



Meiceam an zócmadó lá. Thapdaoin. Spáid
Bríde Naomha 13 Copcaig. 11.35 a.m. map rá an zam
azam spáid olíge papleiméid Sapana: 10.35 a.m. map aia
an zman pa ppaín.

Ip aia an paolat é, fé láiaup. Ip ionganai an paolat é.
Ip naibápaí an paolat é. Níl fíor ag sinne cad a éiploí
ó lá zo lá. Cozad fuitcaí op íalam, an mump, ran sep,
fé'n uipee! An bór in zai aóball. Thunmapáid,
sipang, zpoíd in zai aóball. An lán láidip an uaidip!
What a world it is! Strife and contention on all sides.
Day after day dramatic happenings. Wild, improbable
things becoming facts before our eyes. The mind becomes
overcharged and we lose sense of proportion and perspective.
On the 24th April, the Irish Outrizing: its aftermath
since. Its suppression: executions; deportations; imprisonments,
disarmament: martial law. A Republic for four days
declared. Crushed in blood and fire and murder. The
Prime minister of England comes on the scene. Talk of a
settlement of the Home Rule question on the basis of a partition
of Ireland. A new "Pale" to be set up, this time around

June 8:- Belfast. Commission of enquiry into the Rebellion: remarkable
evidence. Trial of Sir Roger Casement - highly
dramatic evidence. Trial of Capt. Bowen Colthurst for
murder in Dublin during the Rebellion. All absorbing,
all interesting, all to add to Irish history of the time.

Then, last Friday, June 2nd, late in the evening, with
the evidences of a thunderclap news of the North Sea
naval battle - news of the great English Fleet having
suffered defeat. "Explanations" since but - these was
the first news. Just looking at that ^{and} in perspective
when ~~Monday~~ ^{Tuesday} evening last - Kitchener and his staff
drowned! It hits on with intensity: strikes with
overwhelming force till indeed the mind almost
refuses to work, to judge what all these things mean.
Meiceam an 10ad. Sp. bríde. 9.30 p.m. Latest big war
news - Russians driving the Austrians back on the eastern
front. Fort Vaux, 4 or 5 miles from Verdun, in the hands
of the Germans. Conflicting accounts of North Sea naval
battle. Both sides claim a victory. Both may be right
from different points of view. But it means battle was not

1916.

Cork City and County Archives

June 11th. - The Irish Parliamentary Party held a secret meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday. "Independent" says most of the spectators witnessing the arrival of members with detectives and plain clothes policemen. Feeling is running very high against "the Party", particularly Redmond. This notwithstanding votes of confidence of Irishmen exist in some public boards. P.D. informed the Party would issue a statement to-morrow. Have they gone as far in accepting partition that they will recommend their followers to accept it? They control the political machine but they cannot quite control public opinion on this question, I think. Martial law prevents the expression of public opinion to a very, very great extent, but it is enough to fuel the under-current. If we had statesmen or patriots instead of politicians in the position which the Irish P. Party occupy, what might we not hope for for Ireland! If the politicians were even strong men or courageous men there might be some hope. But with the present lot there is no hope. It is all drift, all dodgery. The great hope is in the spirit of the Irish people, in the heart of the nation, in that wonderful expression of it which is called public opinion. And the sacrifice of our heroic dead has gone deep into the heart of the nation.

1916.

June 11th. - That "Home Rule" with partition been offered before last Easter Monday, it may have been accepted by a big number of Irish Nationalists. But Easter Monday has made a vast difference. Partition will not be accepted now, except by the most venal, the utter slaves.

I have been thinking. Not closely indeed but a little tumultuously in the queer ways of men. There are Irishmen for instance, ultra loyal to King George the Vth and the English connection with Ireland, so loyal that they glory in the shooting of Irish rebels. Yet these same men profess that the Great War being waged is for religion, civilization, liberty and the rights of small nations. By all the standards, the Irish people form a nation: so things are, it is a small nation. But these very loyal men who profess such interest in the liberty of small nations like Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro (not Greece) glory in crushing an attempt at the liberty of Ireland. Then, there are Irishmen who really believe in the goodness, justice, generosity of English statesmen towards Ireland. And that notwithstanding all that has happened in connection with what they describe as Home Rule. Strange. The only explanation I can find is that men are moved

1916.

JUNE 11:- more by feeling and sentiment than by logic and, taking the mass, then even by self interest. This too, explains why people in general honour a man who dies for a principle, however they may have treated the same man and his principles when alive. Before the great war started I never realized that so much lies, hypocrisy, deceit, injustice, trickery and roguery were rampant in public affairs and in "high places". This appalling. But then the glorious self sacrifice shown by men in the capital of our country during Easter week saves one's faith in the dignity within man. These men died for an ideal, a principle, a thing not of earth but of Heaven and their great achievement - to die for an ideal is a great achievement - saves one's faith in the spiritual nature of man, its justice, truth and beauty.

Part of the toll already paid by the Irish Nation in the attempt to establish the independence of Ireland is summed up in the appeal of the Irish National Aid Association. "Three hundred men slain during the insurrection, 15 executed by Courts-martial, 134 condemned to penal servitude, 2,650 deported without trial, and about 400 awaiting sentence by Courts-martial. In all, there have been to this date, 3,200 cases of imprisonment, now diminished by 200

1916.

JUNE 11:- cases of released captives adjudged innocent..."

In addition to those there are the men who have left their homes, who are still on the hillsides, "on the run", because of their love for Irish liberty.

Meicéim an 23ú lá. Dia h-Doine. 1.20 p.m. 7 O'Uz Mola sa dom.

Lá b'pang aibinn faipaid, cé go b'paul ré bog f'oy. B'i ré ana f'luic sp'ep. Tá m'pán ycaual yapp'ep f'oy y capla míle yrap naime zá an f'epiann a zureim. Síe anyo an cnuéan sepeai f'y f'ionn na faipige zá ré go f'ana b'péaz y an f'pionn az z'ineam: zeop na z'p'ine az gl'adai an f'ai ainmibé - m'p 7 b'az - zeai anai o 'n ad'ion. Iy b'péaz, y'p'almun, y'p'uibinn é b'ei anyo, b'ei yrap, b'ei fa d'ur'az, b'ei ab'alza m'lad a z'ab'apz do Óla Rí na Slóipe an yon o'ineaira an domann yeo. Z'io na c'óna, m'p'ap'izeanay in'ion z'oye a n'p'ad do f'pionn: go d'uzaid Dia yuainmay aigne t'ail! Aguy f'ep gan b'ei yrap f'oy. We live indeed in striking stirring times; in times extra-ordinary. There is the agony of a nation: here is the bartering of one. The lowest depths of baseness we reached by one while the highest heights of nobility are being scaled by others. In many ways war acts as a revelation: we get a glimpse into the bedrock motives of men.

JUNE 23^d - While new cant, new lies, new humbug arises ~~there~~ it also happens that the hearts of men are laid bare, that many barriers are broken down and clear views of things are seen.

As regards the Great War, the Russians are making a big drive from the east, pushing the Austrians before them in Galicia, according to their official accounts capturing very large numbers of prisoners and guns, taking towns, sweeping to the west rapidly. The Germans have done near Verdun.

But there must be enormous masses of men there. These big guns alone to count that fort and town should be in their possession now, but every inch is being disputed apparently by masses of men of many nationalities. The Austrians and

Italians are stuck in the mountains - general impression, Austrians pushing on.

Both Germans and English still claiming the victory in the North Sea naval battle. Submarine warfare continues.

Wednesday last, a German submarine put into Cartagena in Spain, bearing letters from the Kaiser to the King of Spain.

Greetings on both sides apparently: friendly greetings.

What does it mean. Mr. Augustine Birrell lately went to Spain. It is said he did not get there and that he has

JUNE 23 returns to England! What did he go for? One man has it that Spain recognizes the proclamation of the Irish Republic and this was the cause of his going! Can it have been?

War between Mexico and U.S.A. possible and probable now. A border fight has taken place.

Meizeim on 25th. Ordonaiz. Sp. bridge. 4.50 p.m.

On Friday last a meeting of "Ulster Redmondites" from the proposed six excluded counties was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast. By 465 votes to 265 they agreed to Lloyd George's scheme for the partition of Ireland. Redmond, Dillon and Devlin strongly recommending acceptance. Probably for the first time in Irish history a large body of men calling themselves Irish Nationalists have deliberately agreed to the legal denial of Irish nationality. Partition amounts to that. Under the scheme, a Dublin "Parliament" will rule some of the matters pertaining to 26 counties of Ireland. Six counties will remain outside its scope. This, legally, means that Ireland is no longer one nation. However, it seems to matter little. The Redmondites themselves say the arrangement is only temporary and that they would not accept it if it were permanent. The Conservatives say it is permanent indeed. No one

June 25th - in Ireland professes to love the idea. The best that can be said for it is based on a lie, namely that it is the only alternative to martial law. It just relieves the English Government of a difficulty, if it goes through. The means used to make it go through in Ireland are somewhat similar to the means employed to carry the Union - fraud, bribery and treachery.

Mrs. O'Brien, M.P. and Mrs. Healy, M.P. called a meeting in Cork city hall on Friday night to protest against the partition. Meeting was big apparently, but Sinn Féiners took possession of it almost from the beginning. William was hardly listened to and Healy was not heard at all. Songs were sung and there were cheers for the Irish Republic. The Republican flag was waved. Crowds paraded the streets after in the same mood. The whole meeting was against partition but William O.B. and Healy were heckled because they were recruits. Redmond and party were denounced too. O'Brien himself seems to think the end of the "constitutional" movement has come. It looks like it indeed. Of the "constitutional" movement is summed up in the words "Home Rule" - and the ending is very miserable, it might have been

June 25th - continues. The present is a time of peace; of unrest. Martial law exists almost only in name in some respects. Meetings are prevented; papers strongly nationalist cannot be published. Yet it is remarkable how much is being said despite all efforts at suppression. The heart of the country is very calm and strong.

Maicéim an 25^ú Sp. bríde. 7 pm. Drapdaom. Roger Casement found guilty and sentenced to death! The news is in the evening papers. So ceapdaíod Ois in a Ruaidrí. Ní feara a zumpceap éin bairé? Mhó ceapceap baí "international complications" ann is dóic leom. Léig Ruaidrí féin óráid mhé. Labairt fé spí. indin: go bneis, go beir, go bnoisriap. Fear nó ónópaí a b'ead Ruaidrí: fear lán d'noisriap, fear é. A Ruaidrí boiz! Dúir do b'icall op ap pon. His case is most interesting. He has taken the high, noble, honourable, chivalrous line: as representative of an ancient race being tried in a foreign country; not tried by his peers indeed but by those whose every prejudice to his race and nation was aroused. He categorically and emphatically nailed the "German Gold" lie. For those who know it was unnecessary, but he did hard:

1916.

1916.

Tu. an céad lá. July I. Da Sáizín. sp. byúgde. 11:20am

"I walk all day as in a land of dreams": To write a poem beginning thus has been in my mind for days past. But the Muse comes not. And "a land of dreams" is not exactly what I want to express. The nearest illustration of what I feel is the illustration of a cinematograph show: a series of pictures on a screen; rapid pictures moving to a climax, whirled off to make room for others. And in this case there are numberless scenes and numberless pictures and series of pictures. I am as one looking on, one in the vast audience.

The current drama is one picture of intense, absorbing interest to me. We can judge the inevitable close, still we look on fascinated. Found guilty: sentenced to death by hanging. A picture - but from the lips of the central figure come living words: splendid, noble, manly words, words that thrill; words that shroud silence, but do not, all the mean lies, the base insinuations, the small, narrow, contemptible hissing of slime born creatures. A Ruaidrí íróda calma, maipió doilé y do cáil: n'áirna iom pára y

July I: - puriscan nyen ya tip.

And as part of the same picture, one Daniel Julian Bailey, set free. Of course, set free because he was an informer on Ruaidrí: set free because he was a traitor to his native land. To-day, we are informed Ruaidrí is deprived of his brightness and his "honour". Buidéacáir le Tia. And in the picture we see judges, jurymen, men of law. There is legal palaver; articles in newspapers; witnesses - John MacCarthy, sponging at a holy well at 3 o'clock on Good Friday morning (so 'tis said); Mary O'Sullivan, "the Irish colleen" - as the ignorant English papers call her; men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; a "smart" boy who picks up a code; soldiers of the English army; detectives; a diver and so on. And now we have the picture spun off the reel of destiny and, as spectators, we ask - why is Ruaidrí condemned to death by hanging? Because he would make Ireland free. Condemned in a foreign city by a foreign jury. If to make Ireland free is good and right then all these who have compassed Ruaidrí's condemnation are criminals and murderers. If to make

July 1. - Ireland free is a crime. Ruatara deserves his fate and those others are good citizens and just judges. I would ask any of those who think it so why is the thought of making Ireland free a crime, but freedom in Belgium, in Serbia, in Montenegro a noble thing? Ah! I forget I am only looking at a picture and I may as well ask the scenes on which the picture appears as ask the figures.

Then we turn to the picture labelled "Home Rule." A long drawn out apoc that. Strange I cannot help feeling it is a picture of mean men, a picture crowded with rogues, "clever" characters, pack masters in the art of pulling strings, quick change artists. To be sure there are crowds also of honest, well-meaning men, but they are so often played upon, moved as puppets, that one almost loses patience with them. Now and again in the background appears a hero's figure: now and again one such pushes his way to the foreground, but he is crushed out and the game goes on.

Bah! the picture is not inspiring.

Then the great war drama: an overcrowded, tumultuous scene, filled with "all sorts and conditions

July 1. - of figures: giants and pigmies: heroic and mean: stalwarts and cowards: honest and vile: all life indeed is represented here, but under great excitement.

Here is the Irish Rebellion picture as part of the Great War picture. Somehow, it is a sad one: yet why should it be? for there is the halo of glory, of martyrdom, of noble sacrifice about it. [And to-day it is announced John Daly of Kinnorick, Fenian, aged 71, is dead; Sp. 800, 800 - 30 part a man]

Pictures; moving pictures, some leaving lasting impressions, some whirled off to be forgotten [if anything is ever forgotten] at a rapid rate. Day by day they crowd the walls of the world. I feel giddy now and again in the midst of them - a spectator of the scenes, snatching as I pass.

July 5. Oia Ceudacm. Sp. 800. 14.10pm. And the figures on the pictures move! And new pictures come upon the screen!

To record evens a great Franco-British offensive against the Germans is taking place around the Somme. Intense artillery action first, for days and days, till the earth is battered. Then

July 5th - on Saturday morning last the infantry advance began. Victorios claimed on the allied side: defeats of the allies claimed on the German side. It is too soon yet to count victories. The cost in men and material for any advance on either side is naturally enormous, but this is carefully kept out of sight. We hear no more of the Russians advance towards the Bosphorians.

The partition of Ireland still occupying much attention. Richmond's N.I.L. "Directory" - with two dissentients - accept partition as a means to an end. Mark that well. Not as a settlement, not as a fine thing in itself, but "as a means to continue the fight for self government and a united Ireland." Of course, we all thought, as we were assured, that "the fight" for Home Rule was over two years ago when the Bill was placed on the Statute Book. What commensurate schemes and frauds politicians see! There will be no Redmondite Convention to discuss the partition proposals. Significant! What the proposals are, exactly, no one knows. Some of the Tories in the Cabinet and in Parliament still oppose. There is deception and fraud apparently on all

Saeðilg.

Leirpæis.

Conyons.

Sean "Rorr na Ríe fop bóinn."

b ái

b iad

do bith

cia bat choir

in galair buirb

galair bopb
ra-s- básaig

ra-s- básaig

i m bái c.

bo fliuch were wet

blae 7 breast and

bpuinne dó. bosom of him.

dobbrónach

mór aboa, good season

com bad that might be

nuab.

