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Milroy J

**CLOSED
UNTIL**
1991

CO 904/210/302

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

R v. John Mahony

Under Secretary.

This case was concluded before Mr. Mahony to day. Mr. Healy addressed the Magistrate for the accused and Mr. Rearden replied after which Mr. Mahony convicted the accused and sentenced him to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour. He took into consideration the period during which the accused was in custody.

M. Kelly

16. 5. 15.

Under Secretary

Submitted

MR

16/5/15

Ch. Sec^y

To see

*Sent by C. Secy ^{T.M.} 16/5
A.P. 17/6.*

mlb

DEFENCE OF REALM ACT

DUBLIN MAN GETS THREE MONTHS IN GAOL

3

FOR ANTI-RECRUITING SPEECH IN BERESFORD PLACE

Mr. T. M. Healy and Recent Irish Legal Changes

In the Northern Police Court to-day, before Mr. Mahony, Sean Milroy was charged under remand with having used language likely to discourage recruiting for his Majesty's Army in a speech at Beresford place on the 16th May.

Evidence for the prosecution was given on Wednesday last.

Mr. Reardon (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Timothy Healy, K.C., M.P. (instructed by Mr. James O'Connor, solicitor) appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Healy said he wished Mr. Mahony to look on this case as a

Juror and Burgess

of the city of Dublin, as well as in his capacity as a magistrate. The constable who had been examined with regard to Mr. Milroy's speech admitted that these meetings were held in Beresford place every Sunday for six months; that he had taken notes of five or six of the defendant's speeches, and they were all in the same strain. The defendant was never cautioned. His client held that he was attacking conscription. They had a party which claimed to have

Secured Home Rule;

his client denied that they had secured it. His client said: "Ireland is not going to be fooled again." Of course he (Mr. Healy) did not agree with Mr. Milroy, but that was the keynote of his speech. It was a political speech criticising certain leaders. His client criticised the Irish Party. He (Mr. Healy) of course would not venture to do so in this arena. But he would point out that though this was called an anti-recruiting speech, Mr. Milroy said to an interrupter who called for "cheers for Redmond" that "if he was a supporter of Mr. Redmond he should be at the front." Surely this was not discouraging but encouraging recruiting. He pointed out that they had many men in Ireland who cheered for Mr. Redmond, but

Would Not Take His Advice.

There were many ways of discouraging recruiting, ways which the Government tolerated, and the users of which were even complimented and encouraged by them. For instance, he had read a statement that if there were a change made in the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland it would stop recruiting.

ings, no police warnings, then the public said, "We are allowed in this country to use certain expressions."

It was a most serious state of affairs when they prosecuted his client and did nothing to Lord Northcliffe; when the same Government allowed the most largely circulated newspaper in the United Kingdom to say, "We won't print Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits when there are slackers and shirkers all over the United Kingdom"—that was the language of the

"Daily Mail."

This country was left without Government. "We have an Under-Secretary, it is true," Mr. Healy said, "but his only knowledge of Irish affairs is by a weekly conference with Mr. John Dillon—a weekly conference between a foreign Under-Secretary and a member of the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Birrell does not attend. For the whole space of the nine months since the war was on we have a Chief Secretary who is practically an absentee from Ireland. The Government here is a mixture of Dublin Castle and North Gt. George's street. Your desire and mine is to end this war with the

Least Loss of Life

and expense. But does sending men to gaol ever help the Government? Is it not well known to every reader of history, except those whose minds are prejudiced by a long course of service in the Crown uniform, that to attempt to run this country on lines different from the public feelings of the moment has only tended to drive the people of this country into wholly different and violent methods?" Had his friend's (Mr. Reardon's) argument convinced him that Mr. Milroy's speech had prevented even one man from joining the Army? There is the spectacle of Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington starving in Mountjoy Prison for six days—did that strengthen the cause of recruiting in Ireland? He did not know whether the new Attorney-General was sworn in yet—probably not—as he could not help thinking that most of the coercion in this country had come from one party, and most of the lenity, emancipation, and amnesty had come from another party. From one party they got fulsome promises, disappointed hopes, and broken pledges; from the other party they got the attempt, without

Those High Promises

at reasonable law and reform.

Mr. Reardon said that that was not a trial of the Executive Government of this country, nor how his Worship ought to administer. On the question of dividing the affairs, were similarities in the tins and labels on more almost the wording, and that there, on the covers, which enclosed the tin boxes, etc. Counsel pointed out that the wording, which described the ointment as a cure for point out the likeness between the pamphlets "Healer" on his boxes. Counsel went on to "Healer." Mr. Gibson had also used the word "Ointment," she called it "Gibson's Universal instead of calling it "Gibson's Universal copied from Mr. Gibson's advertisements, but which were practically word for word and similar boxes—she issued advertisements. She made it up in public into thinking it was Mr. Gibson's ointment. She endeavoured to deceive the on the part of this girl to use after her mother's death the knowledge so acquired during that time. She endeavoured to deceive the

A MOST AUDACIOUS ACTION

It was further stated that Mrs. Gibson knew nothing at all about it, and that only for her Mrs. Gibson would not know anything about it.

Defendant had made a variety of excuses from 1904 to 1914, and said he had been repairing Ballacullane. Perhaps he had the rich Miss Melbourne in his mind. He failed from time to time to meet the plaintiff as arranged. The central circumstance was that defendant had monopolised her since 1904, and her chances of matrimony had diminished to a vanishing point. Miss Deborah Shibley, who was dressed in a neat navy blue costume with hat to match, examined by Mr. Battersby, said she was 37 years of age and she believed the defendant was 50. She met him first

And you to me as fair.
Am not I as dear to you
You handle with such care,
"Oh, would that I could be that flower
Counsel read correspondence between plaintiff's brother and the defendant, which went to show that he did not

Repudiate the Engagement.

No. 8722/S

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Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

R. v. John Mahony

Under Secretary.

This case was on for hearing before Mr. Mahony to day and the evidence for the prosecution was closed. On the application of Mr. Herby K.C. the case was adjourned for a week to give him an opportunity of considering the evidence.

In - Kelly.

9.6.15.
Under Secretary
Submitted

WML

10.6.15

Ch. Sec. ^y

To see

Seen by C. Secy.

A.P.M.
11/6

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR
12 JUN 1915
DUBLIN CASTLE.

Sir M. Kelly
WML
12/6/15

No. ~~85-93~~/S.

8722

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

5

SUBJECT.

City of Dublin
R. v. John Mahony.

Under Secretary
Submitted
WML
2/6/15

Ch. Secy

To say

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR
4 - JUN. 1915 2/6

WML
3/6
4/6/15

MINUTE.

Under Secretary.

This case came on for hearing before Mr. Mahony to day. I instructed Mr. Rearden, and Mr. Healy K.C. and Mr. Power appeared for the accused.

Mr. Healy applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had only been instructed yesterday and had not sufficient time to make up the case also on the ground that he should be supplied with copies of the statements alleged to have been made by the accused and that he had not sufficient particulars of the charge. Mr. Rearden opposed the application. Mr. Mahony adjourned the case for one week.

W. Kelly
2-6-15

TWO DUBLIN MEN CHARGED

UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT—

6

SPEECHES IN DUBLIN AND COUNTY GALWAY

Mr. Healy and Officers of the Crown

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT GRANTED

To-day in the Northern Police Court, before Mr. Mahony, cases under the Defence of the Realm Act, in which the defendants are John M'Dermott and John Milroy were mentioned.

Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., who with Mr. Charles Power (instructed by Mr. James O'Connor, solicitor, Dame street) represented the defendants, said he had only been instructed, and he would like an adjournment for a day or two, or any day that would be suitable for his worship. The cases were

Of Some Importance

and in one case there was a big legal question involved. He thought his request for an adjournment was not unreasonable, and he was astonished to hear that the application was to be opposed by the Crown. Perhaps it was due to the

Insecurity of Tenure

which the members of the Attorney-General's staff seemed to feel (laughter). It was as well for the Crown to have the cases tried that day week, or any day his Worship fixed. He (counsel) was entitled to a reasonable time to prepare his defence; and if his Worship granted the application, he would also apply to be furnished with copies of the speeches which it was alleged his clients had made. That seemed to him to be but the

A. B. C. of Justice.

Mr. Reardon, who (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor) represented the Crown, said the last ground on which Mr. Healy based his application was the most extraordinary he had ever heard. Mr. Healy wanted an adjournment in order that the police might furnish him with the evidence for the prosecution. He was instructed to strongly oppose the application, for which there was no considerable ground. One of the prisoners had been in prison for three weeks, and there was ample time to instruct counsel.

Mr. Healy—We did not get any particulars of the charge.

Mr. Reardon—That is not so.

Mr. Healy—The only thing we got when this man was three weeks in jail, and when we asked for it was this letter—on the 27th May:—

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., the charge against the accused will be one of having contravened Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations Act, 1914. The case will probably be heard on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.—Yours truly,

Malachi Kelly.

That Mr. Healy continued, was the first intimation to this man of the charge after he having been lying in jail for three weeks.

Mr. Reardon—My friend is in error, for the accused was informed of the specific charge—that is, a breach of Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm Act. He had ample information from the start, so that it is an idle pretence that he had not time to instruct his counsel. As to the second ground of the

application, that he should get a copy of the evidence on which the police rely is the most

Extraordinary Ground

I ever heard put forward in a court of justice. There is no reason why the case should not be taken to-day, and it is important that it should be disposed of at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Mahony—Mr. Healy asks for particulars of charge.

Mr. Reardon—Particulars of charge have been furnished.

Mr. Healy said the letter he had read was his brief to defend his client—that was all the particulars and instructions he got. He had to defend his client on that document.

Mr. Reardon—To ask that he be furnished with a copy of the speeches made by the accused is a most unheard-of thing.

Mr. Healy—I am to listen to a speech delivered in open court, and then defend my client without any previous instructions. Surely there is still some law left in the country. In an ordinary case your worship would have no jurisdiction, depositions would have to be taken, and the case sent forward for trial, and the man would be tried by a jury. If you grant my application, I will apply to the Crown in the ordinary way for particulars, and, surely, the Crown have some responsible people at its head, even at

This Moment of Interregnum.

Mr. Mahony having read the letter from the Chief Crown Solicitor remarked he thought Mr. Healy should get some further particulars with regard to the charge.

Mr. Riordan said the charge was perfectly plain. It was for contravening regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm Act, by using language calculated to prejudice the recruiting of His Majesty's forces.

Mr. Mahony—I'd much rather go on to-day if you could, Mr. Healy.

Mr. Healy—But I cannot.

Mr. Reardon said one of the cases arose out of a

Speech Made in Tuam,

and for the purpose of proving the case it had been necessary to bring up District Inspector Comerford and two or three other Constabulary, at much expense.

Mr. Healy—Your worship has long experience of the Bar, and do you think any advocate, on that letter, could defend a prisoner? This is not a drum-head courtmartial. I must know the charge.

Mr. Mahony repeated that Mr. Healy was entitled to fuller particulars. Bringing up policemen from the country was a very trivial matter as compared with the ends of justice.

Mr. Reardon said M'Dermott was arrested after making an anti-recruiting speech.

Mr. Healy (warmly)—

This Is Monstrous.

This is their idea of justice. (To Mr. Reardon)—Perhaps when you have new masters you may behave differently.

Mr. Reardon—You were once told a certain place was not a circus. This is not a circus.

Mr. Healy—I have no new masters.

Mr. Mahony adjourned the cases to this day week.



S.
1076
D.M.P.

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- 7

The Chief Commissioner,
Dublin Metropolitan Police.

I have investigated the case of John Milroy -alleged to be guilty of an offence under Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914.

I have determined that it is to be proceeded with and that it is an offence of a minor character and that the offender be tried by a Court of summary Jurisdiction.

H. G. Leonard
Colonel.

Commanding Troops, Dublin
Competent Military Authority,
Dublin Metropolitan Police,
District Area.

DUBLIN.
21/5/15.

Supt G
Toanang
21/5 *W.R.*
CC

No. _____

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

8

SUBJECT.

City of Dublin
Rex v. John Mulvey

MINUTE.

Mr. Keenan:

Please draft charge and
direct the procs.

M. Kelly

25. 5. 1915.

I have drafted the charge.
Constables Mc Carthy and Brog
must attend to prove the charge.
Some witnesses must attend
to prove the determination
of the competent military
Authority

James D. Keenan

25. 5. 1915

Constable Patrick J. McCarthy

against

9

John Mulroy

--- that you on the 16th day of May, 1915,
at Beresford Place within the said District
unlawfully did make statements likely
to prejudice the recruiting of one of His
Majesty's forces, to wit the Army, contrary
to Regulation No 27 of the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

MES O'CONNOR
SOLICITOR.

TEL. No. 4736.

57 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

29th May, 1915.

10

Dear Sir,

Re R. v McDermott.

R. v Milroy.

I should esteem it a favor if you would kindly let me know by telephone on Monday morning next what day and where these cases will be taken up. I wish to instruct my counsel who is not at present ^{at} ~~in~~ of Town and it would be a great convenience to me to have the information.

Yours faithfully,

The Chief Crown Solicitor,

Dublin Castle, DUBLIN.

[Handwritten signature]

31 MAY 1915
DUBLIN

JAMES O'CONNOR
SOLICITOR.

TEL. No. 4736.

Dear Sir,

Re John Milroy.

I am obliged by yours of yesterday's date stating that the charge against the accused will be one of having contravened Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation Regulations) Regulations 1914. The case will probably be heard on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Might I ask you to kindly give me a day's notice as to which of these days the case will be heard?

The Chief Crown Solicitor,
Dublin Castle.

