



## 7.0 Príomhshuímh na Gníomhaíochta

### 7.14 Co. na Gaillimhe

Bhí ionadaíocht mhaith ag Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCo. na Gaillimhe ó bunaíodh an eagraíocht. D'oibrigh Liam Mellows, ball den choiste sealadach, go dian dícheallach chun an fórsa a eagrú agus oiliúint a chur ar na baill ar fud an chontae. Nuair a bhí dáta an Éirí Amach ag druidim leis, áfach, bhí Liam Mellows i Sasana faoi ordú eisiaimh mar gheall ar a chuid gníomhaíochtaí paraimíleata, ach d'eagraigh Séamas Ó Conghaile go rachadh a iníon, Nora, go Sasana agus go dtabharfadh sí ar ais go Co. na Gaillimhe é, agus é gléasta mar shagart. Bhí líon réasúnta suntasach d'Óglaigh na hÉireann sa chontae ach ní raibh mórán arm acu. Ní raibh níos mó ná 100 raidhfil acu. Tá an chuma ar an scéal go raibh meas áirithe ag Comhairle Mhíleata Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann ar Óglaigh Chontae na Gaillimhe: bheartaigh sé déileáil leis an nganntanas arm trí líon suntasach de na hairm Ghearmánacha ón Aud a chur ar an traein ó Thrá Lí go Luimneach agus uaidh sin chuig áiteanna eile ar fud an chontae.

Ach níor cuireadh na hairm ar fáil agus bhí líon i bhfad ní ba lú daoine i láthair de thoradh fhreasordú Mhic Néill. Ina ainneoin sin, nuair a shroich scéala an Éirí Amach Gaillimh ar Luan na Cásca, d'éirigh le Mellows fórsa mór a bhailiú le chéile. Bhí idir 500 agus 1,000 fear i láthair de réir foinsí áirithe, ach is deacair é sin a chreidiúint, áfach, ó tharla nach raibh ach beagán le cois 10,000 páirteach in Óglaigh na hÉireann ag an am. Bhí beagnach 3,000 acu i mBaile Átha Cliath; agus tá seans ann nár slógadh go leor acu a bhí i gCo. na Gaillimhe ar chúis amháin nó ar chúis éigin eile. Ar an Máirt, bhí rath ar

ghníomhaíochtaí fórsa Óglach in Órán Mór nuair a ghabh siad seisear ball de Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, ach ansin rinne fórsa ollmhór a raibh cumhacht lámhaigh i bhfad ní ba láidre acu ionsaí orthu. Lean siad orthu i dtreo Bhaile Átha an Rí áit ar ghlac siad seilbh ar an stáisiún talmhaíochta. Ar an gCéadaoin, rinne fórsa ollmhór de Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann iarracht iad a ruaigeadh ach níor éirigh leo. Ar an lá céanna, rinne dhá chomplacht d'Óglaigh ionsaí ar dhíorma míleata a bhí ar a mbealach ó Ghaillimh go Baile Átha an Rí.

Bhí formhór na nÓglach a bhí i láthair meáite ar leanúint leis an bhfeachtas, seasamh ar thacaigh an líon mór ball de Chumann na mBan a bhí i láthair leis. Dá réir sin, beartaíodh aghaidh a thabhairt ó dheas i dtreo Cho. an Chláir. Ar an Aoine, áfach, fuarthas scéala go raibh lámhach sliogán airtléire déanta ar Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus ar dhaingin eile de chuid na nÓglach i mBaile Átha Cliath agus go raibh an tÉirí Amach ar tí titim ó chéile. Anuas air sin, níor ghlac an chuid eile den tír páirt san Éirí Amach. Lena chois sin, bhí fórsa de chúpla céad muirshaighdiúir ag teacht ina dtreo: ní bheadh na hÓglaigh in ann dúshlán a leithéid d'fhórsa a thabhairt, ó tharla nach raibh an oiread céanna arm nó trealamh acu.

