

FEBRUARY

THE SORT OF IRISHMEN THE ENGLISH JAIL.

Alderman Thomas Kelly, M.P., who was arrested by English soldiers and police eight weeks ago, deported to an English prison and kept there ever since without charge or trial, was on Friday unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, all parties in the Corporation, Sinn Fein, Labour, Unionist and Independent paying tribute to his worth. The following are extracts from the speeches of his colleagues in the Dublin Corporation concerning the new Lord Mayor.

The out-going Lord Mayor, (Alderman Laurence O'Neill):-

"I never met a man who was so imbued with the spirit of doing what was right and fair to his fellowmen no matter how he differed with them. For over twenty years he has given the very best that was in him to uplift the City where he was born and to better the poorer class of citizens he lived amongst. On such a man the British Government have placed their claws. His home surrounded in the early hours of a winter's morning, without any summons, without any warrant, taken from his family, guarded by military with fixed bayonets, thrown into a military wagon, placed on board a warship at Kingstown, landed at Holyhead, railed to a distant part of England, detained by the authorities without any charge, without any trial, treated worse than the most abominable criminal, and left lingering, as he is a delicate man, in an English jail perhaps to die."

Alderman Wm. Cosgrave, M.P.:-

"Alderman Kelly could walk the streets having the confidence, goodwill and good wishes of every citizen of the country."

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, (Labour):-

"Alderman Kelly would fill the position in a most creditable manner."

Capt. Dr. M. Walter, R.A.M.C.:-

"I could not vote against Ald. Kelly owing to his record as a corporator."

Alderman Beattie (Unionist):-

"I am sure Ald. Kelly will be a good Lord Mayor so far as honesty, business capacity and knowledge of municipal matters are concerned."

Alderman McCarthy, (Unionist):-

"There is no man who would fill the office with greater honour and credit than Ald. Kelly."

LORD FRENCH'S AUTHORITY DENIED.

The newly elected Corporations of five of the six Irish Cities, viz. Dublin, Waterford, Derry, Limerick and Cork, adopted the following resolution at their first meetings:-

"That the Council declines to recognise the right of the English Lord Lieutenant to appoint a High Sheriff for the City."

WHOLESALE RAIDS & ARRESTS BY ENGLISH FORCES.

At 3 a.m. on Saturday morning English military and police, fully armed, raided the houses of upwards of fifty Dublin citizens. Whole districts were surrounded by military with fixed bayonets accompanied by armoured cars and motor lorries, while the houses were entered by police and soldiers, who held up the occupants, men, women and children. In many cases the doors were forcibly burst open, and the alarmed occupants, men and women, turned out of bed at the revolver point. Over thirty people were arrested without warrant or charge, and brought in military motor wagons to Portobello or Marlborough Barracks. Amongst those arrested were:-

Mr. Joseph Magrath, M.P., who was elected for the St. James's Division of Dublin at the General Election by 6,256 votes to 1,368 cast for his opponent, and who was recently elected a member of the Dublin Corporation by a big majority.

Mr. Thomas Hunter, M.P., returned unopposed for the constituency of North East Cork at the General Election.

Mr. R.C. Barton, M.P., elected for West Wicklow by 6,239 votes to 1,370 cast for his opponent.

Messrs. J.V. Lawless, T.C., & Seumas Brennan, T.C., who were both elected members of the Dublin Corporation two weeks ago.

Amongst others whose houses were raided were:-

Mr. Frank Fahy, B.A., M.P. for South Galway,

Alderman Sean McGarry,

Alderman Joseph McDonagh, M.P., for North Tipperary,

Mr. Sean O'Muirthuile, Acting Secretary of the Gaelic League,

Mr. Richard Mulcahy, M.P. for Clontarf Division of the City of Dublin,

Mr. James O'Connor, the well-known Dublin Solicitor,

Mr. Leo Henderson of the Irish Industries Commission Staff.

At the same hour military raids were carried out throughout the country, over 1,000 peaceable homes being invaded by armed military in the dead of night. Close on 100 arrests are so far reported, but owing to the secrecy of Dublin Castle, the exact number cannot be ascertained so far.

Information as to the charge against the prisoners or their destination has been refused to their relatives.

IRISH CITIES & TOWNS ELECT REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

Reports in the Irish Daily Press for January 31st and Feb. 2nd, show that two of the three newly elected Lord Mayors, seven of the eight mayors and sixty-two of the ninety-nine Urban Council Chairmen, pledged allegiance to the Irish Republic, and refused to recognise England's right to govern Ireland. The 110 results so far reported show 70 Sinn Fein gains and no losses.

HOW THE ENGLISH TREAT DUBLIN'S CHIEF CITIZEN.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on January 30th, Ald. Laurence O'Neill, Outgoing Lord Mayor, thus described the treatment given to the Lord Mayor of Dublin by the English forces:-

"The soldiers of the King break his windows, hammer at his hall door with trench tools; his official residence is raided by military and police, and his family and himself openly and grossly insulted at the whim of some under-strapper who pulls the wires in Dublin Castle."

COMPULSORY EMIGRATION FOR THE IRISH.

"Since the beginning of the twentieth century the emigrants from Ireland numbered 527,000. The country has lost more than half a million of its people during the last nineteen years, and these the most vigorous part of the population, ranging between eighteen and twenty-seven years of age. The natural increase lost to the country because of this exodus should be considered in addition to the actual number of emigrants. The loss of population since the year 1900 is thus 950,000. Could there be a stronger indictment of the misgovernment of the country than these tragic figures? Yet Lord French confides to a French journalist his scheme for the immediate compulsory emigration of 180,000 more. Cromwell sent the young Irish to the Barbadoes. The military government of to-day wants to revive Cromwellianism on a larger scale. Its cure for militarism is more militarism. Its cure for emigration is more emigration, and compulsory emigration. Lord French's proposal is to to increase the pre-war rate of male emigration by 1,285 per cent. Such is the British government in Ireland!"

Freeman's Journal. Jan. 31st 1920.

THE "ULSTER" DELEGATION TO AMERICA.

IRISH PROTESTANT OPINION.

The following is an extract from the editorial notes in the "Gaelic Churchman," the organ of the Irish Guild of the (Protestant) Church, for January 1920:-

"Occasional publicity is given in the public press to the extraordinary proceedings of the deputation of 'Protestant' Ulstermen, which has gone to the United States to explain how they expect to be maltreated if the political aspirations of the majority of their fellow-countrymen are fulfilled. To these Ulstermen seriously believe that their religion will be interfered with by the change of government they profess to dread? We have often challenged and we challenge again, anyone to produce an instance of a member of our Church interfered with in modern times solely on account of his religion in the predominantly Roman Catholic parts of Ireland where no questions of politics or of proselytizing were involved. We honestly believe that these Ulster qualms are the outcome of a guilty conscience, and that the champions of 'civil and religious liberty' mean by that blessed phrase that they are on top and intend to remain so."

HOW THE ENGLISH TREAT DUBLIN'S CRISP CITIZEN

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SELF-DETERMINATION.

Mr. Churchill Defines It.

"I am quite content with self-determination in this or in any other country, but we must be sure that the great mass of the Nation have a fair, a full, a free and an instructed chance to record their opinion and I have absolute trust in the doctrine of the will of the people. What we have got to guard against is minority rule, rule which takes no regard of the will or wishes of the Nation, is not influenced by public opinion - the rule of men who in their insane vanity and conceit believe they are entitled to give a government to a people which the people loathe and detest and in regard to which they are never consulted."
Mr. Winston Churchill, Jany. 3rd 1920.

Self-Determination in Irish Terms.

At the last General Election three-fourths of the representatives were pledged to the Irish Republic.

Mr. Lloyd George's Testimony.

"Three-fourths of the population of Ireland are not merely governed without their consent, but they manifest the bitterest hostility to the (English) Government. That is the fact. Ireland has never been so alienated from British Rule as it is to-day. Irishmen claim the right to control their own domestic concerns without interference from Englishmen, Scotsmen or Welshmen. That is the fundamental fact. They have fought for it for hundreds of years. They have never held it so tenaciously as they do to-day."
Mr. Lloyd George, English House of Commons. Dec. 23rd 1919.

ONE MONTH'S RECORD.

During the month of January, according to the reports in the Daily Press, the English armed forces in Ireland forcibly entered and raided 1,250 peaceable Irish homes, and arrested 220 Irishmen and women for political activities. During the same month there was one man murdered by the same forces, there were twelve armed assaults, twelve suppressions, five men deported without charge, 39 persons sentenced on political charges and three people court-martialled.

PLAYING FOR REBELLION.

On Monday night between 8 and 10 o'clock, when the streets were crowded with people, platoons of English soldiers, with full war equipment including fixed bayonets and trench helmets, and accompanied by motor lorries, slowly paraded the streets in the city of Dublin. Most of the city streets were traversed, aatoon being told off apparently for each of the city areas. Conflicts between the military and the civilians, who looked upon the display as a provocative one, were narrowly averted.

According to the "Irish Independent" of February 3rd: "The procession (in O'Connell Street) moved at a slow pace and the crowd following gave an occasional cheer. When the military reached Henry Street Corner the crowd had reached large dimensions. The military halted at the command of an officer, brought their bayonets to the charge, and facing the crowd drove them back. There was immediately a stampede, the crowd rushing towards O'Connell Street Bridge. Little children were knocked down and trampled upon, and their cries and the shrieks of the women were heard above the general din."

Commenting on the demonstration the "Freeman's Journal" of February 2nd says:-

"It is difficult to understand the meaning of the military demonstrations in the streets of Dublin last night. Motor lorries paraded several streets with military marching in front with fixed bayonets. It ought to have been anticipated after the events of Saturday morning when these lorries were last out, that there would have been some excitement. The good sense of the people saved the situation, and the citizens are to be congratulated that all ended well. The military lorries were empty yet went around at a walking pace behind troops that appeared to be acting as an escort when there was nothing to escort. The demonstration was a strange one."

It is held very strongly in Dublin that the intention is to provoke the people into an outbreak. The London "Evening News" of February 2nd says of the wholesale arrests of Sinn Fein representatives on Saturday morning:-

"It is well known that certain of the men arrested exercised a restraining influence on the extremists in Sinn Fein and Labour."

The London "Times" wrote on 27th November last with reference to the Proclamation of the Irish Nation by the English Government:-

"It is inconceivable that any responsible Members of Parliament or politicians would deliberately advocate the provocation of an outbreak in Ireland, but we fear there are some who would contemplate a rebellion in Ireland this time with thoughtless equanimity."

And again on December 1st 1919:-

"There is strong prima facie evidence of the existence of a powerful conspiracy against the prospect of an Irish Peace. Our fear is this: that the Irish Executive are being used, whether with the connivance of the Members of the Cabinet or not, in order to arouse in Ireland a state of feeling, if not a state of rebellion, in which a settlement may become impossible."

PEACE OFFICERS IN ULSTER.

"All the constabulary barracks in County Donegal have been sand-bagged, loop-holed and armoured and the roofs have been rendered bomb-proof. Hitherto the strengthening of barrack defences has been confined to the south and west of Ireland, but now the outlying districts of Ulster are receiving similar attention."
Manchester Guardian, Jany. 2nd.

LAW BREAKERS TO PRESERVE THE LAW.

"It is freely rumoured that another Northern R.I.C. officer is about to be promoted to a vacancy in Dublin Castle. If the rumour be true, he will be the third officer rewarded for services rendered at the time of the Lerne Gun-Running." - Irish Indpt.
Febry. 3rd,

The reference is to the lending of arms at Lerne from Germany for Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers in 1914.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY POLICE FORCE.

Speaking at Thurles on January 25th in reference to the attack on the town by the English controlled police, the Rev. M. Ryan said:-

"In many cases bullets were deliberately directed into the bedrooms of men, women and children, showing that the firing was done with murderous intent."

Referring to the same attack the Rev. J.O'Brien said:-

"A body of police went out into the streets, and having broken into three houses with the evident intention of murder fired a volley after volley into the houses of 16 families, causing wanton destruction of valuable property, and terror and dismay among men, women and children."

Vide "Tipperary Star" January 31st 1920.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE IRISH DEMAND.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., ex-Member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Bishop Huckland on January 30th in reference to his recent visit to Ireland said:-

"It was safe to say that the political creed of the majority (of the Irish) might be summed up in two words: "Clear Out." They were frankly declaring for a separate independent republic. This they claimed to be in strict harmony with their rights of self-determination."

At the last General Election, December 1918, the following was the voting strength of the various parties:-

| | | Total National- ist Poll. | Percent- age. |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| For the Republic | 971,735) | 1,211,516. | 79.3 |
| For Self Determination | 239,781).... | | |
| For the Union with England. | | 271,455. | 17.8 |
| For Independent & Labour Candidates... | | 43,939. | 2.9 |
| TOTAL | | 1,526,910. | 100 |

Irish Bulletin,
5th February 1920.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DELICATE JEST.

The English Prime Minister has sent the following letter to Alderman Thomas Kelly, Lord Mayor of Dublin and Member of Parliament for Stephen's Green Division of Dublin:-

"10, Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
2nd Feby. 1920.

Sir,

On Tuesday, February 10th, His Majesty will open Parliament in person. An address will be moved and seconded in answer to The Gracious Speech from the Throne.

I hope you may find it convenient to be in your place.

Yours faithfully,

D. Lloyd George."

It will be remembered that Alderman Kelly was kidnapped by English soldiers and police on the 12th of December last, brought to England in a warship and confined in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, where he still lies without charge or trial.

ENGLISH MILITARY KILL TWO LIMERICK CITIZENS.

The attempt on the part of the English Authorities in Ireland to provoke an outbreak all over the country on the night of Monday, 2nd instant, was more successful in Limerick than elsewhere.

At eight o'clock at night in Limerick as in Dublin and elsewhere, when the streets were crowded with peaceful pedestrians, bodies of military with trench helmets and fixed bayonets, accompanied by armoured cars, motor lorries and tanks, took possession of the streets and paraded at a slow pace the principal thoroughfares. In view of the fact that only twenty hours earlier, in the dead hour of the night, the same troops had forcibly entered many houses and dragged off men to prison without charge or trial, the demonstration was distinctly provocative. According to the police reports, a hostile crowd gathered in the Limerick Streets and hooted the military. The police further state that shots were fired at the military, but the fact that none of the military were even wounded, goes to show that the report is false. The military fired on the crowd for fifteen minutes, with the result that Miss Lena Johnston, a young lady returning from her work at a cinema palace, and Mr. Robert O'Dwyer, a publican who was at work in his own premises, were killed, and Mr. Laurence Murphy, a labourer, was wounded. The press reports state that "the patrol made good use of their rifles, for more than one building bears testimony to the efficacy of their fire."

See Irish Press Reports, Feby. 4th.

WHAT POLICE TESTIMONY IS WORTH.

CONSTABLE SHOT BY HIS OWN COLLADE.

A curious example as to how much reliance can be placed on police testimony was given at the inquest on Constable Keogh, R.I.C. at Killarney on the 3rd instant. Following an attack by soldiers on

Christmas Eve, the police fired on the civilians and Constable Keogh was wounded by a revolver shot. The police announced that he had been shot by the civilians and the wounded man verified this. At the inquest, counsel for the police tried to place the responsibility for the fatal shot on the civilians, but subsequently Head Constable Harrington stated that the deceased when told he was dying said it was Constable Egan who shot him accidentally. Witness asked him why he had accused the civilians and deceased replied:-

"I did not think it would matter much and I wanted to save Egan."

The jury found that the Constable was accidentally shot by Constable Egan. They further stated there was no evidence of disorder on the night in question and they strongly condemned the reprehensible action of the soldiers.

ULSTER DECAYING UNDER THE UNION.

The claim is made by pro-English writers that Ulster has prospered under the Union. The emigration statistics tell a different story. The following is from the Freeman's Journal for January 31st:-

"As was usual before the war, the biggest flow of emigration is now again from Ulster. Fifty-six per cent of the emigrants from Ireland during the year 1919 were emigrants from Ulster. The number from Ulster was two and a half times that from Leinster, four times that from Munster, and ten times that from Connaught. Since these returns were first officially collected, in 1851, no fewer than 1,192,177 emigrants left Ulster. More than half of these, namely, 658,378, were male emigrants. The emigration from Ulster was equivalent to 75 per cent of the present population of the province, and the number of male emigrants is equivalent to 85 per cent of its male population. During the decade preceding the last census in 1911 the emigration from Ulster was equivalent to one-third of the emigration from the whole of Ireland. The emigrants from Ulster during those ten years were double the number from Leinster and double the number from Connaught. The history of "Ulster under the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom" is a history of decay in its population. The emigration from Ulster last year shows that history up to date."

WHO ARE THE IRISH CRIMINALS?

POLICE CANDIDATE CHARGED WITH MAIL-CAR HOLD UP.

Two brothers named Wall, one of whom was stated to be an ex-soldier and a candidate for the Dublin Metropolitan Police, were remanded on Brix at Clonmel on a charge of holding up the mail car and stealing £22 in silver and £11 in postage stamps. Police Sergeant Hyland said he found masks similar in material to part of an old shirt found in the prisoners' bedroom. Before arresting them he was threatened and told his children would soon be orphans..

Wife Irish Daily Press, Jany. 31st.

JAIL FOR SINGING NATIONAL SONGS.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan, Coolnagurrane, Co. Cork, was sent to jail for a month on a charge of "disorderly conduct." The police evidence was to the effect that the "disorderly conduct" consisted of singing "The Soldier's Song" and "The Felons of Our Land," two well-known Irish National Ballads.

Irish Bulletin,
6th February 1920.

IRELAND A SOLVENT NATION.

Despite England's Falling Credit.

The "Freeman's Journal" for February 5th in a leading article deals with the disastrous effects on Ireland's trade because of her compulsory economic and financial identity with Great Britain. Ireland is a creditor country. Her exports for 1918 (the latest figures available) amounted to £153,000,000 and her imports to £186,000,000. In the year's trading account she placed £27,000,000 to her credit. Since 1915 she has accumulated a trade balance of £75,000,000 to £80,000,000. The case is different with Great Britain. Last year the British & Irish foreign and colonial exports amounted to £798,000,000, and their imports to £1,632,000,000, showing an adverse balance of £834,000,000. The adverse balance accumulated during the war amounted to £3,300,000,000. This explains why the value of the English pound has fallen to thirteen shillings in New York. This fall in English credit affects Ireland's exchange owing to her financial union with England. It means that she is compelled to pay 44 per cent more for all goods she buys in America than she would if she were fiscally independent. These goods include wheat, flour, meat and meat products, cotton goods, leather, tobacco, maize, oil cake, feeding stuffs, petroleum and other oils. Were Ireland fiscally independent she could have maintained the American exchange in her favour as her exports to the States last year balanced her imports.

This is not the only aspect of the situation. With a favourable balance in general trade last year equivalent to 21 per cent of sales over purchases, an independent Ireland would have established a credit which would reduce the value of the English pound in Dublin to at most 17/-. Ireland would then be able to sell at 18 per cent higher profits and to buy at a reduction on the exchange of 15 per cent. At the lower percentage on last year's prices Ireland by her economic and financial identity with England has lost in that one year alone about £52,000,000. This is leaving out of account the war time accumulated favourable balance of £80,000,000, and the fact that this accumulated balance would have been much greater had these higher prices for exports and lower prices for imports prevailed.

These figures leave out of account also the fact that Ireland as a producer and vendor of food and food-stuffs has been subjected to a rigorous control of prices for all her commodities exported, and has been cut off from the war time profits which all non-belligerent countries shared because she was excluded from all but one of the world's markets.

POLICE ARREST PROTECTORS OF PROPERTY AND PROTECT CRIME-GANGS.

In consequence of the failure of the police to protect private property in Limerick and elsewhere, the residents of Newcastle West decided to ask volunteers to form a vigilance committee to patrol the district as a protection against burglars, footpads, etc. The notices asking for volunteers were torn down by the police and not only that, but the members of the vigilance committee, when they went on duty in the district, were arrested by the police.

According to the "Irish Independent" (February 4th) "Magistrates, business people and residents of Newcastle West have signed a protest against the arrest of nine or ten men who had acted as a Vigilance Committee to stop further robberies in the town and district."

The London "Daily Herald" of January 26th published from its special correspondent in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, a report of a meeting of the Ballinasloe Rural District Council at which the chairman and members stated that the robberies and acts of violence in the district were the work of gangs of ex-soldiers who had the protection of the police.

UNCHARGED POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MUFFS & HAND-CUFFS.

