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MARKIEVICZ, Constance Georgina, (Countess

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'FREEMAN'S' 10-2-'22.

A NOBLE HERITAGE

Mrs. Stopford Green on the National Tradition

ANCIENT IRISH CULTURE

At the inaugural meeting of Cumann Leighteacht an Phobail in the Ierne Hall last night, Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, the eminent historian, delivered a most interesting lecture on "Irish National Tradition." Dr. Coffey, President of University College, presided.

Mrs. Stopford Green opened her lecture with an explanation of nationality—the nation being based on race, dynasty, religion and so forth; and went on to describe the problem of the final definition for Ireland. It is a problem, she said, unexampled in Europe—one to fire the heart and the imagination.

The English gave their nationality a political and militarist expression. From the early times they had a dominating political idea sustained by a King with an army at his command—such as William the Conqueror, Henry II., Henry VIII.

A DIFFERENT OUTLOOK.

Ireland had a wholly different outlook. The monarchy was not centralised; no single monarch expressed a political idea for all the people. Yet the Irish more than any other people, not excepting the Hellenes and Hebrews, held the most conscious grasp of nationality and had always a unified, learned, national tradition. English literature was never a big force of the English people; the learned records of the Irish had a determined order, giving to Ireland, the common mother, the loyalty of all her people.

Every people might envy Ireland the possession of her savants. Dates and genealogies were harmonised, dynasties drafted in their succession. Genealogies became a form of the common history. Thus was the establishment of the single people and the nation born. The history was developed, not of the provinces but of Ireland as an inseparable whole.

History was followed by geography. Veneration was not of race but country; Ireland was regarded as a person. The Druid Amergen said, "I entreat the land of Erin"; the same idea springs forth in poems—in no other country could be found such a feeling and such a phrase.

THE EARLY POETS.

The main thought of Ireland came down to us in the common phrase, "I don't know in Ireland who did it." There has always been Dark Rosaleen and Caithlin Ni Houlihan, and the poets. Mrs. Green explained, told the praises of the old winters, of the springs, and skies, the gushing waters and the birds. Chiefs were accompanied by their poets to bear witness to things and deeds for the glory of Ireland.

Connaught was renowned for "knowledge and teaching" and such; Ulster for "battle and haughtiness"; Leinster for "supplies, good manners and householding"; Munster for "wisdom, learning and music."

In the 8th century the Brehon laws were one undivided whole for the island; in England and Wales divided for the provinces. In the 8th century the law of Adamnan first protected women, as Adamnan's mother was the first claimant for women's equal rights.

The "holy man" was part of the nation, his "fame for the honour of Ireland."

While continental people were shaping their languages, the Irish had their formed. They had a civilisation undreamed by Spenser and English poets. Little came to Ireland across St. George's Channel, nothing to awaken their interest; adventurers to whom the Irish literary traditions made no appeal.

LOVE OF LEARNING.

Yet while England ignored Irish thought and tradition, the Irish were not forgetful of it. There is a list of 26 scribes in Dublin in 1728 from the four provinces—that in the midst of the penal times. In 1848 a blacksmith of Kilrush, Griffin, wrote out a copy of the "Contention of the Bards." There is nothing more extraordinary and pathetic than this passion of learning. In 1808 the owner of a Roscommon estate told of schools among the people on it where Latin and even Greek were taught. . . . Since the Famine the Irish tradition had flowed in a rivulet instead of the broad current.

A vote of thanks from the audience to Mrs. Green was proposed by Mr. Cathal Brugha, who spoke first in Irish, then more briefly in English. He dwelt on the importance of a nation guarding its language and tradition, especially a nation subject for centuries as ours, when what enabled her to withstand the influences of the foreigner was first the language.

DAIL AND THE LANGUAGE.

The Dail came into being three years ago, and made Irish its official language, and the first official meeting as entirely in Irish. Mr. Brugha on such an occasion as this would not refer to politics, and only made this reference to the Dail in speaking of the language.

In the early decades of the 19th century English was used unnecessarily by the Church in Irish-speaking districts; and it might be said that now to preach Irish would be no harm.

It would be easier now for a small body of enthusiasts to revive the language than a large body twenty years hence. And he now appealed to workers. If there was unity in politics and language, the speaker continued, there would be no fear for the future.

Madame Markievicz, on behalf of the women among the audience, laid Irishwomen's homage at the feet of Mrs. Green; a woman nobly discovering anew for Ireland her tradition and history of the soul of Ireland. She hoped soon to hear Mrs. Green lecture on that first Irishwoman who stood for women's rights.

Dr. Coffey, in a brief address, spoke of the kindness of Mrs. Green in giving her splendid lecture. Illustrating his words by historical allusion, he explained the value of what the audience had heard.

SACKVILLE STREET DEMONSTRATION.

'FREEMAN'S' 13-2-'22.

"MAY HAVE GONE DOWN."

Madame Markievicz said the Republican flag may have gone down, but it was only temporarily.

'INDEPENDENT' 20-2-'22.

'ANTI-TREATY' MEETING AT CORK.

Madame Markievicz, addressing the assembly as Fellow-Rebels, said it seemed to her a great tragedy that the men who had given their lives to establish the Republic should have ever worked with the men who now were trailing the flag in the mud. They would, she hoped, stand for the Republic and have no association with Great Britain.

I.R.A. CONVENTION.

DUBLIN MEETING.

ABOUT 300 PERSONS PRESENT.

'IRISH TIMES' 18-3-'22.

