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(1858.) Wt. 5333—66.4000.12/14. A.T. & Co., Ltd.
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Telegrams: "DAMP, DUBLIN."
Telephone No. 22.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:

S.
2550
D.M.P.

Detective Department,

Dublin, 1st March, 1916.

Subject, MOVEMENTS OF DUBLIN EXTREMISTS.

I beg to report that on 29th Ultimo, the under-mentioned extremists were observed moving about and associating with each other as follows:-

Thomas J. Clarke has not, so far, returned from Limerick. Those observed to enter his shop, 75a, Parnell St., during the day included A. W. W. Cotton, Tralee, John Milroy, F. J. McCabe, William O'Leary Curtis and Jeremiah C. Lynch.

M. O'Hanrahan, H. Mellows and A. W. W. Cotton were in Volunteer Office, 2, Dawson St., from 12-45 p.m. to 1-15 p.m.

J. J. Walsh in his shop, 26 Blessington St., between 1 and 2 p.m.

M. J. O'Rahilly, Bulmer Hobson, H. Mellows, J. J. O'Connell, M. O'Hanrahan and Mrs John McNeill in 2, Dawson St., between 4 and 5 p.m.

James Connolly arrived at Amiens St. from Belfast at 5-30 p.m.

A meeting to protest against the over-taxation of Ireland for war purposes was held last night in the Mansion House. Mr. W. L. Cole presided and others on the platform

The Chief Commissioner.

*The Under Secretary
Submitted.*

W. J. Hurst

*Clum 1/3/16
Under Secretary
Submitted
WJL
2/3/16*

*Chief Secretary
To see the Police
Report of the Treasurer
Home meeting of the
29th Feb & the Dublin
Financial statement
were circulated*

Seen by C. Secy.

*O.C.
Feb. 5/3*

*A.P.M.
4/3.*

platform included Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P.,
 Mr A. Byrne, M.P., John Sweetman, J. M.
 Briscoe, T.C., Sheehy-Skeffington, John
 T. Kelly, T.C.; W. P. Kenny, Waterford,
 Bulmer Hobson, M. J. O'Rahilly, John Fitz-
 gibbon, T. J. Sheehan, Thomas McDonagh, F.
 J. McCabe, J. J. Burke, Thomas Hunter, B.
 Parsons, Dr. Michael Davitt, J. O'Connor,
 Arthur Griffith and J. E. Lyons.

The meeting, which was attended by
 about 500 persons, including a number of
 ladies, was not, by any means, represent-
 ative of the rate-paying or influential
 citizens of Dublin, and some of the speak-
 ers, notably Mr Byrne, were given a mixed
 reception. I attach cutting from Freeman's
 Journal, of this date, which gives an
 outline of the proceedings, also copy of
 a circular, which was distributed at the
 meeting.

Wm Byrne

Superintendent.

Add to this the Capital Loss in Money due to loss of population (£2,176,000,000), and we have a **TOTAL LOSS TO IRELAND** of

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS.

THE NEW WAR TAXES.

Estimate of the "True" Irish Revenue for Next Two Years.

	£
1916-17	20,714,264
1917-18	19,910,898

The increased taxation consequent on the war means that the Irish people have had to pay extra taxes on TEA, SUGAR, BEER, SPIRITS, TOBACCO, etc., etc., and on their INCOMES. These taxes will be further increased and new taxes, probably on the LAND, will be introduced, if the Irish people submit tamely to this shameful robbery.

The extra taxation effects every individual in Ireland, already hit by the enormous increase, consequent on the war, on the cost of living. This robbery must be resisted if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy.

The **IRISH FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE** demands that, as a preliminary, **IRELAND BE EXEMPT FROM ALL THIS ADDITIONAL TAXATION**, and that the **OVER-TAXATION ALREADY IMPOSED ON THIS COUNTRY BE TAKEN OFF.**

*This estimate, officially issued by the British Government, does not appear to include Post Office, etc., receipts ("Non-Tax" Revenue). They are included in the previous figures. The real amount of increased taxation on the same basis would appear to be much higher.

[Issued by the Irish Financial Relations Committee,
St. Andrew's Chambers, College Street, Dublin.]
1916.

How Ireland is Plundered.

In 1896 the FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION appointed by the British Government reported that the annual over-taxation of Ireland was at the rate of **TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILLIONS.**

The following table shows how the taxation of Ireland has been further increased:—

	Total Taxation. £	Taxation per head of Population. £ s. d.
1896	8,034,384	1 15 1
1912 (Home Rule Bill introduced)	10,688,289	2 8 9
1914 (before Anglo-German War)	11,134,500	2 10 10
1915	12,389,500	2 16 8
1916*	17,457,000	4 4 0

DEBT AND DEBT CHARGE

(First Year of Union, 1801).

	£	Per Head. £ s. d.
National Debt of Ireland	28,238,000	5 7 0
National Debt of England	450,505,000	42 18 0

On the destruction of the Napoleonic power and the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, England, in violation of her pledges, suppressed the separate Irish Exchequer, and made Ireland jointly responsible for the "National" Debt. Result—

	£	Per Head. £ s. d.
Debt charged to Ireland and England, 1914...	707,654,000	15 12 6
Decrease of Debt per head to Englishmen ...		27 5 6
Increase to Irishmen ...		10 5 6
Annual Debt charge per head in Ireland, 1801		0 4 8
Annual Debt charge per head in England, 1801		1 13 9
Annual Debt charge per head in Ireland and England, 1914 ...		0 10 5
Decrease to Englishmen per head ...		1 13 4
Increase to Irishmen per head ...		0 5 9

**POPULATION.
IRELAND.**

1801.	1845.	1896.	1911.
5,395,456	8,295,026	4,542,061	4,383,608

GREAT BRITAIN.

