

146

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Mc E N T E E, John.

IRISH TIMES. 17-11-21.

MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

10,000 Irishmen and Women Attend Meeting in Glasgow.

A week of Sinn Fein demonstrations in various parts of Scotland commenced in Glasgow yesterday, with public meetings in St. Andrew's Hall and the City Hall, addressed by members of Dail Eireann and other Sinn Fein leaders. The demonstration was confined to the meetings which were attended by upwards of 10,000 Irishmen and women. There was a great show of enthusiasm and Sinn Fein colours.

The principal gathering was at St. Andrew's Hall, where, hours before the meeting commenced, an immense queue was formed. The chief speaker was Mr. Sean MacEntee, T.D. He said Ireland was still willing to make a peace which would not sell the birthright of the Race, or betray those who had died for Ireland.

Within an Irish Constitution, he said, Ulster could have everything that England had striven to give her and failed.

They would give the most complete local autonomy to those parts of the North-Eastern counties which showed by a plebiscite that they wanted it, but they would not placate English Die-hards and Sir James Craig by handing over to the bigots in Belfast the Nationalist population. He spoke for his colleagues in Dail Eireann, when he said that rather than do that they would break off the Conference.

Speeches on Ratification by McENTEE. John

'INDEPENDENT'
23-12-'21.

"AN OPPORTUNIST"

"DIABOLICAL ONSLAUGHT" SAYS MR. M'ENTEE

Mr. Sean M'Entee said, just to add a touch of symmetry to the discussion, he would say that, like the Deputy for Derry, he, too, was an opportunist. But there was a difference between them. He was an opportunist who suited his tactics to his opportunity—one who would use his opportunities to serve, not subvert, his principle. It was very true to say that this was not a question of oaths. He knew England could no more bind them with oaths than with chains. But he was not concerning himself in this discussion with the question of allegiance. He had adopted the attitude throughout that if those who were supposed to be chiefs of the army came to this Dail and said as military men they were faced with defeat, forced to negotiate, and accept a treaty of surrender, he could understand it.

He was opposed to the Treaty because it gave away their alle-
giants and perpetuated partition.

and by that fact it perpetuated their slavery. By the fact that it perpetuated partition it must fail to do what it was ostensibly intended to do—to reconcile the aspirations of the Irish people with association with the British Empire. When did the achievement of their nation's unification cease to be one of their national aspirations? Was it when Emmet in Dublin and Russel in Downpatrick died for the Irish nation? Was it when Davis of Cork and Mitchel of Down worked for the Irish nation? Was it when Messrs.

Griffith and Milroy stood in Tyrone and Fermanagh six months ago for the Irish nation, for the historic unity of their country, for that which had been the greatest of all their Irish aspirations, that which had brought to the service of their country the man who first showed them the road to the Republic, the service and the life of Tone?

"THE PRICE."

The price to the Scotch had been Calvinism and a commercial union with England. The bishops of the Union period got a promise, they to-day were getting it, of Catholic emancipation. What they were offered to-day was, in the words of the Minister for Defence, "this, and this, and this; this, and this, and this"—meaning fiscal autonomy for four-fifths of the Irish people (surely an unsound and uneconomic proposition), a tiny army that was to be for ever invested with foes, and a navy of cockleshells. "This, and this, and this" for the equivalent of six of the fairest counties of Ireland, and the only last chance they had of securing freedom.

NO INSINUATIONS.

He did not mean to make any vulgar insinuations against the honour of the men who were recommending the Treaty. Their past record was proof against that, but was it not remarkable that those men of principle who had asked for approval of the Treaty had sought it on grounds of expediency? It was upon grounds of expediency that the Catholic bishops supported the Act of Union. Upon grounds of expediency Parnell was overthrown. History was full of noble causes and great careers that were wrecked upon the shifting sands of expediency.

NOT FREEDOM, BUT POTENTIALITY.

There was not a single man going to vote for that Treaty who would not feel insulted if it were suggested they were going against the principles of Pearse and Connolly.

Replying to an interjection, Mr. MacEntee said apparently in that Assembly some had already become such slaves that they were not able to distinguish between the free will of the Irish people and allegiance to the English King. Members who had decided to vote for the Treaty on grounds of expediency, such as getting British soldiers out of Ireland, that Ireland would be permitted to live her own life, and that, as the Minister of Finance said, the document gave not freedom, but freedom to achieve it—

Mr. Collins—Hear, hear.

PARTITION OR UNITY.

Mr. MacEntee said, as to these gentlemen, he recommended them to examine



Sean MacEntee.

every clause of the Treaty before they voted for it. He referred to one particular clause of the document in reference to the boundaries of Northern Ireland. Mr. Milroy had said that clause did not mean partition, but that the provisions would eventually lead to the unity of Ireland. He (Mr. MacEntee) traversed that statement in its entirety, and declared it was partition. He looked to a superior authority to Mr. Milroy—Mr. Lloyd George—who had said in the House of Commons: "We were of opinion—and we were not alone in that opinion, because there are friends of Ulster who took the same view—that it is desirable, if Ulster is to remain a separate unit, there should be a re-adjustment of boundary."

ULSTER'S POSITION.

We propose that Ulster should have a readjustment of her boundaries, and take into account the existence of a homogeneous people, and, considering all these circumstances, we think it is in the interests of Ulster that she should have people within her borders that would help her. It was clear, therefore, that they had real partition under this Clause.

