M. 8.

MILROY. John,

NO SURRENDER.

MR. MILROY AND SOVEREIGNTY.

"In asking Ireland to surrender her sovereign statehood they were asking more than they could ever surrender," said Mr. Sean Milroy, M.P., speaking in Glenealy, County Wicklow, on Sunday. He added that they would never surrender that claim because if they did the whole fight of 800 years would have been surrendered, and they would have nothing to stand on. They placed no conditions on England. In this great hour of national crisis, he said, they could not sully the memory of their glorious dead, and would not betray their trust by dishonourable compromise. If they could have an honourable peace his voice would not be for war, but his voice would not be for peace if that peace was a dishonourable one.

INDEPENDENT! 17-10-21. MR. MILROY CALLED TO LONDON

Mr. S. Milroy, T.D., who was also invited to attend a private consultation with the Irish plenipotentiaries, arrived in London yesterday.

The London Press (telegraphs our special representative) alluded to the visit of Mr.

Milroy as a "Conference surprise," and wonders what significance attaches to the fact of an "Ulster Sinn Fein M.P." being "called to London." So far as the delegation officials are concerned there appears to be no anxiety to satisfy this curiosity.

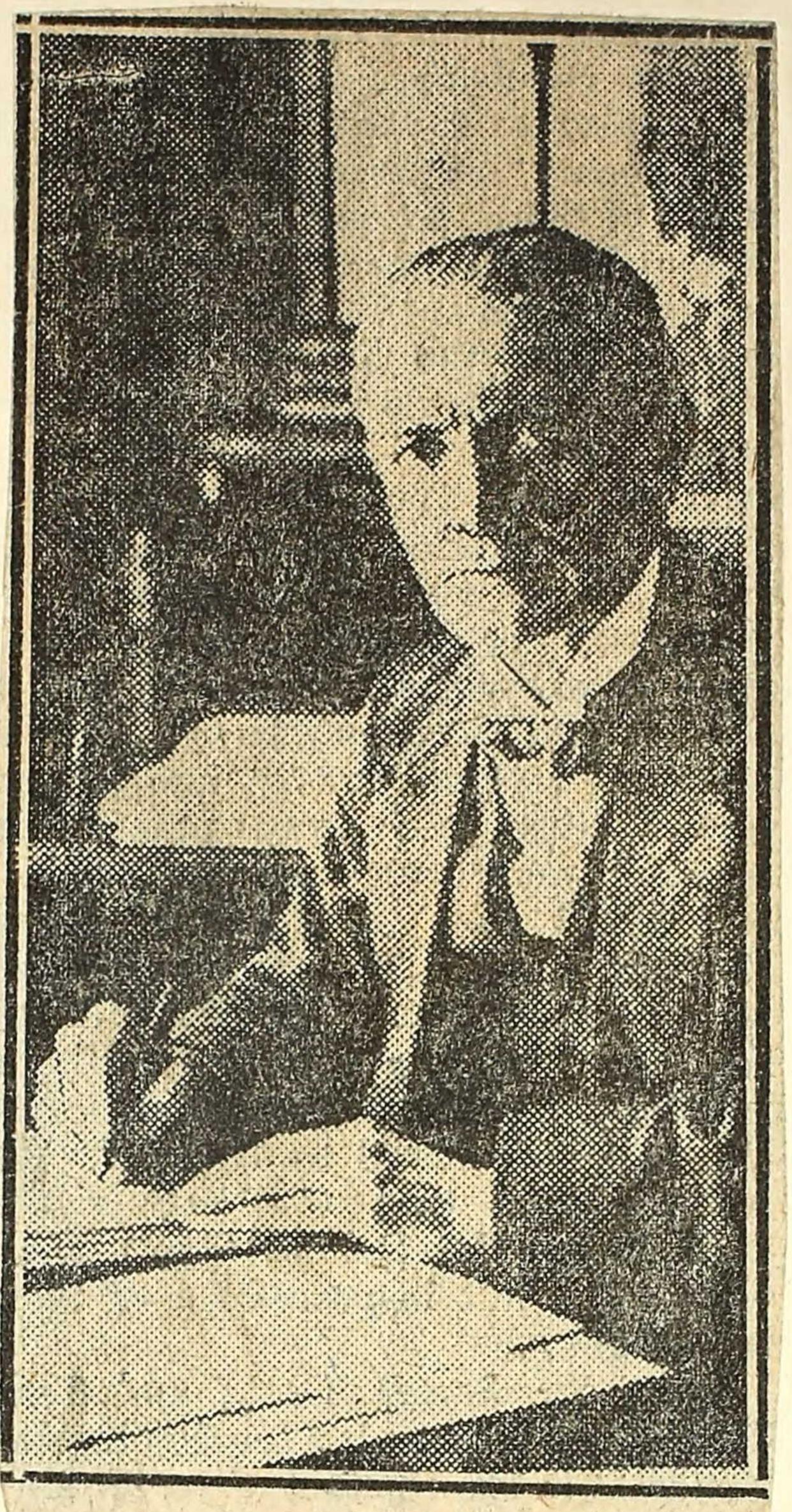
TACKLING DIFFICULTIES.