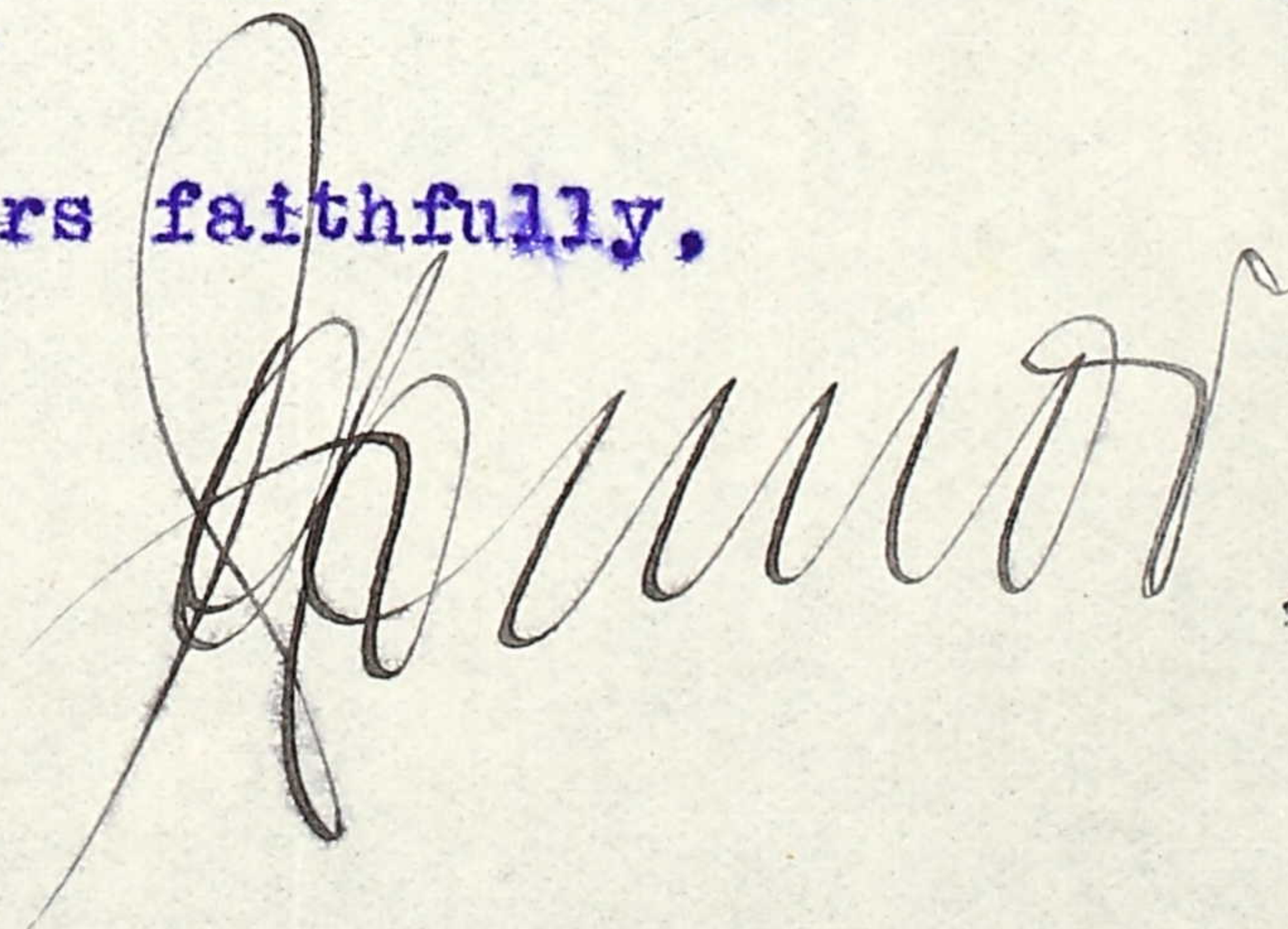
57 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

28th May, 1915.

11

Yours faithfully,



27th May 1915

re John Milroy

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant the charge against the accused will be one of having contravened Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914.

The case will probably be heard on Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

Yours truly,

M. Kelly

James O'Connor Esq

Solicitor

57 Dame Street,

Dublin.

(22-33.)

No. 8593

13

The Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

JUDICIAL DIVISION.

SUBJECT.

*City of Dublin
Rex v John Milroy*

MINUTE.

*Sir M Kelly
Please give
effect to the Attorney
General's directions
of this date.*

*Mm.
22/5/15*

JAMES O'CONNOR
SOLICITOR.

TEL. No. 4736.

57 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

26th May, 1915.

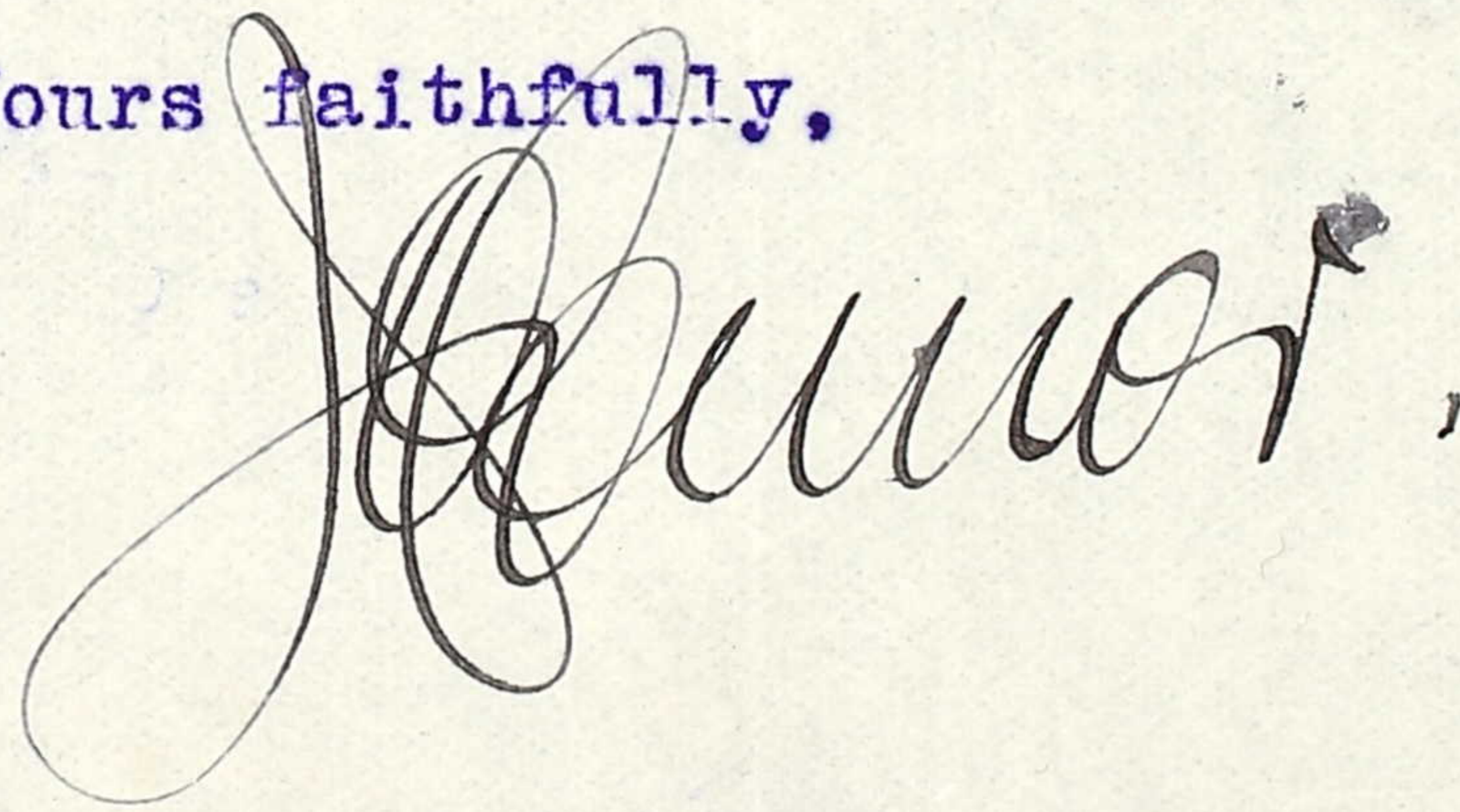
14

RECEIVED
27 MAY 1915
DUBLIN CASTLE

Dear Sir,

I have been instructed to act for Mr. John Milroy who is at present in Mountjoy Prison awaiting trial, I understand, before a Magistrate. Would you please let me know when the Trial is likely to take place, and if you would please let me have a copy of the charge against him I should esteem it a favour.

Yours faithfully,



The Chief Crown Solicitor,

Dublin Castle.

Tracy Price

The G.O. decided
this afternoon that
only Milroy should
be dealt with at
present

M.H.

2/5



Cd. Kennard,
Competent Military Au-
thority for Dublin Area
issued Warrant today
to the Chief Commissioner
D.M.P. to arrest Milroy
& lodge him in County
Prison. He also issued
authority for summary
prosecution.

J. H. Price
I.O.

The Under Secretary

Attorney General
To see

See

J. H. Price
22.5.15

M.H. 2/5

Prosecute Milroy before one
of the City Magistrates. Send a
copy to the Solicitor General
at Wicklow.

J. H. Price
22.5.15

8593

The Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

JUDICIAL DIVISION.

