

LIMERICK NEWSPAPERS AND THE IRISH REVOLUTION 1916-23

This exhibition is part of the Limerick City and County Council Decade of Centenaries Programme, which is organised by Limerick City and County Library Service and funded by the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media under the Decade of Centenaries 2012-2023 initiative.

A number of newspapers were published in Limerick during the period 1916-23. This exhibition examines their response to the principal events of the Irish Revolution such as the Easter Rising, the 1918 General Election, the War of Independence and the Treaty. The exhibition draws on the rich collection of digitised newspapers in the Local Studies section of Limerick Library Service.

An Online Exhibition Commissioned by Limerick Museum.

Researched and Curated by Dr Stephen Griffin

The Limerick Chronicle.

ESTABLISHED 1768.

150th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

VOL. 104, No 28,287

TUESDAY JULY 12 1921



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae **Luimnigh**
Limerick City
& County Council



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Missionary Vocations
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IRISH PEAC

THE Rev Mother Assistant General

2-23-21

LIMERICK AND ITS NEWSPAPERS IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

In the early-twentieth century, Limerick was the tenth largest county in Ireland. According to the 1911 census, its population was 143,069. This was divided between the city (27 per cent) and the county (73 per cent). 95 per cent of the population was Catholic while the Protestant minority was divided between city (10 per cent) and county (3 per cent). There was also a small Jewish community in Limerick and the 1926 records show at least thirty-three Jewish individuals in the city and county. The Irish Republican Brotherhood was active throughout Limerick with members in local cultural and sports organisations. The noted Fenian John Daly served as mayor of the city on three occasions between 1899-1901. The Home Rule Crisis had seen the formation of the Irish Volunteers in 1913 and the Limerick branch of the Irish Volunteers was next formed in January 1914. A Cumann na mBan branch was established in June. While an unknown number of Limerick men were serving in the British army at the outbreak of the First World War, a further 4,000 men would enlist between 1914-18. A parade by Volunteers in the city in 1915 was met with hostility by a large number of local residents who disagreed with the organisation's politics or had family serving in the British army.

Limerick has had numerous newspapers over the centuries with the earliest being traced to the 1730s. Numerous papers such as *The Munster Journal*, *The Limerick Journal*, *The Limerick Herald* and *The Magazine of Magazines* were being published in Limerick by the late eighteenth century. New publications would emerge in the nineteenth-century such as *The Limerick Reporter*, *The Limerick Weekly Echo* and *The Munster News*. By the early 1900s, the two main papers in the city were *The Limerick Chronicle* and *The Limerick Leader*.

The Limerick Chronicle had been founded in 1766 by the poet and antiquarian John Ferrar and was initially printed in Quay Lane. Author of *History of Limerick* in 1768 and the city's first Trade Directory in 1769, Ferrar was also a member of the Limerick branch of the eighteenth-century Irish Volunteers. Ferrar sold the paper in 1781. In 1874, ownership of *The Chronicle* passed to William Hosford. By the early twentieth century, *The Chronicle* had moved to George Street (modern day O'Connell Street) and was Unionist in its political outlook.

The Limerick Leader was founded in 1889 by a number of businessmen and farmers led by John McInerney of Cratloe. In contrast to *The Chronicle*, *The Leader* was a Nationalist paper during the 1920s. Following its foundation in 1889, the paper had been a Parnellite publication and its early editions focussed heavily upon news regarding the Irish National League. In 1910, the position of editor of the *Leader* had passed to Con Cregan. Cregan was a native of Newcastle West and had been the secretary of the Limerick branch of the Irish Volunteers when formed in 1913. Cregan would remain with the *Leader* until his retirement in 1960.

EASTER WEEK 1916

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

The Limerick branch of the Irish Volunteers had been stood down on Easter Sunday following the order published in *The Sunday Independent* that there would be no rising. The following day, the commander of the Limerick Volunteers, Michael Colivet, had been ordered by Patrick Pearse to "carry out your orders" for the rising. However, the failure of the Volunteers to receive a German shipment of arms in Kerry ensured that this was now impossible.

On Easter Monday, 24 April 1916, there was nothing in the pages of *The Leader* to suggest that anything out of the ordinary had been taking place on the streets of Dublin. News had already seeped through to the Volunteers in the city and while a source of distress to Colivet and his brother officers, it was decided not to take action. On 26 April, *The Leader* noted that the "Dublin sensation" was the main topic of conversation in Limerick since Monday, however, there was still little or nothing known regarding what was taking place in the capital. By 28 April, much more information was disclosed and readers were informed of the occupation of the GPO, of the Four Courts and St. Stephen's Green by the Volunteers. The Mayor of Limerick, Stephen B. Quin, appealed to Limerick citizens to not do anything that would put people and property in danger.

By the evening of 1 May, news of Pearse's surrender on 29 April had been announced and further details of what had happened over the course of Easter Week now followed. There were also various reports of the fighting, looting, deaths, and destruction. There were short descriptions of snipers, nurses carrying out their duties under fire, priests being killed in the fighting and coffins and hearses being seized that were filled with ammunition. On Wednesday 3 May there were reports that 700

prisoners had been captured. An ominous excerpt which *The Leader* reported from the *Daily Mirror* was that "the Executive may decide to proceed against the Sinn Féin leaders only for high treason."

By this point, the British had begun executing the leaders of the Rising. Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh and Thomas Clarke had already been shot on 3 May. News of their executions was not broken in Limerick newspapers until Friday 5 May. This was followed by the additional update that "Rebels considered suitable for trial are being tried by Field-General Court martial under the Defence of the Realm Act in Dublin." That same day, Colivet's men would also give up their arms to Crown Forces. *The Leader* reported that rifles were being surrendered by Limerick companies of the Volunteers and arrests being made. Death sentences were also being commuted to penal servitude. Nonetheless, the prospect of further sentences of the death penalty continued to bother the Irish and English newspapers.

THE DUBLIN OUTBREAK

Leaders' Unconditional Surrender

The Fighting Described

CITY A MINIATURE BATTLE-FIELD

JOURNALISTS' GRAPHIC STORIES

AMAZING LOOTING SCENES

On Saturday night we were officially informed that the following document has been signed by the leader of the Volunteers. It runs—in order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Headquarters have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all units of the Republican Forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

(Signed) P. H. Pearse
Dated 29th day of April, 1916.
Last night we received the following official communication:—

Yesterday the Sinn Féin leader, James Connolly, unconditionally surrendered to the General Officer commanding-in-chief in Ireland. The leaders, anxious to avoid further bloodshed, have signed a notice to other leaders and their parties both in Dublin and in the country calling on them to surrender as their cause is hopeless.

These notices are being circulated by the Royal Irish Constabulary to all stations.

remarkable scenes around him, and then left in a car. Before entering he turned to the small knot of special correspondents behind him, and remarked: "Well! Good luck to you." His good wishes, however, were somewhat disconcerted when he added, with a lugubrious smile: "But I'm sure I don't know what is to become of you."

Tribute to Bravery

On Friday a systematic search was made by the military of all suspected districts. All men found in houses were arrested and impounded in churches, railway stations or warehouses.

"Young Irishmen are very volatile," wrote a London correspondent on Friday. "Their range of emotions is great. From the crest of so-called patriotism they drop quickly to the depths of despair. It is the natural reaction. They don't look or act like martyrs this chilly, grey Friday morning. They are just poor, plain, Irish lads, huddled together like so many sheep in the stockyards. There is no Victoria Cross for these fellows. Brave they were, without doubt, but they are the victims of misguided

LIMERICK LEADER, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1916.

Limerick the Password

According to a London weekly paper the Sinn Féiners used the word "Limerick" as a signal and password. Women and children were the victims of the shooting. The Sinn Féiners used machine guns in the defence of the Post Office.

Burrowing to Houses

A prominent official of the principal railway in Dublin, who was an eye-witness of many incidents of the rebellion, and who arrived at Kuston from Kingstown, in the course of an interview, said—"Of course there was the possibility of starting them out, but the Sinn Féiners had taken that into account. For instance, the men in possession of the Post Office burrowed through the wall into the Metropole Hotel, and commandeered all the food they required. In this manner they worked their way from street to street. They also provided them with a way of escape when driven out of a building."