Go luath ar an Satharn rinneadh an cinneadh go scaipfeadh siad. D'fhill na gnáthbhaill ar an mbaile agus chuaigh formhór na gceannairí 'ar a dteitheadh'; d'éirigh le Mellows éalú go dtí na Stáit Aontaithe. Gabhadh beagnach 100 Óglach as Co. na Gaillimhe agus cuireadh chun triail armchúirte iad. Gearradh pianseirbhís ar théarmaí éagsúla ar a bhformhór - idir pianseirbhís saoil agus pianseirbhís bliana. Lena chois sin, díbríodh thart ar 500 Óglach chuig an mBreatain. Imtheorannaíodh a bhformhór ag Frongoch sa Bhreatain Bheag.

7.14 Co. na Gaillimhe

**WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.**  
See Page SIX.

**Daily Express**

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.  
ONE HALFPENNY.

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## The Crazy Revolt Spreads to the Provinces of Ireland.

### IRISH REBELLION SPREADS.

**OUTBREAKS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH; STREET FIGHTING IN DUBLIN.**

### SIR J. MAXWELL TAKES CHARGE.

**WHOLE COUNTRY PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.**

A considerable extension of the Irish rebellion was announced by the Prime Minister yesterday in the House of Commons.

The revolt has spread from Dublin to other places in the south and west—particularly the west. In order not to hamper military precautions, the names of these localities have not been disclosed. No news was received yesterday from the disturbed districts.

The rebels still hold important public buildings in Dublin, and fighting in the streets continues.

Martial law has been proclaimed over the whole of Ireland. The troops are being strongly reinforced.

General Sir John Maxwell has been given plenary powers over the whole country.

Both Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Bledsoe expressed their disapproval of the outbreak. Sir Edward Carson has placed the services of the Ulster Volunteer Force at the disposal of the Government for the maintenance of the King's authority in Ulster.

Mr. Asquith promised a searching inquiry into the cause of and responsibility for the rebellion.

It is supposed that the rebels are still active in the west, but local train left Latham last night.

**M. R. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.**

**THE GENERAL IN CHARGE.**  
**SIR JOHN MAXWELL'S CAREER IN THE ARMY.**

General Sir John Maxwell, who has been appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, is a soldier of high repute. He has been active in the Boer War, and is, in fact, one of Kitchener's "boys." Except the War Minister himself, no one is better qualified to deal with the situation.

Maxwell is one of the most distinguished soldiers of the present day. He has been active in the Boer War, and is, in fact, one of Kitchener's "boys." Except the War Minister himself, no one is better qualified to deal with the situation.

**THE GENERAL GAS ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH.**

**ON ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF OUR LINES BY THE IRISH.**

**GREAT AIR FEAT.**

*British Official.*

**FROM SIR DOUGLAS MAUL.**

General, Headquarters, Curragh, Wicklow.

This morning at 8.15 a.m. enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Mullin, and at same time sent artillery batteries to the front. The gas was blown from about the same place, and after heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support trenches. The enemy's gas was blown from a trench which was not seen until they were driven out, leaving many dead and wounded.

Enemy also advanced from their trenches just south of Mullin, but this was repulsed by our machine gun fire. The enemy's gas was blown from a trench which was not seen until they were driven out, leaving many dead and wounded.

**WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?**

**M.P.'S' VIEWS ON THE NEXT STEP.**

*Daily Express' Lobby Correspondent.*

It is not yet known what the result of the Bill will be. It is possible that the Government will be forced to withdraw the Bill, but it is equally possible that the Government will insist on it. The result will depend on the views of the House of Commons.

**GENERAL SIR JOHN MAXWELL.**

General Sir John Maxwell, who has been appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, is a soldier of high repute. He has been active in the Boer War, and is, in fact, one of Kitchener's "boys." Except the War Minister himself, no one is better qualified to deal with the situation.

**RUMOURS ABROAD.**

Mr. B. McNeill has been reported to have been in the west of Ireland. It is said that he has been seen in the west of Ireland. It is said that he has been seen in the west of Ireland.