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

City of Dublin
 Anti-recruiting meeting
 at the Custom House
 on Sunday 16th inst.
 Transcript of notes
 attached
 Chief Commissioner
 asks for instructions
 in view of the violent
 language used.

I think there two men should
 be arrested by order of the
 military authorities & sent for
 trial before a Dublin Magistrate
 J.A.
 19/5/15

Under Secretary
 Submitted for
 orders.
 W.M.C.
 18/5/15

Attorney General
 For your opinion.
 For some time under
 my instructions there
 of Sherry Skeppings
 meetings, to which the
 D. M. P. did not
 attribute importance,
 have not been reported.
 The present very full
 report shows con-
 siderable violence of
 language & sentiment
 W.M.
 18/5-

(1858.) Wt. 5533—66.4000.12/14. A.T.&Co., Ltd.

Telegrams: "DAMP, DUBLIN."
Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:

8593

~~18~~
S.
1056
D.M.P.

Detective Department,

17

Dublin, 17th May, 1915.

Secret
Subject, ANTI-ENLISTMENT MEETING AT BERESFORD PLACE.

I beg to submit the attached transcript of shorthand notes taken by Const. McCarthy of speeches delivered at the Anti-Recruiting Meeting yesterday at Beresford Place by F. Sheehy Skeffington and John Milroy.

There were about 300 persons present, and the proceedings concluded with the passing of an anti-enlisting resolution. The speech of John Milroy may deserve some notice.

Owen'Brien
Superintendent.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The Under Secretary
Submitted. The language used (see passages marked) at this meeting was most violent. I should be glad of instructions in the matter.
17.5.15 W.L. Christie
C.C.

1881

18

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED

APR 10 1881

CHICAGO

TO THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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FOR THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.—

19

Detective Department,

Dublin, 16th May, 1915.

Subject, ANTI-ENLISTMENT MEETING HELD AT BERESFORD PLACE.

I beg to report that with P.C. Broy I attended the usual weekly anti-recruiting meeting, which was held from 4 to 5.40 p.m. this date at Beresford Place. Mr. Sheehy Skeffington presided; and the others who went on the platform were John Milroy, and P. Ryan, the latter merely read some extracts from American papers and sang a few songs at the close of the meeting. There were about 300 persons present and in the middle of the crowd during the course of the proceedings I took a shorthand note of the following underneath my coat:

Mr. Skeffington. MR. FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, who opened the meeting, said "Friends, at the start of these meetings we used to begin at 4 o'clock sharp, and we used to begin with two boys and a dog; and I am glad to see that the meetings now turn up punctually.

"We have heard a good deal about atrocities during the past week, about the atrocities in Belgium and the Lusitania. The Spark this week comments on the full assurance that the British Admiralty would protect the Lusitania. Seeing that the Lusitania was not in any way protected by the British Navy, which, as you know, rules the seas, the British Admiralty must share the responsibility with Germany for putting those non-combatants to the bottom of the sea. If the presence of the American non-combatants saved the ship that was a score for Britain and her Allies; and if the ship got sunk and the Americans got vexed it would be best for Britain and her Allies. It is interesting to notice that the British Admiralty could not spare any of the

destroyers to accompany the Lusitania, but the very day she was sunk a destroyer was used to convey ^{by} Mr. Churchill to a trip to France.

"As to the atrocities the newspaper headings are making a great deal out of the report. And if you examine it closely certain outrages are committed as they are always committed in war, but the general effect of the report is distinctly to minimise the reports which we heard before. There is also evidence in these reports that the German Officers punished their soldiers for committing outrages on women. In war when passions are raging these things are bound to occur. When you hear about the destroying of property in Belgium, I wonder do you think what happened in Corporation Buildings? That was an example of an atrocity condoned almost ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ entirely by the Government. There were two men who were named and killed men on that quay and they were never punished.

"There have been some glorious examples during the last week against everybody who was a German or had a German name. The object of these attacks was looting pure and simple. You have pictures in the Daily Sketch and Daily Mirror of what they were doing throwing goods out a window. They say this is the only chance of showing our hatred to German barbarity simply by robbing. There is evidence that the Police looked on at ~~X~~ them. In some instances it has been proved that the Police and Soldiers assisted in looting. That particular kind of attack on the property of German non-combatants shows what kind of thing would have happened by the same class of people if they were loose in an Army in German territory.

"No doubt horrible things have happened in this war, but they happened on all sides because once you could get men roused in that way you cannot stop them. Accordingly if you hear about these things, the only incentive it should give you is to do all you can whatever to try to stop the war, and one

of the ways for stopping is to try and prevent the various Governments from getting more men and more munitions, for going on in the war.

"The English and French did their best to get Greece into the war but they failed, and they are doing their best to get Italy. They now say Italy's intervention is postponed. We hear a great deal about Italian sentiment being in favour of war, but if you notice where these meetings took place - Florence, Bologna, Milan, Venice, Genoa - everyone of them in the North of Italy. The North of Italy is only half of it, and the South of Italy is in favour of peace. You hear in the papers here only from the North of Italy. You ~~XX~~ know the North of Italy was in the possession of Austria for years and she treated them cruelly, and they want to have a whack at her. You can understand that very well here.

"The English having seen their Allies, the Russians, beaten back partly from want of ammunition, having failed themselves from preventing the Germans attack in Flanders, having failed in the Dardanelles, having failed to get Greece, Italy, or America to take up the cudgels on behalf of poor down-trodden England, Lord Haldane told us what had remained: the Government is again thinking of conscription. We have got to prepare ourselves to resist conscription whenever it comes and in whatever shape it comes, and to help to let the Government know that there is going to be a strong resistance to conscription.

J. Milroy.

JOHN MILROY, who then spoke, said: "I hope that you are all students of Bible history. If you are you will remember that there was once a challenge between David and Goliath. Goliath was the champion of the Philistines; he was the tribe boys' bull-dog. However, he went about challenging everyone to mortal combat and at last David took him on and with something which was a good substitute for a torpedo he managed to give Goliath the knock-down blow and Goliath was counted out. There

was a repetition of the downfall of Goliath the other day. I do not know whether the commander of the Torpedo was David or not; at any rate he was just as effective as the individual that knocked out the first Goliath.

"History sometimes repeats itself, but sometimes history does not repeat itself and one of the ways ~~and one of the ways~~ in which history is not going to repeat itself is this: that Ireland is not going to be fooled ~~this~~ time. It is high time that we get in Ireland this definite concrete ideal established in the minds of everyone who holds the interests of Ireland dear to their heart and the idea is this that in the outlook upon current events there is a view-point for Ireland which is distinct from that of England, a view-point which is not necessarily coinciding with that of England. I know well that it is almost impossible for the ~~XXXXXX~~ Briton to understand or realise that the people of Ireland can look at things from any other standpoint than that Briton. The Briton or his Pro-British satellites here in Ireland think there is only this way in which events may be viewed and that is the way which is directed by the people who live at Whitehall in London. Now, there is a distinct independent point of view in this matter; and once you understand what dominates that point of view, then you safeguard Irish interests, Ireland's future, and the manhood of Ireland at the present time. There has been much fluctuation of Irish opinion from time to time. ~~There~~ have been regrettable wobblings of public opinion and to check a repetition of that we want to get a real solid basis upon which to build an Irish public opinion and you will check the calamity, an Irish public opinion to understand that the interests of Ireland are not exactly what Mr. John Redmond (boohing) or Mr. Bonar Law or Sir Edward Carson may say. And if the people of Ireland say what John Redmond say and if that be the only means to regulate their opinion, then when John

Redmond is a Nationalist Ireland will be Nationalist and when John Redmond foregoes his Nationalism and becomes an Imperialist then Ireland forsooth will be dragged at the dirt of British Imperialism. I want to ask you to what traditions does the recruiting appeals of the Irish Party correspond? Does those recruiting appeals find an echo in any tradition of Irish Nationalism? Not one. But there is not a single tradition or episode of British ^{Imperialism} Nationalism of British conquest in Ireland that these recruiting appeals of the Irish Party do not fit in with. They stand for the conquest; we stand for the repeal of the conquest. They stand for the perpetuation of British rule; we stand for Irish freedom. And, therefore, I ask you, men of Ireland, you who go with the converts that the Recruiting Sergeants might make, I ask you is there a man among you who thinks that there is any interest in Ireland to be served by a single Irishman laying down his life in the trenches in Flanders in fighting the battles of England?