Professor MacNeill's Warning

The *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent writing on Friday stated: "It is confidently reported that Professor MacNeill, chief of staff of the Irish Volunteers, has been held as a prisoner since Monday by the insurgents. It is notorious in Dublin that the small active section among the Sinn Féiners who advocated such measures as have been witnessed in Dublin this week had neither the sympathy nor the co-operation of the leader of the Volunteers. Professor MacNeill, indeed, had repeatedly warned them of the evil consequences of their policy."

On Saturday, it may be noted, every journal in Dublin contained an emphatic notice to the Volunteers from Professor MacNeill announcing that "in view of the present critical position" the parade fixed for Easter Monday would not be held. On the same day, I am informed, the Volunteer leader appealed personally to the prohibition of arms to be

LIMERICK HARBOUR BOARD

Proceedings at To-day's Meeting

Mr. R. J. Long, J. P., presided at to-day's meeting of the Limerick Harbour Board. The other members present were—Messrs. J. H. Hoche, J. P.; G. K. Goodbody, P. J. Cleve, G. R. Hyatt, O. E.; J. P. Goodbody, J. N. Russell, T. Donnellan, H. O.; D. Griffin, H. O., and L. Morley.

The officials in attendance were—Messrs. J. P. Power, Secretary; H. V. Moroney, Engineer; J. Fitzmaurice, Harbour Master, and D. O'Callaghan, collector.

On the proposition of Mr. Goodbody, seconded by Mr. Hoche, an agreement was entered into by the Board with the War Office for the use of the big shed on the quays for the use of the military authorities. The War Office agreed to pay a sum of £1 10s a week as rent, being the loss sustained by the Board by being deprived of its use.

A lease submitted by Mr. O'Callaghan, collector, was executed by Messrs. Donnellan and Griffin dissenting, granting the Limerick Elevating Company a right of way on the Docks for the erection of cranes.

The Secretary read a letter signed by the President and Secretary of the Limerick Federated Trades Council in reference to the complaint made at a previous meeting by Mr. G. H. Ryan re delay in discharging the co. Cumber. The letter stated that on the 28th February, 1916, the number of dock labourers employed was 206. On the 29th March 31 men were standing idle and would not be jobbed by the Stevedores, J. Tyrell, who wouldn't employ any men only his own creates, who were not on the spot. All the stevedores on the quays had copies of their own and wouldn't employ any others, and would leave a boat idle sooner than employ other men. They asked to have the question of the erection of the cranes

IRISH LEADER

ON DUBLIN EVENTS IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING STATEMENT

Home Rule Not Destroyed

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has made the following statement with regard to the events in Dublin to a London representative of the *Central News of America*:—

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of the insane movement was one of sorrow, discouragement, almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips, whether the insanity of a small section of her people was to turn all her marvellous victories of the last few years into irreparable defeats, and to send her back on the very eve of her final recognition as a free nation into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering, weary and uncertain struggle? You look at the Irish position today, in the short space of forty years she has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbrokenly triumphant march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of the Irish land. She has stayed emigration. She at last had begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she had succeeded in placing on the Statute Book the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Are all these to be lost? When the war came she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she has just so completely vindicated on her own soil—namely, the rights of small nations, the sacred principle of nationality, liberty and democracy. Moreover, the

Missionary Visitation
Needed.

Printed by Messrs. [illegible]

THE AFTERMATH

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

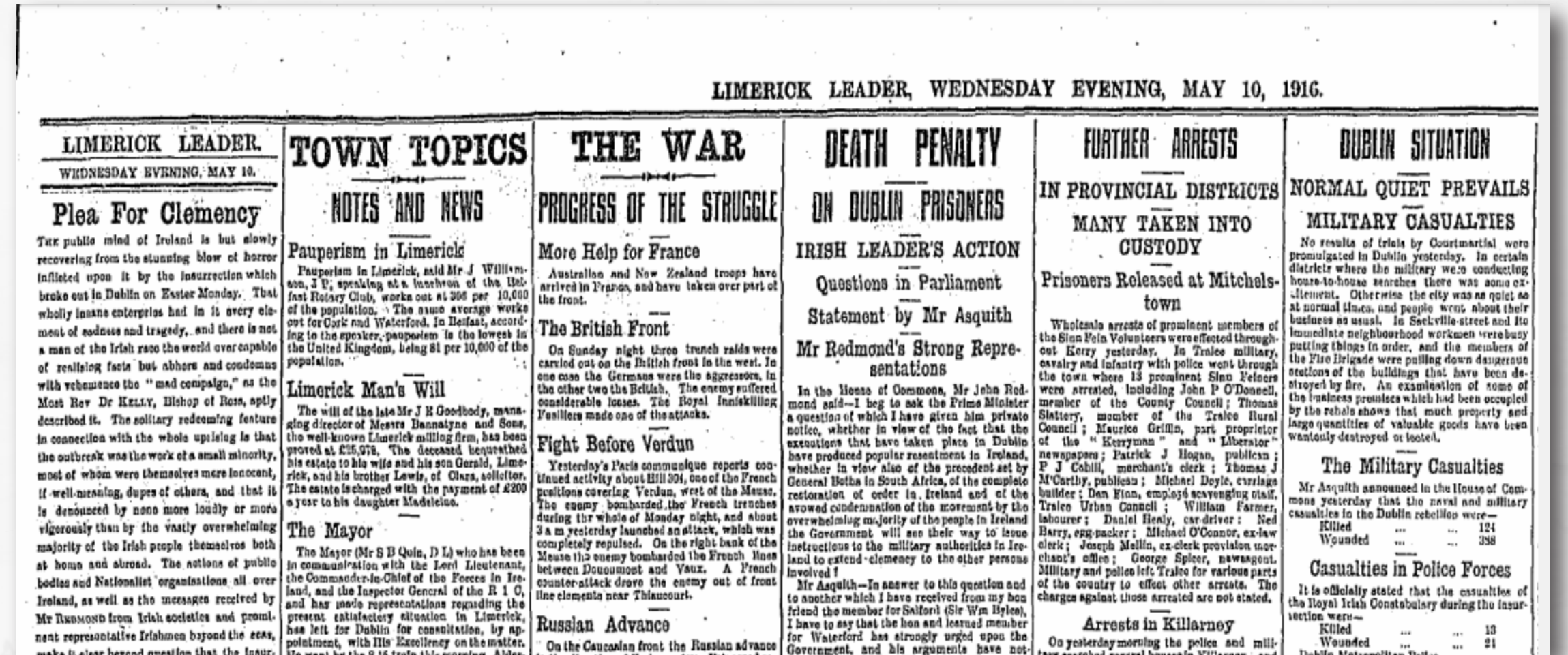
In the aftermath of the Rising, historians have noted that the “scale of the arrests and executions” of rebel leaders would see a swing in popular opinion in Ireland regarding support for rebels and their objectives. Ned Daly from Limerick City and Con Colbert of Castlemahon, west Limerick were executed for their part in the Rising on 4 and 8 May respectively. On 5 June, *The Leader* published what it described as a “touching letter” from one of the priests who attended Colbert in his final hours. On 17 July 1916, a letter to the editor on the subject of Sir Roger Casement’s death sentence remarked that Casement’s impending execution would be the “crowning blunder” in Anglo-Irish relations and would be the “death-knell to all attempts to bring harmony” between the two nations. Casement was hanged on 3 August.

The pro-Union *Chronicle* had abstained from making any open condemnation of what had taken place in Dublin. In contrast, on 10 May *The Leader*, critical of what the rebels had done, called for an end to any further executions and wrote that:

“There is no need now to dwell on the fatuity and short sightedness of the men who embarked upon and encouraged this utterly hopeless and chimerical undertaking of setting up an Irish Republic by force of arms. The survivors amongst those who carried out or allowed themselves be made the instruments of such a stupendous piece of folly are today sadder and wiser men, and now that the revolt has been crushed and extinguished it would be unwise and unjust on the part of the responsible authorities to persist in any action that might be looked upon as vindictiveness on their part.”

Other subtle changes also appear elsewhere in *The Leader*. With over three thousand

people arrested in the wake of the Rising, two thousand of these would be imprisoned in England, Scotland and Wales. While many prisoners would be released within months, several hundred remained in Frongoch in Wales. *The Leader* praised efforts by the Irish Parliamentary Party to secure good treatment for those who were “wronged and detained” in prison while criticising the actions of their captors. In December 1916, the Limerick branch of Cumann na mBan placed a call in *The Leader* for funding in order to send hampers to prisoners in Britain.



