong and Emly. The bags taken were addressed to such places as Buttevant, Ballyvonare Camp, Charleville, Fermoy, Mitchelstown, Waterford, Kilmallock, Cork and other southern towns. All the bags were opened and searched with a view, no doubt, to seize correspondence for the R.I.C. and military.

The exact amount of correspondence removed cannot be ascertained. During the day the bags were taken to Knocklong Post Office, from which place they were sent on to their destinations.

MILITARY IN BANTRY WORKHOUSE.

Action Of The Guardians.

Bantry, Wednesday.—The Bantry Board of Guardians, at their meeting this evening, had the overcrowding of the Workhouse premises by the military before them. It was finally resolved to ask Mrs. Leigh White for the use of Bantry House for the accommodation of the inmates of all classes.

MORE TROOPS FOR BANTRY.

Bantry, Wednesday.—A further 200 troops, with a number of tanks and armoured cars, as also a number of cavalry, are expected to arrive here on Saturday, and later another 200 troops, making about 600 strong all told for Bantry.

MAIL DRIVER TIED TO CAR.

Young men tied the driver of the mail car from Strabane to Castlederg to the car. Having extracted police correspondence, they liberated the driver and told him to proceed.

THE HAVOC AT UPPERCHURCH.

Further Details.

(From our Correspondent.)

Thurles, Tuesday.—A visit to Upperchurch yesterday revealed the terrible havoc wrought there by armed forces on the night of Friday-Saturday. Upperchurch Co-operative Dairy, founded twenty years ago, and built up by the people's industry into a huge concern, with branches all over the county, is now a mass of smoking ruins. Not a scrap of machinery remains intact. Refrigerators, boilers, engines, coolers, separators, etc., are all burned to cinders. One of the staff, interviewed yesterday, said the total damage cannot be far short of £20,000, apart from consequential damages.

It appears the destruction of the premises was carried out in a most deliberate fashion. At 2 a.m., a motor lorry full of armed men, pulled up, and the men alighted outside the creamery. They burst in the doors. Several tins of petrol were then sprinkled all over the 100 yards long premises. Matches were struck, and soon the place was in flames. Bombs and grenades were also thrown in to accelerate the wrecking.

The wreckers, having put the creamery on fire, burst into the house of Mr. W. Dwyer, who lives alongside the creamery, of which he is manager. They placed bundles of hay inside and outside Mr. Dwyer's, and set fire to them. The hay, however, appears not to have served the purpose desired, for except some woodwork of the banisters and stairway, little damage was done to the house. Mr Dwyer and his family had succeeded in getting away before the attack on his house.

A number of neighbours who cleared out early in the night, fearing they would be singled out for attack, kept watch on Moher Hill, overlooking Upperchurch, saw the work of destruction going on, and have no doubt as to the identity or description of the men responsible for the incendiarism.

On the same night, and at about the same hour, the same forces were engaged setting fire to other houses in the district. A labourer named Whelan had his house completely burned along with his clothing and property. This house was about a mile from the Creamery, on the Sheverie side, and situated on the roadside. Larkin's house, which was partially burned, is at the other side of the Creamery, about a half-mile away.

A general state of terror prevails in the district, as the people have no guarantee against a repetition of the occurrences.

At 5 a.m., a few hours after the creamery being set on fire, a police inspector visited the Dwyers, and asked Mr. Dwyer, creamery manager, did he know who burned it. "I don't know," was the reply. "Don't be sarcastic," pursued the inspector. Mr. Dwyer said he had not slept in his house during the night, as it was usual in places where police were shot to have policemen take reprisals. The same inspector visited Larkin's, and interrogated the family as to who fired the house and shot at young Larkin. "Damn well you know," said old Mr. Larkin, who himself has a slight bullet wound in the leg.

Young Larkin was removed from Thurles Union Hospital, it is presumed, for treatment to another hospital.

The names of the policemen shot at near Sheverie are Constables Daniel O'Connell and Harry Roden, the former of Co. Clare, and the latter an Englishman.

CHARLEVILLE OUTRAGE

Doors And Windows Tarred And Whitewashed.