Bí

bíad

do béré

cé báð cóip

an galair bopb

da báy

da básaig

m a paió c.

ba plinc

blae 7

bpuinne dó.

du bprónac

mór-áó bap

30 m báð

1916

July 5th - sides regarding them. The general outline of the public proposals are: a Home Rule Parliament for 26 counties of Ireland is to be set up; six counties of Ulster - Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Limerick, & Kerry - to remain as they are directly under the London Parliament. This arrangement to continue till one year after the war. The question to come up again at an Imperial Conference to be held after the war. [The question means no doubt the future government of Ireland]. On what lines exactly it will be considered by the Conference no one knows, so that no one knows whether partition will be temporary, as Redmond says, or permanent, as Carson says. The proposals to be carried through Parliament as an agreed measure in the form of an amendment to the Home Rule Act in the Statute Book. Carson, selling some of his own people, pledges support to partition: Redmond, selling many of his followers, pledges support also. Reasons advanced for forcing the matter now - i. Rebellion convinced Prime Minister now "settle now", giving certain action of British responsibility in English government of Ireland, was

SeonConchoborar cur chatha na Tánais.bonnaconnar-chotailco sámdo neachcidcoithigesasra-comarliceaccucia bad choircnedira-cnedaigcorop é in nechcorflinchtorsechmeccQuad.Coniutianar cup caiaSo naSo náp icodailSo yám.do comrac.cadcoicéigearasdo comarliceaccucia, cé boicp.cnedado cnedaiggupabgop, gupflu écurpracmac

1916.

July 5th - necessary. 2. Strong feeling in America and other neutral countries against England makes "some kind of settlement" necessary. 3. Only alternative to some such arrangement is martial law. Peace not advanced but even the less potent - to prevent Irish question being considered at the Peace Conference that will follow the war and this is one of the strongest reasons. Steps are being taken by Irish society in America to have the Irish Republic recognized at that Peace Conference and any kind of "settlement" in Ireland, with nominal agreement of certain "representative" Irishmen "nationalists" - will counter that action. If the thing goes through, Redmond and certain of his supporters will form the government as there is not likely to be an election. His party will have the "jobs" of government in Ireland and still draw their salaries as members of the London parliament. No wonder they are in favour of the "settlement." Against the "settlement" on principle, and hence most strong in opposition, are I. ~~the~~ Irish Republicans or Sinn Féiners. [They are inarticulate owing to martial law, and have no organisation but are increasing

<u>Saxin</u>	<u>nuad.</u>
dó	dó.
cid	cad
do-neoch	Do (aon)neac
do-n-rat	Do den
d'Ultaib	D'Ultaib
do-bith	Do beir
doringned	Do pinnead
cre di	creada
drui	Druoi
déra	Deora
cid do-t-gai	cad do d'gá.
dam-sa	Dám-sa
dán	Dún

<u>Inbraid</u>	<u>Tatpnaí</u>
Mét far idolaídh "of the greatness of your change."	Díolaídh
bliaídh	blatóna
coiced ó-	cúigead
meat i n-agid rig hochlainne	agaid

8

Da mbad iat

in toom-choblach

mór

uridi sin

ro-ráidsetar-sum

for a chride

ro-dáiled in[d] fled sain

ba comrád cach

tabar in deired fledi failaunt / Sn Dupeaó xleide

"Messi d'a rád ria" bar

Cúchulainn

"Mise d'a rád leó"

sp Cúchulainn

Dá mbad iad

an epoméablaic

mór

murióe rin

do pái DeaDap

sp a ipóide

do: d'áileo on fleo

ran

ba comrád cáic

July 5th in numbers]. 2. Large number of genuine Home

Rules, particularly in the excluded parts of "Ulster".

As a matter of political tactics or expediency - 3. Irish

Nationalists who wish to block all Home Rule 4.

Hyphenates, who are against Redmond. 5. "The

Irish Independent". 6. Miscellaneous, who are

dissatisfied with the working of the "Irish" Party.

As one in Ireland, outside the parties interested from pecuniary motives, really want partition. Hence it is not a settlement.

[In] Gad. Dapdaom. Sp. bpiúe. 8:30pm. The great allies offensive about the Home still goes on. The English-French official claim victories; not great, but steady and important. Russians too are reported to be advancing, steadily now, not with a great rush as before.

Agreements on 4 Home Rule states to be nearly completed. Further guarantees to Unionists, further clipping of limited powers of 4 Irish Parliament. Questions in Parliament re execution, deportations, etc. these days interesting. The answers are chiefly inaccurate. Bp. O'Dwyer has written another

1916.

Cork City and County Archives

July 6! - letter in wh. he speaks of Sir John Maxwell as "that brute Maxwell"! Strong language, my Lord. Branch Dr. National Association formed in Cork on June 29th. Was elected one of three Hon. Secs. all political parties in Cork (except of course Unionist) represented on Committee. A little perturbed over fact that there are two associations apparently, in addition National aid and Volunteer Dependents Association. The latter formed by widows or relatives of executed men. Changes in Gaelic League in Cork taking place. Three groups amalgamating to form one strong group. This will do away with Ard Choiste and my job as Hon. Sec. of same. Hope change will be for the better. Thought to be.

Weather not too good for summer. Has no great heat till to-day. Raining heavily, however, at the moment.

F.

Sean

In n uair rogo threosiu
flaith fíu
faihti fessa
uait fo iathait
ra facsin
for
féigis
mo búraig ferge

nuad

Duap do bí ylarí (i. ríogar beópa)
níor eperená Fín
feara
pē, kō, kō
? ap feiciriz
an
feacar
mo búraid fepize

1916.

Cork City and County Archives

1916.

lul an 19^o lá:- Dra Ceathairm. 1 mbéal áia 'n Saorlath Dom.

Lá breá, b'póillai yáiparó: lá solinn beir amui pé 'n ppáir.

Lánag péin y me Bean hom Dra Domnaig, peitinn o 'n nDomnaig
peo gáí zóipinn, y map y gáíai hom ango, tá phainear aighe-
azam. Tá an gáíal mór, b'páir i b'páir nainn. Tá pógáil eile
anpo aighean. Tá ag éirí leir an gCáipde go marí, nípp
peopp ná map a jíl a lán daoine go mbeaí.

One of the educational factors of Coláiste na Múna is the number and type of people who come here, from various parts. Instances at present - some young ladies from béal peirpde, University graduates [Carín na gCáipde ^{agab} glaoíam ap éinne aen: y i éinne-dey na carlíní y teirp ^{agab} Tá b'páir piam]; another - marí. n' b'páir - a B.A. teaching Irish under Co. Carlow Technical Committee, studying for his M.A. writing a thesis on Irish saints, sister to Rev. Dr. Pádraig Broune of Maynooth, who spent the night with Seán mac Diarmada, before Seán's execution. Then there is young Seán Syngé, a Trinity College student, nephew of Syngé the dramatist and another Trinity student, Bedmont, studying for his

lul 19^o degree, who ^{some of} was acquainted with O'Riagailte and the
Republican leaders in Aidhaí. Aguy b'f Seán [Se. y aighe de leir]
colleannai dul ipreai ra éogad i mbálachai áir éirp aip. Paup
óg g'páiríap ipreáí. Another Aidhaí man [Concraíai ipreáí
áir éiríap pé o mbálachai] was in the cogad. B'f pé ag obair
i noipiz an pópá y b'f pé ag cóipue ^{Deannra na b'páiríap} ~~maríapáiríap~~
pan oipiz éadna úd peáiríap ionannai na Cápa. Tá
peana aighe agamyp aip áir ní marí leir a aighe p'páir
anpo go fórl ná a p'páiríap ionlán o'innpiz. B'f pé
pé p. Mac P. [beanaí De leir a anampan]. Nípp ~~peáiríap~~
fáigadap an oipiz go du go marí pé aip éiríap i deir
mo éiríap ná cáilleadap áir p'páiríap. Here is a
poet from Munnai who has a pretty good poem on
the man who died for Ireland, in his month's "Catholic
Bulletin." Over the hills from Cappad last evening
comes a Munnai man who was "taken" but released.
That of these here are "disaffected" - or, as we have come to
say it here - disinfects. 'Seáí y do éiríap nuí beir ipreáí
Do Séáíap yao gáí zóipinn zup p'páir p'páir do rep'páir
map zóirp aip. Éiríap peap ap énoc y zóirp na h-oidé

In 19th - san! Caizpíó mo cuimneaim ar an incident sin
and, má'p zóil le Dia, I may weave it into a story.
From Mount Mellany College another comes. And
here is Fr. Burbage of Carlow, another "disinfected" priest,
and Fr. O'Regan, C.M., from Spicaz and Múscál ó Mórda of
Lunasa; Seán ó Coniúbaip from Co. an Cláip and so on.
Spiopaid ionzaneá in a lán am; iad zo léip, naí nín,
iáin ^{éapán} an zaob na hÉipean 7 to b' éano a dem
spoid i níz gaeirínne na Cáipza.

And though the doings of ^{the} great world abroad
disturb us little yet we get news of them and they are of
intense interest these days. There is the latest "big
push" of the Allies - English, French and "their coloured
friends" as the Germans call them, on the Somme, going
on for the past fortnight. They have advanced a few
miles and have taken prisoners. Such advancement is
possible, apparently, on any side if a sufficiency of
big guns and explosives can be brought to bear on any
point and if no account is taken of the civilian
human lives. Thus the Germans advanced to

In 19th - Verdun, of which by the way, we hear nothing now.
The war from under sea craft continues. And one of the
most remarkable achievements of the present day occurred
last Monday week - a German merchant submarine reached
the United States. Technically speaking that breaks
the British blockade, but actually the rule of inter-
national law to-day is the rule of the strong hand. Tech-
nicalities of law do not count now. The merchant
submarine is announced as the beginning of a fleet of
such vessels.

Another in Ireland, though not one of arms, an intensely
interesting conflict is going on. Everything is in a state
of flux. The Lloyd George "Bottleneck" has unsettled
not things in Irish politics, while George himself has gone to
the war office. It is hard to sum up all the interesting
things connected with the present situation.

In an 24th. Dia luain. 2.25 p.m. Simyp ana bpoziallaic: pō
bpoziallaic zo daimin. B'p zóipneá in áizeannnaibí inde. Áie
zō pē zo bneáz anpō, bpoipre Coláipde na mūmian 7 koine
zō pēdeáí ppeáí opm. Iy álunn, aobian bēiz ya bōll

[n] 24:- go I mean no death.

Beauty, beauty everywhere;
beauty of mountain, river, lake, sky, sun even and beauty
of cool breeze when it blows.

Yet in the midst
of beauty and joy there is danger and death. A young
student of the Coláiste was drowned in a pool of the
river last Friday - beanaid Dé le n-a anam. Thus, though
the world here is peaceful and beautiful, sorrow and
death are not absent. The inevitable fight of life and
death, death and life takes place.

The outside world still goes on! The fighting in
France is fierce these days. The French-English have
apparently made progress at some points, but have been
checked. yet, they are on the offensive - which counts
for something in a war.

Ireland is in a tumult of politics. There are so
many sides to the questions discussed it is difficult
to see a clear path through; so many things worth
noting it is impossible to keep up with them. The
opposition to Partition has grown strong and our
extremes have taken the Nationalists (officials) and

[n] 24:- extreme Unionists of the north. The Bishops of "Ulster"
are very active; big meetings are being held; strong
words against Redmond and his party are being uttered;
their resignations are being demanded; a new organisation,
an anti-partition league is being set on foot. Though
the language is strong; as reported it is not "seditious."
As his followers in the north are repudiating Redmond
so some of his own crowd are repudiating Carson. To
such an extent have things come with John G.R. and
his New Garrison leaders that they are apparently
preparing a way for climbing down. The humbug
and duplicity of the English Cabinet may have deceived
them (I know not whether they have been honestly
duped or are willing tools of the duplicity), but these
things have not deceived Irish people. Asquith for
instance the other day had the impudence to make a
speech about the rights of small nations; Belgium
in particular, but even New Garrison Irishmen are
not taken in by his talk now. Meanwhile, we
have martial law in Ireland [and are to have it]; we

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July 24! - have a coercion act; trial by removable magistrates; juries abrogated; the defence of the Realm Acts; no rights to hold demonstrations to honour "rebels"; the report of General French as Maxwell on the military operations in Dublin, blackening the character of the O'Learys. There are over 1500 still in prison, though 800 or 900 have been released. There are still men on the hillsides; outlaws for love of Éire. Guinness, M.P. was arrested for giving his name in Irish to secure admission to a detention prison in England, after being prohibited to visit Irish prisoners. In connection with the Partition Home Rule for 26 counties, the Navy League in England have published some remarks on the importance of Ireland's harbours to England & her Empire.

Int an 29th. Dia Sáizapen Sp. b'pizbe. Noon. Back again in Cork city - though I hate cities, when the sunshine calls me to the mountains, lakes, or sea. It is glorious weather now. and Bloozapen is charming. Contemplating a trip to Dicheaz next Saturday, for the Opaiscap and Spofay.

Int 29th. Strange to say, I have never been at the Opaiscap or Spofay. The decision to go this year arose from the fact that certain cliques are working to "bring the Gaelic League, under the influence of the New Garrison party. The fight will centre around the Presidency. The New Garrison elements want Douglas Hyde as President, with autocratic powers conferred on him. Dr. Hyde has done excellent work for the language and the League but he has been too weak latterly - since the University fight was won. There is talk of an édaip Sugupin, Dr. O'Dwyer, Fr. Wall, Dr. Hickey or an édaip peadaip a'Loozapen. - an édaip Sugupin being the best in my opinion if any one of those is to be elected. There has been no President for the past twelve months - the position having been kept open for Dr. Hyde, who apparently did not wish to return to it after his resignation last year. The two Vice Presidents were Fr. Matt Ryan, of Tipperary and Poin MacNeill. What might be done now is to make Poin MacNeill Hon. President and

Jul 24 - Fr. Augustine Vice President. I was to be nominated for the Coyde Bnóia, but in list of those nominated in this week's "Claidream Soluip" I do not see my name.

The Partition "settlement" is all up since Monday last. The "Irish" Party are "in opposition" to the Government! Great is the force of public opinion. Such deceit and humbug and deception as have been indulged in over this would almost make one despair of Ireland, but that the true heart of the country beats soundly and the true voice of the country speaks when it can. The English Government has played the I. P. P. false, has broken its word and treaty [as if that were anything new in history] and the I. P. P. itself have played false to ~~the~~ its own followers. Redmond seized on comparatively small points to reject the government proposals: all Ireland knew previously that Partition was to be a permanent settlement, that is, permanent as far as the English Parliament could make it so. But Redmond pretended this was something new

July 24 - which he saw for the first time last Saturday. The point which he saw - or pretended to see - that made the Partition permanent was the reduction of the Irish representation at Westminster. The situation was ludicrous if it were not so very tragic. Tragic in the befooling of Ireland; tragic in the number of Irish men who, on the advice of Redmond and his crowd, have gone out to the war and died, believing his word perhaps that by so doing they were safeguarding Home Rule; tragic in the opportunities missed for doing something for Ireland; tragic in the attempts that were made to barter Ireland's soul. On Tuesday, after the debacle of Monday, some members of the I. P. P. tried to follow Ginnell's lead by asking questions about the Rebellion prisoners, etc. - they, who did what they could to crush the men who stood for Irish independence and who remained mute like cowards when Maxwell "the brute" was murdering our best and bravest. It makes one's

July 24th - blood boil when one comes seriously to think of it all - the brave, the noble, the daring and true being left without help from their own, then being murdered amid the cowardly cries of some of their race and with the cowardly silence of others. They are hardly cold in their graves when political capital is sought to be made of their names by those who uttered no word against the murderers. And with them must be classed those who refused to help them in the struggle. That's the pity of it! There were thousands burning to help who were kept back by "Commandants" and "Captains" and "Officers". Well, well, that phase is passed - a glorious phase in one respect, an ugly one in other respects. History is being made day by day. The Partition business is another chapter - ugly too, very ugly and despicable, rendered a bit heroic by the outburst of Irish public opinion. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin and Dr. O'Dwyer have come out very strongly against the Party; the Archbishop remarkably so as his was unexpected and is so very true.