Forty-six uncharged political prisoners, arrested during the week-end, have been placed in Cork Jail, where the military guard has been doubled. Two of the prisoners, objecting to their treatment, have been put one in hand-cuffs and one in the "muffs", a system of torture which binds hands and forearms rigidly to the body.

See "Freeman's Journal" Feby. 4th.

TRYING TO FORCE A REBELLION.

Discussing the recent wholesale raids by armed military and police on Irish homes following the indiscriminate shooting and wrecking tactics of the military and police in Limerick, Cork, Fermoy, Thurles etc., as evidence of the truth of the assertion made in the "Times" that some people behind the English administration in Ireland were trying to goad the Irish people into rebellion, the "Freeman's Journal" (Feby. 4th) says:-

"One pauses aghast at the possibilities of such atrocious and wicked stupidity; but unhappily the experiences of Irish history check the incredulity that would naturally revolt against the probability that such an assumption could be true."

MILITARY MURDERS CONDONED.

Regarding the attitude of the English authorities in Ireland ignoring the demand by the English and Irish press for an inquiry into the circumstances of the murder of Laurence Kennedy by the military in the Phoenix Park on the 28th December, the "Freeman's Journal" of February 5th writes:-

"This display of indifference is a danger to the public. It encourages recklessness among the rank and file of the troops, and leads to the belief that whatever happens nobody will be held to account."

The following are the Acts of Aggression Committed
In Ireland by the Military and Police of the Usurp-
ing English Government, as reported in the Daily

Press for the Week Ending:-

FEBRUARY 7th, 1920.

| Date - February | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Raids:- | 300 | 51 | - | 99 | 6 | 13 | 469. |
| Arrests:- | 92 | - | 1 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 122. |
| Sentences:- | - | - | 9 | 1 | 3 | - | 13. |
| Courts-martial:- | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2. |
| Suppression & Proclamation):- | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2. |
| Armed Assaults:- | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2. |
| Murders:- | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2. |
| DAILY TOTAL:- | 392 | 55 | 12 | 121 | 15 | 17 | 612. |

The Sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 2 years, 10 months.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1920.

Raids:-

Throughout Ireland armed military and police raided the residences of prominent Republicans. Over three hundred houses were forcibly entered in the early hours of the morning. The inmates were turned out of their beds at the point of the bayonet, women and children as well as men, and were herded together in one room, under military guard, while the main body of the military ransacked every room. In many cases when the door was not opened rapidly enough at the knocking of the troops it was battered in by the butts of their rifles. Mothers of men "wanted" were threatened with imprisonment if they would not disclose their sons whereabouts.

Arrests:-

Coincident with these raids wholesale arrests were made. In Dublin twenty-seven arrests were made, including those of
Mr. R. C. Barton, Member of Parliament for East Wicklow.
Mr. Jos. McGrath, Member of Parliament for St. James' Division of Dublin.
Mr. J.V. Lawless, Member of the Dublin Corporation.
Mr. S. Brennan, Member of the Dublin Corporation.
Mr. Henry O'Hanrahan, Sinn Fein Director of Organisation.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to arrest many other Republican leaders including:-

Alderman J. MacDonagh, Member of Parliament for North Tipperary.
Mr. F. Fahy, B.A., - Member of Parliament for South Galway.
Mr. E. Duggan - Member of Parliament for South Meath.
Mr. R. Mulcahy - Member of Parliament for the Clontarf Division of Dublin.
Alderman S. MacGarry, Newly elected Alderman of Dublin Corporation.

In the provinces similar arrests took place. Twenty-two prominent Republicans were arrested in Cork City and County. In Limerick city thirteen were arrested. In Co. Tipperary ten were arrested; in Thurles four and in Co. Clare seven. The total number of arrests in this military "drive" was 83.

The following are the names of persons arrested in Ireland by the Military and Police of the United Kingdom Government as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:

FEBRUARY 27th 1920.

| Total | 27th | 26th | 25th | 24th | 23rd | 22nd | 21st | 20th | 19th | 18th | 17th | 16th | 15th | 14th | 13th | 12th | 11th | 10th | 9th | 8th | 7th | 6th | 5th | 4th | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 123 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 2 years, 10 months.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1920.

Throughout Ireland armed military and police raided the residences of prominent Republicans. Over three hundred houses were forcibly entered in the early hours of the morning. The inmates were turned out of their beds at the point of the bayonet, women and children as well as men, and were herded together in one room, under military guard, while the main body of the military ransacked every room. In many cases when the door was not opened rapidly enough at the knocking of the troops it was battered in by the butts of their rifles. Mothers of men "wanted" were threatened with imprisonment if they would not disclose their sons whereabouts.

Coincident with these raids wholesale arrests were made in Dublin twenty-seven arrests were made, including those of Mr. R. G. Barton, Member of Parliament for East Wicklow, Mr. Joe. McGrath, Member of Parliament for St. James' Division of Dublin, Mr. J. V. Lawless, Member of the Dublin Corporation, Mr. S. Brennan, Member of the Dublin Corporation, Mr. Henry O'Hanrahan, Sinn Fein Director of Organisation.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to arrest any other Republican leaders including: -
 Alderman J. McDonagh, Member of Parliament for North Tipperary.
 Mr. F. W. Barry, B.A., Member of Parliament for South Galway.
 Mr. E. Duggan, Member of Parliament for South Meath.
 Mr. R. Mulcahy, Member of Parliament for the Clontarf Division of Dublin.
 Alderman S. McGarvey, Newly elected Alderman of Dublin Corporation.

In the previous similar arrests took place. Twenty-two prominent Republicans were arrested in Cork City and County. In Limerick city thirteen were arrested. In Co. Tipperary ten were arrested; in Thurles four and in Co. Clare seven. The total number of arrests in this military "drive" was 83.

Messrs. J. Redmond and P. Doherty were arrested on a charge of "intimidation" arising out of the protest by Motor drivers against the Order under the terms of which they must apply to the British forces in Ireland for permission to drive their cars.

Five arrests were made on January 27th at Drimoleague, Co. Cork. The names of the men arrested have not been published.

Two men whose names have not transpired were arrested at Limerick City on a charge of firing at policemen. They protested their innocence but were brought before the local magistrate, when it was found that there was no evidence to justify their arrests. They were subsequently released.

Militarism:- The Manchester Guardian of this date contains the following:-

"All the Constabulary barracks in Co. Donegal have been sand-bagged, loopholed and armoured, and the roofs have been rendered bomb-proof".

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1920.

Raids:- Large forces of military and police raided upwards of 50 houses in the Aghern district of Fermoy, Co. Cork.

Armed police raided the residence in Dublin of Mr. Cathal O'Shannon, editor of "The Watchword of Labour", the official organ of Irish Labour.

Courts-martial:- At Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, Mr. Terence Smith Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, was courtmartialled on a charge of having a revolver in his possession.

Mr. P. Byrne, also of Mullingar, was tried by the same Court-martial on a charge of having in his possession six rifle cartridges. Decisions will be announced later.

Proclamation:- A play entitled "The Dawn of Freedom" which was to be staged at the Gaelic League Hall at Loughrea, Co. Galway, was proclaimed by the English Military authorities.

Provocation:- In the streets of Dublin an armed demonstration was made by the English troops quartered in the city. They traversed the city streets in small bodies accompanied by armoured cars and Motor Lorries. These patrols halted at various points in their parade through the city. In view of these facts and that this parade took place when the citizens were stirred to the deepest resentment by the rounding up, two days previously, of many of their elected representatives, the demonstration seems to have been arranged in order to provoke hostile acts from the large crowds which the parade of troops attracted. Evident preparations were made by the Military authorities in Dublin to deal with such hostile acts by wholesale violence.

Armed-Assault:- During this provocative parade the crowds who had gathered in Sackville Street hooted the troops who immediately turned upon them with fixed bayonets. In the subsequent stampede many were injured, including several women and children. In the course of this parade also many young men were held up in the principal Dublin Streets and had their persons searched by the troops.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1920.

Arrest:- Mr. M. Whelan was arrested by armed police at Enniscorthy Co. Wexford. No charge has been brought against him.

Sentences:- At a "Grimes" Court at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, nine young men arrested on 29th of January were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of holding a Sinn Fein Meeting in the local Town Hall.

Messrs. J. Redmond and E. Doherty were arrested on charge of "intimidation" arising out of the protest of Motor drivers against the Order under the terms of which they must apply to the British Forces in Ireland for permission to drive their cars.

Five arrests were made on January 27th at Blackoberry, Co. Cork. The names of the men arrested have not been published.

Two men whose names have not been published were arrested at Limerick City on a charge of firing a revolver. They protested their innocence but were brought before the local magistrate, when it was found that there was no evidence against their arrests. They were subsequently released.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1920

A large force of military and police raided upwards of 50 houses in the Agnew district of Kerry. One of the houses raided was the residence of Daniel O'Shannon, Editor of "The Watchword of Labour," the official organ of Irish Labour.

At Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, Mr. Lawrence Smith, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, was court-martialled on a charge of having a revolver in his possession. Mr. P. Byrne, also of Mullingar, was tried by the same court-martial on a charge of having in his possession six rifle cartridges. Decisions will be announced later.

A play entitled "The Dawn of Freedom" which was to be staged at the Gaelic League Hall at Loughlin, Co. Galway, was proclaimed by the British military authorities.

In the streets of Dublin an armed demonstration was made by the British troops quartered in the city. They traversed the city streets in small columns accompanied by armoured cars and Motor Lorries. These columns halted at various points in their course through the city in view of these facts and that this parade took place when the officers were attired in the best regimental uniform of the town and up to two days previously, it was their duty to represent the demonstration as a salute from the troops arranged in order to provoke hostile acts from the demonstrators which the parade of troops attracted. Evidence in preparation were made by the military authorities in Dublin to deal with such hostile acts by wholesale.

During this provocative parade the crowd who gathered in Beaulieu Street looked on and many of them felt turned upon them with fixed bayonets. In the event, several persons were injured including several women and children. In the course of this parade the many young men were held up in the principal Dublin streets and their persons searched by the troops.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1920

Mr. M. Whelan was arrested by armed police at Banninboro, Co. Wexford. No charge has been brought against him.

At a "Crimes" Court at Ballinacorney, Co. Galway, nine young men arrested on 27th of January were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of holding a gun for a meeting in the local town hall.

At Limerick city a similar provocative parade to that which occurred in Dublin the previous day, had results which seem to be more in keeping with the desire of the military authorities to create a cause for bloodshed. Patrols in the same manner as in Dublin paraded the Limerick streets at a time when the city was seething with indignation at the arrest of many of its prominent citizens. The troops were hooted as they passed through the principal thoroughfares. At O'Connell Street some boys exploded a fog-signal. Immediately the troops opened fire sending volley after volley indiscriminately through the streets. Two victims fell at the first volley: Mr. R. O'Dwyer who was on his business premises was shot dead by troops who fired into his house; and Miss Lena Johnston when crossing one of the principal thoroughfares was shot through the back and died some hours later in extreme agony. No attack was made on the troops. No warning was given that the troops were about to open fire.

The Merchants, magistrates and townspeople of Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick, have signed a strong protest against the arrest of nine of their fellow townsmen who had organised themselves into a Vigilance Committee to protect property and life which were left unguarded by the local police who were entirely engaged on activities against the supporters of the National Movement.

The London Daily Mail of yesterday's date contains the following editorial comment:-
"In this country (England) we are mere spectators of the guerilla war which Dublin Castle is carrying on - at our expense and with an army of 50,000 British soldiers - against a section of his Majesty's subjects"
"Scores of men have been arrested, we are not told what they are accused of, nor whether, when or where they will be brought to trial".

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1920

Armed police raided upwards of eighty private houses in the County Galway.
At Youghal, Co. Cork, military and police raided six private houses. Troops fully armed raided a dance-hall at the Grand Hotel, Ennis, Co. Clare (see below).
At Dundalk, Co. Louth, ten private houses were raided by armed police and military.
Armed police raided a house at Blarney, Co. Cork.
At Waterford city a house was similarly raided.

Mr. M. Carolan recently elected a member of the Belfast Corporation was arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly. The unlawful assembly consisted in a meeting of Mr. Carolan's constituents after the declaration of the poll.
Mr. M. Quinn of Inch, Co. Clare, Chairman of the Ennis Rural District Council was arrested. Mr. J. Reidy of Inagh in the same county, and two men whose names have not transpired were also arrested.
Messrs. John, James and Jos. McQuill, three brothers, T. Laying, P. Flynn, W. Atkinson all of Dundalk, Co. Louth, were arrested by military and police. In the same county Messrs. Jas. Callan, Ravensdale, Co. O'Dwyer, B. Rafferty, and P. Rafferty of Greenore were also arrested.
At Youghal, Co. Cork, Messrs. P. Magner, Urban Councillor, Mr. Kelleher and Jas. Keogh were arrested.
Mr. Patrick Dalton was arrested at Waterford, and Mr. W. McLaughlin at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. No charge has been preferred against any of the above men.

At Limerick city a military provocative parade to which which occurred in Dublin the previous day had resulted which seems to be more in keeping with the desire of the military authorities to create a commotion for bloodshed. Patrols in the same manner as in Dublin paraded the streets at a time when the city was seething with indignation at the arrest of many of its prominent citizens. The troops were hooded as they passed through the principal thoroughfares. At O'Connell street some boys exploded a bomb signal. Immediately the troops opened fire sending volley after volley indiscriminately through the streets. Two victims fell at the first volley: Mr. R. O'Dwyer who was on his business premises was shot dead by troops who fired into his house; and Miss Lena Johnston when crossing one of the principal thoroughfares was shot through the back and died some hours later in extreme agony. No attack was made on the troops. No warning was given that the troops were about to open fire.

The Merchants, magistrates and townspeople of Newmarket West, Co. Limerick, have signed a strong protest against the arrest of nine of their fellow townmen who had organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee to protect property and life which were left unprotected by the local police who were entirely engaged on activities against the supporters of the National Movement.

The London Daily Mail of yesterday's date contains the following editorial comment: "In this country (England) we are mere spectators of the guerrilla war which Dublin Castle is carrying on - at our expense and with an army of 50,000 British soldiers - against a section of his Majesty's subjects." Scores of men have been arrested, we are not told what they are accused of nor whether, when or where they will be brought to trial.

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Mr. M. Carolan recently elected a member of the Belfast Corporation was arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly. The unlawful assembly consisted in a meeting of Mr. Carolan's constituents after the declaration of the poll. Mr. M. Quinn of Inch, Co. Clare, Chairman of the Rural District Council was arrested. Mr. A. Kelly of Inch in the same county, and two men whose names have not transpired were also arrested. Messrs. John James and Tom Magill, three brothers, residing at P. Ryan, W. Atkinson all of Dungalk, Co. Louth, were arrested by military and police. In the same county Messrs. Jas. O'Brien, E. O'Dwyer, B. Hattery, and P. Kelly of Greenore were also arrested. At Youghal, Co. Cork, Messrs. F. Maher, Urban Councilor, Mr. K. Maher and Tom Keogh were arrested. Mr. Patrick Dalton was arrested at Waterford, and Mr. W. McAnally at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. No charges have been preferred against any of the above men.

Sentences:- Mr. Ml. Davern of Ballydine, Co. Tipperary, who was tried by courtmartial on January 26th at Victoria Barracks, Cork, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of carrying ammunition and explosives. Head Assault:- At Ennis, Co. Clare, military in full war-equipment, raided a dance hall and at the point of the revolver held up the young men attending the dance, and having overpowered them searched their pockets.

Evocation:- Lord Montagu writing to the Press refers to the recent municipal elections as an opportunity given to the Irish people to select exactly the kind of representative they needed most, and stated that the elections promised to be fruitful of much good.

"But" his Lordship continues, "my hopes are sadly dashed by the fresh outburst of wholesale arrests last Friday and Saturday so soon following these elections, and including so many of those recently elected. Why those particular men? And why this particular time? The conjunction is ominous. What did his attempt to arrest the five members profit Charles I? The immediate result of Charles' action was to precipitate civil war. I refuse to believe that the Government contemplate such a possibility. Would that I could feel assured that they are not unconsciously sitting on the safety valve."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1920.

Raids:- Military and police raided three houses in Limerick city. At Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, military and police raided the residences of two prominent farmers and arrested them. A large force of military and police raided and occupied the town of Templederry, Co. Tipperary.

Arrests:- At Limerick city, Messrs. John Moran, Prospect Hill, John Cahill, Catherine Street, and T. Kelly, Carey's road, were arrested by Military and Police. No charge has been brought against these men.

At Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, Messrs. Denis Leahy and John Hartnett, farmers, were arrested. No charge was brought against them. Both men were members of a local Farmers Vigilance Committee organised to protect property left unprotected by police who are devoting all their energies to the suppression of the National movement.

Sentences:- Messrs. Philip Magner, M. Kelleher and J. Keogh were tried at Youghal, Co. Cork, on a charge of being found in the Sinn Fein Rooms on December 11th. They were sentenced to seven days imprisonment for "unlawful assembly". At the time of the "offence" the three men named were engaged in work in support of the Sinn Fein Candidates at the Municipal Elections.

Suppression:- On the removal of military prohibitions from Tipperary Town the members of the local Social Club re-occupied their club rooms. The police immediately notified them that the Club could not be reopened and if the members gathered there they would be ejected.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1920.

Raids:- At Sligo the Young Republican Club was raided and occupied by armed military. A strong force of military and police were drafted into Derry city and in the early morning were surrounded and

Mr. M. Davern of Enniscorthy, Co. Tipperary, was arrested by a military party on January 28th at Enniscorthy, Co. Tipperary. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of carrying arms and explosives. At Enniscorthy, Co. Tipperary, military in full uniform raided a house and at the point of the revolver held up the young man attending the dance, and having discovered them searched their pockets.

Lord Montagu writing to the Press refers to the recent municipal elections as an opportunity given to the Irish people to select exactly the kind of representatives they needed most, and stated that the elections promised to be fruitful of much good. "But" his lordship continues, "my hopes are badly dashed by the fresh outbreak of wholesale arrests last Friday and Saturday so soon following these elections and including so many of those recently elected. What are these particular men? And why this particular time? The constitution is ominous. What did his lordship expect the five members of the Government to do? I refuse to believe that the Government contemplated such a possibility. Would that I could feel assured that they are not unconsciously sitting on the ready trigger."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1920.

Military and police raided three houses in Limerick city. At Appyvale, Co. Limerick, military and police raided the residences of two prominent farmers and arrested them. A large force of military and police raided and occupied the town of Templemore, Co. Tipperary.

At Limerick city, Messrs. John Moran, Prospect Hill, John Cahill, Catherine Street, and F. Kelly, Carey's road, were arrested by military and police. No charge has been brought against these men.

At Appyvale, Co. Limerick, Messrs. Denis Lenny and John Hartnett, farmers, were arrested. No charge was brought against them. Both men were members of a local Farmers Vigilance Committee organized to protect property left unprotected by police who are devoting all their energies to the suppression of the National movement.

Messrs. Philip Wagner, M. Kelleher and J. Keogh were tried at Youghal, Co. Cork, on a charge of being found in the Sinn Fein Rooms on December 11th. They were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly". At the time of the "offence" the three men named were engaged in work in support of the Sinn Fein candidates at the Keshmonee Elections.

On the removal of military prohibitions from Tipperary Town the members of the local Social Club re-occupied their club rooms. The police immediately notified them that the club could not be reopened and if the members gathered there they would be arrested.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1920.

At Eligo the Young Republican Club was raided and occupied by armed military. A strong force of military and police were drafted into Derry city and in the early morning were surrounded and

searched the residences of ten prominent Republicans. At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, Military and police raided two private houses.

Arrests:- At Derry City, Messrs. Caldwell, Hyndman, 30 Philip Street, Jos. McMurray, Ferguson Street, and Wm. McVeigh, Magazine Street, were arrested by military and police on a charge which has not been stated. At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, Mr. M. O'Sullivan was arrested. No charge was preferred against him.

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN DEPORTED.

On Saturday, February 7th, at least sixty Dublin citizens were deported to England by the armed forces of the English Government, and confined, presumably, in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, without charge or trial. The prisoners include Mr. Joseph McGrath, Member of Parliament for St. James's division of Dublin, who was three weeks ago elected a City Councillor in Dublin, and many other of the newly elected City and Urban Councillors throughout Ireland. The prisoners were taken from Ireland in naval sloops escorted by aeroplanes.

MILITARISM TRIUMPHANT.

