The Cork Examiner.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1920.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Wind S.E. to S.W.; fresh or strong; dull; some rain; moderate temperature.

General inference—Depression over France may effect South of England during Saturday, causing local rain or drizzle.

HIGH WATER.

	New Time. Morn.		Evg.
Cork	4 25	..	4 52
Cove	4 23	..	4 49
Kinsale	4 9	..	4 35
Ballycotton	4 18	..	4 44
Youghal	4 27	..	4 53
Courtmacsherry	4 3	..	4 29
Waterford	4 40	..	5 6
Limerick	5 5	..	5 31

BELFAST EXPELLED WORKERS' FUND.

Though it is scarcely necessary to commend the Belfast Expelled Workers' Fund to the generosity of the general public, still it may be well to remind those who have not already contributed that the need for money is urgent and apparently growing. The repellent circumstances that created the necessity for this demand are fresh in the public mind—the burnings, lootings, and other Orange atrocities that outraged civilisation—and the destitution that has followed in the Orange trail has since become acute. No less than 30,000 Catholics have been ousted from their employment by the fanatical savagery of the brethren of the Lodges, who would deny freedom of conscience as well as political freedom to all who do not pay homage to the "glorious memory" of King William.

It seems incredible in any country professing civilisation that men could at the present day be found who would deprive fellow-tradesmen of their employment on account of their religious beliefs. Yet the Orange champions of freedom in the City of Belfast have not only exercised a terrorism over Catholic workers, and driven them from their employment, but have also entered the homes of these men, thrown their furniture into the street and publicly burned it, presumably with the desire to demonstrate to the world the beauty and truth of the Orange doctrines. For the time being, and presumably for some time to come, the duty is cast upon Irishmen of all creeds and classes who believe in freedom of conscience and liberty of opinion, to stem the tide of poverty which is flooding the Catholic and Nationalist quarters of Belfast owing to the scandalous action of the Orange fanatics. The women and children must not be permitted to feel the pangs of hunger because the father of the family has been hunted from the workshop and deprived of his means of livelihood.

Happily, in the South of Ireland a greater charity and a higher degree of civilisation prevails, and a religious test is unknown in any concern or business where men work. Employers and employes live in complete harmony, and amongst all classes of workers not only are the religious beliefs of the minority treated with deference, but any attempt to interfere with an employe on account of his faith or political professions would be resented as a gross outrage upon individual liberty. The Cork United Trades Association—an organisation pre-eminently Catholic in its membership and representative of all classes of workers—has at the moment as its President a gentleman who does not belong to the Catholic faith. The gratifying fact that such wide toleration exists throughout the South of Ireland makes the bigotry of the North all the more repellant, and from every class in the South the fullest sympathy will go forth to the victims of Orange intolerance. The most practical shape that sympathy could take would be in the form of generous contributions to the Belfast Expelled Workers' Fund.

THE HUNGER-STRIKERS.

There is little to record to-day in connection with the condition of the hunger-strikers in Cork and Brixton Prisons. They all have reached the utmost stage of exhaustion, and, though they were *still alive at the time of writing, their* physical state is so low as to warrant the gravest apprehensions of an immediate collapse. The relatives and friends of the Lord Mayor of Cork yesterday decided that, owing to a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation and falsehood conducted in the English Press, no further information, either by way of personal interview, bulletin, or otherwise, will be given to any organ of the English Press or any English news agency. That ban does not apply to the foreign Press and foreign Press agencies. The Cork hunger-strikers have passed on their 46th day of total abstention from food, and the Lord Mayor of Cork has fasted for 44. Surely such extraordinary sacrifice for a principle should not be a subject for cheap cynicisms, or the sneers of those who, as Pope expresses it, "change their principles oftener than their shirts."

"Summer" Time.

In consequence of the coal crisis the Government have issued an order prolonging "Summer" time for another month. Though the prospects of a strike have become somewhat more remote than two or three days ago, it is understood that the Order is not to be rescinded for the present. Consequently people in our cities and the larger towns who put on their clocks to show "summer" time need not put them back to-morrow night or Monday morning.

A Piquant Complaint.

The London "Globe," which has reverted to the old anti-Irish policy, complains sorrowfully at the lack of properly organised propaganda to counter *Sinn Fein activities.* The "Globe" is horrified to find that not only in America but also in France the activities of British authority in Ireland are painted in unflattering colours. It has unearthed one or two "slanders," and asserts that scores of others have been set going. We agree with the "Globe" that French or American comments on the wrecking of towns, the blowing up of creameries, and some other incidents in Ireland cannot be pleasant reading to the average Englishman, who lives under the *delusion that English government is a* splendid thing for subject peoples. But when the "Globe" in all seriousness tells people that British propaganda broke the German heart mainly because it was not only intelligent but invariably true, the critic will ask whether the communiques issued by Dublin Castle are a fair sample of British propaganda.

WEATHER IN CORK.

North-westerly wind; fine and dry.

THE LORD MAYOR.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Father Dominic, who saw the Lord Mayor of Cork yesterday morning said his condition was unchanged from the previous day.

The Deputy Lord Mayor received the following telegram yesterday:—

"Brixton, 11.48.—Spent poor night. General condition unchanged.—Father Dominic."

VERY MUCH WEAKER.

American Visitors Banned.