Mr. Sean Milroy—May I ask the Deputy if he is prepared to coerce these people?

Mr. MacEntee said he was not responsible for the policy of this Dail, but until he was sitting with the Government of the Republic it was not open to any Deputy to ask him what he would do in certain circumstances (hear, hear).

THE PURPORT PARTITION.

The real purport of the Clause he had referred to was to secure that secessionist Ulster should remain a separate entity, and that was to be done by transferring from the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament certain people and certain districts to give them back certain other Unionist districts in Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal.

That was Mr. Lloyd George's own interpretation of the Clause, and he was the man who drafted this Treaty; he was the man who forced this instrument upon our delegation, and forced them to come back here and, in turn, attempt to force it upon the Dail and upon the Irish people.

Deputy Milroy had told them that economic conditions and facts were such in connection with the Six Counties that they would be compelled to resume association with the rest of Ireland, but there was a greater question in nationality than mere economics.

"DIABOLICAL ONSLAUGHT."

This Treaty, he declared, was the most

DR. MACNEILL'S VIEW

"The reason I ask you to ratify this Agreement is not because you are afraid, but because you are not afraid. It is not because we are too weak to refuse it, but because we are strong enough to accept it."

—Dr. Eoin MacNeill, at the Dail

dangerous and diabolical onslaught ever made upon the unity of a nation.

It was a very subtle and ingenious stroke of English policy that so fashioned this instrument that the Irish people, in trying to save themselves, were in danger of accomplishing their own destruction.

One of the consequences of the Treaty if it was ratified would be to put Belfast in an economic position to defy the rest of Ireland.

It would be said: "What of the heavy taxation under the Act?" Was there anything in the Treaty that would compel England to tax Northern Ireland more heavily than the Free State would be taxed. If England had found it profitable to subsidise the Amir of Afghanistan she will find it more profitable to subsidise Northern Ireland to remain outside the Free State.

Not only did this article make for permanent partition, but it nullified every safeguard for the rights given under the Treaty. They had heard men saying that they were for the Treaty because it meant the evacuation of the English forces. Some of the English Press were declaring that Northern Ireland must be afforded every military protection she required or that England could give her. The North would be flooded with soldiers evacuated out of Southern Ireland and they would be reinforced by hundreds of thousands of Orange irregulars.

He had heard some members saying that

they would vote for the Treaty because it was not a final settlement. That was a reinforcement of the words of the President, who declared that he was voting against it because it was not a final settlement, and would not give peace. "I," declared Mr. MacEntee,

"am voting against it because I believe it will be a final settlement.

It is the terrible finality of the settlement that appals me. Under it I believe we are giving away our last chance of securing a united Ireland and, therefore, our last chance of securing an independent Ireland."

ULSTER ENGLAND'S FORTRESS.

Under the Treaty Ulster would become England's fortress, as impregnable as Gibraltar. England had robbed Ireland of her territory, and was going to give the new Cromwellians the title deeds to it.

WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE

When Gen. Smuts, last summer, wrote to Mr. de Valera, "Force, as a solution of your problem, both for you and for him (Sir James Craig) is out of the question," he "spoke from the wisdom of experience. Here was a man who, like the Celtic patriots, cherishing the vital spark of racial pride and the passion for liberty, had struggled by force of arms to win self-determination against a great Empire, created by the centuries—only to sit down in the end, with pride unimpaired, to make mutual concessions with the British Government, which satisfied the aspirations of both.

"When the British Government recognised the Union of South Africa as an independent unit in a Commonwealth of Nations, it yielded to the inevitable. The Boers, defeated in war, were by no means vanquished. It was a question of mutual peace and prosperity."

"BOSTON DAILY GLOBE."

Continuing, Mr. MacEntee said he would say to those who were sitting for Ulster constituencies and who would vote for the acceptance of the Treaty, that they would be guilty of a double betrayal—a betrayal not only to their own constituencies, but a betrayal to their pledge to the Ulster people, who with all they had endured, and they had endured far more than anybody there could conceive, stood for their representatives in the hope that in their day of triumph they would stand by them.

ALTERNATIVE.

He had heard deputies ask what was the alternative to their acceptance of the Treaty; they said there was no alternative except terrible and immediate war. Whether that was the alternative or not, and he did not believe that it was, the alternative rested not upon his side, but upon those who violated their election pledges and in defiance of their orders signed the Treaty.

Dealing with what the Minister of Finance had said regarding Ulster, Mr. MacEntee said he would not hand over his country as a protectorate to another country without safeguarding the right of protecting them. He would take care not to do what the Treaty was doing, removing chance for ever of making them secure.

Speeches on the Ratification by McENTEE, John.

'INDEPENDENT.' 24-12-21.

WITH DISAPPOINTMENT

CONSTITUENTS AND MR. M'ENTEE'S SPEECH

Mr. Sean MacEntee's speech has been received with outspoken disappointment by the vast majority in Carrickmacross, in his own constituency. It is rumoured, says our correspondent, that the political clubs have taken action, but officials refuse to give any information on the subject.

It is estimated that only 2 p.c. of the people locally support Mr. MacEntee's attitude.

'INDEPENDENT.' 4-1-22.

MR. MACENTEE AND THE DAIL

Some comment was caused yesterday by Mr. Sean MacEntee's presence at the morning sitting of An Dail, in view of the definite statement published in the Press yesterday that he had assured a delegation of his constituents that as he could not support the Treaty he would resign.

