DAYLIGHT AMBUSH IN COUNTY CORK.

OFFICER AND TWO SOLDIERS DEAD.

SIX MEN WOUNDED

ATTACK ON POLICE IN WESTMEATH.

CASUALTIES REPORTED

A military motor car, escorting a Crossley, conveying important despatches from Bandon to Cork, was ambushed at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, with the result that one officer and one soldier were killed, and another soldier so seriously wounded that he subsequently died.

Those killed were Lieut. Dickson and Pte. Reid, of the Essex Regt., and another soldier whose name has not been ascertained. In addition, six other ranks were wounded, including Corpl. Woodford, Pte. Warding, a sergeant of the A.S.C., and, it is believed, Corpl. Deakyser and Pte. Siluce.

The ambush took place at Annabeg, between Innoshannon and Ballinhassig, and the escorting car was caught under heavy fire, which stopped the engine. This car was rushed by the attackers, and all the arms and ammunition seized.

"The leading car, in accordance with instructions," the official report says, "proceeded on its way." Some of the attackers, said to number about 100, are supposed to have been hit, and it is reported that a military lorry which later arrived in Cork contained a civilian—an elderly man—bare-headed and handcuffed.

An attack on a police party between Moate and Kilbeggan, in which three of the constables were wounded, is also reported.

BATTLE DESCRIBED.

ATTACKED FROM THREE SIDES.

Wiring from Cork, a special correspondent of the "Irish Independent" says:—It is believed that the fact that the cars were carrying despatches became known and was responsible for the attack. The first lorry got through the ambuscade. The second one was fired on from three directions—namely, from both sides of the road and along a slanting line in front. In the first fusillade a bullet struck the engine, disabling and stopping this car, and Lieut. Dickson and Pte. Reid were killed. The leading lorry, which was carrying the despatches, continued on its journey towards Cork, but

a corporal jumped out and began firing to protect its retreat.

Four of the attackers came along the side of the road, firing at him, and he was brought down with a bullet in the knee. The four men then rejoined their companions.

The remaining occupants of the disabled lorry were picked off one by one until only a young private, aged about 17, was left.

CIVILIAN BAYONET CHARGE.

Then about 40 of the attacking party, armed with military service rifles and fixed bayonets, charged the lorry, knocked over the young soldier, and took away the equipment. The first lorry proceeded to the nearest police barracks, got reinforcements, went back to the scene of the ambush, and brought the wounded to Cork. It is stated that the military fired in the direction from which the first shots came, but that none of the attackers were seen except the four mentioned.

One of the wounded soldiers brought into Cork died this afternoon.

As a result of later inquiries it was ascertained that about 6.30 a.m. Mr. A. H. Roberts, of Tourcen, whose house is situated at the scene of the occurrence, was knocked up, and

on opening the door was confronted by a man who told him that his house was in occupation of the Irish Republican Army.

He could see other men moving about outside, and he heard sounds as of spades and picks being used in the direction of the public road.

It would seem that a mine was laid in the centre of the road, but nothing further was heard until approaching ten o'clock, when there were some shots. Two lorries came along from the direction of Bandon, and

after the first had passed, the mine in the road, which had been covered with leaves, exploded, and the second lorry was held up.

The explosion caused a large hole in the road. The party of men, it was stated, numbered about 50. Some time after 11 o'clock a military lorry came at high speed into Cork.

All the soldiers in it seemed to be injured badly. Three were lying prostrate in the car, one of them being supported by another soldier, whose hands were covered with blood.

The man seated in front beside the driver had his coat thrown open, and his chest bare, and seemed dazed. Shortly before this another motor lorry arrived in the city containing military officers with drawn revolvers and armed soldiers.

In the lorry also was a civilian—an elderly man, bareheaded, and handcuffed.

About fifteen or twenty minutes after the arrival of the injured soldiers six lorries, with armed military and police, left Cork and proceeded in the Bandon direction, from which the others had come. An armoured car and an ambulance also went in the same direction.

HEAVY VOLLEYS.

Another version says a naval petty officer accompanied the military party, the majority of whom belonged to the Essex Regt. stationed at Bandon, and a few of whom were belonging to the A.S.C. Fire was opened from behind the fences at both sides of the road.

Heavy volleys were poured into them by the attackers, who used rifles and revolvers, and who are said to have numbered nearly a hundred men.

In a short space of time several of the soldiers were hit, and the officer in charge killed, so that the remainder were compelled to surrender. Some of the attackers then came from behind the fences and removed the rifles and other equipment belonging to the soldiers. They then withdrew across country, and scattered in various directions. Their uninjured comrades attended to the wounded to the best of their ability, and sent for assistance to Ballinhassig police barrack, only a few miles from the scene of the ambush. A force of police were immediately despatched to the scene, and news of the occurrence was telephoned to the military at Cork Barracks. The wounded were brought to Ballinhassig, where their wounds were temporarily dressed, and they were then removed to Cork Military Hospital.