LIMERICK LEADER. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

Plea For Clemency

Tax public mind of Ireland is but slowly recovering from the stunning blow of horror inflicted upon it by the insurrection which broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday. That wholly insane enterprise had in it every element of sadness and tragedy, and there is not a man of the Irish race the world over capable of realising facts but abhors and condemns with vehemence the "mad campaign," as the Most Rev Dr Kelly, Bishop of Ross, aptly described it. The solitary redeeming feature in connection with the whole uprising is that the outbreak was the work of a small minority, most of whom were themselves mere innocent, if well-meaning, dupes of others, and that it is denounced by none more loudly or more vigorously than by the vastly overwhelming majority of the Irish people themselves both at home and abroad. The actions of public bodies and Nationalist organisations all over Ireland, as well as the messages received by Mr Redmond from Irish societies and prominent representative Irishmen beyond the seas, make his case beyond question for the hour.

TOWN TOPICS

NOTES AND NEWS

Pauperism in Limerick

Pauperism in Limerick, said Mr J. Williams, J. V., speaking at a luncheon of the Belfast Rotary Club, works out at 208 per 10,000 of the population. The same average works out for Cork and Waterford. In London, according to the speaker, pauperism is the lowest in the United Kingdom, being 81 per 10,000 of the population.

Limerick Man's Will

The will of the late Mr J. H. Goodbody, managing director of Messrs Bannatyne and Sons, the well-known Limerick milling firm, has been proved at £25,078. The deceased bequeathed his estate to his wife and his son Gerald, Limerick, and his brother Lewis, of Clara, solicitor. The estate is charged with the payment of £200 a year to his daughter Madeleine.

The Mayor

The Mayor (Mr S. B. Quin, D. L.) who has been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and the Inspector General of the R. I. C., and has made representations regarding the present satisfactory situation in Limerick, has left for Dublin for consultation, by appointment, with His Excellency on the matter.

THE WAR

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE

More Help for France

Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France, and have taken over part of the front.

The British Front

On Sunday night three trench raids were carried out on the British front in the west. In one case the Germans were the aggressors, in the other two the British. The enemy suffered considerable losses. The Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards made one of the attacks.

Fight Before Verdun

Yesterday's Paris communique reports continued activity about Hill 304, one of the French positions covering Verdun, west of the Meuse. The enemy bombarded the French trenches during the whole of Monday night, and about 3 a.m. yesterday launched an attack, which was completely repulsed. On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy bombarded the French lines between Douaumont and Vaux. A French counter-attack drove the enemy out of front line elements near Thiaucourt.

Russian Advance

On the Caucasian front the Russian advance

DEATH PENALTY

ON DUBLIN PRISONERS

IRISH LEADER'S ACTION

Questions in Parliament

Statement by Mr Asquith

Mr Redmond's Strong Representations

In the House of Commons, Mr John Redmond said—I beg to ask the Prime Minister a question of which I have given him private notice, whether in view of the fact that the executions that have taken place in Dublin have produced popular resentment in Ireland, whether in view also of the precedent set by General Buller in South Africa, of the complete restoration of order in Ireland and of the avowed condemnation of the movement by the overwhelming majority of the people in Ireland, the Government will see their way to issue instructions to the military authorities in Ireland to extend clemency to the other persons involved?

Mr Asquith—In answer to this question and to another which I have received from my hon. friend the member for Salford (Sir Wm Hyden), I have to say that the hon. and learned member for Waterford has strongly urged upon the Government, and his arguments have not

FURTHER ARRESTS

IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS

MANY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Prisoners Released at Mitchelstown

Wholesale arrests of prominent members of the Sinn Féin Volunteers were effected throughout Kerry yesterday. In Tralee military, cavalry and infantry with police went through the town where 13 prominent Sinn Féiners were arrested, including John P. O'Donnell, member of the County Council; Thomas Sheehy, member of the Tralee Rural Council; Maurice Griffin, part proprietor of the "Kerryman" and "Liberator" newspapers; Patrick J. Hogan, publican; P. J. Cahill, merchant's clerk; Thomas J. McCarthy, publican; Michael Doyle, carriage builder; Dan Finn, employé scavenging staff; Tralee Urban Council; William Farmer, labourer; Daniel Healy, car-driver; Ned Barry, egg-packer; Michael O'Connor, ex-law clerk; Joseph Mallin, ex-clerk provision store-keeper's office; George Spicer, newsagent. Military and police left Tralee for various parts of the county to effect other arrests. The charges against those arrested are not stated.

Arrests in Killarney

On yesterday morning the police and mili-

DUBLIN SITUATION

NORMAL QUIET PREVAILS

MILITARY CASUALTIES

No results of trials by Court-martial were promulgated in Dublin yesterday. In certain districts where the military were conducting house-to-house searches there was some excitement. Otherwise the city was as quiet as at normal times, and people went about their business as usual. In Sackville street and its immediate neighbourhood workmen were busy putting things in order, and the members of the Fire Brigade were pulling down dangerous sections of the buildings that have been destroyed by fire. An examination of some of the business premises which had been occupied by the rebels shows that much property and large quantities of valuable goods have been wantonly destroyed or looted.

The Military Casualties

Mr Asquith announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the naval and military casualties in the Dublin rebellion were—

Killed	124
Wounded	338

Casualties in Police Forces

It is officially stated that the casualties of the Royal Irish Constabulary during the insurrection were—

Killed	13
Wounded	21

COUNTY LIMERICK AMBUSH.

Missionary Vacations Needed.

Apply to the Secretary, Limerick.

THOMAS ASHE, SINN FÉIN AND THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

The death of Thomas Ashe was described as a "painful shock" by *The Leader* in September 1917. The commandant of the 5th Battalion of the Irish Volunteers during 1916, Ashe had been released from prison in June 1917. Arrested for sedition in August, he then went on hunger strike to achieve political prisoner status in Mountjoy Prison. *The Leader* described Ashe's death by force-feeding on 25 September 1917 as "tragic" and criticised the government for allowing it to happen. The paper predicted that such misrule would only add further fuel to the fires of unrest.

A shift was already taking place in Irish politics as Sinn Féin began to rival the Irish Parliamentary Party. In October 1917, Sinn Féin then held its National Convention in which the party pledged to achieve an Irish Republic. Éamon de Valera became the party's president with Arthur Griffith as vice president. De Valera then visited Limerick on 2 November where he was reported to have spoken in front of a "very large audience" at the Theatre Royal.

In the eyes of *The Leader*, John Dillon, the head of the Irish Parliamentary Party was the "Irish leader". In the final stages of the war in Europe, in the spring of 1918, the British government attempted to introduce conscription to Ireland. This would be met with such extensive public outcry that conscription in Ireland would eventually be abandoned. A meeting in Dublin's Mansion House in April 1918 had seen Dillon, De Valera, Griffith, and the leaders of the Irish Labour Party sign an anti-conscription declaration. On 1 May, *The Leader* warned that the crisis was far from over. It commended Dillon for his work in combating conscription. Simultaneously, it criticised Sinn Féin for contesting a bye-election in East Cavan against the IPP (an election which Arthur

Griffith won). The paper also stated that the party's actions threatened the unity which had hitherto kept Westminster from passing conscription into law.

SINN FEIN LEADER LECTURES IN LIMERICK TO A LARGE AUDIENCE

Mr de Valera, the President of Sinn Féin, lectured in the Theatre Royal, Limerick, on Friday night at an entertainment in aid of the Limerick Prisoners of War Fund. Rev Father Hennessy, Prior, O.S.A., presided, and there was a very large audience.

Mr de Valera, who received a great ovation, said he had been reading in the "Freeman's Journal" that day a speech by Mr John Dillon. In the course of that speech Mr Dillon said there were dissensions in the Sinn Féin ranks, and that John MacNeill, Arthur Griffith and himself had different views. That he absolutely denied, and he was there to say they were at one in a common ideal, the complete and absolute independence of Ireland. That was the principle Mr Redmond, Mr Dillon and Mr Devlin represented when they stood for Ireland. They proclaimed that doctrine, and it was now proclaimed by the speaker, and it was the only aspiration that could satisfy the Irish people. Mr Dillon, he went on, pretended that the Sinn Féin leaders had made some new discovery. As Irish Nationalists they denied that, and had always denied it. Mr Dillon had asserted that it was Ireland's right to be free within the British Empire. It was there he joined issue with him, and asserted that Ireland was as entitled to be free as any nation in the world. It was on that point the organisation he represented joined issue with Mr Redmond and Mr Dillon. They wanted to be as free as England, France, and Germany. If the Irish people were true to themselves and true to their traditions they would be able to free their country from the grip of the British Empire. Their aim was to get recognition as

LIMERICK LEADER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE

THOMAS ASHE DEAD After Hunger Strike

he experienced a and was con- to years' impr- Fain prisoners hunger strike" mon criminals. as prisoners of faced to recog- enforcing the most robust of was the first food left its prison hospital removed in a "Miserable" every care and not be saved, last night. The Irish political a system has after generation all were filled able agitators lected to every but even found and often their persecu re opposing a the essence of ners. Like the on "hunger was Ashe this is first victim.

