

IRELAND WILL BE FREE

Sensational Pictures Will be Shown

Tens of thousands witnessed the St. Patrick's Day Procession through the streets of Melbourne. The spectacle was admitted on all sides to be the finest Australia has ever seen, or is ever likely to see again. The Irish Citizens of the State responded to the Call of Duty, and made a display of Patriotic enthusiasm that gladdened the Celtic heart of the Commonwealth, and sent a Message of Hope to the Land of their Fathers and Mothers across the oceans.

How the warm blood of the Irish-Australians assembled in their vast numbers coursed joyously through their veins as the great Archbishop of Melbourne, escorted by Fourteen Holders of the Highest Distinction a Brave Soldier can win, proceeded in triumph through the city! Ten Thousand Returned Australian Soldiers and Sailors marched proudly behind Archbishop Mannix and his Gallant Bodyguard.

The many stirring events of that Historic Day will be remembered all the days of their lives by those who took part in them. Some, through no fault of their own, were unable to see the Procession. They missed the opportunity of contributing to a Great Demonstration, and to-day they are lamenting their bad luck. To them especially the announcement that Pictures of the Procession will be shown in Melbourne next week will be received with pleasure.

As it was recognised that the St. Patrick's Day Celebrations would be Memorable, it was arranged to have taken Moving Pictures of the Procession and the many interesting events that preceded and followed the Magnificent Irish Pageant. The work was entrusted to the most capable operators in Australia; and they have achieved remarkable success. The Picture to be presented is one that people with Irish sympathies will want to see, not once, but many times over.

The Princess Theatre has been engaged. It was intended to secure the Exhibition, but owing to the difficulty there would be in handling the large crowds that will flock to see the Picture the idea was abandoned. The opening night at the Princess Theatre will be on Monday, May 10th, and a special programme will be arranged for the occasion.

Archbishop Mannix will be present, and at the end of the entertainment he will deliver an address. It will be a night worthy of the Glorious Cause, and worthy of the great tribute Irish-Australians paid to one of the oldest and proudest of the Nations of the world.



Archbishop Mannix (to Victoria bondage your fight for the unfree)

Cross Winners) "While Ireland is in freedom of small nations remains shed."

Ireland Will Be Free Pictures Princess Theatre

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 10

AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

LIVES OF IRISH PATRIOTS—IRISH SONGS AND MUSIC—ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY—ARCHBISHOP MANNIX'S TRIUMPH—VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS IN MELBOURNE, Etc.

Prices, 3/- 2/- and 1/- (and tax)

Box Plan at Pianola Coy., 252 COLLINS STREET.
JOSEPH S. SHEEDY, Director.

Ireland Will Be Free

Researched and written by Rachel Naughton
Archivist, Melbourne Diocesan Historical Commission
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne
383 Albert Street, East Melbourne, VIC 3002
Phone: 03-9926 5752 mdhc@cam.org.au

The film is available for purchase on DVD from the MDHC
See contact details above.

June 2016. This June update includes more on Mannix in America; the censorship issue and the Richard Bayliss story.

Acknowledgements

The National Film & Sound Archive for their commitment to custodianship, restoration and preservation of the original film

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Ireland Will Be Free. Silent Black & White film. 83 minutes.

Research notes to accompany **complete version** including the two sections missing from the **standard version**.

PROVENANCE OF IRELAND WILL BE FREE - Summary

Daniel Mannix was the Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne 1917 – 1963. He arrived in Australia in 1913, having been appointed in 1912 to be Co-adjutor Archbishop to Thomas Carr. Carr died in 1917.

While no Irish man or woman could remain totally aloof from all politics, given the status of occupation, Mannix did not reveal strongly held Nationalist views until after 1916. At the same time he always retained a deep respect for the English and their laws and way of life. Like many who thought like him however, he became quite politicised by the aftermath of the Rebellion and the summary execution of a generation of young Irish leaders.