The whole district round the scene of the ambush was searched by parties of military, an armoured car patrolling the roads, but, so far as can be learned, no arrests were made. At the scene of the ambush several empty cartridge cases and a few "live" bullets were picked up, having evidently been dropped by the raiders in the hurry of departing. Small pools of blood here and there on the road show where the lorries came to halt, and from some bloodstains on the grass in the fields adjoining it is believed that one or more of the attackers were wounded.

A Press Association message from Bandon says a naval and military lorry were involved, and the captured lorry was set on fire before the attackers left.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

The official report issued from G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin, states:—

"An attempt was made this morning to ambush a Crossley car conveying important despatches from Bandon to Cork, escorted by a second car. The escorting car, which was about 200 yards behind, came under a heavy fire from both sides of the road, and also from the yard of a farm. Shots hit the engine of the car and stopped it. The officer and men in the car returned the fire until all but one were wounded. Thirty or forty of the men in ambush, who were all in civilian clothes, but were carrying rifles and bayonets, rushed the car and seized all the arms and ammunition. They gave no assistance to the wounded, but, on the contrary, searched the pockets of both dead and wounded for loot.

The leading car, in accordance with previous instructions, proceeded on its way. One officer and one other rank were killed, and a second soldier died of wounds later. Three other rank were wounded.

POLICEMAN KILLED.

AN AMBUSH IN OFFALY

An official report received at Dublin Castle last night says, states the P.A., that 19 police, of whom 10 were recruits, were ambushed at Parkwood, King's Co., yesterday, the driver of one of the cars being killed by a rifle bullet, and another constable being slightly wounded. Fire was returned, and one of the attacking party was seen to fall.

Yesterday a report reached Athlone, writes our correspondent, that a police party were ambushed between Moate and Kilbeggan near Horseleap, and it was stated that 3 of the police were wounded. The driver of a motor-car who arrived in Athlone stated that he passed a military lorry on the road. The lorry was surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, and he noticed one policeman lying across the lorry as if badly wounded or dead, and others were lying in the body of the lorry.

Two lorries of police and one lorry of military, with an armoured car, left Athlone this evening, and proceeded in the direction from which the report emanated.

FIRING IN ATHLONE.

MAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Last night about 9 o'clock a number of lorries, with uniformed men, drove into Athlone from Moate Rd. Passing through Church St., they discharged several rifle shots. The street was fairly thronged at the time, as people were leaving the Franciscan Church, where the annual Retreat is being given. **Mr. Michael Burke was wounded in the head by a rifle bullet, and his condition is said to be critical.**

It is not known if any others were wounded. The lorries went swiftly through the town, causing the people to flee panic stricken, and went into the military barracks. About 11 o'clock there were some reports of rifle fire, but later the town was quiet.

Mr. Burke was a member of the U.D.C., the R.D.C., and Guardians up to the last election.

REPRESSION POLICY IN IRELAND.

MR. GRIFFITH'S VIEWS

REPLY TO STATEMENTS OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Griffith, M.P., interviewed regarding the Parliamentary debates on "reprisals," is reported as saying to American Pressmen:—

"The English Parliament, by refusing an inquiry into the atrocities its Government's forces are committing in Ireland, convicts that Government of instigating and directing them. The attempt of the English Government's spokesmen to pretend that these atrocities are 'reprisals' can deceive no one who has been in Ireland. The atrocities now being perpetrated in Ireland are part of a calculated plan made by the English Ministry some months ago in the vain hope of breaking the spirit and will of the Irish nation.

"The constitutional expression of the will of the Irish nation registered at the General Election of 1918 was met by an arbitrary decree from the English Government declaring the duly elected representatives of Ireland an illegal body, and banning the national and political organisations which three-fourths of the people of Ireland supported.

IRISH VOTE A CRIME.

"A policy of repression based on nocturnal raids, arrests, and imprisonments was pursued towards the people's representatives, and the people themselves. The restraint with which that policy was endured did not avail to abate its rigours, and as time passed repression became more brutal, and to it was added calculated provocation.

"The Press that exposed and condemned the evil policy was suppressed or threatened with suppression. Public meeting was interdicted, and all the organic means by which a nation expresses itself was sought to be stifled. Political spies, whose business it was to denounce men for their opinions, and agents provocateurs, whose work was to instigate outrage, were scattered through the country.

Consequences of the effort to treat the lawfully registered vote of the people as a crime and their representatives as criminals, proceeds Mr. Griffith, had resulted in the following—which surpassed anything alleged against the Germans in Belgium, viz.:—

THE LIST.