Irishmen will be shocked to learn of the death of Mr Thomas Ashe, one of the Sinn Féin prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, where he was undergoing a committal sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour. Mr Ashe, who with other prisoners was on a hunger strike since last Thursday, was forcibly fed yesterday afternoon. He collapsed suddenly, and was at once moved to the Mater Hospital, where he was received about 6 o'clock in an unconscious condition. Despite every attention, he gradually sank, and died about 10.30. Thirty-five years of age, he was of magnificent physique, standing some six feet high. He was generally spoken of, in connection with the hunger strike, as the man who would be able to hold out longest and bear the hardship with least ill-effects. His tragic death will be heard of with shocked amazement. His companions in the prison hospital were Mr Joseph MacDonagh, Mr Gallagher, and Mr O'Brien, two of whom are being forcibly fed. The first named was removed to the hospital in a collapsed condition, but was reported last evening to be so much improved that he will probably be able to leave bed to-day. Other prisoners who are being forcibly fed are reported to be growing weaker in condition, and it is anticipated that some of them will also have to be removed to hospital. Mr Ashe took a prominent part during Easter Week, 1916, in the fighting against the R.I.C. at Ashbourne. He was a native of Dingle and leaves a wife and children.

THE CONVENTION

SITTING IN CORK

The 20th meeting of the Irish Convention was held in Cork yesterday, Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. Most Rev Dr MacLarty and Messrs Redmond and Devlin were cheered by the spectators on arrival. Shortly before the proceedings opened Sir Francis Hopwood, on behalf of the Secretariat, presented the Chairman with a solid ivory chairman's mallet encircled by a band bearing an inscription indicating that it was presented during the sitting of the Convention. Sir Horace briefly expressed his appreciation of the compliment.

The Convention—which was attended by 26 members—unanimously adopted the following motion:—

"(1) That on the conclusion of the debate at the present sitting of the Convention, the various schemes which had been submitted to and discussed in the Convention, be referred to the Grand Committee in order, if possible, to prepare a scheme for submission to the Convention which would meet the views and difficulties expressed by the different speakers during the course of the debate.

"(2) That the Convention stand adjourned after this week's sittings until the Grand Committee is in a position to report." The discussion of proposals for the future Government of Ireland was then continued, and the debate adjourned until this morning.

Speech of Sir Horace Plunkett

At a luncheon in the Imperial Hotel, to which the visitors were entertained by the members of the Cork Harbour Board, Sir Horace Plunkett, replying to the toast of "The Irish Convention," said—I hope it is known to

SPORTING NEWS

(Special Telegrams)

CURRAGH MEETING—THIS DAY.

THE EASTERN HANDICAP PLATE.
Mona Gough (J Dineo) ... 1
Glassbury (R Riley) ... 2
Arabway (J Ledson) ... 3
Also ran—Mediator, Lady Collin, Beck, Yukon, Silver Comet, Triumphant.
Winner trained by Kirk.
Betting—3 to 1 Mediator, 9 to 2 Lady Collin, 5 to 1 each Arabway and Beck, 7 to 1 Glassbury, 8 to 1 Silver Comet, 10 to 1 Mona Gough, 100 to 8 bar seven.

Won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THE DAILY MARY PLATE.
Half a Chance (J Dineo) ... *
Lady Powerstown (T Oates) ... *
Little Don (Joe Dawson) ... 3
Also ran—Cape Helles, Inconstant George, The Tern, Silver Star, Mount Joy.
* Dead heat. Stakes divided.

Lady Powerstown trained by P Behan, Half a Chance by J Hunter, Conyngham.
Betting—6 to 5 on Inconstant George, 1 to 1 Half a Chance, 6 to 1 Mountjoy, 7 to 1 Little Don, 50 to 1 Lady Powerstown and others.

THE IRISH ST LAGER
Double Scotch (T Bates) ... 1
First Filer (W Barrett) ... 2
General Villa (Joe Harty) ... 3
Also ran—Prince Lionel, Bachelor's Craft.
Winner trained by J Dunno, Osborne Lodge, Curragh.

Betting—7 to 1 on First Filer, 6 to 1 each Double Scotch, 33 to 1 Prince Lionel, 50 to 1 General Villa, 60 to 1 Bachelor's Craft.

Won in a canter by four lengths; twelve lengths between second and third.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.
Prince Phillip (M Quirk) ... 1

Limerick Leader, 26 Sep. 1917.

Limerick Leader, 5 Nov. 1917.

Missionary Vacations
Needed.

Write to Miss ...

GENERAL ELECTION 1918

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918. That same day, *The Leader* expressed its support for the Irish Parliamentary Party's overtures to the United States for political support in achieving Home Rule. In contrast, on 16 November, the Republican newspaper in Newcastle West, *The Weekly Observer*, called for self-determination and an Irish Republic in place of Home Rule. The following month Sinn Féin emerged as the dominant political party in Ireland with seventy-three seats in the 1918 General Election. While *The Leader* passively described the contest in Limerick as quiet and generating "little interest". By comparison, on election day in Newcastle West, *The Weekly Observer* enthusiastically wrote that:

"We are on the eve of the General Election, perhaps the most momentous of all General Elections held in this country for the past 40 years. Today the electorate of Ireland are asked to vote on a principle upon which depends the future of this country... The opportunity has come after many years of waiting; Ireland claims her independence; Irishmen have fought to achieve that noble and glorious end, and the day of our liberation is not too far off, if we only stand firm by the policy of Sinn Féin and record our votes for the standard-bearers of Irish liberty."

In West Limerick, *The Weekly Observer* reported that Con Collins was elected for Sinn Féin. Collins, had been arrested while enroute to meet with Roger Casement on Banna Strand in Kerry on Good Friday 1916. Although released in 1917, he went on the run for much of 1918. Sinn Féin's East Limerick candidate was Dr. Richard Hayes. Born in Bruree, Hayes was a dispensary doctor and veteran of the Easter Rising who had been released from prison in 1917 only to be rearrested in 1918. He was still in prison in

Reading Gaol at the time of his election. On the election in East Limerick, *The Leader* published a short notice explaining that: "Sinn Féin claim that Dr Hayes is elected by a big majority. This view is supported by the reports from the different polling districts."

The Sinn Féin candidate for Limerick City, Michael Colivet, was still in prison in Lincoln Gaol for his role in the Easter Rising during the time of the election. While there were rumours that the Irish Parliamentary Party candidate would not contest the election, meetings in support of Colivet were held across the city early in December. There was a well-attended meeting "at the junction of Mary Street, Bridge Street and Nicholas Street" in addition to meetings at Carey's Road and Bank Place. Colivet was ultimately elected. From Lincoln Gaol he thanked Limerick's citizens "for the great honour done him".



The Weekly Observer, 14 Dec. 1918.

1919

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

Following the election of 1918, *The Leader* would become more republican in its sentiments. On 22 January 1919, the paper announced that the First Dáil had convened the previous day:

“The thought that an Irish Parliament is once more in existence is rather stimulating to our sense of National pride. That view must, to some extent at least, strike even those whose question the wisdom of the country in abandoning the old methods for the new Party”.

Commenting on the attendance *The Leader* wrote: “The assembly,” it stated, “consisted of twenty-nine members, thirty-nine others being either in jail or in America.” The full list of attendees and absentees was provided in *The Weekly Observer*. In particular, Éamonn De Valera was in prison and Michael Collins and Harry Boland (although recorded as present) had gone to rescue him.

Another story reported that day concerned the shooting of two policemen by masked gunmen at Soloheadbeg Quarry in Tipperary during which a quantity of gelignite had also been stolen. The deaths of the constables and seizure of gelignite by members of the Third Tipperary Brigade, described by *The Leader* as a “terrible double tragedy”, is widely viewed as helping to escalate the War of Independence. The men who took part in the ambush afterwards went on the run. Following the Knocklong Ambush, in which one of the group was captured and subsequently rescued at Knocklong train station, two Limerick men, Ned Foley and Patrick Maher, were arrested, imprisoned and eventually executed. Maher had had nothing to do with the rescue.