Jul 24th - Things are now in a state of flux. John Dillon, now "in opposition" of course, is to ask a question on Monday next in Westminster as to what the English Government's plans are for the future government of Ireland. A big debate is expected. The present "government" is simply military dictatorship, but on the whole the country is so quiet, being remarkably free from ordinary crimes, that we are living all right, if we touch not politics or nationality. To shout "Up the Rebels" is a "crime" - 6 months imprisonment or £100 fine - to be sure; to welcome returning "rebels" from the English internment camps is forbidden; to hold public meetings, except approved ones is verboten also, yet we live on. The military whip is there, whether it lash us or not. And there is confusion as to what may be the next movement. The Gaelic League, Industrial Associations, Dependents' Fund Association, National Aid Association, Gaelic Athletic Association are working away in their various spheres as well as they can. There is confusion in the United Irish League

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J July 24th - and Ancient Order of Hibernians. A new association, formed to defeat Partition and pledged to passive resistance should Partition be carried, has been formed in the North of Ireland. Mr. Judge and others have a little paper, "The Irish Nation", which has been speaking excellently so far, to advocate Repeal of the Union. "New Ireland" and others are on the line that "Home Rule is on the Statute Book" and must be brought into operation as it stands. This is probably the line "the Party" will take. I have been thinking an effort ought to be made now to revert to the original Sinn Féin policy of Self Reliance and Passive Resistance. An Irishwomen's Council has written to President Wilson stating that Ireland ought to be represented at the Peace Conference as a separate nation. Certainly. But how to bring that about is the trouble. Will the Irish American see to it? They may, but I believe an effort must be made in Ireland and the original Sinn Féin idea, if acted on, affords a way to such a consummation. The defeat of the

Int. Aff! - Partition proposals is so much to the good in that direction too, from a negative point of view, not from the positive, constructive standpoint. Here is the crux with me, personally. For some reason or other, I do not "hit it off" with many of my friends in Cork and I can make no move with them. We are all so very individualistic we are poor in societies. And then I have not even the prestige of having gone to prison! Sometimes I feel I am not now at all fitted for taking a part in public affairs and that more attractive and more suitable work for my temperament lies in the direction of writing. The struggle is going on within me these days.

Díog ag obair ó zánas go caoi; cōpcaíge ra bliadain, 1899, i zcōir an lae a zóinís um a cōirís i mbliadna. Ác z nuair a zóinís an lae goz, cē go patáir ra ullam, cē go nōzgear amac, mōr dēmead pue. Óo cūpcaid an bpar i n-áirde i n-ácliaí, do dēmead zpoit an, do mapbúizead óp zcompáidí ác anyo i nōzgear na bEipcan dēmead amóicāin dían. Dēmead amadān díompa

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Jul 29: - sp am yltig, map plear 30 part 2 MacS. ap a
laigea, i ndáiríubh y 30 part 2 MacC, S.B.S. y cuidele acu
sib, i zceannay na n-óglac ullain cun rpoá, pē pū
a zuirpēd amai. Táinig anlá air i m'zuarmpa
ba lá nápsaí tian-ne i zceannay ē. Now, as I
said, that phase is over - what next?

Roger Casement is to be hanged on August 3rd.
The appeal to the House of Lords is not to be
proceeded with. The only thing that can
now save Ruaidrí [who has become a Catholic I
believe] is the exercise of what is called the
Royal Prerogative. Everyone knows that
not motives of justice, of clemency, or mercy will
prevail but "diplomatic and international con-
siderations" may prevent the sentence being
carried out. Some Irish people are appealing
to Asquith for clemency. The English are at
an old game regarding Ruaidrí - they are besmirching
his private life. He is now found to be guilty
of unnameable crimes, shocking, inhuman crimes,

July 29: - foul, vile sins! The police have "discovered"
a diary of his, in which he admits them! What
vile brutes those English are. There are not satisfied
with murdering a man - they must blacken his character
too; they not only murder the body, they murder the soul
as far as his is in their power. And not Casement's alone.
On Saturday last, Maxwell's military despatches
of the fighting in Dublin were published. General
impression sought to be conveyed - his soldiers were
saints, the "rebels" were devils incarnate. This is
the literal truth of its interpretation. One may have
expected a military despatch: Not so here. It is a
document to blacken the character of the pure men,
the noble and true who fought in Dublin: and
to praise those who murdered Sheffington and
the others. All Dublin knows it to be a lying
document but what will that avail? And to-day,
the English have the amazing cheek, the satanic
audacity to talk because the Germans executed a
sea captain of theirs who, as a man, died peaceable

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Int. 29. merchant captain, attempted to ram a submarine.
 "Here's the 'Daily Mail' of to-day" We have to understand
 that we are dealing with a people of friends, not
 men, without the mentality of civilised humanity.
 With them no friendship or association is hereafter
 possible." Those English have no sense of shame or
 decency. Níl ionnra aic muid.

Larry Connell was suspended from the Westminster
 House the other day after creating a scene. Yesterday
 he was fined £100, or six weeks imprisonment, for
 writing his name in Irish - labpar Mazfionnair - in
 order to obtain entrance to one of the prisons where
 Irishmen are detained, after being prohibited by
 special order from entering those prisons. ^{When}
 he was being ordered out of the House of Commons the other
 day, it is recorded that "Mr. Dillon and other 'Nationalist'
 members moved out of the way" to let him be bodily
 removed, if necessary. Nice Nationalists indeed!

LA LUZNARA. August 1st. Dka Maipz. sp. bpiude 6 p.m.
 Yesterday's news - air raid on England Sunday night.
 "No casualties: no damage." British advance on
 Somme. Huge captures by Russians. "German's
 Flung back." German "murder" of a Captain
 Lyatt. Germany's Irish intentions -
 publication of a document found in a "rebel" at
 San Francisco, containing an official statement, dated
 Berlin Nov. 20th, 1914. It has reference to a visit of
 Roger Casement to Berlin, and is apparently a
 document published in the American papers about that
 time. Major Sir Francis Vane testifies to the
 clean fighting of the Volunteers in Dublin; controverts
 Maxwell's report. A Dr. C.M. O'Brien backs him up
 by a letter in the "Irish Independent." Irish prisoners
 in Reading jail number 34, including, Griffith,
 Blythe, James MacSwiney, Denis MacBullogh,
 P.J. Daly, Seán T. O'Callaigh, Cole, Pim, Milroy.
 "Following an unfavourable report by the
 Foreign Relations Committee on a resolution requesting

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16. Kuzneps. clemency for Casement, the United States Senate, on Saturday, by 46 votes to 19 asked President Wilson to transmit to Great Britain an expression of hope that clemency would be exercised in the treatment of Irish political prisoners. [Reuters]. Strong note from United States government to English government regarding a Black List [of firms ^{in the U.S.} not to be dealt with] drawn up by the latter. Boycotting in fact!

To-day's news - Debate in English Parliament last evening on Mr. Dillon's motion. New Chief Secretary, a Mr. Duke, a Unionist appointed. Sir Robert Chalmers, a Unionist, Under Secretary. "Dublin Castle rule again". Asquith lands Maxwell. Mr. Dillon still loyal to England; Mr. Redmond more so. Devlin foreshadows his own resignation. Asquith - "out of 1,541 cases dealt with, 1242 persons have been released, and 569 have been interned". This in reference to Irish prisoners. "The state of Ireland at this moment, taking the country at large, is from one

point of view, very disquieting. It is satisfactory, in this sense, that there is great general prosperity, both agricultural and industrial. Further, I am glad to say that there is a remarkable absence - I am not sure it is not an unprecedented absence - both of ordinary and agrarian crime. There has been undoubtedly - and there is at this moment - in many parts of the country a considerable recrudescence of the Sinn Féin movement in its most aggressive form. There have been in some places deplorable manifestation of sympathy with Germany and the enemies of the country. There is no fear of anything in the nature of open rebellion. The force of police and soldiers now in Ireland is quite sufficient to prevent the possibility of anything of the kind - anything more than mere sporadic or isolated outbreaks." Bonar Law - "In my view, sentiment rules the world more than any other quality, (hear, hear)."

attempts still being made to save Casement's life - Col. Moore and Agnew & Farrelly leading in petitions to Asquith.

15. Kiznapa. J. H. Kelly and T. H. Kelly, two Irish Americans, come to superintend distribution of national aid funds not allowed to land in Ireland "because the Government had information that they were engaged in business hostile to England."

Another great air-raid on England last night. No details to hand.

Some military restrictions, regarding hours when to be indoors, in Dublin, removed.

"Book Examiners" evidently preparing to throw overboard.

Countess Marievitz becoming a Catholic.

16. Kiznapa. Dis Ceudsaom. Sp. b'p'izid 10 a.m.

This morning's news: - Roger David Casement is to be hanged in Pentonville Prison at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, for high treason. [Dis do d' b'annaiad a Ruat'p's: go neap'izid Dis iú nóm]. Ellis, a hairdresser, of Rahdale will be the hangman. £5 will be his fee. The prisoner hoped he would be shot, not hanged. He has not given the least trouble to his warders, two of whom are with him constantly. So England is going to do

Aug. 21 - this deed! Well, it will be the worst day's work that England has done in recent times in Ireland. Even the murders in Dublin will not have the same effect as this. They were carried out at a time of excitement. This is cold-blooded. Ruat'p's dead will rank with Dine's purest, noblest, best and bravest. His execution will be the last straw on Irish national sentiment outraged.

What splendid names have been added to the roll of Irish patriots, martyrs for Irish freedom, this year. The names of splendid men - valiant men, wise men, pure, true-hearted men, men of Christian principles and practice, men whose hearts overflowed with love of Ireland - Pierce, MacDonagh, Sheen MacDiarmuid, O'Rahilly, Plunkett, Clarke, MacBride, Connolly, Colbert, Hewston, O'Hannahan and the others.

Dis f'eadam lat'ap's p'oy map ba mar' hom. Tā zo'e a m'p'oidē p'oy nuap a c'iminizim ap'is go k'ip, mo c'amp'or a'ō map'li. Agur Ruat'p's az imic'iz uolam anay ap' jh'ize na f'ipinne. A! a'ōia, a'ōia, d'ēan zp'ōap'pe oppaino.

Major Sir Francis Vane is at present "unemployed."

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Aug. 2: That is the sequel to his having expressed admiration for the clean fighting of the Volunteers in Dublin. He has boasted in the past that he was grandson of a '98 rebel. Yet, he was loyal to England.

Meeting of National Aid Committee, Cork, last night. These are numbers of men "on the run" throughout Ireland. Application for assistance made on behalf of some of them in Co. Cork. I hear there are new arrests - Dublin - in the direction. Dr. Michael Davitt, son of Michael Davitt, is chief Hon. Sec. of the Nat. Aid Association in Dublin.

Have been talking to some friends regarding possibility of resuscitating original Sinn Féin policy of self reliance and passive resistance. No encouragement. Not "advanced" enough for some! Informed that Conaigh is new headquarters for Óglaz; that Óuilleáin is to be gone on with again. Bíod' aise. Aise nuair a bí an t-éireann am i 3 Córnaig cús a Beineadap? - Proc. If basjal from go bpual cús aise anpo a meallad' fém.

1 p.m. From "Irish Independent" - "according to a statement published in New York from The Hague, Roger Casement, whose

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Aug. 2: - execution has been fixed for tomorrow, has been reprieved.

Mr. Susan Duffy, the solicitor for Casement, stated yesterday that a tremendous number of signatures had been obtained, and petitions were pouring in from Ireland.

A Bill was introduced in Parliament to make Irish time the same as English time. Redmond consented. Dillon and others opposed.

lúgnasa an 3ad. Diop Daoiri. Sp. bpiúbe 10 a.m.

This morning's news - The following notice was posted publicly on the big entrance gates of Pentonville Prison last night - "The sentence of the law passed upon Roger David Casement, found guilty of high treason, will be carried into execution at 9 a.m. to-morrow."

It is now 10 a.m. Summer time in Ireland. May the Lord God take the soul of Ruatáin into his keeping. He is dying the noblest death an Irishman can die. We have prayed for him - my little wife offering Mass and Holy Communion for him this morning. We have prayed for him that he may be strong in his trial and meet his murderers calmly, bravely, nobly, and that God may

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Aug. 3. Bless him. The newspaper report continues - "Casement has shown not the slightest concern since he was sentenced to death, and he has both eaten and slept remarkably well." His family were all Protestants, and he himself was brought up as a Protestant, but recently he became a convert to Catholicism. A Catholic priest will minister to him during his last moments, and lead the procession to the scaffold. Since the sentence of death was passed, the Home Secretary has received appeals from various sources for the exercise of clemency. I can write no more at the moment. In the wisdom of God, England is to-day sealing its doom.

5 pm. "Casement was executed in London this morning" - Press association telegraphs to "Cork Evening Echo." Cheers went up from the English crowd - which was a large one - assembled in Caledonian road, where Brixtonville prison is, when the bell tolled to show the execution had taken place. Central News states: "a group of thirty Irish men and

Aug. 3. - women assembled outside the prison, and roared and prayed as the death bell tolled." So, Ruatiri is gone to join the others who have died for love of Eire. There were two priests present. Rev. James MacBarroll, Eden Grove, told a Press Association representative that "Casement went to his death strong and sweet like the man he was. The priest said a prayer, and Casement replied, 'Into Thy Hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' Later the condemned man said, 'Lord Jesus, receive my soul.'" Ewan Duffey apparently applied for the body for burial but was refused by the Home Office. He got the ^{prison} doctor at the inquest to state there was no trace of insanity - evidently this is one of the false, vile innuendoes of the English regarding Ruatiri. No man, no matter how true, how pure, how noble can escape those vile wretches who batten on calumny. Ruatiri has died nobly. I am sad at heart and yet joyous: sad at the deaths of so many great and good men I have known, joyous in that they have died nobly. A letter of Tomás MacDonough to

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Aug. 3: - his wife, written just before his execution, is published in the "Cork Free Press" this week. It too has the elements of sadness and joyousness - sadness at leaving his wife and little children, joyousness at dying for Ireland. The example of those splendid men ought scorch up the meanness in Ireland - yet it has not done so yet. The world is now as ever it was - as it was when our Saviour suffered on Calvary. The good and true are put to death: braves and rogues sit in high places. But, as there is justice in Heaven, I am convinced the English race and nation will suffer for this crime of to-day, will pay the penalty of that crime. They have put a good man to death. God will defend the right.

Curious phenomena of light are being seen in the sky in parts of Ireland at present. There were rumours of such from Dublin last week. To-day, a man from Ballinasloe writes in the "Independent" describing what he saw on the night of 31st July - an immense fire as it were, then as a great luminous

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Aug. 3: - star, again as a great blaze of fire. He states it was there from 11 p.m. till 4 a.m.

There were further air raids on England last night. *Luignara an Ithao la. Disluam. Sp. bpi:de. 2. 15 p.m.*

Returned on Sat. night from Diclair. Story of things there long to tell. Bst begin at Sun. 6th. mass at pro-Cathedral, Marlboro St. Hearing there was to be some demonstration at O'Donovan Rossa's grave, Glasnevin, took a train. On the way there, passed 25 or 30 "girl scouts" - young, neatly uniformed girls *Clan na Gael* girl scouts. They were accompanied by some men and women walking on the footpath. That was really all demonstration at Glasnevin. They had placed wreaths on the grave. Reached cemetery. Parnell grave. At right-hand side [as one goes from main entrance Parnell grave is left-hand] down from Parnell grave, in metropolitan section was an area of red earth. Some Cork friends were there with me or two Dublin men. They were grouped around the grave of the O'Rahilly. In the red earth around, with no distinguishing marks, we were told were buried 17 or 18 of those who fell on Easter week. There were wreaths

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Aug. 14:- on same spot, but no name. Some were buried coffinless, I understood, but O'Rahilly was coffined and his coffin had been removed from some other part of the cemetery to this spot. Told his relatives intend to take the remains to Kerry, when martial law is taken off. His grave was just an oblong mound of the red earth. a very small timber cross at its head. No marks of any description to show who lay there. "Most of the revolutionaries - Fenians, and so on - are buried in this section" we were told by an old man who seemed to be a Fenian himself, as he had a good knowledge of who most of those were, men like Edward Dooling, Ned Duffy, etc. Having said a prayer for O'Rahilly and the others, my little wife and myself visited the graves of Rosa, O'Leary and Stephens, which are also by side, in the O'Connell section. Near then is a ~~cenotaph~~ cenotaph of the Manchester Martyrs.

We returned to our lodgings for dinner. A knock at the door. Friend M.B.C. [Mical Ruaid we termed him in Baillingserry] and another. The other name we did not hear at the moment. He was marked in the face as if he had

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Aug. 14:- fallen from a bicycle and was a little lame. He was his name later - Macintyre - one of the young men who was in the fight with Ml. Ruaid in the S.P.O. and was wounded there from the explosion of a shell. He told me a story of J.J. Walsh. "You know," said he "I was here to prevent J.J. from making speeches. When the Post office was blazing, with the flames rising up behind him, just before we left the Post Office, J.J. jumped up on a shooting table and made a speech to cheer us up. 'Look a great sight and we cheered. Then we left the place.' Macintyre escaped from being made prisoner. He was wounded; taken to hospital. The soldiers came for him and he escaped through a window at night time.