Except for some individual denunciation of the rebels' action, the Irish Bishops as an official body, remained silent. The exception was Bishop Edward O'Dwyer of Limerick who condemned the British response. No joint pastoral letter was issued. Because of this, Mannix feared that the Irish people who had been so loyal to their faith, might feel that the Church had abandoned them (SEE Mannix letter to Apostolic Delegate 21 Jan 1934). Mannix's goal was to give hope to the Irish people and weight and International credibility to their aspirations for Independence. Hence the making of this film. It is integral to the Mannix story and probably, together with his earlier stand against Conscription in 1917, made it unlikely for him to gain further promotion within the Church either in Australia or in Ireland. He had been talked about as a future Archbishop of Dublin in 1920/21 but that now became improbable. Even worse, it was feared that he would be charged with treason when he returned to Ireland.

Leaving Melbourne in May 1920, Mannix reached San Francisco in the first week of June. Throughout America he received unprecedeted welcome. He travelled to Los Angeles and Omaha where he met Eamon De Valera who was in the US to raise funds for and awareness of the independence cause in Ireland. On to St Louis, Detroit and New York. At every city Mannix was greeted by crowds upwards of 100,000 and received gifts, presentations, illuminated addresses and the Freedom of each city. Mannix was essentially a

man of peace and delivered his political commentary with humour. However it was his uncharacteristically inflammatory, “England is your enemy” speech at Cliff Haven, New York, that possibly led to what happened next.

Mannix was arrested on board the *Baltic* when off the coast of Cork, removed to a British destroyer and landed with his Secretary, Father Patrick Arthur Vaughan, in Penzance. He was kept under close scrutiny in England and disbarred from travelling to any city with a large Irish population.

The Melbourne Archdiocese has a collection of many valuable gifts that were given to Mannix between 1920 - 1925 by the Irish priests, perhaps because he spoke for them when they were obliged to be silent. Other gifts came from the Irish Government, the Irish people and De Valera both in 1920 – 1925 and later in 1962 for the golden jubilee of his consecration as a Bishop.

An important detail included in this booklet is how the Irish material about the martyrs of Easter Week 1916 and Irish heroes throughout history came to Australia. According to Richard Bayliss, the material was with Bishop Edward O’Dwyer of Limerick. It was initially given to O’Dwyer’s relative, an Irish born AIF soldier and then passed to his mate, Bayliss, an Australian AIF soldier to bring to Melbourne for Mannix (SEE Richard Bayliss Diary/Journal from the war and afterwards, at the Australian War Memorial). Bayliss arrived in Melbourne aboard *The Saxon* on 30th January 1919. In Melbourne, he gave the package to an Irish born priest who was a friend of O’Dwyer, to give to Mannix. Bayliss seems to have known the priest previously.

There was a threat of censorship but experts agree that it didn’t happen. The Martyrs section was advertised and seemingly shown as part of the film. Perhaps the segment on the *Martyrs of Easter Week 1916* simply became separated over time from what became the **standard** version. The end segment that shows Mannix leaving to catch the steamboat, *Ventura*, to Ireland and then returning home does not seem to be mentioned in contemporary advertising or press reports. Possibly it was removed because it doesn’t have the same narrative momentum as the rest of the film, could seem to be irrelevant or because Mannix thought it focussed too much on him. Or perhaps it also became separated. The joining glue on old films does fail over time.

It's possible that what is referred to as the **standard** version is a construct of the way the parts of the film were placed with the NF&SA who didn't realize that the *Martyrs* section was part of the same film and who never received the last section, Mannix leaving for Ireland and returning, at all. It's most likely that no provenance documentation accompanied the film from the MDHC to the NF&SA in 1994.

FILM RESEARCH NOTES

Support for Ireland

Ireland Will Be Free was made for and under the patronage of Irish born Daniel Mannix, Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne 1917 – 1963. This remarkable film takes place in Melbourne around the St Patrick's Day celebrations of 1920. The intention was primarily to give voice and support for the granting of self-government to Ireland at a time when such a demonstration was not possible in Ireland. Britain's harsh reaction to the 1916 Easter Rebellion had shocked and saddened Mannix who was not known to be nationalistic prior to these events in 1916.

Catholics did “their bit” in World War One

It was also a demonstration to combat some official suggestions from the highest level that, because of Mannix's stand against conscription, Catholics and Irish Australian Catholics in particular, did not do “their bit” for the war effort. The fact is that Catholics voluntarily enlisted in the same equal proportion to their numbers as any other group of British descendants. Many young Irishmen in Ireland also voluntarily enlisted. Ten thousand returned soldiers and sailors marched in uniform to show that to be Catholic, of Irish background and against conscription did not mean that you did not contribute to the war effort or were unpatriotic.