Referring to the Treaty, Madame Markievicz said that never before had the name of Treaty been applied to a document which signed away the sovereign independence of the country. Messrs. Griffith and Collins wished an election to go through before the people knew what they were voting for. The object of the election was to give Mr. Griffith power to disestablish the Republic. The new police force was going to be used to hold Ireland for the British Empire.

'INDEPENDENT' 3-4-'22.

Madame Markievicz Goes to America.

Madame Markievicz, T.D., sailed for New York from Southampton on Saturday. She declared she was proceeding on a lecturing tour, and while in the States intended to work on behalf of the Irish Republic. "Complete severance from England is what we desire," she added.

'IRISH TIMES' 23-5-'22.

MADAME MARKIEVICZ IN AMERICA.

Telegraphing yesterday, the New York Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—In addressing a mass meeting of several thousand persons in New York last night, Countess Markievicz denounced Messrs. Collins and Griffith for signing away the freedom of Ireland, and said that evidently for these weaklings the glamour of Mr. Lloyd George was too strong. "To-day in Ireland," the Countess said, "it is a question of a Republic, such as America, versus a miserable travesty of Canada's Constitution." Since her arrival here, Countess Markievicz has learnt that the Sinn Feiners are in a decided minority in the United States, and that for the vast majority of the American people there is opposition to any movement exploiting this country for the benefit of either side. Some leading Sinn Feiners publicly announced their adherence to the settlement effected, and oppose the raising of money by Envoys of the Irish Republic.

'IRISH INDEPENDENT'

7. 6. 22.

Mrs. Markievicz Returns.

Mrs. Markievicz arrived at Southampton from America on Monday in the Cunard liner, *Berengaria*. She stated, according to the "Pail Mall Gazette," that £20,000 was subscribed for the Irish Republican funds at meetings she had addressed.

'Irish Times' 15-6-22.

IRISH LABOUR AND THE PACT.

At the final rally of the Labour campaign last night in Drogheda, Mr. Cathal O'Shannon said it was remarkable that the people who were now asking Labour to stand down were whistling a different tune some weeks ago. Before the Provisional Government was appointed certain Labour men were consulted as to whether Labour would join the Provisional Government. They refused. Later, when the Mansion House Conference was on, a prominent leader of the other side suggested to them that if Labour formed part of a Coalition Government England would think twice before attacking Ireland again. He (Mr. O'Shannon) refused, on the principle that Labour would join no Government except a Labour Government. Labour was thought worthy of a place in either Government, but now it was not right for it to seek representation amongst the rank and file of the Dail.

GRAY STREET MEETING.

At a meeting in Gray street in support of the panel, Mr. F. J. Cogley, who presided, said that by voting for the panel they would secure a united Dail, that would restore order in the country, remove certain abuses which had crept in during the revolutionary period, and deal with the outrages that had been committed against Catholics and Nationalists in the North-East corner. A united Government would also deal with any attempt on the part of England to get out of her obligations to this country. The national panel stood for every interest except the British interest. There could not be any peace until the victory for which so many sacrifices had been made was won to the full.

Mr. M. J. O'Mullane having spoken to the same purpose,

Madame Markievicz, who was heartily received, said that she had good news for them about the Greenmount Spinning Mill, Harold's Cross. A personal friend of hers had shown her a letter from the managing director of Messrs. Dockrell, giving him an option on the purchase of the machinery and plant. He was prepared to run the mill, and also to put in more machinery for the purpose of running a silk factory. Messrs. Cahill and Co., Limited, had an option on the premises, and her friend was prepared to pay Messrs. Cahill all their expenses and a bonus of £1,000 to give him the mill to run it in the interests of the weavers of Dublin. She wanted a mandate from that meeting to meet them in the matter, and find another site for their printing works. Asked if they wanted this done, the crowd replied "Yes." She believed that by united efforts they could do great work for Ireland.

Sheet 2.

Speeches by MARKIEVICZ. Constance (Countess.)

'IRISH TIMES'
10-1-'22.

MADAME MARKIEVICZ

AND THE "PLAIN FACTS."

Madame Markievicz asked the House to get back to commonsense and plain facts. The President resigned on Saturday, and at the request of the Opposition withdrew his resignation until that morning. They wanted order and peace in the country, and did not want disagreement, which might have serious results. A joint committee was impossible, because they disagreed on fundamentals.

As one who stood for the Republic, she could consider nothing less. Why did not the Opposition put forward someone against Mr. de Valera. That would be an honourable way. Were their opponents trying to overthrow the Republic? England was in the tightest corner she was ever in, and they did not know what might happen in the coming year while the Provisional Government was functioning. It was, therefore, necessary to preserve the interests of the Republic and to watch the situation.

'FREEMAN'S' 12-1-'22.

CUMANN NA mBAN AND TREATY.

Madam Markievicz, presiding at the Executive Committee of Cumann Na mBan, at a meeting last evening, reaffirmed allegiance to the Irish Republic, and stated they could not support the Treaty.

'IRISH TIMES' 6-2-'22.

AGAINST THE FREE STATE.

WOMEN DEMAND A REPUBLIC.

COMING ELECTIONS.

NO HELP FOR TREATY CANDIDATES.

Whether they should re-affirm their allegiance to the Irish Republic or accept Dominion Home Rule, as provided in the Treaty signed in London, was a question which, said Madame Markievicz, who presided at the annual Convention of Cumann na mBan, in the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday, the delegates would be asked that day.

There were about 600 delegates at the meeting, and it is understood that 200 others were unable to attend owing to the railway situation in the South.