"There is a tremendous lot of sentimental twaddle being spoken at the present time. For example of that I will refer you to an essay in this week's "Catholic Times" by Canon O'Mara 'Ireland Forgives' is the title of the placard. What does Ireland forgive? Do the men writing this trash, this twaddle, understand what they are talking about? We are here to-day considering the practical question of the day and the danger that threatens Ireland, the threat that hangs over the manhood of Ireland that the young men of Ireland are going to be taken from the nation and hurled into the trenches in France. When they speak about Ireland's forgiveness of the wrongs of the past, are you to add to that forgiveness the life-blood of the men to whom we look to build up the future of our nation? I am reminded of the parable of the prodigal son too in this because Brittania comes to us not as the prodigal son but as the prodigal step-mother. This prodigal step-mother does not only

say to kill the fatted calf but she asks us to send all the young men of Ireland as a Thanksgiving Sacrifice for her repentance. We do not care a rap what the disposition of our prodigal step-mother may be; we are prepared to repudiate all relationship with the lady; but one thing we are determined upon is this: that we are not going to carry out that sacrifice the blood and the life of the manhood of Ireland that she requests of us. We are going to defeat that at all costs.

"Ireland has stood many a time upon the brink of a great crisis; she has been faced with a great ordeal and one way that she might have pursued might have led to blood and misery but also it might have led to freedom. Ireland stood at such a juncture at the time ~~Wolfe~~ O'Connell when his Clontarf meeting was proclaimed. He took a step - I do not blame him for it because it is not always every man can rise to the urgency of the height of the contingency - but O'Connell took a retrograde step when he abandoned that meeting, and Ireland has been paying generations after generations in blood, in money, in sorrow and oppression since that false step of O'Connell. Ireland stands on a similar crisis to-day. The duty, I believe, of Ireland is clear enough for any man or woman who understands what Ireland's interests are. Our duty is this: so far as we can prevent it not a single man from Ireland shall enter England's service to fight her battles, either naval or military service. I say that to defeat that object, to defeat the effort to secure the men of Ireland for these services, to prevent them from being so pledged is worth any sacrifice that we can make even if those sacrifices are the sacrifices of our lives. You know if men and women were shot down in obstructing the recruiting campaign it would kill recruiting and will set a flame in Ireland that will not only burn recruiting placards but British rule as well. If England wants men to fight her battles, let the Recruiting Sergeants go to the Western Shores

of Ireland and let them call from the depths of the Atlantic on the spirits of the men that the famine ships carried there. Let England and her Recruiting Sergeants remind the people of Ireland of the day when the harvests and the food stuffs of Ireland were carried away from the starving people and the people were forced to subsist upon turnips, upon the carcasses of dead horses and asses, and the grass in the fields and the weeds on the shores; let the Recruiting Sergeants remind the people of these blessings of British Rule and ask them to fight for their King and Country. You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

At this stage a man in the crowd said "Cheers for Redmond," and the speaker continued "That man if he is a true and tried supporter of Mr. Redmond he should be away I do not desire that he should be but he should be out at the front. By his presence here to-day shows that he is not a morbid but a very discreet man, shows that while he is prepared to cheer for Mr. Redmond he is not prepared to take his advice. There is a good many people of that kind in Ireland to-day. There were 25,000 of them up here a few weeks ago but there were not 25,000 added to the British Army.

"I for one wont or do not attempt to minimise the terrible appalling tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania. But while I deplore that terrible tragedy I ask any man who wants to utilise it as a recruiting dodge, I ask such a man whose is the responsibility. Before they fully charge the Germans with that event let them publish the cargo of the Lusitania. The Germans allege that the Lusitania carried 4,500 cases of munitions. Contraband of war is either subject to capture or sinking by the enemy. The Germans only means was that of sinking the vessel carrying that contraband of war. Let any man who thinks that the sinking of the Lusitania is a fresh incentive for his join-

ing the British Army think thrice before he does so and then make up his mind not to join the British Army.

"I have not words adequate to express my contempt for the Irish Press. We can understand the British Press being Pro-British playing every card they hold in order to win their fight. But what I cannot understand is how the Press of Ireland which might be Ireland's greatest safeguard at the present time, how that Press can descend to the contemptible dastardly methods which it does adopt. It has held up to ridicule all the time the men who have stood for Ireland; it has held up to applaud the men who have stood against Ireland.

" It is not good for Maynooth that Lord Wimborne goes there; and if the time comes for Maynooth to play then Lord Wimborne will have it ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ in his hand to play. There are evidently people in Maynooth who do not regard Lord Wimborne as a paragon of morality. Such visits as this was only one of the ramifications of a recruiting programme. There has never been a single principle of morality that the institution for which Lord Wimborne stands has not been broken in order to further the material ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ conditions of England. They send smiling polished hypocrites even if they wear the robes of Lord Lieutenant. These are not the men who make a nation once again. These men stand to-day for one thing against which we cast the most deadly opposition that Ireland must supply so much of her manhood to fight England's battle. We say we are out against this for to get the young men of Ireland into the trenches to be slaughtered for England.

" I speak here to-day with a growing conviction that it is daily growing more imminent and the time is coming closer when you and I may be put to prove how much truth is in our professions. To-day England's whole security stands at the balance. The 'Daily Mail' said the other day that the star of Germany was on the ascendant. (At this time a passer by shouted: "To

Hell with you and Germany"). The speaker proceeding, "It is up to you in Ireland how serious will be the situation if the British Government will come to force the men of Ireland to go to the front. Each man will have to act a man's part when that comes. Let there be no need, we will have no need for cravens on that day. The game is in our own hands; let us play the XX game as men and not as poltroons; let us play the game as Irish Citizens and not as befooled satellites of the Irish Party let us act as men as citizens of an Irish State with a great responsibility of the Irish State. Let us act as men and England's weapons will fall powerless from her hands and Ireland will stand the winner of the great game for the first time within living memory; and let us hope it will be the last time that we will have to challenge England in such a game which is a result of this fight which is looming on the distance. Ireland will have conquered and she hence will stand for evermore a free nation and rid for ever of this menace which we to-day are considering of how England's influence will for ever jeopardise the interests of Ireland.

P. Ryan.

P. RYAN, who then got on the platform, read some extracts from "The Gaelic American" of the 28th April showing that submarines were being made in America for the British. He also ^{said} "The Lusitania had an American made submarine on board when she was sunk, one submarine in parts and machine guns. On the second last voyage of the Olympia she was laden with arms, even if you have the putrid rags of Dublin calling the Germans murderers." He then sang a National song entitled "The Day."

F. Skeffington.

F. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, who again spoke, said "From what you have been told by ~~Shagan~~ Milroy the seriousness of conscription when that conscription comes we must be ready for it Even if conscription is opposed by passive resistance it will smash any compulsory Military Act. All they can do is to

shoot you, that is the worst thing they can do, and if you have to die it is better to die in Ireland than to die for the policy of England. ~~XXX~~ If any compulsory service is brought to Ireland all say 'we will not go.'" This was ~~responded~~ responded to and everybody that I observed raised their hands. He then put forward the following resolution:

"That Ireland has no quarrel with Germany;
and that no Irishman should enlist to
fight the battles of England. "

The speaker then said "Those in favour say 'aye.'" This request was acceded to, and he then asked for a show of hands from those in favour of the resolution and the whole crowd as far as I could see responded. He afterwards called for a show of hands to the contrary but only one hand appeared to be lifted

The proceedings were then brought to a close by P. Ryan singing "Sergeant Johnny Redmond, too-ra-loo-ra-loo" and "A Nation Once Again," the crowd joining in the chorus of both songs.

