

CE TO ADVERTISERS

consequence of the earlier departure evening trains from Limerick, and tallment of the hour for posting to at the General Post Office, it is and necessary to issue the edition Chronicle at an earlier hour than o. Advertisers will, therefore, note that the latest hour at which lements can be received at this a issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publ of any notices received after that cannot be guaranteed on that

LIMERICK CHRONICLE (ESTABLISHED 1766) DAY DECEMBER 7, 1922.

IRISH FREE STATE.

ek stands out pre-eminently as a in Irish history. On Tuesday the ent was given to the Constitution r the terms of the Treaty which d in London just twelve months Provisional Parliament has passed, yesterday, December the 6th, 'ree State comes into being. The of the new Free State assembled and a week hence or so the first f the Senate will be held. A 'ays since the appointment of Mr , K.C., as our first Governor- is announced. Mr Healy is a man parte, a great lawyer, a man who has been prominently identified ical and public life in this His eloquent speech and incisive made him one of the most Irishmen of our time. And his as Governor-General has been th widespread favour not alone try but across the Channel, as y the comments of the London gh hopes are entertained that les with brighter prospects for her people of every place and an interview our new Governor- he had the highest hopes that feelings of the North and the ndergo a change, and that while expect everything at a bound, ny ties which link the interests e of the North and South to 'resident agree in equally "The future," he said, "is full d I, with others, am eagerly ard to a happy and prosperous he country we love so well." nts as these will be heartily y all who wish well for land, who devoutly hope end of bitterness and internal o hail the dawn of an era of rity, and contentment for the large. This ideal is certainly sation, for under the new the Irish Parliament possesses l exclusive power of making e peace, order, and good of the Irish Free State." The s all rights and privileges for ent of its National affairs, and onal status in the British th of Nations is the same as ds, Australia, and the Union ea. The birth of the Free t great transition in the affa y. The old order changes, o the new. The people have r to control their own home- opportunity to develop their s. Thus a new chapter in is been opened, which makes rity and the general wel- ative land. The feeling that o-day is one of

FREE STATE IN BEING

Appointment of Governor-General.

The New Era for Ireland.

The Irish Constitution Bills received the Royal Assent at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. It was officially announced by the Colonial Office, London, on Tuesday night, that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr Timothy Healy, K.C., as Governor-General Designate of the Irish Free State. The formally established Government of the Free State supersedes the Provisional Government, but the present Dail must be dissolved within 12 months from yesterday. Generally speaking, all laws now in operation shall continue in force until the same or any of them shall have been repealed or amended by enactment of the Oireachtas. Until Courts have been established by the Free State the existing Courts shall, for the time being, continue to exercise the same jurisdiction as heretofore. The Lord Lieutenantcy is abolished; also the office of Lord Chancellor. The High Court of Appeal for Ireland ceases to exist. No appeal lies from Free State Courts to the House of Lords; but the right of any person to petition the King for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council is not impaired. All existing officers of the Provisional Government are automatically transferred to the Free State. Public servants who are discharged, or who retire in consequence of the change of Government effected in pursuance of the Treaty, are entitled to fair compensation by the Free State Government.

Irish Judiciary.

To Continue to Function for the Present.

Doubts having been expressed in some quarters as to the exact position of the Irish Judiciary consequent on the enactment of the Constitution, and the rumour having gained ground that as from December 6 the Irish Judges would automatically cease to function, a representative of the "Freeman's Journal" specially interviewed Mr Hugh Kennedy, K.C., Law Adviser to the Irish Government, on the matter. "There is no foundation for any such doubt," said Mr Kennedy. "As a matter of fact in the transitional provisions of the Constitution, Article 75, it is distinctly set forth that the Supreme Court of Judicature, County Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, as at present existing, shall for the time being continue to exercise the same jurisdiction as heretofore. Articles 64 and 67 provide for the establishment of Courts of First Instance and of Final Appeal, to be called the Supreme Court, and for the appointment of judges and all matters of procedure. "As a preliminary to the passing of the necessary legislation," proceeded the Law Adviser, "we are setting up and have nearly completed the personnel of a very weighty committee to advise the Government to consider the requirements of a judicial system adapted to the circumstances in Ireland. This committee will report what kind of courts, what kind of judges, how many, and what ancillary machinery will be required for an efficient judicial system, and when we get their report the Government will present a Bill in the Dail. This, however, cannot be completed for some months. "Until the Courts have been established for the Irish Free State in accordance with the Constitution the Supreme Court of Judicature, as it exists at present, will continue to exercise the same jurisdiction; and any judge or justice who holds office at the time the Constitution comes into operation shall continue to be a member of the Judiciary and hold the office by the like tenure and on like terms unless he signifies his desire to resign. "Have any of the judges expressed a desire to resign?" asked our representative. "No judge has so far intimated any such intention," was the reply. Mr Kennedy went on to point out that the Court of Appeal and the office of Lord Chancellor cease.