In September, *The Leader* published a full front-page advertisement for the Dáil's Irish National Loan. This led the authorities to attempt to suppress the paper. British soldiers guarded the paper's offices while the RIC removed parts from the printing press. When *The Leader* returned to publishing on 1 October, it commented in its editorial titled “Policy of Newspaper Suppression” that:

“Dublin Castle, as everyone knows, is the chief instrument of misrule in this country, and it is the very embodiment and epitome of malice in its attitude towards our centuries old struggle for the liberties which should be ours... we have only to say that anything Dublin Castle has done or may do will not deter us from freely expressing our views and continuing our denunciations in the future as we have done in the past. We have our own opinions as to what is best for Ireland, and no amount of Castle pin-pricks or intimidation or persecution will make us deviate a hair's breadth from the course we deem the right one to pursue with regard to the Irish cause.”

The image shows the front page of the Limerick Leader newspaper. At the top, the masthead reads "Limerick Leader" in a large, stylized font. Below the masthead, there is a prominent advertisement for the "Irish National Loan". The ad includes the text: "The Irish National Loan (1919) of £250,000 is now open." and "You can Restore Ireland's Health, Her Strength, Her Beauty and Her Wealth." The advertisement also mentions a subscription of 4250,000 £ per week and provides details about the loan's purpose and how to subscribe. The newspaper's name "Limerick Leader" is also visible in the top left corner.

The image is a newspaper clipping with the headline "POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD" in large, bold letters. Below the headline, it reads "And Two Others Wounded" and "Sensational Occurrence in East Limerick". The main text of the clipping describes a "sensational occurrence, involving the death of one policeman and the wounding of two others, is reported from East Limerick." It details the incident involving a prisoner named John Hogan being escorted from Tipperary to Cork Jail on a train from Dublin. The article mentions that a sergeant and three constables were escorting the prisoner, and that a "heroic encounter" took place at Knocklong station. One constable was shot dead, and the sergeant was seriously wounded. The prisoner, John Hogan, was taken to the train. The article concludes by stating that the occurrence took place in the direction of the quarry in a minute or two.

The image is a newspaper clipping with the headline "POLICEMEN SHOT DEAD" in large, bold letters. Below the headline, it reads "COUNTY TIPPERARY TRAGEDY" and "ATTACK BY MASKED MEN SEIZURE OF GELIGNITE MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED". The main text of the clipping describes a "terrible double tragedy" in County Tipperary. It mentions that two policemen, Constables M'Donnell and O'Connell, were shot dead while escorting a quantity of gelignite from Tipperary to Soloheadbeg Quarry. The article also mentions the seizure of gelignite and the proclamation of martial law. The incident is described as a "heroic encounter" and a "sensational occurrence".

Limerick Leader, 22 Jan. 1919.
Limerick Leader, 14 May 1919.
Limerick Leader, 17 Sep. 1919.

1920

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

The war years (1919-21) have been described as "vicious". In particular, throughout 1920/1921 the Limerick newspapers contained innumerable accounts of ambushes, shootings, arrests, court-martials, executions, missing soldiers and the seizure of arms. Some events which are now well-remembered from the War of Independence might receive only short reports while others received extensive attention.

By April 1920 the RIC had been forced to evacuate over 500 of its barracks across the country. The IRA then destroyed over 300 of these on 3 April. The destruction of at least 157 RIC barracks was reported in *The Leader* on 7 April. News of the capture of Ballylanders RIC barracks by the IRA was disclosed on 28 April. *The Leader* stated that details were sparse but the fight lasted three hours. Following the attack on Kilmallock barracks, on 28/29 May, a strong sense of tension was reported in the town which caused many women and children to flee. The RIC's loss of control would result in the formation of 'Black and Tans' and 'Auxiliaries' in January and July 1920 respectively.

While these events took place in the countryside, there was also unrest in the city. On 7 April *The Leader* carried the news of IRA raids on Income Tax Offices in a number of towns and cities including Dublin, Galway and Limerick. There were descriptions of altercations between civilians and soldiers in upper O'Connell Avenue on 25 April. There were further altercations the next day culminating in a soldier being fatally wounded. The following evening soldiers from the New Barracks "broke loose, and forced their way into the streets... and went in batches all over the city, and assumed a threatening manner". By the end of May, *The Leader* had received numerous complaints regarding

the conduct of the police.

On 15 August, following claims that two detectives had been relieved of their revolvers on Carey's Road, *The Leader* reported "wild shooting and incendiarism" as the Black and Tans broke all the windows of Carey's Road and the houses of "Boherbouy, Parnell Street, High Street, Cornmarket Row" were set on fire. Shooting began at 1pm and continued without stop until 3/4pm.

The death of Terence MacSwiney on 25 October 1920 while on hunger strike in Brixton Prison aroused an emotional response from *The Leader* in its evening edition of the same day. Denouncing the "gross and inhumane brutality" of his jailers, the paper comments that: "Terence MacSwiney's name will be held in benediction... that of Lloyd George will stick in the nostrils of decent men". There were a number of additional editorials on "the Brixton martyr" in subsequent editions. In reporting the execution of Kevin Barry in Dublin on 1 November 1920 the deceased was described as "brave", with "perfect composure" and "true Christian composure" and "without braggadocio".

LIMERICK'S AGONY
WILD SHOOTING AND INCENDIARISM
YESTERDAY'S APPALLING OUTBREAK
MANY HOUSES SET ON FIRE
And Several Others Damaged
Policeman a Victim of Terrible Orgy

Curfew Law in Force To-night
Limerick went through an intense agony of suffering and terrorism yesterday, when policemen ran amok indulging in a wild orgy of shooting and incendiarism, in the course of which one of the injured constables, a Londoune, was accidentally shot by bullets fired by the police. The trouble began in the early afternoon, a large district of the city being in great part destroyed. A wide area was covered by the perpetrators of the series of outrages—a seeking and burning without parallel, and a destruction of property that any explosion that could be given would not seem to warrant, much less justify. It was altogether unexpected, and has caused a feeling of indignation that must necessarily take a long time to allay, the feeling of resentment aroused being confined to no particular class of the community. There were a large number of Limerick people at the railway terminus towards one o'clock to take the train from Limerick June.

A "BURNING" WEEK-END
FIRES AND RAIDS
ALL OVER IRELAND
157 Police Barracks Wrecked
And Income Tax Documents Destroyed
The Irish question was made a "burning" one in the literal sense during the Easter week-end. On Saturday night or early on Sunday morning no fewer than 157 police barracks which were recently evacuated by the police were burned or wrecked throughout Ireland. The great majority of the buildings were wholly destroyed either by fire or explosive, the raids being made simultaneously in at least 27 counties. Of the total of 51 barracks in County Limerick as many as 18 were given to the flames or otherwise wrecked. These were the police barracks at Ballysheehan, Caherdavin, Ardagh, Kiltcealy, Caheracilly, Kilmurry, Loughlin, Pallaskey, Strand, Kildimo, Ashford, Parteen, Broadford, Gange, Ballylesly, Herbertstown, and Elton.
The following barracks were destroyed in County Clare:—Ovrahan, Lahinch, Lisannor, Kerek, Kilmora, Ballynally, K'Henora, O'Donoghue's Mills, Orahreen, Kooilganey, O'Connell's, Kilkheen, Ardscrubba, and Buxratty. In the same county police huts were destroyed at Inch, Ballykilly, Cahir, and Ballydoona.

Limerick Leader, 7 April 1920.

Limerick Leader, 15 Aug. 1920.

Limerick Leader, 25 Oct. 1920.