Patrick J. Mc Larty,
Constable 36 G.

The Superintendent,

G. Division.

No. _____

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
8869 - -3 JUN 1915
OFFICE

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

29

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

Police v. McDermott & Milroy,
Defence of the Realm Prosecutions

Under Secretary,

I beg to submit for direction
letter received from Mr J O'Connor.

In indictable cases, where Depositions are taken by Magistrates, and the cases are sent for trial before a Judge and Jury, the accused persons may obtain copies of the Depositions from the Clerk of the the Crown but the Crown do not (except in Murder cases where the accused are poor persons) supply copies thereof to the Accused, and the Crown do not in any cases supply a copy of the evidence proposed to be given before the Magistrates, to the accused. When criminal cases are sent for trial before a Judge and Jury and the Crown intend to examine witnesses who had not been examined before the committing Magistrate it is usual for the Crown to service notice on the accused of the intention to call such additional witnesses with a copy of the evidence which it is proposed that they should give.

The statement in Mr O'Connor's letter of the view of the late Lord Justice Barry no doubt has reference to a case where the accused was being tried before a Judge and Jury.

In the cases against Hegarty and Bolger which were for tiral at the last City Commission before a Judge and Jury I

gave

*Attorney General
Please advise*

*Mh.
3/6/15*

*Send Mr. O'Connor with
a copy of the charge as
contained on the charge
sheet. J.D.
3.6.15*

Sir W. Kelly

*Mh.
4/6/15*

No. _____

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

30

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

to the Solicitor for the accused a note of the proposed evidence to be given. The procedure in that case was entirely new and as the accused were to be tried by a Judge and Jury in the same way as if Depositions had been taken it was considered reasonable and fair that the accused should have a note of the proposed evidence. During the course of the hearing of one of the charges against Hegarty Mr Justice Kenny stated that the Crown had in fairness to the accused given them a note of the proposed evidence but that they were not bound to do so.

These cases are triable in the ordinary way as summary jurisdiction cases and it has never been the practice in any summary jurisdiction cases to supply a copy of the proposed evidence to the Accused. The Accused were charged with the offences in the usual course and the charge in each case as stated in the charge sheet was read to the Accused. I see no objection to sending Mr O'Connor a copy of the charge as contained in the Charge Sheet.

M. Kelly.

Chief Crown Solicitor

3. 6. 1915.

No. _____

Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.

CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

31

SUBJECT.

MINUTE.

Re Mr. Sheehy Skiffington

Mr. Rearden.

Please draft the charge and
direct the proceedings.

M. Vally.

2-6-15.

I have drafted the charge
constables McCarthy and Brooy
should attend and give evidence.

James McKeever

2.6.1915

that you did on the 23rd day of May, 1915, at
Beresford Place within the Dublin Metropolitan
Police District unlawfully make statements
likely to prejudice the recruiting of one of His
Majesty's forces, to wit, the Army, contrary
to Regulation No 27 of the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

8th June 1915

Re Milroy & McDermott

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 5th instant.

Yours truly,

m Kelly

J O'Connor Esq.,

Solicitor,

57 Dame Street.

JAMES O'CONNOR,
SOLICITOR.

TEL. No. 4736.

57 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

5 JUN 1915

5th June, 1915.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

Dear Sir,

Re Milroy and McDermott.

34

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst.

As the principle laid down by Lord Justice Barry is far more applicable to the cases in question when the Prisoners are deprived of the right to preliminary examination before a Magistrate, the intervention of a Grand Jury and Trial by Jury, the course you are taking is simply a denial of justice, which I hope the learned Magistrate will recognise. It is, I believe, also contrary to English practice under the Defence of the Realm Act, and therefore please take notice that until the opinion of the English Law Officers can be obtained a further application for adjournment will be made in order that the Irish Executive may be constrained to comply with the ordinary principles of justice.

Yours faithfully,

The Chief Crown Solicitor,

Dublin Castle,

DUBLIN.

Attorney General.

Submitted. This is a reply to memo of 4th inst in accordance with your directions of 3rd inst

M. Keen
7. 6. 15

*acknowledged re letter
8/6/15*

*Received Monday
5th June*

4th June 1915

Re McDermott and Kilroy

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 2nd instant and I now enclose you a copy of the charge in each case as contained in the charge sheet.

The Statement in your letter of the view of the late Lord Justice Barry has no reference to summary jurisdiction cases.

Yours truly,

M. Kelly

James O'Connor Esq.,
Solicitor,
57 Dame Street,
Dublin.

JAMES O'CONNOR.

SOLICITOR.

TEL. No. 4736.

57 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

2nd June, 1915.

RECEIVED
3-JUN-1915
DUBLIN CASTLE.

Dear Sir,

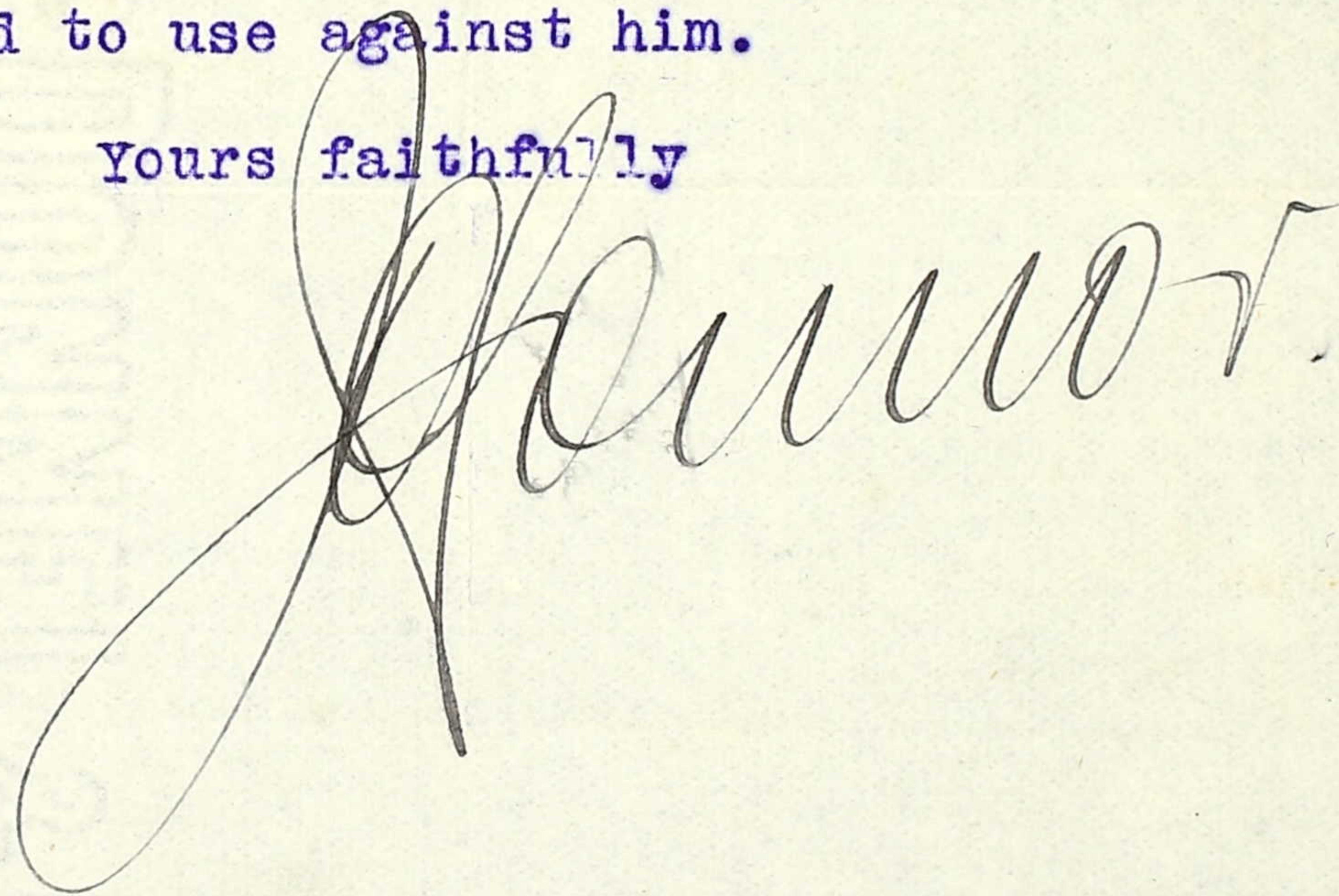
Re McDermott and Milroy.