"(1) Assassination of Irish citizens.
"(2) The burning of Irish factories, creameries and harvests.
"(3) Nocturnal raids, arrests and imprisonments.
"(4) Sacking of villages and towns.
"(5) Looting of private property.
(6) Murderous assaults.
"(7) Torturing of political prisoners.
"(8) Stoppage of inquests on murdered Irishmen.
"(9) Expulsion of workmen from their employment.
"(10) Arming of the Orange rabble in the north of Ireland, payment of them as police, and incitement of them to outrages upon Catholic and Protestant Nationalists."

BLOCKADE THREAT.

"English policy in Ireland has been for centuries based on the idea that Ireland's impoverishment was essential to England's prosperity. It is a false idea, but English statesmen, so-called, have held and continue to hold it.

"A year ago the English Lord Lieutenant stated in an interview with the Press that there were too many young men in Ireland, and that it was the policy of his Government to drive them out of Ireland. Although England in the past 70 years has driven over 4,000,000 people out of Ireland she still lusts for more expatriation and extermination.

"Americans, send your Pressmen here to turn on the light. Under such a smoke screen of calumny as that set up by the Greenwoods and Carsons in the English Parliament, she plans to murder the leaders of the Irish Nation and choke it into insensibility.

THE SPIRIT OF IRELAND.

"Its leaders she may murder—the Irish nation she can never conquer. While Greenwood was foully libelling the Irish nation, Mrs. O'Dwyer, of Bansha, was standing beside the bodies of her two dead boys, dragged from their beds and murdered before her eyes. To those consoling with her she said:—

"'My two boys who worked our farm are killed without reason or cause. They were shot down practically before my eyes. But let it be so. We will bear it all for Ireland.'

"That is the spirit of an Irish mother 70 years old. That is the spirit of Ireland, and the murderous policy of England can never prevail against it. Our country is in agony, but our country has been redeemed, and those who are suffering or dying for Ireland know that God is in His Heaven, and that the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed which has been established in Ireland will never be uprooted by the efforts of the brutal militarism which is to-day England."

"SUPREME AUTHORITY" AT THE CASTLE.

THE REPRISALS CAMPAIGN

"Sir Hamar Greenwood has brought things to a crisis at Dublin Castle by his declaration that he is himself the supreme authority. I think you may take it," writes the "Globe" "Diarist," "that this will close the present era. It is pretty well known that Lord French has been more than uncomfortable for some time, and the blunt announcement of the change which has taken place since he was sent to Ireland as the Grand Panjandrum will certainly have results."

The Chief Secretary's explanation of the Irish reprisals, that "many of them are committed by Sinn Feiners disguised in the stolen uniforms of soldiers and police," is described by the "Westminster Gazette" as the most futile yet offered, and as making "the Government and the country look ridiculous." "There is," says the journal, "no possible doubt whatever about the reality of the reprisals. Every newspaper office has streams of information flowing in from witnesses whose good faith is absolutely unimpeachable.

SYSTEM OF TERRORISM.

Mr. Hugh Martin, special correspondent of the "Daily News" in Ireland, writing in reference to Sir H. Greenwood's statement that he had "yet to find any authenticated case of members of the Auxiliary Division of the R.I.C. being accused of anything but the highest conduct," says that even his own inquiries in Co. Galway "leave no shadow of doubt that members of the Auxiliary Division are engaged there in the methodical application of a system of terrorism in which the flogging of men plays an important part.

"Sir Hamar says that he is convinced from the evidence that everyone of the persons who suffered from the reprisals at and near Tubbercurry had connived at, possibly helped, and certainly condoned, the murder of D.I. Brady. The property of 1,400 farmers was burnt down, while the women and children of Tubbercurry, who all suffered acutely, can hardly be charged with complicity in the crime. Many other points made by the Chief Secretary could be similarly met if space permitted. The speech displays from first to last a profound ignorance, whether real or assumed, of the facts as they are known to those whose business it is to record them."

EXCESSES OF AUTHORITY.

Discussing the result of the reprisals debate in the House of Commons, the "Manchester Guardian" observes:—"Hard indeed will it be for us in future to condemn in other countries the excesses of authority and to pose as the champions of civil freedom and personal rights. The authors of every violence, of every pogrom will turn on us and ask, Did you not also commit violence by the arm of authority? Had not you also, when it suited you, your pogroms?"

THE REGIME OF COERCION

BISHOP FOGARTY'S STATEMENT.

CONSOLATION AND HOPE

REPLY TO THE CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

"They may make a cemetery of Ireland, but the dead have a knack of rising again," said the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, who was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm by a great audience in the Mansion House last night.

Although Ireland was now enduring great sufferings and outrages of a most inhuman kind such as were seldom inflicted on a people, she had great consolation and sources of hope.

The occasion of the gathering was an address to a mass meeting of men by the Rev. T. M. Barrett, O.P., who declared that the terrible tyranny under which they lived was visibly crumbling.

SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM

DR. FOGARTY'S ADDRESS.

The Round Room of the Mansion House was thronged, and when the Lord Mayor introduced the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty a remarkable scene ensued. The vast audience rose and cheered, and hats were waved. Some mounted chairs to catch a glimpse of Dr. Fogarty. The Bishop smilingly advanced on the platform, when the cheering was renewed and continued for several minutes. Most Rev. Dr. Spence, O.P., Archbishop of Adelaide, was also present.

Dr. Fogarty expressed his thanks for the honour that had been bestowed on him. Ireland, he said, had great sufferings just now; great sufferings and outrages of a most inhuman kind such as were seldom inflicted on a people, but she had great consolation and great sources of hope (applause). Both these were found in the sterling Catholic heart, and particularly in the Catholic heart of the manhood of Ireland, and especially of the manhood of Dublin.

"Your Grace from Australia," he said, turning to the Most Rev. Dr. Spence, "I can assure you that our young men sometimes put us venerable Catholics to shame by the depth and tenderness of their unaffected and unobtrusive devotion. We are the one nation of whom it is true to say that the young men not only rival but almost surpass their sisters in the depth of their tender devotion to Christ.

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

"I say this to vindicate the truth. Speeches are being made, reports are being circulated all over the Continent defaming our country and defaming our people. One would imagine from these speeches and from these reports, all coming from the same source, that Catholic Ireland had become a den of irreligious anarchists, cut-throats, and rogues. You have only to read the speeches in the House of Commons within the last few days. You have all heard of Dante.

"That great poet wrote across the doors of a certain place: 'All you that enter here, abandon hope.' If he were alive now he could write across the door of the House of Commons of England: 'All you that enter here, abandon truth.'

"All these reports are circulated for the special purpose, and the very malign purpose, of suffocating a small nation by the poison gas of calumny. But it will be all changed to-morrow when they want our help; then they will pat us on the back, and they will tell us that we are a nation of heroes, and the children of a fighting race."

AN UNCONQUERABLE NATION.

A nation with a thoroughly Catholic heart could not be conquered; it might be overpowered, but it cannot be conquered (applause).

"They may make a cemetery of Ireland, but the dead have a knack of rising again," he declared amid loud and prolonged applause.

"Pagan peoples have no ideas except those of pleasure and wealth, and they are perishing. A Catholic nation knows how to suffer, to endure and sacrifice everything for the ideals of Christ and justice and fair play. From my reading of history I have gathered one idea, and it is that it is not the classes that make nation; it is the masses that make a nation. Classes have their own place in society, but it is not through the classes of any nation; it is not through any of the classes of any nation that the traditional virtues of justice and fair play and truth are handed down from generation to generation, but through the broad heart of mankind, through the heart of democracy."

Democracy might go wrong sometimes, but it always swung back again to what was honest and what was fair, for the love of those things was inherent in the heart of mankind (applause).

NEW IRISH SPIRIT.

FATHER BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

In his address, the Rev. T. M. Barrett, O.P., took as his subject, "Watchman! What of the Night?" A few years ago, he said, the Irish were a race of anglicised degenerates. To-day a new life pulsated in the heart of Ireland. She knew that her civilisation was as superior to the Saxon as much as the Gospel was superior to the Koran. He was fortunate in having as chairman the intrepid Dr. Fogarty, whose name was a household word in Erin. He quailed not before purple tyrant or paltry Castle-hack. Inheriting the mantle of the great Bishop O'Dwyer, he stood four square to all the winds of Heaven. **The terrible tyranny under which they lived was visibly crumbling.** The shameful propaganda of deliberate falsehood originated in him who was a liar from the beginning and the father of lies. It was Satan who inspired the malice. The brutality was more than human, and the primary inspiration came from hell. The Caesars had passed away. The Church lived. It created order in the religious, the economic, and the political sphere by means of great revealed principles.

IRELAND AND THE CHURCH.

Ireland took a great part in the work of the Church. There were 100 mitred prelates to-day who were Irish by birth or blood. They ruled from Melbourne to Los Angeles, from Sacramento to Dublin. (A reference to Archbishop Mannix evoked thunderous applause.) They could not separate that night without registering a protest against the hellish persecution to which Ireland was subjected. (References to Clare, Cork, and Tipperary evoked thunderous applause.)

Mr. J. J. Hughes (Irish Labour Party) proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said they were bound not merely to be antagonists of evil, but also protagonists of good.

SPIRITUAL TRIUMPH.

Mr. Sean MacCaoilte, T.C., in seconding the vote of thanks, said the whole course of Irish history proved the triumph of the spiritual over the material, but the great endeavour of the Catholic Church in Ireland in the future should be to preach a great social programme.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

By the courtesy of the Harmonie String Band, a charming programme of music was rendered.