Madame Markievicz, in opening the proceedings, said that as President she could not make a political speech. All that she could say was that they were to be asked that day to re-affirm their allegiance to the Irish Republic. The question before them was whether they would remain Republican or accept Dominion Home Rule, as provided in the Treaty signed in London. She asked them to give the question their careful examination.

THE RESOLUTION.

Miss Mary MacSwiney proposed:—"That the Executive of Cumann na mBan re-affirms its allegiance to the Republic of Ireland, and, therefore, cannot support the articles of agreement signed in London on December 6, 1921." She announced that several telegrams had been received from delegates and from branches who were unable to be represented owing to the railway strike in the South of Ireland, all indicating support of the Republic. Cumann na mBan, proceeded Miss MacSwiney, was an independent body of Irish women pledged to work for the Republic and its recognition among the nations. Were they going to stand by the Republic or for Dominion Home Rule, or were they going to be sitters on the fence? The women were the backbone of the nation. She asked them to re-affirm their allegiance to the Republic, and not to be led astray by those who talked of the Treaty being a step towards the Republic.

The question involved was one of principle. The Treaty was not a Republic, and it was for them in the Cumann na mBan to continue to maintain the Republic. In conclusion Miss MacSwiney said: "We have the Republic, and we will never give it up." (Applause.)

Miss Breen seconded the motion, and several delegates spoke in support of it.

Mrs. Wyse Power proposed as an amendment:—"That we re-affirm our allegiance to the Republic, but realising that the Treaty signed in London will, if accepted by the Irish people, be a big step along the road to that end, we declare we will not work obstructively against those who support the Treaty—(1) either in their putting the Treaty before the people, or (2) in their subsequent working of it, should the majority of the people accept the Treaty at a general election. And we also declare that in such an election this organisation shall not take a party side as between men who have worked so nobly and given such proof of their loyalty to the Republic."

UNFAIR AND PREMATURE.

She said that she held that the decision they were called upon to make there was unfair and premature. She thought that until the I.R.A., of which they were auxiliaries, had declared what they were going to do, it was premature for the Cumann na mBan to register a decision. They should not make a policy for themselves. Were they going that day to decide to support only Republican candidates and go out in the open against Irishmen who had fought and nobly worked for the Republic? (Cries of "Yes," "No," and interruptions.)

The President called for order.

Mrs. Wyse Power said that such action would mean that they would refuse to recognise and would obstruct the Free State—(cries of "Yes")—but they had not the courage to put that in their resolution. (Applause and interruptions.) If the Free State was not accepted, the British Government returned to this country, and then military would take over every post they had evacuated. "You have seen the British troops going," the speaker said amid cries of "No." "Well, I have," said Mrs. Wyse Power. If they did not accept the Government that the Irish people would be able to run she did not see what other Government could set up openly and act. It had been said that the Treaty was letting the people of Northern Ireland down, but they knew that the men who had fought for the freedom of Ireland were not going to let down their Northern fellow-countrymen. In conclusion, she said that the Volunteers were at present remaining neutral, and until such time as they would take some stand they in that body should not take any decision.

Mrs. R. Mulcahy (wife of the Dail Eireann Defence Minister), in supporting the amendment, said that it was not for any motives of personal gain or profit that she asked them to support the Treaty. She held that if those who supported the Treaty were allowed to carry out their policy in the working of the Free State they would give all that was aimed at—namely, the total independence of our country.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

A number of other delegates having spoken, a vote was taken, when the amendment was defeated by 419 votes to 63. Some of those present did not vote.

Miss MacSwiney paid a tribute to Mrs. Wyse Power's work in the cause of Irish freedom, but she added she was intensely surprised to hear her advocate that they should wait for the men. Of all the people in Ireland she was the last who should take such a stand, for she was fighting when many of them were in their cradles for women's rights to take their places in the councils of the nation. That right had now been granted, and the women were perfectly entitled to voice their opinion whether the men did so or not. If the I.R.A. became a Free State army were they going to work for them? (Cries of "No.") Therefore, why wait for the men? Rather let it be their place to give them a lead, if they needed it. But the army was 90 per cent. at least still Irish Republican Army. Not to recognise the Free State did not necessarily mean obstructing it. They were, at all events, in the position at present that there was no Free State to recognise. There would not be any until the Irish people pulled down the Republic and put up the Free State, and that, she believed, would happen at the date of the Greek Kalends. If the Free State was established, they would still work for the Republic.

The resolution was then put as a substantive motion and carried on a show of hands.

WOMEN AND THE ELECTIONS.

Mrs. Pearse moved that paragraph five of the policy of Cumann-na-mBhan for 1922, shall read as follows:—"To organise the women of Ireland to support at the forthcoming elections only those candidates who stand true to the Republic proclaimed in Easter Week, 1916, and established as a functioning Government in 1918, and that no branch of Cumann-na-mBhan can give any help to a candidate standing for the Free State." If she proposed any other resolution, Mrs. Pearse said, she should be ashamed of herself, considering that she had given her all for the Republic. She had not a word to say against the men who stood for the Treaty. She firmly believed that they had done their best, but they had erred as bold children do—they did not do what they were told. Had they done what they were told they would be the happy nation she had always been looking forward to. Lloyd George, she believed, could not declare war upon them. That was camouflage.

Miss Comerford seconded and said that a failure in this election for the Republic would be as great a failure as if they never started it.

The motion was carried, with some dissentients.