Our Charleville Correspondent writes:—On Tuesday morning it was discovered that the doors and windows of several business concerns in Charleville had been smeared overnight with whitewash and some substance resembling tar. The doors of the Parochial Hall were striped, while filthy and abominable expressions were tarred on the flagging near the residence of the Rev. J Burke, C.C. The walls of the courthouse and the flags of the Main-street were tarred with such inscriptions as "Remember Fermoy," "Prepare for death," "Lloyd George is our man," "Come out you fight," etc.

Several eye-witnesses bear testimony to the fact that five soldiers, accompanied by a man in civilian attire, were observed going from house to house with a bucket of whitewash.

DROMCOLLOGHER MYSTERY.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Burial Of Victim.

Death from bullet wounds, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, was the verdict at the inquest in Newcastle West on the body of an unknown man found shot dead at Cloonmore, Dromcollogher.

John Mullane, Cloonmore, deposed that on Saturday morning he was taking milk to Dromcollogher Creamery. About 300 yards from the gate he saw the body of a man on the water-table close to the fence. He was lying on his left side. His face was covered with blood, and there was a handkerchief tied around his eyes. At Dromcollogher he reported the matter to Mr. Walsh, postmaster, and to a constable. On his way back the body was still there, and he then noticed a white paper around the neck.

Sergeant Connor, R.I.C., Dromcollogher, said he went with a party of police and military and found the body, as described. The hands were tied behind the back with a rope, and the deceased was blindfolded with a handkerchief. Around his neck a white pasteboard was tied with twine, and on it in black letters was the word "Spy." There were pools of blood under his head, and he appeared to have been shot at this spot. He searched his clothing and found a bullet in the flap of his trousers pocket, which appeared to have passed through his body. He also found a card, apparently belonging to the I.T.G.W. Union. It was dated 5-10-19. He at first thought the name and address was Patrick Healy, Ballyvolane, but on examining it with a magnifying glass he found the name Daly written over Healy. There was an age given as 20, and the name Ryan was beneath as branch secretary. In his pockets he found 2d. a Rosary beads, a curling-pin, a hair-pin, a small ball of hemp, a pipe cover, and a handkerchief. His cap was beside him.

Dr. J. J. Cremin said the body was that of a well-nourished man, aged about 22. There was a bullet wound outside the right eye, with an exit behind the left ear. There was a second bullet wound behind the shoulder joint, two (caused by the same bullet) in the fleshy part of the left arm, another outside the left nipple, and further wounds in the abdomen and the lower part of the right thigh.

The jury found as above. The remains were interred in the local workhouse cemetery.

EAST LIMERICK TRAGEDY

Nicker Shooting.—Inquest.

Coroner M. R. Cleary, Hospital, opened the inquest at Nicker, Co. Limerick, on Monday, on James Mulcahy, a labourer and an ex-soldier, residing at Coherlish, Nicker, who was shot dead by the military at Nicker village on Saturday night. Mr. Mackey was foreman of the jury.

Patrick Mulcahy (brother of deceased) having given evidence of identification, Mr. Walsh, Hospital, assistant to Mr. Power solicitor, explained that the next of kin had placed instructions to have Mr. Power appear on their behalf, but owing to that day being a Bank Holiday he was unable to get in communication with him, and as the next-of-kin required a full enquiry into the matter, he asked for an adjournment under the circumstances.

The jury were unanimous in granting the adjournment in order that the next of kin would be legally represented, and the inquest was accordingly adjourned until Monday next.

WILD NORTHERN RUMOUR.

Railway Torn Up.

A Press Association message last night said—At two points on the Burtonport Railway, Donegal, this morning the line was completely blocked. At one point 230 yards of the rails were torn up and thrown into a lake, and at the other tons of granite were blasted from the mountainside, and the track was covered with debris so completely, that it is stated months will be required to relay the track.

The outrage appears to have been due to a wild rumour that the Government meant to flood Donegal with troops carried on trains manned by soldiers.

MILITARY RAID IN DUBLIN.

A Press Association telegram says:—A raid by military on a house in Blessington street, Dublin, early yesterday morning, resulted in the arrest of four young men and the seizure, it is alleged, of some arms and literature.

ACTIVITY IN KILLEAGH.