Miss Mary MacSwiney, who visited her brother at Brixton yesterday afternoon, stated that the Lord Mayor was very much weaker.

Two well-known Americans, Most Rev. Dr. J. H. Cotter, Bishop of Irontown, Ohio, who is on the staff of the "Columbiad" (the official organ of the Knights of Columbus), and Miss King, who is on the National Board of the Catholic Press in the United States and Canada, also tried to see Mr MacSwiney, but were unable to get the permission of the Home Office. They waited for Miss MacSwiney and learnt from her the condition of her brother. They expressed their sympathy and the sympathy of American Catholics.

STATEMENT BY RELATIVES.

"Campaign of Falsehood"

NO MORE INFORMATION FOR ENGLISH PRESS.

A Press Association telegram yesterday said:—

In a statement issued to-day by the relations of the Lord Mayor of Cork, it is announced that circumstances have made it quite evident that a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation and falsehood had been engineered by the English Government, and the English Press is allowing itself to be used as the instrument of this campaign. No further information, therefore, will be given to the English Press or *news agencies. Statements and bulletins* will still be issued to the foreign Press and agencies.

The Lord Mayor's representatives deny emphatically that any food or nourishment has been supplied to the Lord Mayor in any shape or form. The Lord Mayor, indeed, would not have accepted it, as his determination not to take any nourishment except on his unconditional release, remains unshaken. They know also that the prison officials have not supplied food. He has not been massaged, either with oil or alcohol, nor has any attempt been made to introduce nourishment into his system by external application.

APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

Mrs Lela Sheehan, of 7, Wallace Avenue, Cork, sent the following telegram to the Queen of England on Wednesday last:—"To Queen Mary, England.—Your Majesty, presuming on the privilege and pleasure of having been presented to your good self long ago, and having a young son and brother in the service abroad, my late husband, an Irishman, having served loyally and died in the service; my father, an Irishman, who fought in an Indian mutiny, served loyally, and died in a foreign land away from his beloved native land, poor pretty Erin, I implore your Majesty to assert your right, a good woman's r... brush aside all formalities, all political etiquette, anything, anyone, for the good purpose of rescuing the weak, the dying, the powerless one, from the death grasp of a stronger one, an act any woman worthy of the name would do in ordinary circumstances, and wrestle for the life of the prostrate weak one from the overpowering and crushing tread of a stronger one. I implore of you, the first lady in the land, to use your right, the right of a good woman, and save the lives of our Lord Mayor and those wonderful youths dying in gaol here. Act quickly, dear lady, in the cause of humanity, womanhood, and in the name of Mary, the Mother of Christianity, whose name you bear, and history for ages to come will record the fact that what men tried for seven hundred years to enforce peace and goodwill in Ireland towards England, Queen Mary and her womankind achieved in seven days or seven weeks. It rests with your Majesty, if you will only call for a truce and congress of women, judges and jury from both sides, backed by good men councillors, to deal with the breaking point climax between Erin and John Bull and their interests, and to decide whether it shall be divorce, which England upholds, or separation, which we, Catholics, uphold, till time, the great healer of all wrongs, makes peace and re-union possible.—Lela V. Sheehan, Cork."

Mrs. Sheehan received the following reply to-day:—"Mrs. Lela Sheehan, 7, Wallace *Avenue, Cork.—Your telegram of to-day* addressed to the Queen, has by command of *his Majesty been forwarded to the Home* Office.—Private Secretary."

THE CORK PRISONERS.

The eleven hunger-strikers in Cork Gaol yesterday completed their 45th day without food. There was no material change in their condition yesterday morning, but all are growing steadily weaker. Messrs Hennessy, Burke, Kenny and Power passed a bad and very restless night, and were much weaker yesterday morning.

There was no material change in their condition yesterday. At night the usual large numbers of people congregated outside the gaol and joined in the prayers for the prisoners.

MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late Very Rev. Canon O'Callaghan, P.P., Cloyne, will take place at the Parish Church, Cloyne, *on Tuesday, Sept. 28th., at 11 o'clock.*

Doctor J. Murphy has returned to 42 South Mall.

Mr. T. C. Butterfield, Surgeon Dentist, has returned to 68 South Mall.

Mr. W. Gates, Dental Surgeon, has removed from Bank Place to the house over Mr. Thompson's, Showrooms, Mallow.

Tobaccos.—Our specially blended mixtures will suit your taste—Primo, Perique, Club, Aromatic, Broad-Cup, or Cork. Moderate prices. O'Sullivan's, New York House, Cork. 2824

FURNITURE.

Old Cork-made furniture is much superior and cheaper than new. In our warerooms you will find the largest selection in Munster of Old Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, Wardrobes, Linen Presses, Chest Drawers, Book-cases, etc. Intending purchasers should buy "now." Customers not ready to take delivery can have their purchases stored free of charge until required. Dee and Co., House Furnishers, 65-66 George's Stret, Cork. 2853

For Really Good Tea try W J Shinkwin's, 77 North Main Street, and 40, Prince's Street. Telephone No 676. 2926

COAL SUPPLIES.

George Scott and Co., Ltd., having made special arrangements for their supplies of Best House and Best Steam Coals, are now in a position to supply very best qualities procurable free on rail to all stations. Housekeepers' Orders to City and Suburbs promptly and carefully delivered in bags. Regular supplies per steamers. Office 15, South Mall, Cork. 'Phone 795. 2772

LONDON LETTER.

(THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE).

101 Fleet Street, Friday Night.

The Lord Mayor.

In consequence of the issue of statements from the Home Office which the relatives of the Lord Mayor consider misleading, if not false, they have decided not to issue any further bulletins to the English papers or news Agencies. A special reference is made to figures described as "From an authoritative source," which appeared in the "Evening News" of September 10, which could only have come from the Home Office. The "Evening News" thus challenged, says in a foot-note this evening that the matter referred to was supplied from official sources, "and represented an expert medical view of Mr. MacSwiney's condition taken by those in authority who are representing the interests of the Home Office." This is substantially an acknowledgment that that matter is supplied by the Home Office. The paper goes on to say on its own behalf that it has consistently urged the release of Mr. MacSwiney, and gave the "authoritative view as a matter of public interest without endorsing it."

The Coal Crisis.

For the moment the coal crisis is over. My confidence that there would be no strike was based on the information obtained from good sources that both sides were bluffing in their no-surrender attitude. The danger was that bluffing of that kind might easily become real earnest, especially with extremists deliberately at work on both sides to make it so. The miners under this pressure tied themselves too rigidly to an inflexible demand for an immediate wage advance without arbitration. The Government under the still more evil pressure of the party which cries "firmness," by which it means unintelligent obstinacy, tied themselves too rigidly to the refusal of the demands. The initial difficulty of extricating the parties from the deadlock was, as I pointed out yesterday, that while each side was trying to find a way out, each was looking for it on a different road. Apparently it took *the miners some 35 hours to realise that* in Wednesday's conference Mr. Bonar Law had suggested a plan by which a practically immediate advance in wages could be secured. It is on this realisation apparently that they decided to-day to recommend the suspension of the strike *notices for a week.*

Pressure From Within.

There can be little doubt that the realisation was very much helped by internal complications. The miners have the Triple Alliance behind them. That generalisation is admitted, but when one begins to consider in detail what it means one sees a mountain of difficulties. First of all, if the Miners strike, what are the Railwaymen and Transport Workers to do? Should they strike, too? There are arguments both ways. A miners' strike would ultimately lead to suspension of work for both railwaymen and the others. It might be a slow process, depleting as it went on the funds of all the unions. On the other hand, if all struck at once, the effectiveness of the blow would be increased and make it more likely to succeed. But in either case, and especially in the case of a general strike, the position of both Railwaymen and Transport Workers would be prejudiced in connection with their own wages movements, which are in the background. It was considerations like these which induced the two other parties to the Triple Alliance to use their influence with the miners to induce them to go along the road of conciliation. That use of the influence was not unanimous either among Railwaymen or Transport Workers. But, furthermore, when it was exercised it naturally had more effect on some sections of the miners than on others. Thus, as a result of these developments, there are fissures in all three wings of the Triple Alliance. Probably they will disappear, but if not they might become a source of danger to the Labour movement in general as well as to these three important organisations. I need not say that so far as the general public is concerned to-day's development has been heartily welcomed.

How It Stands.

Put candidly this is the outlook. The miners will meet the coalowners, and agree on conditions which should ensure production. They will go jointly to Downing Street and give this assurance to Mr. George, who will on the strength of it—it can be stated in actuarial terms—agree to the miners increased wages. In taking leave of the subject I should like to explain why the miners so strenuously objected to the *Industrial Court, or rather their chief reason* for objecting. It is true that both the *Railwaymen and Transport Workers had used* the Court, but the dissatisfaction with it in the Labour world dates from the award made in July on the Engineers' demands. In the course of the award the Court rather injudiciously indulged in an argument on *general terms,* the effect of which is quite correctly put in the following sentence, which I quote from a leading article in the "Times" on the morning (July 16) when the award was published. "The Court has refused the application on reasoned grounds, which amount to an intimation that the time has come to call a halt in the progressive upward movement of wages." That seems sufficient explanation.

New French President.

M. Millerand, who has been elected *President of the French Republic,* has accepted the office on the express condition that the President in future should *be more than a figure-head. It was under*stood that the new Premier taking *M. Millerand's place would be M. Briand,* but to-day it is announced that M. Leygues has succeeded to the position. The meaning of this, I am told, is that M. Millerand intimated to M. Briand that he wished the Cabinet to remain unchanged. M. Briand, who wanted to nominate his own colleague, declined office on such conditions. M. Leygues proved more amenable. Whether intentionally or not, the result is that for the first time the French President has a Ministry, every member of which has been nominated by himself. He is therefore, so far as the personnel of the Government is concerned, in the same position as the President of the United States. The position, however, may not last, for M. Briand, if he choses, can make things very unpleasant for M. Leygues, when the Legislature is working—say in about six weeks from now.

"Therms."

Customers of the South Metropolitan Gas Co. here are faced with a new terror. They have been warned that in accordance with the Act recently passed they will from Michaelmas be charged for the gas at the rate of 10½ per therm. Most householders already shrink from the task of reckoning up the gas consumption shown on the meter and testing the gas company's accounts by the calculation. But the new task will be even harder. A "therm" is the name given to 100,000 thermal units, and a thermal unit is the amount of heat needed to raise one lb of water one degree Fahrenheit. It is computed that every foot of gas contains 550 thermal units. Therefore, what the householder has got to do is first to see what the meter says he has consumed in feet; then to multiply this by 550, and divide the result by 100,000. He will thus discover how many therms of gas used up at the rate of 10½ each. It is to be feared that most householders will give it up.