"Militarism is simply triumphant here."
-Mr. J. A. Thomas, M.P. during a visit to Dublin, Feby. 6th.

THE SHOOTING OF DETECTIVE OFFICER WHARTON.

An ex-soldier named James Hurley was on the 5th instant found guilty by court martial of firing at and wounding Detective Constable Wharton, D.M.P., in Dublin. The costs of the defence were provided by the Dublin Branch of the Comrades of the Great War. The shooting had, in the first instance, been attributed by Mr. MacPherson to Sinn Fein.

ENGLAND'S POLICY OF PROVOCATION.

Limerick Corporation on the 5th instant passed a resolution calling the attention of the democracies of the world to the killing of two unoffending Limerick citizens by the English military. The Mayor said that the raiding of the houses of peaceful citizens, and the arrests and deportations without charge were calculated to provoke acts that might lead to the forces of the soldiery being turned on the people.
Vide Irish Daily Press, Feby. 6th 1920.

NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS JAILED.

Protest by Lord Montegle.

Lord Montegle as President of the Irish Proportional Representation Society writes to the Irish Press to protest against the wholesale arrests of the newly elected municipal councillors throughout Ireland. He recalls that the English Parliament withdrew a clause in the Proportional Representation Bill giving power to the Local Government Board to supersede defaulting or insubordinate municipal bodies and adds:-

"The arrest of Sinn Fein councillors will inevitably be regarded as an attempt to establish by administrative act this control which Parliament withheld, and that in the most odious form of personal arrest. What did his attempt to arrest the five members profit Charles the First? The immediate result was to precipitate civil war. I refuse to believe that the Government contemplate such a possibility. Would that I could feel assured that they are not unconsciously sitting on the safety valve."

CARDINAL LOGUE DENOUNCES CASTLE GOVERNMENT.

Wholesale Arrests of Peaceable Citizens.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue speaking at Castlebellingham on the 5th February said:-

"Our country is in a state of turmoil such as no living man remembers to have happened in Ireland before, and I am afraid there is very little real remedy applied for all that turmoil and I am afraid we are only in the beginning of it. Coming out here this morning I glanced at the paper and I was surprised to find that some time yesterday there was a swoop made on the young men of Dundalk. I was thanking God and priding myself - and you will see that pride will get its fall - on the peace we had in this diocese. But if this business goes on - the seizing of these young men without law or reason - and so long as young men keep the peace they are entitled to their political opinions - but if swoops of that kind are made we will soon be as bad here as the people are in other parts of the country.

"We have no crime that I know of, thank God, but if there is provocation of that kind, crime will come. I hope that we have seen the first and the last of this.

"Our young men are peaceable and keep the law so far as it can be kept, but if these people are taken off and driven to prisons and elsewhere, we will soon have as much irritation here, and as much exasperation, and as terrible a state of things as is to be found in any other part of Ireland."

IRELAND "PEACE" FORCE.

"Regular bombing and rifle practice is being undertaken by the Royal Irish Constabulary at Youghal, training parties being conveyed daily in motor lorries."
London "Daily Mail." February 7th 1920.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING EASTER WEEK RISING.

Cut From Minute Book.

The newly elected Enniscorthy Urban District Council at its first ordinary meeting, by unanimous resolution, directed that a resolution passed at the May Meeting, 1916, condemning the Rising of Easter Week be cut from the minute book. The actual operation was performed by Mr. T.D. Sinnott, the mover of the resolution, despite the resistance of the Town Clerk who said that according to the directions of the Local Government Board it was a criminal offence to mutilate the minute book. The Vice Chairman said the resolution had been passed when seven men from the town had been condemned to death by court-martial and when 300 others had been deported to England. One of the reasons why the new Councillors were elected was to get this resolution off the minutes.

VOLUNTEER PEACE OFFICERS JAILED.

"Messrs. Denis Leahy and John Harnett, Dromtrane, Co. Limerick, were arrested in their homes and taken in a military motor lorry to Cork Jail. Both were members of the local Farmers' Vigilance Committee, a protective organisation which the English newspapers, the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily Mail" recently praised for its efficiency."

- 'Irish Independent' Feby 6th, 1920.

The "Freeman's Journal" in its issue for the 7th instant points out that the pro-British press had called on the people to form vigilance committees to stop outbreaks of acts of violence and robberies, and continues:-

"In these Committees the young men of the districts took in hands the putting down of this form of crime and restored peace to the districts extending from Kerry into Limerick County. Their reward appeared only yesterday. Mr. L'Auliffe, the leading man in the protection organisation in Abbeyfeale, has been arrested and deported, and other members of the Committee had their houses raided and ransacked, and the members of their families searched, and they were deported with Mr. L'Auliffe. Nothing incriminating was found in the search of the houses of these keepers of the peace, and nothing resulted from the forcible prying into the private and intimate correspondence of the inmates of their homes.

"This Committee had "put an immediate check upon the present outbreak of acts of violence and disorder." Dublin Castle, which was unable to bring peace to the district, now lays its hands upon the keepers of the peace. Apparently the Executive in Dublin Castle seems to have realised that this demonstration of the people's hostility to every form of crime and of their capacity to suppress it, tends to deprive it of the last excuse for its existence. They recognise that the peace of Kilmorna and Abbeyfeale and Newcastle West was regarded as the last disaster that could befall them."

IRELAND A DESERT - IRELAND AT PEACE.

Dealing with Lord French's statement to M. Mersillac of "Le Journal" that the root of the Irish question was the fact that there were from 100,000 to 200,000 young men in the country who in normal times would have emigrated from the country, the "Freeman's Journal" for the 7th instant says:-

"Ireland is in disorder, according to this dictator, because her youth and young manhood have ceased to fly from her shores. The exodus has stopped, so Ireland is in unrest. When the ports open, when the lifeblood of young Ireland begins once more to drain away, we shall have peace. Truly the militarist has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Since the days of Elizabeth 'Ireland a desert, Ireland at peace' has been his motto.

"We have in the sentences quoted above the key to the many mysteries of the French Administration. Here we have the

explanation of the abandonment of the whole reconstruction policy. Reconstruction would imply work for young Ireland; reconstruction would delay the flow of the emigration tide; reconstruction would mean that the hundred or two hundred thousand young Irishmen whom Lord French desires to see at the other side of the Atlantic would remain to defend the motherland and vindicate her claims. Hence there must be no reconstruction, no development, no progress; hence there must be no investigation by experts of Ireland's industrial possibilities."

MILITARY FIRE ON RATHMINES HOUSES.

On Saturday morning at 3 a.m. a volley of rifle shots were fired from Portobello Military Barracks, Dublin, on the houses opposite the Barracks in Rathmines Road. One of the bullets crashed through the top window of the Presbytery of Our Lady of Refuge, No. 25, Rathmines Road, into the sitting room occupied by Rev. P. Rowan, O.C., who was in bed at the time. The residents in the locality were thrown into a state of alarm. A young man named Patrick Kearns, 33, Gulliston Cottages, Rathmines, who was returning home from his work stated that some of the bullets whizzed past his head. There was, he said, no reason for the firing as the locality was deserted and everything perfectly quiet.

- Vide Irish Daily Press, Feby. 9th.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY IRISH LINEN INDUSTRY.

Dealing with England's attempt to destroy the linen industry in Ulster, the London "Daily Mail" for February 4th says:-

"The farmer is heavily fined and discouraged from increasing or keeping up his area of flax crops, and this at a moment when American buyers are over here asking for linen at any price... Even the most loyal Ulstermen are on this question harbouring a resentment sufficiently vigorous to be popular in Sinn Fein circles.

Yarn has, in fact, increased in value up to 1,000 per cent, while Irish flax from the farm has remained quite constant. In short, the Government, who buy the whole of the Irish flax at these enforced prices, are acting as brokers for the spinners and making colossal fortunes for their clients. While Irish farmers are forced to sell at a maximum of £260 a ton, foreign growers have sold at as much as £1,200 a ton."

HEAVY FINES ON IRISH PEOPLE.

The Recorder of Galway - an English appointed magistrate - has awarded £1,200 compensation to a police sergeant who lost an eye whilst endeavouring to arrest a lunatic who "held the police at bay with a shot gun and ultimately perished in the flames of his own cottage." The amount is to be levied off the ratepayers of Galway District as if they were responsible for the madman's actions. This decision has been given under the Malicious Injuries Act by which the Irish people have been mulcted in fines amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds for crimes with which they have no connection and no sympathy. This system is the same as that pursued by the Germans in invaded Belgium.

ONE DAY'S NEWS ITEMS.

The following reports of the activities of the English Army of Occupation in Ireland are taken from the news items in yesterday's Irish daily papers:-

Co. Kerry. The roads surrounding Killarney were patrolled by armed military and police on Saturday night. They held up everyone they met and scrutinised them with electric torches.

Co. Wicklow. At Arklow (Co. Wicklow) the police have been most active. Many persons have been stopped at night and questioned as far away as Wicklow. Military also patrolled the district especially around Tinnahely.

Co. Wexford. A party of military proceeding through South Wexford collected firearms from farmers and others holding them under permit.

Co. Fermanagh. Police and military searched a number of houses in Maguire's Bridge, Co. Fermanagh for arms and documents without any success.

Counties Galway & Tipperary. There was great activity on the part of the military and police in Lower Ormond during the week end. Late on Saturday night police were drafted to the Lorrha District & a young man named Carrol was placed under arrest & subsequently removed to Limerick Prison.

Co. Dublin. Last evening at Kingstown after the arrival of the S.S. Curraghmore when the luggage was placed on Carlisle Pier a detective seized a portmanteau which was labelled to a lady in Cork. He conveyed the bag to Kingstown Police Station where it was found to contain a great many small tins of boot polish and paints. The bag was returned to the Railway Co. when it was found it did not contain explosives.

Co. Tipperary. At Castleiney, Thurles, armed military and police took up positions at the village hall while a dance in aid of the Irish Language Fund was proceeding.

Co. Limerick. A play announced to be staged at Kilfinane on Saturday night was prohibited. Three motor lorries with armed military and police from Limerick 26 miles off arrived for the occasion.

Co. Tipperary. John Casey, Wm. Casey (butchers) and T. Maher (farmer) have been summoned to a Crimes Court on charges of "unlawful assembly" by attending a cattle fair at Kilcommon over two months ago.

Co. Derry. Mr. W. J. Hinchey was arrested at Drumnagh early on Sunday morning & conveyed by motor lorry to Megherafelt, military & two motor full of police taking part in the raid. Military & police also made several raids in Bellagherty.

Co. Dublin. The residence of Mr. Joseph O'Gorman, Sunnyside, Crumlin, was raided on Saturday morning. The police appeared at back and front simultaneously & knocked loudly till Mrs. O'Gorman, who has been ill for some time, had to get up to admit them. Mr. O'Gorman was not at home.

An aged priest who had travelled from Co. Galway to see his personal friend, Mr. Joseph Martyn, a prisoner serving a sentence under the Defence of the Realm Act in Mountjoy Jail, was refused admission to the Jail when he objected to submit to the indignity of a search.

STRANGLING AN ULSTER INDUSTRY.

Pro English Organ on Flax Trade.

The "Irish Times" the organ of the pro English party in Ireland in its issue of February 10th says that "the hand of bureaucracy is strangling an important industry at its source" and points out that the Irish flax growers were compelled by the English Government to sell 75 percent of their crop at £310 per ton or less and the balance at less than £360 per ton, while at the same time Continental flax is selling at £600 to £1,000 a ton, and very inferior English flax is being sold in Belfast for £525 a ton and more. The result of this policy was that there was last year a decrease of 47,000 acres under flax in Ireland and that this year there is a further decrease of 100,000 acres threatened, as the farmers declare they will not grow flax if the control is maintained. "The retention of the control means killing the growing of flax in Ireland," and the consequent stoppage of the Belfast spinning mills which are already working on half time because they cannot get enough flax. The article describes the Ulster farmers as being in a condition of "open revolt" against the activities of the English-appointed Control Board.

The same issue of the paper contains a report of the Kirkcubbin (Co. Down) Farmers' Union at which a resolution was passed binding the members to refuse to market any flax until the ban is removed.

ENGLAND'S IDEAL.

An Ireland Without Irishmen.

(From the 'Freeman's Journal' Leading Article, Feby. 6th.)

"With armed forces at his disposal, as numerous as the forces with which Wellington overthrew Napoleon, the Viceroy has shown that he is wholly unable to maintain order in the political sense, though tanks and motor lorries are now the commonest sight on contry roads, and Ireland is dragooned even more thoroughly than General von Bissing dragooned Belgium. While soldiers & police are rounding-up representative citizens as political offenders, footpads can rob and harry with immunity, and every cross-Channel burglar & crook dreams of Ireland as miners dream of a new Klondyke. Lord French has pronounced the final condemnation of his own record in Ireland. Until that country, so he told a French journalist, has been depleted of 100,000 to 200,000 of its young men, there is no hope for the policy which he was selected to enforce at the point of the bayonet. This has always been the favourite specific of English rulers for Irish discontents, but few of them, since Cromwell, have admitted it as bluntly as Lord French. Their ideal is an Ireland without Irishmen, and when Irishmen have the temerity to object their opposition is held to be conclusive proof of their criminality."

POET'S LETTERS OPENED IN POST.

No Free Speech in Ireland.

Arriving in New York on Jan. 24th for a lecturing tour, Mr. W.B. Yeats, the Irish poet and dramatist, told the reporters:- "Ireland is living in a state of suppression. On a recent trip from Ireland to England my baggage was all searched. My mail is constantly opened by the Governmental authorities. Such innocent matter as pamphlets about the Irish theatre movement are held up until the censors are satisfied they contain nothing political. There is no such thing as free speech in Ireland."

WHAT IRELAND DOES NOT WANT.

Mr. Lloyd George's Home Rule Proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George in the English House of Commons on February 10th announced the intention of the English Government to proceed with the proposals for "the better government of Ireland."

The following quotations, mainly from pro-English sources, show that the Irish people are unanimous in their hostility to the proposed measure:-

The Prime Minister labours to give substance and reality to the unsubstantial fiction of two nationalities.
Lord Lunraven in the London "Times" Jan. 1st 1920.

The new Home Rule Bill is one on which all British opinion will unite and which Nationalist Ireland refuses to advance even to look at. We are merely going to repeat the old process of offering Irishmen anything that we think ought to suit them, without regard to their views on that point.
"Truth" (London) Jan. 3rd 1920.

The Dublin Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News" says the hostility of the Irish people to the proposed measure is "intense and unanimous." - Vide Daily News, Jan. 2nd 1920.

The Coalition plan has no Irish origin... a scheme distasteful to almost all Irishmen. The measure is simply flung at Ireland's head.
"Nation" (London) January 3rd 1920.

Every party and sect in Ireland condemns the scheme; therefore, it cannot hope to settle anything.
"Irish Times" (pro-English) Jan. 6th 1920.

The Government and its Irish Committee have succeeded in formulating a plan which succeeds in creating the maximum of opposition from every single party in Ireland.
-G.W. Masterman, ex-Cabinet Minister in the Daily News, Jan. 6th 1920.

The scheme cannot be accepted by persons of moderate opinion. To impose it would be to invite insurrection and disorder, if not, indeed to kindle the fires of civil war. - Statement of the Irish Dominion League presided over by Sir Horace Plunkett, the Chairman of the Lloyd George Irish Convention, Manchester Guardian, Feby. 10th 1920.

A gentleman connected with the Government had told him that if the proposals were received in Ireland with universal disapproval they would consider they had produced a fair scheme.
The Hon. H.O'Neill, M.P. (Unionist) Irish Independent, Jan. 21st 1920.

Both divisions, Unionism and Sinn Fein are at one in denouncing legislation on lines proposed by the Premier recently.
Dublin Correspondent London Evening Standard, Jan. 27th.

I have just come back from a short tour in Ireland in the course of which I had opportunities of meeting many people and of discussing the Irish situation. We did not meet on our tour a single person who looked with favour upon the proposed bill of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Adamson, M.P. Leader of the English Labour Party in the English House of Commons, Feby. 10th 1920.

When Mr. Adamson said that the Government's Bill had no friends in Ireland he spoke the plain truth.
Irish Times (Unionist) leading Article. Feby. 11th 1920.

Mr. Lloyd George's proposals have been condemned unanimously by the country.
Dublin Freeman's Journal (Nationalist) Feby. 11th 1920.

The Irish people will not give it (the Home Rule Bill) a moment's serious consideration.
Irish Independent (Nationalist) Feby. 11th 1920.

ANOTHER VERDICT OF MURDER.

Against the English Military.

"That death was due to laceration of the brain caused by rifle shots fired by the military and police patrol in Roche's Street on February 2nd, and that they tender to Mrs. O'Dwyer and the relatives their sincere sympathy. That they strongly condemn what they consider was the indiscriminate firing of the patrol on that night, sufficient provocation not being given for what the jury consider murder in the case of Richard O'Dwyer."

This was the verdict of the jury, selected and summoned by the police, at the inquest of Mr. Richard O'Dwyer, Merchant, of Limerick City who was killed by rifle fire while in his own shop on the night of the 2nd instant.

The military and police witnesses said that the patrol was fired on by the crowd and admitted that they had discharged 145 rounds of rifle and revolver ammunition at the people. The medical evidence showed that deceased was killed by a military bullet which passed through the closed door of his shop.

Four civilian witnesses and one military witness, Sergt. Major O'Donnell, Chief Clerk, General Headquarters, Aldershot, deposed they heard no shooting before the military opened fire.

A young lady named Miss Lena Johnston was killed on the same occasion, and two other people seriously injured.

Mr. O'Brien Moran, Solicitor, said that the story that the patrol had been fired on was a deliberately trumped up story. None of the patrol had been injured except Sergt. Conroy, R.I.C. who was slightly wounded probably by shot from the military. The conduct of the military and police in firing 145 rounds in a thickly populated city could only be compared to the recent proceedings in India. Private Poulton who admitted that he lost control of himself, seemed to have thought he was on the battlefield as he ran through the streets shouting "Come on the Welsh!" These men who went out to protect the citizens, ran riot and shot at sight. If they saw objects to fire at they must have been hopeless workmen; if they fired without seeing any particular object to fire at their conduct was reckless, cowardly and inhuman.

The evidence showed that the military having fatally shot two unoffending citizens and wounded two other people, marched off singing "Rule Britannia."

Vide Irish Daily Press, Feby. 11th.

EVEN THE PRO ENGLISH ARE NOT SAFE.

From the Army of Occupation.

Ex-Alderman Farrell, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, writes to say that Ireland is being governed either by a madman or a fool. As a proof that he is loyal to England he recalls the fact that

was the principal guest at a state dinner given by the King of England in 1911, and that subsequently he had a long private audience with His Majesty. Yet on the morning of February 10th between 4 & 5 o'clock, he was aroused from his bed by English soldiers in full war equipment, who forced their way into his house, (The Manor, Iona Drive, Dublin), at the point of the revolver and ransacked the house from floor to ceiling. He adds: "I was kept between two soldiers with fixed bayonets and an officer carried a revolver all the time when visiting the rooms where my children and the maids were." The troops left empty handed.

THE YOUNG MEN OF IRELAND.

Are not Going Fast Enough.

An amendment to the Defence of the Realm Act promulgated in the "London Gazette" gives to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as to the Chief Secretary, the power to make orders respecting the restrictions on, or internment of, persons of hostile origin or associations.

-Irish Daily Press, Feby. 11th 1920.

This regulation is published within three weeks of Lord French's declaration to M. Marsillac of "Le Journal" that there was no hope of calm in Ireland till the 100,000 to 200,000 young Irishmen who would have emigrated but for the war were expatriated.

The following figures of emigration and population are taken from the semi-official publication of the English Government, "Thor's Directory for 1920."

Emigrants from Ireland from 1st May 1851 to 31st Dec. 1919.

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Males ... | 2,244,339 |
| Females.. | 2,075,354. |
| <hr/> | |
| Total ... | <u>4,319,693.</u> |

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

| | <u>1845.</u> | <u>1919.</u> | <u>Decrease.</u> |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Males ... | 4,083,043 | 2,176,000 | 1,907,043 |
| Females.. | <u>4,212,018</u> | <u>2,204,000</u> | <u>2,008,018</u> |
| | 8,295,061 | 4,380,000 | 3915,061 |

ONE WEEK'S RECORD.