LIMERICK LEADER, MONDAY
THE COAL STRIKE
"MORE HOPEFUL FEELING"
Attitude of Railwaymen
At a joint conference between the Railway men and the miners' Executive on Saturday, Mr. Thomas stated that the miners had received an invitation to meet the Government. In view of this the miners asked the railwaymen to temporarily suspend strike action. It was agreed to do so.
The miners' leaders met the Premier and Government representatives at 10, Downing-street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and adjourned at 1 in the afternoon. The miners' Executive met at Russell square, when Messrs. Smillie and Hodgson explained what had transpired. The Executive adjourned until to-day. A more hopeful feeling, it was said, prevailed as a result of the conference.
LATEST NEWS
(By TELEGRAM)
Lancaster railwaymen passed a resolution declaring that the Executive made a tactical blunder in issuing instructions to strike whilst the Government was negotiating with the miners and saying they were unprepared to huddle before a ballot. Hull, Liverpool and Newport railwaymen decided to support strike action if necessary.
Conference Resumed
A Central News wire to-day says:—The Premier and other Ministers considered this morning a new set of figures regarding wages and output. The Conference between the Premier and the miners' leaders resumed at Downing-street shortly afterwards.
Brixton Tragedy
The Lord Mayor of Cork succumbed at 5.40 this morning after a hunger strike of 73 days. The tragic news was conveyed in the following Central News wire received at this office about 11.50 to-day:—
"Lord Mayor of Cork died at 5.40 this morning. His brother John and Father Dunlop were with him. He did not regain consciousness before his end."
Prison Authorities' Inhumanity
Our Dublin correspondent, writing this afternoon, says:—
The "Evening Telegraph" representative at Brixton states—The Lord Mayor of Cork died at 5.40 this morning without regaining consciousness. Father Dominic and Sean MacSwiney were present at the Lord Mayor's death. When the end was approaching they requested that the Lady Mayoress and the

Station Horse and Pony Races
On SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER 1920.
L. Flynn, Esq. Stewards—H. P. Smith, Esq. Treasurer—Patrick Setright, Esq.
Closes on Friday, 30th October, with Rick O'Brien, Han'cco, Oration, Co Oire, to be at 11 o'clock and acquiesce should be sent.
BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED
To lease or purchase, in MAIN THOROUGHPARK Write to: F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO. L.M., 15/16, Henry-street, Dublin.
LIMERICK LEADER.
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.
10 Brixton Tragedy
Brixton tragedy is at an end and the pain of Terence MacSwiney has winged its way to a haven to which it cannot be pursued in vengeance even of Lloyd George. The Mayor of Cork died at 5.40 this morning a marvellous battle with death lasting seventy-four days. His torturers have, now, triumphed over him only in the physical sense, for his memory will be carved rather than injured by death. That, however, does not mean the end of his inhuman brutality.

Missionary Vacations Needed.
TUESDAY JULY 1921

THE CURFEW MURDERS, 1921

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

Limerick was described as a city in 'gloom' on Monday 7 March 1921. Early on the morning of 6/7 March, the Mayor of Limerick, George Clancy, and his predecessor Councillor Michael O'Callaghan were murdered in their homes and in the presence of their wives by masked gunmen. A few hours afterward, Joseph O'Donoghue, a native of Rathduff, Westmeath who worked as manager of the River Plate Meat Co. on William Street was murdered at his lodging in Janesboro. O'Donoghue's body was found in the road "riddled with bullets". The murders shocked the city and country and also made international headlines with the New York Times and Chicago Tribune reporting on the story.

As a sign of mourning and of respect, many local shops and businesses were reported to be closed over the following days. *The Leader*, while describing the events as "appalling" declined to comment on what had happened stating that it "would be unbecoming the awful solemnity of the occasion to make any comment, directly or indirectly, on the shocking occurrences." In contrast, *The Chronicle* condemned the murders outright, writing that:

"The late mayor and his predecessor in office were exemplary citizens... They were adherents of Sinn Féin principles, but were men of moderate views, and tolerant towards those who differed from them politically."

Both papers also left detailed accounts of the funeral that followed. "Never in the history of Limerick" wrote *The Leader*, "was a public funeral at once so thoroughly representative and truly expressive of profound and universal sorrow and sympathy." The remains of the murdered men were removed to St John's Cathedral on Tuesday 8 March. Several

thousand people thronged the streets of Limerick to view and march in the procession. Although hearses formed part of the cortege, the coffins were shouldered all the way from St Munchin's church to the cathedral. The deceased lay in the cathedral throughout 9 March as Limerick's citizens and visitors from around the country came to pay their respects to the dead. The coffins were draped in tricolours and guarded by "young men" who regulated the crowd.

The next day, following requiem mass, the coffins were interred at Mount Saint Lawrence Cemetery. The cortege was led by children from the city's schools and colleges, followed by 100 clergymen. The remains of the deceased then followed with their families and members of Cumann na mBan. The Limerick Corporation, members of other various public bodies and the public then followed in their wake. Although crown forces did not make an appearance during the day, the sole exception was reportedly a military airplane which circled above the procession and burial. The bodies of the deceased were laid to rest in the Republican plot.

LIMERICK HORROR

Appalling Triple Tragedy

MAYOR, EX-MAYOR AND ANOTHER SHOT DEAD

Details of Shocking Occurrence

Air of Deep Sorrow Over the City To-Day

Three appalling murders were committed in Limerick in the early hours of this morning, when Alderman George Clancy, Mayor of Limerick, Councillor Michael O'Callaghan, ex-Mayor, and a young man named Joseph O'Donoghue were shot dead. When the news of the dreadful tragedies became known in the city this morning, a gloom, unprecedented in the history of Limerick, was cast over the city, and it was with difficulty most people recalled what had happened. Many were moved to tears at the terrible news, and in the faces of all were signs of sorrow and deep horror at the awful tragedies that had been enacted.

The details of the murder of Alderman Clancy and Mr M O'Callaghan, D O, presents a terribly tragic story—doubtless so by reason of the fact that Mrs Clancy and Mrs O'Callaghan, both of whom made a heroic struggle with the assailants, were witnesses of the horrible scenes.

Mr O'Callaghan was a member of the firm of Messrs O'Callaghan & Son, tanners, Limerick, who have branches in the principal cities in Ireland.

Limerick Leader, 7 Mar. 1921.

THE TRUCE

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

A truce was called between British forces and the IRA in July 1921 and this was celebrated with what the papers described as “unalloyed pleasure by all classes and creeds” and “an enthusiasm hardly ever witnessed” in the previous years of conflict. The curfew under which Limerick had been placed was also lifted. The Chronicle was particularly optimistic in its hopes for peace. It wrote that the entire community was earnest in its hopes for conciliation. Furthermore, it stated that the Truce had brought peace to all the island with the exception of Belfast. It had seen increased travel across the country and had stimulated trade.

In October 1921, an Irish delegation including Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith was dispatched to London to negotiate with a British delegation which included Prime Minister David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. As negotiations between Sinn Féin and the British took place, *The Leader* offered its thoughts on the future of the country throughout the latter half of the year.

A treaty was signed on 6 December. The following day, *The Leader* declared that:

“The fight of seven and a half centuries has ended in triumph... the settlement come to, in our opinion, gives us all ‘the essentials of freedom’... We have arrived at a momentously important and inspiring stage in our country’s history and the duty of every Irishman today is to make and act upon a resolve to do what he can to prove worthy of the sacrifices made for Irish freedom.”

The terms of the treaty included the establishment of a twenty-six county Irish Free State. The country would remain part of the British Commonwealth and an oath of allegiance to the king would be required. This would split Republican Ireland between

pro-, and anti-Treaty sides. Debates over whether the treaty should be accepted were then held in the Dáil until January 1922. On 26 December, *The Chronicle* published an article titled “Peace and Goodwill” in which it stated that:

“Will the Treaty be ratified or will it not? That is the question which is agitating the Irish people of every class and creed. There can be no question that the people want peace – they yearn for the coming days that will, it is hoped, open up a new era of progress and contentment, and ensure the unity of class in our native land... it is to be hoped that the early days of the New Year will bring us a message beckoning peace, prosperity, and progress.”

The Leader expressed similar sentiments in its edition printed on 28 December. Two days later, the paper then called for ratification of the treaty and for peace.

THE SUSPENSION OF CURFEW.

The suspension of the 10 o'clock Curfew in Limerick during the truce period was reflected in the animation prevalent in the city last night. After eleven months, to be accurate, the 16th August last, when the order became operative for the first time in Limerick, the changed conditions were a welcome relief. They were in pleasant contrast to what the citizens have been perforce accustomed to for such a lengthened period—especially since the weather became so oppressive and sultry. In every part of the city, the removal of the restrictions was availed of by the people to be out of doors as they pleased. It must be said that the change did not in any way affect the good order of the crowds that moved about to a late hour. Their demeanour was of the best, and a heartening feature of the altered conditions was the way the truce affected the friendly relations between the people and the Crown forces.

Military Instructions.