FIRST SITTING OF THE DAIL.

Dail Eireann, as established by the Free State Act, met for the first time yesterday in Leinster House. Its proceedings, though fraught with historic import, were not very different from those associated with the inauguration of the Provisional Parliament. A small gathering of spectators witnessed the arrival of deputies at the entrance in Kildare-street, over which a new flag was hoisted in honour of the event. The Chairman, who announced that he had been authorised by the Governor-General of the Irish Free State to administer the oath to deputies, swore in eighty of the eighty-eight members who have supported the Provisional Government. The absence of several of the eight was stated to be due to illness. Mr Johnson said that the Labour Party recognised the act of taking an oath of declaration as a formality, which implied no obligation other than the ordinary obligations of every person who accepted the privilege of citizenship. The Speaker (Prof. Hayes), the Deputy-Speaker (Mr P. O'Malley), and the President (Mr Cosgrave) were re-elected amid cheers. Afterwards the President announced appointments of Ministers of the Executive Council.

LATE LIEUT. HANRAHAN.

Limerick Courtmartial.

Trial of Two Accused.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Military Court, adjourned from the 24th ult., re-assembled at the New Barracks, Limerick, for the trial of Gerard Fitzgibbon and Joseph O'Connor, civilians, charged with shooting and mortally wounding Lieut Joseph Hanrahan, National Army, at Limerick, on the night of the 17th October. Mr A. Lyonn, instructed by Messrs Little and O'Hoey, solicitors, appeared for the accused, who pleaded not guilty. At the opening of the Court, Mr Lyonn desired to know if it were competent for the Court to continue to take evidence, inasmuch as they were now living under the Irish Free State and not the Provisional Government. The President replied that there was no change of conditions, as it was the same as if one Sovereign succeeded another. After a lengthy legal argument as to the constitution of the Court, evidence was called. A military official, answering the prosecutor, stated he was not personally acquainted with the late Lieut Hanrahan. He handed in an actual copy of the original pay-sheet, upon which the deceased's name was inscribed as a Second Lieutenant. In reply to counsel, witness said he was aware that deceased received his pay. He did not see him after being wounded. A military witness stated on the night of the 17th October, when a report was made to him that Lieut Hanrahan was wounded in the Roxborough Road, he went as far as Leonard's gate, and on returning found a revolver which he examined. It contained five cartridges, and could not hold any more, as the sixth chamber was broken. He took the revolver to Frederick Street Barracks, and handed it to the officer in charge. He had seen the revolver previous to that date, as he was stationed at the railway terminus with Lieut Hanrahan. After picking it up in the Roxborough Road he recognised the revolver as Lieut Hanrahan's. It was a Colt revolver, which he now recognised. Witness saw deceased after being wounded, when he was in uniform. Answering Mr Lyonn, the witness stated that the revolver in question was defective in one chamber. It came into his possession again next day, and he had it since except for one day when it was with a gunsmith to have a screw put into it. This closed the prosecution. Mr Lyonn said he desired to call no witnesses for the defence. The President—Do you wish to address the Court? Mr Lyonn—Yes. He said in the course of his address that the Court was proposing to try prisoners for attacking an officer of the National Army and mortally wounding him. The National Army did not profess to be anything more than a common law force called into existence to meet war conditions. Therefore they could not try prisoners for an act of war, an act of war which was the basis of their own existence—without questioning their own existence. The regulations purporting to be issued by the Army Council, the existence of which was not admitted, nor justified by any Act of Parliament or Order in Council. Section 2 of the regulations, Council proceeded, provided that these regulations shall come into force upon proclamation, but there was no proof that this proclamation was ever issued. The charge sheets were self-contradictory in view of the fact that each prisoner was charged with taking part in an attack upon, and mortally wounding Lieutenant Hanrahan. The officer received only one wound which showed that each could not be guilty of the specific act. Consequently the charge against O'Connor must fall, also the charge against Fitzgibbon, and vice versa. There was, he contended, no proof before the Court, judging from the evidence that Lieutenant Hanrahan, who was in receipt of pay from the Paymaster's office, was the person who afterwards died of peritonitis, as the clerk produced was not personally acquainted with the deceased, and did not see him after being wounded. Commenting on the medical testimony, counsel said that although it was stated that deceased died from peritonitis no medical expert was in a position to say positively what was the cause of the peritonitis. Furthermore, under ordinary military courts, it was customary for counsel for the prosecution to be present when a summary of evidence was taken against the accused, but this was not done in the present instance. It was worthy of note that the lady witnesses examined had used expressions of which they did not know the meaning, namely, or semi-circular and enucleate. It was quite permissible therefore to judge that leading questions were put to them in preparing the evidence. Moreover, the evidence given by these lady witnesses was contradictory, as one said that one of the prisoners wore a mask, while the other said there was no disguise at all. Again, evidence given with regard to the revolver was unsatisfactory. Until that day they had heard nothing about the revolver being taken to a gunsmith, and he had only made the discovery in the course of cross-examination. The prosecution could not assume or rely on the theory that the revolver was defective, and if fired could have no result. The President having summed up. The Court closed, and on re-opening the President asked Mr Lyonn if he could give evidence of character, or if he desired to make a statement in mitigation of punishment. Mr Lyonn said he would hand in a statement. The Court then closed, and the findings will be promulgated in due course.