REPLY TO CORK PRISONERS' CHARGES.

DENIAL OF TORTURE.

BUT CASTLE ADMITS MEN GOT SEVERE BLOWS.

Dublin Castle yesterday issued a long reply to the charges reproduced in the "Irish Bulletin" "alleging that methods amounting to torture were employed by military officers against Thos. Hales," after his arrest near Bandon with Patk. Harte, whose treatment is stated to have upset his mental condition.

The Castle statement admits that Hales was struck in the mouth by a sentry, whom he is alleged to have insulted; and that both prisoners "received a few severe blows on the face and body" from military in Bandon Barracks.

It is further admitted that Hales was partially stripped at the farmhouse where the arrests were made, and that the hands, but not the feet, of both men were tied, but, the statement declares, no unnecessary force was employed.

Comment is made on "the significance of the fact that the allegation, though referring to incidents of July 27, is delayed until one of the officers, Lt. Richardson, R.A.F., against whom the charges are brought, has been assassinated."

[It is right to point out that Lt. Richardson is not to be confused with the officers referred to as Capt. A. and Lt. B., against whom the allegations were principally directed.]

"A FULL INQUIRY."

After intimating that a full inquiry has been made into the charges, the facts are given as follows:—

"Patk. Harte and Thos. Hales were arrested at the farmhouse of Frank Hurley at Laurragh, Bandon, on July 27. Thos. Hales was Commandant of the 3rd W. Cork Brigade, I.R.A., and Patk. Harte Quartermaster of the same brigade, and believed to be concerned in the assassination of Sergt. Mulhern, R.I.C., in the Catholic chapel at Bandon on July 26.

"The former was concerned, as he admitted, as leader in the attack on Mount Pleasant Barracks and in other murderous outrages in the W. Riding of Cork. The officer in charge of the military detachment which made the arrests found a lady's bicycle with a small handbag. In the handbag was a despatch of the I.R.A., addressed to the G.O.C., No. 1 Batt. Inside the house were two women, one of them being identified now by the 'Irish Bulletin' as Miss Lordan.

HIT IN THE MOUTH.

"At the time she gave a false name, and declared the bicycle was not her property, though she subsequently made an attempt to ride away on it. Thos. Hales and Patk. Harte were found behind the farmhouse. On being arrested and asked their names, they both gave false names and addresses. They were placed under escort while the officer went in to search the house.

"During his absence Hales, after an attempt to escape, was insulting to the sentry guarding him, and called him 'an English hound.' **The sentry hit him in the mouth.** The sentry further reported having seen Hales and Harte attempting to hide papers in a hedge. The hedge was searched, and a number of documents dealing with the Irish Volunteers, etc., were found.

"Hales was now searched; **he was asked to an outhouse, and made to take off some of his clothing.** Ammunition and documents were found on his person. To ensure his safe custody his hands were tied behind him, but his feet were not tied, nor was any unnecessary force employed. Harte's hands were tied with a piece of strap, there being no handcuffs available.

"In the meantime the woman named Miss Lordan had taken her departure, and as a considerable number of persons were gathering and the military force was small the prisoners were put into a lorry with the ammunition, documents, etc., discovered, and taken to Bandon. The prisoners were neither tied together nor were they in any way ill-treated, despite the insolence they displayed.

"On arrival at Bandon military barracks the prisoners' hands were untied. They were, however, recognised by some of the soldiers, who were at the time infuriated by the cowardly murders of Sergt. Mulhern, R.I.C., and Cpl. Muddock, 1st Essex Regt. **They received a few severe blows in the face and body, but the men were immediately ordered to desist, and did so.** For their own safety the prisoners were placed in a barrack-room under a special guard."

The Castle document proceeds that the men were subsequently interrogated, charged, and duly cautioned, and alleges that, being asked to explain a document found on him, Hales made certain admissions. Harte at first refused to answer, but later admitted he took his orders from Hales. According to the statement, he also declared: "I would shoot any policeman or anyone else if I was ordered to do it by the Irish Republic."

"A PURE FABRICATION."

"Neither then nor subsequently were the men ill-treated in any way. The only blows they received were those already mentioned above. The story of torture applied to extract evidence is a pure fabrication."

Hales and Harte, the statement goes on, were conveyed to Victoria barracks, Cork. Visited by an officer on July 28, they said they had no complaints to make. **"Hales said that his mouth was sore and Harte's face appeared slightly swollen, so they were removed to the military hospital detention ward."** In order to prevent their association with the hunger-strike in the civil jail, they were detained in hospital till tried by court martial.

"Charges made against the officer carrying out the arrest follow," it is added, "upon a long series of attempts to remove him by assassination, intimidation, and so forth. The issue of the present fabrication has probably been influenced by the hope that the officer in question might be removed under the pressure of misinformed public opinion."