A Correspondent writes:—On Monday a number of soldiers, accompanied by local police, from Ballyquirk Camp, visited Killeagh, and made general round-up of all persons leaving and entering the town. Motor cars, vehicles of every description, not even the common donkey car escaping the watchful eyes of the military. The day being Bank Holiday visitors to Glenbower Wood and Youghal were naturally annoyed at the conduct of the military in holding up and searching persons who were out for pleasure and sport, and who in all probability had forgotten for the time being how the political world was going on. An esteemed clergyman from Midleton was also held up and examined. A few ex-soldiers were searched, and country folk conveying their market commodities were closely questioned, and the carts carefully searched and examined. The soldiers took their departure from town about 8 o'clock on Monday night.

MILITARY IN LISTOWEL.

Our Listowel correspondent writes—The inhabitants of Listowel were in no small degree startled by the sudden appearance in the streets on Monday night about ten o'clock of a company of between 30 and 40 of the Yorkshire Regiment. As they marched through the town with fixed bayonets they naturally created considerable alarm amongst the peaceable inhabitants who were at a loss to understand the occasion for such an unwarrantable military display. They knocked up the occupants of some of the business houses, and made most minute searches, ransacking beds and furniture all over the premises. It was afterwards explained that their action was prompted by the capture of two deserters but people here do not believe that it necessitated the employment of such a formidable force to effect the capture of two unarmed deserters. Listowel is remarkably peaceable under the Volunteer regime hitherto, but this action on the part of the military is not calculated to guarantee the continuance of such a happy condition of affairs, and is condemned.

MILITARY AT MILTOWN-MALBAY.

Our Miltown-Malbay Correspondent writes:—On Monday a bullet penetrated the dwelling-house of Mr Alexander McKenzie, Flax road, Miltown-Malbay. The house is directly opposite the police barracks. It appears at the time the bullet was discharged a military motor lorry was on the road adjacent to the barracks, and as to whether the shot was fired from the top window of the R.I.C. barrack or from the soldiers in the motor lorry the people in the street do not know, but are positive it came from either the barrack or the military. A young son of Mr. McKenzie, named Arthur, 12 years of age, had fortunately left the room. The boy was resting on the window where the bullet entered two minutes previously, and had gone down into the kitchen, where he fainted when he heard the report upstairs. Great consternation was felt in town and country fearing another attack was made on its peaceful inhabitants. The report of the bullet was heard far out in the country. Neither the police nor military visited Mr. McKenzie to see if any damage had been done. Subsequently a military motor lorry passing through the town discharged three shots. The people got into a state of panic when they heard these reports. Mr. McKenzie is a most popular resident of the town.

