LIGHTING UP TIME.

FOR ALL VEHICLES.

Tuesday, May 9	h.m. 8.32
Wednesday, May 10	8.33
Thursday, May 11	8.36
Friday, May 12	8.38

WAR RESTRICTIONS ON PAPER.

Attention is hereby drawn to the greatly increased cost of production and the recent restrictions on space to meet our readers regarding certain publications. The following, therefore, will, in future, be inserted, only as advertisements, and charged at the usual scale rates:— Notices of meetings of all kinds, lists of subscriptions, addresses and replies thereto. Paragraphs announcing entertainments of all kinds will not be inserted unless accompanied by an advertisement.

Our readers are particularly requested to place their orders early every week with their newsagents as it is facilitate them and us in regulating the necessary weekly supply.

The People.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1916.

Clemency!

Now that the principal leaders of the senseless and discreditable tragedy in Dublin in Easter week have been made an example of, the country may well ask for mercy and clemency for the dupes—the ranks and file who were concerned in this horrible business. It is right that the conspiracy should be put down with a strong hand when all the circumstances of the case are considered, but the rank and file, we may be certain, were led into the matter under the impression that they were to be employed in the accomplishment of some patriotic work. They went into it heedlessly and aimlessly knowing not what they were doing—knowing not where the campaign would lead to or where or how it would end. They were not endeavouring to cope with Ireland's enemies. All their base work was directed against Ireland's friends—their own fellow-countrymen—their own country, their own capital, of whose streets and buildings all Ireland was proud. What did they mean by wrecking their own Dublin? We are sure they know not themselves, and as we have said, when an example has been made of the principal leaders, the rank and file may be mercifully and clemently treated. The ranks of the rebels have already been seriously thinned in Dublin. Hundreds of their numbers have been shot in the endeavour to dislodge them from the houses in which they ensconced themselves to snipe those who passed. A terrible example has surely been made. Irish soldiers had no compunction about shooting down their fellow-countrymen, so thoroughly did everyone believe they were acting as traitors to Ireland. In the House of Commons last week Mr. Birrell, who to a large extent is responsible, not because he did not seek to deal with the Insurrection lately when it was evident to everyone that they meant mischief, but because he did not strike in the initial stage when Sir Edward Carson set the example of gun-running and armed resistance to authority as well as he is generally believed underhand intrigue with Germany. Mr. Birrell last week when laying down his office, from which he had been forced by the Sinn Fein rebellion, in favour of which not a single word could be uttered by any person or class generously pleaded for clemency in dealing with the rank and file—the misled dupes of their leaders and of Germany. Mr. J. E. Redmond also made an eloquent appeal for mercy on their behalf. He could not ask it on the plea of justice. All already done was crave for moderation and consideration and clemency for them. We hope those appeals will be hearkened to, and that the leaders of this atrocious crime having been dealt with according to their deserts, the thoughtless dupes who followed them and swallowed the German bait—no matter what their deserts may be for having participated in this great crime against their country—will be treated with clemency by the authorities. It must not be supposed that the motives even of the leaders in Ireland were not good, but it is amazing to think that in this enlightened period any men, especially educated men, could be so blinded by unreasoning prejudice and fanaticism as to think that a business of this kind would result in good or in honour or credit to their country. The speeches and literature that inflamed their mind to such a pitch should have been suppressed years ago, but the "killing Ireland with kindness" policy which Mr. Birrell practised towards the Ulster Orangemen was extended by the Sinn Fein conspirators, and which resulted in the ruin of Dublin and the dishonouring of Ireland. Both the "Daily Chronicle" and "Daily News" make strong appeals this week for lenity for the rank and file. We are sure that Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party are doing their utmost to secure the exercise of mercy towards the poor dupes who were involved in the affair. We feel that our appeals will be hearkened to.

THE SINN FEIN REBELLION

IN ENNISCORTHY.

DETAILS OF THE RISING

FROM OUR REPORTER.

(Passed by Censor).

The thriving town of Enniscorthy, where so many famous battles were fought during the Rebellion of 1798, was the scene of remarkable occurrences towards the close of last week. Town, which is the centre of a rich agricultural district, is situated on the side of Vinegar Hill where the rebels of 98 made their last stand. For some time past the town had been regarded with suspicion by the authorities as being a hot-bed of Sinn Feiners, and when the rising broke out in Dublin, it was surmised that the Sinn Fein Volunteers of the county Wexford would make a stand at that town, which is admirably suited for defence purposes.

The rising in Enniscorthy started shortly after two o'clock on Thursday morning last. At that hour about 200 Sinn Feiners who had gathered about town during the night, assembled in the Athenaeum, one of the principal buildings in the town. The Athenaeum was seized and utilised as headquarters for the Insurgent Staff. All the principal thoroughfares were guarded and patrolled, while forces were dispatched to guard all the approaches to the town. About 20 motor cars, the property of residents of the town, were commandeered and large supplies of petrol were also procured by force. At a quarter past six o'clock arms and ammunition were seized out at the barracks to secure for the Republican forces, and the Republican flag of green, white and yellow was hoisted at the headquarters. Early during the day the rebels also proceeded to the railway station and took possession. A light engine which was proceeding to the town conveying munition workers from Wexford to Arklow was held up and seized by the Insurgents. The rebels tampered the telegraph and telephone wires and during these operations one of the rebels fell from the telegraph pole and crushed his ribs. A passer-by was compelled to tear up the railway lines at either end of the town and were successful in cutting off all communication with the outside world.

A proclamation was issued by the Sinn Feiners stating that the town was in possession of the Irish Republicans, and warning the citizens as to their behaviour. All public houses were closed by the Sinn Feiners, and business was strictly suspended, the only people working being the employes of the Gas Company and the bakers, who were compelled to work by the rebels.

Shortly after seven o'clock an encounter took place between the police and the rebels, and two rebels were shot dead out off from their barracks had to take refuge in the Bank of Ireland. The R.I.C. Barracks, which the rebels had evacuated by the authorities, was stormed by the Insurgents, but as the police had plenty of ammunition, the rebels failed to take it. During the attack on the barracks, Constable Grace was shot in the leg, his thigh bone being fractured. A little girl of eight years of age, Kathleen Byrne, was also shot in the neck. District-Inspector Heggart, who was in charge of the police, was observed to be wounded in the shoulder. The police had a large quantity of ammunition, the rebels failed to take it. During the attack