The president, in outlining their future programme, said that in working for the Saorstát they ought not to oppose those who stood for the Free State as long as they were working on Republican lines; for instance, in introducing Irish into the schools. She would like to add her voice to those who urged that there should be no abusing and above all no anonymous letters. They should pledge themselves never to allow the flag of the Republic to be used by any party that stood for anything less than complete independence, and that they use their influence, as in the past, to maintain the Republic in all its functions.

The suggestions having been agreed to, the president, in reply to a delegate said that she did not see how those who refused to conform to the Constitution could remain in the organisation.

A resolution was unanimously passed on the calling upon the women of Ireland to join them in once more imposing the boycott of Belfast, unless the prisoners lying in jails in Northern Ireland for political offences, particularly the three men who were condemned to death in Derry jail, were at once released.

Speeches on Ratification by MARKIEVICZ, Countess.

'FREEMANS' 4-1-22.

MADAME DE MARKIEVICZ.

Standing on Principle and Common Sense.

Madame Markievicz said she rose to oppose, with all the force of her will and of her whole existence, this so-called Treaty—this Home Rule Bill covered over with the sugar of a Treaty.

Her reasons were two-fold. First, she stood by her principles as a Republican, her principles as one pledged to the death to the freedom of Ireland. She stood, too, on common sense, on the Treaty itself, which she maintained did not mean what it professed to mean and could be read in two ways. She would first draw attention to Clauses 17 and 18 and ask the Deputies what limiting power England and the English Parliament would have on the Constitution they were prepared to draft.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Referring to Clause 17, which dealt with the summoning of a meeting of members elected for constituencies in Southern Ireland, she asked what that meant? Was that a meeting of the Southern Parliament or a sort of committee that was to be formed? It was not An Dail; it was called a meeting of members elected for constituencies in the Southern Parliament.

What power would they have, and what power had England to set up such an elected representation as a Government? She had the power within the last twelve months to set up a Crown Colony Government, but where had she power, in any Act of Parliament, to set up this as a Government for Ireland?

"SOMETHING SPECIAL."

The speaker went on to quote from a letter addressed by Mr. Arthur Griffith to Mr. Lloyd George with reference to the position of Southern Unionists, in which Mr. Griffith agreed that the latter should get full representation in the Upper Chamber of the new Irish Parliament.

What did the Chairman of the delegation (Mr. Griffith), mean by what he had written in his letter. Did he mean to alter the form of representation; starting some sort of syndicalist class or special class of trades union or some other body? Surely Mr. Griffith could not mean that they would simply get their proper share of representation, under a proportional representation system. He must mean they would get something special. Why should some people get something special? What did the Southern Unionists always stand for?

STOOD FOR TWO THINGS.

They stood for two things. First and foremost the Southern Unionists had been England's garrison in Ireland in crushing the rights and privileges of the Irish people. But they stood for something bigger and worse, and more malignant than that. They stood for that crushing, cruel and grinding class of capitalists worse than any she had ever read of in any other country. They used England's soldiers and police and other institutions to ruin the farmers of Ireland, and more especially the small farmers

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Applause Greeted Democratic Pronouncement.

As a Republican, who believed that a Republic meant government by the will of the people (applause and counter applause), as one who stood for James Connolly's ideals—the Irish Workers' Republic, the Republican Co-operative Commonwealth, she protested against special privileges being accorded to a class who stood solely for English interests and whose object it would be to block the way in every effort the Irish nation might make towards progress. That was one of the biggest blots upon the Treaty; it was an attempt to set up a privileged class in what was called a free Irish State.

She would like deputies who claimed to represent the workers to take that into consideration. What could the workers of any country expect from a Government which was willing to guarantee these sort of privileges?

OBJECTIONS TO A KING.

Before the recess Deputy Hogan talked a great deal about a king and kingship, but Mr. Hogan lost sight of the fact that the English King meant the British Cabinet.

Under that system there was not the freedom enjoyed under a dual monarchy. As a Republican, she naturally objected to a king because a king stood in politics for his Prime Minister and the court of which he was the head and centre and upon which it pivoted and turned. Courts in the history of the world were ever centres from which vice and wrong ideals emanated.

There had been talk during this debate of acts done under duress. Nobody in Ireland took the Republican oath under duress, and when they took that oath she believed that every honest man and woman in Ireland meant to keep it (hear, hear).

THE OATH.

Madame Markievicz then proceeded to speak about her objections to the oath under the Treaty and in doing so turned her back to the Speaker and, consequently, to the Press representatives, who are all behind the Speaker's chair. Her remarks were then addressed to the Deputies at the far end of the room and at times could not be heard by the Pressmen.

She was understood to say that the oath was a dishonourable oath. She read extracts from speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and other British statesmen to the effect that those who took the oath accepted allegiance to the Crown and partnership in the Empire. She could not see how Republicans could take it and maintain their oath to the Republic. For her part, she would sooner die than give a declaration of fidelity to King George and the British Empire.

"My God!" she exclaimed. "I saw a picture the other day of India, Ireland, and Egypt fighting England, and Ireland crawling out with her hands up. Do you like that? I don't."

INDIA AND EGYPT.

If they took this oath they declared allegiance to this thing whether they called it an empire or a commonwealth—a nation that was treading down the people in Egypt, India and Ireland. This—Treaty, they call it, morvah!—was to be ratified by a Home Rule Bill and it would bind them to stand by without protest, while England crushed India and Egypt. England wanted peace in Ireland so as to bring troops to India and Egypt. The Republican Army in the Irish Free State was to hold faithful to the commonwealth of nations, while that commonwealth sent Black and Tans to India.