A general belief prevails in Dublin, the Press Association states, that the crucial difficulties of the Conference will be encountered early this week. The fact that Mr. Milroy has been summoned to London to consult with Mr. Griffith is regarded as significant. The position of Tyrone and Fermanagh forms (adds the Agency) one of the greatest difficulties in any scheme of accommodation.

'INDEPENDENT. 19-10-21. POSITION OF "ULSTER"

IMPORTANT VIEW OF UNIONIST IOURNAL

The fact that Sir H. Greenwood and one of the Irish representatives carried maps to Monday's conference, and the summoning of Mr. Milroy to London, have been taken as suggesting that the position of the Six Counties was under review. The London correspondent of the "Belfast News-Letter" states: "John Milroy's presence at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Chelsea is probably not without significance, and the story is current in London that within the past week certain communications have been made to the Ulster leaders as well as to the representatives of the southern Unionists. Indeed, Sir James Craig's recent speech is accepted in some quarters as corroboration of this."



Mr. S. Milroy dealing with correspondence at Sinn Fein Headquarters in London.

FREEMANS, 21-12-21.

SEAN MILROY

Rousing Defence of Treaty and a Sensation

Mr. Sean Milroy wes soon in the first passages of a rousing address in support of the Treaty. His deep, resonant voice, heard so often on election platforms in every quarter of the land, rang throughout the hall as he declared that those who were resisting the Treaty were resisting the will of the people. They were, he contended, opponents of selfdetermination.

He then went on to the "mystery document' - 'Document Number 2 locked in our bosoms." The issue, he declared, was between that document and the Treaty, and not between the Republic and the Treaty.

In face of many cries of "No! No!" the member for Tyrone and Fermanagh insisted that the issue was between two forms of association with the British Commonwealth of Nations with only a shadow of difference between them;

INDEPENDENT. 7-1-32.

"CALCULATED TO SPL

Mr. Milroy said they were asked to suspend Standing Orders to discuss what seemed to him entirely out of harmony with constitutional usage. There was a time when it would be quite proper and opportune for the President to take the step contemplated, and that was when he had been defeated in the House on the question of the ratification of the Treaty. Therefore, he suggested, to suspend Standing Orders to discuss an unexpected pronouncement of the President was really an attempt to keep the Irish people still in the dark as to what is the real mind of the Dail on the issue (cries of

Was there any step more calculated to split, not only the Dail, but the whole Irish nation, and the whole Irish race, than that which the President had now taken up?

They should refuse to suspend Standing Orders, and continue the discussion on the main point as to whether the Treaty should be ratified or not.

INDEPENDENT. 20-2-22

CAVAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

MR. SEAN MILROY

ENDORSEMENT OF HIS STAND

Mr. Sean Milroy, T.D., was the principal speaker at a largely attended county meeting in Cootehill yesterday in support of the Treaty.

Mr. Sean Milroy, who was greeted with cheers, said he had come to Cavan to meet those who elected him to represent them in the Sovereign Assembly of the Irish ration, and to ask them if they endorsed the policy he, as their representative, had endorsed and supported in Dail Eireann. He had not come as an apologist, in any degree, for the action he had taken, but to state he believed he had done what Ireland required, and that in a small way he had helped the nation to make the greatest stride towards national liberty that had been possible for centuries. They were fighting resolutely the ancient enemy of Ireland; to-day they had secured a victory over that enemy; his forces were withdrawing from their territory, and they were now engaged in controversy with some of those who were then by their side as to whether or not the evacuation of Ireland by the British army of occupation was a victory for Ireland or for England. He adhered to the statement he had made at the Dail that the Treaty did give Ireland real power and real liberty; the power and liberty which enabled a people to strengthen their hold on their own country, and progress to that fulness of liberty and authority over their own destinies, which was the legitimate aspiration of every nation. Perhaps the most unhappy symptom of the present phase of things was the evidence of the desire on the part of the opponents of the Treaty to foment a spirit of bitterness between those who had taken divergent views on the issue. Such efforts might inflame public feeling in the country, but it would not help Ireland or bring them an inch nearer the achievement of Document No. 2-much less the isolated Republic.

WORK OF THE DELEGATES.

When Mr. de Valera said, as he did on the previous Sunday in Dublin, continued Mr. Milroy, that the delegates to London broke their undertaking to their colleagues, he (Mr. Milroy) asked him to reconcile that allegation with his own in the Dail, repeated several times, that the plenipo-Itentiaries acted absolutely within their

SHEET NO 1. COL. 3.)

rights in signing the Treaty. What they were endeavouring to do, said Mr. Milroy, was to bring the government of the Irish people's will out of the catacombs and secure that the Irish nation shall function in its own country, freely, fully, authoritatively, and effectively.

Under the Treaty they had unfettered freedom in forming their political constitution, in social legislation, in framing their tariff policy, in appointing their Consular agents abroad, and complete control of their trade relations, internally and externally, with Great

Britain and all other countries.

