

147

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M c G A R R Y. Sean.

'INDEPENDENT' 17-10-'21.

T.D.'S EMPHATIC DENIAL

In an address at Clontarf last night Ald. Sean M'Garry, T.D., alluded to Sir Jas. Craig's speech, emphatically denying that they in the South had made any preparations to attack people in the North. They had, said the Alderman, no quarrel with the people of Ulster. They wanted to live in friendship, amity, and good-will with those people; any grievance they had was with the section of the people of Ulster who insisted on imposing a religious and political test in matters that were neither religious nor political.

In the South, he added, everybody knew that there was no creed outside the Churches. People in the North were made victims of a policy that was incited by Sir Jas. Craig and Lord Carson.

Speeches on Ratification
by
M^cGARRY, John.

'INDEPENDENT'
4-1-'22.

GAMBLING ON CERTAINTY

Ald. Sean M'Garry said he was going to support the motion for the ratification of this Treaty, and would make no apology to anybody for so doing. He had been working in the Republican movement for the last 20 years. He was a Republican to-day, and would be the same to-morrow. He would vote for the Treaty as it stood, and in justification of that he did not require the opinion of a constitutional lawyer or a constitutional layman. He had, as a plain man, put his own interpretation upon the Treaty as it stood. He saw no reason of argument to make a pretence that it was less than what it was. He realised what its acceptance and ratification meant, and it was because he realised these things that he was voting for it. If he had not realised these things he might be voting against it. Another thing was this: He felt as much committed to the ratification of the document as if his signature was appended to it, but he was not making that an excuse for voting for it.

COMPROMISE.

He would like to refer the Deputies to the meeting of the Dail when the Gairloch correspondence was read, and when President de Valera gave his interpretation of what the Republic meant to him. At that meeting Deputy Miss MacSwiney challenged the members there and then if there was any compromise in the air or anything less than a Republic contemplated to say so, or else for evermore to hold their tongues.

Mr. MacSwiney—I said I heard outside that negotiations meant compromise and I asked in the Dail if that were assured it was not.

M'Garry—I did not hear any assurance. She challenged members to stand up or for ever hold their tongues. I will not speak then, but, God bless me, I made up for it since (laughter) and they think they were going to get a Downing St.-made Republic? (Laughter)

During the recent Session of the Dail, and again to-day, many Deputies protested strongly and loudly that they were standing upon the bedrock of the Irish Republic. A week before they were standing on a slippery slope of Document No. 2, but Document No. 2 was pulled from under their feet, and they were landed with what has been an awful jerk on the back of the Irish Republic (laughter). They would be standing there until the next time, by which he meant when Document No. 2, or Document No. 3, perhaps, should be produced.

de Valera—You could have it immediately if you wanted it.

M'Garry—They have been theorising with the consent of the people, but they have not determined—determination—but they have government in Ireland to-day with the consent of the governed by this but they could not have war with the people without the consent of the people.

the war for the last two years was because they had the consent of the Irish people.

Several Deputies who talked about going back believed they were not going back to war. They were gambling, and they thought they were gambling on a certainty. He had done a little bit of gambling, but he never gambled on a certainty yet that did not let him down (laughter).

The President quoted from a famous dictum of Parnell that "no man can put bounds to the march of a nation's progress." Parnell said many wise things in his life, but he never said anything wiser than that (applause).

There were two factors in Ireland in the last 100 years that set bounds to the march of the Irish nation, namely, the British army and British control of every department of the nation's life—educational, economical, and financial. It was not those in favour of the Treaty, but rather those against it, that were now setting bounds to the march of the nation's progress, because they wanted to keep the British army and British influences in Ireland.

THE MEN WHO DIED.

Ald. M'Garry went on to say that several Deputies told him he was letting down the dead with whom he had worked for many years. "I say," he proceeded, "that no man who died for Ireland was ever in this position. Would to God that these men with whom I worked had to face this proposition, and I believe they would be with us to-day."

The Minister of Agriculture had read a passage from "Labour in Ireland"—

Mr. Art O'Connor (intervening) said he did not read anything from "Labour in Ireland."

Ald. M'Garry—Well, he said that James Connolly stated, "In this, as in the political and social world generally, the thing that matters most is not so much the extent of the march as the direction in which we march."

Mr. O'Connor—Correct.

Ald. M'Garry—These are the words of James Connolly, who 20 years ago taught me to be a Republican. The Minister of Agriculture did not tell us that James Connolly, when he wrote that, was enthusing over the Local Government Act of 1898.