Gratitude of Australian soldiers to Mannix re Conscription

Mannix denied that he was the leader of the anti-conscription movement but he was accused of being so by Prime Minister Billy

Hughes and was certainly the highest profile leader against it. Many returned soldiers, Catholic and otherwise, were grateful to Archbishop Mannix for his stand against conscription at a time when it was particularly brave to do so. Mannix stated that conscription prolonged wars. The Australian Infantry Forces were proud to be a volunteer army. This was proved by the fact that the anti-conscription vote was carried and won by the soldiers from the front lines and there was no shortage of volunteers.

Perhaps this 1920 St Patrick's Day Parade was their first opportunity to display their gratitude towards Mannix and this is why so many marched in uniform. They also clearly had sympathy for the embattled Irish people.

A possible example of the motivation of the soldiers who marched might be found in an illuminated address in the Archdiocese collection, that was presented to Mannix in 1921 from the ***Catholic Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of NSW*** and the ***Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Political Labour League***. The address stated

“...we readily endorse Your Grace’s efforts to secure for your native land that freedom for which we fought...” and “...our sincere appreciation for all you have done to keep Australia a land of liberty and democracy.”

It’s possible that the latter statement refers to the conscription issue.

O’Levy

In 2007, Dinny (John) Cotter told the Archivist the following story that was told to him by his father Dinny (Denis) Cotter senior. Dinny senior was in the Camel Corps and the 4th Light Horse in World War One. Together with him in the Light Horse, he had a mate who was Jewish and named Levy (pronounced Levi).

Dinny had come to take part in the 1920 St Patrick's Day Parade from Red Cliffs in the Mallee region of north west Victoria where he and other returned World War One soldiers had been settled on land grants.

As he started marching, Dinny glanced along his line of marching men and to his astonishment, there was Levy in uniform and marching proudly. Dinny exclaimed, “Levy! What are you doing here?” With hardly a sideways glance, Levy replied firmly, “It’s O’Levy today Dinny”.

John Wren

The film was made in 1920. It has no credits but it is generally believed that it bears the entrepreneurial imprint of John Wren. John Wren certainly appears in the film, welcoming the VC winners upon their arrival in Melbourne and introducing them to the crowds and to the camera and later to the Archbishop. John Wren seems to appear in the footage of Mannix arriving at Central Station in Sydney in May 1920 towards the end of the **complete** version. If so he would have accompanied Mannix on the train journey to Sydney.

However there is no doubt that the vision the film represents is that of Daniel Mannix. Using the analogy of a book, possibly the scenario was that Mannix was the film’s author and Wren may have been it’s publisher. The two men clearly liked each other and shared a deep and mutual respect. The Archive has evidence of some humour between them. Wren also wrote the song, *Come Back to Australia* for Mannix.

Bert Cross and Joseph Sheedy

The filming of the Melbourne celebration was the expert work of cameraman Mr Bert Cross.

Mr Joseph Sheedy arranged and directed all entertainment, music and singing during the presentations and showing of the film. (*The Advocate* 13 May 1920, page 22)

An early “Anzac Day” celebration

The overwhelming participation of returned servicemen both in and out of uniform, place the St Patrick’s Day parade of 1920 in the mould of the Anzac Day celebration and march that we recognise today. This was only 5 years after the original Anzac Day.

Richard Bayliss and the direct Irish input in the film

In February 2007, Wal Bayliss of Wyoming NSW, contacted the Archivist with the following information from the World War One journal of his much older and now deceased half-brother, Richard Bayliss. Richard's journal tells an interesting story.

The material and the photos regarding the Easter Rebellion heroes of 1916 were contained in a “packet” brought to Australia from Ireland in January 1919. They had been given to Richard Bayliss AIF, by Bishop O’Dwyer of Limerick, who, like Mannix, stood unequivocably with the Irish people. O’Dwyer died in August 1917 but the timing is still possible. The package was delivered to an “old” Irish Catholic priest in Melbourne by the soldier. At the time, Richard, newly arrived in Melbourne with his AIF unit was briefly based at the Broadmeadows Army Camp possibly due to the Influenza epidemic, or perhaps because he was in transit until he could be shipped to Brisbane.