During the week ending the 7th instant the English troops in Ireland forcibly entered and raided 469 private houses and arrested 122 persons. In the same short period the same forces put two murders to their credit, two armed assaults, two proclamations and suppressions; they held two courts martial and sentenced 13 persons to various terms of imprisonment for political activities.

THE ASSASSINS ARE IN CHARGE IN IRELAND.

The English Prime Minister speaking on February 10th in the English House of Commons on the demand that the English Army of Occupation should be withdrawn from Ireland said:-

"There are murders in Ireland, there are assassinations of the most cowardly and despicable character and there cannot be more contemptible crimes than those perpetrated there. Are we to withdraw our troops and leave the assassins in charge?"

- Vide Daily Press, February 11th 1920.

The truth is that the assassins are in charge in Ireland and that the troops - police and military - are the assassins; that their policy of assassination is connived at, if not directed by, the English Government through Dublin Castle; that the names of the assassins are known to Dublin Castle and that instead of being brought to trial they are promoted in the English service or otherwise rewarded by the English authorities. These facts are clear from the following reports of coroners' inquests taken from the columns of the daily press for the dates given. It should be remembered that the Coroners' Juries in Ireland are selected and summoned by the police force whose members in the majority of cases should have been in the dock. This list does not include the horrible military murders known as the North King Street Massacre, in which at least fifteen innocent and unoffending civilians were callously murdered in cold blood by the military.

Verdicts of Coroners' Juries as Reported
in the Irish Daily Press.

May 17th 1916:- We find that Patrick Bealan of 177, North King Street, Dublin, died from shock and hemorrhage resulting from bullet wounds inflicted by a soldier or soldiers in whose custody he was an unarmed and inoffensive prisoner.

June 27th 1917:- The Jury found that Abraham Allen of Cork City died from hemorrhage due to a bayonet wound, but as to the manner of the infliction of it there was no evidence. Mr. Michael A. Terry of Lavitt's Quay, Cork, subsequently made a deposition in which he swore that he went to the police station and offered to bring forward five residents who saw the incident, and who were prepared to testify to the callous conduct of the police, but they were refused a hearing, and that the policeman whom he accused of the crime was subsequently promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

July 14th 1917:- We find that the deceased, Daniel Scanlon of Ballyunion, Co. Kerry, was wilfully murdered by Constable Lyons, who fired the shot, and Sergeant Macauley who was in charge of the firing party. Constable Lyons was afterwards promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

September 26th 1917:- We find that Thomas Ashe, according to the medical evidence of Professor M'weeney, Sir Arthur Chance and Sir Thos. Myles, died of heart failure and congestion of the lungs on the 25th of September 1917, caused by the punishment of taking away from his cell in Mountjoy Jail the bed, bedding and boots, and being left to lie on the cold floor for fifty hours, and then subjected to forcible feeding in his weak condition after a hunger strike of five or six days...

That the hunger strike was directed against the inhuman punishment inflicted and as a protest against the men being treated as criminals and demanding to be treated as political prisoners. We find that the taking away of the deceased bed, bedding and boots was an unfeeling and barbarous act and we censure the Deputy Governor for violating the Prison rules and inflicting a punishment which he had no power to do, but we infer he was acting under instructions from the Prisons Board at the Castle, which refused to give evidence and documents asked for.

March 17th 1918:- We find that John Ryan died from asphyxia caused by a policeman's discharging a rifle at cattle drivers at Castlefergus on February 24th 1918. The evidence showed that there was no attempt to molest the police.

March 30th 1918:- We find that Thomas Russell met his death by a deliberate bayonet thrust received from one of the four following soldiers:- Sergeant Muff, Privates Hutton, Tait or Kenny, in the reading room at Carrigaholt on Sunday March 24th 1918. Deceased was teaching an Irish language class when he was bayoneted.

June 13th 1918:- We find that Patrick Duffy of Castleblaney met his death at Carrigertha Camp where he had wandered aimlessly being under the influence of drink, from bayonet and gunshot wounds inflicted by the military. We consider the military were not justified in their actions. The medical evidence showed that the deceased having been shot through the lungs while lying on the ground was bayoneted in the thigh, the eyebrow, the chest ribs and hands, the fingers being severed. The military refused to appear at the inquest.

Febr. 13th 1919:- We find that Patrick Gavin, aged 45, farm labourer, died from a bullet wound, and we consider the authorities lax in placing such young and inexperienced soldiers at such a post. Gavin was driving a cow to Newbridge Fair when he was killed.

April 16th 1919:- We find that Robert J. Byrne met his death by a revolver bullet discharged wilfully by either Constable O'Brien or Constable Spillane. Byrne was a prisoner in custody of the police in Limerick Workhouse Hospital. There was an attempt made to rescue him and the police fired at him as he lay in bed and fatally wounded him.

May 15th 1919:- We find that Michael Walsh, fisherman, Dungarvan, died from a bullet wound caused by a bullet deliberately fired by Constable McCarthy. Deceased had run to the barracks for assistance to quell a row and was shot dead when he knocked at the door.

June 21st 1919:- We find that Matthew Murphy, Dundalk, died as the result of a wound caused by a military picket at New Inn on June 14th, and we are of the opinion that reasonable precautions were not taken by the authorities to safeguard the general public, and that more effective and less dangerous methods should have been adopted.

July 3rd 1919:- We find that the death of Patrick Studdert, ~~suited~~ fisherman, Kilkee, from a bullet wound deliberately inflicted by Sergt. Walsley of the Scottish Horse, and we strongly disapprove of the military orders given in this quiet and peaceful district. Sergt. Walsley stated he fired to kill as those were his orders.

August 23rd 1919:- We find that Francis Murphy, aged 15, of Glenn, County Clare, was unlawfully and wilfully murdered by a bullet unlawfully and wilfully fired by members of the military unknown to us into the house of his father, John Murphy.

December 30th 1919:- We find that Laurence Kennedy, labourer of Lucan, Co. Dublin, was killed on his way home by a military patrol, and we consider that the military acted in a most heartless manner.

January 27th 1920:- We find that Michael Daroy of Cooraclare, Co. Clare, died from drowning. We condemn the heartless action of the police in not allowing the deceased to be rescued from the river. The police fired on four would be rescuers of the drowning boy and drove them off.

February 11th 1920:- We find that Richard O'Dwyer, Merchant of Limerick died from laceration of the brain caused by rifle shots fired by the military and police patrol. We strongly condemn the indiscriminate firing of the patrol, sufficient provocation not being given for what the jury consider murder in the case of Richard O'Dwyer. Miss Lena Johnston was murdered by the military on the same occasion.

ARMED ASSAULTS.

In addition to these murders there have been reported in the daily papers since 1st January 1919 no fewer than 675 armed assaults by military and police on the Irish people. The following are typical examples:-

June 14th 1919:- Mr. Martin Rice & his father, Michael Rice, a man of nearly 60 years and the father of eleven children, were shot by police at Ardaraole, Queen's County. The police came at one o'clock in the morning to Rice's house "protecting" process servers who brought (presumably) a notice of ejection. The father refused to admit the process servers. Sergeant Mattheson ordered Rice to take the ejection order. "Take it," he said, "or I'll shoot you." Rice refused, and in the effort to prevent them coming into his house he was knocked down, beaten with the policemen's batons and the process servers' loaded ashplants. Martin Rice, the son of the assaulted man, declaring that he could not see his father being murdered, was rushing to his father's aid, when his mother called to him: "They'll shoot you." Martin turned round to speak to his mother, when he was shot in the back by the police and fell unconscious into her arms. The old man who at the time was lying on the ground half unconscious from his beating was shot immediately afterwards. No action has been taken by the Government against the police engaged in this dastardly assault. The English Censor refused to permit the publication of the full facts of the incident.

April 29th 1919:- When Matthew Brady and William McNally were returning home from an Irish Festival at Grand Co. Longford, which was addressed by Mr. Joseph McGuinness, M.P. for the Constituency, they were savagely set upon by a police patrol who fired four shots into the prostrate body of Brady after he had been felled by a blow. McNally was shot through the head and seriously wounded. Brady is still in hospital, ten months after the event. No provocation was given to the police.

21st January 1920:- The police and military in Thurles took possession of the streets at 11.15 p.m. and fired with rifles and hand grenades on the houses of the citizens for nearly an hour and a half. They wrecked twelve houses in the main street. The next morning the English Labour Delegation likened the scenes of wreckage to a town in war swept France. Rev. M. Ryan said:- "The firing was done with murderous intent," and Rev. J.O'Brien, "The police went out with the evident intention of murder." No inquiry has been held into the matter.

searched the residences of ten prominent Republicans
At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, Military and police
two private houses.

At Derry City, Messrs. Delwally, Hyman, & Co. 30
Street, Jos. Molloy, Ferguson Street, and Mr. Molloy,
Magazine Street, were arrested by military and police
on a charge which has not been stated.
At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, Mr. M. O'Sullivan was
arrested. No charge was preferred against him.

The following are the acts of aggression committed
in Ireland by the military and police of the usurp-
ing English Government, - as reported in the Daily

Press for the Week Ending

FEBRUARY 14th, 1920.

S u m m a r y

| Date, February | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | 14th | Total. |
|---|-----|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Raids:- | 307 | 234 | 134 | 1 | 203 | 320 | 1199 |
| Arrests:- | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 | 13 | 25 |
| Sentences:- | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Courtsmartial:- | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Proclamations &):- Suppressions):- | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3. |
| Armed Assaults:- | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6. |
| Deportations:- | 60 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 63. |
| Murder:- | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1. |
| Daily Total:- | 371 | 243 | 137 | 9 | 209 | 336 | 1305. |

The sentences passed for political offences during the
above six days totalled 4 years, 5 months & 3 weeks.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th.

Raids:-

Upwards of 300 houses were raided and searched by
military and police in a big military "drive" through
Co. Wicklow. Making the town of Arklow their centre
the armed forces spread out to a distance of twelve
miles on each side, entering and searching every house
in that area which was known to be occupied by a
person who sympathised with the National movement.
Troops also entered many gardens and farms and dug them
up.

At Limerick City military and police raided the Irish
National Forrester's Hall, and searched it.

Police and Military raided some six houses at Clonda-
lane, Kilworth and Coolemore, Co. Cork.

Arrests:-

In the Fermoy district of Co. Cork, Military and
police arrested Messrs. J. Fanning, P. Leddy and P.
Buckley. No charge was made against these men. They
were removed under armed guard to Cork Jail.

Armed
Assault:-

Large forces of military and police were rushed
into Co. Meath where in the early morning they took
possession of all the roads and held up civilians at
the point of the bayonet overpowering them and search-
ing their persons.

Deporta-
tions:-

Sixty prominent Republicans were deported from Dublin
and Cork. They were some of the men arrested in the
"round up" of January 31st and without charge or trial
have been sent to Wormwood Scrubbs prison, England.
They were taken in handcuffs through the streets.
Among these deportees were many elected representatives
of the Irish people.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.

Raids:-

In the entire County of Wexford, large bodies of
military raided upwards of 200 houses taking away all
shot-guns although these are necessary to farmers for
the preservation of their crops, and permits had actu-
ally been given to these farmers to have such guns in
their possession.

At Magherafelt, Co. Derry, a large force of Military and police raided the residence of Mr. W. J. Hinphey.

At Bailagherty in the same county, military and police raided over a score of houses.

At Maguire's bridge, Co. Armagh, armed police raided and searched twelve houses.

The residence of Mr. Joseph O'Gorman, Grunlin, Co. Dublin was raided and searched by police who turned Mrs. O'Gorman, who is ill, out of bed.

Arrests:-

Mr. W. J. Hinphey, Magherafelt, Co. Derry, was arrested on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Mr. F. Corrigan of Curraghmacall, Co. Tyrone, was arrested on a charge of possessing arms.

Messrs. John Casey, William Casey (butchers) and T. Maher (farmer) were summoned to a Crimes Court at Templemore, Co. Tipperary on a charge of "unlawful assembly". The unlawful assembly consisted in attending a fair at Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary two months ago when the district was under strict martial law and all fairs and markets were decreed suppressed.

Proclamations and Suppressions:-

At Kilfinanee, Co. Clare, a play dealing with the National movement was proclaimed by the British military authorities and three motor lorries of military and police were drafted into the village to suppress any attempt to stage it.

A dance held at Castleiney, Co. Tipperary, in aid of the Irish language revival was interfered with by armed military who took up position in the village hall where the dance was being held.

Armed Assaults:-

In the county of Wicklow, armed military and police patrols have taken up positions in the public roads and there they hold up peaceful country people at the point of the bayonet, and overpowering any resistance search them.

At Killarney, Co. Kerry, armed military and police assembled in the roads after dark and held up every pedestrian in the district.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

An aged priest from Portumna, Co. Galway, called at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin in order to visit a parishioner who is serving there a sentence on a political charge. He was informed that he would not be allowed the visit unless he submitted to his being searched by the prison authorities. He pointed out that he had a permit from the Chairman of the Visiting Justices granting him this visit, but the prison authorities refused to allow any visit without a search of the priest's person.

Militarism:-

Mr. W. B. Yeats the celebrated Irish poet and dramatist stated to a press interviewer in America, in which country he has just arrived from Ireland:-

"Ireland is living in a state of suppression. On a recent trip from Ireland to England my baggage was all searched. My mail is constantly opened by the Governmental authorities. Such innocent matter as pamphlets about the Irish theatre movement are held up until the censors are satisfied they contain nothing political. There is no such thing as free speech in Ireland".

=====

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the district of Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, and neighbouring areas, armed military and police raided upwards of eighty private houses.

Between four and five o'clock in the morning a force of thirty military fully armed, raided 9 Iona Drive, Dublin, the residence of ex-Alderman J. J. Farrell, recently Lord Mayor of Dublin. The military forced their way into the house and searched every room in it, turning Mr. Farrell's daughter and maids out of their beds in the process. Mr. Farrell in a subsequent letter of protest to the Press says:-

"If raids like this are to go on, people with bad hearts, or in a delicate state of health, are liable to lose their lives from fright, and people suffering from influenza are not improved by being kept standing in the hall in an undressed condition for upwards of an hour."

Armed police raided the residence at 1 Nelson Street, Derry, of Mr. James McGlinchey. The raid took place in the early morning. When the police knocked at the door the inmates were all asleep, and the door not being immediately opened it was smashed in by the police.

The residence of a man named Duffy in the same street was also raided, the police in this case also smashing in the door.

Armed police raided a dance hall at Keady, Co. Armagh while a Sinn Fein dance was in progress.

In the entire county of Armagh, police armed with rifles, bayonets and hand grenades raided and searched upwards of 50 houses.

Sentences:-

Mr. Terence Smith of Patrick Street, Mullingar, who was Courtmartialled at Dublin on February 2nd, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of having in his possession an unloaded revolver.

Proclama-
tion and
Suppres-
sion:-

At Keady, Co. Armagh, while a dance, held by the local Sinn Fein Club was in progress, armed police raided the dance hall and took possession of it.

Murder:-

At the inquest held into the cause of the death of Mr. Robert O'Dwyer, Limerick, evidence was given by the police and military that they fired 150 shots through the streets and many civilians swore that there was no firing whatever by the citizens. The military and police opened fire without warning and without cause. The Jury found that Robert Dwyer was killed by rifle shots fired by the patrol and added:-

"They (the Jury) strongly condemn what they consider was the indiscriminate firing of the patrol on that night, sufficient provocation not being given for what the Jury consider murder in the case of Richard O'Dwyer".

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1920.

Raid:-

At Drum, Co. Roscommon, armed police raided the residence of Mr. Redican, and arrested him.

Arrest:-

Mr. Redican, Drum, Co. Roscommon, who was liberated from Galway Jail on Saturday last, was arrested in bed on a charge of failing to report himself to the police. Mr. Redican had served a sentence of six months for "unlawful assembly".

Sentences:-

Mr. T. Daly, merchant of Bandon, Co. Cork, was sentenced in that town to 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for collecting for the Irish Self Determination Fund, without a permit from the British Military authorities.

At the same Court Mr. M. Crowley of Castletownbere, Co. Cork, was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment for unlawful assembly.

At Mullingar, Mr. Michael McCoy charged with unlawful assembly was sentenced to five months imprisonment for refusing to recognise the right of the Court to try him, and consequently declining to give bail for his future "Good behaviour".

Mr. M. Carolan, recently elected a member of the Belfast Corporation was sentenced to six months imprisonment on a charge of unlawful assembly. The unlawful assembly consisted in Mr. Carolan addressing his constituents after his election.

Armed
Assault:-

At Youghal, Co. Cork, a public welcome was given to three men released after serving sentence for political offences. A meeting was held and one of the released men, Mr. P. Magner, member of the Local Urban Council, was about to address the gathering when a charge was made by armed police who were suddenly rushed to the scene. They attacked the crowd with the butt-ends of their rifles injuring very many. Women and children as well as men were among those seriously injured.

Deportations:- Mr. Maurice Collins, Parnell Street, Dublin, who was recently arrested without charge in the round-up on January 31st, was deported to Wormwood Scrubbs prison, London.

Two other men whose names have not been published were similarly deported to Wormwood Scrubbs.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Allihies, Co. Cork, armed military and police raided and searched over 200 houses.

Police and military raided and searched the residence at Richmond Hill, Rathmines, Dublin of Mr. John Doyle, recently elected member of the Rathmines Urban Council. Mr. Doyle was Sinn Fein Election director at the Municipal Elections.

A large force of police armed with rifles and hand-grenades raided Emlagh House, Castleplunkett, Co. Roscommon the residence of Mr. E. Brennan, for whose arrest they held a warrant. Mr. Brennan was not at home.

At Kilfadda, King's Co. the residence of Mr. M. Hogan was raided by police and searched.

Arrests:-

Messrs. M. Fitzgerald and T. Fenton, Caherdaniel, Co. Kerry, were arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Mr. J. Carroll, Ballyquirk, King's Co., was arrested on an unknown charge.

Sentences:-

Mr. M. Kirwan of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession "seditious" literature.

Armed
Assault:-

At Templetuchy, Co. Tipperary, a big force of armed military and police occupied the village. Armed outposts took possession of the entrances to the village and all pedestrians were held up at the point of the bayonet and being overpowered were searched.

Court-
martial:-

Mr. R. C. Barton, Member of Parliament for West Wicklow, was tried by general Court-martial at Ship Street Barracks Dublin, on a charge of making "seditious" speeches on Feb. 2nd, 1919. On the occasion of the alleged offence Mr. Barton was addressing his Constituents. He refused to recognise the right of the court-martial to try him. The decision of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Dublin still another round-up was attempted by the British Military authorities. In the early morning raids were made upon the houses of prominent citizens. Upwards of a score of residences were forcibly entered, the doors being battered down in several cases. The inmates were then turned out of bed - no opportunity being given to the women-folk to dress - and were herded into one room under an armed guard while the rest of the armed forces ransacked the house.

At Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, large forces of military and police raided upwards of a hundred houses. To the neighbouring towns and villages large bodies of armed troops

were also rushed, and over a wide area the military and police forcibly entered and searched approximately two hundred houses. The raids which began in the early morning continued until late into the afternoon.

Arrests:- At Dublin in the round-up above mentioned eleven arrests were made. The names of these arrested are:- Messrs. T. Atkins, recently elected member of the Dublin Corporation, John P. Atkins, his brother, an American citizen, James Staines, brother of Mr. M. Staines, Member of Parliament for St. Michan's Division, Dublin, William and George Ashton two sons of Mrs. A. E. Ashton recently elected member of the Dublin Corporation, Wm. and Gerald Cullen, father (aged 65) and brother of Mr. T. Cullen, architect, recently a Sinn Fein Candidate for the Rathmines Urban Council, P. O'Donohoe, F. McPartland, nephew of Mrs. A. E. Ashton, P. O'Reilly and - Upton. Unsuccessful attempts were made to arrest Alderman M. Staines, M.P.

At Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, Messrs. James Murtagh and William Errity were arrested on suspicion.

Sentences:- Mr. A. McGinley, of Dungloe, Co. Donegal, has been held in prison for nine weeks on a charge of Collecting for the Irish Self-Determination Fund. He has now been handed over to the military authorities the civil authorities being unable to find evidence on which to convict him.

Unprovoked Assault:- Murder: Mr. J. O'Brien, merchant of Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, was shot dead by police who suddenly opened fire on civilians in the Streets of that town.

At the adjourned inquest on Miss Helena Johnson, at Limerick City, the Jury found the following verdict:-

"That Helena Johnson's death was caused by shock, the effects of a wound inflicted by a rifle bullet fired by the police without orders from their superiors, which we strongly condemn, as there was no provocation. It is what the jury consider murder."

