

The Irish Volunteers Progress of the Movement

REMARKABLE GROWTH IN THE SOUTH

LETTER FROM MR. WM. REDMOND, M.P.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P. for East Clare, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Westminster Gazette* :—

DEAR SIR—So much has been written and said about Ulster that there is just a chance that the feelings of the people of the rest of Ireland may be overlooked, and not only the feelings of the people in the rest of Ireland, but the people of the Irish race in every part of the world. For be it remembered that not only in the United States but in every part of the Empire there are millions of people of the Irish race and their friends who are looking forward with hope to the passage of Home Rule. If that hope be defeated it will undoubtedly be a bad thing not only in Ireland, but in every part of the English-speaking world. Just think of the position. Years ago before the franchise was extended, and before the Irish people had Parliamentary power, gallant attempts were made to remedy the grievances of Ireland by force of arms. Such attempts failed, and Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell taught the Irish people to rely on constitutional methods. In '86 Home Rule was defeated because the people of England were still unconvinced of its desirability. The Irish people, although disappointed, still worked on constitutional lines. In '93 when Home Rule was carried in the House of Commons, only to be defeated in the Lords, the people, though sorely disappointed, still kept to constitutional lines and worked patiently on, with the result that now they see Home Rule endorsed by the majority in Great Britain, by the majority in Parliament, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the House of Lords is powerless to stop its course. If at this moment, through any unlooked for chance, the hopes of the Irish Nationalists were to be disappointed for the third time, the result would be quite as unfortunate as anything which might conceivably happen in Ulster. In my own constituency, and throughout the whole of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, Volunteers are springing into existence, and are being rapidly trained. These young men, no matter what happens, will never tolerate the old system of rule being imposed upon them in Ireland. Let no one imagine that it is true to say that the Irish people are lukewarm on this subject. The Volunteer movement in the South has assumed vast proportions, and even if by some extraordinary turn in the wheel of the political world the Unionists came back to power, does any man imagine that the British army can be used to suppress the Volunteers of the South, or does any man imagine that the movement which is being promoted in Ulster would not be bound to be carried on in the South. Two sides can play, or it may be more than play at volunteering. Everyone who loves Ireland hopes that there may be a satisfactory settlement, but certainly there can never be a settlement unless public thought is turned upon the possibilities in the South as much as to the possibilities in the North.—

Yours truly,
WILLIAM REDMOND.

CORPS FORMED AT DOON.

What promises to become a very large and efficient corps of Irish National Volunteers was formed at a public meeting held for the purpose at Doon on Sunday last. Close on 70 recruits joined and had an hour's drill, afterwards marching through the village amidst the cheers of the many spectators. Drilling will be continued every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday evenings under capable instructors. The Cashel Guardians have passed a resolution welcoming the Volunteers and declaring "that the movement, which has behind it the support of every section of Nationalists, deserves well of the Irish public, and that we pledge ourselves in every way to help it."

East Limerick Tragedy Man Found Dead in a Field

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST
Coroner P. J. Clery, of Kilmallock, held an

Limerick Man's Death Letter From His Brother

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK LEADER.

SIR—I was surprised on reading yesterday's *Examiner* to find a distorted report of the inquest held on my brother, Denis J. Byrnes, at the Southwark Coroner's Court, London, at which I was present on the previous day. In all my experience as a Press correspondent I never saw or heard of a report distorted in such a fashion as the one I refer to. I will not allude to probable motives, but I will give you the facts. On the morning of the 3rd instant my brother Denis died at Guy's Hospital, London, as the result of an accident caused by being knocked down by a private motor car driven by a Mr. Walters, son of Mr. Walters, a London solicitor, the night previous. Seven eye-witnesses, including the driver of the motor car and his father who was in the car at the time of the accident, were examined, and all testified that at the time of the accident, so far as they could see, my brother (the deceased) was sober, and the surgeon at Guy's Hospital, when examined by the Coroner, stated that in all street accidents it was usual at the post-mortem examination to examine the body for traces of alcohol, that he made the necessary examination and found no trace. Such was the information laid before the Coroner before he fixed the date of the inquest, and such it remained until the morning of the inquest, when Mr. Roderick Carmody turned up and made a statement to the Coroner's officer. In that statement he said he knew both myself and my brother, who were in London at the time, and a gentleman who was with us said he knew Carmody. He was brought before my brother, and we told the Coroner's officer that we had never seen the man before; neither had we. He then expressed a wish not to be asked to give evidence, and seemed anxious to get away, but the police sergeant took him to the Coroner's Court forthwith. This man in his evidence admitted he had no fixed place of residence, that he had no regular employment, and though his testimony was in direct contradiction of all the other witnesses—the doctor and the others who saw the accident—his evidence was given prominence in the *Examiner* report and the other evidence suppressed. Look at the report outside the evidence of identification—does it refer in any way to the inquest? The seriousness of the case was this—the eye-witnesses examined (outside the driver of the motor car and his father), except one witness, deposed that the car at the time of the accident was going at excessive speed. A driver of a motor omnibus, who ought to be a judge of speed, swore that the car at the time of the accident was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, that the car swerved to the middle of the road, in his opinion, to get a full view of the road in front, and that the accident would not occur if the driver kept on as he was. Another witness swore he did not see or hear the motor car until it passed him like "a flash of wind," while another witness and the driver and his father swore that the car was going at only 15 miles an hour, and slowed down at the time of the accident. The majority of the eye-witnesses examined swore that no horn was sounded, while others swore that it was. Here was evidence of importance, for if a verdict of negligent driving was brought in, a man would be placed in the dock for manslaughter. Why, I ask, did the *Examiner* correspondent suppress this evidence, and most important of all, the name of the son of this London solicitor, Mr. Walters, whose car caused fatal injuries to my brother? I know a good deal about London life, and while we who acted for the next-of-kin openly stated that we would be satisfied with a verdict of "accidental death," as we knew the life taken was not an intentional act, whether negligence was shown or not, still we were surprised that London life was not satisfied with taking my brother's life—they should attempt to take his character as well.—Faithfully yours,
A. J. BYRNES.