I note that some of the wording in the film is the same as the expressions used by the “old” priest to Richard Bayliss and that Richard recorded as quotes in his diary/journal. The information regarding the delivery of the “packet” is included in Richard Bayliss’ journal. The journal is owned by Wal Bayliss who in 2007, hoped to donate it to the Australian War Memorial.

Another version of the photo packet’s delivery

I had first heard of a package of historical Irish photos from an elderly man, living in South Melbourne/Middle Park, when in c1997, he was donating an honour Board of the Irish National Foresters to the MDHC. He asked did we have the original photos. Next I had been told about it in 2004 by Irish born Father Ned Purcell CSSp. He was parish priest of St Dominic’s Parish, Camp Rd Broadmeadows. He also asked if we had the original photos.

Father Purcell’s version of the origin of the material and photos of the Irish patriots was similar. He had heard that an Irish born AIF soldier while he was still in uniform, was on leave in Limerick. The photos were given to

the soldier by his relative, Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick. The soldier was said to be personally known to Bishop Dwyer.

Father Purcell believed that, while he was based at the Army camp at Broadmeadows in 1919, the AIF soldier gave them to a Melbourne priest who also knew Bishop O'Dwyer.

Did the original “Irish born” AIF soldier give the material to Richard Bayliss in Ireland for him to deliver them to Melbourne? This may have been to ensure that the material went undetected as Richard was less likely to be searched by British soldiers. Or simply the Irish born AIF soldier may not have been coming home through Melbourne, whereas Richard was. Richard arrived in Melbourne aboard *The Saxon* 30th January 1919. The photos and material were then passed on, via an Irish priest, to Archbishop Mannix for inclusion in the film, ***Ireland Will Be Free***.

Importance of Richard Bayliss' diary/journal

Richard's journal provides important contemporary documentary evidence that supports the long standing belief that the driving force behind the film was Archbishop Daniel Mannix. It certainly proves the involvement of both the Limerick Diocese and the Melbourne Archdiocese in the making of the film. The Archivist advised Wal that the AWM was the best place for the diary and rang the AWM to explain the importance of the diary to the film ***Ireland Will Be Free***. Wal has placed a copy of part of the diary in the Archdiocese Collection.

Richard seems to have previously known the “Old Irish” priest in Melbourne to whom he gave the packet. Was the “old Irish priest” in Ireland to give him the packet in the first place and Richard was the carrier? Was Richard deliberately blurring the details to protect the people involved?

But Richard does speak of giving the priest news from Ireland and bringing a packet from Ireland. The packet comes from Bishop O'Dwyer but Richard doesn't spell out that he personally received the packet from the Bishop so it is most likely that two AIF soldiers were involved. Wal doesn't know how his half-brother Richard became involved with Ireland

at all except that he was clearly sympathetic to the Irish struggle for independence.

In 1919, Broadmeadows was in the parish of St Monica's which was then known as Essendon but is now Moonee Ponds. Broadmeadows is now a parish in its own right and has been since 1959. In 1919 the parish priests of Essendon were Fathers D Nelan, Michael Galvin and T O'Collins. Although the "old Irish priest" was not necessarily based in that parish.

Property of the Archbishops

The film had its premier May 10th 1920 at the Princess Theatre. It was also shown in September 1920 at His Majesty's Theatre. Since it's creation in 1920, the original film was the property of Archbishop Mannix. It has been the personal property of successive Archbishops of Melbourne since that time. In 1978, Archbishop Little placed the original film in the Archdiocese Collection managed by the Melbourne Diocesan Historical Commission.

In 1994, the original film, due to being on nitrate film stock, was placed for safekeeping at the National Film & Sound Archive in Melbourne. The agreement was that the Archdiocese was to retain copyright.

The argument against Censorship

The first section, showing the Martyrs of Easter Week has been separated from the original version. At first the Archivist thought it had been censored out but the film's experts dismiss this theory. Moreover, this section does appear in the original advertising for the film. It is also reported as having been shown at the Princess Theatre on May 10 (*The Advocate* 13 May 1920 page 22).

