

Major MacSwiney Dies in Prison

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The MacSwiney family arranged during the morning for the removal of the body from the prison to St. George's Cathedral, in London, as soon as the inquest was ended. The body will lie in state there until it is taken to Dublin, where it is planned to place the body for a day or two in the Mansion House.

Burial in Cork

MacSwiney's grave will be alongside that of his official professor, Lord Mayor Thomas MacCurran, who was shot in his own home in Cork on March 20. MacSwiney will be the fourth to be buried in this plot, the others being MacCurran, Sheamus McGuire, who was taken out of bed in his own home and shot, and Jeremiah McNasty, who participated in the Easter rising in Dublin in 1916.

These arrangements are contingent upon the possibility of governmental interference, which, however, is regarded as unlikely.

Just what the attitude of the government will be in the present case is not known, but it is assumed that no large demonstration of any kind would be sanctioned, either in England or in Ireland, and that the funeral probably would be a quiet affair, presided over by Michael Fitzgerald in Cork recently.

The progress of the funeral from Dublin to Cork will be marked by a series of services at various public centers. The funeral obsequies will be held in Cork cathedral, and interment will be made in St. Fin Barr's Cemetery in Cork. The grave in which MacSwiney will be buried is known as "Republican plot," which has been reserved for Irish nationalist soldiers.

Heart Failure Cause

It is probable the inquest will be held at the prison today, after which the body will be turned over to relatives. MacSwiney was unconscious for thirty-six hours before his death occurred. It is stated that Father Dominic, therefore, was unable to give him the communion, but he administered extreme unction.

The cause of MacSwiney's death was heart failure, according to a statement issued at the Home Office.

Dublin, Oct. 25.—(By A. P.)—The news of the death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of Cork, in Brixton prison, London, was received here with evidences of profound grief. It was intended to fly the city flag at half-mast, but British troops are in possession of Mansion House, over which the flag usually flies. Throughout the city there were signs of mourning. The bodies of the late lord mayor were offered in all the churches.

Exciting scenes occurred here today in consequence of numerous military raids throughout the city. Armed soldiers occupied Mansion House and a search followed.

Hotels and private houses were raided and shots were fired. One soldier is reported to have been wounded.

BRITISH ARRESTED

MacSWINEY AUG. 12

Lord Mayor MacSwiney was the second mayor of Cork to die a violent death. His predecessor in office, Mayor MacCurran, being murdered in his home at night by unknown assassins. Several of the men, said to have been implicated in the murder, have been slain by the British. He was the second Cork hunger striker to die, Michael Fitzgerald having succumbed some days ago.

MacSwiney was arrested on August 12, charged with sedition. When he was thrown into prison he at once started his hunger strike, and since that time to the hour of his death he has refused to eat, although food was placed before him regularly.

He was tried by court-martial on August 10, and convicted for having in his possession a copy of the resolution of the Cork Corporation, pledging loyalty to the Irish republic. He was sentenced to two years in prison.

On August 17 he was deported to England on board a steamer, and confined in Brixton prison, where he died. Here he continued his hunger strike, refusing all offers of food.

Deluged With Pleas

When it became evident that his persistence would end in death, appeals from many sources were sent to Premier Lloyd George to release him, and thus spare his life. The premier refused. The British cabinet was swamped with requests for clemency, and many sessions were held to discuss MacSwiney's case, and the Irish cause. The cabinet refused to budge, and he was left in prison.

Then appeals were sent to the rulers of other countries. President Wilson was asked to intervene. Secretary of State Colby was also requested to use his influence to secure his freedom. He refused to interfere, as MacSwiney was not an American citizen. Then appeals were sent to the nominees of the parties in the presidential race, Senator Harding and Governor Cox. Irish sympathizers throughout the United States held meetings and addressed pleas to Lloyd George or MacSwiney's behalf. France, Belgium and Russia were urged to help the Cork mayor. Other nations were also asked to intervene.