Miss Johnson was shot down in the streets of Limerick when a military and police patrol opened fire upon the civilians without any provocation. At the inquest the military authorities endeavoured to prove that they had been fired upon but contradictory evidence on their part caused the collapse of their case.

Irish Bulletin,
16th February 1920.

ANOTHER VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST THE POLICE.

A Limerick Coroner's Jury summoned and selected by the police at the inquest on Miss Helena Johnston on Friday, 13th instant, returned the following verdict:-

"That Helena Johnston's death was caused by a rifle bullet fired by the police without orders from their superiors. We strongly condemn their action as there was no provocation. It is what the Jury consider murder."

The incident occurred on the night of February 2nd when the military and police fired 145 rounds in the streets of Limerick without provocation.

Constable Roche swore that it was the soldiers who fired the fatal shot. This was contradicted by the military witnesses, who swore that no shots were fired by the military in Sarsfield Street, where the girl was killed and this was borne out by several civilian witnesses who saw the police fire, and by the County Inspector and District Inspector of Police who swore that the police fired without orders. All the witnesses including County Inspector of Police, agree that there was no disturbance at the place before the police fired.

BAITING THE IRISH PEOPLE.

(From the Freeman's Journal, February 14th)

"What are Government going to do about the death of Lena Johnson, the Limerick girl whom a coroner's jury finds was murdered by policemen who fired without orders? Those who followed the evidence at the inquiry will have seen that in this case not the most shadowy ground of justification could be pleaded. An attempt by one or two policemen to provide an excuse for the panic that led to the firing was completely disposed of by the military and other police witnesses. Yet if the Government follow their usual course, the death of this young girl will not be thought worth the time of even an official investigation. If this is so, then the death of Lena Johnson will be added to the list of outrages that have gone uninvestigated and unpunished, because they were committed by the forces of the Crown.

"First we had the smashing up of the premises and property of the townspeople of Fermoy, where one of the victims was a Protestant Unionist, four of whose sons had fallen in the war. There the Commanding Officer of the raiders browbeat and threatened the people whose property had been destroyed, because they dared to protest. No disciplinary measures that the public ever heard of were taken in the matter. The outbreak at Fermoy was soon followed by a similar outbreak in Cork, where house-breaking was again the relaxation of a regimental evening, and the police who interfered were badly mauled. Next we had the killing of Lieutenant Boast and Laurence Kennedy in the Phoenix Park by military bullets. The inquest in their case was an extraordinary display of mystifying swearing and cross-swearing, after which the leading newspapers of Great Britain joined with the Irish Press in demanding a searching inquiry. But with the authorities all was silence. Panic in the Park was succeeded by panic in Thurlea, where 'provocation' was held to excuse the wild wrecking of houses by the rifle fire of a force supposed to be disciplined and to be the very embodiment of law and order. Again, so far as the people

low, nothing happened as a consequence, and official denials were issued that any disciplinary measures were taken. In face of such a series the wonder is not that we have occasionally such incidents as these tragedies at Limerick, but that they are not more frequent and more disastrous. What could be more likely to produce such recklessness than to allow the feeling to grow among the military and police that no matter what they do in their dealings with the people none of them will suffer for it?

The Object Aimed At.

The 'Morning Post' of February 9th said:-

"It will surprise no one here should Sinn Fein strike back."

The London 'Times' of December 1st last said:-

"The Irish Executive are being used in order to arouse in Ireland a state of feeling if not of rebellion."

THE RAZZIA IN DUBLIN.

There was another military round up in Dublin on Friday morning the 13th instant, many houses being forcibly entered by armed soldiers between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m. Eleven arrests are so far reported including Mr. Thomas Atkins, one of the newly elected City Councillors. All men and boys found in the houses visited were taken away in military lorries. Mr. Patrick O'Donohue, who was taken from the house of his aunt, Mrs. Ashton, T.C. is a postal official who served throughout the war as a telegraphist and who has only recently been demobilised.

Dealing with the military activity the Freeman's Journal of Feb'y, 14th says:-

"To judge by Mr. Macpherson's statement in Parliament, midnight raids by armed bodies of military promise to be a permanent addition to the machinery by which Dublin Castle brings home to each and all of us a due sense of the blessings we owe to the happy fate which gave us as ruler the liberty-loving Briton instead of the freedom-hating Hun. The Chief Secretary flatters himself that his motor lorries, if they are kept going long enough, will enable him to place under lock and key everyone connected with the Irish Volunteers. It cannot be said that the experiment so far has proved a success. Nearly all the big fish have slipped out of the net, and with each succeeding attempt the Castle haul becomes more contemptible. Heretofore the official raiders searched houses for certain people and if they did not find them let the other inmates alone. The new rule, judging by the latest developments, is to sweep up every male on the suspected premises, and having deposited all behind prison bars, to sort out at leisure those who are 'wanted.' This is the razzia exactly as it was practised by the Germans in Belgium and northern France. Within the last few days sound Unionists, an American citizen, men recently discharged from the Army, and a number of others who had as much connection with the Irish Volunteers as they had with Trotsky's Red Army, have been ordered out of their beds, and hustled off to prison in military lorries, for no other reason than that they happened to be in a house which the troops raided in search of somebody else... No man in Dublin can say that their fate may not be his to-morrow."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION COSTS OVER £13,000,000.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons on February 13th that the English troops in Ireland numbered 41,000, and the weekly cost was £186,000. This amounts to £9,672,000 a year. According

to the Civil Service Estimates issued on 8th December last, the cost of that portion of the Army of Occupation known as the police in Ireland is £23,367,233, for the year. This provides for 11,602 policemen. The total yearly cost of the Army of Occupation, so far as these figures disclose is, therefore, £13,059,233. The Irish people have no means of checking these figures.

IN DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

Irish Linen Industry to be Strangled.

Commenting on the fact that under the Defence of the Realm Act Irish farmers are compelled to sell their flax at an average rate of £290 per ton while English flax growers being subjected to no controlled price can get £600 per ton in Belfast for inferior flax, and while, according to the London 'Morning Post' Irish flax would sell for £720 a ton in an uncontrolled market, the 'Freeman's Journal' of February 11th says:-

"Why is it necessary for the defence of the Realm that Ulster farmers should be compelled to sell their flax at a price 157 per cent lower than is offered them, is a perplexing problem. The defence of the realm is secured by compelling the Ulster flax growers to sell their flax at half the price at which the English flax growers are selling theirs."

The 'Irish Times' (pro-English organ) for February 10th said that the English regulations regarding the flax prices were "strangling the (linen) industry at its source."

THE MEN WHOM THE ENGLISH JAIL.

Miss Kathleen Tynan, the wellknown novelist and poetess, writing in the London "Star" concerning the imprisonment without charge in an English Jail of Alderman Thomas Kelly, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, says:-

"The tributes of the Unionist members of Dublin Corporation to the new Lord Mayor might well make honest Englishmen think (I am one of those who still believe in honest Englishmen - all Ireland used to outside politicians and profiteers). 'Tom Kelly,' as all the world here loves to call him, is an ideal personage. Extreme in politics, he has never been anything but gentle to human kind. He is devoted to the poor and the workers, from whom he sprang. His great cause is the housing question in Dublin, and to that he has devoted himself with quiet passion. People don't talk about him now because he is with us. When he is no longer with us, those who are left will pay him tribute for the selfless, simple, high-souled man he is. And the Irish Government has no better place for him than Wormwood Scrubs."

CONQUEST NEVER ACCEPTED BY IRELAND.

The Manchester Guardian of the 4th instant, dealing with the English occupation of Ireland says:-

"The main causes of past failure are of course obvious enough. There is the historical cause, the fact that Ireland is a conquered country and that it has, as a whole, never accepted conquest... The utmost that we have been able to effect in the way of permanent conquest in Ireland is to establish a sort of outpost of Britain in the North East of Ireland."

Irish Bulletin,
17th February 1920.

IRISH BISHOPS ON ENGLISH RULE.

The following are extracts from the Lenten Pastorals of the Irish Hierarchy read in the various churches throughout Ireland on the 15th instant.

CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh & Primate of All Ireland:-

A Pitiless Military Regime.

"A military regime, rivalling in severity even that of countries under the most pitiless autocratic government; vindictive sentences out of all proportion to the alleged transgression; lettres de cachet or arbitrary arrests, more frequent than in pre-revolutionary France; deportations such as raised a wild cry of reprobation against the Germans when in military occupation of Belgium; these and similar acts of power cannot fail to create exasperation, recklessness, despair and general disorder."

Displays to Create Disorder.

The Cardinal referred to early morning arrests in a town of the diocese, and said:- "Later the troops were marched through the public streets, in all the panoply of war, with no visible object. One cannot believe that these displays were resorted to for the purpose of creating irritation and provoking disorder; but whatever the intention, they would certainly have that effect, and were, therefore, injudicious and imprudent."

MOST REV. DR. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin:-

Constitutional Methods Denied by Law.

"Our people are now shut out by law from employing methods of seeking redress, which, they well know, were in the past, fully recognised as constitutional. It would be unreasonable, and indeed impossible, to expect that they can rest content with such a state of things."

MOST REV. DR. GILMARTIN, Archbishop of Tuam:-

England's Campaign of Calumny.

"While congratulating you on the general good order and peace that prevail in the diocese, I feel called upon to protest in your name against the campaign of calumny carried on recently against this country in a section of the English Press. I am aware myself that reports of bogus outrages have got into the Irish Press."

"The isolated outrages that take place here and there are often exaggerated, and what is exceptional is made to appear as typical of the whole country. The Irish people are, I believe, the most law-abiding people in the world, but their tragedy is that having been ground for centuries under unjust laws, their fight for freedom - the cleanest that was ever made by a nation - is branded with the stigma that attaches to the crimes of individuals."

MOST REV. DR. O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe:-

Native Feeling Scouted.

"The jails are full, liberty of speech and the Press is smothered, deportations are the order of the day, and native feeling counts for nothing in the government of the country."

MOST REV. DR. O'DOHERTY, Bishop of Clonfert:-

Rule of the Bomb and Bayonet.

"We are subjected to a regime of militarism for which history can scarcely find a parallel. It is now frankly and openly a regime of the bomb and bayonet and the most modern engines of war. There is no freedom of public expression in the Press or on the platform. On secret information or on mere suspicion men are being taken away from their homes and families and deported to England without even a charge formulated against them. The place of their captivity is often known only to their captors."

The Reign of Terror.

"Children have been taken from their parents to be, in effect, terrified and tortured into a confession of their supposed knowledge of crime. Houses have been raided at all hours for concealed arms or papers, generally with no result whatever. Fairs and markets have become illegal assemblies even in places where, as in Portlanna, there was no crime. Savage sentences have been inflicted for trivial offences - for the singing of a song, to take but one example, which has been heard on concert platforms these fifty years and more. And amidst all this, ever and anon, is heard the complaint that Irishmen, lay and clerical, cannot be brought to respect such laws and such administration!"

A BRUTAL DOMINATION.

"When Belgian bishops and priests and people raised their voices against Prussian domination they were heroes in English eyes; anyone who protests against quite as brutal a domination here is regarded as a traitor. We are harried and pilloried for one reason only, because the vast majority of the people have dared to assert for their native land the principle which has been drilled into their ears for the past five years - namely, the right of small nations to be free, if they wish."

MOST REV. DR. BROWNE, Bishop of Cloyne:-

To Drive the People to Desperation.

"On one side we have a cruel and unsympathetic Government, and on the other an ardent and courageous people who love their country and resist oppression. Instead of a system of administration tending to conciliation and appeasement the policy of the Irish Government from its headquarters in Dublin Castle and extending to all its ramifications throughout the country seems to be to make use of every means and every opportunity to exasperate the people and drive them to acts of desperation."

MOST REV. DR. MACRORY, Bishop of Down & Connor:-

Brute Force Shamefully Employed.

"The Government had for a time been acting in a manner so unconstitutional and tyrannical that even the most patient men were exasperated. To a large extent they were not living under law at all, for law ceased to be law when it failed habitually to promote the common good, still more when it contemned and trampled on the elementary rights of the vast majority of citizens. At the present time there was not even the pretence of governing this country according to the will of its people; but, instead, brute force was being shamefully employed to terrorise and suppress a nation."

MOST REV. DR. M'HUGH, Bishop of Derry:-

A Military Despotism without Control.

"Freedom of speech and action is a thing of the past. Its place had been taken by a military despotism that seemed to acknowledge no control. Arrests followed by imprisonment without trial or attempt at justification had become the order of the day. Might had become enthroned in the place of Right and the will of a favoured section of the community dominates the common interest of the nation."

MOST REV. DR. O'DEA, Bishop of Galway:-

A Cruel Tyranny.

"I desire the freedom of Ireland as ardently as most Irishmen, and I abhor the hypocrisy, and injustice, and cruel tyranny to which Ireland is now subjected."

MOST REV. DR. FOGARTY, Bishop of Killaloe:-

National Plunder.

"Our innocent country owes her present agonies to a destructive, avaricious influence. Her fields were green and the powerful foreigner, already overgrown in wealth, cast a greedy eye upon them. And, because she has the spirit to stand up against this national plunder, this highway robbery of the weak, what wrongs and what outrages are heaped upon her! - her property seized, her homes broken into, her liberties trampled under military rule, her towns and cities sacked, her young men and women either shot, or hauled off in multitudes to prison without trial or charge. And to make the outrages more hideous, all this is done in the name of 'law and order.'"

(From the Irish Daily Press, February 16th 1920.)

ANOTHER MURDER BY POLICE.

Mr. James O'Brien, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, a young married man of 21 years, was shot dead by the police in Rathdrum on the night of the 12th instant. The police swore that they were fired on by a group of men, that one of them was wounded, and that they returned the fire. One of the medical witnesses said that the Constable's injury - a slight abrasion on the back - might have been caused by a stick. The evidence showed that deceased when shot was unarmed, and his pipe was found on the ground. The jury which was summoned and selected by the police returned the following verdict:-

"That deceased met his death from a bullet fired by the police, but as they were not satisfied that the injuries one of the patrol received were caused by a bullet, they could not conclude that the police were justified in firing."

GUERRILLA WARFARE BY DUBLIN CASTLE.

(From the London 'Daily Mail' February 3rd)

"In this country we are mere spectators of the guerilla war which Dublin Castle is carrying on - at our expense and with an army of 50,000 British soldiers - against a section of his Majesty's subjects. To do the Irish Executive justice we dismiss the suggestion that the raid is a counterblast against Sinn Fein's astonishing success in the Municipal elections. The fact remains that scores of men have been arrested, that we are not told what they are accused of nor whether, when and where they will be brought to trial."

(Note: The men referred to have since been deported to some unknown English prison without trial or charge.)

CHEAP IRISH BLOOD.

Irishmen in the Navy.-

At the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stones of the New Missions to Seamen's Institute in Dublin on February 11th, Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, K.C., P.C., C.V.O. (Commander-in-Chief of the Coast of Ireland), said the navy began the war with only 113,000 officers and men, but ended it with 440,000, of which 295,000 were of the mercantile marine, including fishermen. He added that, though the Irish population was very much smaller than that of Great Britain, he had found Irishmen in every ship in the navy, and that a large proportion of the 295,000 men of the mercantile marine were Irishmen, 400 being from Galway alone.

- And their Reward:

The reward of these Irishmen who helped to keep the seas for England is to find when they come home a regime more mercilessly savage than that of Belgium under the Germans or of Poland under the Czar.

"Militarism is simply triumphant here." - Mr. J.H. Thomas,
English M.P. at Dublin, Feby. 6th.

"An oppressive & exasperating system of military rule."
Asquith on Ireland at Paisley, Jan'y. 30th.

"The authority of the British name in Ireland has come to rest upon military power." - London Times, Dec. 16th '19.

"Ireland is governed under a system of coercion such as there has not been within living memory."
'Westminster Gazette' December 16th 1919.

"Dublin Castle is turning prosperous ploughshares into swords." - 'Daily Mail' December 12th 1919.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN EXILED.

Alderman Thomas Kelly, Lord Mayor of Dublin, after ten weeks' imprisonment in an English jail, without charge or trial, has been released because of the serious state of his health. His condition was so bad that he was at once removed to a nursing home and even his wife and children were not permitted to see him. Previous to his release the English authorities tried to get him to give an undertaking as to his future conduct but he refused to do so, and he was released unconditionally to prevent his dying in jail. Notwithstanding this the English Government has issued a notification that if he returns to his own country he will be at once re-arrested.

IRISH CATTLE TRADE.

Confined to the English Markets.

(From the Freeman's Journal, February 12th)

"An announcement is made, as if it were a great concession, that Irish cattle traders will be allowed to export 2,510 head of cattle to France weekly, and a like number to Belgium. Why will Irish stockowners or traders be 'allowed' to export any number, great or small? The export of cattle from Ireland in

the first three months of the year is usually for January 80,000, for February 100,000, and for March 118,000. All these cattle are exported to British Ports. Now the markets in Continental countries are open to receive Irish stock and the meat trade and the owners of pasture lands in the districts devastated by the passing of the war are anxious to receive them to provide meat or to renew their herds from amongst the fine pedigree stock that Ireland possesses. The prices that they offer are nearly double those obtainable in England, and the rise in the British pound on the exchange favours the seller, who will receive over ninety per cent. more because of the financial situation. Why must Irish producers sell to British butchers or British graziers at almost one-fourth of the money that will be gladly paid them elsewhere? The concession, if genuinely worked, would enable one out of twenty head exported from Ireland to be shipped to the most remunerative market. The remaining nineteen out of twenty must be sold in Great Britain at British prices. Great Britain has never done anything for the Irish cattle trade; it has, on the contrary, done everything possible to injure it, and at present, whilst nineteen-twentieths of Irish cattle exported are not allowed to be exported to the Continent, the trade through Birkenhead is restricted in number. Why then should Great Britain have first call on Irish cattle at prices that are ridiculously low compared with those offered in Continental countries? Must the country be forever tied to this disabling economic and financial condition? But even the little concession of one beast in twenty is hedged round with conditions that make it impossible to export to Continental ports, and a "Commission" is appointed to sit in judgment over the freedom of industrial trade. The country has sad experience of the doings of such "Commissions" in respect of Irish trade and development, and the small response to the small concession is the best evidence that the present "Commission" is upholding the time-honoured tradition."

MOTOR PERMITS ORDER.

Used to Drive Men out of Business.

The Military Motor Permits Order is being used in Ireland to drive persons suspected of being political opponents of the English Government out of business, as the following extract from the 'Freeman's Journal' for the 14th February shows:-

"The case of Mr. Ernest M'Donnell, motor-owner and carrier, of Virginia, Co. Cavan, is worth studying as an example of how the Permit Order may be worked for the oppression of individuals and the unjust interference with them in the carrying on of their ordinary business. Mr. M'Donnell has been engaged in the carrying trade between Bailieboro' railway station and the town of Virginia for several years. He is manifestly a trustworthy person since he has been accepted as contractor for the carriage of his Majesty's mails. He is the owner of two motor-cars and a motor-lorry employed in his business; he applied for permits under the Lord Lieutenant's Order last January, and they were granted by the police without question. Since that date he has gone on, as before, peacefully pursuing his business; he has committed no offence; and no charge of any kind has been made against him. But on Tuesday morning last he was aroused by six armed policemen who demanded the return of his permits. No reason was assigned for this demand; while the letter of the County Inspector further orders him to dispose of his cars within a month under penalty of seizure, and to a purchaser approved by the police. Thus he is deprived at a stroke of the means of carrying on his business efficiently, and is forced to a compulsory sale of his property to persons limited in number by police order."

MANY TIMES REMANDED.

Mr. Anthony M'Ginley, who has been remanded nine times by a Crimes Court on a charge of collecting subscriptions for Dail Eireann (The Irish Republican Government) has been handed over to the military authorities for trial by Courtmartial, after being kept three months in jail without trial.

Irish Press, February 14th 1920.

Irish Bulletin,
19th February 1920.

STARVING IRISH INDUSTRIES.

Unionist on England's Coal Policy.