FUNERAL OF MR JOHN EGAN.

The funeral of Mr John Egan, who died on the 2nd inst., took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Vincent's Church, Limerick. The deceased was a member of the St. Vincent's Club, and was a well-known figure in the community. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The Rev. Father O'Connell officiated at the service, and the choir of St. Vincent's Church sang several hymns. The remains were interred in the family vault in the cemetery.

FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL STOP PRE

Mr T. M. Healy, K.C.

A Striking Career.

Mr T. M. Healy, who has accepted appointment as the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, is 67 years of age. A remarkable figure in a remarkable epoch of Irish history, he first became known in Irish politics in 1880, writes the "Freeman." Born in Bantry, Co. Cork, in 1855, where his father was clerk of the Union, he removed at an early age to Lisnors. Here his education was received from the Christian Brothers, but he had to leave when most boys of his class were only beginning to climb the educational ladder. Thenceforward he was his own tutor, without any outside assistance whatever, so far as the world knows. At 16 he left home and went to Newcastle-Tyne, where he obtained a situation as a short-handler in a railway office. In 1875 he was appointed confidential clerk to a Scotch firm in London, at the same time becoming connected with the "Nation," then owned by his close relative, Mr A. M. Sullivan. In his capacity of Parliamentary correspondent to this paper, he first became acquainted with politics at the centre of affairs, and he soon became known to Parnell and other leaders as a very forcible and trenchant writer and an active supporter of the old Home Rule Party. A year later he acted as secretary to Mr Parnell and Mr Dillon in their tour of America for funds for the campaign against landlordism. Returning from the States he found himself soon after the first prominent person arrested in connection with the Land League. This at once threw him into the limelight, and whilst the prosecution against him was pending he was returned unopposed as M.P. for Wexford. His brilliant talents were early recognised by all parties in the British House of Commons. His name became famous in connection with Gladstone's great Land Bill, by the inclusion in the Statute of the historic clause known as the "Healy Clause." The opinion of those days is still remembered, that only three men in the House of Commons knew the Land Bill—Mr Gladstone, Mr Law, and Mr Healy. He did splendid service in many directions, notably as Mr Wm O'Brien's right-hand man, in making the official Land League and National organ, "United Ireland," the great power it became in the country. During the tense excitement of the land war, and amidst the anxieties and worries of public life, Mr Healy studied law and was called to the Bar in the early eighties. He strongly opposed Parnell at the time of the split, and in 1895, owing to controversy with his colleagues, he was expelled from the Irish Parliamentary Party. He then started "The People's Rights Association," the official organ of which was the "Daily Nation." Some time subsequently, when Mr William O'Brien established the All-Ireland League, Mr Healy was his chief lieutenant. Up to the General Election of 1918 he continued the friend and colleague of Mr O'Brien in the British House of Commons. In 1917 he made a remarkable speech in Parliament in which he protested his sympathies with Sinn Fein principles, and almost declared himself ready to join that organisation. He took a leading part in the fight against the British Government's proposal to conscript Irishmen in 1918, and was a member of the Mansion House Conference. Mr Healy is a man with unique intellectual gifts. He has the ready wit of Curran, and a gift of humour that sometimes reminds one of O'Connell. He is a master of phrase, of epithet, of repartee, and occasionally, in his deep natural tone, he could be as movingly eloquent as Richard Lalor Sheil.