Another Correspondent wires:—

More Coalition?

Although the Coal situation has been the paramount concern of the Prime Minister *and his colleagues during the last few days,* it must not be assumed that all other interests have been excluded by it. There are in fact political movements of some importance going on which may have considerable results if the basis desired by Mr. Lloyd George can be established. The Prime Minister is under no illusions regarding the comparative weakness which the numerical inferiority of Liberalism in the Coalition imposes on him, and it has been his object for some time to try and effect a change. *Nothing* very definite has been done as yet, but there have been tentative movements towards what is described as a "New Coalition" of Liberalism. Whether any substantial results will come out of the present efforts it is not possible to say at the moment, but there is undoubtedly a feeling among Liberals that if it were possible to end the differences of the hour upon the basis of security for principles it would be worth consideration.

Mr. Lloyd George's Weakness.

Obviously the matter is one of some delicacy, and much depends on what happens during the autumn campaign in the country, upon which the leaders will shortly be engaged. Mr. Lloyd George's anxiety to strengthen his own position is shown by the measures which have been taken to estab*lish an effective organisation for the Coali*tion Liberals in London and the constituencies. One feature of the recent gatherings in Scotland, in which Sir William Sutherland played so prominent a part, was the insistence of Coalition speakers on the smallness of the difference between the outlook *of the Independent Liberals* and the Prime Minister on public questions. To attempt to prophesy concerning the outcome would be foolish. I only record the fact that movement in the direction has been made from this side of the Coalition.

A London Protest.

To-night's protest meeting on Ireland at the Memorial Hall is indicative of a growth of feeling here that British public opinion must be roused to a recognition of the truth concerning what is happening in Ireland. Miss Maude Royden, who moved the resolution, is the popular preacher of the City Temple. She spoke very strongly of the failure of the British Government, *and of the policy of military occupation,* and Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who it will be remembered played a considerable part in the Suffragette fight before the war, declared that the spirit of Ireland will not be broken by allowing hunger-strikers to die. The speeches were not violent, and there was deep and sincere feeling behind them, and the resolution calling on the Government to withdraw the troops and allow Ireland full self-determination was carried.

CO. CLARE HORROR.

YOUNG MAN THROWN INTO FLAMES.

FOUR TOWNS WRECKED

(From Our Correspondent).

Miltownmalbay, Friday.—I was held up and searched on Wednesday night after sending the report of the Rineen ambush to the papers. A short time afterwards I was placed under arrest and held until this day. I now see the town completely wrecked and several houses burned to the ground. The windows in nearly all the houses are broken in. It is miraculous, indeed, how people escaped injury. Rifle fire was in progress from 11 p.m. till 4.30 a.m. on Wednesday. The inhabitants are seking refuge in the country. The damage is estimated at £40,000.

Lahinch, Ennistymon, and Liscannor are also wrecked.

A report from Ennistymon states that Tom Conole's house was burned to the ground. The young man Tom was bound hand and foot, fired at, and thrown into the flames. Young Linane was also shot.

DUBLIN CASTLE STATEMENT.

In regard to Wednesday's affray near Miltown-Malbay, one of the three towns in County Clare in which so much destruction was afterwards wreaked by way of reprisal, Dublin Castle yesterday issued the following: Further official telegrams tend to show that the ambush was prepared with the knowledge of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The constables were wounded by expanding bullets and were shot while lying wounded in the road. The missing constable was found at a spot about one hundred yards from the scene of the ambush, to which he had apparently been pursued and then shot. The first relief party consisted of a motor lorry containing ten soldiers, who immediately attacked the ambushing party and drove them back some distance before they themselves were held up by fire from three sides. Later a party of twenty military and an officer arrived on foot. The combined forces at once opened an attack, and the ambushing party escaped, scattering in every direction. *The police casualties* are now five constables killed and one seriously wounded and in a very serious condition.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR MacDONAGH RESIGNS.

District-Inspector MacDonagh, Omagh, who was wounded in Cork, has resigned from the force.

RECONCILIATION WITH IRELAND.

London Protest Against Military Occupation.

A public meeting was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, last night, under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconstruction, to consider the subject of reconciliation with Ireland. Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin presided, and said the facts regarding Ireland were not known in England. The policy the Government ought to pursue was one of trust and not repression.

Miss Maude Royden moved a resolution calling upon the Government to withdraw troops from Ireland, grant full self-determination, and requesting the people of Ireland to respond to this act by giving up methods of violence, and trusting wholly to reason and goodwill. Miss Royden contended that if this country had the honesty to admit its failure regarding Ireland, the admission in itself would create a better atmosphere between the two countries. Military occupation having been tried and failed, it would be the wise course to pursue, to trust to the honour of Ireland which had everything to gain by the preservation of law and order. If Ireland were treated generously she could be transformed from a bitter and discontented foe into a generous friend.

Mr. Thomas Douglas (Dublin) referring to the hunger strikers and the Lord Mayor of Cork in particular, said that while on this method of protest there were differences of opinion in Ireland, they all agreed with the words of the Lord Mayor of Cork, spoken when he was arrested: "It is not those who can inflict the most but those who can suffer most who will win."