He recalled Chas. Lamb's story of the Chinaman who burned his house to roast a pig. He, at least, had something to say for himself. After all, it was his own house, and he certainly got roast pig.

Ald. M'Garry concluded by saying: "I heard about Samson, who pulled down a pillar of the Temple. That was his funeral. I don't want to attend the funeral of the Irish nation."

The meeting adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

'FREEMANS' 27-1-'22.

A district Court for the North City was held yesterday morning at 41 Parnell square, before Mr. Sean M'Garry, T.D. (President), Mrs. Wyse Power, and Mr. James M'Evoy.

FREE STATE MEETING
COLLEGE GREEN.

'INDEPENDENT' 6-3-'22.

Mr. Sean M'Garry, T.D., said the only argument against the Treaty was that the plenipotentiaries who were selected by Mr. de Valera, and appointed by Dail Eireann, did not come back and say: "Please, sir, can I sign this?" (laughter). They had got the Treaty, and the opponents of it wanted to use it to beat it.

McGARRY. John. 37, Philipsburg Avenue, Fairview, Dublin.
10, Richmond Avenue, Monkstown, Dublin.
5, D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Age, 34. (1921).

Occupation, Electrical Engineer.

ELECTED SINN FEIN M.P. FOR MID DUBLIN, MAY 1921.

Secretary to the Sinn Fein Executive in 1919. (Epitome 53/5027).

Treasurer, I.R.A. Executive (1921).

Secretary to Ministry of Defence (1921).

Member I.R.B.

On Committee of Wolfe Tone Memorial.

Staff Officer, G.H.Q., I.R.A.

Vice Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Bde.

A native of Dublin City and considered a very able and active member of the I.R.A. and quite capable of instigating crime if not of actually participating in it.

First came prominently under notice of Police in 1913 when he joined the Irish Volunteers and sided with extremists.

Was implicated in the Howth Gun-running on 25th July 1914.

Took part in the Rebellion of 1916 and sentenced to 8 years P.S..
Released in the General Amnesty on 17th June 1917.

A great friend of all the rebels executed in 1916.

Did not resume activities for some time after his release, owing, apparently, to ill health; but at the beginning of May, 1918 he became very active organising the I.R.A. and was arrested on the 18th May and deported to England where he escaped from Lincoln Prison on the 4th February 1919 and has since evaded arrest.

Is a close friend of Michael COLLINS and approved of murder gang methods.

Elected an Alderman of the City of Dublin in the Sinn Fein interest at the Municipal Election in January 1920.

Attended the Convention in Dublin, 1920.

Present at all Dail Eireann Conferences.

Attended Committee Meetings of "Local Government", "Labour", "Fisheries", and "Forestry" 24-2-20. (File 53/5504).

Attended Conferences in Rutland Square re organising General Strike if McSWEEEMY was not released 31-8-20. (P.F.25).

/On 27th November

On 27th November 1920 is said to have attempted to leave Ireland via Howth, and reported very depressed and willing to surrender, but feared he would be shot.

Voted in favour of ratification of the Treaty on 7th January 1922.

Nominated Treaty Candidate for Mid-Dublin. (Ext. "Irish Times" 2-6-22)

Elected member of 3rd Dail.

Capt. (P.G.). Stated to have held up & searched several children in the vicinity of Amiens Street Station saying that children were being used to carry arms. It is reported that several civilians in the vicinity resented his action & assaulted him. When he returned to Amiens Street Station it is alleged he was arrested by his own guard for drunkenness. (Ext. "The Fenian" No: 35 dated 24-8-22).

Capt. (P.G.). Army Intelligence Dept. G.H.Q. (IX/1518).

on 10/11/22
About 9 o'clock, five armed men who, arrived in groups of 2 & 3, knocked at the hall door, and adopted a very polite attitude to Mr. McGarry who opened the door. One of the strangers enquired if John was in adding that he had a letter for him. This he handed to Mr. McGarry his object being to ensure the door was wide enough to rush in. Finding the door ajar he suddenly dashed into the hall and drove back Mr. McGarry with a drawn revolver. proceeded to saturate the house on top with petrol, and then set the place ablaze in different places. Mr. McGarry and three children were severely burned, one an invalid being in a precarious condition.

In Independent. dt. 11/12/22.

0/6; do., seconds, 1/9. 2/-; celery, bunch,
4/6; jelly turnips, do., 6d.; leeks, do.,
thyme, do., 8d., 9d.; parsley, tray,
bag, 2/3; sprouts, head, 4/-, 6/-