VALUE OF THE TREATY.

Mr. Milroy quoted from the Sinn Fein constitution adopted in 1917, and which, he said, covered the main arteries through which the blood of the nation flowed. Under the Treaty the nation secured power to control effectively each of those factors of the nation's well-being, and the constructive programme of Sinn Fein became a matter of definite practical endeavour which could be fully realised in the immediate future. He asked them would these things help Ireland; would they tend to subvert the will of the people, or enable that will to function? That was the test of the Treaty's value. They were told by the critics of the Treaty that they had abandoned Ulster and accepted partition. They had done neither one nor the other. Their representatives, it should be remembered, did not go to London to dictate peace; they went to negotiate a Treaty which would secure the maximum that was securable, and which would bring peace with honour to Ireland. They did not go to London to perform miracles, and not even Document No. 2 would have been potent enough to obliterate, in a week or a month, the asperities and sectarian feuds that had grown out of a continued malignant policy which had sundered the different sections of the people.

They went to London committed in policy, so far as Ulster was concerned by the declaration of Mr. de Valera that Ulster would not be coerced, and to devise, within the range of that commitment, a means by which the rights of a minority in the Six Counties would be safeguarded.

by which those who were estranged from the nation would, by political and economic interests, be induced, in as brief a time as possible, to accept citizenship within the Irish nation. That aim had, he thought, been achieved, so far as it was humanly possible to achieve it.

DOCUMENT NO. 2 NO ALTERNATIVE. Continuing, he said that not partition, but renewed association of friendly and national character between Ulster and the rest of Ireland would be secured by the Treaty. Why Document No. 2 should be put forward as an alternative was not clear, for it offered no security for Ulster that was not embodied in the Treaty. The difference between the two Mr. de Valera declared was only a shadow, and was Ireland to be rent into bitter divisions or plunged into the horrors of war for this shadow? They found no alternative to the Treaty in Document No. 2 save one which sent them into a maze of words and quibbles. Had they any alternative? If they had, then let this distracting and futile policy of destructive misrepresentation cease. If they had a real, effective alternative which would free the nation from alien control, it was their immediate duty to reveal it, but so far they had failed to do this, and the impartial onlooker could hardly come to any other conclusion except that it was not so much the Treaty they objected to, as the men who won it. "We," said Mr. Milroy, "have won the basis of liberty from the reluctant hands of the enemy; let those who oppose now on this issue beware lest they destroy it."

They should remember, the speaker added, that Ireland was entering into the powers which it gained under the Treaty, not as something that developed from British civilisation, but as a people with a full conception of national dignity, and with a noble ideal or the destiny which the resurrected nation may achieve.

Give Ireland a chance and Ireland would justify all the sacrinces that had been made on its behalf, and realise all the ideals of which their poets had sung and for which their martyrs died.

FREE STATE MEETING COLLEGE GREEN. 'IRISH TIMES'. 6-3-22.

Mr. Sean Milroy declared that the gloves were off, and they were going to keep them off until the fight was finished and Ireland was free. To wreck the Treaty meant to wreck the hopes of the nation; it meant giving to Ireland's enemies a new lease of power and life; it meant throwing the Ulster Nationalists to the wolves, and it meant the stabilisation of partition; it meant to condemn the Irish nation to a shambles and to almost irremediable disaster. Under the Treaty, the British Army was marching out of the strongholds of Ireland and the Army of Ireland was marching in. (Cheers.) Under it also British civilisation was going and Irish civilisation was coming back. (Cheers.) It was "up to" them to say if they would wreck the fairest hope of freedom the Irish nation had had for generations.

'RISH NDEPENDENT'.

18-3-'22.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN

LONDON UNION OF FOUR PROVINCES

The National Festival was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm by the Irish in London.

The annual dinner of the Union of the Four Provinces of Ireland Club, was held at the Hotel Cecil. There was a very large attendance.

Mr Alex. McDonnell, who presided, proposing the toast of "Ireland," reviewed the struggle and suffering of the Irish people, but added that he considered the hand of friendship offered by England should be accepted. In the Free State Bill Ireland had given to her or would have given to her what she had been fighting for for centuries, and it would be a pity if, at the present juncture, there should be any blot in regard to Irish unity.

THE CHANGES IN IRELAND.

Mr. Sean Milroy, T.D., replying, said: It is not my intention to introduce into my remarks to you to-night the jarring note of political controversy, but on such an occasion, I think I would not be acting in accord with your expectations if I did not make some allusion to the broad national aspects of the changes which we are witnessing to-day in Ireland.

To lift our country out of misery and suffering, to make her free, great, honoured and happy was always my conception of the basis and the objective of the national struggle of Ireland. How far we have succeeded in that object by the agreement which was arrived at between the representatives of Ireland and England last December, will hardly be fully appraised until it has passed out of the perils which at the moment confront it and becomes operative as the instrument by which the nation's life is to be directed and developed.

WHAT THE TREATY GIVES.