Mr. MacEntee did not put in an appearance at the afternoon sitting. It can be authoritatively stated, however, that neither the Speaker nor the Secretary of Dail Eireann had received any notification of his resignation from Mr. MacEntee up to the adjournment last night.

'INDEPENDENT.' 17-2-22.

Enniscorthy Urban Council appointed Mr. Sean MacEntee, T.D., to act as consulting engineer.

'FREEMAN'S.' 18-3-22.

At James's street Fountain Mr. Sean MacEntee said the issue was whether the Irish people were going to stand by the Irish Republic or not. The Irish Volunteers were not going to prove false to their faith and allegiance and traditions; they were not going to sacrifice the citizenship of Ireland, and, despite all that might be said, he impressed upon them that the convention was going to be held.

'FREEMAN'S.' 3-1-22.

THE CHOICE FOR THE DEPUTIES

What Voting Against Treaty Means

MR. MacENTEE'S CASE

Probable Duration of the Resumed Sitings

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

So far as the expression of public opinion through ordinary channels is concerned, the country may be said to have already ratified the Treaty. The fate of this epoch-making document in Dail Eireann is not yet quite certain, although few people can be induced to contemplate rejection as more than a possibility.

Steps have been taken by the opponents of the Treaty which suggest a determination to carry the fight to a bitter conclusion. On the other hand, one hears that a number of Deputies who will have the Republic, and nothing-but-the-Republic, have decided that the alternative to ratification involves so much danger of a widespread national disaster that they will not vote against the Treaty.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

It was learned from an authoritative source yesterday that it is most probable that the famous Document No. 2 will be made public by Mr. de Valera at Wednesday's session of the Dail. There is no explanation as to why there has been a change of tactics, as it was understood that the proposals contained in the document would not be made public except in the event of the rejection of the Treaty, and that is scarcely likely. There are, however, reports of a Document No. 3, of which more may be heard within the next few days.

Perhaps after all the congratulations offered to Mr. Sean MacEntee on the resignation of his seat for the overwhelmingly pro-Treaty County of Monaghan were a little premature. Though expected locally, the resignation has not yet reached those who were actually appointed to receive it.

Exactly a week ago a deputation, consisting of Rev. E. Coyle, G.C., St. Mary's, Clontarf, and Mr. Bernard O'Rourke, Co.C., Inniskeen, were appointed by the North and South Monaghan County Committees of Sinn Fein to wait on Mr. MacEntee and make plain the views of his constituents.

"DECIDED TO RESIGN."

On Wednesday last the deputation met Mr. MacEntee in Belfast, and asked that he should join Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Commerce, and Mr. Owen O'Duffy, the other deputies for Monaghan, in supporting the ratification of the Treaty.

Though Mr. MacEntee felt unable to adopt this course, the deputation were satisfied that they arrived at a fairly satisfactory solution of the situation, and at a meeting representative of 40 Sinn Fein Clubs, held in Ballybay on Friday, it was announced that in the circumstances Mr. MacEntee had decided to resign his seat.

The result was regarded as satisfactory, and it further announced that the letter of resignation was to be received in a few days—on Monday at latest—by the Chairmen of both North and South Monaghan Committees.

However, up to a late hour yesterday evening neither of these gentlemen had received the resignation, and some local political leaders arrived in Dublin to seek an explanation.

Mr. MacEntee, when seen yesterday, said no more than, "Well, I haven't done it yet." Perhaps he had addressed the expected letter to the Speaker of An Dail, in accordance with parliamentary practice.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RECESS.

All the political activities of the recess have not yet been chronicled, and perhaps justice has not been done to the efforts of Deputies to ascertain the will of their constituents. Indeed in some constituencies Sinn Fein organisations have been slow to give publicity to their instructions to Deputies.

As yet no arrangement has been made by the Whips on both sides to curtail or limit the debate. It will be remembered that before the adjournment Mr. Joseph MacGrath announced that those for whom he acted would be willing to enter into some arrangement to prevent prolonged and merely redundant discussion, consistent, of course, with the rights of private members. However, the vote on the adjournment was actually taken before the proposal had time to materialise.

WHEN WILL IT END?

At the moment it is generally believed that the debate will last until Thursday, though if all those who have not yet spoken wish to cover the well-beaten tracks of familiar controversy the whole week will again be devoted to a war of words. One can only reflect how prolonged the cross-Channel proceedings would have been if the 670 members at Westminster had all tried to speak on the Treaty during the discussion in that assembly.

'IRISH TIMES.' 5-1-22.

MR. M'ENTEE, M.P., AND HIS OATH.

Mr. Sean MacEntee, in the course of a letter which he has sent to the North and South Monaghan Joint Comhairle Ceanntair, who had asked for his resignation because of his inability to support the Treaty, says that by the oath that he has taken he is bound, to the best of his knowledge and ability, to support and defend the Irish Republic against all enemies, foreign and domestic. On account of it, when a Treaty which he sincerely believes to be everlastingly destructive of the Irish nation, is placed before the Dail for acceptance he cannot resign and wash his hands of his responsibilities, but must oppose the Treaty to the end. After that, if his constituents desire it, he will gladly resign.

'IRISH TIMES.' 6-1-22.

MR. M'ENTEE'S CONSTITUENTS.