We have received the following :—
“Headquarters, 18th Infantry Brigade.
“With reference to the cessation of military operations during the conference, the following instructions, which have been issued to Area Commandants, 18th Infantry Brigade, are published for information :—
“1. Restrictions issued imposing the Curfew and forbidding the use of pedal bicycles are suspended.
“2. Area Commandants are permitted to allow the resumption of fairs and markets where inhabitants are prepared to restore the communications in their districts.
“3. The restrictions against carrying arms have not been suspended. Civilians, therefore, obviously carrying arms or marching in military formation are liable to be dealt with as heretofore.
“4. With the exception of those mentioned in paragraph 1, all other restrictions remain in force.”

Limerick Chronicle, 12 Jul. 1921.

Limerick Leader, 7 Dec. 1921.

Yesterday posters were issued in the city warning the citizens to abstain from premature jubiliations, such as the carrying of flags and the lighting of bonfires and other methods of rejoicing. The poster stated that such displays would be out of place, until a peace with honour had been accomplished.

Cardinal Bourne and Prayer.

Cardinal Bourne, speaking at Blackheath on Saturday, said that he would commend to their very earnest prayers the very important negotiations that were going on at the present time regarding Ireland. He had been asked why they had not a special request for such prayers. They had asked for special prayers month after month that the present political orisls between the two sister countries might be ended. It had been quite unnecessary to emphasise it. He, however, appealed to them to join in the most earnest, hopeful, and trustful prayers at the present moment.

American Joy Over Irish Truce.

The New York Correspondent of “The Times,” in a message on Sunday, states:—The news of the signing of the Irish truce and the prospects of peace reported from London and Dublin have been greeted throughout the United States with a satisfaction which in some cases amounts almost to rejoicing. Every newspaper of prominence in the country gives expression to such sentiments, and their united voices testify to the anxious interest with which the people of the United States are watching events in England and Ireland. “This time there must be no failure,” says the New York “Evening Post” at the beginning of an impressive leading article. “The peace, not only of Ireland, but of the world, may be at stake,” adds “The Globe.” Pleading for concessions on both sides, the Philadelphia “Public Ledger” says:—“An opportunity has come to end the long centuries of trouble, race hatred, and bloodshed in Ireland. Only wrong-headedness, fanaticism, or stubbornness on the part of Ireland, England, or both, will bring about failure. It is understood that the British Government is ready to make great concessions.”

Missionary Vocations Needed.

THE Rev Mother Assistant General of the Sisters of St Joseph of Quary is at present visiting Ireland in quest of Postulants for the Order. Aspirants for the Religious and Missionary life can communicate with her at MOUNT SACKVILLE CONVENT, Chapelizod, Dublin.

London W.C.1.
Howlett's Irish House,
George Private Hotel,
60, Cartwright Gardens.

Five minutes from Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross Railway Terminals. Central to all underground railways.

BED AND BREAKFAST
From 6/6 per day.

LIMERICK LEADER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.

TRIUMPH !

The fight of seven and a half centuries has ended in triumph.

Ireland's long night of bondage has come to an end and freedom at last stands “tip-toe on the misty mountain top.”

In this issue we publish in full the terms of settlement agreed upon.

In our opinion Ireland should not only thank but honour the men responsible for such a consummation of our National hopes.

Ireland had notably great leaders negotiating for her in London, and she can rest assured that what has been agreed to

IRISH PEACE Settlement Arrived At Full Text of Terms

NORTHERN PARLIAMENT'S POSITION

Provisions of Notable Treaty

The following is the full text of the Article of Agreement of the proposed Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland :—

1. Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.
2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Governments, and otherwise, shall be that of the Dominion of Canada and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representatives of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliaments to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.
3. The representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.
4. The oath to be taken by members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form :—
I, ———, do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State, as by law established, and that I will be faithful to his Majesty King George V, his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain, and her allegiance to, and membership of, the array of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.
5. The Irish Free State shall assume liability for the service of the public debts of the United Kingdom, as existing as the date hereof, and towards the payment of war pensions as existing at that date, in such proportion as may be fair and equitable having regard to

Missionary Vocations Needed.

THE CIVIL WAR

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

The Dáil voted to ratify the treaty by sixty-four votes to fifty-seven on 7 January 1922. Following this, de Valera went into opposition and was replaced by Arthur Griffith as the leader of Sinn Féin. A provisional government was then formed on 14 January.

The divide between pro-, and anti-Treaty had grown increasingly personal. On Wednesday 12 April, *The Leader* called for unity and cooperation between the two sides. The following day, anti-Treaty IRA members occupied the Four Courts. A draft of the Free State constitution was released to the public on Thursday 15 June. This was celebrated by *The Leader* as being in accordance with the wishes of the nation which also wrote that the document granted the country the opportunity to reach “the highest possible point of national freedom and dignity”.

When the anti-Treaty IRA in the Four Courts rejected an ultimatum to withdraw they were attacked by Free State soldiers to attack on 28 June. On 30 June, *The Leader*, published an account of the fall of the Four Courts and the ongoing battle on the streets of Dublin. Munster and Connaught were largely controlled by IRA forces. Limerick in particular was the rail gateway to Kerry and Cork and would need to be seized by Free State forces. Within days, Limerick City and County would also be the site of battles between the IRA and Free State soldiers. However, for a period of time, as hostilities commenced in Limerick and elsewhere – and amidst the deaths of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins – the local papers were not in operation.

By the time *The Leader* returned in October 1922, W.T. Cosgrave had become president of the Dáil and chairman of the provisional government, following Collins's death. It made the following optimistic statement:

“Although the reasons for being sad and disgusted in the extreme regarding present conditions in Ireland are undoubtedly grave and weighty, there is really no valid justification for the pessimism often expressed in some quarters... the future, we venture to predict, will more than make up in brightness for the darkness and disheartenment of the present moment... the government may be relied upon to safeguard and garner for the people the fruits of the victory won by the nation in its struggle with the might of England. When the present troubles in Ireland come to an end – and let us hope that day is not far off – the country will be on the high and open road to a degree of prosperity and progress that it has probably never known...”

The IRA had also been forced into a guerrilla war against Free State forces. This would continue until May 1923 when the Republican government and army issued an order to dump arms.

THE FOUR COURTS
Two Main Portions
Captured
AND 22 PRISONERS TAKEN
General Rory O'Connor
CALLED UPON TO
SURRENDER

A Central News message received in the afternoon today says:—
Free State troops captured two main portions of the Four Courts early this morning. Twenty-two prisoners were taken, including Commandant Barry.
Liam Mellows and Rory O'Connor, in a smaller building, are being called upon to surrender.

BUILDING COMPLETELY
OCCUPIED
Other Strongholds Being

Limerick Leader, 30 Jun. 1922.



DAY TO DAY LIFE

AN ONLINE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONED BY LIMERICK MUSEUM. RESEARCHED AND CURATED BY DR STEPHEN GRIFFIN

Despite the ongoing war, Limerick attempted to carry on as normal throughout its day-to-day routine. The city and county had been experiencing an economic boom since the First World War and there were numerous shops and public houses. While agriculture remained the predominant employer for the majority of the population, many in the city worked in its famous clothing, bacon, dairy flour milling and tobacco factories. The boom would last until 1921 when it was ended by the war and its resulting destruction of property and economic insecurity.

Although many members of the County Council were wanted by Crown Forces business continued as the Council sought to treat patients with tuberculosis. Candidates for the Second Dáil were elected in April 1921 and these included Michael Colivet and Kate O'Callaghan, wife of the murdered councillor Michael.

The war disrupted matches and public events and everyday life. In August 1920, the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act was passed in Westminster. It was described by The Leader as a "humiliating confession" that the British government was unable to control Ireland. Limerick, Kerry, Cork and Tipperary would be under martial law by the end of the year. It was not until the Truce that the curfew placed on the city was lifted. Thereafter, the summer of 1921 would see the return of public excursions to popular sites such as Castleconnell and Killaloe. There were also fundraising events such as concerts, races and garden fetes were also held by religious congregations and schools to fundraise for renovations and school upkeep.

In sport, over two thousand spectators watched Croom play Claghoun in July 1919. Large crowds also came to the Market's Field

to see the opening matches of the Senior Hurling League in early 1920. Despite a two-hour delay in starting the first match, the results for both fixtures were: Young Ireland 12 goals and 3 points and Ballybricken nil and Ballybrown 7 goals and Fedamore 1 goal and 2 points. September 1921 also saw Limerick and Tipperary play a trilogy of games which Tipp won by two matches to Limerick's one.