Let me glance for a moment at what the Treaty gains for Ireland, said Mr. Milroy:

1. A Parliament elected by and responsible to the Irish people alone.

2. An Executive Government responsible to that Parliament.

3. Hence, after centuries of struggle, democratic control of all legislative affairs is, in the ultimate, in the hands of the Irish people themselves.

4. Power to make laws for every department of national life.

5. An Irish legal system, controlled and administered by Irishmen.

6. An Irish Army. 7. An Irish Police Force.

2. Complete control of education, with complete freedom to faster the Irish language, Irish literature, art and culture.

9. A national flag, 10. Freedom of opinion.

11 Complete fiscal freedom—commercial, industrial and financial.

12. Complete control of land systems of the country.

13. I'unce and freedom to develop the resources and industries of the country.

14. Freedom to frame a democratic Constitution.

15. An Irish State organisation to ex-

press the will of the nation.

16. A recognised place as a separate State among the nations.

"A CURIOUS THEORY."

There are, we know, some who regard these achievements as the evidence of defeat, he continued, who see in every change that the Treaty produces a subtle snare set by England to perpetuate her control. It is a curious theory, and one which I cannot follow.

I have always had the idea that when a prisoner attempts to escape from his jailers, the test of whether he succeeds or not is whether he manages to get out of their clutches. I know that I once engaged in such an enterprise with Mr. de Valera, and we succeeded, and having succeeded we did not consider, that if the jailers persisted in keeping our names on their list of prisoners, that that made the reality of our escape any the less.

We stand for this Treaty because we believe it ends this centuried tragedy, and gives the weary war-stricken nation a chance to stand erect and free. There is a bigger issue before Ireland to-day than the eccentric quibbling of disgruntled English. men, who regard themselves as the Messiahs of the Irish nation; that issue is, whether the Irish people are going to seize this opportunity which the Treaty offers to pull the nation out of the morass into which foreign rule has driven it, and get it on to firm ground, upon which it can rebuild its shattered civilisation, deriving its inspiration in that rebuilding, not from documentarian formula, or Constitutional shadows, but from the living tradition of their own history, or, at the bidding of men of erratic judgment, keep the nation floundering in the morass until the opportunity vanishes.

CHAOS OR WAR.

I have shown where, in my judgment, the Treaty will lead us, continued Mr. Milroy. Let us suppose it rejected. What then? Chaos certainly, war probably.

It is a question that must be considered seriously by all who have influence to decide the issue. If it is wise statesmanship to give our land and our people again to the horrors of war in order to get back to the Truce negotiation stage which was reached last year, and before that is decided upon, those who advocate such a course should give to the people whose lives and fortunes are at stake the reasons why they believe that they would then be able to secure better than the Treaty gives.

To do otherwise is criminal gambling with the most sacred and vital interests of the nation.

We believe we have found a path to peace with honour. It has its dangers and its difficulties, but if we have faith in the spirit that has led our people through the tragedy of the past, we can go forward to the achievement of that ideal, the realisation of which spells national redemption.

INDEPENDENT.

1-3-22.

AT WATERFORD.

AR RADTONIC ADMICCION

Mr. Sean Milroy, T.D., who had a cordial reception, but who was frequently interrupted, declared that the methods adopted there were not going to bring down the flag of Ireland. Replying to interrupters, he said some of them were more qualified to be in a strait-jacket than in a Free State If within the next few months there was freedom of opinion and of speech, before the year expired they would have secured the freedom of the

They could shout for de Valera as much as they liked, but they were not going to push de Valera's insane doctrine down the throats of the people. The obstacles in the way of freedom were not those imposed by England, but by those who were very far from the scene of war when war was on, and whose bravery had grown according as danger disappeared.

Those who opposed the Treaty were playing into the hands of the Belfast murder gang, for the one thing the murder gang teared was a strong, united national Government operating from Dublin.

A CHALLENGE.

nation.

The Free State party was going to produce its Constitution, and challenged Mr. de Valera to produce his. If it was right that the nation should know the Constitution of the Free State, it was right it should know that of the Documentarian Republic.

INDL'INDL'NT 19.4.22.

for its own rights, but for the whole nation. The moral of yesterday was, if the bully is resolutely faced the bully will go down. The people of Sligo should live up now to the line of action taken yesterday—viz., to assert, without fear, their rights as citizens. They knew what those rights were, and in asserting them as they did yesterday they had done something for which the whole of Ireland would bless them."

2nd failure to agree.

-Mr. Sean Milroy, at Sligo.

Mr. Milroy denied that the conference had broken down on the question of seats. The real issue was whether the Treaty was going to be worked or going to be scrapped. There was only one body that could settle the question, and that body was the Irish nation. The time had come when the people must be allowed to decide the issue. That assembly must not be made an organ for flouting the people's will.

"IRISH TIMES 12, 5.22

BAN ON NEWSPAPER.