Dr Jeff Kildea wrote to the Archivist in April 2016:

"I am not aware of the *Martyrs of Easter Week 1916* section having been censored. It is referred to in advertisements and press reports as being a component of *Ireland Will Be Free* from its first showing in May 1920 through to 1921. In fact, as reported in *The Advocate* 14 October 1920, p.25, Prime Minister Hughes rejected a call by the

Loyalty League of Tasmania to censor the film as did the Picture Censor Board of Hobart. It is clear some parts have been lost. For instance, advertisements for the film refer to a re-enactment of the execution of Padraig Pearse, but that does not seem to be in the film as it currently exists.”

RUNNING SHEET - COMPLETE VERSION

PHOTOS note. Some of the photos could be taken from contemporary Newspapers and other publications.

NOTE This first section is composed of still photographs followed by explanatory text.

SEGMENT 1 – The Martyrs of Easter Week 1916

The Parliament of the Irish Republic

Dail Eireann. The Parliament of the Irish Republic, meeting at the Mansion House in Dublin. The laws of this Parliament are the only ones obeyed except in North Ulster

Photo of the Parliament

Irish Valour	
against	
England's might.	
Irish Army at Easter Rising	
746	
Length of Siege – Eight Days	
Irish Republican Army (now)	
4000,000	

Events in Dublin

Countess Markievicz; Count Plunkett; Countess Plunkett

Miss Maud Gonne. The Irish Joan of Arc. A fearless supporter the revolutionary parties in Ireland.

Buildings in Dublin blown down by British guns during the Irish rebellion of May 1916

British soldiers

Barricade of household furniture. Soldiers during the Rebellion of 1916 in a Dublin street.

Members of the Irish Parliament being taken to prison escorted by Police and Troops in fighting order.

The Armored car. An instrument for administering English law in Ireland. Now a familiar object in the streets of Dublin.

An Irish Volunteer in uniform 1916.

Martyrs and Heroes of Easter Week 1916

Arthur Griffin

Eamon De Valera

Scene inside the General Post Office before it's evacuation. Seems to be a Painting.

Text "Who fears to speak of Easter Week..."

Irish Republican Army Leaders in the insurrection 1916

The audience is asked for a respectful silence for the martyrs.

Padraic Pearse – panegyric for O'Donovan Rossa

Panegyric delivered by Padraic Pearse, First President of the Republic of Ireland, over the grave of the Fenian Patriot, O'Donovan Rossa, Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, 1915. The brilliant orator was executed in Easter Week, 1916.

"Fellow Irishmen... our foes are strong and wise and wary; but they cannot undo the miracles of God..."They think they have pacified Ireland.

They think they have purchased one half of us and intimidated the other... Ireland unfree shall never be at peace”

The Martyrs of Easter Week 1916

The Martyrs of Easter Week 1916. The names of those executed by firing squad, some without a trial, are listed. Some were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Photos of the dead and imprisoned accompany the text.

Thomas MacDonagh; Padraig Pearce; Thomas Clarke; JJ Heuston; The O’Rahilly; Michael O’Hanrahan; Major John McBride; Michael O’Hanrahan; Cornelius Colbert; Edward Daly; JJ Heuston; Sean MacDiamada; Joseph Plunkett Sheehy Skiffington.

Thomas Ashe; Thomas Ashe - the Sinn Fein troops attending his funeral.

Thomas MacDonagh; Eamonn Ceannt.

Phillip Clarke; Family of Phillip Clark; James Connolly; Mrs James Connolly; The O’Rahilly; the widow and children of the O’Rahilly; Thomas Clarke; Mrs Thomas Clark and her three boys; farewell message of Thomas Clark; Padraig Pearce; Image of a cross completes this section.

An image of the “inner sanctum of the chief of police”.

Death of Terence McSwiney, Mayor of Cork

Images accompanied by text of the following: Mannix was in hourly attendance on the dying McSwiney in Brixton Prison;

“Terence McSwiney - heroic Lord Mayor of Cork.”. He leaves message “Tell Ireland I died a soldier for the Irish Republican Army”; his coffin with Mrs McSwiney’s message to him; image of the dead McSwiney lying in state in St George’s Cathedral London; Mannix sprinkles holy water over his closed coffin; McSwiney’s 2 brothers, John and Peter are leading coffin bearers; the coffin which is draped with the Sinn Fein flag; funeral procession with Irish Pipers Band leading; Irish Volunteers guarding the hearse; On his coffin is the

inscription – *murdered by the foreigner in the 4th year of the Republic.* Reverent crowds line the route. “O God we pray, from your great white throne, deal lightly with Ireland’s best.