Rugby remained a popular pastime in Limerick although the disruptions of 1919-1922 ensured that the IRFU was not able to properly schedule club matches. Nonetheless, large crowds attended the Market's Field in February 1920 to see Young Munster and Shannon's junior teams play for the Munster Charity Cup. This was also the first time since 1914 that the two junior teams of these clubs had met. Young Munster won by 8 points to Shannon's six. An inter-provincial test was also played in the city between Munster and Leinster in January 1921. The following year, Garryowen and Cork Constitution contested the Munster Senior Cup. The final score was Cork Cons 8 points to Garryowen's nil. In the Junior Cup final, Young Munster defeated UCC by 8 points to 3 points.

PALLASGREEN, CO. LIMERICK.
BULLS.
Fallisgreen Supplementary Bull Sale
On Tuesday Next May 31, 1921.
At One o'Clock (Business Time)
AT BAYLY HOTEL, PARRISODON
(Adjoining Railway Station).
Horses and Cattle being bought.
LLOYD & LLOYD, Auctioneers
LIMERICK, 210 PATRICK STREET.

SIX MILE-BRIDGE
CO. CLARE
ON S.S. & W. 2000
Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Pig
— FAIR —
WILL BE HELD
ON TUESDAY, 7th JUNE
By order of the Committee.
240, O'BRIEN, Chairman,
BROOKLYN, LIMERICK, 210 Pat.
STREET.

GIBSON'S
MILLINERY & COSTUMES.

LIMERICK RACES.
AUTUMN MEETING.
Wednesday and Thursday,
5th and 6th Oct, '21.
SEE HUGE ENTRY LIST.
(21 23 28 30)

Cheap Fuel!
Cheap Fuel!
IMPORTANT
To Creamery Managers,
Farmers and Others.
GOOD
COKE BREEZE
can be had at
Limerick Gas Works
IN ANY QUANTITY
At 2s. Per Cwt.
GAS WORKS, LIMERICK.
30th May, 1921.

FREE FOOT EXAMINATION
We are pleased to be able to announce that the SERVICES, Ltd. and we, through advice of who are seeking general foot treatment to take advantage of this very special opportunity. If you suffer from Warts on the Feet, Corns, Bunions, Ingrown Nails, or any ailment of the feet, hands, or face, come and have the expert treatment given to you. We will be with us during our regular business hours (10 to 5 P.M.), and we will be glad to receive you at any time. We will be with us during our regular business hours (10 to 5 P.M.), and we will be glad to receive you at any time. We will be with us during our regular business hours (10 to 5 P.M.), and we will be glad to receive you at any time.

FRUIT PRESERVING JARS
The KILNER Fruit and Vegetable PRESERVING JAR.
2 1/2 Size 10s 6d per dozen
3 1/2 Size 12s 6d per dozen
GOODWIN & CO., Ltd
WILLIAM STREET,
LIMERICK.

J. P. EVANS & CO.
Engineers and General Merchants.
LIMERICK.
WE SHALL APPRECIATE ENQUIRIES FOR THE FOLLOWING:—
Separator Duplicate Parts, Bolts, Belts, Ropes, Lubricating Oils, Up-to-Date Dairy Machinery and General Requisition, Decorated Cotton Cake Linseed Cake, Linned Cake Meal, Paints, Oils, Colours, Drugs, Varnishes, Glass, Cement, Lamps in Variety, Large and Varied Stocks of Agricultural Implements and Machines, High-Class Seeds for the Farm and Garden, Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines.

RUGBY NOTES

MUNSTER SENIOR CUP
Garryowen v Constitution
A match that is looked forward to with keen interest will take place in the Market's Field, Limerick, at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow, when Garryowen (Limerick) will try conclusions with Constitution (Cork) for possession of the Munster Senior Cup. Constitution followers in the Hotel City are confident of the success of their representatives, while the Limerick men are quite hopeful of winning this popular trophy.

Munsters v Ramblers
The Limerick "Munsters" and the Limerick "Ramblers" met in a friendly contest for the second time this season on Wednesday evening. Both are junior teams, but they gave a fine exhibition of the code, the match resulting in a complete draw. The Munster forwards were conspicuous for their fine work, while the Ramblers' three-quarters covered many dangerous rushes. There seems to be again expected to meet in friendly rivalry at an early date.

Shannon v Bohemians
The above teams will meet in the Market's Field at 1 o'clock sharp on Saturday next in the third round for the Limerick City Cup. The record of the teams is a good augury for a well-contested struggle.

Munster Junior Cup
Queen's College (Cork) will try conclusions with Young Munsters (Limerick) in the replay of the final for the Munster Junior Cup at Limerick on next Tuesday evening. Judging from the previous contest at Cork, which resulted in a draw as 1 try each, a splendid exhibition of Junior Rugby is anticipated. Kick-off will be at 6 p.m.

KILLALOE NOTES

A correspondent writes:—A large crowd turned up on the excursion from Limerick to Killaloe on last Sunday, and the outing was greatly enjoyed by the visitors. Some were boating on the lake and others climbed the hills to view the magnificent scenery of Lough Derg, and some were exploring the numerous ideal spots in the vicinity. The weather was glorious during the stay of the visitors.

On the bank holiday there was but a small crowd by train, but the number was considerably supplemented by motorists, cyclists and others, and although the weather did not come up to expectations it was agreeable enough to be appreciated and availed of by those who had chosen this delightful spot for their day's outing.

The news of the appointment of the Very Rev A Canon Glancy, P.P. V.G. of Ballinacrossy, to the pastoral charge of Killaloe, in succession to the late revered and lamented Canon Finnan, was greatly appreciated. Canon Glancy's fame had preceded him, and no more staunch and faithful Sagart could have been appointed to the charge of the venerable parish of the famous diocese. The selection was well advised and thoroughly approved.

The Shannon waters have risen to a considerable extent owing to the recent rains, which are naturally a source of jubilation to agriculturalists. What is more concerning, however, is regards the scarce stamell is the fact that the rainfall has vastly improved the salmon and trout fishing.

LIMERICK LEADER.

LIMERICK RACES.
AUTUMN MEETING.
Wednesday and Thursday,
5th and 6th Oct, '21.
SEE HUGE ENTRY LIST.
(21 23 28 30)

CASTLECONNELL
HORSE and PONY RACES
—AND—
DONKEY DERBY
WILL BE HELD ON
SUNDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1921,
Over The Hermitage Course
(FIVE MINUTES WALK FROM VILLAGE)
Further particulars later.
W. F LEE, Hon Sec.

LOOK OUT FOR
Cappamore Assorted Sports,
PONY RACES & HURLING
ON
SUNDAY NEXT, SEPT 25th
(In Aid of "The Wall Memorial").
Programme of the day, v'z:—
Teg-o' Wre.
Relay Race (entered to O's 2nd Batt, Mid-Limerick Brigade).
Hurling—2nd Batt v 4th Batt, Mid-Limerick B'ys Co.
Pony Race for ponies 14 hands and under.
Winner, £4 Entrance, 5s.
Open Horse Race (all ages). Winner, £5.
Entrance, 7s 6d.

HANDBALL.
AT ANNACOTTY BALLCOURT,
ON
Sunday, 25th September.
FIRST MATCH at 2.30 p.m. (new time).
NENAGH v ANNACOTTY.
ADMISSION 1/-
The Nenagh Players include some of the finest exponents of the Game in Munster.

LIMERICK LEADER.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23

When Permanent Peace Comes
WHEN permanent peace comes to Ireland as the result of an acceptable settlement of our centuries-old dispute with England—and such a blessing will sooner or later be an established fact—all the energies of the nation must be directed to making the most of our natural resources and advantages.
This country has been not only sadly neglected but purposely kept in a state of poverty and undevelopment by those who have been our misers and persecutors for the past seven centuries and a half.
The lee-way to be made up, therefore, is so great that the dawning of definite freedom can only mean the real beginning of things. From that point onwards, as the current issue of the "Irish Rosary" points out in its editorial notes, everything has to be built up. Remembering, also our contemporary, "what has been achieved in a brief time by progressive rulers in Denmark and Sweden, it is not rash to say that a visible change for the better in the lives, habits, and opportunities of the people could be made even in the space of ten years."
We need not go even outside our own country for evidence of the power of freedom as an instrument of national resurgence.

Limerick Chronicle, 26 May 1921
Limerick Leader, 5 Aug. 1921.
Limerick Leader, 23 Sep. 1921.
Limerick Leader, 21 April 1922.