STATEMENT AT DAIL EIREANN

At the resumed session of Dail Eireann in Dublin yesterday,

Mr. Seen Milroy asked the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. E. J. Duggan) if it was a fact that during the truce copies of Dublin ewspapers had been seized and destroyed at Limerick, Castlebar, and other centres. He also asked if it was a fact that during the truce newsagents in Dublin had received notices that if they bought, sold, or assisted in the sale of a Dublin newspaper their premises would

Freeman's Januarial"
14.6.22

CAVAN MEETING.

The Story Of An Offer Made To The Farmers' Candidate.

A large attendance marked a Bailieboro' meeting in support of the three Pro-Treaty Panel candidates, Messrs. A. Griffith, Sean Milroy, and W. L. Cole. Amongst those present were a number of clergymen and several farmers and labourers. Mr. Patrick Farrell presided.

Mr. Sean Milroy, T.D., told of the offer made to the other side, intimating that if they withdrew their candidate (Mr. Baxter) at this election and allowed the Panel candidates to be returned unopposed, he (Mr. Milroy) would at the next election, which would be held in a few months' time, stand down in favour of the farmers' or any other local interest that wished to put forward a candidate. Mr. Baxter had said, "We are farmers first, last, and all the time," but their motto should be, declared Mr. Milroy, "We are Irish first, last, and all the time" (applause). If his offer had been accepted the Farmers' Union could have gone on consolidating their organisation and increasing their strength, and when the next election came round they might be absolutely assured of one of the seats of Cavan with or without a contest. Concluding, Mr. Milroy said that by backing the Treaty they were doing the best thing for Cavan and the best thing for Ireland (applause).

Mr. W. Cole and Mr. T. P. McKenna also spoke.

FREE MAN'S JOURNAL

I, AUGUST 17, 1922.

CAVAN'S LOSS

Message From Colleagues Of Dead President

The following letter has been addressed to

the editor of the "Anglo-Celt":-

A Cara—Will you allow us the use of your columns to convey to our constituents in Cavan our deep and sincere condolence in the overwhelming national calamity which has overtaken us all in the death of our beloved President, colleague, comrade, and friend—Arthur Griffith.

It would be futile on our part to attempt to express the desolating sorrow with which this unparalleled loss has rent the hearts of all our

fellow-countrymen—and women.

But to the people of Cavan, from amongst whom he sprung, the loss is poignant in the extreme. Chosen proudly, with practical unanimity, to be their first representative—though through the generous devotion to duty which hastened the untimely end prevented him from coming amongst them during the campaign—Arthur Griffith leaves to us the inheritance of an inspiration and an example of high national endeavour and accomplishment which we and those who come after us will surely treasure amongst our richest possessions.

Ireland—long a province—under his guiding hand raised to the dignity of a nation before the world, bows her heart and head in sorrow, in reverence, in pride, God rest the beloved dead.

SEAN MILROY T.D. W. L. COLE, T.D. SPEECHES AT THE 1st.SESSION OF THE 3rd.DAIL

HELD IN LEINSTER HOUSE ON 12.9.22.

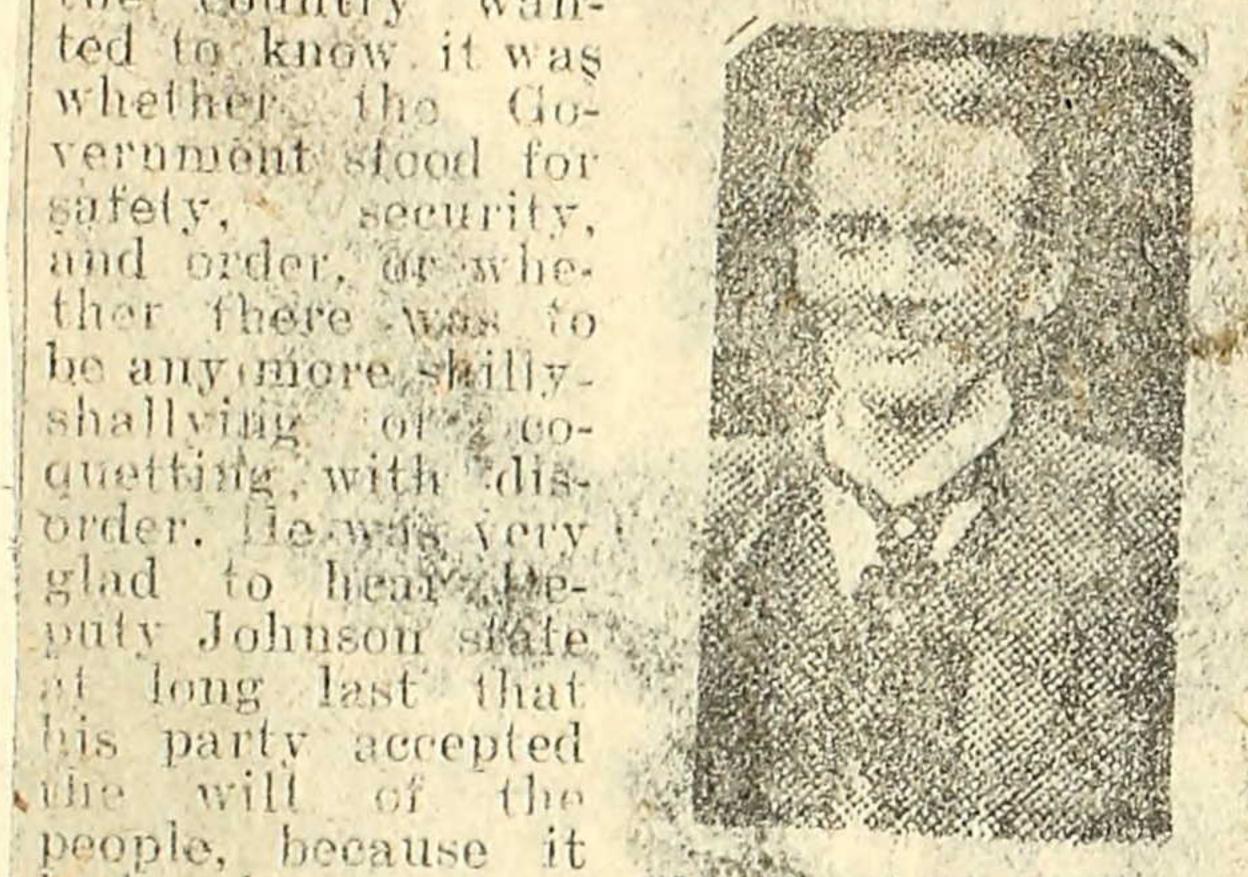
Extract from 'Irish Independent' 13.9.22.