Newcastle West, May 8th, 1914.

[A detailed report to hand of the evidence given at the inquest shows that the doctor who made the post mortem examination testified that there was not the slightest trace of alcohol on the deceased, and that other witnesses swore that Mr. Byrnes was a man of sober habits.—ED. L. L.]

Ennis District Council Drumcliffe and Newhall Cemeteries

FENCES OF LABOURERS' PLOTS

LETTER FROM L. G. BOARD

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

The fortnightly meeting of the Ennis District Council was held on Wednesday, Mr. D. O'Brien, J.P., Chairman, presiding. The other members present were—Messrs J. J. Meade, P. E. Kenneally, J. P.; E. Sheehan, M. King, M. Malone, and M. Quin.

Mr. P. Carmody, R.O., reported that Mr. Sheehan was the only member of the Burial Board who attended at Drumcliffe on Sunday, May 3rd, after being specially summoned. They recommended that No. 1 monumental plot be utilised for free graves for those who were unable to pay, and who had the right of interment at the Ennis old Abbey prior to its being closed. They also recommended thirty loads of sand for the walks, and that the solicitor be requested to take immediate steps to acquire the contemplated extra land compulsorily or otherwise, as the whole place was becoming congested, especially the pauper portion, where there were two or three coffins over each other.

After some discussion a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Hegarty and Mr. Kerin, was appointed, with the Graves Committee, to visit the place next Sunday.

The Local Government Board wrote refusing to sanction payment of £2 each to Messrs Carmody, Moran, and Hickie, rent collectors, for making reports on the condition of fences of labourers' plots, as the tenants were bound to maintain and keep in repair the fences of their plots.

Mr. Carmody—If the collectors took my advice they would test the legality of it before Judge Bodkin.

Marked read.

The Local Government Board wrote relative to the Guardians' request to have one of their Inspectors examine and report on two cottages, for which the three occupants recently obtained decrees against the Council, stating that though their limited staff of architects could not take upon themselves the duty of inspecting such cottages, they would, having regard to the request of the County Court Judge on this occasion, cause an inspection of those two cottages to be made, and the report thereon would be forwarded to the Judge as soon as possible.

Messrs. Kerin and Hickman, solicitors, wrote stating they noticed an advertisement in the local papers for the cleaning of the New Hall burial ground. Of course they did not know what road this application related to; but if it related to the road leading from the public road to Mr. M'Donnell's demesne gate, they gave the Council notice that if the road was interfered with, they would immediately issue a writ in the High Court for damages and for an injunction. About 13 or 14 years ago the Council proposed interfering with this road, and the Council was then shown that they had no right to interfere.

Mr. Hegarty said Mr. M'Donnell could not stand by preventing them.

An order was made requesting Mr. M'Donnell to get the work done.

Foot and Mouth Disease Its Introduction into Ireland

INQUIRY CALLED FOR

ACTION OF ENNIS DISTRICT COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT SEVERELY CRITICISED

At Wednesday's meeting of the Ennis District Council reference was made to the restrictions issued by the Department re the alleged outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Mr. M. Tierney said the question of ascertaining something definite about the introduction of the disease into Ireland was at present wrapt in mystery, and had agitated the public mind very much. The supposed experts who were in charge of the arrangements in connection with the matter seemed to know nothing about

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