Madame Markievicz, still speaking at the further end of the Chamber, said they were there present under a mistake, if they believed that England, for the first time in her life, was treating honourably with them (hear, hear).

It was because of the existing circumstances that England had treated with them as she had now. She would always stand by the truth and she would state there that, by the blood she had in her, she knew the English personality better, perhaps, than some of the people who went over on the delegation (laughter, and a Voice—"Why didn't you go over?").

Madame Markievicz replied, amidst laughter and applause, by asking the question: "Why didn't you send me?"

"FIGHT AGAIN!"

Sooner than tell the people to take the oath, meaning to break it, she would say to the people: "Stand by me and fight again." She had seen the start and she was not going to follow the flickering will-o'-the-wisp, juggling with constitutions and introducing petty tricky ways into the Republican movement that they had built up. Were they to go back to tricky Parliamentarianism? She stood there to make the last protest that she had an opportunity of making against the Treaty, to ask them to look before they leaped and think what they were doing, not to take everything for granted. They had gained more in those few years of fighting than had been gained by Parliamentary agitation since the days of O'Connell. O'Connell, who said that Ireland's freedom was not worth a drop of Irish blood.

"I say," she concluded, "that Ireland's freedom is worth a drop of Irish blood, that Ireland's freedom is worth my blood and I will willingly give it. I ask you to stand true to Ireland and to your oath and put a little trust in God." (applause)

Report as stated at Dail Meeting on August 17th 1921.

(Taken from "Evening Herald" 17-8-21).

LABOUR MINISTRY

The Settlement of Strikes and Disputes

Countess Markievicz, speaking first in Irish, said their work at the Department of Labour had been greatly disorganised by her two imprisonments. She wished to thank the workers of the Department for the earnestness and devotion with which they worked and to make acknowledgment of the valuable help which she received again and again from Art O'Connor and Ernest Blythe.

'INDEPENDENT' 17-10-21.

In an address in Irish on Sat. evening, Madame Markievicz, T.D., said the success of the fete showed that Dublin had not forgotten the soldiers who had died for Ireland, or those who were in the hands of the enemy.

'FREEMANS' 17-10-21.

IRELAND WILL REMEMBER

Madam Markievicz at Shelbourne Park Fete

Madam Markievicz, T.D., attended Shelbourne Park Fete last evening, and said:—
"Is mór an t-athas atá orm a bheith i láthair ag an cruinnuig so agus tá bród mór orm gur féidir liom comhair do thabhairt do'n obair mhaith atá idir lámhaibh agaibh annso.

"Taisbéaneann an súgradh so nach bhfuil dearmad déanta ag muintir B'laith Cliath na saidmirí a fuair bás ar son na h-Eireann, agus a bhfuil a n-ainmneaca le feicsint ar gach taobh agus orra rúd atá fé glas ag an namhaid. Na daoine adhfhág, siad cun croda da deanamh ar ár son cuimhneachaidh siad orraibh i gcomhnuidhe agus ar na daoine a cheap agus a d'oibrig an súgradh so."

The Fete was brought to a most successful conclusion last night, when there was a general selling-off at the stalls to the brisk bids of a large attendance. Medals, with other awards, were presented to the prize-winners of the dancing and other competitions. The attendance all along has been beyond all expectations, and it is expected that the receipts will prove very large.

'INDEPENDENT' 24-11-21.

Manchester Martyrs.—They knew that their martyrs were waiting for them at the starry gates of heaven, and, because of them, they were not afraid, said Madame Markievicz, T.D., in the course of an oration delivered last night in the Theatre de Luxe, Camden St., at a concert held under the auspices of Ard-Craobh, Sinn Fein, in celebration of the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs. Distinguished Dublin artistes contributed to an excellent programme, amongst whom were Miss Teresa Owens, Miss C. Carmel Quirke, and Messrs. Paul Farrel, Joseph O'Reilly, Seamus Raul, Gerard and Jos. Crofts, and J. C. Doyle. Miss Patricia Hoey, who made the announcements in Irish and English, apologised for the absence of Comdt. M'Keown, T.D. The anniversary was also celebrated in Bray last night. A torchlight procession, led by the St. Kevin brass band and a pipers' band, paraded the town.

'FREEMANS' 24-11-21.

NO INTOLERANCE!

The Publicity Department of Dail Eireann issues the following:—

"The following letter was sent by the Minister of Labour to the Catholic quarrymen of Carrigmore, Co. Tyrone, yesterday—

"Department of Labour,
"Mansion House,
"22nd November, 1921.

"To the Catholic Quarrymen,
Carrigmore Quarry, Co. Tyrone.

"A Chairde—It has been reported to us by Mr. McCartan that he has received a notice from you ordering him to dismiss a Protestant workman from his employment under the penalty of having his horses stopped.

"We wish to state that the Government of Dail Eireann cannot stand for intimidation and for the pen-lising of men because of their religion, and unless this intimidation is stopped we shall have to put the matter into the hands of the Republican police.

"Mise, do Chara,
"(Signed),

"CONSTANCE DE MARKIEVICZ,
"Minister for Labour."

'INDEPENDENT' 29-11-21.

Manchester Martyrs' Prayer.

Speaking at a concert in Newry last night, Madame Markievicz, T.D., said that they were that night honouring Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who died for Ireland. The Manchester Martyrs' prayer from the dock, "God Save Ireland," was the prayer of Easter Week and of those who died for Ireland in Mountjoy and elsewhere.