MR. MILROY AND LABOUR

Recalling the statement of Deputy Johnson on Saturday that in view of the unsatisfactory statement by the Presidentelect, he and his Party would vote against his election, Mr. Milroy wanted to know in what respect the statement was unsatisfactory. In what way, he asked the Labour Party, were the aims outlined by the President unsatisfactory?

If no answer could be given then the motion should receive the unanimous support of the House. If there was one thing

the country wanted to know it was whether the Goverument stood for safety, security, and order, ar whether there was to be any more skillyshall ving of 200quetting with disorder. Henrie very glad to hear whepuly Johnson state at long last that his party accepted people, because it bad been very Mr. S. Milroy, T.D. difficult to know



whether they stood on the side of the Treaty of the irregulars. One Deputy spoke about the lack of moral courage; but that commodity was not conspicuous during the past few months in the party for which that Deputy spoke. When the Treaty was hanging in the balance was there a single leading member of the Labour Party to say whether they stood for it or not?

Amid laughter Mr. Milroy referred to Deputy O'Shannon as the Demosthenes of the Labour Party, who, he said, reminded him more of a peerish schoolgirl than a statesman. His real grievance seemed to be that the Government had left him no grievance. They must realise that the great and vital thing that Ireland wanted to-day was not academic discussions about theoretical remedies. Her very life was menaced.

Ireland was on the edge of a precipice and the main thing was to get her back before she went over to irretrievable disaster. That was the task the Government was engaged on, and not on a vendetta or an attempt to humiliate political opponents.

MAKING THE END EASY

He, for one, would fight as hard as anyone could against attempting to humiliate political opponents; he was anxious to make it as easy as possible for those at war with the Government to lay down their arms, but he would assent to nothing that would jeopardise the future of the country and expose it to danger and peril.

They wanted peace, and would get it if those who wanted it had really the moral courage to stand by the Government, who were striving to bring peace.

The fact was that the harrest of national liberty still remained to be reaped, and the Government were determined that harvest should not rot in the fields, and that the people should not be prevented by armed politicians from reaping that harvest to the fullest.

/RISH |NDEPENDENT' 28-9-22.

TIMES NOT NORMAI

EVERY CITIZEN IN HOURLY

PERIL

Mr. Milroy said he found himself in entire accord with the last speaker in his appreciation of the gravity and seriousness of the proposals, though not with his interpretation of the situation. times were not normal.

The country had not securely-founded bulwarks of liberty, and the strongholds that guarded the Constitutional rights of the citizens. The people were being assailed, not by a fereign despot, but by a section of the people.

If the safety and welfare of every citizen was to be protected, the first step was to put an end to those conditions which created alarm, insecurity, and peril Deputy Johnson had not made the slightest allusion to the fact that the lives and security of every man, woman, and child in Ireland was in hourly peril under the present conditions.

ECONOMIC STRANGULATION.

The facts that confronted them to-day were, that those who defied the constituted authority of the nation and were endea. vouring to overthrow that authority were engaged in

an attempt to pass a sentence of capital punishment upon the economic life of the nation.

of vengeance or a vendetta. The purpose sible on the Execuive Council of them was to restore order and to enable the people to live the lives of civilised beings without being jeopardised every hour by the idealist gun-bully.

THE VALOUR OF THE ARMY

The task of the Government was to end the rule of the gun bully, the looter, and the terrorist. As militarism that was a subject on which there was a good deal of muddled thought. Nowhere did he find it so conspicuous as in the ranks of those for whom Deputy Johnson spoke.