Carrickmacross Guardians yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution urging ratification of the Treaty, and calling on the county deputies to vote in its favour. Mr. Conlon said he understood that Mr. MacEntee promised that he would not vote against the Treaty, but, according to the Press, he had changed his mind. "He should be called upon to resign," added the speaker. "He does not represent five per cent. of the people of South Monaghan."

'FREEMAN'S.' 6-1-22.

MR. MacENTEE'S DECISION

Sir—In reply to Father Coyle's letter, which appeared in your paper to-day, I wish to make the following statement.

A deputation, consisting of Father E. Coyle and Mr. B. O'Rourke, from the Monaghan Joint Comhairle, called upon me at Belfast on Wednesday, December 28. We discussed in private the purpose of the deputation from about 12.30 to 2.30 that afternoon—the course of the discussion I have already stated in my letter to the President of the Joint Comhairle, portion of which appeared in your paper to-day. During the discussion it was clear that I could only give my decision after mature deliberation, and in writing, and the discussion with the deputation ended at 2.30. It was not afterwards resumed.

At 5.30, three hours later, Mr. O'Rourke left for the railway terminus, which was not more than three minutes' walk away. I accompanied him. At the terminus, immediately before we parted, I told Mr. O'Rourke I would consider very carefully the question we had been discussing and would communicate my decision in writing.

An hour later, during which period I did not discuss the question with him, Father Coyle left for his train. In the very short walk to the train we had a few minutes' conversation, the effect of which Father Coyle has misapprehended; since what passed was entirely conditional upon my consenting to resign before voting, which I did not do then, nor before, nor since.

At the station Father Coyle said he was loth to return to Monaghan without a definite answer as a result of his mission, and pressed me definitely to allow him to state that I had resigned. I refused to permit him to do that, and told him, as I had already told Mr. O'Rourke, that I would consider most carefully what I would do and communicate my written decision as soon as possible.

After careful consideration, and at the earliest possible moment for me, I forwarded my written and considered decision, not to Father Coyle, but at his request, to the president of the Joint Comhairle. That decision was contained in the portion of my letter which appeared in to-day's issue of your paper.

SEAN MACENTEE.

5: 1: '22.

I.R.A. CONVENTION. PROTEST MEETING AT DUBLIN.

'IRISH TIMES.' 18-3-22.

Mr. Sean MacEntee said the issue was not one of peace and war, but whether they were going to stand by the Republic that they had established. Mr. Arthur Griffith had declared that the Irish Volunteer Convention was an illegal assembly. Well, the Convention was going to be held. Who was going to stop it?

'INDEPENDENT.' 10-3-22.

FREE STATE AND REPUBLICAN DELEGATIONS

Delegations on behalf of the Irish Free State and the Irish Republic are going to the United States. The first of the representatives of the Republic left last night.

Mr. Jas. O'Mara, with Mr. Sean Mac Caoilte and Comdt.-Gen. P. Beaslai, have been invited to the United States on behalf of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Sean Mac Caoilte, who belongs to Tullamore, has always been associated with Irish national affairs, was a member of the Celtic Literary Society from its



Sean Mac Caoilte.

He was arrested in 1920 and 1921.

start, and one of the earliest members of the Gaelic League. In 1914 he took 2nd prize for an original play in Irish at the Oireachtas, and tied for first place in the same competition in 1918. He was Secretary of the Ard Craobh Gaelic League, a member of the Coiste Gnotha, and of the Ard-Fheis, Sinn Fein, with which movement he was prominently identified.

Sheet
No. 3

Meeting at Town Hall
Kingstown - DeValera's
Party, (Irish Times 7/4/22).

'IRISH TIMES' 28-4-22.

THE ELECTION ISSUE

MR. MACENTEE'S OPINION

The Town Hall was closely packed. When Mr. de Valera entered the audience rose and applauded enthusiastically. Mr. J. W. O'Sullivan, Co. Co., presided.

Mr. Sean MacEntee, T.D., declared the issue at the coming elections was not a question of peace or war; and quoted Mr. Michael Collins, who said he did not think when he signed the Treaty that if he did not sign war was the only alternative. The real issue was the choice between the British Free State and the Irish Republic.

By means of the Treaty, he said, England sought to reconquer Ireland as Cromwell sought to do by fire and sword. No sooner was it signed than a fresh massacre of Nationalists began in Ulster. Those responsible for the Treaty either had to make terms with Sir J. Craig and accept partition, or they were going to be passive witnesses of the extermination of the Six Co. Nationalists. England had transferred to the North the instruments whereby a fresh conquest could be made.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Irish Volunteers preceded the Dail, and they were without exception independent of the Sinn Féin organisation and Dail. The Volunteers brought Dail Eireann into existence in order that it might be the symbol of the Irish Republic, and not the symbol or puppet of England.

The Volunteers were resolved at the outset that they would not let themselves become the instrument of a secret society, particularly a secret society which since had shown itself to be only treachery masquerading as patriotism. The I.R.B. had long an honourable record, but they had positive proof it was supporting the Treaty. Some of them recognised that Dail Eireann contained men not of principle Republican, and the Volunteer Executive refused to place the Volunteers under the control of the Ministry of Defence until the Dail members themselves took an oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic.

IND: 28-4-22. (DAIL EIREANN)

Mr. S. MacEntee said the facts did not bear out Mr. Griffith's statement that the position in the North-East had been aggravated by the position in the Dail. To make effective the English policy of Partition,

Sir J. Craig's Government, acting with the co-operation of the English Government, had carried on what was practically a campaign of extermination.