Summary of evidence in the case of ^{murderer} ~~Markieby~~ Constance Georgia ~~Markieby~~
wife of Count Casimir Dunin Marciwity, maiden name Constance
Gne Bortu, Turrey House Leinster Road.

Walter Mackay, states. I am a page boy at the University Club,
St Stephens Green, age 17. I was standing outside the door of the Club
looking out east Easter Monday about between 12.45 and 2 P.M.
I saw some of the rebels turning civilians out of St Stephens Green.
I saw the accused come up in a motor car and stop opposite
the Club. She leaned out of the car and gave orders to one of the rebels
who was at the gate of St Stephens Green. The accused then went
away in the motor. I saw the accused again a little time
afterwards. When I saw her then she was standing behind the
monument in St Stephens Green. She had an automatic pistol
in her hands. I saw her fire the pistol at Dr Daly who was
looking out of the window at of a bedroom at St Stephens Club.
The bullet hit the ~~at~~ corner of the window he was looking out
of. Dr Daly was in uniform. The accused at this time was
dressed in a man's uniform, as she is now. I saw her walking
in the Green, ~~with~~ which was being held by the rebels.

Walter Mackay

~~Dr~~ accused.

Q. Where were you standing when you saw me fire this shot?

A. ~~At the~~ On the steps of the Club

Q. How could you see what I was firing at?

A. I could see that the gun in her hands was pointing upwards
towards the ~~hotel~~ club.

Q. Did you see Capt. Daly looking out of the window at the time
when the shot was fired?

A. No, but I had seen him looking out about 10 minutes before.
He was watching the rebels. The ~~at~~ gun when fired by
the accused was pointed in the direction of Capt. Dalys window.

Walter Mackay

Capt. Henry De Courcy Wheeler states. I was a staff officer
in General Low's staff last Sunday April 30th. I was
in the lower Castle Yard when I received information
that the rebels in the College of Surgeons at Stephens
Green wished to surrender. I subsequently went with an
N.C.O under a white flag to the College of Surgeons, and
the accused with ~~the~~ Mallin, a commandant of the
rebel force came out and saw me. Mallin said he
wished to surrender. I ~~disregard~~ ordered them to disarm
in the College & fire up in Stephens Green. There had
been a great deal of firing from the College before
this. The rebels laid down their arms in the College.
I asked the accused if she wished to be driven away
in a motor, but she refused & said she preferred to
march with her men as she was second in command.
When the accused came out of the College of Surgeons
she was armed with a revolver pistol & ammunition -
she handed the pistol to me. I inspected the College
& the rebels after they had laid down their arms.
There were about 120 all told. The figures given were
were 109 men, 10 women, & the accused & commandant
Mallin.

H. De Courcy Wheeler Capt

H^d accused. no question.

The accused states. I have no witnesses I wish to call at
my trial. What I did was for the freedom of Ireland.
We believed there was a fighting chance



*Evidence against
Countess Markievicz*

DIARY OF THE RISING.

Written by a Birr lady.

*File with
Countess Markievicz
File*

Sister Geraldene Fitzgerald, of the St. Patrick's Jubilee Nurses' Home, Stephen's Green, Dublin, and late of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, has through her mother, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Cumberland St., Birr, very kindly supplied us with an interesting narrative of her experiences in Dublin during the Rebellion. We quote from her diary :-

EASTER MONDAY. 24th April, 1916.

I went out on my District in the morning as usual, and nothing out of the ordinary happened until I got to High St. at 12.30 p.m. I noticed groups of people standing and talking excitedly. A patient told me there had been "terrible doings" all the morning, the Sinn Feiners and Larkinites having fired on the military and taken possession of the Castle, Four Courts, and many other important buildings. I heard shots which confirmed her story. I went towards Christ Church Cathedral and was told by the Caretaker that the Sinn Feiners had entered the Synod Hall. I looked in the direction of the Quays and to my horror saw a soldier lying dead on the bridge. I could hear the shots from the Four Courts. I decided to wend my way ~~homewards~~ homewards, but when I got near Jacob's Factory, I was told it was not safe to go by there as the Sinn Feiners had taken possession of the building, so I went another way.

On arriving at Stephen's Green I was greatly astonished to see the Sinn Feiners in the Park, digging trenches inside the railings while others of them were ready with rifles to fire on anyone in military or police uniform who passed that way. I felt thankful when I reached the Home safely. Two of the Nurses had gone to Howth for their half-holiday and another did not return from her district, so there were only two of us in for dinner, with the two Matrons.

Dinner! such a meal. We were just seated and were taking our soup when we heard the most awful firing outside the house. We all jumped up immediately and rushed to the front room to see what was happening. What we saw was this. All the men with their rifles fixed towards Harcourt Street. A lady in Green uniform, the same as most of the men were wearing, (breeches, slouch hat with green feathers etc.) the feathers were the only feminine feature in her appearance, holding a revolver in one hand and a cigarette in the other, was standing on the footpath giving orders to the men. We recognised her as the Countess Markievicz - such a specimen of womanhood. There were other women, similarly attired, inside the Park.

walking

walking about and bringing drinks of water to the men. We had only been looking out for a few moments when we saw a policeman walking down the path from Harcourt Street. He had only gone a short way when we heard a shot and then saw him fall forward on his face. The "Countess" ran triumphantly into the Green, saying "I got him" and some of the rebels shook her by the hand and seemed to congratulate her. In the meantime a crowd had gathered round the poor victim and we couldn't decide whether to go to his assistance or not, until a man came to the door and said they could not get a Doctor and would we come. We rushed for bandages etc. and all four of us walked across the road in front of the trenches where the rebels had their rifles ready to fire. We were quite prepared to be shot at any moment, but we got to the poor victim in safety. He was shot in the lung, close to the heart and was bleeding profusely. A doctor arrived just at the same time as we did and almost at the same time an ambulance came along. The Doctor bandaged the poor fellow but we could not stop his life blood ebbing away. He was alive and conscious. A Priest attended to him and then accompanied him in the Ambulance. We returned to our cold soup. Twice during the remainder of the meal we were startled by shots and ran to the front windows, but thank goodness we saw no more murder.