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who seconded the resolution, said the root of the trouble in Ireland and other parts of the Empire and the world generally, was a false idea of life, that physical force, Imperialism, and coercion were the correct methods, whereas they were the chief cause of strife and disaster. They would not break the spirit of the Irish people by allowing hunger-*strikers to die.*

A letter from Mr. Smillie was read ap*proving of the resolution* which was carried

LIMERICK INCIDENT.

Girl's Hair Cut.

Limerick, Friday Night.—A few nights ago in Limerick a number of men entered the house of John Greany, Grattan street, and cut the hair of his daughter's head. The motive for the occurrence is stated to be alleged complaints regarding the young woman being friendly with policemen.

THE PROFITEERING ACT.

All printing papers are brought within the provisions of the Profiteering Act.

LORD MAYOR VERY MUCH WEAKER.

CORK PRISONERS' CONDITION.

GENERAL STRICKLAND'S ESCAPE.

MOTOR ATTACKED IN STREET.

DRIVER WOUNDED.

PASSERS BY STRUCK.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. LYNCH.

DUBLIN CASTLE & CORONER.

PROCEEDINGS AT MORGUE.

FOUR CLARE TOWNS WRECKED

YOUNG MAN'S TERRIBLE FATE.

COAL STRIKE POSTPONED

The Lord Mayor spent a poor night, and was very weak last evening. His family are indignant at the misrepresentations and falsehoods published in certain papers. It is denied emphatically that any food or nourishment has been supplied to the Lord Mayor in any shape or form.

The Cork prisoners are unchanged.

About six o'clock last evening a motor car containing General Strickland was attacked at the corner of Patrick's hill and MacCurtain street, Cork. A number of shots were fired. The driver was wounded but the other occupants escaped. Two passers-by received wounds that do not appear to be serious.

Dublin Castle has served an amended order on the Coroner in the case of the shooting of Mr. Lynch, preventing him holding an inquest. A private military inquiry will be held.

The Clarence Hotel, Dublin, was searched by armed men early yesterday morning. They were in quest of someone, but did not find him.

At Dublin General Post Office two armed men blew open the safe, and got away with several thousands of pounds. The night porter was bound and shut up in the basement.

The coal situation is much more hopeful. After an interview with the Premier, the strike notices have been withdrawn for a week, and the miners and owners are to meet.

In view of a possible coal strike, summer time has been extended to October 25th.

A serious outbreak of typhoid has taken place in Cork. A special meeting of the Public Health Committee was held, at which necessary steps were taken. It is urgently necessary to boil all drinking water.

The London Stock Exchange was idle pending developments of the coal crisis. U.S. Exchange 3.48.

POLICE RAIDS IN KILKEE

Cabins And Hay Burned On Seaboard.

Kilkee, Thursday.—The police were active in Kilkee last night. Shots were fired in different parts of the town, and houses were raided, including the Victoria Hotel and the Concert Hall during a cinema entertainment. A lorry of uniformed men arrived at two o'clock a.m., and on their way along the western seaboard created a reign of terror, burning hay and cabins along the road by Cree, Doonbeg, Bealaha, and on top Kilkee. The village of Doonbeg was saved from destruction by the efforts of the inhabitants.

TRAINS HELD UP IN CO. TYRONE.

Letters Taken.

(Press Association Message).

Yesterday morning a train from Ballymony to Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, was held up at Stranocum by a party of armed men wearing brown trench coats. The letter bags were opened and a number of letters extracted.

MILITARY RAID IN CORK.

Shortly before three o'clock yesterday a party of military drew up in Emmet Place. Guards were thrown out and approaches blocked to Emmet House, tenanted by Mrs. Long, a small establishment opposite the School of Art, in which some members of the variety company appearing this week at the Opera House are staying. The premises were then entered and closely searched, but nothing of an incriminating character was found.

POLICE RAIDS NEAR CORK.

On Thursday evening about eight o'clock *a party of from 20 to 30 police raided the* residence of Mr P. O'Connor, at Mount *Desert, Clogheen, near Cork. The police,* who were fully equipped, arrived in a *motor lorry from* the Ballincollig direction, and stopped about one hundred yards from the house. They endeavoured to surround the house, but finding this impracticable owing to a barbed wire fence, they went to the front door, which they are alleged to have broken open. They inquired for Mr P. O'Connor, who was not at home, and after a search of the house, during which they found nothing of an incriminating nature, they took their departure.

The residence of Mr Desmond, Clogheen, was also raided within the past few nights, and men who were not in the house, inquired for. The raiding party left, after a fruitless search which lasted for an hour.

RAID FOR ARMS.

At noon recently Beakstown Lodge, Holycross road, Thurles, was visited by half a dozen men, five of whom had their faces covered, the unknown leader being unmasked. They surrounded the inhabitants who were on the tennis lawn, and at the point of the revolver demanded arms. They were told there were none in the house, but proceeded to make a search, which they did thoroughly every part of the house being minutely examined.

LIMERICK FATAL SHOOTING.

Limerick, Friday Night.—Pte. Harry Owen, R. W. Fusiliers, who was accidentally shot with a revolver by a comrade at the New Barracks, Limerick, on Thursday, died in the Military Hospital, Limerick, early this morning.

TWO TIPPERARY ARRESTS.