Mountjoy Prison Hunger strikes

Mountjoy Jail – Hunger Strike. Hundreds are imprisoned. Many have refused to eat the prison food and some deaths have resulted.

Photos show British soldiers with fixed bayonets and supported by tanks lining all access routes to Mountjoy Prison gates. Thousands of people line all roads some “under the folds of the Sinn Fein tricolour”. Lord Mayor O’Neill of Dublin asked the people not to provoke the British soldiers and tanks. The rosary is recited by a young Irish girl outside the prison and this quietens a vast and angry throng.

Sinn Fein Volunteers are allowed in to take the sick and dying hunger strikers away to hospital, thereby saving many brave lives. The film shows the sick being removed on stretchers and placed into vehicles. The crowd bowed their heads and prayed.

Lord Birkenhead’s speech

Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor of England’s speech in the House of Lords...”How much longer people of England, Scotland and Wales are you going to allow such deeds to be done in your name”... “Ireland is willing to become and remain your friend”

End of Martyrs of Easter Week 1916 segment

Ireland Will Be Free . The standard version begins here

SEGMENT 2 – The St Patrick’s Day Street procession and carnival in the Exhibition Gardens

Ireland’s case has only to be known to win supporters.

Introduction to St Patrick’s day 1920.

14 Victoria Cross winners escorted Archbishop Mannix in triumph through the city. 10,000 returned soldiers and sailors; 30,000 young

resolute Irish-Australians marched behind the Archbishop. Australia has sympathy with Ireland in her struggle.

Australia tenders a helping hand; Ireland a Nation; Undivided we stand: Map shows the whole of Ireland with all four counties; God save Ireland; Audience are asked to stand for Ireland's National Anthem.

Australian Irish Supporters

Dr Mannix – text no photo. “An eloquent and unconquerable champion of Ireland’s cause”.

J Ryan MRH, deceased – text and live footage.

Rev Dr O'Reilly NSW – Fearless Champion of Ireland's cause – text and live footage.

John Wren, “An Irish-Australian” - text and live footage.

T D O'Sullivan, author of Ireland's National Anthem, “God Save Ireland” – text and photo.

John Mitchel – text and photo; Napper Tandy – text and photo; Wolf Tone – text and photo; Michael Davitt – text and photo;

Michael Dwyer text and photo; Henry Grattan – text and photo; Charles Stewart Parnell – text and photo; Father John Murphy – text and photo

Robert Emmet – text and photo; Archbishop Mannix 1912 – text no photo.

Victoria Cross Winners Arrive

Western Australia VC winners arrive at Railway Station. John Wren introduces the VC winners to the crowd; “You have come 2,000 miles in the name of Ireland”. “You will help to replace Ireland to the free nations of the world”.

VC winners arrive at Cathedral Hall; crowds waiting; Archbishop Mannix welcomes VC winners with true Irish warmth. “While Ireland is in bondage your fight for the small nations remains unfinished”.

VC winners “leave for Catholic Women’s Club where another Reception was tendered to them”.

NSW VC winners met at the station by a great crowd; Mr John Wren introduces the visiting heroes to the “huge assemblage”. “Ireland’s steps... will not falter while she has brave sons like you to demand justice for her”.

VC winners arrive at the Occidental Hotel and were entertained by leading Melbourne citizens.

View of *Raheen*, Archbishop’s residence.

St Patrick’s Day Street Procession

Scene in Bourke St two hours before the procession; thousands wait patiently close by Parliament. “For that day at least Ireland has a Parliament of its own”

Procession; head of procession – Archbishop Mannix led by the 14 Victoria “Crossmen” on their grey charges.

10,000 returned soldiers and sailors led by St Augustine’s Orphanage Band.

Australian soldiers salute a great Irishman and eminent Prince of the Church; Archbishop’s “red hat” raised.

Wounded, maimed Australian soldiers 10 or more cars.