POSITION IN NORTH.

It became intensified when the majority of the Dail accepted the principle of partition. When the Chairman of the Provisional Government signed the first pact whereby he recognised the Ulster Government and Partition, it broke out again with intensified fury. It continued until the English Government called to London its servants of the Provisional Government, when the President of the Dail went one step further, accepting partition himself and entering into a pact whereby, on the plea of safeguarding their interests, he tried to seduce the Republicans of N.E. Ulster and get them into Special Constabulary.

If, during the war in the South, any member had urged that the people, in order to protect themselves from the Black-and-Tans, should join them what would have been his fate?

No sooner was the second pact signed than again the persecution broke out. They were now, he believed, about to sign a further pact whereby members elected to the "Ulster" Parliament were to enter it. They had not done all that very willingly and not all of them wittingly. They had been forced to do it as an inevitable consequence of the Treaty. Those who signed the Treaty had been between the nut-crackers, Sir J. Craig in Belfast and Lloyd George in London.

FINANCE.

PAYMENTS TO NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES.

The report of the Minister of Finance was next discussed.

Mr. Brugha said a question had recently been raised regarding a sum of £4,000 or £5,000 which had been charged up to the defence deposit. He had drawn attention to the matter, and the defence was that the sum was charged up in error. He wished to know why this did not appear in the report.

Mr. Collins replied that he would like to have notice of the question. The reason it did not appear in the report was because the London accounts had not yet been completed.

Mr. Sean MacEntee drew attention to the sum of £2,692 13s. 2d. paid out by the Department to the employees of the *Freeman's Journal* as two weeks' wages. This payment, he said, was unauthorised and irregular, and, therefore, he moved that the report of the Minister of Finance be not adopted. Never before had the Dail voted a sum of money in compensation for the destruction of property, and the grant was not only irregular, but, to say the least, out of all reason.

Mr. MacEntee went on to say that it appeared that the *Freeman's Journal* was acting as the chief propaganda organ of the "other side," and alluded to "the punishment it richly deserved for publishing the report of a common spy in its columns." The Treaty Party, he continued, should be more honest than to compensate the *Freeman's Journal*. There was one thing about the case, and that was that it unveiled the hypocrisy of those who were associated at the present moment with the Government of the Dail, and showed who was behind the *Freeman's Journal* and the dastardly attacks made upon Mr. de Valera when he was President.

AT D.E. 28-4-22. 'IRISH T.' 29-4-22.

"PECULIAR" RELATIONS.

Mr. MacEntee said that the relations between the Irish Republican Army and Dail Eireann were peculiar, inasmuch as the Army had brought the Dail into being, and had done more than any other agency to establish the Republic. He read extracts from the draft constitution of the Irish Volunteers. According to this the administration of the Irish Republican Army should be vested in the Minister of National Defence, who should act in consultation with the Executive Council. That council was to be elected by an annual convention of the Army, and it was the body which should appoint and define the duties of the Headquarters Staff. The Minister of National Defence should be approved by the National Executive.

If the present Minister of Defence, Mr. MacEntee said, were not approved by that body, then he had no jurisdiction or control over the Irish Republican Army.

The service which the Irish Republican Army gave to the Dail was conditional service, and its obedience was conditional obedience. The Dail had not been faithful to the Republic, therefore, the Army of the Irish Republic was released from its obedience to the Dail. That was why the Irish Republican Army to-day acted under an independent elected Executive and refused to act under the control of the Minister for Defence. That was the justification for their actions in the past, and it would be the justification for any action which they might take in the future.

A proclamation had been issued the other day by a certain very high, very respected, very venerable authority in the country. That statement called upon the young men of the Army to yield obedience to the Dail. Would not those who issued that statement call upon the Dail to be faithful to its contract with the Army? The Hierarchy attempted to decide and adjudicate upon such a situation as existed between the Dail and the Army. They had no right whatsoever to deliver any judgment or issue any statement unless they had all the facts and all the evidence relative to that decision before them.

This matter might mean life and death, it was a matter upon whether or not there was to be civil war in Ireland, and the Hierarchy should not have issued a purely partisan statement. Above all, men, no matter who they might be, who nine or ten months ago were denying the authority of the Dail, and were attempting to seduce the Army of the Irish Republic from its allegiance to the Dail when they were in the field, should not have the effrontery now to append their signatories to a statement or manifesto asking the Army to give its allegiance to the Dail. The Dail was the supreme national authority, but they denied its supremacy and authority nine or ten months ago. (Applause.)

AT 'DAIL' 3-5-22.

'IRISH TIMES' 4-5-22.

A GLOOMY DEPUTY.

Mr. MacEntee declared all the factors were making for civil war. It was not within the power of any back-benchers to bring about a settlement. If a committee was to be set up that committee would have to enter into negotiations with and secure representation from the Army Executive.

He thought the way to prevent civil war was that the Dail itself should determine to honour the agreement made with the Volunteers in 1919, as a result of which the Volunteers agreed to place themselves under the control of the Minister of Defence. What was in the minds of a good many of the soldiers was that in the event of an election being held, and the people turning down the Republic, that the army itself would be demoralised, and that the Republic would be ended, and the army as it existed before 1919 would be ended.

"Irish Times" 18/5/22
2nd Failure to agree.

Mr. MacEntee said that the people had a right to express their will, but those who bound themselves by oath, in virtue of which men went out and fought and died, had no right to ask the people to disestablish the Irish Republic. If they decided to embark on civil war, there would, for the Republicans, be every justification before God and man for doing so.