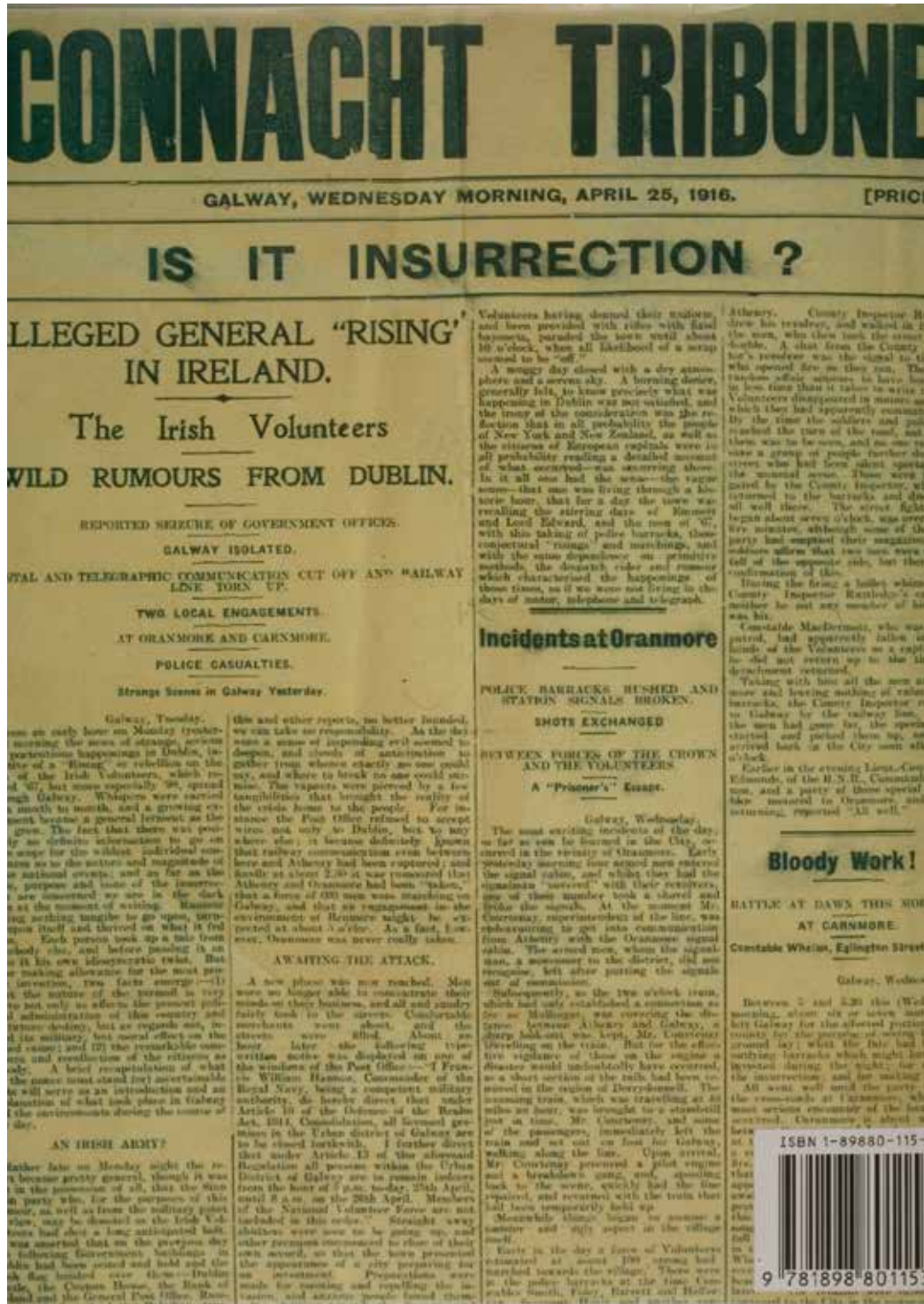
## 7.14

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Liam Mellows (1892-1922) was born in England and reared by his grandparents in Co. Wexford. Socialist and radical in outlook, he joined Fianna Éireann and the IRB, and was a member of the provisional committee of the Irish Volunteers. He contributed greatly to the development of both Fianna Éireann and the Irish Volunteers in areas outside of the capital.

7.14 Co. na Gaillimhe



A Connacht Tribune report on the Rising in Co. Galway.