Speaking at the Dublin Chamber of Commerce on the 17th instant, Mr. John Good, President, who cannot be accused of being anti-English as he stood for Pembroke Division as a Unionist candidate at the General Election, said that the policy of the English Coal Controller in cutting down the Irish coal supply was ruining Irish industries. He read a message from Mr. Oliver of the Athlone Woollen Mills stating that their coal supplies were nearly exhausted, that there were no prospects of fresh deliveries and that it would mean that 600 employees would be idle in a short time. Extracts read from other letters showed a similar state of affairs in other parts of the country. The 1919 imported supplies had been half a million tons short of the imported supplies in 1913 or 1915. There was no shortage of coal in England as was shown by the exports to the Continent which were now four times as great as those for 1918. There was at present a glut of 420,000 tons of English coal at the port of Rouen while Irish industries were being starved for want of fuel.

Proceeding, Mr. Good said that the reasons for this shortage were many. Owing to restrictions in the areas from which Irish supplies were now drawn, the quality of the coal had been very inferior to that imported in pre-war days. Those connected with their industries were agreed that it took 25 per cent. more fuel to-day than in pre-war days to do the same work; so, without making any allowance for the natural development of industry, Ireland required 25 per cent in addition to the 4,667,000 tons imported in 1913, or 5,833,750 tons to meet her normal demands, as against 4,168,000 tons imported last year - a shortage of 1,665,750 tons.

It would be unfair to attach the entire responsibility for the shortage to the Coal Controller. That Chamber had to complain on more than one occasion of the action of the Shipping Controller, who fixed shipping freights in Ireland at 500 per cent. over pre-war figures, while industries in Great Britain against which they were competing had no increase to pay over pre-war rates for their coal supplies, as all increases in the cost of railway rates in the United Kingdom were carried by the state.

A resolution was unanimously passed by the Chamber authorising the President to take such steps as might be necessary to bring the matter forcibly under the notice of the English Government.

See Irish Press Feby. 18th 1920.

ONE WEEK'S WORK.

For the Army of Occupation.

During the week ending February 14th, the armed forces of England in Ireland raided 1199 houses of Irish people, arrested 25 Irishmen and women for "political offences," deported to an English prison 63 representative Irishmen without charge or trial. In the same period there were seven people sentenced to terms of imprisonment for political offences, one courtmartial, three proclamations and suppressions, six armed assaults and one murder. The sentences imposed on political offenders for the six days total 4 years, 5 months and 3 weeks.

HOW DUBLIN'S CHIEF CITIZEN IS TREATED.

(From the 'Freeman's Journal' of Feby. 18th)

"The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been released from Wormwood Scrubbs utterly broken in health. He was released only to avoid another incident such as the death of Thomas Ashe. The condition in which his jailers have released him is the cause of the most serious anxiety to his friends, and is the direct result of his prison treatment.

"The whole story is the story of an outrage such as the ordinary law would have punished as an outrage if the Lord Mayor's assailants were not protected by an exceptional statute, which it is a disgrace to have maintained in operation for a single day after the effective ending of the war. He was arrested on suspicion of being about to commit an act prejudicial to the realm.' What the suspected act was he was never told, nor was he given any opportunity of defending himself against the suspicion based on a suspicion.

"Alderman Kelly was subjected from the first day of his confinement to all the deprivations by which common criminals are punished. Visits were not permitted to him except at the usual criminal's period; his letters were limited; he was cut off completely from his business and from the outer world. His imprisonment was practically turned into solitary confinement. The result has been to wreck his health so completely that the question of his recovery is now causing the most extreme anxiety.

"Such dealing with a citizen whose whole public record has been that of a man inspired by a humanitarian zeal and a public spirit that were a credit to his native city is utterly exasperating and provocative."

UNNATURAL POLICY OF PARTITION.

The 'Irish Times' the organ of the pro-English Party in Ireland, in its issue for February 18th thus denounces the policy of the Partition of Ireland provided for in Mr. Lloyd George's Home Rule Proposals:

"The Bill was not drafted in the true interests of an Irish settlement. No section of the Irish people were consulted about it, and it is to be imposed on all sections without the slightest regard for their convictions or prejudices. The Government has been warned a thousand times that the unnatural policy of partition must be fatal to Irish peace and prosperity.... The Bill has not a single friend in either hemisphere outside Downing Street."

IRISH BANK DEPOSITS.

Decrease in Value.

Pro-English writers in seeking to prove that Ireland has prospered under English rule point to the fact that the Irish bank balances of £136,134,000 on June 30th last show an increase of 120 per cent. over those of 1914. Apart from the fact that money lying on deposit in the banks is no sign of general prosperity, the present deposits represent less purchasing power than did those of 1914, since the general level of wholesale prices has advanced by more than 140 per cent. in the period.

DUBLIN CITIZENS HELD UP BY MILITARY.

On the night of the 17th instant armed military patrols were very active in the streets of Dublin. Citizens returning home from the theatres etc. were held up in various parts of the city by armed soldiers, subjected to a search and questioned as to their business and other particulars.

See Irish Daily Press. Feby. 18th.

MANUFACTURED CRIME IN IRELAND.

Police Criminals Caught Redhanded.

On the night of February 5th, Mr. Harry Siev a Jew who carries on business in the Coombe District of Dublin, on his way home from business was held up by two men armed with revolvers who demanded his money. Siev struck at the revolvers with his cane and made off, whereupon at least three shots were fired after him. He took refuge in a shop belonging to Mrs. Donnelly, 15 Coombe Street, and escaped by the rear. One of the men followed him into the shop revolver in hand. Mrs. Donnelly's son, and ex-soldier, grappled with the man and disarmed him. A police officer in uniform then entered and it transpired that the Jew's assailant was a policeman in plain clothes. He was ordered off duty by the police officer. Subsequently Mr. Siev went to the Newmarket Police Station and identified one of the policemen there as the person who tried to rob him.

This incident recalls the raid on the U.S. Aerodrome at Middleton, Co. Cork on January 28th 1919. The aerodrome was broken into at night and two of the raiders when captured by members of the U.S. Forces, were found to be members of the English controlled police in Ireland, who form part of the Army of Occupation. Their names were Constable C. Cadogan and Constable K. Rogers. Judge Ross at Cork City Assizes on March 25th sentenced Cadogan to nine months and Rogers to three months' imprisonment. The sentences appear trivial when compared with those of two years inflicted on Irish Members of Parliament for addressing their constituents, and similar sentences on men for singing a century old patriotic song. Yet these two policemen were both released on June 9th, eleven weeks after their conviction. Cadogan had served less than a third of his term when the English Viceroy in Ireland ordered his release. Had these men not been caught in the act this outrage would have been attributed to Sinn Fein, and English propagandists would have used their cables to send the lie broadcast.

The Irish people believe that these constables acted with the connivance and under instructions from their paymasters - the English Government. In spite of the fact that these police outrage mongers are protected from exposure when caught in the act by their own comrades in the force, many notable such incidents have come to light, the most significant being that of the notorious Sergeant Sheridan of the same force. The reports of the doings of this "peace officer" are recorded in the English Parliamentary Reports for the years 1901 and 1902. These reports show that for many years Sheridan's evidence sent men to penal servitude for crimes which he and his accomplices in the police force had themselves committed.

As soon as Sheridan came into a neighbourhood crimes and outrages began. Repeatedly his evidence secured convictions. Repeatedly he was rewarded with money, commended or promoted. At last immunity made him careless. He and an accomplice, Constable Mahony, endeavoured to "plant" some threatening notices on an aged man of sixty-five named Ryan. Their depositions, clumsily put together, were on their face perjuries. "It was clear to the Crown," said Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, "that Sheridan was fabricating evidence." The prosecution of Ryan had to be dropped, and Sheridan and Mahony were dismissed from the Constabulary without cause assigned. Later, their crime was fully and officially explained in Parliament, & the Government refused to prosecute. The matter could not remain where it was for evidence of other atrocities by Sheridan became available. A secret inquiry was held at which, among other witnesses and on a promise of indemnity, three fellow-policemen - accomplices of Sheridan -

gave evidence. By their testimony it was established that four innocent persons had been condemned through Sheridan's perjury. It was also established that Sheridan's procedure was first to invent and commit the crime, then to "discover" it, and finally to arrest some perfectly guiltless man and deliberately swear him into imprisonment or penal servitude.

One of Sheridan's victims, Con Bray, who was convicted at Hospital, Co. Limerick, on the false charge of burning hay which Sheridan himself had destroyed, was sent to gaol for two years. His health broke under the rigours of his imprisonment and he died after his discharge. A peasant lad named Murphy, whom Sheridan accused of stabbing an ass in the County Leitrim, in despair of receiving justice from a court packed and perjured against him, actually pleaded guilty in the hope of a lenient sentence, and got off with five months' imprisonment. Dan M'Goohan was charged at Sligo by Sheridan and a Constable named Reid, with mutilating cattle. He was urged to plead guilty. He refused stubbornly. Every effort was then made to secure a conviction. The triple machinery of biased judge, packed jury and perjured police was brought into full operation. From the dock M'Goohan made a strong appeal to Constable Reid to speak the truth, the Constable broke down badly in his story, but a conviction was obtained ultimately, and Sergeant Sheridan, who had mutilated the cows, received five pounds. M'Goohan was sent to penal servitude for three years.

The police criminals who gave evidence at the secret inquiry were not only unpunished, but were treated by the Government with peculiar generosity. When Con Bray died his mother was given twenty-five pounds by way of compensation. M'Goohan, after enduring his three years' penal servitude, received one hundred pounds. But to Sergeant Keegan, an abandoned scoundrel who helped Sheridan to deprive Bray of his liberty and eventually of his life, the Government presented the sum of two hundred pounds. Another of the witnesses, a Constable, retired from the Force with a gratuity of fifty pounds. The third stayed on in the Service, but as it was impossible to trust him (the Chief Secretary explained) he had to "languish at the Depot, doing nothing and drawing regulation pay!" The excuse given for not prosecuting Sheridan was the difficulty of obtaining evidence for a public trial. Upon that, Sergeant Keegan wrote to the "Cork Examiner" that he was ready to give evidence in any court of law or before any Committee independent of Government control, and also to give full particulars of what passed at the secret inquiry. This engaging offer was not accepted. Sheridan himself openly defied the Government to prosecute him & so give him an opportunity of saying all he knew. He went so far as to interview members at Westminster who repeated his challenge in the House. Then, at his leisure, he proceeded to America whence he sent a statement two columns in length to the "Irish Independent" again demanding an investigation. But the Cabinet preferred the obloquy of doing nothing to a public revelation of the inner workings of the Irish Constabulary. "I charge the Government" said Mr. John Redmond, "with having hushed up this affair, with being responsible for letting Sheridan escape from justice, with paying hush money to two Constables & with keeping the third man in the pay of the Crown, because they dare not face an inquiry into the system of corruption, perjury and infamy which is carried on in the interests of Dublin Castle by paid officials of the Right Hon. Gentleman." "I do not think" said Sir Robert Reid, afterwards Lord Chancellor, "a blacker instance could be produced from the later history of despotic governments in Europe to show the frightful danger of having a police force free from any public control." "Here" said Mr. Asquith, "is a man guilty of offences as fatal, not only to the administration of justice but to all respect for law in Ireland, as it is possible to conceive, walking about soot-free and unpunished... I appeal once more to the Government in the interest of public confidence in the just administration of the law in Ireland, to put into operation against this man, who on their own showing was guilty of the most nefarious crimes, the ordinary machinery of justice." The "Morning Leader" said that the case showed that the pillars of Dublin Castle rested on perjury & packed juries. "The crimes alleged against

Sheridan" said the 'Daily Chronicle' "are not only odious in themselves, they pollute justice at the very source and throw suspicion on the whole conduct of British administration in Ireland." "Why" asked the 'Daily News,' "was not Sheridan prosecuted?... The only explanation possible is that Dublin Castle is afraid of a prosecution, and that the Irish Government fears the revelations that would ensue. It is an explanation to deepen the distrust of the Irish people. What security have they that such things may not happen again? How can they tell that more Sheridan cases, more records of hapless peasant Treysuses are not hidden in the strong rooms of Dublin Castle."

Sheridan did not work alone. He never lacked confederates and accomplices among his fellow-policemen. And there have been many like him. The debates in Parliament from which these details have been taken abound in authentic cases of crime manufactured by the police for the purpose of "detecting" it. The circumstances in Sheridan's case compelled the Government to take some action, though they carefully abstained from punishing the criminals they had to disown. But thousands of complaints have been made against the conduct of the police without being followed by any action or any public inquiry. The police in Ireland have practically an immunity for their conduct in dealing with the people. They are referred to by King George V. as "the splendid Royal Irish Constabulary," and Mr. MacPherson, in promising them the support of the English Government in whatever action they may be called upon to take, wishes them Godspeed in their work.

Moreover, the people are not allowed to protect themselves against this devilish engine. Early this year the merchants and traders of Newcastle West, Co Limerick, formed a vigilance committee to protect the district against robbers and marauders. The English "Daily Chronicle" and "Daily Mail" testified to the fact that the Committee "put an immediate check upon acts of violence and disorder" but the police arrested the Members of the Committee and sent them to jail. (See Irish Daily Press, Feby. 4th, 6th & 7th 1920.)

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The following are the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the armed Military and Police of the Usurping English Government - As reported in the

Daily Press for week ending:-

FEBRUARY 21st, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

| Date:- | 16th | 17th | 18th | 19th | 20th | 21st | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Raids:- | 504 | 360 | 3 | 38 | 330 | 20 | 1255. |
| Arrests:- | - | 7 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 59. |
| Sentences:- | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2. |
| Court-martial:- | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6. |
| Proclamations & Suppressions. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 6. |
| Armed Assaults:- | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 8. |
| Deportations:- | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2. |
| Daily Totals:- | 509 | 371 | 11 | 53 | 353 | 41 | 1338. |

The sentences passed for political offences during the past six days, totalled 5 months.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the town of Ballytrain, Co. Monaghan and in the districts adjoining it military and police in a sudden "drive" raided and searched over 500 houses.

At Cootehill, Co. Cavan, armed police raided the residence of Mr. F. McKeown, merchant.

At Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, armed police raided the residences of Messrs. Donegan, O'Keefe, and Reidy.

Sentences:-

At Portumna, Co. Galway, Mr. Ml. Martin was sentenced by Court-martial held on February 4th, 1920, to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of driving a motor car without a Permit from the British Military Authorities.

Mr. Martin Mollow, of Hacketstown, Co. Carlow, was sentenced by a "Crimes" Court to two months imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a leaflet "dealing with Dail Eireann Loan", and cloth "capable of being used as a mask".

Proclamations and Suppressions:- At Magherafelt, Co. Derry, an Irish dance was proclaimed. Large forces of military and police were drafted into the town to suppress any effort to hold the dance.

At Dundalk, Co. Louth, a Concert to be held in aid of the purchase of St. Enda's School, of which P. H. Pearse - executed in 1916 - was Headmaster, was proclaimed by the British Military Authorities. Troops raided and occupied the Forresters Hall in which the Concert was to have been held.

Armed Assault:-

When Mr. John Heaphy was leaving Ballylinford, Co. Kerry, he was shot without warning or challenge by police. He was on the public highway at the time. His condition is precarious.

Murder:-

At the inquest held into the circumstances of the death of Mr. James O'Brien, of Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, who was shot dead without challenge or warning by police, Constable

Mulligan gave evidence that while the police were parading the Pair Green, Rathdrum, they heard what they believed to be shots. They immediately drew their revolvers and fired at young men who were standing in a doorway close by, killing James O'Brien. Constable Mulligan said he was fired at and wounded in the back before he himself fired, but when his tunic was shown to the Jury, no marks whatever were visible on it, and Dr. McDermot who attended Mulligan said the mark on his back might have been caused by a blow of a stick - which blow could have been purposely inflicted after Mulligan had killed O'Brien. The police were unable to produce any civilian evidence that there was any firing other than their own on the night in question. The Jury which was selected by the police themselves brought in the following verdict:-

"That the deceased met his death from a bullet fired by the police; but, as they were not satisfied that the injuries one of the patrol received were caused by a bullet, they could not conclude that the police were justified in firing".

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1920.

Raids:-

In Cork city, armed police raided ten private houses. At Ballagh, Co. Wexford, and neighbouring districts, armed police raided some score of private houses.

At Aghern, Co. Cork, in a "drive" by large bodies of military and police upwards of 100 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

The villages of Castlemartyr, Ladysbridge and Ballinascarta were invested by military and police who searched many houses. It is estimated that the total number of residences raided in the district is about 200.

At Newtownbutler, Wattlebridge and Kilgarrow, Co. Fermanagh military and police raided approximately thirty houses.

Arrests:-

Messrs. F. Fitzpatrick, Matthew Fitzpatrick, Francis Sheridan and Thomas Ruston, all of Co. Fermanagh, were arrested during the raids by military and police in that County. No charge had been preferred against them.

Mr. J. O'Connell, Glengariff, Co. Cork, was arrested by military and police, no charge has been preferred against him.

Two arrests are reported as having taken place in the raid (above mentioned) at Ladysbridge; and three at Ballinascarta, Co. Cork.

Court-martial:-

Mr. Jas. J. Redican, of St. Broc's Cottages, Donnybrook Co. Dublin, was tried by Courtmartial at Marlboro' Barracks Dublin, on a charge of not leaving the Province of Connaught, and the Counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford and Westmeath, when ordered to do so by the British Military Authorities. Accused who refused to recognise the Court or to plead was found guilty. Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

Armed Assaults:-

At Glengariff, Co. Cork, the townspeople who were showing sympathy with Mr. J. O'Connell, who had been arrested by military and police, were set upon and batoned by the police, several being seriously wounded.

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, military and police suddenly appeared upon the streets, and at the point of the bayonet held up, overpowered and searched many of the inhabitants of the town. Mr. J. McLoughney one of the recently elected members of the Thurles Urban District Council, who was one of those searched, said that property was taken from him, which the troops who held him up and went through his pockets did not return. Other prominent townspeople make a similar complaint.

Deportation:- Mr. J. Snow recently arrested at Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, was deported to England without trial or charge.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1920.

Raids:-

A party of 150 military in full war equipment, and 100 police armed with rifles and hand-grenades, raided the Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club, Cork. An Irish Class was in progress at the time. This the armed forces broke up, overpowering and searching all the members of the class, four of whom were subsequently arrested.

Military and police raided the Town Hall, at Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, and took possession of it.

Thirty armed police raided the business premises of the Misses Leonard, Earle Street, Mullingar.

Arrests:-

Four young men, members of the Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club, Charles Street, Cork, were arrested on the Club premises when these were raided by a force of 250 military and police.

Proclamations and Suppression:-

An order has been issued in London stating that if Ald. T. Kelly, Lord Mayor Elect of Dublin - who has been released in broken health from Wormwood Scrubbs prison - attempts to return to Ireland, he will immediately be re-arrested.

At Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, a patriotic play entitled "O'Donoghue the Insurgent" which was to have been staged in the local Town Hall, was proclaimed by the Military Authorities and suppressed by a large body of military and police who raided and occupied the hall.

Armed Assault:-

During the hearing of a charge against Messrs. T. Fenton and M. Fitzgerald of "unlawful assembly" at Waterville, Co. Tipperary, on January 6th, the police admitted that they charged a gathering of young men dispersing them with their batons and subsequently fired their revolvers at them.

Military patrols in full war equipment suddenly appeared on many of the Dublin Streets. They took up positions in the main thoroughfares and held up, overpowered and searched pedestrians and cyclists. There were many people in the streets at the time, and the action of the military was, it seems, deliberately provocative in view of the tragedy which resulted from similar proceedings in Limerick two weeks ago. On this occasion also loss of life might easily have attended this military demonstration. While citizens were being held up and searched crowds of people gathered round and showed hostility to the troops. Immediately the order was given to the military to prepare to charge whereupon there occurred a stampede among the civilians and many women and children were bruised and hurt. =====

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Youghal, Co. Cork, and at Knockmonlea in the same county, armed military and police raided twenty-two private houses.

At Castletownbere and Queenstown, both in Co. Cork, armed military and police raided twelve private houses in the early morning.

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, four private houses were raided by police.

Arrests:-

Military and police arrested five men at and in the neighbourhood of Castletownbere, Co. Cork. The men arrested were Messrs. Jos. Foley, John and Jerh, O'Driscoll, C. O'Neill and P. O'Neill. No charge has been preferred against these men. Messrs. M. Burke and P. Sullivan were arrested in their beds at Queenstown, Co. Cork.

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, four farmers were arrested on a charge of "unlawful assembly" which consisted of attending a fair which the military had decreed suppressed. The

men's names are T. Caplis, Rearcross, and T. Caplis, Jr., his son. John Carey and Wm. Hanly.

Mr. J. F. Hedley was re-arrested at Rotterham, England and handed over to the police in Ireland to complete a sentence of six months for a political offence. Mr. Hedley had been released after a hunger-strike for political treatment.