An armed soldier was not necessarily a symbol of militarism. If he stood as the symbol of authority, to protect the rights! of the people, he stood as the enemy of militarism. That was the position of Ireland's army to-day.

Since that Dail had met in security. owing to the valour and endurance of their army, nothing had been said in recognition of what they owed to the soldiers. It was about time the Irish Army knew that Ireland certainly stood by them (cheers).

NEVER TO GET A CHANCE?

If any message went forth from that House, it ought to be that the Sovereign Assembly of Ireland recognised the merits and deeds of its soldiers, and was not going to let Ireland's army down.

Was the present generation not to get a chance? Were the hands of the Government to be tied when they attempted to give the living nation—this generation—a chance? Was all the odium to be piled on their heads? Was there to be no meed of responsibility to be meted out to those who were trying to overthrow the authority of the nation?

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL!

7-10-22. NON-ELECTED members Exceptive.

MR. MILROY OBJECTS

Mr. Sean Milroy said the article had got to be changed very radically before he would support it. It was reactionary and subversive of democratic principles, and could only result in government by permanent officials, and these were the greatest stumbling-blocks to democratic progress.

They should have a Government amenable to the will of the people. By adopting that article they would be doing something which would make Ministers impervious to the pulse or will of the people.

The voice of the country, he felt, was against the idea of departmental control. It would be repugnant to the country. The whole proposal seemed to lack absolutely any confidence in the future of the country. It expressed utter mistrust, and it was a mistake to assume that that assembly had got fixity of tenure. There would be numerous changes in that establishment when the people got a chance, and he would not be altogether surprised if he should disappear from the Assembly himself (laugh-

Those who represented Labour should of the scheme, and said he saw no reason why be the most strenuous in the support of it should not be tried as an experiment. If any effort of the Government to prevent it did not work it would be quite easy for the that fell design succeeding. They all re- next Parliament or the Parliament coming cognised that in conditions of turmoil, after it to make a change, but in his opinion such as existed, there would possibly be it should relate only to the Ministry and not miscarriage of justice, but he was con- to the Executive Council. He supported Provinced that they would be reduced to a fessor Thrift's motion to get a reference back, minimum under the control and guidance so that the whole proposal might come up of those who were in charge of the mili- and be thrashed out again in the Committee, and the details worked out more to his satis-He hoped the impression would not go faction than in the original Article. Then it forth that these proposals were intended might meet with their acceptance, but he would to be anything in the nature of a process not agree to have those not directly respon-

OCT: 13th. 1922. "MORE CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY GOING BANKRUPT BECAUSE THE 'SLAVE CANNOT PAY MILITARY DEBTS. We have secured for publication the following captured letter addressed to 'Scan' MILROY. T.D. :-Belturbet, 9th.Oct.1922. TO: -'Sean Milroy. T.D., The Dail, Dublin. From: -The Ernevale Co-operative Agricultural Society, Ltd., Dear Sir. Our society is made up of Farmers on Capital subscribed by them and Loan from the Bank. The Military Barracks here have run an account with the society which now amounts to £1,221.2.10. We have applied repeatedly by letter to the Qr.Mr.Gen. at Portobello, and he holds the account furnished by us to the local barrack and sent him from there. We sent a pre-paid wire last week and another wire last Friday, and no reply can be got. Our Manager called at Portobello last August and was told the accounts would be paid when received from Belturbet Barracks. The authorities here say that accounts are long since at Hdqrs. and the delay is there. I am directed by the society, all of whom are your constituents, to write you to get the account paid at once, as the society will be FORCED INTO LIQUIDATION UNLESS MONEY IS FORTHCOMING IMMEDIATELY. Yours Truly, Ernevale C.A.S.Ltd., Per. L. Young, Manager." "Mr 'Sean' MILROY, the Glove expert, took part, a day or two ago, in a debate on profiteering in the so-called 'parliament' contributed the useful information that hotels & taxi-cabs charged him more than they ought to for living."

IRISH INDEPENDENT.

26-10-22.

SIX-CO. NATIONALISTS

FACTIONIST EFFORT FOILED

In reply to a request for cooperation in holding a conference of Northern Nationalists to defend a policy and attitude regarding the Six-county area, Mr. Sean Milroy, T.D. writes to Mr. Peadar O Tuathghaill, Rathmines, stating that the name of one of those who had been asked to take the initiative in calling the conference is Mr. Eamonn Donnelly, who, it has been stated was merely acting for Mr. de Valera.

Mr. Milroy points out that Professor MacNeill and himself were taking up the calling of the conference 'prior to your meeting," and no effort was made to consu us before your committee decided to

call this second conference,

Mr. Milroy proceeds that at the meeting of "your committee" "you will recollect the points of view which I put forward, viz., 1st-That any policy to be evolved in regard to the Six-countiles must be in harmony with the colicy and attitude of the National Government. 2nd-That such policy must therefore be based on He Treaty.