Two brothers, Patrick and Joseph Cahill, Bantha road, Tipperary, were arrested and conveyed to the military barracks, being subsequently taken to Cork. The charge on which the arrests were made has not tran*spired.*

THURLES SEARCHES.

This week the military and police forces in Thurles have been extremely active. Large parties of soldiers and police at night surrounded several premises, which they ransacked from top to bottom. It is not known what they were in search of as nothing was removed.

CURFEW IN CORK.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Curfew Night of September 23rd-24th.

1.—12 arrests were made; of these 6 were released and sent home.

2.—The city was quiet.

F. R. EASTWOOD, Major, Brigade Major, 17th Infantry Brigade.

Cork, 24-9-'20.

LAST NIGHT.

The Curfew order was enforced in the usual way last night, when quietness seemed to prevail. There was much activity by the patrols in the outlying portions of the city.

SINN FEIN FUNERALS.

A Prohibition.

The following official instructions have been issued:—

"While every care must be taken to interfere in no way with the religous part *of the procession or ceremony, even if the* insignia of the rebel organisations are dis*played on the coffin or hearse,* Competent Military Authorities are authorised (R. of O.I. Regulations, 9 A.) to limit the size of the procession to a definite number of *relatives and friends,* and to forbid any marching or parading in military formation of organised bodies of suppressed organisations, to prevent such marching and parade if necessary by force, and to arrest persons wearing uniform or in possession of arms.

"Whenever action such as above appears necessary to the Competent Military Authority, he must inform the Bishop or Church dignitary concerned of the action he proposes to take, and ask for his assistance and co-operation in preventing disturbance."

KILMALLOCK PRESBYTERY SEARCHED.

Kilmallock, Friday Night.—The Presbytery, Kilmallock, occupied by the Ven. Archdeacon O'Shea, P.P., V.G., the Rev. C. Woulfe, C.C., and the Rev. C. Mangan, C.C., was surrounded by military a 11 a.m. *to-day, Friday, and entered by the officers,* whose presence in the building was not known to the clergymen until their rooms were entered. So far as is known nothing incriminating was found.

BELFAST EXPELLED WORKERS' FUND.

CARRIGROHANE CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Editor "Cork Examiner."

September 24th, 1920

Dear Sir—Will you kindly take charge of the enclosed cheque and list of subscriptions from the Protestants of the Parish of Carrigrohane towards the fund for Belfast expelled workers. We consider this cheque more to the point than any number of resolutions of sympathy with a people who have been in our opinion shamefully treated.—Yours faithfully,

D. WOOD, Kitsboro', Carrigrohane

R. W. HOSFORD, Maglin.

		£	s.	d.
Eben Pike	...	£3	3	0
Mrs Pike	...	2	2	0
Rev. Canon Gibbins	...	2	2	0
John Hilliard	...	2	2	0
R. Wood	...	2	2	0
Aubrey E. O'Callaghan	...	2	2	0
R. W. Hosford	...	2	2	0
General Onslow	...	2	0	0
T. H. G. Wallis	...	2	0	0
W. Bennett	...	2	0	0
J. Tanner	...	2	0	0
A. C. C. Pratt	...	2	0	0
W. Smith (Liskillea)	...	2	0	0
George Logan	...	1	0	0
F. H. Bass	...	1	0	0
R. Smith	...	1	0	0
James Wise	...	1	0	0
R. F. Rohu (2nd sub.)	...	0	10	0
John Boyd	...	0	10	0
S. Callaghan	...	0	5	0
J. Forde	...	0	2	6
Frank Wise	...	0	2	6
John Bolster	...	0	2	0
G. Payne	...	0	2	0
		£33	9	0

We have also received the following:—

		£	s.	d.
Anonymous (C. Rd.)	...	£1	0	0
E. Davidson and Co., 61, North Main street, Cork	...	1	1	0
John Kearns and Sons, Merchant street, Cork	...	2	0	0
Dr. J. Magner, 102 Patrick street per Mr. Kearns, jun.	...	1	0	0

(We have forwarded above to the hon. treasurer, City Hall, of the Citizens' Committee.—Ed. C. E.)

CORK SENSATION.

GENERAL STRICKLAND FIRED AT.

ATTACKED IN MOTOR.

Fusilade Of Shots In City Street.

CIVILIANS WOUNDED.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

A determined attack was made on General Strickland, Officer Commanding Southern Area, in Cork yesterday about six o'clock. The General was driving in a motor car from Government House. The motor was not escorted, and in the front seat sat two men in civilian clothes, one of whom was the driver. The car came from Wellington road on to St. Patrick's Hill, at the foot of which a number of men opened fire on it.

General Strickland escaped unhurt, it is said, but the driver of the car was wounded. He was the only occupant of the car injured.

The car was fired upon by two parties of civilians. The fire of the attackers appeared to be returned from the car. A bullet grazed the arm of a boy who was passing at the time. It is believed that none of the attackers were hit, but eye-witnesses state that one of the occupants of the car fell sideways as if struck.

The motor car came around to St. Patrick's Hill from Wellington road, and then swerved into MacCurtain street. At the junction of Patrick's Hill and MacCurtain street a number of civilians were grouped at both sides of the roadway.

The streets at this time presented their usual congested appearance, and when shots *suddenly rang out, the startled passers-by* hastily took cover, and fled in all directions.