1801.	1845.	1896.	1911.
10,500,957	19,484,352	34,765,000	40,831,396

Population to the Square Mlle.

Ireland (1801)	...	...	166
England (1801)	...	...	152
Ireland (1911)	...	...	135
England (1911)	...	...	618

On the basis of the increase in Irish population from 1801 to 1845 the present population of Ireland should be **17,000,000.**

The **actual** loss of **Ireland** in population between 1845—1915 is **3,912,000.**

The **real** loss of **Ireland** in population between 1845—1911 is **8,705,000.**

This real loss in population represents a **capital loss** in money of **£2,176,000,000.**

Since the Union **Ireland** paid as **Rent** to Absentee Landlords a sum estimated at **£1,000,000,000.**

This money was a **Dead Loss** to Ireland, being spent almost entirely out of the country.

**IRELAND EXCEEDS IN
POPULATION**

the Independent Kingdoms and Republics of Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, DENMARK, Ecuador, GREECE, Guatemala, Honduras, MONTENEGRO, Nicaragua, NORWAY, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador, SERBIA, SWITZERLAND, and Uruguay.

**IRELAND EXCEEDS IN
AREA**

the Independent Kingdoms and States of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Switzerland.

**IRELAND EXCEEDS IN
REVENUE**

the Independent Kingdoms and Republics of Bolivia, BULGARIA, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, DENMARK, Ecuador, GREECE, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, NORWAY, Panama, Paraguay, ROMANIA, Salvador, SERBIA, SWITZERLAND, and Uruguay.

SINCE THE WAR

the taxation of **Ireland** has been INCREASED by **£6,322,000.***

Since the Union **IRELAND** has been plundered by **ENGLAND** to the following extent:—

	£
Overtaxation from 1801 to 1896 ...	300,000,000
Overtaxation from 1896 to 1916 ...	60,000,000
Absentee Rents ...	1,000,000,000
	<hr/>
	£1,360,000,000

Freeman's Journal
1.3.16

IRISH TAXATION.

SPEECH OF DR. MICHAEL DAVITT

Last night a public meeting, convened by poster, was held in the Round Room of the Mansion House "to protest against the over-taxation of Ireland." Mr. Walter Cole, ex-Alderman, presided, and there was a good attendance including Messrs. L. Ginnell, M.P.; Ald. Byrne, M.P.; J. M. Coghlan Briscoe, T.C.; The O'Rahilly, F. Sheehy-Skeffington, M.A.; Dr. Michael Davitt, John Sweetman, Bulmer Hobson, secretary, Irish Volunteers, etc.

Mr. P. W. Kenny, Waterford, proposed the first resolution, stating that in the judgment of the meeting the admitted overtaxation of Ireland during the last century had so impoverished the country that the taxes imposed last year and foreshadowed for this year constituted a burden Ireland could not bear, and threatened ruin and paralysis to the industries and commerce of the nation, and demanding the complete exemption of Ireland from those taxes.

Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., supported the resolution in a long speech.

Dr. Michael Davitt, who was received with loud applause, having dealt with the history of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain, asked how could anyone expect Ireland to pay any additional taxes that the war imposed. They had given their men to England—indeed, Irishmen had always been fools (applause). What must other nations say of a people whose cry always was that they had been oppressed, and yet when England was in a tight corner had always come forward with men and money. They had done enough of that, for people who did not care a snap of their fingers for Ireland's industry or prosperity (applause).

The resolution, which was also supported by Mr. Bulmer Hobson, was adopted, and a collection was made in the hall to meet the expenses of a campaign in the country.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Coghlan Briscoe, T.C., seconded by Mr. John Sweetman, it was resolved that the following, with power to add to their number, be appointed a committee to conduct an All-Ireland agitation to secure the objects of the first resolution—Messrs. L. Ginnell, M.P.; Ald. Byrne, M.P.; Mrs. Wyse Power, Dr. Michael Davitt, Prof. Eoin MacNeill, James O'Connor, solr.; Walter Cole, Wm. O'Brien, M.A., University College; Arthur Griffith, J. M. Coghlan Briscoe, J. E. Lyons, J. P. Fitzgibbon, and B. J. Goff, M.A.

Ald. Byrne, M.P., who was received with applause and some hisses, said that he identified himself with that meeting for the purpose of showing that he was not one of the Imperialists referred to by the last speaker (applause). In spite of the £400 he still held his principles as an Irishman. This was a matter of no party. It was a matter for all Ireland, and if their voice was unanimous, and if they made it heard in the rest of Ireland, he would tell them that the present weak-kneed British Government would see the advisability and necessity of meeting their demands (applause). The people, to prevent any further taxation, were the Irish Volunteers who had prevented conscription (applause).

The resolution was adopted, and the chairman declared a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor (who was groaned) also passed.