Monday evening went with Ml. Ruaid to his tent on the Dublin mountains, Rathfarnham direction. He lives in the tent all alone, summer and winter. Ml. does not know what nerves are. He told us how when in the Post Office he volunteered to go to the top of the Nelson pillar as he thought if an English sniper got there he could do for some in the Post Office. Ml. reported his opinion to P.H. Pearce; got sufficient "grub" and was about going, when reconnecting again with another from a different

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Aug. 14th point they saw it would be impossible for anyone to get to the top of the column without this first being able to fight him and bring him down, so there was no danger from that quarter. I like Michael Russell. He is a cool character. Hard to get any information out of him. He just talks things in an off-hand way and a casual manner. Has no self-consciousness; is active, hard as iron, pleasant and most good-natured. On the way to his tent, we called into a shop, where he bought a loaf of bread. He talked to the girls there. A brother of this is yet interned in Drangford and a brother in law was killed in the fight in Tichia.

Monday - 3rd Feir, Gaelic League at 25 Ceapnós Pánel. An eólaip Caiaip ó bpaenán, now in Beara, presided. A good 3rd Feir, over 200 delegates being present. Monday night - Concert in main hall Hulse, St. Ann's St. An eólaip Tomás de Bál, C.C. Dromcolloicup - one of those whom General Maxwell wanted Bishop O'Dwyer to remove from that district - presided. A Fr. MacGrath, S.J. delivered an oration. A Fr. Lynch - uncle to Páinín Lynch [imprisoned] recited. amongst other on platform Linnell, M.P.

Aug. 14th - Tuesday - 3rd Feir again. Question of presidency the important one. We all knew Dr. Douglas Hyde was not willing to act. Presidency had been vacant for a year, waiting for him. I fear George Moore's estimate of "An Craibín", as given in "Salvo", is but too painfully accurate. After motions and amendments 3rd Feir decided elections be proceeded with and by open voting. "We were not afraid nor ashamed" "Ní raibí fear ná eagla oppaínn púimínne" "appon eólaip Caiaip. After dinner then we proceeded to election. Pádraig mac Suidé proposa an eólaip Peadar ó Taozár. Ripeap ó Foizhúia, acting Hon. Sec., [Seán L. ó Ceallaigh, Rinnside, is in Reading prison] proceeded to read letter from an eólaip Peadar. P. mac S. objects. They were not read. R. ó F. proposed an eólaip de Bál. He refused to accept. Chairman then proposed Eoin mac Néill [now in Dartmoor]. An eólaip de Bál seconded. Chairman spoke, so that no one wished to propose any other candidate. Some one said he had been speaking to Mrs. MacNeill and she did not wish Eoin to be elected. [Heard through Báibín later that reason for this was that there is a strong feeling amongst a certain number of Tichiaí Saedil,

Aug. 14:- particularly amongst the wives and relatives of the executed men against Coim and Mrs. MacNeill knows of this and thought election may not be unanimous. But An Chinn C. was firm. He wanted no other, so Coim was made President, amidst much applause, one delegate alone dissenting. Personally, I had mixed feelings. As a Gaelic League Coim mac Neill certainly deserves the compliment. But I am not satisfied he did the right thing during the Cops. Btód raa map aia Amia, as it was put, 'twas really a show of strength and a challenge to Riazahar Sapan. Those whom Inglsars seek to degrade we delight to honour. An rai. Co. "Onbapz an Cpaolín, map. Upicapp hme beiz map Maicdspan an Cnapad na Saedilge na beiz i m' Riaz Sapan. Del, a bpáizpe, deymupzup peoppa Lion-pa beiz map aia Coim mac Neill indur na beiz i m' Riaz Sapan." - which, needless to say was loudly applauded on all sides. As Vice Presidents. Fr. Matt Ryan of Anadrom, Tipperary, Fr. Wall, J. P. MacGinley (Cu Mado) and Sean O'Ceallary (Sealy), British "Catholic Bulletin" were elected. Other important matters were

Aug. 14:- dealt with by Spd Feiz which I need not particularise. Tuesday night reception of delegates at Minerva Hotel, near Coapno's Papack. a big gathering of Saedilgeupis. One whom I had met for first time in Ballingeeny in July were at the reception, including Sean Beaumont of Trinity College. Among others I saw or spoke to were O'Leary Antio, Mrs. Fahy (wife of Ppompiaz O'Faiz, undergoing 10 yrs. penal servitude - he was one of those in charge at the Four Courts during the Rising), Kinnell, Shan O'Cuir, padpaiz O'Connape, Cheuvise. Wednesday - went with m. O.S. to see Dr. Davitt, secretary National Aid Association, but failed to see him. In the evening, to Trinity College, shown around by Beaumont. Party consisted of B. Beaumont's sister, Miss M. Brady, Belfast (one of those who were in Ballingeeny) "Dolly" Cogan, Riobaplongdopz, my little wife and myself. Had only a very short time in the library; just a look at Book of Kells and Book of Down - then saw the Oxman Hall, where a candlebrow is that was in the Irish House of Commons, the chapel, the dining hall, the Philosophical and Historical societies rooms, where amongst so many others that there are

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Aug. 14! - are inveterate enemies of Irish Nationality, are portraits of Davis, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmett. These are probably Beaumont's ideals - he is a Taoiseach and on the way, I think, to become a Catholic. His sister also is a Taoiseach, but the rest of his family, he says, are all on the anti-Irish side. Around the College grounds. In one spot is the grave of a soldier who was killed in Easter week in Nassau St. A "rebel" was buried there too, but his body was removed and the soldier is now "alone in his glory." Bean gave me some interesting bits of history of the College premises - Tobair Naomh Padraig, etc.

Wed. night - meeting of Dr. An Fainne, an Irish speakers League.

Thursday - around town to see places where marks of fighting are. Liberty Hall bears evidence of its bombardment, yet stands marvellously. As a matter of fact there was no one in it from Easter Monday - when the caretaker left. It was given up by the Citizen Army on Easter Sunday. The statement which appeared in the papers with a great flourish about its being Headquarters was untrue as to that particular time. It was Headquarters previously, of

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Aug. 14! - the Citizen Army and Transport Workers. The impression ought to be conveyed was that it was held by a force - which was not the case. Hence, the bombardment from the river, of the place, was all waste of energy. But the English forces did not know this of course. I need not describe the havoc in O'Connell St. eastern side, lower end. As we saw it the place looks just ruins, with no great traces of fire and, as the weather was gorgeous, it did not look desolate, as we were told it looked, just after Easter Week. The walls of the G.P.O. stand. They look remarkably solid. The interior rubbish is being taken away. Of Clery's big warehouse, on the opposite side, marble pillars, backed by iron, stand. Behind the Post Office, portion of Henry St. is also in ruins. So many houses have been completely cleared away, only debris remaining, in that district, one does not look for any particular signs and tokens of warfare. The bombardment was from the river, near the Custom House, and to get at the Post Office and other places there was it, practically all the houses, warehouses, stores, etc. were subject to fire and shelled.

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Aug. 14! - Then, streets near the S.P.O. and, as I said, behind it, in Henry St., were also cleared. A whole big block, between Abbey St and Eden Quay is demolished. This, I imagine, gives a view of the P.O. walls from the railway bridge over the river near the Custom House. The Four Courts dome bears evidence of shrapnel or rifle bullets. Whelan's, rearrange, Ormond Quay, bears evidence of fierce fire - also shrapnel or rifle. North King St. into Church St. has the marks of fiercest rifle fire, every house for some hundreds of yards having bullet marks on walls or windows. Linschall Barracks was burned down, being set on fire, I was told, by the Volunteers before they left it. Many other places we saw bearing marks of bullets, where sniping went on. Some places, such as Mount Street, Guinnesses Brewery, and so on; we did not see. Common report in Dublin puts English casualties as, at the least, 2000 - there were many ambushes and sniper surprises. Opinion puts actual number of Volunteers and Citizen army killed at about 50, but less a few hundred civilians, whether with arms or not, wounded. In the Post Office, for instance, we were

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Aug. 14! - told by men who were in it, there was only one man killed and he was foolhardy by exposing himself to danger. Ordinary opinion also puts number of Volunteers fighting, about 1500. This is Dublin alone, of course.

Friday - most interesting day was to be remembered - spent about four hours with Fr. Augustine, U.S.F.C. in the Priory, Church St. Fr. Augustine was in the thick of the fight, with other of his order, Fr. Albert, Fr. Aloysius, Fr. Jarlath. Heard from other sources that Fr. Aug. was the man of men among them all in attending to his priestly duties - as I'd expect of him, from ~~our~~ long knowledge of him as a friend and comrade in other days. I cannot write of one-tenth he told my wife and myself. I urged him to write a record of the whole affair as he saw it with his own eyes and as he heard from the leaders in the fight. He said he was doing something that way, but was not yet quite sure if the strong arm of martial law may not strike him. I urged, however, that he place the facts on record, even if it were only for a

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Aug. 14th - future historian and not for immediate future publication, so that we may have definite records of this uprising for Irish freedom and not have men like Beehy coming along later on, picking up every lie and libel in the official accounts and giving false accounts as of '98 and other periods. I believe he will do this. Let us say now An tAidp Sughrúin is one of the finest types of men or of a priest, true and straight and strong in mind, fearless, courageous, incapable of deceit, hating falsehood or weakness - a man who gives you strength of soul, mind, spirit and intellect to meet him. I always felt his strength as a tonic to my mind. He believes the Hand of God was marvellously at work in Easter Week. Not less indeed, marvellously at work in An tAidp Sughrúin's own life. Not long ago he was laid up for nine months with spine disease. He could not move any way without assistance. Last year I heard to my regret that, though it was not expected he could get well, even if he did he would not be able to walk or move around. But, he recovered. Bible in Crown of

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Aug. 14th - Ballingear, thinks the prayers of a friend of ours - Máire ní Maíganina, M.S. who entered the Poor Clare order some time ago - saved him. At all events, his recovery was marvellous enough and, as I said to him on Friday, I believe, "there was work for him to do in Easter Week. And splendidly he did it."

Well, to An tAidp Sughrúin, splendour and glory and miracle were piled on each other during Easter Week in Dublin. It was thrilling. It was almost divine. It was heroic. It was inspiring. At every street corner was the strength of God, the mercy of God, the glory of God in human souls. Men and women - Óglais and Cumann na mBan - rose to almost angelic grandeur of soul. "The religion that made those boys pray and face death as they did in that week must indeed be a divine religion" said An tAidp. to a non-Catholic lady. Pure souls they were; sinless souls; the grandest Catholic souls they were - is Fr. Augustine's testimony. He crept on hands and knees down Church St. to give Extreme Unction

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Aug. 14:- to a wounded man of the Citizen army in the Four Courts. He could not stand up with the fusillade of shots. He had to assist the man, while lying down. And the poor fellow was radiant. He had been careless for years, but the example of the Volunteers boys had, in the mercy of God, changed him. He had to go to a barricade where another was wounded. One of the Cumans named a Ban - a Miss Elliott - was holding the man's head. They were in the thick of the firing, but she was quite cool and calm. Word was brought to him that a young man at a barricade wanted to be baptised. He could not then go, but the messenger stated one of the girls of Cumans named a Ban was getting the man to sign an Act of Contrition. He met the young man after in Richmond Barracks. He told Fr. Augustine it was all right. He had become a Catholic and was never so happy in all his life. There are but a very few of the incidents that make an edifying declaration of the Hand of God was in the work of those who fought for Ireland in that glorious Easter Week. They

Aug. 14:- did not win, as the world views winning, but they won a glory greater far. There were people in Dublin during that week who would almost have torn "our boys" as Fr. Aug. called them, asunder, soldiers dependents, etc. Feeling was strong against those who were fighting for Ireland's freedom. It was not till the execution that that attitude changed. Fr. Augustine it was who took word to MacDonagh that Pearce had been compelled to surrender. MacD. was amazed. Then Fr. A. arranged a meeting between General Howe and MacD. Howe, Fr. A. said, was a perfect gentleman. Not so others. MacD. asked were there no terms. "I am afraid there is nothing for it but unconditional surrender" was General Howe's statement. There are rumours that Pine's surrender was not unconditional. Fr. A. thinks it was unfortunately so. There was no help for it. They were hopelessly outnumbered. Yet, it seems to me, there may have been some understanding that the body of the Volunteers were not to be sacrificed; that only those who signed the Republic Proclamation were to be severely

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Aug. 14th dealt with. They all expected death indeed as a result. But, there is only, I suppose, the English side now to speak. The principals on the other side are dead, God rest their souls.

One night Fr. Aug. was in a motor car with, I think, General Friend [not sure of name: it may be Love]. The question was put to him, but he was told he need not answer. "What do you think will be the effect if the leaders are executed?" He stopped for a while, then said, after an inward aspiration "you know General, what Carlyle said 'the world is not governed by logic but by sentiment'. If those men are executed all Ireland will be with them." He gave expression to the same opinions to General Maxwell.

Maxwell, he says, was simply an ordinary matter-of-fact soldier, who would sign the order for the execution of any number, while smoking a cigar. The lives or deaths of Irishmen, or other men, no matter who they were, did not affect him in any way. Friend (or was there a Colonel French?) was a brute. [I am

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Aug. 14th - hazy about those names at present as I have not yet read the English official accounts and is the interest of so many other things in Fr. Aug. stories I took no particular note of names].

Lúgnasa an 15^ú. Dia Máire. Lá le Muire ya b'fógnair.

Sp. b'fógnair. 2.15 p.m.

Com mac Néill - Snedgair D. said he saw Mac Néill in his cell after trial. The position of Mac N. in connection with rising was this - He was President of the Volunteers, but there was no doubt he was not in the secrets of Pádraig mac Píopa and the others. Things were being done without his knowledge. On ~~the~~^{the} Wednesday he was told of things that were about to take place and was ultimately made to believe success was certain. He was very much opposed to action at first; then was partly brought to consent, apparently, however, against his judgment; then he reverted to his original opinion and hence his order cancelling all mobilisation of Volunteers on Easter Sunday. Though Fr. A. did not state this definitely, Com must, in the meantime, have heard of

Aug. 15' - to believe he was ready to go the full length.

Balmer Hobson - many curious stories about Hobson.

Fr. A. says general opinion is Hobson conveyed all stories to MacNeill and also was too garrulous with a young lady of his who was not friendly disposed. Other details I gathered from various sources - Hobson not considered as directly giving information to the Castle people but not considered trustworthy by Sean macDiarmada and the others. Regarded as a tattler. [which, by the way, seems most surprising to me, seeing his record in other times]. Things were then kept from his knowledge, with good results it is stated. On the Wednesday before Easter, Hobson rushed in to Q. Daven St., Volunteers Headquarters office, in a state of great excitement to say that the Volunteers were to be attacked and disarmed. He would not tell the source from where he obtained information. The others apparently had some suspicions as stated. When Hobson left the office he was followed by Gerald Croft, to Kingstown. There he met a young lady, whom

113.15: Crofts knew, or discovered to be, a military officer's daughter. This may be the lady he is said to be engaged to. Anyhow, before the Rising on Easter Monday, Hobson was arrested and kept in custody by the Volunteers. He was released some time in Easter Week. That's the story generally accepted. Fr. A. stated he himself knew where Hobson was, until recently, is some part of the city and he also knew the military authorities knew. Yet, he was not arrested, though his description is in the "Hue and Cry". It is all a bit curious: very interesting to me indeed. Two years ago I met Hobson by chance one evening in the College Restaurant, College Green. He seemed changed from what I knew him previously, was most uncommunicative. I took that, at the moment as a sign that I was not one in "the inner circle" so to speak. As he was in a hurry he made an appointment to meet me next day at the office of the Volunteer Aid Association. Went there and was indeed surprised at the kind of association he was working with, people that I thought he, at least,

113.15: would have no connection with, English arms officers and such like that, at the time, were trying to get hold of the Volunteers. Hobson did not turn up, though I waited half an hour or so. Strange, I began to have some doubts of him, but had no reasons for this and never mentioned them to anybody till I heard the recent stories.

Another part of Fr. A.'s story- He saw Austin Stack in Richmond Prison. Stack told him Casement came to stop the insurrection at Easter. But it was Monteith brought Stack this information. Stack would not act on it without learning it from Casement himself. When they went to meet Casement, he had been arrested. These things are already public, but the source of information is not public. Old Colonel Moore in a letter he wrote, endeavouring to get a reprieve for Rudin, mentions how he knew Casement had come to stop the Rising, but could not give the source of information. And in Casement's trials before the Courts, the journey of Stack, Monteith

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W3. 15'- and Bailey are mentioned. But why the ship with arms then? Fr. A.'s opinion - it was a gun-running expedition only. There were arms for the Volunteers but were not particularly connected with an Easter Rising. Col. Moore in his letter seems to doubt there was a ship with arms at all.