The Bishops – Foley, Phelan etc and other Catholic Prelates – about 6 cars.

30,000 strong young men in peaceful garb proclaim their love for an oppressed Country.

Archbishop delighted with brave showing of schoolboys... helping to free the land of their mothers and fathers.

Banners

Pipe Bands

St Vincent de Paul's Orphanage Band; schoolboys; schoolboys in white uniforms.

Magnificent banners tell of Ireland's wrong and instil feelings of hopefulness in the hearts of Irishmen. Some depict Wolf Tone, the Sacred Heart etc. There are at least two very large banners, one pulled by 6 horses. The Hibernians are represented.

Note - one motor bike with side car.

Film shows crowds milling about after the procession has passed. "The parade passed. Never has Melbourne held such an enormous good humoured throng".

Exhibition Gardens

Exhibition Gardens; In the arena, 70,000 people watch.

Children from Catholic schools give their display.

Girls dance the maypole.

High jumping pony, Thumbs Up, causes a moment of panic in the crowd.

Irish national dancing on the green by school girls.

Tableau of "Self Determination" – spelt out by school girls dressed in white.

SEGMENT 3 – the VC winners at *Raheen*

Raheen

VC winners introduced to Mannix by John Wren together with text explaining briefly where they are from and why each received their VC.

The 14 VC winners:

Corporal T L Axford VC, MM; Sergeant M V Buckley VC, DCM; Corporal John Carroll VC; Private G Cartwright VC; Private W M Currey VC; Lieutenant John J Dwyer VC; Lieutenant John Hamilton VC; Sergeant G Howell VC MM; Private William Jackson VC; Lieutenant L D McCarthy VC, C de G; Lieutenant J Maxwell VC, MC, DCM; Corporal Walter Peeler VC; Private John Ryan VC; Sergeant J W Whittle VC, DCM.

On the lawn at *Raheen*; VC winners and VC wives and Wren stroll about and “admire the picturesque surroundings”.

“Australian heroes who have demanded justice for Ireland”.

VC winners presented to camera individually with print explanation of what the VC was awarded for.

Sergeant Buckley, a former Christian Brothers boy, has another print note in a different print explaining that he has since died as a result of a riding accident.

Raheen and VC Winners continued

Film returns to VC winners being presented individually to the camera with text explanation of what the VC was awarded for.

VC winner’s wives, Mrs McCarthy and Mrs Howell are also presented together to the camera.

Archbishop Mannix, John Wren and the VC winners formal portrait.

14 VC men carry a motion demanding self-determination for Ireland.

Printed terms of motion – “We Fourteen VC winners and 10,000 returned soldiers urge self-government...”

VC winners with Wren are seated around a garden table.

Motion is proposed by Whittle VC DCM and seconded by Howell VC MM.

Group shown “carrying the motion with enthusiasm – hand and arms raised while they are seated, then they stand to give three cheers.

A cable is sent to Lloyd George, the Prime Minister and other English leaders,

“On behalf of the 14 VC Winners and the 10,000 returned Australian soldiers who marched, we urge self-government on the lines demanded by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people be given to Ireland. We fought for liberty and we claim that Ireland should not be denied freedom”

The Archbishop lifts his biretta in salute to the parting VC winners and bids farewell with the following words,

“I thank you and the 10,000 Sailors and Soldiers who joined our St Patrick’s Day Parade. England cannot ignore you and Ireland is grateful to you”.

End of Ireland Will Be Free Standard version

SEGMENT 4 – Mannix’s farewell and return to Australia

This following section is not reported as being part of the film when it was shown in 1920 and is not part of the Standard version today.

Perhaps it was thought to detract from the narrative momentum of the rest of the film. Perhaps Mannix thought it focussed too much on him and wasn’t necessary to the main purpose of the film. Or perhaps it simply became separated over time.

Come Back to Australia - The Archbishop's Farewell

Au revoir to Australia's great Archbishop. Come back to Australia our Prince and great leader.

Archbishop Mannix is to leave Melbourne on May 14th but an enormous crowd blocked his passage to the railway station for half a mile for one hour wishing him "God speed" and a safe and speedy return. It was a never to be forgotten day.