COUNTRYSIDE HELD UP.

MANY ARRESTS NEAR ATHLONE.

Large parties of uniformed men visited Coosan, Cornmuaddy, and Ballykieran districts, near Athlone, yesterday.

Sentries were placed on all roads in the vicinity, and passing vehicles and pedestrians were searched. People returning from a funeral were held up at Clonbrusk Cross Roads and searched. Every house in the district was raided, gardens being dug up and stacks of hay prodded with bayonets. Young men employed on the railway from the Coosan district were held up and ordered back to their homes.

Messrs. P. Reid, Cornmunagh; Jas. Curley, Coosan; M. Hughes, Arch, Coosan; Wm. Farrell, Wolfe Tone Tce.; Thos. Reilly, Wm. Reilly, Jas. Feenan, and Edwd. Farrell, all of Coosan, were arrested. The first 3 are over 60 years of age.

BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

A message from Athlone states that, at Coosan Point, the buildings formerly used as stables by Mr. Moore, the lower portion of which was recently fitted as a clubroom, has been burned to the ground, with a large quantity of hay and oats stored in the upper portion of the building. The empty dwellinghouse at Ballyglass belonging to Mr. J. Scanlon was also burned.

Greek King Still Very Ill.

The condition of the King of Greece remains unsatisfactory. His temperature shows disquieting fluctuations.—Reuter.

COAL POSITION STILL CRITICAL.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE BY TRADES.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

RAILWAY STRIKE MAY BE DEFERRED.

SITUATION IN IRELAND

While there has been no definite development in the coal strike situation, the opinion in Government circles is that a definite opportunity for negotiation will emerge before any serious development arises from the decisions of the railwaymen and Transport Union.

"The Prime Minister, at a breakfast yesterday with prominent Welsh Methodists, stated," says the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," "that the coal struggle might be peacefully ended within a day or two, but, on the other hand, it might develop into one of the greatest struggles the country had experienced. This is still the position."

Informal conversations between Ministers and miners' leaders were resumed, and at a conference of railwaymen and miners to-day it will be suggested that railwaymen should postpone action until after the Trades Union Congress on Wednesday.

"Some of the most prominent Labour leaders," says the "Daily Chronicle," "are firmly convinced that if a settlement of the miners' dispute is not arrived at by that date the Trades Union Congress will decide on a national strike."

MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

TO MEET THE RAILWAYMEN

Mr. Frank Hodges, miners' secretary, stated to the Press Association that it had been decided to summon the Miners' Executive to London. They will meet to-day to consider the invitation of the N.U.R to meet them in a joint conference.

The calling of the meeting of the Miners' Executive is regarded as the first real move, apart from the conversations between the Government and the miners, that has been made to ease the deadlock, and, as a result of it, there is a strong probability that negotiations with the Government and the owners will be resumed.

The action of the railwaymen in asking the miners' committee to meet them is taken to indicate the desire of the railwaymen to discuss the situation and find out whether there is any possibility of peace parleys being resumed before their ultimatum becomes operative.

Replying to Mr. J. M. Hogge in the House of Commons, Mr. B. Law said he could add nothing to the Premier's statement. The position is a very grave one still.

IMPORTANT MOVE.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress met yesterday to discuss the situation. At its close Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., said it had been decided to hold a special conference of the Executive or representatives of the Executive of the affiliated unions on Wed. next to consider how best to give such relief to the miners as will ensure the success of their efforts for a settlement of the dispute. It was considered that the matter should not be dealt with by sections, and the committee expressed the desire that no action would be taken by separate bodies.

THE RAILWAYMEN.

Mr. J. H. Thomas authorised the statement that he is personally opposed to the action taken by the Railwaymen's Executive, and adds that, in the event of developments, fresh instructions would be wired to the members.

"The Globe's" Parliamentary correspondent states that Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking in the Lobby of the House of Commons, was understood to say that, in the event of a rail strike, he would not lead it.

The **"Evening Standard"** says that, though the railwaymen may come out, or large numbers of them, there is a considerable amount of feeling against intervention. In Scotland the railway companies have been assured that the men do not desire to strike.

The **"Daily Chronicle"** understands that Mr. Thomas's efforts to stave off a sympathetic strike was defeated by only 10 votes at the delegates' conference.

The Executive of the A.S.L.E. and F. have decided to defer a decision on the question of sympathetic action until Monday.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

NEED FOR ECONOMY—POSITION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The All-Ireland Coal Supplies Committee met yesterday, and issued a statement urging the need for conserving coal supplies. Industries all over Ireland are all pretty well supplied with coal, but their stocks must be economically used. People who are able to stock coal are also well supplied. The committee appeals to all householders to use the strictest economy and not use coal for any purpose other than cooking. Drawingroom and bedroom fires should be abandoned.