By a curious coincidence too, where we remained in Tichai, were a Mr. MacSherry and his wife, on their honeymoon. They were from Limerick. I did not know his name until one morning he told us it was his brother who drove the motor car that went into the river near Killybeglin on Holy Thursday night.

It was a pure accident, he said. His brother was interned, but had come home recently. The authorities thought they had "a big catch" in his brother but such was not the case.

We returned from Dublin on Saturday. On Friday evening, after leaving Fr. Augustine, went to see Dr. Michael Davitt at his residence, 42 Merrion Square, in connection with some cases for National Aid assistance. He was very nice. A young man, looking younger than he probably is

W3. 15' - in years, rather gushing in manner; easily influenced I should judge. He would like to have a long talk with me. Could I call again, as he was engaged with

Madame O'Rahilly and others. Amalgamation between Nat. Aid Association and Volunteer Dependents' Fund had taken place that day and they were arranging matters

[I already knew this was about taking place. An Irish American named Murphy had come over with a large sum of money and would ^{not} give it to either Association unless an amalgamation took place.]. On my saying, however, I had to leave for Cork on Saturday, he took me into his office. We settled our affairs easily. Some matters in connection with granting relief he said were not nice - people not deserving or not in need had got assistance while others who needed assistance had not got it. Though large sums had been received, the amount needed for relief was so very great that both associations were running short. The American money now, however, would help. I did not remain very long but left with pleasant feelings as

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Aug. 15:- to the affability of Mr. Davitt. If I have not mentioned it before, I may here record that two other American Irishmen were coming over with money but the English Government would not allow them land and they have returned to America.

Sunday night here at home - Mícheál Ó Cúill called and told the story of his experiences. A wonderful story teller is poor Mícheál. Some other time I may have an opportunity of writing out his story. Every story is now interesting. We can look back now on Easter Week and after in some little perspective and piece many tales together. The glamour of romance is already beginning to settle down on some of those things. The great pain of loss of gallant and brave and true friends is lessening and the annoyances of certain authors softening.

Dublin Castle is again re-established. Wimbourne has been appointed Lord Lieutenant. A man named Duke is Chief Secretary. Martial law continues but its rigours are not too great now. Evidently the English are yet trying to win Irish goodwill.

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Aug. 15:- The country is anything but settled. Hibernian lodges and some United Irish League branches are again passing votes of confidence in Mr. Redmond and the "Irish" Party, praising their "sagacity" - though Redmond seems "out of the running". In the North an "Irish Nation League" has been started, chiefly to resist partition and get rid of "the Party". There is a fear ^{and some of this} that partition is not dead yet. M. J. Judge ^{and some of this} has a paper called "The Irish Nation" and they have started a Repeal League, with a good Constitutional programme (not parliamentary). It is really the original Sinn Féin idea. Judge is writing in the paper some interesting things connected with the early days of the Volunteers. From hear-say, I learn efforts are being made to keep the Volunteer organisation together. My friends in Cork who are in the business tell me nothing, only hint, as my news and theirs over recent events do not coincide. But I get news all the same and know that many hold the same opinions as I do. I do not think

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M3.15:- the present effort to keep the Ósleas together will go very far, in Cork city and county at least. Th
 péabaim mórán a póit map zeall ar na putáit res pē lócarp.

From men who were in the fight in Diclair I gathered that one of their greatest sorrows was when they learned that the country was not fighting with them. For the first few days there were various rumours: they heard ^{that from} Wicklow, Wexford and surrounding counties Volunteers were coming to this aid and had practically reached Dublin; that Cork, Limerick and other places had taken the field. They depended a great deal on Cork city and county as they knew the Volunteers here were well organized and pretty well trained. None of the men I met blamed anyone in particular, but regretted what had happened in the country, regretted that no help came to them.

The English papers are anticipating the smash up of the Austrian Empire - the Russians are pushing the Austrians back in Galicia now and the Italians

M3.15:- have won some fairly big successes recently. Last week, if we can give credence to the accounts, the Allies were winning on all fronts, in France, in Galicia, in Persia, in Egypt. The Austrian Empire may indeed go down: it would I think not be very surprising, but the Great War will hardly be finished if changes should take place in that Empire. For five or five nights last week, German airships raided England. "No damage done" is the stereotyped official report. When the German report is given, enumerating fires, etc. the English Press Bureau adds a statement to the effect that the report is all lies. This is becoming quite monotonous. As at all times we are so much in the dark as to the actual situation, or our newspapers are so filled up with picturesque matter, we cannot judge how the war situation is. However, in small paragraphs, we see Germany has re-created the Kingdom of Poland. That is almost hidden away, though it is an event of the greatest importance.

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113. 21. Dialuin, Sp. Bridge. 8.45 p.m. additional
 Realm Defence regulations published on Saturday.
 One of these regulations is practically equivalent to
 preventing anyone from abroad entering Ireland—
 either non-British or British subjects. A Secretary
 of State, a naval or military authority can
 prevent anyone entering; or conversely, can grant
 permission I suppose. The wall around Ireland
 was pretty high before. This regulation builds
 it considerably higher.

Sir Thomas Bononde, M.P., has a letter in Saturday's
 paper, protesting against the "campaign of hate"
 which is being conducted in England against
 Ireland. One phase of the campaign is the
 treatment meted out to Irish harvesters going
 over to England to seek work. The "great deeds
 of Irish soldiers" seems to have had no effect
 on English opinion, says Sir Thomas. My dear
 fellow, did you really think they would? Englishmen
 quite naturally despise their Irish slaves. The

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113. 21. public utterances of many English leaders show that
 they expected Irish popular political leaders to make a
 hard bargain for Irish help in the war and they are
 surprised to find there was no bargain whatever; that
 Mr. John B. and his Party asked nothing. How
 they must indeed despise such men! English statesmen
 must very naturally feel, when they think of Ireland
 at all, that they can do what they like with Ireland:
 despise it, trample it, bleed it. No matter what they
 do, "the overwhelming majority of the Irish people",
 they are avowed and loyal and will fight for them.

A small naval action, North Sea, near English coast,
 Sat. morning. Two English "light cruisers" [so the English
 report says] sunk by submarine. One German submarine
 sunk, "possibly" another—vide English report. German
 report—2 English ships sunk, 2 damaged. English
 report—no ships damaged; German report lies. How
 can we, though living at the period, form any idea
 of how matters stand when we have to depend on
 such newspaper assertions and denials?

1. Aug. 22 - On Mapz. Sp. byžde. 11.25 a.m. In Saturday's paper a statement was also published that some German paper or other states there is another insurrection in Ireland.

The statement comes from Copenhagen (I think) via Amsterdam! "Reuter" is authorised to say there is no truth in the statement. "Reuter" is correct this time.

There was "a scene" in Westminster House of Commons yesterday. A Mr. Lushington, M.P. made some remarks about Sir John Maxwell - "He was understood to say Maxwell was a bigger murderer than the rebels" - and he was called to order.

The Irish Line Bill passed first reading in the Lords. This means Greenwich time for Ireland - making a liar of the sun! "Our Irish M.Ps." agree. Good aw.

English papers are arguing that Hungary ought separate itself from the Austrian Empire and from alliance with Germany in the war. Independence is a splendid thing - in Hungary or Belgium or Serbia or Montenegro. It is a crime against humanity - in Ireland! How strange the English

Aug. 22 - mind is! There is nothing stranger except the pro-English mind in Ireland.

Aug. 22 - On Mapz. Sp. byžde. 4.55 p.m.

The enquiry into the murder of Sheehy-Keefe, Dickson and McFadyen has been going on in the Four Courts in Dublin during the past week. The enquiry, with facts elicited etc. will naturally pass into history. What has been brought forth has no doubt horrified many people. But those who know the ways of English rule in Ireland can hardly be surprised. There is nothing so very unusual in what has occurred. Several men were murdered either directly by Captain Bowen Colthurst himself or by his orders. He was not removed from command, or "degraded", or placed under arrest, or reprimanded. Others equally as guilty still occupy positions of command while he has, nominally, been pronounced insane. No mere Irishman believes he is insane or was insane when he ordered or committed the murders.

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Aug. 29:- The enquiry is only concerned with three murders. In the course of the case, a still more shocking one has been revealed - if that is possible - the murder of a boy named Coade. And no doubt is left on one's mind but that there were numbers of such cases in that district of Dublin, not to speak of north King St. and other districts.

Sir John Dims, presiding at the present inquiry, appears to be strictly judicial, fair and impartial; but also has kept strictly to the matter of the enquiry. The government, or War Office, make a show of giving every facility - but certain facts prove that they have not furnished the aids and abettors of Colthurst and that the insanity of Colthurst is only a blind. The usual course, I expect, will be taken by pro-English historians of the future regarding those matters - charges of murder will be made indiscriminately against Irish Republicans; already there are hints and accusations in this

Aug. 29:- direction, not one of which has been proved nor evidence adduced. If that course is not taken, it will be stated, "in order to quell the rebellion it was necessary to take stern measures." Thus have English and pro-English historians dealt with periods of Irish history. Well, whatever may have been the truth on one side or the other during other Irish "risings" or "disturbances", I am convinced, from all I have heard from trustworthy people and from common sense reading of the various accounts given, that not even one case of murder, in the moral sense, can be brought home to the Irish Republicans of 1916. Nay more, I doubt if even, in a court composed of say American judges, unprejudiced in any way as between the nations - Irish and English, one case of murder in a legal sense could be established. It is indeed something to be proud of, that where a state of war existed such should be the case.

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Aug. 29:- That looting of shops occurred is established, but even the English have admitted that neither the Republicans nor their adherents were guilty of such looting. They have admitted in fact that the Republican army were scrupulously honest and sober - where goods were commandeered receipts were given for them and intoxicating drinks were left untouched in hotels and public houses taken by them for the purposes of the fighting. Later on, of course, various charges will be made so it is as well to record these things now while the evidences and memories of Easter week are new and fresh.

Italy declared war on Germany last Saturday. That was no surprise. But yesterday evening we got the news that Rumania has declared war on Austria-Hungary, since Sunday evening and this morning we learn Germany has declared war

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Aug. 29:- on Rumania and has already taken Rumanian prisoners. It is almost openly admitted that English financial help decided Italy - a loan the English will call it; a bribe will be the term in Germany. Whatever it may be termed I do not think Italy has shone in honour in the course of the war. And the causes given for Rumania's entrance are not very convincing. One would be glad to leave out questions of honour, nobility, etc. in the sense of not talking about them at all, but that these things are used as much as coies. They are only cloaks to cover selfishness, lies, hypocrisy. Here's the London "Daily Mail" of to-day for instance, and this is typical - "Rumania has declared war upon Austria, and Rumanian troops are already in the fighting line of the allies. These are events of incalculable importance, which must greatly hasten the victory of freedom and civilisation in the allies' struggle with German savagery." Now, no a matter

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Aug. 29: of fact, the allies are not fighting for "freedom and civilisation" — least of all is England fighting for those noble ideals as we know in Ireland. And, also as a matter of fact, not as a matter of opinion or of prejudice, the Germans are no more "savage" than any others in the war. I do not know if the Germans-Austrians-Turks say they are fighting for religion, freedom and civilisation. They probably do say it. But it is humbug and hypocrisy on their part if they do, just as much as it is on the other side. The reasons given for Rumania joining in the war are—

1. anxiety for the Rumanian population in Austria-Hungary.
2. Desire to shorten the war.
3. To realise her national ideal — the acquisition of Transylvania.

1 and 2 are humbug. 3 is a solid reason but what does it mean? Lust of conquest; a share in the spoils that may be going. Nothing

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Aug. 29: — very high or noble in that. The Rumanian government must of course believe that Austria-Hungary and Germany will be defeated. That is one part of the significance of its decision, heartening for the Allies; dishonouring for the Central Empires. Though, as I have often said, we have no reliable news of things in Ireland and even very little of general news, one is inclined to think Austria-Hungary as an Empire is crumbling. It was prophesied for Emperor Francis Joseph, I believe, when he was a young man that he would live to see the break up of his Empire. It looks very shaky at the present time, speaking generally. But, while the Empire may split up, it is not at all clear that its parts will crumble as the Allies would wish. The outlook on land now looks black for Germany indeed, unless its people rise as France rose in its very darkest days and smashed all Europe. I do not know, however, if the Germans or Austrians are of that stuff. But the Hungarians threatened

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Aug. 29:- may rise to the occasion and meet Russian and Russian.

With regard to the sea-rumours strong and persistent prevailed yesterday that there was a naval battle in the North Sea. Thursday, or Friday or Saturday. [Papers as a matter of fact reported firing heard in North Sea and continued reporting it]. The rumour seems to have been all over England as well as in Ireland. Here was the order - 14 English battleships sunk or out of action. Then we heard - the whole German fleet wiped out [an obvious lie]. Then Jellicoe at least gone. Flags half mast at Liverpool. Sailors and soldiers and police had the news and spread it. Some kind of commotion at naval headquarters Cork Harbour. Some kind of commotion in the Post Office. Newspapers here had information but should wait for an English Admiralty statement. The statement is published this morning. It is a very small one - denies a German

Aug. 29:- newspaper allegation that a British destroyer had been disabled and abandoned by its crew and stating no naval action had taken place. There is a mystery somewhere evidently. In Ireland we did not see that German allegation at all and it hardly seemed worth while for the English Admiralty to deny a newspaper statement that had, as it says, no truth in it. If the Admiralty statement is meant to lay the rumour, it is a mistake. Was there firing in the North Sea the other day? If there was not, why was the news allowed to be published? If there was, what was it? I am constitutionally a disbeliever in rumours, though indeed events have shown it is not always a correct attitude, but I feel there was something behind the one of yesterday. To-day there was one variation of the rumour that may be the explanation of the mystery, namely, that there was not a naval battle but that a number of English battleships were sunk by German submarines.

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Wz. 29: Remembering the case of the "Audacious" - how it was never officially acknowledged - there may be something in this. And it does not altogether conflict with the Admiralty statement when that is carefully read. From "Irish Independent" - a small, obscure paragraph - "Another German fabrication. The Press Bureau has issued the following admiralty statement. - 'In the German wireless issued on Saturday night, and repeated to-day, the "Tiesische Zeitung" is quoted as reporting from Amsterdam that Dutch sailors had stated that a British destroyer was seen in a sinking condition east of the Dogger Bank, having been abandoned by the crew. There has been no engagement of any sort, and no British cruiser is missing. There is consequently no shadow of truth in this fabricated statement.'

Yozpawid yind map ara yz.

7.15 pm. Late news - "P. A. War Special, Amsterdam, Tuesday. A telegram from Nes, in the Island of Ameland, states that during the whole of

1916.

Wz. 29 - this morning the sound of heavy gun firing was audible there coming from the North Sea."

Meádion fózmarí an 26.16. Dia Domnaig. Sp. bpiúde 11.25 a.m.

No further news of naval battles and the rumors have died down. The war interest of the week has centered round three facts - Rumania's entry into the war; Hindenburg being placed in chief command in Germany; affairs in Greece. The usual flood of piffle, lies, humbug flows on regarding each and every event; flows so strongly indeed that one is apt to be submerged. It is hard to keep things clearly before one's mind and almost impossible to get any true perspective. The newsmongers have already begun "writing up" Rumanian victories on a huge scale. The other day they noted that Bulgaria had not declared war on Rumania and concluded Bulgaria it was suspect by Germany and Austria; that it was tired of the war; that it was beaten and about to withdraw and so on. Next day the news was published

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Sept. 3:- that Bulgaria had declared war on Rumania the previous day! Every kind of surmise is current as to why Hindenburg has been placed in chief command in Germany, but all the English papers are agreed that it is because Germany is already beaten. The more reputable papers, however, show that Hindenburg is to be feared. The "Daily Mail", which has information "behind the scenes", had a scare article the other day about food. It admits that had Germany conducted a "ruthless" submarine policy in the early days of the war, before the English discovered means of dealing with submarines, food supplies could have been cut off. Now, we see why England howled so much about "pirates", "thugs", "savages", "murders of women and children at sea" and so on. all part of a game. But the "Mail" still admits that still food supplies could be cut off from England for some time, if Hindenburg's policy is one of vigour. A thing that was of the

1916.

