

ALL ARRESTS NOT YET MADE

Net Still Spread for Number of Sinn Fein Leaders in Hiding

SMALL AID TO REBELS

The Nationalist Parliamentary Party to Return to Seats at Westminster

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, May 22.—Indications that the Government has not yet completed all the arrests contemplated by it, are seen in the apprehension in Dublin late last night of P. F. Burke, the leading Sinn Feiner in the County of Monaghan. A certain number of Sinn Fein leaders in various districts after the coup was made in Dublin evaded the police, who still are on the lookout for them.

Obscure Participants.

The authorities are directing their attention to all persons who are regarded as suspicious and such men are being stopped in the neighborhood of Dublin and searched. All the best known men of what is regarded as the revolutionary wing of the Sinn Fein, are already in custody, but there is a general impression that many influential participants in the alleged conspiracy are persons never heard of by the Irish public.

The order for the internment of Sinn Feiners taken in custody, according to a Times' despatch from Dublin, states it, within seven days from the date of the serving of the internment order, any interned person makes any representation to the Chief Secretary, it will be referred to the advisory committee which deals with the internment of aliens, and will be considered.

More Prisoners Sent.

Dublin, May 22.—A further consignment of Sinn Fein prisoners left Dublin yesterday on the way to England. The group was not one of newly-arrested persons, it was stated, but merely a small number who had been heretofore detained at local barracks. According to the local newspapers, Count Plunkett was the only prominent person in the party. There was no demonstration at the dock, as the police officials had been careful to keep the arrangements for the prisoners' departure secret from the public.

The Associated Press correspondent, upon visiting the office of Chief Secretary Shortt in Dublin Castle, found the main entrance gate of the Castle closed and bolted. Entrance is now only obtainable by a side street. Inside the Castle offices, however, there was bustle and activity throughout the day. Orderlies and despatch-riders were much in evidence, and this led to rumors of further arrests.

Little Support for Rebels.

The events of the past few days have not drawn as much support to the Sinn Feiners as they expected from the more moderate Irish parties. Indeed, there are indications that the feud between the Sinn Fein and the Nationalists has only grown more bitter.

To sum up the attitude of the two factions, it may be said that the Nationalists believe in constitutional methods of settling the Irish question, while the Sinn Fein demands revolution, and the Nationalists consider that the Sinn Feiners, by their revolutionary tactics, are spoiling Ireland's best chance of a satisfactory settlement.

To Return to House.

The Irish party's policy of temporary abstention from attendance in Parliament is expected to come to an end as soon as the House of Commons resumes its sittings. Many of the experienced representatives of the party in the House were opposed even to the temporary adoption of this Sinn Fein method. They assented to it with reluctance and their influence will probably now be

effective in securing the return of a strong Irish delegation to participate in the debates, not only on the arrests in Ireland, but also on the financial measures of the Budget, which affect the Irish brewing and distilling trades, and which also for the first time, make a substantial number of the Irish farmers liable to the income tax.

Avoid Comment.

The Nationalist newspapers display unusual caution in dealing with the manifesto issued by the Mansion House conference Monday night. The Dublin Independent has an editorial three-quarters of a column in length, but it is merely a summary of the manifesto, with no expression of opinion on it. Freeman's Journal, the official organ of the Irish Party, prints the manifesto, which Irish party leaders signed, without comment.

The Dublin Daily Express, which is regarded as the organ of the Irish landlords, comments on the Mansion House document as follows:

"Though the manifesto would imply that there is no foundation for the charge of a conspiracy to enter into treasonable communication with the German enemy, it is significant that the charge is not repudiated in specific terms. The members of the conference no doubt realize that if such a plot exists—and no Government would say that it did if it did not, for even the most shop-soled of political reputations would not survive such a scandal—they must carefully consider their duty and obligations."

Two Irelands.

Paris, May 22.—(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Le Temps, in an article entitled "The Two Irelands," points to the fact that the arrest of the Sinn Fein leaders has not provoked the grave disorders hitherto experienced on similar occasions in Ireland. It holds that this disproves the policy of "wait and see," which it says has been pursued too long by the Dublin authorities, and justifies the opinions of men who maintained that the first duty of the British Government in Ireland is to govern.

"In fact, Roman Catholic Ireland suffers from a great weakness. It is a people without real leaders. Almost invariably the families who have risen in life and might have directed the national traditions have become English or only become rich after emigration. Now that the population in the country districts is enjoying a prosperity to which the war has contributed, Celtic Ireland's cause has been delivered into the hands of antiquated combinations of politicians or the wild agitation of a small intellectual proletariat.

Could Settle Issue.

"The Roman Catholic clergy, which dominates the whole life of Ireland, can play a decisive part in the present crisis. It might imitate the Canadian clergy, who at the inspiration of Mgr. Mathieu so successfully worked towards the re-establishment of harmony between French and British Canadians and favored recruiting in Quebec Province. If this

course were adopted it would be in the interest of all—in the interest of Ireland, in the interest of Irishmen, in the interest of the allies, whose victory alone can assure the liberty of Ireland, and in the interest of the Church herself; for the Irish clergy, if it does not know how to direct the popular aspirations toward higher aims will run the risk of seeing these aspirations sooner or later turning against itself. Perhaps the Irish Bishops even already see in this agitation which has carried them off their feet the germs of an anti-clerical movement."