



## NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IRELAND

Archives are subject to copyright and should not be copied or reproduced  
without the written permission of the Director of the National Archives



9084

S

S.

1372<sup>69</sup>

D.M.P.

## DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Superintendent's Office, **G** Division,

21st July, 1915.

*Secret*

Subject:—

MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on the 20th inst. the undermentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows:

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75 Parnell St., Joseph McGuinness for half an hour between 12 & 1 p.m.; E. Kent for twenty minutes between 9 & 10 p.m.; John T. Kelly, T.C., William O'Leary Curtis, Arthur Griffith, Mrs. and Miss Eileen O'Donovan Rossa together for over an hour from 10 p.m.

James M. Sullivan, New York, who arrived at Kingstown by Mail Boat on 19th inst., left Kingstown by 6.40 a.m. train yesterday en route to Limerick. R.I.C. informed.

Charles W. Power, B.L., and J. O'Connor, Solicitor, left Amiens Street by 9 a.m. train for Belfast. Their departure was notified to R.I.C.

Bulmer Hobson on his arrival at 1 p.m. from Belfast proceeded to the Office of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, 2 Dawson Street, where he remained a considerable time.

J.J. Walsh in his shop, 26 Belssington Street, at 7.45 p.m.

A meeting against Conscription was held in

*Pres Report annexed*

the

*Chief Comr*  
*W.M. 22/7*

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

*The Under Secretary**Submitted**W.E. Johnstone**C. Comm. 21/7**Under Secretary**Submitted**W.M. 21-7-15**To depend Finn**J. J. Walsh**C.S.**W.M.**21/7*



the City Hall between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Those present included Alderman L.O'Neill, Alderman Thomas Kelly, Alderman P.W. Corrigan, Alderman Farrell, P.T.Daly, T. C., Richard O'Carroll, T.C., W.T.Cosgrave, T.C., P.Mahon, T.C., J.N. M. Briscoe, T.C., John Simmons, William O'Brien, Trades Council, James Connolly, Transport Workers' Union, and Mr. John Sweetman. A resolution against Conscription was proposed by Alderman Kelly and seconded by Mr. Briscoe. Others who addressed the meeting were J.Connolly and Alderman Farrell. The meeting which was poorly attended concluded at 10 p.m.

A conference of the A.O.H.(American Alliance) took place at 28 North Frederick Street on 17th inst. As far as can be ascertained the principal feature of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:}

M.J.Pender, Dublin National President;  
J.Gibbons, Mayo, National Vice-President; J. Boyle, Louth, National Treasurer; J.J.Scollan, Dublin, National Secretary; and P. Walters, Lanarkshire, M.J.O'Connor, Kerry, P. Donnelly, Tyrone, P.McGarvey, Armagh, and J. Murray, Antrim, Councillors. Mr. F.J.Helay, B.L., Queenstown, did not seek re-election.

*Owen'Brien*

Superintendent.



"Irish Times"

21.7.15.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION  
MEETING IN DUBLIN.

THE NEW GINNELL PARTY.

Last evening a meeting was held in the City Hall, Dublin, to consider the question of conscription in Ireland.

Alderman Lawrence O'Neill presided.

Alderman Thomas Kelly acted as secretary to the meeting.

Among those present were:—

Mr. John Sweetman, Alderman Corrigan, Alderman Farrell, P. T. Daly, T.C.; W. Cosgrave, T.C.; T. Brohoon, T.C.; P. Mahon, T.C.; Louis E. O'Carroll, John Simmons, Thomas Farren, President of the Trades' Council; W. O'Brien, Vice-President of the Trades' Council; J. Farren, James Connolly, John Lawlor, J. A. Ronayne, W. P. Partridge, T.C.; J. Foley, T.C.; J. C. Briscoe, T.C.; R. O'Carroll, T.C.; Alderman L. O'Toole, W. Chase, T.C.; J. Higgins, John Fitzgibbon, A. R. Burgess, H. Boland.