The stocks held by Dublin merchants are not very large, but none will be given to any industry. The area committees are making regulations to deal with restricted deliveries of coal. If the strike continues for a week it will be necessary to get local bodies throughout the country to form local committees in each district. The statement concludes:—"Ireland is as well placed in regard to stocks of coal as it could be at any time to meet a situation such as has arisen."

The Master Bakers' Association and the Irish Flour Millers' Association met at the offices of the Food Control Committee to discuss the food situation in relation to the coal strike, and possible railway trouble. An "Irish Independent" representative was informed that there was no need for anxiety for the present.

RESTRICTED TRAIN SERVICES.

Travellers in Ireland will be well advised to make themselves acquainted with the restricted train services.

The G.N.R. Co. announce that a number of trains on their system will be discontinued on Monday next. These trains are mainly between Drogheda and Dublin on the main line, and on the several branches. All Sunday trains are off. Details of the discontinued trains and of the new train services are given in our advertising columns.

The Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee) announce that a number of important trains will be cancelled from Monday next on their main line, as well as on its various branches.

Belfast and Co. Down Railway Co. are taking off 3 of the trains from Belfast to Bangor, with the corresponding return trains, as well as some of the local trains between Belfast and Holywood, Knock, Dundonald and Comber.

The Dublin and Lucan Electric Railway Co. are making a considerable reduction in their services, particularly on the Sunday services, when the trains will run every hour instead of every half-hour. The restricted services are announced in our advertising columns.

THE CANAL SERVICES.

So far as oil fuel is concerned, there is no shortage anticipated. The manager of one of the largest distributing companies informed an "Irish Independent" representative that all their supplies were obtained direct from America in special tank steamers, which also ran on oil fuel. This is very important to canal companies, whose boats are mainly run by oil engines. The canals are presently working to their utmost capacity, and for this reason they will not be able to help in relieving the congestion following the curtailment of the railway services.

OTHER ITEMS.

Owing to the coal strike Inchicore Works will be closed on Monday and Tuesday in future. This means placing about 600 men on two-thirds time while the strike continues. Over 100 mechanics and labourers have been paid off.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent understands that the Government have been persuaded not to persist in the contemplated suspension of the parcels post between Great Britain and Ireland.

Live stock exports are gravely restricted by the shipping curtailment. The s. Kerry (B. and I. Co.) sailed last night with 400 cattle and about 600 sheep for Birkenhead, while the Silloth boat took away 350 beasts. There are still awaiting shipment in Dublin paddocks about 1,500 cattle and 5,000 sheep.

Steel cargoes for Belfast held in British ports have been released, and the shipyards can now run for several weeks on the plates and castings on hands.

J. Pullar Phibbs, North Strand, Dublin, writes:—"The curtailment of railway traffic, both passenger and goods, affects us all, and is our opinion quite unnecessary. The railway companies should follow the lead set them on the Continent, and eke out their limited coal supplies by utilising wood fuel. 'Wooding' stations in place of coaling stations can be easily instituted at suitable points, and turn give employment to the hundreds of local sawmills scattered throughout the country. For compactness in stacking on tenders this wood fuel can be cut (and used) in three feet lengths."

FIFTH DAY OF STRIKE.

HUGE LOSS IN WAGES AND COAL.

Loss in coal output	3,750,000 tons.
Miners on strike	1,200,000
Non-miners thrown idle	200,000
Miners' loss in wages	£4,500,000

(Should the railwaymen and transport workers strike in sympathy it will involve:—

Railwaymen	481,000
Transport workers	325,000
Making the total unemployed over	2,000,000

BIG MILITARY DISPLAY.

FUNERAL OF THE GALWAY VICTIM

The funeral of Mr. M. Walsh, U.C., which took place yesterday after Requiem Mass at Galway Cathedral, was limited to the clergy and 50 persons, including relatives. Rev. J. O'Kelly, P.P., was celebrant at the Mass, and 25 priests took part in the ceremonies.

Military and police were stationed at the Cathedral and along the streets, while mounted Dragoons, with drawn sabres, lined the route on either side to the New Cemetery. An armoured car followed the funeral. Whilst Mass was being celebrated passing motorists were held up and the drivers' papers and permits examined. All work in the city was suspended until 2 p.m., and thousands lined the streets. **The procession emerged from the Cathedral with Mr. Walsh's 7 little boys following the coffin. The pathetic spectacle drew tears from many.** Military outside the Cathedral presented arms, and as the hearse passed through the troops and cavalry all came to the "present," whilst the multitude lining the footpaths bared their heads. Surpliced priests led the procession, chanting the Office for the Dead.

PUBLIC STOPPED.