Pope Benedict was implored to ask for MacSwiney's release. It was reported that he had asked the British premier to let him go.

An appeal was sent also to King George. His highness showed a disposition to let MacSwiney go, but was prevented from doing so by the cabinet.

our end happy. God is watching over the dying. Love and blessing to all.

Terence MacSwiney was forty years old and was one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant, but became a poet, author and a playwright before taking up politics seriously. Later he became violently anti-English.

While in Wakefield jail, Yorkshire, in 1916, he met Muriel Murphy, daughter of a wealthy Cork distiller, who visited the jail, and shortly after they were married, despite much opposition. MacSwiney was elected as a Sinn Fein member from Cork to the British Parliament in 1918, but never took his seat. He was present at the first session of the Irish Parliament in 1919, when the establishment of the republic was confirmed, and was elected lord mayor of Cork in 1920.

For various political offenses he has been in jail, with brief intervals of liberty, since January, 1918, and in October, 1917, secured his release from jail by hunger striking.

Within the last week, when it began to appear that the lord mayor was approaching the end of his fast, food was given him, and nourishment by the prison doctors during periods of unconsciousness.

This fact appeared in statements by the Irish Self-Determination League, which had been issuing regular bulletins on MacSwiney's condition, and by the home office. The league's statement showed that the lord mayor had been extremely indignant upon regaining consciousness and realizing that he had been fed.

"They tricked me, and I didn't know it," he said.

The league's bulletin on October 21 contained this statement:

"It should be made clear that the most exciting period of his fast was during his delirium on the sixty-ninth day of his fast, the first nourishment which had passed his lips since his arrest, on August 12.

Theologians Differ

With regard to the theological aspects of the lord mayor's hunger strike and that of the Irish prisoners in the Cork jail who began a similar abstention from food, short of death, in the same jail, it was stated in a Rome dispatch on October 17 that Pope Benedict had referred the problem of the status of these hunger striking volunteers to the congregation of the Holy Office.

His Holiness had received many urgent appeals to make some pronouncement regarding these cases from persons of opposite viewpoints, importing the Pope to reach diametrically opposed decisions on the question whether the deaths of the prisoners as a result of their hunger strike would make them suicides.

He had found widely divergent opinions, and it was added, among learned cardinals and other prominent figures in the church with whom he had discussed the situation, and therefore had laid the problem before the congregation of the Holy Office, which settles questions of faith and morals and judges heresy. There has been no indication as to when a decision might be expected from this body.

The first death among the hunger strikers occurred on Sunday, October 17, when Michael Fitzgerald, one of the eleven striking prisoners in the Cork jail, succumbed to the results of his self imposed fast. He had fasted sixty-six days.

Other prisoners are declared now to be in a critical state.

OUTBREAKS FEARED IN SOUTH IRELAND

Cork, Oct. 25.—(By A. P.)—Fearful interest in possible developments caused by the death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney is mingled with the grief in the Irish Republic. South of Ireland, although the people appear stirred to the highest degree of bitterness, it is regarded as extremely improbable that there will be any outbreaks of disorderly demonstrations here.

The news of the lord mayor's death, received in private telegrams to his friends, traveled with lightning speed throughout the city. A meeting of the city council to discuss the situation arising from the lord mayor's death was called for this afternoon.

The deputy lord mayor announced that he and several other municipal officials would proceed to Brixton prison today. He stated that plans for holding the funeral in Cork would be proceeded with.

It is expected, however, there will be a considerable extension and intensification of guerrilla warfare against the British and their forces, which are anticipating reprisals, are doubling their vigilance, especially in remote districts.

Cork jail, where a number of hunger strikers are in a grave condition, is guarded inside and out by soldiers equipped with machine guns. There is an exceptionally large garrison here. It is equipped for any eventualities, has a number of tanks and armored cars and is ready for instant service. Military forces are so strong that it is considered improbable that any attempt at force will be made here.

the dying were being said shortly after noon by the jail chaplain.