Sept. 3:- English military men are said to anticipate is the shortening of the German battle line in the west. At first sight one would think that this would be indeed a German defeat and an allies' victory; and if it take place it will be written up as such under wild and big headings in the papers. But, the curious thing is, the English military experts are said to fear it and the explanation given is that it will place the German armies in a stronger position of defence and will release from a quarter to half a million German soldiers who can be moved to the east or south east. To straighten out a battle line means strength apparently in trench warfare. As to affairs in Greece, they are interesting. The Allies have instigated a revolt in Salonika - of course they do not say they have done it but 'tis as plain as a pikestaff. A rebellion, an insurrection has taken place, a "committee of national defence" formed, the regular Greek soldiers fired upon,

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Sept. 3:- to make a point against him, reports "the pains his 'grandfather's' insurrection but condemned that of 1916." Another case charged against the Volunteers as murder is the shooting of the policeman who guarded Dublin Castle gate. If these things are murder nearly all war is murder.

Had a chance of seeing some American papers yesterday: papers of August 10 and 11. Chief items of interest to

Irishmen - comments on Casement's hanging and reports of Irish matters. The language used against England for the hanging of Casement was very strong. No body in Ireland has dared to use language half as strong. The excuses put forward are not accepted;

they are blown to atoms. In one paper there were extracts from articles in about a dozen others and they were all of the same tenor - Casement's hanging was a crime against humanity.

James Connolly's daughter got to America apparently: an interview with her is published. [I see by yesterday's papers his wife will not be allowed to go]. The

Sept. 3:- treatment accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Joseph Smith [?] - the delegates of the National Aid Committee of the United States, coming with 50,000 dollars for the relief of distress in Dublin - is detailed at length. They came to Liverpool in the "Philadelphia"; were kept prisoners in the ship practically; were not allowed land; and had to go back to the States on the same ship. Reports from Argentina show a very strong spirit in the Irish there. A remarkable thing, as I think, is the amount of ordinary Irish news the papers had taken from Irish papers indeed, but the Realm Act Cases seemed to have been specially picked out. There are holes in the censorship walls evidently though the papers I saw are rather pro-ally than pro-German yet the attitude towards the war situation differs entirely from the attitude of ^{say} the pro-English papers in Ireland, particularly the impression conveyed as to the facts of the situation. There was in one a singularly

1916.

Sept. 3:- clear account and explanation, accompanied by diagrams, of the battle of Jutland. It was stated to be by a German naval officer. Result of the battle according to him - indecisive. It was not fought to a finish. He does not say either fleet ran away but that they did not come to action on the 1st June. The English losses he places at 23 ships either sunk or disabled; German losses, if my memory serves me right, 8 ships sunk or disabled. Apart from these, on both sides many ships were badly hit but were able to continue in action.

Meádon fogmaip ar 24ú. Da Domnaig. 1.45pm.

Is a lán puidai amai a yepiobair ango ar an 3a lá. Tair beir bpindeamail ar fliizib eile, a tabairt aite do m'zno fém, do znó mo fliize bea^{do} a znó Coláirde na múnion do zailtear ynaí na yceal laiceamla. Mídeile, zā fāzaf aipmizie aigne tpeir zeair cūzam, Diaob a lán puid. Ní cupim an ^{mead} ~~mead~~ ym tpeir ya Cozad Mór 7 do cupim 7 i drab cupraí na h-Éireann zā aigne zai éinne na ballabáirín fé lártaip.

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Sept. 24:- Níl a fíor az éinne cad a zairpí amai. Níl a fíor az éinne cionay zā cupra na tpe ro. 'Sé Conception an coir y mó azā fé doaypóiriz fé lártaip. Zā yppair a déanam aip az tream mór, Sayana conception do cup, bpeidm in Éirinn. Níl a fíor az éinne, n-éipim a scuppear, bpeidm é ná ná cuppear. Sé "an díg deupreanai" ro azā azainn can fíorppide na h-Éireann do coméad beo .i. an 3a lán - yé mo zairpim zo bpeit lártaip na 3a lánne 7 yepiobad na 3a lánne 7 múnion na 3a lánne a did éan éan. Zā tpeir ar fāuppe na h-Éireann foy. Zā tpeir ar cōidail na yioziána a ziofard le cōile tpeir deir an Cozad 7 zāzā a pād zup coir ceir ycuppe na h-Éireann do cup fé bpeidm na cōidaila yan. Deag ymaomeam yead é ym zo deimin. Sé 'yé an dūad é ná ce lárppid ango ar yon na h-Éireann? Ní pāzad "an tpeir Papey" ango: zaid ceanzaitte le Sayana foy 7 puid eile m' bead an tpeir az éinne aip anay. Zā euid deir na hōzlaig ango foy aie zaid bpeidm mair éumann cā zo bpeit obair égan a déanam acu 7 apd meay az euid acu ná paib ya tpeid oira fém. Zā múnion haim ní bpeim ycupizie leir. Zā an h. 9. 2. a bpeid.

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Sept. 24th - Tá an Iarthar Naíon leagte ag cinnannú nár ra
 zuaireceapz d'éirp na zuaireceapz air níl an aís M.I.I. nuó.
 Tá páiréap ag M.I. Judge y Repeal League aise aís níl dói
 lion go b'fud éinne ra leagte ym aise é. Tá na
 "h'Oráirí" ana éinne map tá zai níl aís a d'zai f'ain
 y dói. Tá Riazakay an Coalizion i Sarana f'ay y an
 Cozad Mór ap ríubál cón f'óirapz y a b'fud f'ain. Na
 f'céala deirinniz - f'céala na maidne yoo - linnz seip y cionn
 caipai lundain y oirizip Sarana aise. Do leagad ceann
 acu - níl á ceann acu map a leagad ceann acu c'upla
 f'acizmain ó ym. Mí deirceap aon yepoy p'om f'ap an
 z'caip na ap an d'uaril. Zurean na p'leazad, d'p'acizmain
 y z'c'om'p'le! 'Sead, yead aís, d'zad na f'leapen - cad a
 z'ic'f'ad ap an z'ic'f'ad go l'ap any? Siní an c'epz aís
 y ap z'c'om'p'le zai lá. Azay níl f'p'azna aise éinne, níl
 níl l'azad.

Deirne f'oz'map an l'ad. Oia h'adme. Sp'ad b'p'ide.

1.50 p.m. Things are getting interesting again
 in Éirinn and abroad. Sensation at the beginning
 of this week - German war submarines off the

1916.

Oct. 13th - coast of the United States bagged six, or nine, or
 eleven ships last Sunday morning. According to
 the "Daily Mail" of Tuesday last [Oct. 10th] taken from
 "New York World," "U.S. carried away from Newport,
 U.S.A. "the flag of the Irish Republic" presented by
 sympathisers. Lieutenant Wacker received the flag,
 and shouted as the boat cleared 'when we sink the
 first British ship we will hoist this in honour of
 Ireland.' " Ships have stopped sailing and
 insurance rates have gone up at once. What has
 happened since we have not heard. The
 battle on the Somme goes on. According to
 statement by Mr. Asquith the English army has
 advanced seven miles on a nine miles front since
 they took the offensive there. The Rumanians
 are now in danger evidently. The newspapers do
 not disclose this: official reports just show that
 the Rumanian army has been pushed back in
 Transylvania: but discussions in Westminster
 yesterday seem to show danger to Rumania.

1916.

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Oct. 13: Greece may be said to be attacked. A revolutionary movement backed up by the Allies has taken place and a revolutionary government set up. The allies have taken the Greek fleet. The King still holds in Athens apparently, but has little sovereign power left him or his government. Much talk of peace again. German Reichstag now regard England as Germany's chief enemy. England must be conquered they assert. Divided counsels in Germany apparently over submarine warfare but indications that it will be carried to the utmost against England.

Ireland - conscription, fierce discussion. John B. Redmond spoke in Waterford last Friday. admitted there was most careful police surveillance. He was guarded on all sides. Still, there were rows in the hall where he spoke - "Shinn Fernier" being mauled, assaulted, thrown out. Some ladies who waved Republican flags came in for rough treatment. So bad was the scene that a priest spoke off the altar

1916.

Oct. 15: - about it. Yet, admission to the meeting was by ticket. The I.P.P. are in "opposition" to the Govt. "on all questions but the war." They are opposed to conscription: "it would be fought out in every village in Ireland." Honestly, it is hard to understand this attitude. They assert Ireland is at one with England in the war. Then, logically, they ought favor the extreme sacrifice of conscription. But no. They say Irishmen would fight conscription. Now, if Ireland is so enthusiastically in favour of winning the war and beating the Germans, Irishmen ought rush to the army. But, they are not rushing and will not be forced. Curious. The I.P.P. trying to make all the capital they can out of the Rising. The Rising was a disaster but - the men who fought were brave men and the men in prison ought get good treatment and martial law ought be withdrawn. Curious again. The latest fairy tale is that Mr. Redmond for Mr. Dillon for Mr. Berlin saved "49" rebels from being shot! The demand

1916.

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Oct 13. regarding prisoners is that they be treated as political prisoners: these prisoners are being treated as prisoners of war. A subtle move in a subtle game I see here. Míl am agam a imle de yepiobáid anoy.

Mí na Samna an 18ao. Dia Sácairn. 10.45 a.m. 1 Spíod Naomh bpiúde dom. Zmiz a lán pudaí amaí zup pín zpáiz opia ó yepiobáir ya leabair yo an nair de yeanai. Aiz bíon pín mí yáira, m' aize- cón minic ym ná parb an zol agam na znapiréi de yepiobáid anoy. Bainean cuib de 'n mí yáiraiz yan leir an adpóisimrip abí agam. Suar le mí anoy zā an simrip zo dona - 3aoz, yozym, anpáid, feapizum, ceo. It calminated Thursday night and yesterday. To such an extent did the floods in the river rise that no trains ran to West Cork yesterday evening and I had to remain at home not being able to reach Dumanaway where I was to teach last night. The rush of water in the lee was a wonderful sight and it rushed along some of the streets as well. I came home from manarip feapmize on thirday night,

1916.

Nov. 18. reaching here about 1.30 a.m. yesterday: a terrible night indeed. The newspapers this morning are full of accounts of storm and flood. To-day is cold and dry, colder than any day this winter and not unlike snow. The times are indeed hard. As in many times we read of in the past when war raged much misery, depopulation, poverty, even starvation, threatens. The pinch is not felt too severely yet in Ireland, though there is a partial failure of the potato crop. It is not felt too severely yet in Great Britain because wages are high there. But the German submarine campaign is now pressing hard on the people there. The blockades are being blockaded. Having laughed and jeered at Germany over food tickets and the like, and exulted in the prospect of reducing the Germans to submission by starvation, the British Government has now decided to copy the German plans to conserve food supplies: under pressure of the submarine campaign it is admitted: and we are to have our food regulated for us. Governmental despotism becomes greater and greater. People grumble but have to submit. The

1916.

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Nov. 18th - fear of a repetition of Black '47 has not yet left the heart of Ireland. Irish public bodies have been calling on the government to prohibit the export of potatoes from the country. The fools! An English minister has replied, naturally, that for one reason or another it cannot be done. Of course not. No English government would dare prohibit export of food stuffs from Ireland to England while Englishmen wanted food. One M.P., a Mr. Farnell, has had the courage to recall John Mitchell's advice to the Irish people in '47, '48. But, if boozal lion, the Irish people can be humbugged now as easily as they then were. As an example of prices - the price of eggs in Cork, retail, is now 3/3 a dozen, of potatoes 1/10 or 2/- a weight [21 lbs.]. Other things are up in proportion. It is really now the pressure of the war is being felt severely. Is England now really in a worse state than during the Napoleonic wars? One of the factors that enabled it to hold out then was that it was able, by means of its naval supremacy, to ensure a supply of cheap food.

1916.

Nov. 18th - That is exactly where it is being challenged now by means of submarines. Its food supply is being seriously interfered with and apparently, at present, it has no prospect of being able to cope with the German submarines.

How is the war going? General impression - the French-English are pushing forward on the one and the home, slowly indeed and in small areas, but yet forward. The German-Austrian-Bulgarian forces are gradually going forward into Rumania. The Italians are gaining victories and the French-English-Serbs are getting near monastis. Where the balance of ^{present} necessities, it is hard to say. The Central Powers hold all they have won and are gradually conquering Rumania, but they are being attacked on all fronts and, as I said, are being pushed back in small areas in the west. There is no prospect of the war ending, notwithstanding a good deal of peace talk and the likelihood of the defeat of the Central Powers seems remote; though every day they are

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Nov. 18:- ~~smashed and beaten~~ by the newspapers!

One very definite good has come to one ancient nation out of it all - the independence of Poland has been re-established. Poland is a kingdom once more. Germany and Austria have declared its independence. Of course the "Defenders of Small Nations" refuse to recognise the new Kingdom. But the fact is of tremendous importance. Hail! Poland. We have lived to see you free. We in Ireland, enslaved, have little, little news of you - the declaration of your independence has been all but suppressed, but we have seen enough to convince us of the fact. Hail! Poland independent.

And what of Coire? Poor Coire. Poor deluded land and people. Maxwell is gone, but his work of terror and death remains. Martial law still in force. Maxwell is gone, honoured by King George V for his excellent work in Ireland. He is succeeded by a General Sir Bryan Mahon. Talk of conscription and some hinting of Home Rule still goes on. The one thing that stands out strikingly since

Nov. 18:- Easter week; plain to the whole world; is that Ireland is a nation governed against its will and only held by overwhelming military force. And as the "Morning Post" put it England cannot afford to let Ireland go. There is of course no government, as ordinarily understood, in Ireland at present. The only law is the law of the soldier, though doubtless, etc. are dealt with as usual in petty sessions and other courts. All things considered, we are getting on fairly well. There are most curious anomalies. Men are prosecuted for singing songs like "Fellows of our hand", for shouting "Up Dublin"; the "Southern Star", [a Redwoodite paper] is suppressed for something or other which no one knows of or has taken any notice of; but other papers and songs are allowed vastly more "seditious." According to all I hear, the military authorities fear another rising. I myself have heard young officers talking as if in a "blue funk", over walking through the streets of Athlone. A nice young officer the other night remarked "One never knows what may happen there." To the man who

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Nov. 18. - Know Ireland well and follow the trend of things it is amusing and ludicrous. There was a constabulary of an office, in Cork Barracks last week - reported in Cork papers of Sat. 11th. The office was charged with being drunk on the night of, I think, Oct. 5th. In the course of the case it was stated the military men in Ballincollig barracks had received information from the police that there was to be a rising in Cork that night!!!! In vulgar parlance, were the police "pulling their leg"? Of course the police knew perfectly well there was no more likelihood of a "rising" in Cork than there was of a rising in London etc. But the police may have this reason - there is again talk of pressing the police into the army and it is quite apparent the police do not want to leave Ireland. By creating scares they may hope to save themselves. Now, that's a good and understandable explanation.

Dia Doimnaí ag 3a lá de mhí na Nollag 1916. 1 Spáid Naomh Bríde a 2 Dom. 6.40 a élog. Agus a m' aonag roie mo bhan bheir, Uipeiz liom! Agus cuip na peipze yin? Míre beir amuiz ag cumanizib zo deí a

1916.

Dec. 3. - ceisap a élog um tráinóna. Cad iad na cumanizib?

Bí cumanizib de coirde "an fainne" cum beir an púbal ag 12.30 a élog. Cumag cainceapí 3aolunag yead "an fainne" do cup piapap deapaf an bun cimpal bliadain ó yin. Tá piapap i mbraizdeanar fé láicag ag Seán Buice. Tá luic "an fainne" fé geseapí zo ag 3aolunag do labairt le na icéle. Ar aon yilize ní paib an cumanizib pas agair map ní zainiz luic an coirde i nam. Dagan, bí cumanizib de coirde Buice Con napia na 3aolunag cum beir an púbal ag a 4.30 a élog. Ní paib an cumanizib pas an ag aic cón beag. Zainiz ceisap na cunceap cimpal a dó y 2.30 a élog ag cainceap zo deí cimpal a 2.30. Cuola apur - ó Seán ó Sülleabain y ó Dóimal ó Ceallaicín - zo paib cumanizib cum beir an a dó cup cpaic de cumanizib fainne do cup an bun i gCepcaiz. Bíor roie dá aicín ó zoiaic a paizainn an n n n paizainn roie an an zic anag anpe 13 Cepcaiz aicín na Cáca 7 zoie a lán púbal eile, púbal do deicéad, naicín Siannfein nán zainiz i n-aó cón liompa. Agus zā nio eile ya roial. - ní fadag ead na zaob y an cuna cun n n púbal naicín y doicéad eile púbal i

1916.