From the meagre particulars available it appears that fire was opened on the car as it passed between the two groups of civilians, numbering in all less than a dozen. *Those in the car—four or five, in civilian* clothes—immediately drew revolvers and returned the fire. The number of shots fired are variously estimated between 20 and 30, but the incident occurred with such startling suddenness that it is quite impossible to ascertain definitely the exact number.

During the shooting the driver of the car increased the speed at which he was travelling, and in a few seconds the car was out of the danger zone.

The attackers, having replaced their revolvers, went up Patrick's Hill, turned down some of the intersecting thoroughfares, and were quickly lost to sight.

In the fusilade a bullet passed through the window of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford's licensed premises at the corner of MacCurtain street and Bridge street, entering about four feet from the ground, and passing perilously near some of the occupants of the bar.

Another bullet entered the "Cuban House," at the opposite side of the street, splintering two of a bundle of walking-sticks which were hanging from a nail at the door. The bullet was afterwards picked up in the shop.

Another bullet grazed the arm of a boy of about 16 years of age who was passing at the time. *He was treated by Dr. W. F.* O'Connor for the injury to his arm, which was not serious. His other arm was in a sling at the time, he having sustained a fractured collar-bone recently.

When he was struck he rushed into the "Cuban House," and took cover there until the shooting was over, when he went to Dr O'Connor's residence.

EYE-WITNESSES STORY.

A young man who was a witness of the very startling incident gives a rather graphic account of the sensational episode. He says, to our representative, that he, living in the neighbourhood, comes along each evening about six o'clock, walking to the intersection of St Patrick's Hill by St Patrick's Place and Hardwick-street, and there engages in conversation with his friends, whose homes are in the immediate vicinity. As a rule there is a fairly considerable gathering of people at both corners at the end of the hill, that is, at the beginning of MacCurtain-street and at the entrance to Coburg-street. *"In the light of events,"* he goes on, "I can recall that *there was a group of young men standing* on the pathway opposite to the branch of the Provincial Bank. On the opposite side there was a knot of people *to the* edge of the path, and others standing in a row along *as if waiting for the tram* services to Summer Hill or Tivoli. There was also the usual *stream of passers-by in the* busy thoroughfares—MacCurtain street, Bridge-street, Coburg-street, and a goodly number walking up Patrick's Hill to their homes in the populous districts to which entrance can be had from it.

This particular group to the left of the hill as one walks up it, I can now recall were perhaps somewhat unusual. They numbered five or six, and stood rather far up on the wide pathway before the first lot of steps are reached. When at the cross of the roads I was talking to my friends, to whom I said good evening, and as I crossed the roadway to St. Patrick's Place, and just reached the opposite path, a motor car came along slowly from Wellington road. There were two gentlemen seated in the front seat. The one on the left of the car had his hand extended, indicating that the car was turning down *the hill. It turned the corner and ran* easily down to the end of the hill.

I delayed at this corner for a second to see if a tram going near my house were coming. All at once I heard shots ring out. I ran a few paces, in the excitement, along St. Patrick's Place. Then realising that the shots were not fired towards my direction, I doubled back. The scene presented was as remarkable as it was terrifying. The motor that had passed me was swerving into MacCurtain street. Three or four young men were scattered from the Provincial Bank end of the hill across the road, and from revolvers were pouring bullets into the back of the motor car. Towards the other side there were two men firing into the car by the left side. It was a terrible picture, and one I will not forget.

I took this in at a glance, and naturally *fearing any big developments* I again ran back Patrick's Place. But the firing ceased as suddenly as it commenced, and once more retracing my steps I saw some young men rush up St. Patrick's Hill and turn down *Hardwick street.* Some *of them* were then replacing the revolvers in inside pockets. At this time the residents or servants in the houses at either side of the end of the hill were at windows or at doors.

"A most daring attack had been made on some lives," said our informant; but it had transpired in so short a time that no one could realise its thrilling nature. I ran to the end of the hill," he continued, "but not a sign could I see of the motor car, which was a greyish colour and covered over with a canvass awning. When it passed me I took no notice of its occupants. The men in the front seat were civilians, or at least in civilian dress. There were two or three gentlemen seated in the back.

"If the occupants of the car did escape unhurt it is marvellous. Bullets were simply poured into the back and left side of the car."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The affair has created a big sensation in the city, and the persistent rumour that the *occupants of the motor car were officers of* high military standing is borne out.

The scene of the attack, at the hour at which it took place, is one of the most populous thoroughfares in the city. At the end of the hill, on one side or the other, people wait for trams leading in the extremely opposite directions of Blackpool and Tivoli or Summer Hill. Workers coming from the a... of Harbour Commissioners' works on the Lower Glanmire road also wait here to purchase the evening paper. Large factories in MacCurtain street, and big centres of industry in Leitrim street, also close down at this hour, and it is the way for persons coming from the centre of the city to the large residential areas of Roche's and Rathmore Buildings, Richmond Hill, etc. These circumstances, added to the fact that MacCurtain street is a comparatively narrow pass of great traffic, help to picture the amazing affair that struck terror into hundreds yesterday evening shortly before six o'clock

When *the first shots rang out* there was a scamper of people in all directions. Some young ladies waiting for trams to Tivoli or Summer Hill had a terrible experience. Persons on the south side of MacCurtain street, *and at the west side of Bridge street,* towards the corner, had equally thrilling moments, *for the shots were coming from the end of* the hill. Mr. Spiro and his assistant in the Cuban House had extraordinary escapes. At the time, Mr. Spiro was engaged checking consignments of tobaccos, etc., outside the counter. They both threw themselves on the floor. One bullet hit the wall near the jamb of the door, while another came right through the shop door, and splintered two sticks. The youth who was wounded also ran into the shop for cover. When the firing had ceased, this youth, who received a grazed wound in the arm, ran up Patrick's Hill. Getting weak, he rested against the railings of one of the houses near by. A gentleman came to his assistance, but almost immediately Dr. W. F. O'Connor, who had been in a shop in King street, came along, and attended to him.