Murphy's mother, two sisters and brother were at the bedside.

Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 25.—(By A. P.)—A display of Sinn Fein flags in honor of the late lord mayor of Cork, Terence MacSwiney, resulted in rioting tonight in the Ballynacarrutt suburb of Belfast, in which one man was shot and killed.

Seeks Wide Support

"Governor Sprout is a member of the Seines against this motion. How can he explain his removal of a public servant that the Friends in both their branches have officially commended? He is a friend of education. How can he justify this blow to a board that every educator approves? His name has been suggested as the name of a statesman who gives promise of attaining national eminence. How can any one regard a governor as a statesman who renders impotent by such a change an important board, at the solicitation of intriguers and under pressure of motives that he dares not explain?"

"I desire to call the attention of the Interchurch Federation of Philadelphia to this betrayal of the interests of the young by the Governor of the state. I ask Roman Catholic, Jewish, Jewish rabbi, Ethical Culture leader, every citizen who wants to keep our young from having their sexual instincts exploited by designing people, to lift up their voices against this motion. I ask the women who are the chief guardians of the purity of the young, to make their potent influence felt, and to send protesting delegations to Governor Sprout. Let us make it plain to Governor Sprout that he cannot at the solicitation of the voices remove the watchdog without calling forth the loud protests of the shepherds, and having the blame of the havoc that will follow his action laid upon his shoulders."

Mr. Richardson said this afternoon he would make no formal reply to Dr. Grammer's statement.

"All I can say about it is that it is untrue," said Mr. Richardson. "It is the expression of Dr. Grammer's opinion. The only definite charge he seems to make is that my appointment was brought about by the moving picture interests. This is not true. If Dr. Grammer has any facts to back this statement I think he ought to produce them."

DECLINES SHIPPING POST

Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore. Refuses Appointment

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—Theodore Marburg, of this city, has declined to accept his appointment as a member of the United States shipping board. His decision was contained in a letter to the White House, setting forth his reasons. Secretary Tumulty last night said the letter had been received, but that until President Wilson reads it its text will not be given out.

Mr. Marburg said he could say nothing until President Wilson had read the letter.

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BIDS FOR U. S. SHIPS

Board Takes Two Under Consideration—Cargo Carrier Sold

Washington, Oct. 23.—(By A. P.)—The Polish-American Navigation Co. of New York today bid \$1,175,000 for the 7050 deadweight-ton steamer Black Arrow and the Oriental Navigation Co. of New York, offered a lump sum of \$1,175,000 for that vessel and the 2500 deadweight-ton steamer Orion. The bids were taken under consideration.

The shipping board announced today the sale of the 5175 deadweight-ton steel cargo vessel Montpelier for \$833,000, the Mount Washington Steamship Co. of New York, and two wooden harbor tugs for a total of \$158,400.

blow to the efficiency of a board that was the most important bulwark in the United States against salacious and harmful films. Behind in so many social reforms, in censorship Pennsylvania led the van.

Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Friends of Irish Freedom, Irish-American Club and Knights of the Red Branch will march in the parade, which will start from Washington square. The procession will proceed out Walnut street to Broad and thence to the theatre.

The Irish-American Club has asked the Irish residents here to buy the flag of the Irish Republic and hang them at half-mast in honor of MacSwiney.

New York, Oct. 25.—(By A. P.)—A mass-meeting of citizens to denounce British treatment of Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, who died today in London, called for next Sunday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, was announced today by the committee on Irish independence.

Protests against "the attacking of towns by British police and the treatment of other hunger strikers" are to be made in speeches by Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," and Frank P. Walsh, of the committee on Irish independence.

Dr. Grammer Hits New Movie Censor

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to be filtered by the censors be allowed to remain the most distinguished and competent member of the board? As every one knows, the president of the board has no zeal for the cause. He is a political appointee, and was given the place not to protect public morals, but to reward a prominent newspaper editor.