When the procession had passed along infantry with steel helmets and bayonets formed across the street. At the entrance to Prospect hill, at the top of Eyre Sq., the infantry suddenly swung round and barred further progress on the part of the multitude following. There was a momentary panic, women and children running in all directions. Another party of military and police followed the procession to the cemetery.

Amongst the wreaths sent were one from the Galway Cumann na mBan, "In loving memory of Michael, who was foully murdered," from the Dockers' Union, from Mr. and Mrs. Mahon, "To dearest Michael, who died a martyr's death," "In memory of their murdered father, from his seven little orphans," and a wreath from his widow with Gaelic inscriptions.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea telegraphed from Dublin to Mgr. Considine: "Shocked at horrible murder. Sympathy with family. God will help them." Rev. M. Murphy, C.C., Aran Isles, deceased's cousin, telegraphed: "Joy, not tears. He died for Ireland."

MILITARY INQUIRY.

A military inquiry into the death of Mr. Walsh was held at Bennore on Thursday. Evidence of identification and that of a doctor was taken, and the inquiry was adjourned. It is stated that when Mr. Walsh's body was taken out of the water 2s. 4d. was in the pocket, but a gold watch, which he usually wore, was missing.

COUNCILLORS ARRESTED.

MORE RAIDS BY THE MILITARY.

Bray.—Mr. Jos. Lynch, Co.C., and Chairman, U.D.C., was arrested at his residence, Ard Beag, Meath Rd., on a charge of having seditious literature. Military arrived from Dublin at 4.30 a.m., accompanied by an armoured car. The search, which was conducted with courtesy, lasted 3 hours, and some Republican flags and literature were seized. Mrs. Lynch, who is a member of Rathdown Guardians, states that when her husband and she were returning home the previous night they met 2 men coming out of the front garden of their residence. One of the men asked where some people lived. This man, she is convinced, was one of the men in uniform who arrived next morning.

Warrenpoint—Mr. Patk. McGivern, P.C., and his brother Thomas were arrested at their residence, Newry St., by military. Thomas, it is stated, was arrested for alleged raiding, and Patrick because in their bedroom, it is said, documents relating to the I.R.A. were found.

Carrick-on-Shannon—Mr. J. Yynch, R.O., was arrested at Strokestown fair.

TUBBERCURRY MAN'S ESCAPE.

Ballymote.—Messrs. M'Getrick, M'Dermott, and Foley, members of the Creamery staff, were arrested. When military and police called at the house of Mr. T. Kane, D.C., Tubbercurry, to arrest him he bolted through the fields. He escaped uninjured. On Thurs. night, Mrs. Lydon states, her house was visited in search of another man. Not finding him at home the visitors wrecked some of the furniture, including a statue of the Blessed Virgin and a bicycle.

Co. Kildare.—A number of houses at Robertstown were raided, and Mr. Jos. Cusack, Co.C., was arrested.

Kilmallock.—Mr. M'Guire, Tobernea, was arrested by military and taken to Kilmallock, but was subsequently released.

Hospital—Jas. Daveen and his employe, Jas. Cagney, were arrested on Wednesday morning, but released next day.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DELIRIUM.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS STATE

THE AMAZING STRUGGLE IN CORK.

The Lord Mayor of Cork was in a state bordering on complete unconsciousness during the greater part of yesterday, and is unable to recognise his relatives.

He had several attacks of delirium, and the prison officials administered liquid nourishment several times.

ATTACKS OF DELIRIUM

The Lord Mayor of Cork continued in a state of delirium with short intervals of semi-consciousness yesterday, says a Londoner representative of the "Irish Independent." He is unable to recognise his relatives.

At noon it was stated that the Lord Mayor was completely unconscious except at intervals and was rapidly sinking. His relatives are at his bedside, day and night, with Father Dominic practically in constant attendance.

For a short period during Thurs. the delirium became violent again. Spasms and twitching of the limbs and face continued. He fell asleep for about an hour at 4.45 p.m. He seemed to be rallying to his friends, but relapsed again between 7 and 8 p.m.

When his sister, Miss A. MacSwiney, was with him he suddenly asked what was the date, what was the year, where he was, and what Republic established and recognised? He seemed as if he might recognise his sister, but almost immediately he went off into delirium again, muttering: "We were marching as well, but we beat them. It is glorious, glorious."

The prison authorities still continue to administer food. At about 6.30 a.m. the nurse held a spoon of meat juice to his mouth. He muttered: "No; take it away," and closed his lips firmly, and this performance was repeated twice. When his head fell back from the exhaustion of the effort the spoon was then inserted in his mouth.

Telegraphing last night our correspondent says that the Lord Mayor was in a state bordering on complete unconsciousness all day. He had occasional attacks of delirium with brief fits of violence, but, on the whole, he was quieter than on the previous day.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

The Lord Mayor has now betrayed sympto