IRISH JUDGE'S PRAYER

"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

Dublin, Wednesday.—Addressing the Dublin Grand Jury to-day, Mr Justice Gibson said the situation was grave to-day. His Eminence Cardinal Logue had rightly described the condition of Irish affairs as going from bad to worse. There were murders in the house, murders on the Lord's Day of police attending and returning from Mass—most horrible of all, the murder of a sergeant of police in Kerry who was actually protecting the sacred edifice under the influence of the presence of the Deity, whose Divine Sacrifice was present on the altar. How such a thing could happen in Ireland passed his imagination, for although he did not belong to that Church, he knew the feelings of its members as well as if he did belong to it. What were the crimes? Attempted murder was just as bad as murder in its normal aspect; arson not merely of police barracks, but of hay, corn and private buildings, inflicting a grave loss upon the nation. Who was to pay? Trains were held up; the whole railway service was dislocated; the mails were taken possession of. Where are we drifting, asked his Lordship, if this shocking state of affairs is to continue? Ruin commercially and morally in our national character. Each day we live in the hope that a gleam of sunshine will betoken the passing away of the dark clouds that overwhelm us, and each day our hopes are disappointed. How is it to end? For many years, Mr. Justice Gibson continued, he had lived in the past with his books as friends who never disappointed him. He agreed with a great writer of antiquity that legislation was not the remedy, whether special or general, but it was the change in the morals and the spirit of men. Horace wrote, "What is the use of laws if man's moral character is not behind them, loyally co-operating in the interests of society?" Our happiness was in our own minds and souls and not dependant upon the accident of human laws, or human constitutions. Without a moral revolution, prayed for so earnestly by all the Christian Churches, our future was indeed dark. To-day all should pray the old prayer dear to all Irishmen, "God save Ireland," imploring the Divine mercy to illumine the hearts of our governors, to supply them with the wisdom and foresight to govern, and impress upon sinful men their duty to the Deity and their fellow-countrymen, and not to carry on a campaign which was not only a sin against God but against humanity; murdering inoffensive, honest officers of the law, a wickedness culminating in the terrible death of Frank Brooke, slain by his own countrymen. God help us, said his Lordship. This might be the last time for him to address a Grand Jury from that seat in which, from time to time, he had presided for over thirty-two years. He had hoped and prayed that his last words when he came to bid goodbye to Ireland would be words of affectionate regret, testifying his continued joy at observing Ireland progressing in the path of orderly peace and prosperity, but it was not so to-day. Differences of opinion were not to be suppressed by tyranny or murder. They were all Irishmen, and were they not entitled to have opinions of their own and to express them freely. Born in Dublin in the famine years, spending his early days in Tipperary and moving among the peasants whom he loved, educated in the North of Ireland, circulating in all parts of the country, he had come to realize the splendid qualities of the race. They should end the slaying of their own kindred, destroying the property and undermining the moral of the race for many years to come. The habit of lawlessness and disorder was one which it might take years to efface. He trusted the troubles which threatened to involve Europe in a general upheaval of society would be spared to this country.

POPE AND IRELAND.

English Agency's Views.

Rome, Wednesday.—The report, frequently circulated, that the Holy See desired to remain entirely outside of the Irish question, is substantially correct. Vatican circles declare that since it is a political question, the Pope considers it useless and unnecessary to intervene. The Vatican is absolutely reserved regarding the conversation which took place recently between the Pontiff and Mr. Balfour, at which no one else was present. Any reports concerning this conversation are therefore unjustifiable, and much to be regretted. The Pope continues to be of the same opinion as announced to the Irish pilgrims at the Beatification of Oliver Plunkett. He desires that Ireland should obtain her just aspirations without in any way failing in her duty. This is taken by some of the Vatican authorities to show that the Pope disapproves of the injustice, violence, or intemperance on the part of any of those engaged in the present conflict.—Reuter.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND IRELAND.

Our Youghal Correspondent writes:—A Youghal merchant having ordered a necessary article for a fishing boat from an English firm, was notified by the latter that it had been despatched by passenger train, but subsequently returned to the local station, the Railway Company stating they had definite instructions not to accept anything whatever for Ireland. The trader wrote again, pointing out the absolute necessity of the article in question, and he had received the following telegram in reply.—"Rail Co. absolutely refuses to accept goods for Ireland under any pretext whatever."

GENERAL MACREADY RETURNS TO DUBLIN.

Dublin, Wednesday.—General Sir Nevil Macready, Commander of the Forces, returned to Ireland this morning, via Dun Laoghaire, and proceeded to Dublin.

CHAR-A-BANC HELD UP.

Our Youghal Correspondent writes:—A char-a-banc party to Ballycotton was held up and searched by military no fewer than four times on their outward and homeward journeys, twice outside the town, and twice in the neighbourhood of Killeagh. There were several ladies in the party, including an army officer's wife, and even they did not altogether escape attention. On each occasion all had to leave the car, which was very closely searched.

RAIDS IN CLARE.

Our Cahir correspondent writes—Military and police are very active in Cahir and Tincurry districts, and many houses have been raided. The latest raids were made on the houses of Messrs L. Walsh, Tincurry; E. McGrath, Clogheenafishogue; T. Butler, Tincurry, and J. Duggan, Kilcommon.

A BRUREE ECHO.

Our Kilmallock correspondent writes:—About 20 tons of hay, the property of Mr. Thomas Moloney, who lives near the scene of the recent conflict at Bruree, between civilians and the forces of the Crown, has been burned.

MILITARY ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.

Our Queenstown Correspondent writes:—It has now been definitely ascertained that a young man named Murphy, who resides in the top of the Hill district of Queenstown, and about whom in