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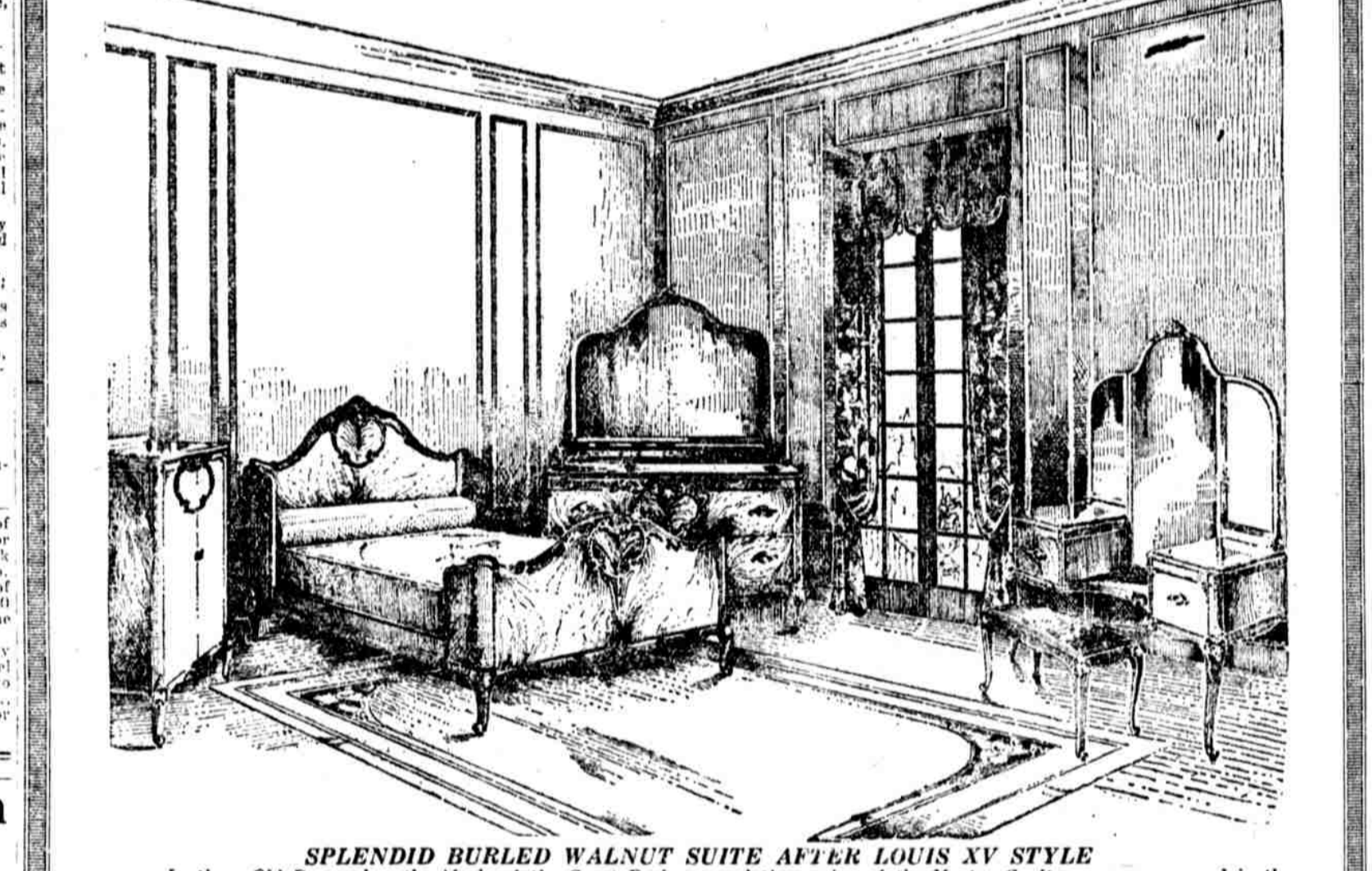
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