Messrs. D. McGrath and E. Costello, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, were arrested on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Court-martial:-

At Derry city, Mr. Anthony McGinley who was for nine weeks held without charge by the police was tried by court-martial for having in his possession arms and ammunition. He was found not guilty.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

One of the Doctors who examined Alderman T. Kelly, Lord Mayor elect of Dublin who had been deported from Ireland and imprisoned at Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England for two months without trial or charge, declared that "it was a desperate brutality to keep a man suffering as Ald. Kelly was so long in prison".

Although they are uncharged and untried, seven of the young men arrested during the round-up of February 13th are in Mountjoy Prison, being kept in solitary confinement.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the city of Dublin in the early hours of the morning armed military and police raided many residences, - on this as on previous occasions battering down the door when it was not opened at the first knocking. In all over thirty houses were visited and searched.

At Castlegregory, Co. Kerry, and throughout the adjacent districts large forces of military and police took part in one of those "drives" which have now become such frequent features of militarism in Ireland. The armed forces raided upwards of 300 private houses herding the occupants into one room and ransacking the rest of the house.

Arrests:-

In the raids in Dublin above mentioned, the military and police arrested sixteen men whom they carried off without stating any charge against them. In one instance when the military entered a house in Fitaroy Avenue, in order to arrest Messrs. John and Joseph Bracken, the father of these young men questioned the officer in charge as to the reason for the arrest. The reply was "I do not know". The names of the sixteen men arrested are:-

M. Kelly, Jas. O'Dea, John O'Dea, K. Kiely, M. Gleeson, A. Redmond, H. Houlihan, - O'Reilly, John Bracken, Jos. Bracken, J. Mallin, B. Mallin, R. Tobin, R. Purcell, - Bradshaw, and another man not named.

Mr. A. McGinley of Dungloe, Co. Donegal who had been held for 9 weeks on a charge of collecting for the Irish Self-Determination Fund and subsequently handed over to the military on an entirely different charge, and court-martialed for having firearms in his possession was acquitted by the military court and was re-arrested by the police for the previous "offence".

Mr. P. Byrne of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, was handed over to the military authorities on a charge of having 10 rounds of revolver ammunition in his possession.

Courts-martial:-

Messrs. D. Leahy and J. Hartnett of Drumtrasna, Co. Linc., were tried by Court-martial on a charge of having arms and ammunition. Accused were members of a local vigilance Committee set up by farmers in the Abbeyfeal district of Limerick in order to protect life and property left unguarded by the police who are being used almost solely against the National Movement in Ireland. The accused who had been three weeks in custody were acquitted and released.

med
saunts:-

Two British Soldiers who, because they had not the money to purchase, were refused a pack of cards at the business premises of Mr. M. J. Kelly at 10 Wellington Place, Dublin, returned after a few minutes to the shop and felled Mrs. M. J. Kelly with a blow. Mrs. Kelly who was only partially stunned rose and struggled with one of the troops and received many other blows. The soldiers then decamped having stolen the cards and other articles from the shop. Mrs. Kelly was taken seriously wounded to hospital.

Armed patrols of military and police in great strength suddenly appeared on the streets of Tipperary Town, and at the point of the bayonet held up civilians of all classes and overpowering them searched them. The patrols held up all traffic, and turning the people from their cars, searched them.

Two members of the Dublin Metropolitan police - Constable Patrick J. Russey and Constable Patrick Flannery - were arrested on a charge of "demanding money and menacing a civilian with a revolver". This is the official way of saying that these constables held up a civilian in the public streets, demanded his money from him, and when he refused to give it they fired at and endeavoured to kill him.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1920.

ids:-

Military and police again raided many houses in Dublin. Greater numbers of troops were used on this occasion than on any previous raids and these strong bodies of soldiery were accompanied on their raids by armed cars and tanks. Considerable destruction was done in the houses visited by the troops, floors being torn up in every room, and wass casings etc. removed. In all some twenty houses were raided in Dublin. Among the houses raided was the business premises of Messrs. Frank O'Hara, Aungier Street, where the military and police arrested the entire staff, including the Auditor who was preparing the yearly balance sheet.

rests:-

In these raids ten arrests were made. In the majority of these cases the police have refused to give the names of the arrested men.

At 27 Sullivans Street, Dublin, Messrs. John and Thomas Leddy were arrested it is supposed on a charge of having ammunition in their possession.

Mr. M. Griffith 54 Eccles Street, Dublin, was arrested at his residence on an unknown charge.

Three young men whose names have not been published were surrounded by troops in Waterford Street, Dublin, and were arrested.

urts-
trial:-

Mr. P. Dalton, Railway Clerk, 16 O'Brien Street, Waterford, was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession a revolver, ammunition, and seditious documents. He refused to recognise the Court and was found guilty.

Mr. Ml. Dunne, Gurlacurra, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, was tried by the same Court-martial on a charge of having in his possession a "document which if published might cause disaffection". Mr. Dunne who similarly refused to recognise the right of the Court, was also found guilty. Sentences in these cases have not yet been pronounced.

ovocation:-

Fully armed military patrols were again posted upon the Dublin Streets. Passers-by were held up at the point of the bayonet and questioned as to their business.

colama-
ons and
pres-
ons:-

A Proclamation has been issued from Dublin Castle decreeing the city of Dublin to be under martial law each night from the hours of 12 midnight to 5 a.m. The main portions of this Order read:-

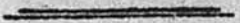
"Every person within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District shall remain within doors between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a.m., unless provided with a permit in writing from the Competent Military Authority, or some person duly authorised by him....."

Every person abroad between the hours mentioned in the foregoing Order, when challenged by any policeman or by any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier on duty, must immediately halt and obey orders given to him, and, if he fails to do so, it will be at his own peril".

At Armagh a demonstration of welcome to Mr. E. Donnelly, President of the local Sinn Fein Club, who had served a sentence in Belfast Jail of 5 months for seditious speaking was proclaimed by the military authorities. Large forces of military and police occupied the town in order to suppress any effort to hold the demonstration.

Mr. T. Atkins, recently elected member of the Dublin Corporation who was arrested in a recent "round-up" was deported without trial to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England.

Deporta-
tion:-



TO STRANGLE THE SOUL OF THE NATION.

Dealing with Mr. MacPherson's proposed Irish Education Bill, the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe says:-

"It is not because of his interest in any style of handwriting, or in arithmetic, that Mr. MacPherson is anxious to get all the schools and colleges of Ireland under his control. It is the soul of Ireland he is after - to seize it and to strangle it. The idea is not a new one.

"And since it is not possible to deport the children of a whole nation for moral transformation in a foreign atmosphere, this ingenious statesman coolly proposes to bring the British school over here, and force our Irish children into it at the point of the bayonet. And to deepen the insult, all this is to be done at the expense to the Irish people of millions of their own money. In other words, the people of Ireland are to pay millions per annum for the degradation of their country and the moral perversion of their children."

DUBLIN CITIZEN'S FINED.

For Ex-Soldier's Deed.

The Recorder of Dublin, a paid magistrate appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the English Government, on Wednesday 18th instant awarded £1,750 damages to Detective Constable Wharton, D.M.P. who was wounded by a revolver shot in Stephen's Green on November 10th last. A Courtmartial found that the Constable had been shot by an ex-member of the English army named Hurley, whose case was defended by the Comrades of the Great War, a body which is under the patronage of Lord French. Under an English Act of Parliament the £1,750 must be paid by the citizens of Dublin for this injury inflicted on a Member of the English armed forces by an ex-Member of the same forces.

ENGLISH CONTROL OF IRISH RAILWAYS.

A Menace to Irish Trade.

Sir Wm. Goulding, a Unionist who is Chairman of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company of Ireland at a meeting of the Company held on Wednesday 18th instant showed that whereas the net income of the Company in 1918 was £682,803 the loss in the working for 1919 was £407,266. This disastrous result was brought about by the English Government taking over control of the Railways & the result might be a very serious handicap on Irish trade.

THE MURDER OF MICHAEL DARCY.

Further particulars concerning the drowning of the boy Michael Darcy in the Cooraclare river, Co. Clare, show that the crime was an even more fiendish one on the part of the English controlled police than at first appeared. A military motor lorry was driving in the vicinity of Cooraclare on the 19th January when, according to the allegations of the police, the car was fired on. These allegations were unsupported by any other testimony at the inquest. Eye witnesses state that Darcy, who was unarmed, was fired on by the police. Becoming frightened he ran in the direction of the river, the police following and firing as they ran. The boy

leaped or fell into the river, which at the point is only 25 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Three men named John Brock, Michael Browne and Thomas Magrath who were working in the field at the opposite bank of the river saw the lad falling or jumping in and ran to rescue him. A policeman, Constable Manning reached the opposite bank of the river at the same time and he fired a revolver shot into the water at the point where the boy had disappeared. Sergeant Daly and two other policemen then came up, Daly being in charge. Mr. Brock shouted to Daly that the boy was drowned and Daly replied that if any person attempted to rescue him he (Daly) would order his men to shoot the rescuer. Mr. O'Brien of the Cooraclare Co-operative Store then arrived and was about to attempt to rescue D'Arcy when the police fired two rifle shots in his direction and he desisted. The police remained on the bank of the river until they were quite sure the boy was drowned. They then went round the bend of the river towards the bridge where there were some people, mostly girls, who had been attracted by the firing. The police fired on these people without even the slightest provocation, three bullets striking the parapet of the bridge. All the civilians who were on the scene viz, Messrs. John Brock, Cooraclare; Patrick O'Brien, Cooraclare; Michael Browne, Dangan, Cooraclare; Thomas Magrath, Cahirfinnick; Thomas Mescal, Cooraclare; Miss Lena O'Brien & Miss Reidy, Cooraclare, can testify to the accuracy of this statement. The Coroner's Jury in their verdict condemned the heartless conduct of the police in not allowing the boy to be rescued.

DUBLIN UNDER ENGLISH MILITARISM.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act the English Government have ordained that the citizens of Dublin must not be seen on the streets of their city between the hours of twelve midnight and 5 a.m. The order is as follows:-

Defence of the Realm Regulations.

I, Major-General G.F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., Competent Military Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulation No. 13 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby order and require every person within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District to remain within doors between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a.m. unless provided with a permit (in writing) from the Competent Military Authority or some person duly authorised by him. This order shall come into force at 12 o'clock midnight on the 23rd day of February 1920.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February 1920.

G.F. Boyd,
Major-General, Competent Military Authority.

NOTICE.

1. Applications for permits are to be made (in writing) to the Permit Officer at Dublin Castle.
2. Permits will be granted to Clergymen, Registered Medical Practitioners, and Nurses engaged on urgent duties. Permits will not be granted to other persons save in exceptional cases of absolute necessity.
3. Every person abroad between the hours mentioned in the foregoing order when challenged by any policeman, or by any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier on duty must immediately halt and obey the orders given to him, and if he fails to do so it will be at his own peril.

FACTS CONCERNING THE REAL RULER OF IRELAND.

"The real ruler of Ireland is Sir John Taylor."
English Sunday Chronicle, Febr. 22nd 1920.

Sir John James Taylor, Assistant Under Secretary & Clerk to the Privy Council in Dublin Castle, the inspiring figure of the coercion regime and the person chiefly engaged in concocting another plot against Irish Leaders, is a son of the late Mr. J.B. Taylor of Longwood near Liverpool, his mother being a daughter of the late Mr. R. Keely of New York. His wife is an American.

Taylor who is 61 years of age has been engaged for some 35 years in and about the Chief Secretary's Office in Dublin Castle. He first came into prominence in Balfour's Coercion Administration, when he was employed privately to help the Law Officers to secure convictions under the Perpetual Coercion Act. The zeal he displayed recommended him for secret service under Balfour in connection with the "Times" forgeries against Parnell. A series of articles on "Parnellism & Crime" were published in the paper by arrangement with the English Government in order to prepare the way for the Perpetual Coercion Act.

The material for the articles were procured by Dublin Castle Officials, one of the principal authors was Sir Robert Anderson of the Home Office. Taylor was chosen by West Ridgeway when the Commission was appointed in 1888 to supply the "Times" from Dublin Castle with all the information and suggestions at its disposal for discrediting Parnell, and at helping the "Times" to plan its forged letters suggested by Pigott as genuine. During the early days of the Commission, Taylor was brought to London and kept there privately working in daily communication with Soames, the "Times" solicitor. The "Times" allowed him three guineas a day, while the British Government paid him a salary. Taylor performed his work with so much more ability than Pigott and Houston that he received promotion from the English Government.

He was allocated important work in connection with the English Secret Service in Ireland, made Private Secretary to Sir West Ridgeway in 1892-3, Assistant Private Secretary to Gerald Balfour in 1903-5, and Private Secretary to Walter Long in 1905-6. He was specially advanced to the position of Principal Clerk to the Administrative Department, and immediately following a visit of Walter Long to Lord French in January 1918 was appointed Assistant Under Secretary. In the May following, immediately succeeding another visit of Walter Long to Lord French, Taylor received a Knighthood.

Taylor, although liberally paid for his service by the English Government, also claimed payment from the "Times" for his work against Parnell and his Movement. He wrote to Soames, the "Times" Solicitor, begging for special payment. In his first letter to Soames he stated that George Bolton, the Castle Crown Solicitor who acted in Dublin for the "Times" had made arrangement with him that he should be specially remunerated. The "Times" people balked at this demand, and sent back the letter to Dublin Castle for enquiry; but on the recommendation of the Secret Service of that institution, Taylor received the additional special payment demanded.

Taylor has devised for Dublin Castle an improved method of propaganda against the Irish Nation and its Leaders. In the Balfourian days the propaganda was carried out mainly by the "Loyal & Patriotic Union" of which Houston, Pigott's paymaster was Secretary, and by the Liberal Unionist Association of London, of which Lord Richard Grosvenor, who arranged with Houston & Pigott for the forged letters, was Secretary, and by the "Times" newspaper. It cost the "Times" an enormous sum to defray the Commission's expenses and thus proved a salutary warning to other anti-Irish bigots as to the danger of embarking on forgery and similar plots.

Taylor invented the new method of giving publicity to plots without running the risk the "Times" incurred. The method is to issue political manifestos against the Castle opponents in the form of Government statements or returns. For this the Castle can always claim privilege as a bar to any action such as Parnell took against the "Times". In a word, the English Government under Taylor's device, can slander its political antagonists with impunity in the public press at home & abroad. An instance of the manner in which Taylor works is afforded by the publication of a list of "Crimes attributed to Sinn Fein." He takes all the offences reported and declares Sinn Fein committed them. The preparation of such list has been a special study of this man. They are based upon a system of expansion & contraction, varying according to the pressure of the political barometer whenever it suits the Officials of the English Government; for instance, preparatory to Coercive measures a list of crimes reaching to large dimensions is forthcoming. This is effected under Taylor's system by classifying under several distinct headings what is in reality one offence. For example, take a raid on a dwelling-house and the affecting of an entrance by an armed party, an attack on some of the inmates inside either to gratify private revenge or for some other obscure motive. Under Taylor's directions this is classified under the following separate headings:-

- (1) Assault on a dwelling-house,
- (2) Burglary,
- (3) Firing at the person.
- (4) Assault endangering the life of A.B.
- (5) " " " " " C.B.
- (6) Intimidation.
- (7) Malicious injury to property and so forth.

From seven to a dozen outrages may thus be made out of one offence & enumerated accordingly. But if the offence took place at a period when it was the policy of the Castle to pretend that Coercion had produced tranquillity, then it would be simply returned as "assault on a dwelling-house." When the Castle is anxious to swell its list of crimes it returns a vast number under the heading of "Threatening Notices," 50% of these are bogus, written by the recipients to themselves or by some person on their behalf. A person in Ireland for instance who plots to swindle the community of money by burning his house or some of his property, always begins by getting numerous threatening letters addressed to him written by his co-conspirators. These letters are produced by the swindler before the Castle-appointed Judge in proof that his property has been destroyed maliciously by his political enemies, & the Castle Judge accepts them & mulcts the community under the law which prevails in Ireland, and opens the way to every swindler to claim damages from the community at large for alleged Malicious Injuries. Recently the Castle has added to this in providing a new avenue to fraud by decreeing compensation for injuries to the person to be levied on the community; this is intended to encourage the Agent-Provocateur in his nefarious work. The system of such compensation for life & property is confined to Ireland. It penalises the innocent and tends to demoralise all.

Associated with Taylor in concocting plots are some half dozen persons - amongst them at the present day one Alan Bell, a resident magistrate transferred to Dublin Castle for this special purpose from Lurgan. Bell was born in Banagher where his father was Protestant Rector. He became a District Inspector of Constabulary in 1879. He was a special protege of James Ellis French, the infamous detective chief - afterwards convicted of felony - with whom he was personally intimate when he was a cadet. A man utterly unscrupulous and a perfect liar, Bell was engaged at Athenry, Co. Galway, on the Staff of Clifford-Lloyd. While Bell was stationed at Athenry a young former named Peter Dougherty was murdered near Croughwell. French went himself to investigate the case & held a long private conversation with a Constable Muldowney who was protecting a Mr. Bourke (subsequently murdered.) French reported the enquiry abortive, but he had Muldowney transferred to Dublin for "special service." From Dublin French sent Muldowney, disguised as a railway porter, to the south of Ireland. A year later informers came forward in connection with the murder of Dougherty. Their evidence showed that it was instigated by Constable Muldowney who was an active participator, and that John Regan, a "loyal" man under police protection was another of the murderers. Bell was in a position of extreme difficulty in dealing

with Muldowney, like himself a protege and agent of French, and consulted Clifford-Lloyd. Lloyd held Muldowney must be arrested. The Castle intervened, but the facts had leaked out and Muldowney was arrested. Regan was permitted to escape from the country. An effort on the part of his employers to shield Muldowney by withholding evidence, or rather not seeking it, secured a disagreement of the Jury at the first trial. On the second occasion the evidence was brought forward through another source, and Muldowney and his dupes were found guilty. However, the Castle reprieved the death sentence. It could not afford to hang its agent.

Bell while in Athenry was active against the Land League. He arrested Henry George, the famous American. He was subsequently employed in the "special branch" and gained experience in the disbursement of secret service money. He had a strong inclination towards the employment of agents Provocateur. He was later rewarded with a Resident Magistracy and was stationed at Brillinrobe and subsequently Lorgan, and is now located in the Castle, although as Resident Magistrate he has no legitimate connection with the Castle precincts. An instance of the methods being employed by these worthies is recorded in a letter recently addressed by the man concerned to the Editor of the "Freeman's Journal." This man states that when he applied for a passport to America he was brought to Dublin Castle and Superintendent Brien, the Chief of the Political Police, entered into conversation with him, and suggested that he had been badly treated by Sinn Fein, and could revenge himself. Brien offered him money if he could give him information about the whereabouts of any of the Sinn Fein leaders they were seeking to arrest. Subsequently Brien saw him again and offered him a sum of money if he would swear to what Dublin Castle wanted him. He was asked to swear that he had heard a Sinn Fein Member of Parliament giving instructions to men to shoot policemen. The man refused to swear this falsehood. Brien subsequently offered him in addition to a money payment for perjury, a residence outside Ireland. "That he should calmly suggest to me that I swear against my own countrymen," says the writer, "and be rewarded by money or immunity shows what respect these very people have for the law which they profess to uphold and maintain."

M.P. ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Mr. Robert C. Barton, M.P. for West Wicklow, who was sentenced to ten years penal servitude (seven years remitted) for a speech addressed to his constituents, went on hunger strike in Mountjoy Jail on Saturday as a protest at not receiving treatment as a political prisoner. On Sunday evening he was deported to an unknown destination in England.

IRISH BISHOPS CENSORED.

The Irish Press is so overawed by the merciless use of the power vested in Dublin Castle in the destruction of printing plant that they feared to publish in full the condemnation of English Rule in Ireland voiced by the Catholic Hierarchy. The following is from the London "Daily News" of the 21st instant:-

"Never perhaps since the Union have the Irish prelates attacked with such unanimity and outspokenness existing methods of government. So strong were some of the denunciations that Nationalist papers sub-edited them on their own account in the well-founded fear that their publication might be construed into an offence against D.O.R.A. with disastrous results to their printing machines."