Dec. 3. - zomunizáit le canal. Níó éigin, b'féidir, ionamya, ná
 zúigim pó mair. Deiseap a lán, zcumannáit a bfuil bairc
 azam leo ná zairnean hom y dá b'píz rin bím a enámyeáil y
 az arzóin zó munc y ní mair 'do' n aighe é rin. Sgráin
 zylize b'píz az dal tpeap. tpeap tpeap an tpeompa in a paib
 an oparanáin, deannáit Mh. ní Cuill nuaip a taimz donneadó
 Neill iúgan. "Zop éin an éruinnizé" an tpeapcan lion. "Tá
 mair deizneap opm-ya" appa mure. "Ní zád éurz pamanáin z b'píz"
 an tpeapcan. "Bil, pajad" appa mure. Azur hom féin túbáin ná
 foláipná zó paib an opmáin in leaiz zairb. Ní paib.
 Ní paib fé tpeap zomunizé. D'annunizéad mure map nádeapán
 an éruinnizé. Do éruinnizéap. Do tpeapad an Dóinnal O.C.
 tpeap éruinnizé fé rin leip. Do tpeapad opmá ap. Azur b'píz
 éoin bog zur zúilleap tóib an rapna t-nuip. Táim pó bog an
 pad if tóca! Azur burze tpead zúid féin if tóca y zoye
 b'iz zúid azam d'éiríin zúillim zó munc do tóaine nū zur
 p'apna d'om féin b'iz laidip na zcumannáit. Seo tpeapad an
 éruinnizé tpeap canna z tpeap éruinnizé o éur d'óib a b'píz.
 [Ní paib aiz fé adune deaz an pad an] - Do zogad
 Seán ó Nualláin map iazaoileat. [D'annunizéad mure y

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Dec. 3. Dóinnal O.C. aiz 'do' éruinnizéap: L. de R. cip deap;
 Seán ó Condeal Baim, M.A.O.S. y Duine ult map púnaróie [an
 rapna púnaróie - P. de bapóid zó p'ail]; D. O.C., Sn. Good
 [Sec. Cork Trades], Sn. MacLennan, P. de bapóid, Liam ó Mupicada,
 Mce. Conway, De O'Neill map éurde. Ní pajad Sn. O.S.
 an an zéurde map éurde náe ceapz éanne a b'píz tóiz
 éurde aize leip na n-ógláicáit b'iz an éurde éin féin.
 Anra z ní pajad Sn. ó Cuama an nuaip ná pajad Sn. O.S. ap.
 Do zúizea apza zó leip ná paib éinne acu zaleanaé an
 obair do tóamain y if p'píz zó b'píz a tpeapán le deannáin
 az éurde mair acu, zCumannáit na z'acóile z zcumannáit
 ult. Sine aiz-íorónú an "Sny féin" z z'apcaiz y ní
 deapfain zup zopnú pó mair é. Anra a zainz a b'píz
 ní paib mó éian zan cup, zcumine éom zó tpeapáiz
 zó munc ná b'ad aon bairc azam leip an tpeapán
 tpeap na Cárca y zó pabap pó bog an pad, ná paib aon
 mair acu tpeap opmá map b'píz, n' mairéim lapaiz acu!!!

Dec. 5. Tamáiz. z Gonn Saile dom. 3.30pm.

Very big history is being made these days.

I have been trying to get time to make a few records

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1916.

Dec. 5. - of it in this book, but time was limited with me and I did not succeed. The start of really big things was about Thursday week, Nov. 23rd, in Rumania. A German-Austrian-Bulgarian army, under Mackensen, crossed the Danube from the south. With wonderful rapidity, Falkenhayn's army came from the Carpathian passes in the north. All western Wallacia was overrun. Orsova fell. The Rumanian army was pushed east. The rapidity of the German movements was remarkable. A battle was reported to be taking place near Bucarest - and - Saturday last. To-day German official says "The battle is won" by then; was won on Sunday. The Russians were expected to help the Rumanians and have apparently been fighting hard. But everyone now expects Bucarest will fall into the hands of the Central powers. Germany, with its allies have already taken over the administration of Wallacia. It is hinted this will be joined up to Bulgaria, forming part of that country. Even their enemies are now lost in admiration at the wonderful success of the Germans in that region. Admiration, yet

Dec. 5. - consternation. Every plan of the Quadruple is failing; every effort is doomed. The Rumanian victory is not alone one of arms; it means communications, food, material, political victories. While the Danube is now free for the Central powers, German engineers have constructed a railway tunnel through the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor - the Berlin Bagdad railway is on the way to completion. Panic almost reigns in England. A real Government crisis has occurred. All the ministers have resigned. "Reconstruction" is taking place. Disension, disunion, faction is rampant, as never before. Curriel, lately out of prison, but it well to usquith yesterday - would he not consider the advisability of applying to Great Britain the principles the Government was applying to Ireland - no government till the people agreed! "To buy an Espana." Everything is going wrong with them. The German submarine campaign continues: ships are going to the bottom of the sea at least at the rate of ten a day, according to the "Daily Mail" - which hints that

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Dec. 5: the number is large, but no accounts are given of them. Food is getting appallingly scarce and is mounting to fabulous prices. German warships have come quite close to the English coast: the English Channel was "raided" some time ago and many French and English ships sunk; the mouth of the Thames was reached and Ramsgate shelled; then hovertaft. Zeppelins came last week but two were brought down. The great offensive on the western front has spent its force, without doing anything very striking and there is an incessant call for more men, more men, and yet more men, which means the cost of the small advances made has been very large. So, the British Government is being shaken to its foundations. Then - Greece.

There was blood spilling in Athens last Friday-Saturday. The French admiral in that quarter

demanded that the Greeks give up their arms to him.

[O! saved rights of small nationalities who will safeguard you in this day!]. A kind of consent apparently to do so. [Perhaps]. English, French, Italian forces landed.

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Dec. 5: - Greek regular soldiers and recruits fell upon them and on their Greek friends in Athens. "Heavy casualties" ensued. An armistice followed. The English-French-Italians have withdrawn. Accounts are coming through which are quite apparent lies of how matters stand. There are bound to be big developments. Greece presents the spectacle of a very much divided land. Its sovereign power is gone. The demand for disarmament was the last straw. It may have the effect of rousing Greece to further fighting action. It is in a pitiable condition between the different forces. There is "sedition" and pro-Germanism in Russia, now openly acknowledged. What is Russia fighting for? The new Chief Minister says Constantinople and the Mediterranean. So 'tis out at last. And he says further the other members of the Entente have agreed to this. Interesting. The last Prime Minister was compelled to resign last week because he was a "Pro-German". Open accusations of Russian Ministers in Constantinople.

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Dec. 5. - Who are the men in France and England in German pay? I make no doubt there are men high in the

governments of those countries who are pro-Germans. It has ever been thus in history. Anyhow, things are advancing rapidly to a crisis in war matters, though there is no apparent decision to be reached as yet. This is an intensely interesting time in old Europe.

And what of old Ireland? Same old way as ever. Except this - martial law is a dead letter. It is there, but not enforced. The Manchester martyrs demonstration was held as in former years, on Sunday week. Whether with deliberation, or merely because they are too preoccupied with their own affairs, the English government are acting now as if they judged us to be nicely - they let us talk and sign now, within limits, knowing possibly full well there is no possibility of action. Wise men. As long as we talk no harm is done to their interests. Action is what matters these strenuous days.

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Mi na Noolaz an Ibad la. Dia Siciam. Spaw bridge
1 p.m. I have been trying to get time to record

some events in this book for the past fortnight but failed from one cause or another until now, when my Christmas holidays begin. Momentous things since I wrote last. Big historical events of world wide interest. Burearest fallen a fortnight since.

The armies of the Central Powers moving on eastwards through Rumania. Dramatic changes of government in France and England. Events in Greece. Ultimatum to King Constantine. The German-Austria

Bulgarian-Turkish peace proposals. Under dramatic circumstances and with dramatic warnings the Central Empires have set forth peace proposals.

The speech of Bethmann-Holweg, German Chancellor, proposing them - or rather referring to them - in the Reichstag is a classic piece of oratory.

The English press is howling. No peace with a nation of fiends, murderers, cut throats, burglars! But English politicians are either silent or talking

Dec. 16:-small. Old Asquith has been thrown out, as well as Lloyd George, and their supporters. Lloyd George is top dog, with Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty and Bonar Law as Chancellor. Balfour and Cecil, though being fiercely attacked in the Northcliffe press, are in the new government. Those English squabbles are amusing to an Irishman. Moving for a new Vote of Credit. Thursday, Law admits England cannot go on at the present rate in men or money indefinitely; but gives some vague platitudes of Asquith as English terms of peace. About a week ago it was announced that a disguised German armed vessel was in the North Atlantic. No news of it since. Submarine war continues. Food question becoming acute in England. Rationing of the population threatened. But - cold comfort - "the Germans are threatened with starvation owing to our blockade." How this can be with the best land in Europe in their possession, is difficult to believe, but

Dec. 16:-that is the current humbug used to buoy up the English. Personally, I am inclined to believe conditions in Germany and its allies countries are much the same as in the other fighting countries - no worse. Before God and men the German Chancellor declared they would have no further responsibility for prolonging the war which had led to so much misery, suffering, and disaster to Europe and to civilization. The exact terms of the peace proposals are not published: only indicating Germany is willing to evacuate northern France and Belgium; the latter country to be restored as a kingdom, under guarantees; Austria to retain Serbia; Bulgaria, presumably, to gain accession of territory; Poland and Lithuania to be erected into independent kingdoms; the German colonies in Africa to be returned to it - such are the terms indicated.

Mí na Brollaz sa 20 lá. Dá Ceudaoin. Spáid b'áide 4.30 pm.

An aimsear - exceptionally hard for the past few days.

Dec. 20:- Unusual frost: showers of snow: fog. Most dangerous walking. Rain last night and cold shaves to-day. Local affairs. Some progress being made with establishment of Sinn Féin organisation in Cork. Some of the newer men, who have been in the limelight owing to the West Cork election wanted a public meeting to launch the movement. I was strong against that for various reasons. Others agreed with me and we won. The plan now is genuine, quiet organising, getting members into the organisation. The pointed aims and objects being distributed I drew up. A lot of things have been said and done in the name of Sinn Féin, ^{recently} with which I do not agree. The "Cork Free Press" has ceased publication since last week. William O'Brien himself is responsible. The staff of the paper do not quite know the reason. after Easter when the "Free Press" more or less lauded the men who fought in Dublin the circulation increased by leaps and bounds. During the West Cork election, when William rounded on the Sinn Féin men

Dec. 20:- who interfered with him in that election, the circulation went down. But it was not that caused the death of the paper, or want of money. It may be that William is disgusted and is thinking of retiring again from public life. His all-Ireland organisation no longer exists. He is anathema to the Red. Parliamentarians and the younger men of Sinn Féin will not listen to him. His ideas of Conference, Conciliation and Consent to settle the Home Rule "question" as the hard question was settled are accepted, indeed, as commonplaces by Parliamentarians, but as one in Ireland wants real conciliation, which means compromise. The game of humbug is too strong among those who would agree to compromise and genuine men cannot compromise on principle.

Ladhy Barry was arrested on Sunday morning and is at present in the military Detention Barracks. The arrest is probably due to statements made by him at the City Hall meeting on Manchester Martyrs' Day where he said that what Sinn Féiners really

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1) Dec. 20:- wanted was an Irish Republic! Ladhg was a reported on the "Free Press", but was dismissed a fortnight ago on account of his attacks on William O'Brien during the West Cork election. He is an erratic character in many ways but is essentially honest and religious. He was taken without breakfast after coming from 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday morning.

Another man, O'Keefe by name, a van driver, was arrested on Monday. Charge believed to be endeavouring to buy military equipment. Apparently a trap was laid for him. Fé map sígim, do ceannúisicéid a lán de rin ^{aplós} le déanúige y tá cian na raizdínirí ar lóp na puidat, y Daonse eile a bannan leif na h-Ógláirí a ceannúisicéid cupo ce. Ní féadain a pío cad zā ap puidal aic cluipim focal anoy anyūd. Ní maiz liom z pío aic ip baazal liom zup 'fécille curd de 'n obair yeo anoy. 'Sé duirim i zcōmruide nā cad mra iabō nāp deisead an puid cēape nuair abj an rany sōn iuzē. Tá Daonse i zcōpcaiz anoy, y Daonse a Cōpcaiz i mbpauzdeanoy cōm maiz, a iuz maylād ēy āpō ap na fipe abj i zpōd i mblāclai, Daonse a cām Ruaidrī boiz fēin, y

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Dec. 20:- ceapay an rhuaz zup rozāō "republican" iāō nū zup rozāō Sina fēinīce iāō. I piz na yaecōmame ionganazē iūō na Cāpca ōbpaō i halla na n-Óglai, ōbpaō le Cuman na mban, nā paib a spōid i mblāclai aic mūnizup larkin - "the scum of Dublin" - y nāi ceapz dōr na h-Óglairí cabay nā conzain a iabairz ōb; y zup lōrceadap ymaonze na n-Óglai! Ōbpaō i meap na n-Óglai fēin y i zcōmruin abj az Cuman na mban zup pūmpe Ruaidrī, zo paib na h-Óglai ōlra aig! Azay Daonse zo mba cēape ōbō fīof fāz anpēat Bōi aic a nōbairz z ym. Ō' fūlōiz curd aic z ym zān aipay y iuzōdap zo lōp zāi conzain dōr na pūpūmāiz aic map ym fēin ip onādeapay zay cūmēam ap a ōbpaōap, ōbōb na bpeay zcalma iāō zpōd.

Prime Minister Lloyd George spoke in the English House of Commons yesterday. The German Peace Note is published. There are no terms in it. It is only a preliminary to a conference. The allies will not have peace on German terms. That is the general indication. Judging from George's speech they will reply demanding German peace terms, or stating that they cannot consider peace until Germany admits defeat, gives up all it has conquered,

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1 Dec. 20: makes "reparation" and gives "adequate security" for the future. Seeing they have been so victorious, if they are not masters of the situation, it is hardly likely the Central Powers will accept dictation from the Allies, so there is little hope of peace. One great thing the Central Powers are aiming at in their Peace Note, apparently, is putting the responsibility for further bloodshed on to the Allies. The argument is this - peace is now possible if Russia, France, ~~and~~ England and Italy accept the map of Europe as it now is and discuss matters with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey on that basis. But the Allies won't discuss peace on that basis. They declare they will continue the war till Germany and her allies are defeated. "Very well", says Germany, "on your heads be the blood that must be spilled!" Following the German lead, a scheme of universal "National Service" is outlined by Lloyd George for England. Already the "Food Controller" is at work, regulating meals, compulsory days of abstinence from meat, etc. The Irish railways are

Dec. 20: - being taken over by government, as they have been in England, owing to a threatened strike on the G. S. & W. Rly. Mines and shipping have been taken over too and now general governmental control of "all means of production, distribution and exchange" is indicated. Socialism in fact of the most radical and sweeping kind! Things that theoretically impossible and uses in argument to show the absurdity of Socialism, are now being done with double quick time speed and almost without discrimination. How far the rules indicated will apply to Ireland no one knows. George had some vague things to say of Ireland. But this much is not vague from his remarks - the governing class in England regard some kind of "settlement" of the Irish "question" as of paramount importance in the war situation - that is in the international situation. That idiot, Redmond, made some of his usual remarks. Profound disappointment at Premier's statement, but the Irish Party will do nothing to hinder His Majesty's Government in the successful prosecution of the war. Railway: derided. What respect can Lloyd George or any statesman in Europe have for

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1 Dec. 20: - ~~unpublished~~ a naiméasú.

Lá na nOdlag. An 25ú lá De mí Decembyr. 2 pm.
Coir na rann 1 Spáid bpiúde a d6 1 gearrúir Éiriceige
Dom. Buidéacáir le Dia map gearrúir ap 4 gpiúir
30 léir. Lá breá zupim y an gpiúir xi Éiriceam.

Recent events. The Frongoch prisoners have been
set free and have been coming home in batches since
Friday. Chief Secretary Duke stated in the
English Commons on Thursday that the Government
had considered the "advantages and disadvantages"
of letting the prisoners free and, after consideration,
came to the conclusion that "the advantages out-
weighed the disadvantages." Not justice, not
generosity, not magnanimity: just advantages and
disadvantages. Tribute paid to "the Party" for
keeping Ireland "quiet" for the past few months.
"The Party" and its supporters naturally making
much capital for themselves from liberation of the
prisoners.