CITY FUEL AND BLANKET FUND.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the City Fuel and Blanket Fund was held this evening in the Town Hall. Most Rev Dr Hallinan presided. There were also present—Very Rev Canon O'Driscoll, P.P., V.F.; Rev Fr Conolly, Adm.; Rev Fr Dwane, Adm.; Mr J. Quinn, Mr L. H. Taylor, the Deputy Mayor (Mr P. A. O'Brien), Mr E. A. Hall, Mr J. H. Roohr, Mr P. Coyle, and Mr J. R. Dundon, hon secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, The Hon Secretary, Mr Dundon, submitted the report, which showed that during the year 338 tons 9 cwt of coal were purchased and delivered to the poor in their own homes. The total cost of the coal and delivery was 2938 6 9d, or 55s 10d per ton, as compared with 177 tons for the previous year, at a cost of 2708, or 88s per ton. The Treasurer's report showed that they closed with a credit balance of £384. The Bishop said they were all aware of the object of the fund, which had now been in existence for a good number of years. The good work deserved the support of the citizens, and he hoped they would subscribe generously to it this year. Certainly the Executive Committee deserved their thanks for the way they had managed the fund. Mr Roche proposed, and Fr Dwane seconded, that the report be adopted. This was agreed to. On the motion of the Deputy Mayor, seconded by Canon O'Driscoll, it was decided to leave the distribution of the obarity to the members of St Vincent's Club and the St. Vincent's Club. The Canon remarked that their special thanks were due to the members of the Society, who actually discharged the work in connection with the coal and blanket fund. Mr Quinn proposed that the Society of St Vincent de Paul be given power to appoint an

SPORTS.

GATWICK
HORSHAM
Gay Scholar (Fitzger)
Warwick (I Morgan)
Atholhampton (Fitt)
Also rans—Rathores,
Paul, Hapn Moments
Mont Oriel, Dinant, G
Simon's Glory, Flotation
(Winner trained
Betting—5 to 2 agst
Warwick, 5 to 1 Tillet,
handy, 10 to 1 Gay Schol
Won by 2 lengths.

COURTLAN
Rooklight II (L Bu)
Governor Wood (F J
Ballinabawn (Tighe)
(Winner trained
Betting—13 to 8 ag
Ballinabawn, 5 to 2 Rool
Won by 20 lengths.

WICKHAV
Clashing Arms (J A
Wildfallow (F Morg)
Betting—5 to 2 on Cle

HRADLEY
Son of Love
Tone of Money
Troika
Also ran—Le Celler,
Holeil, Grand Duke, We
Barratoo Lad, Wandoo
Sailor, and Mithsala.
(Winner train
Betting—5 to 4 agst E
Cellier, 7 to 1 Kedhill,
others.
Won by 4 lengths.

NOVICES'
Carralstown (J Baru)
The Moon (Trudgill)
Kroongart (F Rhoad)
Also ran—Torbit, Ora
Tower Hill
(Winner train
Betting—6 to 5 agst C
Bird, 10 to 1 others.
Won by a length.

MODERATE
Double Scotch (Fitt
Roy Sun (G Wall)
Dutch Toy (H Murr)
Also ran—Keenik, Rea
Brynmith, Abbey Island
John Charles and Toploc
(Winner trained
Betting—9 to 4 agst
Topical Charlie, 5 to 1 Li
160 to 3 others.
Won by two lengths.

HOC
North Munster

Limerick County F
P.Y.M.A.A.
Eonie H.C.
P.Y.M.A.A.
Catholic Institute
Crescent College