"To embark upon a policy which either ignores the Treaty or which is out of har-mony with the policy of the National Government is simply to create an atmosphere of embarrasment in approaching the issues involved in the question of North-East Ulster, or to set up obstacles in the way of the National Government.

"To such a policy I will give neither countenance nor support, and it seems to me that such a policy only could ensue from conference with those who are endeavouring to destroy the National Go-vernment and thwart the expressed will of the Irish people.

POLICY OF NEGOTIATION.

"My object is to surengthen the hands of the National Government, for I believe that the only instrument by which the problem of the six counties can be effectually dealt with is the establishment beyond danger of disruption of the authority of that Government.

"With all who are willing to work for that end I shall co-operate in every way possible, but it is simply futile and mischievous to go into conference with those whose avowed aim is the abandonment of the Treaty and the overthrow of the National Government.

"I shall be glad, indeed, if you can inform me that Mr. de Valera has decided to dissociate himself publicly from those who are engaged in what is to my mind a policy of negation and national destruc-tion, and that he proposes to advise such persons to desist from their defiance of the authority of the Government established by the Irish people.

"If you are in a position to give me such assurance I shall then reconsider my present attitude. In view of the fact that these matters are of public importance I am handing this letter to the Press."

I have shown this letter to Prof. Eoin

M'Neill and he is in agreement with the terms of it."

MILROY. John. 44, Mayfield Road, Manchester. and 53, Blessington Street, Dublin.

Age,

Occupation, .

ELECTED SINN FEIN M.P. FOR Cavan, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, May 1921.

Prior to May 1921 Election, was Director of Organisation, Dail Eireann.

Member of the Staff of Director of Organisation, G.H.Q., I.R.A.

Was formerly Minister of Defence, before BURGESS.

Prominent Member I.R.B.

Reported to be on Staff of newly organised I.R.A. in South Derry.

A native of Leeds, Yorkshire.

Came to Dublin some years ago and opened a sweet shop in Capel Street in partnership with his brother who still carries on the business.

Came under the notice of the Police in 1911 when he attended Labour and Socialist Meetings, and became closely identified with James LARKIN, the Labour Agitator, and James CONNOLLY, the rebel leader.

At the outbreak of the late war, he took a very active part in the Antirecruiting Campaign, and became prominently associated with the Sinn Fein Party, and an active member of the A.O.H. (American Alliance).

On 16-5-15 delivered an Anto-recruiting speech at Beresford Place, Dublin, was arrested, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour 16-6-15.

Organised the Hibernian Rifles (affiliated with the I.Vs) in 1916.

Arrested in May 1916 as a suspect in connection with the Rebellion, and interned in Reading Prison. Released 24-12-16.

Resumed his activities early in 1917, attended Meetings and delivered addresses.

On 25-10-17 was elected Member of the Sinn Fein Executive Committee.

Arrested 18-5-18 by order of Government and deported to England.

Escaped from Lincoln Prison 4-2-19.

During 1919 was very active attending and speaking at Sinn Fein Meetings in Ireland, also at Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and London.

Arrested 1-11-19 on Warrant in Dublin and conveyed to Portumaa, and sentenced on 19th December 1919 to five months' imprisonment for illegal assembly.

Released on parole 13-1-20 in consequence of ill health.

Returned to Derry Prison to complete his sentence on 15-3-20 and was released on 24-4-20.

/After his release

After his release, visited Manchester, Liverpool and London.

Acted as Organiser for North of England and Midlands.

Arrested 21-1-21 at Holyhead when returning to Ireland.

Interned at Ballykinlar. I.O.No. 1873.

Appealed for release to contest Elections, but was refused 21-5-21. (Wire No. 3343 R.O. 21-5-21).

Released on the 8th August 1921 as a T.D. to attend the Peace Conference at the Mansion House, Dublin.

Reported to have gone to Manchester for the Martyrs Celebration, and to work up an agitation on the attitude of Ulster. (IX/0549 23-11-21).

Spoke at a Meeting in St Patrick's Hall, Manchester, when the Anniversaries of ALLEN, LARKIN, O'BRIEN, Kevin BARRY, and Terence McSWINEY were kept. He said the basis of permanent peace had not been established. ("Freeman's Journal" 21-11-21).

See Search Papers 28-1-21.

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

Re-selected as a Pro-Treaty candidate to again contest his present constituency (Cavan.) (Ex. Irish Independent dated 30.5.22.)

Elected as member of 3rd Dail.

Attended Arthur GRIFFITH's funeral. (Ref. Freeman's Journal' dated 17.8.22.)

Wrote a letter to the "Anglo-Celt" on Cavan's Loss at the death of Arthur GRIFFITH. (See Press cutting from 'Freeman's Journal' dated 17.8.22.)

Alleged to be an Englishman born at LIVERPOOL & to have been the man who "took off the gloves & caught cold feet". (Ex. from the 'Fenian' No.44. dated 1.9.22.)

Editor of 'Young Ireland' in succession to the late Arthur GRIFFITH. (Ex. from 'Young Ireland' dated 9.9.22.)