A man with a uniform and a "G.R." badge on his arm, we supposed him to be a veteran, was marched up and brought into the Park as prisoner. In the pathway, a short way from the gate, he was searched, his badge removed from his arm and trampled on and then his hands were tied together and he was blindfolded. We fully expected to see him shot and we were so relieved when he was marched across the Park. Shortly after this a young soldier walking along the road was ordered to stop and give himself up. He was about to do so, when two girls ran after him, stood between him and the rifles, put their hands round him and would not let him go. The excitement was intense, but the girls carried the soldier safely away and the rebels much to our surprise did not fire. Next thing we saw a milk cart stopped. The driver and boy got out and were carrying the cans up the Green when a woman ran out, pointed a bayonet at them and compelled them to give her one of the cans which she took into the Park and returned it to them empty, when they were coming back.....

Change of address to.

Irish Literary Society

20 Hanover Sq. London, W.

W.A.H.
Sir,

Your letter N^o 1279 C. of 31st May 1916.

Case of Henry Kelly, released.

Please accept my sincerest thanks for releasing Kelly as a compliment to his brother and my nephew in the trenches. I am publishing it in the local press and hope for a renewal of the recruiting campaign.

You have mollified the Nationalists by your kind and considerate action, but now the influential Conservative class require a small concession. The Countess Makiewicz is of the Gore Booth family, and really you gain nothing by keeping her in prison. Mr Asquith has announced an era of leniency, so that you may now do one more gracious act for this influential family. I ask it specially on the ground of recruiting, and I also ask it as a master-stroke of policy to signalize the tenure of office of the Right Hon J.H. Campbell who is a Master Benchet of my Inn (Grays Inn). The release of this lady would be acknowledged throughout Ireland as an act of leniency and good will, and it would enable me to write even more enthusiastically of the good intentions of the Government. I will show you what I have already written about the case of young Kelly. What I am really anxious about is the filling of the gaps in the Irish Divisions at the front, so I most sincerely beg that you will release the Countess. I know she has been tried and sentenced, and all that, but the idea of her being a blood thirsty revolutionist is preposterous. See how she apologized to those whom she inconvenienced at St. Stephens Green. All the other women have been released. What is the

use of pretending that these women are a danger to the Empire. The Countess is not a bit more crazy than Annie Kenny, or Mrs Pankhurst. If you think it necessary I will go security for her future good behaviour. She will be a little noisy for a while, but it will mean nothing serious.

Kindly pass this on to the Commander-in-Chief, and he will consult the Attorney General, if necessary. In any case, her health will be sufficient ground for her temporary release, or, better still, find out if she has a brother or relative at the front, and release her as a compliment to him, as has been done in Kelly's case.

The effect will be tremendous, and you will have done an act of high statesmanship that will be memorable in Ireland.

Yours obt. servant

J. F. Cunningham

(Barrister-at-law)

P.S. If the Countess is entitled to a visit, ~~if~~^{or} when a visit becomes due, please enter my name, if it is not contrary to the regulations. And please remember that my only object is the peace of Ireland, and the forwarding of what I know are the good intentions of the Government.

MARKIEVICZ. Constance. Georgine. (COUNTESS).

143, Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

30, Richmond Avenue, Fairview.

? 31. *ALSO 2. FRANKFORT PLACE, DARTRY RD, RATHGAR.*

Age, about 47. (1921).

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

Minister of Labour, Dail Eireann. (Ceased to be Minister of Labour on De Valera's Defeat. McGRATH. Jos. appointed in new Ministry).

Prior to May 1921 Election, was a Member of Labour Committee, Dail Eireann.

President of the Cumann-na-mBan. (IX/0262).

On the Executive Committee of the Republican Prisoners Dependents' Fund.

Daughter of the late Sir Henry Gore-Booth, Bart., Lessadell, Co. Sligo.

In 1900 she married Count Cassimir de Markeivicz, a Pole, and came to live at 49, Leinster Road, Rathmines, Dublin. Her husband left her in 1914 and returned to Poland.

Was an Art Student in Paris in her younger days.

In 1910 became closely associated with all the Anti-British Organisations, joined the Sinn Fein Movement, and established and trained the Sinn Fein Boy Scouts with the object of their joining the Irish Volunteers.

Was arrested in 1911 for assaulting a Constable, and for calling the King "The greatest Scoundrel in Europe".

Stated to be in the inner circle of the "murder gang".

Joined the Suffragist Movement in 1913, and also assisted James LARKIN in the Labour Strikes of that year.

In 1915 was connected with James Connolly, who was living at her house, in procuring firearms, ammunition, etc., and in training the Citizen Army.

Took a very active interest in the Irish Volunteers and delivered addresses at many of their meetings, etc.

Took part in the 1916 Rebellion, and on Easter Monday was in the attack on the Castle, and fought in the City Hall, and was afterwards in Command of the rebels in the Stephen's Green Area where she surrendered with her party 30-4-16.

Tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death on 6-5-16. Sentence afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

Released in the General Amnesty from Aylesbury Prison 18-6-17 and returned to Dublin.

/From the date

From the date of her release until the 18th May 1918 attended all the Executive Meetings of Sinn Fein at the Mansion House, Liberty Hall, and 6, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Arrested 18-5-18 by order of Government and deported to England. Whilst in Prison was elected T.D. for St Patrick's Division of Dublin. Released 17-3-19.

After release she returned to Dublin and attended Meetings of Dail Eireann and Ard Fheis in the Mansion House, and on matters relating to Labour and the Volunteer Organisation all over the Country.

Arrested 13-6-19 for delivering a seditious speech in Co. Cork. Tried and found guilty. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 17-6-19. Released 15-10-19.

On 10th December 1919 an Internment Order was issued against her under Reg.14.D.R.R., but she evaded arrest.

Arrested 26-9-20 at Terenure in company with young John McBride who was driving a motor without a permit.

The various houses where she had been staying were searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

Tried by Court Martial 2-12-20 for conspiracy to commit crime. Found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Released from Mountjoy 24-7-21 as a T.D. to attend the Peace Conference at the Mansion House, Dublin.

Led a march from Loughlinstown S.F. Camp 25-9-21. (IX/0096).

Speaking at Maryborough on 30th September 1921, she urged her audience to re-organise, and prepare to strike quickly for final victory. (IX/0436 dated 10-11-21).

Attended Sinn Fein Sports Meeting at Kildare 13-11-21 and delivered one of her usual fiery speeches. (IX/0497 16-11-21).

Addressed a Meeting at the Camden Street Picture House on 24-11-21 to commemorate the execution of the Manchester Martyrs. (IX/0702 7-12-21).

Attended a concert at Newry on 28-11-21 and made a speech dealing with the history of the men who, during the past years, took an active part in the Irish Movement. (IX/0748 dated 7-12-21).

At a concert held at Athlone on 1-12-21 he said:-

"We have by our determined efforts beaten the British. For the first time in History England asked for a Truce. Lloyd George thinks he can bluff the Irish but he cannot. Our leaders have defeated him in the field, and can now do so at a table. By ambushing the English we upset their morale. Their courage left them. They were afraid. We will accept nothing except the Republic. Our men who died for us said win, and remembering them, we must. We long for the time when the English have left us, and the Union Jack is brought down. We will not stop until the last atom of English Rule over here has ceased. Be prepared. We have not finished. Join up and help. (Ref. File IX/0764. dated 8-12-21. 5th Div. Summary).

Sent a letter of apology for her non-attendance at a Meeting in the Town Hall, Dundalk on 29-11-21, the reason for her absence being extreme pressure of business at the Office of Home Affairs. (IX/0747 dated 7-12-21).

One of the Committee of Direction of the paper entitled the "Republic of Ireland" which made its appearance 3-1-22.
(D.D. W.I.S. IX/0896).

Presided at Annual Convention of the Cumann-na-mBan 5-2-22.

Spoke in favour of a Republic. ("Irish Times" 6-2-22).

Voted against ratification of the Treaty on 7th January 1922.

Proceeded to United States on a lecturing tour on behalf of the Republic - sailed on Saturday 1st April 1922. (I. Indep: 2.4.22).

Arrived in U.S.A. on 7.4.22 accompanied by Miss Barry (Kevin Barry's sister) she intends to join Stock, O'Rielly & Father O'Flanagan and to be busy addressing meetings at Newark, Connecticut and Illinois (IX.1129)

In co-operation with Miss Barry is in charge of Chicago and the West of U.S.A. for the AARIR. (IX/1185).

Re-nominated as a Republican Candidate for her present constituency. (Ex. 'Irish Times' dated 2.6.22.)

Returned from U.S.A and arrived at Southampton 5.6.22. (see press extracts "Irish Independent" 7.6.22).

Defeated at Poll for 3rd Dail.

Accompanied the pilgrimage of Republican and Citizen Army troops to the grave of Wolfe TONE on 19-6-22. (Ref: I.X.1204.)

Believed to be staying at a hotel in Ringsend, Dublin, and recently attempted to hold a meeting in Smithfield but was mobbed & stripped by women. (Ref. I.X/1333.)

Stated to have had an interview with De Valera in, or near, Carrick-on-Suir on 30.7.22. (Ref. 'Irish Times' dated 31.7.22.)

Speaking to the Countess at a Republican Party on 17.7.22. the late Harry BOLAND said:- "I expect 'Mick' will get me 'plugged'. I know too much about him." (Ex. Republican War News No.31. dated 4.8.22.)

Was seen on 11.8.22. in the company of De V. & Dr. Kathleen LYNN in CLONMEL when that town was held by Irregulars. (Ref. 'Freeman's Journal' dated 12.8.22.)

One of the speakers at meetings held every Sunday in O'Connell St. Dublin in support of the Republican Party. (Ex. from 'Fenian' No.58. dated 18.9.22.)

Received a letter from Sylvia PANKHURST promising the aid of the Communist Party to the cause of the Irish Republic. (I.X/1550.)

Addressed meetings at Durham and South Shields 20-3-23. Attendance very poor, about 50 and 300 people respectively present. (I.I.Summ.No.349, 28-3-23).

Arrived in Glasgow, 22-3-23. Addressed two meetings in Glasgow Republican clubs on 25-3-23. Attendance very poor. (I.I.Summ.No.349, 28-3-23).

Addressed a Communist meeting at Motherwell, 18-4-23. (I.I.19-4-23).