At this stage an adjournment was suggested, a vote to be taken in the morning.

Mr. MacEntee favoured the suggestion, and said that if steps were taken just then, in a very short time it would be impossible to retrace them. If they adjourned till the morning something might possibly be done in the meantime.

It was decided to hear Mr. Collins, who expressed a wish to speak before the House adjourned.

THE WHITE FLAG LIE.

We thought the "White Flag" lie had been disposed of by the fact published in the Press of the 6th. that a sheet held out of a window in O'Connell Street by a woman had been mistaken for a White Flag. But the fiction is still being repeated, so we now print the statement of Sean McENTEE, REPUBLICAN O.C. on the spot:-

"The statement issued from Beggar's Bush regarding the flying of a White Flag from Marlboro P.O. on July 4th. is an utter lie. The position was not surrendered. There was no white flag flown. In obedience to Cathal Brugha's express orders I evacuated the position and drew off my men, seven all told. When we got to Gardiner Street corner the enemy were still blazing away at the evacuated P.O."

The account of Mr. Jefferies, in the "Daily Mail" of the 4th. and of an eye-witness, writing in the "Evening Telegraph" of the same date fully corroborate this statement.

IRISH TIMES. 14-7-'22!

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

TUNNELLING TO MOUNTJOY.

The following was issued by G.H.Q., Irish Army, at 12.45 a.m. to-day:-

"The Army authorities, having been apprised of the fact that tunnelling operations were being carried out by irregulars in a house in Glengarriff parade, Dublin, a party of troops were sent to the place yesterday evening. On entering the house a party of men came towards the troops with their hands up.

"The place was searched, and it was found that a tunnel of some yards in length had been excavated in the direction of Mountjoy Prison, which is close by.

"On a closer search of the place being made the troops discovered a man concealed in a top coat covered with earth. This individual turned out to be Mr. Sean MacEntee, who, with other members of the party, was placed under arrest.

"Some of the irregulars, who were searched, stated that they had instructions to surrender if the house was raided. A quantity of picks, shovels, and engineering requisites was taken away by the troops."

McENTEE. John (Sean) 25, Mill Street, Belfast.
89, King Street, Belfast.
124, Donegal Street, Belfast.

Age 30. (1921).

Occupation, Electrical Engineer.

Elected Sinn Fein M.P. for Co. Managhan, May 1921.

Prior to May 1921 was on "Local Government Board", and "Industries" Committees, Dail Eireann.

Provincial Representative of the I.R.A. Executive for Ulster.

Member of the extreme section of the I.R.B.

Attended the I.R.A. Convention in 1920.

Old Black List No.88.

Voted against Treaty on Sat 7-1-22

Is one of the leading members of the I.R.A. in the North, and has always taken a very active and prominent part in the Sinn Fein Movement and is considered a dangerous man. He holds most extreme views.

At the time of the Rebellion of 1916 was employed in his profession in Dundalk, Co. Louth.

Took part in the Rebellion ^{in Co. Louth} and was tried by Court Martial at Richmond Barracks on the 9th June 1916 with three others for the murder of Constable McGee ^{of the R.I.C.} and attempted murder of Lieutenant R. Dunville, Grenadier Guards near Castlebellingham on the 24th April 1916. (Letter found in the house of McShane stating that McEntee was the man who shot McGee).

Sentenced to death; afterwards commuted to Penal Servitude. *for life*

Released at the General Amnesty, June 1917.

His house was searched 17th May 1916 and from documents it was found that he had applied for a Commission in His Majesty's Army. In a statement during his trial it transpired that it was when the 16th Division was being raised that he put in for his Commission, but owing to difficulties, the application fell through.

In September 1917 he attended the funeral of Thomas ASHE.

From October 7th 1917 to the time of his arrest in May 1918 he addressed numerous meetings. (Record of these speeches attached).

Arrested 18th May 1918 and deported to England and confined in Ipswich Prison.

Released 14th August 1918 and returned home where he was met by many of his supporters.

Responsible for the formation of "Arbitration Courts" in Ulster.

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He continued his seditious speeches from the date of his release not only in Ireland, but also in England; and , although he was "Wanted" he evaded arrest up to the time of the Truce.
(Record of Speeches attached).

Left for Liverpool 10th February 1920 from Dundalk, but was not traced in Liverpool.

Was again in Belfast on the 14th February 1920 and suspected of being concerned in the Barry train outrage.

Was also suspected of being implicated in outrages which took place in Belfast on the 11th April 1920.

On the 21st May 1920 he attended a Meeting at Castleblaney in connection with the electric lighting of that town. He stayed the night with Father Hackett.

On 23rd August 1920 he addressed a Meeting organised at Widnes, Lancashire, to protest against the refusal to allow Dr Mannix to land in Ireland; and the next day addressed another Protest Meeting at Liverpool.

In December 1920 he was reported to be in Liverpool, and it is thought very probable that he was connected with the burnings in that City. Copies of his photograph were sent to the Liverpool Police.

On the run in 1921
In January 1921 it was reported he was staying at a hotel in Salford. He was then wanted in Ireland and described in the "Hue and Cry". The Salford Police were instructed to detain him if found.

Is said to have been seen in Dublin on or about the 7th February 1921, and again to have been seen in Belfast.

Seditious documents were found in his house on 17th January 1921.