Departure for Sydney

Mannix had to resort to leaving from Essendon two days later. The gloomy weather makes them unable to film as Mannix left Melbourne.

There were popular demonstrations in his favour at every stop on the way to Sydney. *Come Back to Australia* was playing.

50,000 people awaited his arrival at Sydney Railway Station. Passage through the surging multitude was secured for His Grace with great difficulty. John Wren appears to be with him. Deafening cheers greeted the Archbishop's appearance. Sydney pays tribute to its distinguished guest and Mannix, yielding to the clamour, addresses the enormous gathering who suddenly became hushed. "You can blame the Melbourne people, they would not let me leave. I will come back to Australia in spite of my enemies"

Mannix and his companions leave St Mary's Cathedral Presbytery for the American steamer, *Ventura*.

At the dockside

At the dockside, Mannix boards the *Ventura*.

Thousands wear green emblems.

An aeroplane bedecked with green streamers flies overhead and dropped hundreds of copies of the song *Come Back to Australia*. Hundreds weep.

“The Archbishop is overcome with emotion as he walks up onto the deck. His eyes moisten as the *Ventura* pulls out. Will he bring back news that Old Ireland has her freedom?”

The Archbishop’s Homecoming

The Archbishop has come back to Australia. Remarkable demonstration as Melbourne waits for the arrival of the train. He has returned to his people. Cheering thousands greet him.

Waiting outside St Patrick’s Cathedral.

The great church is filled hours before the Archbishop reached Melbourne.

Footage of a procession into the Cathedral. Crowds are outside the Cathedral.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

THE END

End of Film

IRELAND WILL BE FREE

PICTURES NO LOVER OF ERIN SHOULD MISS!

His Majesty's **Theatre,**

MONDAY,

TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY,



September

13,

14,

15.

at 8 p.m.

Archbishop Mannix (to his Escort of Fourteen Victoria Cross Winners):—

"While Ireland is in Bondage, your fight and the fight of the Ten Thousand Returned Australians who joined in our St. Patrick's Day Procession for the Freedom of Small Nations remains unfinished."

The Irish Will Be Free Picture will show:—

Arrivals and Receptions to the Visiting Victoria Cross Winners, Archbishop Mannix and His Escort of Fourteen Victoria Cross Winners, St. Patrick's Procession Through the City, Crowds Waiting in the Streets, Breaking of Barriers by Dense Throng, Passage of Procession, Enthusiasm of Spectators, Archbishop Mannix's Triumphal Progress, March of Ten Thousand Returned Australian Soldiers and Sailors, Magnificent Banners, Irish and Catholic Societies Marching, Fine Display of Boys from the Catholic Schools, Archbishop Mannix Taking the Salute from the Soldiers and Sailors Opposite Federal Parliament House, The Enormous Crowd in the City After the Procession has Passed, In the Arena at the Exhibition, National Dancing by Children of the Catholic Schools.

Other views of historic interest will include:—

Victoria Cross Winners at "Raheen," Heroes Presented to Archbishop Mannix, Victoria Cross Winners Carrying a Motion Demanding Justice for Ireland, Terms of Motion Sent to English Leaders, Ireland's Most Illustrious Patriots, Champions of Ireland's Cause in Australia, Martyrs of Easter Week, Leaders in the Irish Rebellion of 1916, Heroic Young Irishmen Who Gave Their Lives for Their Country, Victims of the Oppressor's Bullets, Brilliant Sinn Feiners Who Faced English Executions, How Ireland is Governed, Proclamation of the Irish Republic, The Departure of the Archbishop from Melbourne and Sydney. Memorable Scenes never to be forgotten!

IRISH SONGS AND MUSIC.

MR. AMBROSE McMAHON
sings "Ireland a Nation," "O'Donnell Aboo," "The West's Awake."

MISS VALERIE WALSH
sings "Come Back to Australia" (dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop). Words by Mr. J. Wren

MR. PAT. RYAN
sings "Who Fears to Speak of Easter Week?" "Ireland's Best," "Wearing of the Green."

A REALISTIC LESSON IN IRISH HISTORY!

Popular Prices

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BOX PLAN AT THEATRE.

Advocate Press, Melb.

JOSEPH S. SHEDY, Director.
Matinees Daily at 2.30 p.m.