A man who was passing by received a *wound in the forearm,* the bullet going right through.

It is said by some persons who were on the off side of MacCurtain street that the fire was returned by one of the occupants in the car, which, however, did not speed, and went through MacCurtain street at a good rate. Credence is given to this report of the return of fire by the fact that shots struck the Cuban House, for a number of persons in the neighbourhood of the attack agree that the shots at the motor were fired from the end of St. Patrick's Hill.

It is said that General Strickland was on his way to a Steamship Company.

Several bullets penetrated the car. The wind-screen was broken and the doors were pierced.

Later in the evening, about 7 o'clock, there was much military activity in Summer hill direction, patrols in charge of officers being on duty at several points.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following official report was issued by Dublin Castle last night:—

"Official information was received at Dublin Castle to-night that an attempt was made at 6 o'clock this evening to assassinate Major General Strickland, Commanding *the Southern area.*

"General Strickland was motoring from *Cork Military Barracks to the city with* four military officers, when he was fired upon at St. Patrick's hill by a number of men. General Strickland returned the fire and one of the assailants was killed or wounded, and was taken away by his companions.

"The driver was seriously injured.

"The car was penetrated by bullets."

RAID ON DUBLIN HOTEL.

EARLY MORNING SENSATION.

Armed Party's Search.

Dublin, Friday.—The "Evening Mail" says:—A repetition of the alarming occurrence in the Royal Exchange Hotel, Parliament street, seemed very imminent at an early hour this morning, when disguised and heavily armed men forcibly gained an entrance to the Clarence Hotel, situated at Wellington quay, evidently in pursuit of some particular individual, and made an exhaustive search of the entire building.

This is the second occasion upon which the hotel was visited at an unearthly hour. It will be recollected that just before the fatal shooting in the Royal Exchange Hotel, the Clarence Hotel, which it is understood, is under the same management, was entered and inquiries made regarding Mr. J. A. Lynch.

At about 2 or 2.30 o'clock, this morning, a forcible entry to the Clarence Hotel was effected by a number of men estimated at ten or twelve. They are described as being of varying sizes, and all were disguised, but not masked. They brandished revolvers and demanded the right to make a thorough search of the building. They were apparently on the look-out for a particular visitor whom they had reason to believe was staying at the hotel.

Each room was visited, each occupant in turn being compelled to leave his bed under cover of revolvers, and subjected to the closest scrutiny. The only places not visited were those rooms occupied by lady visitors. Naturally the whole affair caused a tremendous sensation in the hotel, as the attitude of the men occasioned much fear.

Having completed their investigations, the men left quietly.

DUBLIN POST OFFICE ROBBED.

PORTER FELLED AND BOUND.

Thousands Of Pounds Taken.

Dublin, Friday.

A daring robbery took place last night in the Marlboro' Street portion of the *Dublin General Post Office,* when two armed men blew open the safe, and got away with several thousands of pounds, comprising the wages and back bonus pay for the Postal staffs of the city, and sums for the payment of old age pensions.

It was close on midnight when the night porter, *an elderly man,* who was the only person on the premises, heard a knocking at the Marlboro' Street door.

On opening it he was confronted by two men bearing revolvers and was immediately felled to the ground by blows.

He was then bound and placed in the basement of the parcels office.

The armed intruders then made their way to the safe. This they blew up with dynamite, and hurriedly abstracted its contents, amounting to several thousands *of pounds.*

The robbers appear to have been familiar with the place, and experts at burgling, for they carried out their exploit in a very short space of time.

They had left the building a considerable time before the porter was able to raise any alarm, and nobody in the vicinity observed their exit.

The safe contained an unusually large amount of money, owing to the fact that all the postal staffs in Dublin were to have received to-day not only their salaries, but all the back pay of bonuses since January 1st.

In addition there was a large sum to be paid out in old age pensions due to-day.

SHOCKING BELFAST AFFAIR.

Husband Arrested.

A shocking affair took place in Frome street, Belfast, on Thursday, when Joseph Savage, aged about 36, a fitter employed in a local shipyard, it is alleged, attacked his wife, aged 34, with a razor, and inflicted such a wound in her throat that she died on her way to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

It appears that husband and wife had been living on anything but friendly terms, and, following an altercation on either Saturday or Sunday, she left her husband, and went to live with a sister in Frome St.

Joseph Savage was arrested and conveyed to Newtownards road Police Barracks. He will be brought before the Court on the capital charge.

CYCLING ACCIDENT.

A man named John Butler, whose address is given as Fair Hill, was detained in the South Infirmary yesterday for severe shock and concussion, sustained by falling off a bicycle. Mr. Butler was cycling between Rochestown and Passage when the accident happened.