36

I beg to apply to you for particulars of the speeches for which my Clients are accused.

Your Counsel to-day stated that it was an unheard of thing to supply the accused's advisers with the evidence on which the Crown relied. This is entirely an erroneous view, and I would remind you that the late Lord Justice Barry laid down the exact contrary, and stated from the Bench that his practice when prosecuting was to hand the Prisoner's Counsel the Crown Brief stating that the Prisoner was entitled to every tittle of information which the Crown intended to use against him.

Yours faithfully



The Chief Crown Solicitor,

Dublin Castle,

DUBLIN.

Remitted upon Mr. Mackay

Mr. Mackay addressed the Court for the defence

2005 to the Roberts of Missouri 25000

except in case of recanting

declares reference to last witness as
reported.

Mr. Roberts replied

Mr. Mackay

3 months 147



Copy Report of Anti-Enlistment Meeting held at) I beg to report that with
Beresford Place 16th Mat 1915) P.C. Broy I attended the
 usual weekly anti-recruiting meeting, which was held from 4 to 5.40 p.m. this
 date at Beresford Place. Mr Sheehy Skeffington presided; and the others who
 went on the platform were John Milroy, and P Ryan, the latter merely read some
 extracts from American papers and sang a few songs at the close of the meeting.
 There were about 300 persons present and in the middle of the crowd during the
 course of the proceedings I took a shorthand note of the following underneath
 my coat :

MR SKEFFINGTON..... MR FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, who opened the meeting, said "Friends, at the
 start of these meetings we used to begin at 4 o'clock sharp, and we used to
 begin with two boys and a dog; and I am glad to see that the meetings now turn
 up punctually.

"We have heard a good deal about atrocities during the past week, about
 the atrocities in Belgium and the Lusitania. The Spark this week comments on
 the full the full assurance that the British Admiralty would protect the
 Lusitania. Seeing that the Lusitania was not in any way protected by the
 British Navy, which, as you know, rules the seas, the British Admiralty must
 share the responsibility with Germany for putting those non-combatants to the
 bottom of the sea. If the presence of the American non-combatants saved the
 ship that was a score for Britain and her Allies; and if the ship got sunk and
 the Americans got vexed it would be best for Britain and her Allies. It is
 interesting to notice that the British Admiralty could not spare any of the
 destroyers to accompany the Lusitania, but the very day she was sunk a destroyer
 was used to convey by Mr Churchill to a trip to France.

"As to the Atrocities the newspaper headings are making a great deal out
 of the report. And if you examine it closely certain outrages are committed
 as they are always committed in war, but the general effect of the report is
 distinctly to minimise the reports which we heard before. There is also
 evidence in these reports that the German Officers punished their soldiers for
 committing outrages on women. In war when passions are raging these things
 are bound to occur. When you hear about the destroying of property in Belgium
 I wonder do you think what happened in Corporation Buildings? That was an
 example of an atrocity condoned almost entirely by the Government. There were
 two men who were named and killed men on that quay and they were never punished.

"There have been some glorious examples during the last week against every-
 body who was a German or had a German name. The object of these attacks was
 looting pure and simple. You have pictures in the Daily Sketch and Daily
 Mirror of what they were doing throwing goods out a window. They say this is
 the only chance of showing out hatred to German barbarity simply by robbing.
 There is evidence that the Police looked on at them. In some instances it has

been proved that the Police and Soldiers assisted in looting. That particular kind of attack on the property of German non-combatants shows what kind of thing would have happened by the same class of people if they were loose in an Army in German territory.

"No doubt horrible things have happened in this war, but they happened on all sides because once you could get men roused in that way you cannot stop them. Accordingly if you hear about these things, the only incentive it should give you is to do all you can whatever to try and to stop the war, and one of the ways for stopping is to try and prevent the various Governments from getting more men and more munitions for going on in the War.

"The English and French did their best to get Greece into the war but they failed, and they are doing their best to get Italy. They now say Italy's intervention is postponed. We hear a great deal about Italian sentiment being in favour of war, but if you notice where these meetings took place - Florence, Bologna, Milan, Venice, Genoa - everyone of them in the North of Italy. The North of Italy is only half of it, and the South of Italy is in favour of peace. You hear in the papers here only from the North of Italy. You know the North of Italy was in the possession of Austria for years and she treated them cruelly and they want to have a whack at her. You can understand that very well here.

"The English having seen their Allies, the Russians, beaten back partly from want of ammunition, having failed themselves from preventing the Germans attack in Flanders, having failed in the Dardanelles, having failed to get Greece, Italy, or America to take up the cudgels on behalf of poor down-trodden England, Lord Haldane told us what had remained: the Government is again thinking of conscription. We have got to prepare ourselves to resist conscription whenever it comes and in whatever shape it comes, and to help to let the Government know that there is going to be a strong resistance to conscription.

J MILROY JOHN MILROY who than spoke said: "I hope that you are all students of bible history. If you are you will remember that there was once a challenge between David and Goliath. Goliath was the champion of the Philistines; he was the tribe boys' bull-dog. However, he went about challenging everyone to mortal combat and at last David took him on and with something which was a good substitute for a torpedo he managed to give Goliath the knock-down blow and Goliath was counted out. There was a repetition of the downfall of Goliath the other day. I do not know whether the commander of the Torpedo was David or not; at any rate he was just as effective as the individual that knocked out the first Goliath.

"History sometimes repeats itself, but sometimes history does not repeat

itself and one of the ways in which history is not going to repeat itself is this : that Ireland is not going to be fooled this time. X It is high time that we get in Ireland this definite concrete ideal established in the minds of everyone who holds the interests of Ireland dear to their heart and the idea is ~~xxxx~~ this that in the outlook upon current events there is a view-point for Ireland which is distinct from that of England, a view-point which is not necessarily coinciding with that of England. I know well that it is almost impossible for the Briton to understand or realise that the people of Ireland can look at things from any other standpoint than that Briton. The Briton or his Pro-British satellites here in Ireland think there is only this way in which events may be viewed and that is the way which is directed by the people who live at Whitehall in London. Now, there is a distinct independent point of view in this matter; and once you understand what dominates that point of view, then you safeguard Irish interests, Ireland's future, and the manhood of Ireland at the present time. There has been much fluctuation of Irish opinion from time to time. There have been regrettable wobblings of public opinion and to check a repetition of that we want to get a real solid basis upon which to build an Irish public opinion and you will check the calamity, an Irish public opinion to understand that the interests of Ireland are not exactly what Mr John Redmond (boohing) or Mr Bonar Law or Sir Edward Carson may say. And if the people of Ireland say what John Redmond say and if that be the only means to regulate their opinion, then when John Redmond is a Nationalist Ireland Ireland will be Nationalist and when John Redmond foregoes his Nationalism and becomes an Imperialist then Ireland forsooth will be dragged at the first of British Imperialism. I want to ask you to what traditions does the recruiting appeals of the Irish party correspond? Does those recruiting appeals find an echo in any tradition of Irish Nationalism? Not one. But there is not a single tradition or episode of British Nationalism or British conquest in Ireland that these recruiting appeals of the Irish Party do not fit in with. They stand for the conquest; we stand for the repeal of the conquest. They stand for the perpetuation of British Rule; we stand for Irish freedom. And, therefore, I ask you, men of Ireland, you who go with the converts that the Recruiting Sergeants might make, I ask you is there a man among you who thinks that there is any interest in Ireland to be served by a single Irishman laying down his life in the trenches in Flanders in fighting the battles of England?