On the 21st March 1921 he was met in Dame Street, Dublin, accompanied by a tall lady. He was then wearing a moustache, and spectacles of a peculiar kind.

He wrote a letter, dated 20th March 1921 to a Miss M. Brown of 39, Rutland Square stating that the London affair is postponed until a later date.

ACTIVITIES SINCE THE TRUCE.

Made a speech at Bruff, Co. Limerick on 26th October 1921.

Is to speak in Scotland; first Meeting at Glasgow 20th November 1921.

Was chief speaker at Meetings held in St. Andrew's Hall, and City Hall, Glasgow, 20th November 1921.

Spoke at a Meeting held at Livingstone Hall, Edinburgh on the 23rd November 1921. (IX/0717.)

Retired June 1922. Replaced by Dr Mc Carville.

Arrested by P.G. Forces at a House in Glengarriff Parade, Dublin, where tunnelling operations towards Mountjoy Prison were being carried out. (Ext. "Irish Times" 14-7-22).

One of the leaders of strike commenced on 7-8-22 by Irregular prisoners at Kilmainham Gaol. (Ext. "Republican War News" No: 34 dated 9-8-22).

McENTEE. John. (Sean).

RECORD OF SPEECHES DELIVERED BY:-

On 7-10-17 he addressed Sinn Fein Meetings at Monaghan and Armagh.
On 16-10-17 addressed another meeting at Castleblaney.
Made a seditious speech at the Monaghan Meeting.

At Dundalk, 25-11-17 he addressed a Manchester Martyr's Meeting, and to this the Police were refused admission under Regulation 51 B.

In December 1917 he delivered an address at Maghera when he related his Easter Week experiences to the Members of the Sinn Fein Club.

On 2nd January 1918 attended a private meeting at the Monaghan Sinn Fein Club.

Visited Armagh 18-1-18 and associated with local suspects, and was prevented from attending a Convention at Whitecross owing to snow.
Interested himself in the South Armagh Election on behalf of the Sinn Fein Candidates, and attended Meetings on the 27th in connection with the same.

On 26-1-18 the Police submitted leaflets "General Election Fund" signed by McEntee and another appealing for subscriptions.

At a Sinn Fein concert at Grange, Co. Louth on the 27th Jan 1918 (at which no Police were present) he advised the young men to join the I.Vs or else they would be conscripted.

Addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting at Letterkenny on 8-2-18 and said that everyone knew that England was beaten to her knees in the War.
He said Sinn Feiners were not opposed to the Conference (alluding to the Convention to be held re the Irish Question).

At a Meeting at Milford, Co. Donegal on 9-2-18 said Sinn Fein would not be satisfied with Home Rule in Colonial or any other form....."We demand that Ireland be given the right to declare her own destiny".

In February 1918 he addressed Sinn Fein Meetings with De Valera and advised his audience to join the I.Vs. "Sinn Fein has done more in four days on the streets of Dublin than the Irish Party has done for the past thirty years. We will make our own laws, and, I may say we have the means at our disposal by which we can maintain and make our own laws".

At a Meeting at Castlefin 12-2-18 he addressed another Sinn Fein Meeting and said "We want ~~the~~ Volunteers for Ireland's freedom and the only chance is to have the Volunteers to organise and be prepared for the time coming - perhaps sooner than any person present to-night may think when you as Volunteers may be required".

At Ballybofey in the same county (Donegal) on 19-2-18 said the united efforts of an organised, drilled, and equipped Volunteers is the only means by which we can obtain an Irish Republic.

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On 17-2-18 at Strabane delivered a violent speech in which he advocated physical force as the only method of enforcing the demands of Sinn Fein.

At Killybegs 15-2-18 said that all concessions obtained for Ireland were got by the united action of Irishmen at home and not by the Parliamentary Party....."leave the benches in the House of Commons empty and proclaim to the world the injustice of English Rule in Ireland. Band yourselves in the Irish Volunteers and work for the complete and absolute independence of Ireland - no half measures - a Free Republic".

At Ardara on 17-2-18 urged his hearers to join the Sinn Fein Movement and referred to the Ancient Order of Hibernians as being ~~alleged~~ allied Orange-Hibernian since the South Armagh Election. (The General Secretary of the A.O.H. (B.O.E). being then Mr J.D. Nugent, M.P. (Irish Parliamentary Party).

At a Sinn Fein Meeting at Ballyshannon on 18-2-18 he exhorted the audience to join not only Sinn Fein but the I.Vs; not only to fight for Ireland's Independence, but to hold it when it was obtained. Said that only for the men of Easter Week most of the young men would now be conscripts in the English Army.

On 15-2-18 he addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting in Kilcar, Co. Donegal and asked his audience to join the Irish Volunteers so that they would be able to keep order at the next election and prevent intimidation. He alleged that the R.I.C. at the behest of their superior officers allowed intimidation by Donnelly's supporters at the South Armagh Election.

On 24-2-18 at a Meeting at Lisdoonan, Carrickmacross, said that only for the Volunteers of Easter Week there would be no young men at the Meeting. John Bull was hard pressed for cannon fodder in Flanders, but he would tell him if the young men were to fight, they would die fighting on their own doorsteps and not in Flanders. He urged the formation of Sinn Fein Clubs in the locality.

Attended Sinn Fein Executive Meeting in Mansion House, Dublin 8-3-18.

Addressed Sinn Fein Meeting at Waterford 13-3-18.