The Chairman said he looked upon the question to be discussed that evening as no ordinary question. (Applause.) It was a question which in years to come would affect the character and sentiment of the nationhood of our country. (Applause.) Rumours of conscription had been going through the city and country for some time, and a resolution was proposed and carried in the Corporation by a large majority that the Hall—the citizens' Hall—be given to a committee of citizens to discuss the question of conscription. It was only fair to the meeting and to himself that he should state that it was not called in the interest of any political party or section in the city or in the country. (Applause.) As he walked round the city he saw on the dead walls and on the Government buildings such lines as "Protect Small Nationalities," "Remember Belgium," "God Save the King." (Laughter.) Was it sedition on their part that they should assemble there in the people's Hall to discuss the best means of protecting their own small nationality? (Applause.) Was it sedition on their part if they took as their battle-cry "Remember Ireland," or was it sedition if they went so far as to cry out with the Croppy Boy of old: "We love our country before our King"? (Applause.)

Alderman Thomas Kelly read letters of apology for non-attendance.

Rev. M. Byrne, C.C., Wexford, wrote expressing best wishes for the success of the conference. He said the Irish Parliamentary Party was already pledged to oppose conscription, but the people continued to be strangely silent and apathetic.

Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., telegraphed from London that conscription was likely to come, and recommended preparation to resist it.

Rev. D. Humphreys, P.P., Killenale, in the course of a letter, said that conscription would be the crowning act of England's tyranny towards Ireland. She had by iniquitous laws run down the population of Ireland to a remnant of what it ought to be, and conscription would finish her work.

Rev. Father Kelly, Ballyfin, in the course of a communication, said they would not submit to conscription.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, Tang, wrote that the best way to avert conscription was to become practical members of the Irish Volunteers.

A telegram from the Rev. Matthew Ryan expressed sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Colonel M. Moore wrote from London, and, in the course of his letter, said it seemed to him that so hurried a meeting was not calculated to give time for the consideration of so difficult and important a matter. He feared at the present moment conscription was likely to be forced on both England and Ireland by the strike in South Wales. The formation of a National Army for home defence would have a fine effect on the discipline, intelligence, and independent character of Irishmen.

The first resolution was proposed by Alderman Thomas Kelly as follows:—

"That we declare we will not have conscription."

He said that Sir Edward Carson would see in that resolution some similarity to his famous declaration, "We will not be conscripted." The resolution against conscription was carried on the belief that they had the support of the majority of their countrymen

in the matter. Carson played his cards much better than Redmond did. (Hear, hear.) Carson was now one of the bosses in England, and any force of character that he might possess would be used in the direction of conscription of the remnant of the young manhood of Ireland. The Irish party in Parliament would have to be watched, for he believed that party, with the exception of Mr. Ginnell—(applause)—would do anything the British Government asked of them. If the British Government were not deaf, and did not care about public opinion, and persisted in conscribing the youth of Ireland, there was nothing else for it but to leave the matter to be settled by an appeal to force. (Applause.)

Mr. Coghlan Briscoe seconded the resolution. He said he deemed it the duty of every

Irishman to make a resolution that Ireland would not have conscription. (Applause.)

Mr. John Sweetman supported the resolution. He said that what they wanted to let the English Government know was that, if they attempted to enforce conscription, it would be met with passive resistance. (Applause.) It was far better for the young men to sacrifice their lives, if need be, in Ireland than to sacrifice them on the battlefield of France. The Irish soldiers would resent their countrymen being shot or imprisoned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Connolly also supported the resolution.

Alderman Farrell said that in England there were millions of men fit to fight if they were only willing. The Government did not want anything from Dublin or the South except blood and money. If the two volunteer forces in Ireland made up their minds that there should be no conscription, there would be none.

The resolution having been also supported by Mr. Farren, President Dublin Trades Council; Rev. Father Costelloe, and Mr. Matthews, of Skerries, was passed.

On the motion of Mr. J. Foley, T.C., seconded by Mr. W. Cosgrave, T.C., it was decided to form a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the resolution already adopted.

This concluded the business of the meeting.