"There is a tremendous lot of sentimental twaddle being spoken at the present time. For example of that I will refer you to an essay in this week's "Catholic Times" by Canon O'Mara 'Ireland Forgives' is the title of the placard. What does Ireland forgive? Do the men writing this trash, this twaddle, understand what they are talking about? We are here to-day considering the practical question of the day and the danger that threatens Ireland, the threat that hangs over the manhood of Ireland that the young men of Ireland are going

to be taken from the nation and hurled into the trenches in France. When they speak about Ireland's forgiveness of the wrongs of the past, are you to add to that forgiveness the life-blood of the men to whom we look to build up the future of our nation? I am reminded of the parable of the prodigal son too in this because Britannia comes to us not as the prodigal son but as the prodigal step-mother. This prodigal step-mother does not only say to kill the fatted calf but she asks us to send all the young men of Ireland as a Thanksgiving Sacrifice for her repentance. We do not care a rap what the disposition of our prodigal step-mother may be; we are prepared to repudiate all relationship with the lady; but one thing we are determined upon is this: that we are not going to carry out that sacrifice the blood and the life of the manhood of Ireland that she requests of us. We are going to defeat that at all costs.

"Ireland has stood many a time upon the brink of a great crisis; she has been faced with a great ordeal and one way that she might have pursued might have led to blood and misery but also it might have led to freedom. Ireland stood at such a juncture at the time of O'Connell when his Clontarf meeting was proclaimed. He took a step - I do not blame him for it because it is not always every man can rise to the urgency of the height of the contingency - but O'Connell took a retrograde step when he abandoned that meeting, and Ireland has been paying generations after generations in blood, in money, in sorrow and oppression since that false step of O'Connell. Ireland stands on a similar crisis to-day. ~~XXXXX~~ The duty, I believe, of Ireland is clear enough for any man or woman who understands what Ireland's interests are. Our duty is this: so far as we can prevent it not a single man from Ireland shall enter England's service to fight her battles, either naval or military service. I say that to defeat that object, to defeat the effort to secure the men of Ireland for these services, to prevent them from being so pledged is worth any sacrifice that we can make even if those sacrifices are the sacrifices of our lives. You know if men and women were shot down in obstructing the recruiting campaign it would kill recruiting and will set a flame in Ireland that will not only burn recruiting placards but British rule as well. If England wants men to fight her battles, let the Recruiting Sergeants go to the Western Shores of Ireland and let them call from the depths of the Atlantic on the spirits of the men that the famine ships carried there. Let England and her Recruiting Sergeants remind the people of Ireland of the day when the harvests and the food stuffs of Ireland were carried away from the starving people and the people were forced to subsist upon turnips, upon the carcasses of dead horses and asses, and the grass in the fields and the weeds on the shores; let the Recruiting

Sergeants remind the people of these blessings of British Rule and ask them to fight for their King and Country. You can fool some of the people all the time; you can fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

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"I have not words adequate to express my contempt for the Irish Press. We can understand the British Press being Pro-British playing every card they hold in order to win their fight. But what I cannot understand is how the Press of Ireland which might be Ireland's greatest safeguard at the present time, how that Press can descend to the contemptible dastardly methods which it does adopt. It has held up to ridicule all the time the men who have stood for Ireland; it has held up to applaud the man who have stood against Ireland.

"It is not good for Maynooth that Lord Wimborne goes there; and if the time comes for Maynooth to play then Lord Wimborne will have it in his hand to play. There are evidently people in Maynooth who do not regard Lord Wimborne as a paragon of morality. Such visits as this was only one of the ramifications of a recruiting programme. There has never been a single principle of morality that the institution for which Lord Wimborne stands has not been broken in order to further the material conditions of England. They send smiling polished hypocrites even if they wear the robes of Lord Lieutenant. These are not the men who make a nation once again. These men stand to-day for one thing against which we cast the most deadly opposition that Ireland must supply

so much of her manhood to fight England's battle. We say we are out against this for to get the young men of Ireland into the trenches to be slaughtered for England.

"I speak here to-day with a growing conviction that it is daily growing more imminent and the time is coming closer when you and I may be put to prove how much truth is in our professions. To-day England's whole security stands at the balance. The 'Daily Mail' said the other day that the star of Germany WAS ON THE ASCENDANT. (At this time a passer by shouted: "To Hell with you and Germany"). The speaker proceeding, "It is up to you in Ireland how serious will be the situation if the British Government will come to force the men of Ireland to go to the front. Each man will have to act a man's part when that comes. Let there be no need, we will have ~~no~~ need for cravens on that day.

The game is in our own hands; let us play the game as men and not a poltroons; let us play the game as Irish Citizens and not as befooled satellites of the Irish Party; let us act a men as citizens of an Irish State with a great responsibility of the Irish State. Let us act as men and England's weapons will fall powerless fr m her hands and Ireland will stand the winner of the great game for the first time within living memory; and let us hope it will be the last time that we will have to challenge England in such a game whish is a result of this fight which is looming on the distance. Ireland will have conquered and she hence will stand for evermore a free nation and rid for ever of this menace which we to-day are considering of how England's influence will for ever ~~jeopardise~~ the interests of Ireland.

F RYAN..... P RYAN, who then got on the platform, read some extracts from "The Gaelic American" of the 28th April showing that submarines were being made in America for the British. He also said "The Lusitania had an American made submarine on board when she was sunk, one submarine in parts and machine guns. On the second last voyage of the Olympia she was laden with arms, even if you have the putrid rags of Dublin calling the Germans murders." He then sang a National song entitled "The Day".

F SKEFFINGTON..... F SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, who again spoke, said "From what you have been told by Shawan Milroy the seriousness of conscription when that conscription comes we must be ready for it. Even if conscription is opposed by passive resistance it will smash any compulsory Military Act. All they can do is to shoot you, that is the worst thing they can do, and if you have to die it is better to die in Ireland than to die for the policy of England. If any compulsory service is brought to Ireland all say ' we will not go, ""'. This was responded to and everybody that I observed raised their hands. He then put forward the following resolution :

"That Ireland has no quarrel with Germany;
and that no Irishmen should enlist to
fight the battles of England."

The speaker then said "Those in favour say 'aye'". This request was acceded to, and he then asked for a show of hands from those in favour of the resolution and the whole crowd as far as I could see responded. He afterwards called for a show of hands to the contrary but only one hand appeared to be lifted.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by P Ryan singing "Sergeant Johnny Redmond, too-ra-loo-ra-loo" and "A Nation Once Again," the crowd joining in the chorus of both songs.

PATRICK J McCARTHY

Constable 36 G.

The Superintendent,
G. Division.

AT THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE
COURTS, INNS' QUAY, DUBLIN

DIVISION

THE KING v. JOHN MILROY
Defence of the Realm Act

B R I E F

FOR

COUNSEL TO PROSECUTE BEFORE THE
DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE ON BEHALF
OF THE CROWN

For

James Keenan Esq.

The Chief Crown Solicitor
Dublin Castle.