In international affairs - President Wilson's

Dec. 25: - Peace Note to the warring powers the great event.

It will pass into history as I need not particularise
here. It is, however, almost a direct invitation to
"small nations and weak states" to lay their case
before the United States government. Thinking it
over on Saturday night last as to how it may be turned
to Ireland's good I came to this conclusion - to begin by
getting a resolution passed at Cork executive of Sinn Féin
organisation. Looked up papers for points from Lloyd
George's speech of Tuesday last, and speeches of French,
Russian, or Italian ministers on Germany's Peace Note.
Then saw that Pim in the "Irishman" this week urges
demand that Ireland be represented at Peace Conference.
This idea has been much in the air since Easter Week.
Pim's remarks were written before President Wilson's
Note was published. That Note changes the aspect of
affairs, I believe. It ought to bring the matter from
the air to solid earth in Ireland. Representation at the
Peace Conference is a logical outcome of Easter Week.
There are other logical conclusions air mí maí liam sáid

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Dec. 25th a huaio ampo. Aris bim a pētēdō pē tēamō eile 'na
 drabi. Ap aon zylize to give Ireland the status of a
 sovereign nation is one of the logical outcomes of the
 great deed of Seachtain na Cēca and the line that my
 dear friends among the heroic dead would counsel.
 Well, as to my part - On Sat. night I drew up the
 following - "23.12.1916. Whereas Great Britain,
 Russia, France, and Italy have declared they entered
 the present European war to defend the rights of
 small nations, And, whereas the present
 Prime Minister of Great Britain recently stated
 the present war "is a struggle for international
 right, international honour, international good faith,
 for the protection of the weak against the
 strong," And Baron Bonrino, Italian Minister
 of Foreign affairs has stated "they all desired ^{of lasting} peace,
 but it must depend on a just equilibrium between
 States and respect for the principles of rationality,"
 And whereas President Wilson has stated that
 "the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents

Dec. 25th on both sides have in mind ^{is} this was use virtually the
 same, as stated in general terms to their own people
 and to the world." [Personal mental note - this is a nasty blow,
 after all their hysterics about "Huns", to the map dōd "Defence
 of Small Nationalities".] "Each side desires to make the
 rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states
 as secure against aggression or denial in the future
 as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful
 States now at war", and "the interests of the United
 States in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller
 and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong
 and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any
 other people or Government," and that the people of the
 United States "stand ready and even eager to cooperate
 in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over
 with every influence and resource at their command,"

Now, this Executive of the Sinn Féin organisation in Cork,
 # [voicing, as it believes it does, the opinion of the over-
 whelming majority of the Nationalists of this city and
 county] is of opinion that the Irish people, as one of the

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1 Dec. 25: "weak peoples and small states" which needs "security against aggression" and guarantees against "denial of its rights and privileges;" ought be represented at the Congress of Nations and have its claim to national liberty considered. We respectfully ask Irish public bodies to endorse this opinion and to appeal to His Holiness the Pope and to President Wilson to ensure that Ireland's voice be heard at the Peace Congress and its claims considered thereat."

* I omitted this portion in reading my resolution. In some cases it may be better to insert it: in others, to omit it. Personally, I believe it could stand as a statement of fact now, but it is open to much questioning no doubt, and may give too much substance to the inevitable argument - who are these people talking this? Whom do they represent? Anyway, my resolution was carried unanimously, the meeting being a small one. Dominal Óg Ó Ceallaighin presided. Others present were Sn. Ó Corradalbáin, M.A., McE. Conway, P. Barrett & myself, truly a small and unimportant number to consider so

Dec. 25: - momentous a matter. That's no matter if we can prove to be the spring of action, as I think we can. I was given plenary powers to get the thing further. As a beginning of the campaign - for campaign this will be - I sent on resolution and report to Pim for insertion in the "Irishman" - appending name P. Barrett, Hon. Sec. and an article on the subject to Séan Ó Luív of "Irish Opinion". Councillor Jerry Hane, Cork Corporation, had a motion of, a somewhat similar kind at Corporation meeting Friday. His, late High Sheriff made an objection & Hane handed it in as a notice of motion. Hane is an independent. Last night I spoke to Séan Cronin, Alderman. He says if I draft a resolution for him he will propose it and will have a better chance of getting it carried than Hane, as he is himself a member of the Redmondite Party in the Corporation. There was a little personal rivalry in his attitude, but, if Hane is willing, it will be better certainly coming from a Redmondite. Other portions of the campaign I have mapped out are -

1. To get it carried by the Cork Corporation, by canvassing members beforehand.
2. Ditto for the Cork Co. Council,

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Dec. 25th - which is more important; ditto for Cork Board of Guardians and any other public bodies we can get at. In the present state of Ireland these bodies are looked on as voicing public opinion, though we all know perfectly well they more often than not misrepresent public opinion and most of them, personally, are poor specimens of representatives. The slave mind, defective education, and party politics, with its foundation of jobbery, have given Ireland very poor "representative men."

3. Resolution is to go to Cardinal Rognie, Bishop of Limerick, Archbishop Walsh and other bishops, and priests that we know of who are genuine Irish Nationalists.

4. All resolutions to be sent to Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown for transmission to America, for the President & the press.

5. Keep Irish Ireland papers - or any others that will publish them - supplied with letters, articles, etc.

6. Put out circulars & pamphlets and communicate with public men in all parts of the country, known to be favourable to the idea.

The big obstacles are 1. The British Government

Dec. 25th - and all its forces, powers, influences, supporters in Ireland. 2. The Irish Parliamentary Party, and all its supporters and friends. These two will play the game from each other's hand. The Brit. Gov. will do anything, I believe, by suppression or by conciliation - the latter is more its tendency at present - to prevent a demand by Ireland to be represented at the Peace Conference growing strong. If concession is the line, as is at present likely, they will concede anything short of real Home Rule. "Settlement of the Irish Question" is again much in the air - fear of the Peace Conference being one of the factors to make it so beyond a doubt. And "the Party" will try to keep Ireland "quiet" - for England and will make all political capital it can out of the demands of Irish bodies on the one hand and of government concessions on the other. Well, "if speere Ois na fearall" and we shall see if Ireland is not desired for something greater than an English province now.

Major General Swan, C.B., Commanding the Southern District comes, along these Christmas tides to

Dec 25: remind us that martial law is still in force.

He has prohibited the holding of a concert by the South Parish Branch, Gaelic League, announced to take place in Cork City Hall to-morrow night. I thought the notices were at first a hoax, as they were given not to the promoters of the concert, but to shopkeepers selling tickets. But, it appears they are genuine. The thing is ludicrous, but it possibly has a serious side. So far, I understand, the Branch means to go on, until actually stopped by force. The Major General fears the concert may lead to "grave disorders." Faith yes, it may - if he sends the police - or soldiers - to interfere with it. If he doesn't, there is no fear of disorder - it will be all most musical and harmonious - no more than at any Irish Concert for the past twenty years where applause was the only "disorderly" thing. I can't consider the matter in a serious light.

7 pm. Have just heard that MacSwiney and Curtin arrived home about 4 to-day. They were in Reading, so this means, I suppose, that Milroy, Griffith,

Dec 25: Peadar Kirby and all the others are out as well. The release of these explains, partly, I think the prohibition of the Concert to-morrow night, viz. fear of a demonstration of welcome for the returned prisoners.

Mi na Noolaz an 29^o 1^a. Dis. 11-30pm, Sp. 11-40pm. All the prisoners who were not tried by court-martial have been released. By the way, there is a mix-up in the mind of the Government as to this status. They were officially designated as "Irish Prisoners of War." But then prisoners of war are not, I believe, usually tried by court-martial and then sentenced to penal servitude in "civil prisons." On the other hand at times His Brit. Maj. Govt. have been endeavouring to make them out political offenders: but are political offenders considered to be "convicts." Mohean & myself went to see MacSwiney on Tuesday evening. He looks all right. A brother of his is home from the United States. He had nothing very important to say - one gathered from him that the Irish in the States are divided as at home, but, as a

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Dec. 29th - matter of pure fact, the Redmondite U. I. League is dead in the States. The Tammany Hall Irish, however, according to MacS., care little about Ireland: they merely use the cry of Ireland to get votes. Irish opinion was divided over the Presidential election. Most of the Irish are not pro-German. The pro-English papers condemned the rebellion: the hardest group of papers gave good accounts of it. All the papers, pro-English or otherwise condemned the executions. The clann-na-haell will probably endeavour to have Ireland's case brought up at the Peace Conference, but a very general opinion is that this will be difficult owing to the fact that the rebellion was not general and was practically confined to Dublin. [M^r part corpóidbái ra púm mair a dubairt g^e é r^{is}]. Conversation with T. was only on ordinary topics. Miss Louise Egan Duffy was present too. She is staying with the MacSwineys.

Do c^ump^{ar} an p^un n^o 1. Draib^h c^om^un^u d^ula na p^oic^uda^u c^um W. F. Comp^u na St^uat 1. g^ob^h c^op^ucaiz^u ó l^oppaib^h a^up

Dec. 29th - é c^up c^um na c^uda^upa^uin na St^uat. C^ump^{ar} c^um an C^up^uineál M. l^oz c^um mair le p^uil go g^ump^uti p^upp^uan^u go d^uit an P^uapa. Tá an a^upte beag n^o do p^uer^uoib^h 1. n^o "Irish Opinion" an g^uraic^uma^un r^ueo. C^ump^{ar} an l^ua go 1. m^uoime^uic^uir le d^una^ue eile a^uz c^um le d^uallc^uairt de c^ump^ulo na c^uirp^uac. lab^upa^uma^up le d^uap. ó h^uaia^um - tá a^udb^uap p^uin c^up^uia r^ueaic a^uz p^un 1. g^uo^up c^uead c^umu^unizic^u eile na c^ump^ulo n^o. Tá a^uib^ue p^un p^un p^un n^ua r^uuine^uan h^uom a^uir c^usa^up^u p^ue f^uein g^up f^uear i^ud do b^uir an le p^uil go g^ump^uti an p^un 1. b^ureid^um. lab^upa^uma^up le m^u p^uea^uic^uopa^uid - d^u Main^uas. D^uap r^ue p^un go g^uca^up^uoic^uid r^ue le d^uol. a^uir d^uuna de n^u p^uap^uz m^uen r^uead é 7 1/2 deac^uap ion^una^uoib^h b^uir a^uz an ar d^ua b^uu^uir^um. Tá p^u. M^uideac "all p^uaz". An^uan c^uuad^uama^up p^ue d^uein d^ueam n^ui d^uop^uza^uis, d^uuna de Cork Board of Guardians. C^ump^uti r^ue an p^un o^up c^uom^uap an b^uu^uir p^un d^uap^uda^uo^un r^ueo c^uu^uam. A^uz r^ua p^uear a^una n^uaiz go g^ump^uear 1 b^ureid^um an^uan é, ar a^um c^uuna. An^uay c^um r^uead^uad r^ue n^u g^uca^up^ule a^und^uer!

3. n^u b^uu^uir an r^uear l^ua. 1917. Na c^uuad^uam. g^up. b^uu^uir. b^u p^um. Very little time for records just now, but this is a start for the new year. Still busy over S. F. Executive

1917.

Sion 3. resolution. Coming before Cork Co. Council and Cork Bd. of Guardians to-morrow - in different forms. First definite action - I wrote a paper on aim to a Mr. P.W. Kenny, Waterford, the other day. I only know him from letters of his in the "Independent". In a letter in that paper to-day, he really replies to mine and he says the matter is to come before the "Supreme Council" of the Irish Nation League to-night. So that hit has got the mark. Jas. Conaghan, M.C.C., to whom I sent res. for Cork Co. Council:-

3ionbuir an gaoi la. Dia Maire. | 3Cionn 2Saile Dom.

5pm. Interruption above caused by some friends whom we had invited coming to the house. While friends were being entertained there came two employees of Mr. P. Corcoran, printer, Sullivan's Quay. Mr. Corcoran was arrested on Monday morning, Jan. 1. This I know. Cause of arrest commonly believed to be his printing of a booklet of songs - "Songs of the Rebels" - though it was not generally known that he was the printer of the booklet. As a matter of fact, I believe the booklet was printed in Dublin. But I heard since the compiler is an Ed. Cork. Well, Mr. B's printer's call to me was to inform that the cause of arrest was the printing of

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3ion 9. - a 4 page circular, giving the aims and objects of Sinn Féin. Corcoran's name appears on this as well as the statement that it was issued by authority of Sinn Féin Executive in Cork. In some ways this seemed ridiculous as cause of ^{Mr. B's} ~~arrest~~ arrest, but so it was according to Mr. B's information to his employee. The letter advised me, if I had any copies in the house, "to plank" them. It was only by a clever manoeuvre on the printer's part that the MS. of the circular was burned while the police were in the place. Well, my "planking" meant "planking" this book too, so I have not been able to keep my records since. It seems ending to say the least, that the printer should be taken and the Executive left unmolested or no search for the writers. But, the ways of the military in law matters are mystic.

I have reason to shout hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! The resolution referred to was carried unanimously at meeting of Cork Co. Council last Thursday, Jan. 4th - focal an focal map ap 2ngar-po do D.O.M.E. It seems too good; but that it was. Ip ed dom go Bpaul lam Oe ps o-obair po. Res. is a clear demand for admittance to Peace Conference, with reasons given for demand. Unanimously passed at a pretty full

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3107.9'-meeting. Ordered to be sent to Bishops of Co. Cork for transmission to the Pope and to American Ambassador, London. So mar. Sent anoy a Cláirpe Seán Buide! Resolutions to same effect passed at Council, Irish Nation League on Wednesday night - probable result of my letter to P.W. Keary.

Others - not from my initiative - Cavan R.N.C., Kilarney M.D.C. Sunday morning recd. ack. from American Consul, Greenock. Rec. of Cork S.F. Ex. sent direct Sec. of State, U.S.A. also sent am. amb. to Am. Consul, London. 'Se Oka ainain fe n-deap an buio mór po; Buideap leip go deo. Now it is up to Cork Corporation and Cork Board of Guardians, though what they do is almost immaterial after action of Co. Council.

Relations between Dolan's Battalion Council and Sinn Féin are of a little trouble and uneasiness at present. As likely to have influence on matters in the future a record of this will be desirable. And have noted meeting held 3rd Dec. last to establish Sinn Féin branch, or club, in Cork. Meeting called by the prominent men of B'n-S&S, S'n-S.N. etc. It was their initiative. B.S.S. did state that prominent w in responsible positions in Óglaz could not be on S.F. Executive, yet S'n-S.N. took Chairmanship. End of last week ^[Dec. 20] heard a rumour that this

1917.

3107.9'-attitude had been definitely ordered by Batt. Council. Result - M's resign. as chairman before meeting, Sun. Dec. 31. Naturally, S.F. Ex. took serious view. I meant abandonment of S.F. or, at least, lessening of its importance. But, we decided to know root cause of attitude. Refutation app. to wait on Batt. Counc. No meetings held I could attend. Dill and Baine agampa leip na Óglazarb o ampp na Cópia. However, there was a general meeting of Óglaz on Sat. Evng. night. Heard there were about 200 present. L.MacS. and Tomás MacL. spoke. On S.F. question attitude friendly. Later a Batt. Counc. meeting. The order means that any person having responsible position in Óglaz has enough to do and must not be connected with other bodies as this would interfere with his work. Apparently general decision by the men who were "in" - Óglaz to be kept strong & thoroughly organised. So mar. aic n' píacian grad ap an yaogal, n'píacian mór a píacian-pe. What I anticipate is S.F. will be belittled as a kind of Parl. movement, is something less than Óglaz, as far as I am concerned this is absolutely deny. This was attitude of some formerly and I feel almost certain it will be taken up again. The underlying fallacy [as I conceive it] is a force is being exerted to a principle. The means has become the end; the instrument has become the object.

Fuaimenna.

Fuaimenna

ā ā ā - pāne, pān, villā
 ē ē ē - mēt, mēt, nighty
 ī ī ī - wite, writ
 ō ō - glory, tōp
 ū ū - few, ūt
 y y - by, abyss
 ae - ee
 ai - aye
 au = pause, paw
 ei = eye
 eu - few
 oe = ee

Consonants as in English

ch - is hard

ps - sound & initially

x - hys, Xerxes - kzerkzes

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