On 25-3-18 left Belfast to address S.F. Meetings in Dungannon in support of the Sinn Fein Candidate. Returned to Belfast 4-4-18.

At Middleton on 24-3-18 addressing a S.F. Meeting, said that the 70 men who died in Dublin left a more honourable monument than the 70,000 Irishmen who died in France. They had dishonoured the Irish name by donning English uniforms. He said "The present retreat looked as if it were another Mons and the Flag of England was trampled in the dust" Urged the young men to join the Irish Volunteers; not that he expected they would be required to take the Field, but should the occasion arise, they should be ready.

At Belfast 16-3-18 was Chairman of a Sinn Fein Meeting which was dispersed by Police. He advised the crowd to stand their ground when ordered to disperse by the Commissioner.

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Addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting in Monaghan 9-4-18 and spoke on Conscription.

At Scotshouse, 8-4-18 addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting and said "Though England may decree to pass conscription she will never be able to enforce it. You want to make it impossible for England to come and take you to be slaughtered like sheep".

Addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting at Clare, Co. Tyrone 7-4-18 and advised the audience to resist conscription and to let them have only their dead bodies and to take the dead bodies of those who would be enforcing conscription.

On 25-4-18 attended a Sinn Fein Ard Chomhairle in the Mansion House, Dublin.

At Magherafelt on 9-5-18 addressed an Anti-conscription Meeting. Appealed for unity. Said it was not likely that Lloyd George would succeed in crushing the Irish people where a man-like Cromwell had failed.

Attended Meetings of Dail Eireann at the Mansion House, Dublin on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th April 1919.

Addressed a Sinn Fein Meeting at Castleblayney 13-4-19 and said "It is a nice state of affairs when a man like General Pain is in Command of the Country and an M.P. cannot address his constituents on account of lying reports sent to Dublin Castle by the Police, and when any of you are out on the road walking and meet a dangerous reptile you should put your foot on it". He urged all present to join the Volunteers.

He arrived in Dublin 4-5-19 and was reported to have spoken at a Meeting in London 6-5-19 but was not seen to leave Dublin. Attended a Meeting of Dail Eireann in the Mansion House 9-5-19 and 10-5-19, and also attended a debate (The truth about Russia) in the Abbey Theatre 11-5-19.

At Doohamlet, Ballybay 1-6-19 at a Feis he asked the young men to join the ranks of Sinn Fein and the Irish Volunteers, and the young women to join the Cumann-na-mBan as unity among the people was the only hope, that their representatives were powerless, if they had not a united people to support them.

At Ballybay 29-6-19 he spoke at an Aeridheacht and said "We do not want Dominion Home Rule, but complete independence. We mean to have our complete freedom. We are in the British Empire by force and by fraud and we are being kept in it by force".

Attended and spoke at an Aeridheacht at Ballymote, Co. Sligo 6-7-19 and at another at Latton, Ballybay, Co. Monaghan 13-7-19.

At Karrackate, Ballybay, 15-6-19 at a Sinn Fein Meeting he unfurled a new Sinn Fein flag belonging to the local Sinn Fein Club. The flag bore a portrait of Wolfe Tone. Said that "Wolfe Tone policy was the Sinn Fein policy. That it was stated by Father Fullerton that within the next 14 days they would receive an offer from the Government that would astonish everybody, but we will have no promises, before we enter into negotiations with England she must first deliver the goods. The present generation might not see their ideals realised, but if they are to succeed they must persevere, and that success will ultimately crown their efforts".

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At an Aeridheachdt at Latton, Ballybay on 13-7-19 he said "There is at present in Ireland a flow of British Propaganda being scattered throughout Ireland in the shape of Dominion Home Rule at the instigation of Sir H. Plunkett and his followers, but I say to the Irish people, don't listen to it. We are out for a Republic and we are not going to have anything more or less. A message will be sent from President Wilson to the English Government any of these days, that message is in order to have the Irish Question settled at once. If the British Government refuse, President Wilson will have his hand out to grip them by the throat.

At an Aerideacht at Castleblaney on 20-7-19 he said "There is to my credit that I was in the Great War between England and Ireland. Even in Ulster the eyes of the English Garrison, English Law and English Authority were held in contempt."

Addressed an Aerideacht at Corduff, Co. Monaghan 27-7-19 and said "Lloyd George said Ireland was not a Nation, and if he tempts us with this again we will let him see we are a Nation. In 1916 we brought before the world what Irishmen could do, and if necessary we can do it again".

At Iniskeen, Co. Monaghan 3-8-19 he spoke at an Aerideacht and said "England was on the verge of bankruptcy and the English working people were at present taking what their rulers had taken for a century what did not belong to them. Even the Police were throwing down their batons and swords."

On 18-8-19 he attended a private session of Dail Eireann. Arrived in Carrickmacross 9-8-19 and on 10th addressed an Aerideacht at Cloughvally. He referred to the splendid reception De Valera was getting in U.S.A. "We have England in a very tight corner and we mean to keep her there".

Spoke at an Aerideacht at Moystra, Co. Monaghan 24-8-19 and explained the policy of Dail Eireann and the raising of a loan of £150,000 in Ireland to be used for the welfare of Ireland.

At Castleblaney addressed a crowd outside the Sinn Fein Hall and said the Irish were united in America and were working for the destruction of the British Empire.

Attended a Meeting of South Monaghan Sinn Fein Executive 19-10-19.