ONE DAY'S NEWS ITEMS
OF ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

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The following items taken from the Irish Daily Press for one day - February 24th - give an idea of English rule in Ireland. It will be noticed that many Ulster counties figure in these news items:-

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Co.Limerick:- Military patrols were again posted at the different outlets and approaches to Limerick on Saturday night. All passers by were held up and searched. An armed escort of military and police conveying an unknown prisoner from the railway station to the county jail was jeered.

Co.Tipperary:- On Saturday night armed soldiers and police held up all people entering or leaving the town of Nenagh. Particulars as to names and business were demanded and many people were searched.

Co.Monaghan.(Ulster):- On Saturday night military and police searched the houses of Messrs.P.J.MacMahon, chairman, U.D.C.; Neil M'Shane; Con.Hanly, U.D.C.; Joe Daly, U.D.C.; John Flanigan; Jas L'Avimeey, and Mrs.Hardy, Castleblaney. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

Co.Armagh.(Ulster):- In the Gullyhanna district of Crossmaglen a number of houses were searched on Saturday by police and military.

Co.Monaghan.(Ulster):- On Saturday night two military motor lorries, with police and soldiers, toured the Clones district and seven houses were searched. The houses were those of Jas.Connolly, grocer and general dealer, Analore St., Clones; Wm.M'Mahon, carpenter, Abbey St., Clones; Frank Kane, hairdresser, Fermanagh St., do; Br.L'Ginn, farmer & millowner, Cornpaste, Scotshouse; Philip Curran, labourer, Clonogore; Hugh Mohan, farmer, Clonowla; and John Mulvaney, farmer, Clonkvelan. Nothing was seized at any of the houses.

Co.Fermanagh.(Ulster):- Newtownbutler was occupied by a force of military on Friday night, the reason being, it is stated, that an attack on the local police barrack was expected. No attack was attempted. On Saturday the premises of Mr.E.Reilly, tailor, were minutely searched by the police, to discover, it is said, a clipping similar to a piece of cloth they had with them, which is believed to have been found at Ballytrain. The quest was fruitless.

ULSTER BARRACKS ATTACKED.

Co.Down.(Ulster):- At Ballynahinch, Co.Down, in the heart of Orange Ulster, where "a good deal of unrest prevails amongst the Orangemen owing to the governmental regulations legalising the robbery of the flax growers," an attempt was made to blow up the police barracks. Holes were drilled in the barrack walls & a quantity of gelnite exploded. It is surmised that the attack was interrupted and abandoned. All the wires between Ballynahinch and Belfast, Downpatrick, Drogheda and the other outlying towns were cut and most of the roads leading to Ballynahinch were obstructed by trees, stones & gates in such a way that all communication by road with other police stations was cut off. Police and military from Belfast have been rushed to the District.

COURTMARTIAL.

Dublin:- Thomas Grimmins, 49, Upper Blessington St., Dublin, has been sentenced by courtmartial to one year's imprisonment for having in his possession an automatic pistol and cartridges without a permit from the English Authorities.

Arthur Walton of Harold's Cross, Dublin, has been sentenced by courtmartial to six months' imprisonment for having a revolver and ammunition without a permit.

Co. Roscommon:- Joseph Redican of Boyle has been sentenced by Court-martial to two months' imprisonment for refusing to obey an order from the English Authorities prohibiting him from residing in the Province of Connaught or the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford or Westmeath.

MARTIAL LAW IN DUBLIN.

Dublin:- The Curfew Order came into operation in Dublin last night. From 12 o'clock till 5 a.m. the whole of the Dublin Metropolitan area comprising 36 square miles and a population of 420,000, was held by the military. The lights in the streets of the City were extinguished by order of the Corporation from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. By mid-night the streets were deserted save for the armed military and police patrols. As a reply to the imposition of Martial Law on the City, the Corporation issued the following:-

- (1) That the Council refuses permission to any employe or official to apply for permits to the English military government for the discharge of any of the municipal duties.
- (2) That the Council orders the cessation of such municipal services as might endanger the lives of our officials or employes during the imposition of martial law, the night watchmen to leave their duty by 11 p.m., leaving the lamps in order, & to resume duty at 6 a.m.
- (3) That the Lighting Committee be directed to see that the public lamps are extinguished at such an hour as permits of the completion of the work by 11.30 p.m.
- (4) That this Council refuses to authorise the payment of overtime to any man in respect of work done between 12 midnight & 5 a.m. for which a permit has been obtained, until further order.

KIDNAPPING CHILDREN.

Co. Tipperary:- Thomas Connors, Greenane, Co. Tipperary, was awarded £75 damages in an action taken against Edward Pearson, the Assistant Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who kidnaped Connors' eleven year old son, Timothy, and kept him a prisoner in the police depot in the Phoenix Park, Dublin for two months. The police tried to terrify the boy into making incriminating statements against his neighbours.

Co. Mayo:- Michael M'Loughlin of Westport was awarded £25 damages in an action taken against Police Inspector Scott for kidnaping his twelve year old son, John M'Loughlin and imprisoning him in a police barrack for five weeks. In this case also the police tried to terrify the boy into making incriminating statements against his neighbours.

AT WAR WITH IRELAND.

London:- Mr. Churchill, Minister for War, speaking in the English House of Commons last night said:- "We require to keep in Ireland during the year 45,000 effectives."

Mr. Joseph Devlin speaking in the English House of Commons last night said:- "Ireland is the only country with which the British Empire is at war to-day with the exception of Somaliland."

NO LORD MAYOR INSTALLED.

Dublin:- The Dublin Corporation met yesterday for the purpose of installing the new Lord Mayor, but the out-going Lord Mayor, (Alderman O'Neill) stated that in the absence of the Lord Mayor Elect, who had been kidnapped, deported, imprisoned without charge or trial in an English Jail till his health broke down, and who was still prevented from returning to his own country, the ceremony had to be postponed.

REPUBLICAN MAYOR FOR WATERFORD.

Co. Waterford:- Waterford City which returned an Imperialist candidate at the General Election reversed its decision at the recent Municipal Elections and elected a substantial majority of Republican candidates. The newly elected Mayor, Dr. White, was installed yesterday robed in orange, white and green, the colours of the Irish Republic. The flag of the Republic floated over the City Hall. Amid scenes of enthusiasm the new Mayor pointed to the mace and said:- "Take that bauble of English Rule and Foreign Domination, and consign it to the muniment room."

TERRITORIAL FINES.

Co. Monaghan:- A claim to fines amounting to over £10,000 has been lodged by the English Authorities against the people of Monaghan in respect of the attack on Ballytrain police barracks.

Co. Limerick:- A mandamus was applied for against the members of the Limerick Corporation who refused to levy from the citizens of Limerick a sum of £1,231 imposed by the English Authorities for the killing of a policeman.

DOCTORS AND THE CURFEW ORDER.

The Curfew Order is being rigorously enforced in Dublin by the English Government. Owing to the orders issued by the Trades Unions that no permits are to be sought from the English Authorities, the streets between 12 midnight and 5 a.m. are practically deserted save for the military and police. The peace is kept by armoured cars, military cycle corps and motor lorries carrying powerful searchlights. The trade of the City, particularly at the port, is gravely upset by the imposition of the military order. Visitors arriving by train during the prohibited hours remain on the Railway premises rather than face the military with or without permits. Doctors, nurses and clergymen are practically prohibited from carrying out their duties although permits are granted in these cases. The "Medical Press" says on the subject:-

"Although medical men are to be granted permits, their patients are bound to suffer inconvenience from the difficulty of sending messages within the prohibited hours. Moreover, we do not envy the medical man who - even armed with his permit - has to traverse the city. A panicky sentry or policeman is not unlikely to shoot if a person fails to hear or answer a challenge, and a permit is not likely to stop a bullet. Such incidents are fresh in all minds in Dublin."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF DUBLIN.

An Englishman writing in the "Freeman's Journal" Feb'y. 25th on the operation of the Curfew Order says:-

"I walked abroad in a dead and silent City three hundred miles from London, and saw law in action of a kind recalling Warsaw under the Russians. Supposing the position were reversed? Supposing the Irish were running London and I was held up in Kensington High Street for daring to roam abroad.

"I was, of course, held up - by an officer with a squad of cyclists. They approached me warily in semi-circular formation, and on a pre-arranged plan. They closed in, and at the revolver-point continued pourparlers. This in a city three hundred miles from London. For daring to walk abroad in the night.

"It is darkest, they say, before the dawn. Here in Ireland to-day things could not be darker. The position here to-day, the forced government of people without the consent of the governed, is the direct negation of anything and everything the English fought for at Ypres and on the Somme. I know. I was a Staff Officer at Ypres under the man who has made Dublin dark."

MURDEROUS ATTEMPTS BY POLICE.

Mr. MacPherson has guaranteed the police in Ireland the assistance and support of the English Government in any action they may take. On the night of the 21st instant the police attempted to murder four Tipperary citizens on their way home, and on the following Monday night a further attempt was made on a railway worker on his way to his work. The following particulars appear in the Irish Independent for Feb'y. 25th:-

"Three men named Callanan, Burke and M'Carthy, while proceeding on Saturday night to their own homes in Leagh, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, were fired at when passing near the workhouse. It was about 11.45 p.m. at the time, and they were on foot. Three volleys, they state, rang out, apparently from rifles. None of the men were struck, though the escapes were narrow enough. The men assert they were not halted or challenged, and did not see anyone. A police patrol was seen proceeding out on the road leading to the workhouse shortly after 11 p.m.

"Mr. Phillip Maher, Turtulla, was held up by armed police on his way home. It was dark at the time. He gave his name when asked, and was immediately struck by a policeman with the butt of a rifle in the jaw. He reeled and fell, and when he rose he was struck again. He was then ordered home.

"A railway employe named Kennedy, when going to his work last night to the pumping station, was fired at, the reports apparently coming from rifles. The pumping station is on the railway line in a lonely, unfrequented spot, about half-a-mile from Thurles. Mr. Kennedy says he did not see anyone, and was neither halted nor challenged."

INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY BANNED.

The sitting of the Commission of Inquiry into Ireland's resources at Limerick was yesterday prevented by armed police who took possession of the Town Hall and stopped the Mayor, Town Clerk and Dr. Darrell Figgis, Secretary of the Commission, when they were about to enter. The police informed them that the sitting of the enquiry would not be permitted.

THE TRADITIONAL LOYALTY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Hartly, Archbishop of Cashel & Emly, in his Lenten Pastoral says of the English Government in Ireland:-

"We are living under a Government which has proved itself an abject failure. Neither based on the consent of the Nation, nor working for the good of the community as a whole, it has trampled on the will of the people, and has upheld the ascendancy of a pampered minority. Furthermore, it has excelled in acts of repression and coercion. History tells that where such a system reigns, the laws of God are set aside. Coercion & crime go hand in hand, & peaceful citizens are made the victims of the vicious circle. It is the duty of those who are charged with the care of souls to indicate the cause of crime and point out the remedy. The remedy for the Irish upheaval is obvious, since freedom is the best solvent of political disorder.

"The traditional loyalty of the Irish people to the laws of God will prevail in full when the days of oppression have passed away forever, and when our people have in their own hands the making and the administration of their own laws. In the meantime, I beseech our good people to be patient under provocation, to work within the laws of God for the regeneration of the Nation."

RIGOROUS REPRESSION.

Mr. MacPherson, the English appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland alleges that the shooting of policemen is the excuse for the present regime of rigorous repression in Ireland. The Report of the English Labour Delegation which visited Ireland lately contains the following:-

"No evidence was forthcoming to prove that the shooting of policemen preceded the application of the policy of rigorous repression."

Owing

The following are Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland
by the armed Military and Police of the usurping English
Government as reported in the Daily Press for the week
ending February 28th, '20.

Summary.

| Date; February | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th | 28th | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Raids:- | 17 | 67 | 516 | 1 | 307 | 289 | 1,197. |
| Arrests:- | 6 | 7 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 90. |
| Sentences:- | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 8. |
| Suppressions & Proclamations):- | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 9. |
| Armed Assaults:- | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 6. |
| Courtsmartial:- | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1. |
| Deportations:- | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 4 | 8. |
| <u>Daily Totals:-</u> | 27 | 77 | 552 | 14 | 314 | 335 | 1,319. |

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 7 years 4 months.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police raided the residence of Mr. Barlow at Shrough, Co. Tipperary.

The houses of Messrs. J. Hynes and M. Lannigan of Templemore, Co. Tipperary, were forcibly entered by police and military and searched.

The residence of Mr. P. J. O'Daly, Carrickmacross, Assistant Surveyor for Co. Monaghan was raided and searched by armed police.

The houses at Corduff, Co. Monaghan, of Messrs. W. Ward, Thos. Hanratty and ex-Sergt Keelan of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were raided and searched by armed police. Four houses in the Glassborough district, in the same County, were similarly raided.

Half-a-dozen newsagencies were raided at Ranelagh, Co. Dublin, by armed police, who seized part of the stock on the plea that it was seditious.

Arrests:-

Miss Madeleine French-Mullen, recently elected a member of the Rathmines Urban Council, was arrested in Dublin on a charge of "obstructing the military in the discharge of their duties by cycling after them".

Messrs. Arthur and Matthew Barbour of Shrough, Co. Tipperary, were arrested in bed by military and police. No charge has been brought against them.

Messrs. J. Hynes and M. Lannigan of Templemore, in the same County, were similarly arrested on an unknown charge.

Mr. John Quinlan of Kilshannig, Co. Cork, was arrested and handed over to the military authorities. Mr. Quinlan is not connected with any political party, but the police state that explosives were found buried in land owned by him.

Sentences:-

At Fenagh, Co. Tipperary, Mr. Thos. Caplin was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for "unlawful assembly". The unlawful assembly consisted in attending a cattle fair which had been decreed suppressed by the British military authorities.

Mr. Robert C. Barton, Member of Parliament for West Wicklow, was sentenced at Dublin by General Court-martial to three years' penal servitude on a charge of "doing acts calculated to cause sedition amongst the civilian population". The "acts" in question consisted of a speech by Mr. Barton to his constituents in which he threatened the military authorities with reprisals if political prisoners from the district were tortured in prison as other political prisoners had been.

Proclamations

In the newsagents shops at Ranelagh, Co. Dublin, & armed police seized all available copies of the current issue of "Old Ireland", a weekly Republican Journal.

Suppression
ions:-

Armed
Assault:-

Mr. J. J. Kinsella, Upper Leeson St, Dublin, was fired upon by a military patrol while cycling through the city to his home. Mr. Kinsella had been called upon to halt by a man in civilian dress. Suspecting that the man's motive was robbery Mr. Kinsella increased his speed, whereupon the troops concealed near by opened fire upon him. He fell from his bicycle, was surrounded by military and police and searched. It subsequently transpired that the man in civilian dress was a police officer. This incident occurred in the public streets of the city of Dublin.

Deportations:- Mr. R. C. Barton, M.P., was deported from Kingstown to an unknown destination. Mr. Barton is on hunger strike as a protest against his being denied the status of a political prisoner.

Militarism:-

The latest military proclamation by which the citizens of Dublin are threatened that if they leave their homes between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., they will do so "at their own peril" has resulted in new hardships being visited upon the poor. Under this proclamation Doctors and Nurses who receive sudden calls will answer them under the danger of being shot, and in the certainty of being challenged and stopped many times on their journey. Mr. O'Connell, Secretary of the Nurses Insurance Society of Ireland, in an interview with the Press says:-

"These challenges, and the strain of watching for fear of being shot by mistake, are enough to shake the nerves of anybody. Knowing this, I cannot, in justice to my staff or my clients, allow any of my nurses to go out alone to a call during the prohibited hours".

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police raided and searched the residences of Messrs. P. J. MacMahon, recently elected Chairman of the Castleblayney (Co. Monaghan) Urban District Council, Con Hanly and J. Daly, members of the same body, and Neil McShane, John Flanagan, James McAviney and Mrs. Hardy.

In the course of a military "drive" in the Clones district of Co. Monaghan, police and military searched the houses of the following:- Messrs. J. Connolly, W. McMahon, Frank Kane, J. McGlunn, Philip Curran, Hugh Mohan, and John Mulvaney.

The town of Newtownbutler was occupied by large forces of military who raided and searched upwards of

a score of houses.

In the Cullyhanne district of Co. Armagh military and police raided thirty-three houses.

Arrests:-

Mr. Michael Kennedy was arrested by police and military while cycling to his work at the Golden Vale Hotel, Golden Vale, Co. Tipperary.

Mr. Thos. O'Dwyer, Limerick, was arrested by armed police on a charge of having firearms in his possession.

Five persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin for being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m. without a permit from the British Military authorities.

Armed assaults:-

Military and police in great numbers surrounded the town of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and held up all people entering or leaving the town, overpowered them and searched their persons, making notes of their names, addresses and occupation. The private correspondence found on the persons thus held up was read by the Officers in charge of these troops.

Military patrols posted at all approaches to the City of Limerick held up passers by and similarly searched them.

At Golden Vale, Co. Tipperary, troops arrived in motor lorries and lining the public road for a considerable distance held up passers by, overpowered them and searched them. One young lad on his way to work was arrested.

Treatment

of

prisoners:-

The Dublin Corporation having met for the purpose of installing the recently elected Lord Mayor, Alderman Kelly, M.P., had to postpone the ceremony owing to the action of the British Government who threaten Ald. Kelly with arrest if he attempts to leave England, whither he was deported, without trial or charge, and kept in prison until his health absolutely gave way. He is still being treated in a Nursing Home in London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1920.

Raid:-

In the course of a military "drive" in County Down, parties of soldiers and police in full war equipment entered and searched upwards of 500 houses in the district around Ballynahinch.

The house of Mr. John Brennan, Athleague, Co. Westmeath, was forcibly entered and searched by police.

Fourteen houses were raided by police in the neighbourhood of Ballymote, Co. Sligo.

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, armed police raided the residence of Mr. Joseph Loughrey, recently elected Member of the Thurles Urban District Council.

Arrests:-

Mr. James Staines, aged 17, a brother of Alderman M^r Staines, M.P., was arrested at the gates of Mountjoy Prison where he had been detained as a result of a military hunt for his brother. He is charged with being in possession of "seditious" documents.

Mr. Michael Ward was arrested at Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and handed over to the military authorities on a charge of having firearms in his possession.

Fourteen men, whose names did not transpire, were arrested at their homes around Ballymote, Co. Sligo, on suspicion of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Twelve persons were arrested at Dublin by military patrols on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 and 5 a.m., without a permit from the British Military Authorities.

Sentences:-

Mr. Thos. Crimmins, 49 Upper Blessington St. Dublin, was sentenced by court-martial at Dublin to one year's imprisonment for having firearms in his possession.

Mr. Arthur Walton, St. Germain's, Harold's Cross, Dublin, was sentenced by the same court-martial to six months' imprisonment on a similar charge.

Mr. James Redican, Drum, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, was sentenced by court martial to two months' imprisonment on a charge of "committing a breach of an Order of the Competent Military Authority, under Regulation 1A, D.R.R. prohibiting him from residing in the province of Connaught or the Counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath.

Proclamations and Suppression - A sitting of the Industrial Commission instituted by the Irish Republican Parliament to inquire into the industrial and mineral resources of Ireland was suppressed at Limerick by a force of 50 armed police, who raided and took possession of the Town Hall where the session was to have been held. The sitting had to be conducted secretly elsewhere.

Court-Martial:- Mr. Matthew Holt, Ferrybank, Arklow, Co. Wicklow, was court-martialled on a charge of having in his house an empty revolver, for which there was no ammunition. Sentence will be promulgated.

Armed Assault:- Mr. Philip Maher, Turtulla, Co. Tipperary, was held up at night, by armed police, on his way home. Although he gave his name when asked, one of the police struck him full in the face with the butt of a rifle. He reeled and fell, and when he rose he was struck again. He was then ordered home.

A railway employee named Kennedy was shot at by a military patrol whilst on his way to work at a railway pumping station, about a half a mile from Thurles. Mr. Kennedy says he did not see anyone, and was neither halted nor challenged.

Three men - Messrs. Callanan, Burke, and McCarthy - whilst on their way to their homes at Leugh, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, were fixed on by a police patrol. The men assert that they were not halted or challenged and did not see the police until they fired.

Provocation:- "R.I.P." - an inscription well known in rural Ireland as a threat of drastic houses of prominent Republicans at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, at a time when none but military and police were upon the streets. This action is taken locally to mean another visitation of police sabotage upon the houses so marked. Many of these houses were fired into and bombed by police on the night of January 20th, 1920.

- Great uneasiness prevails in the town.

Militarism:- One of the most disastrous effects of the Curfew order is upon the trade of Dublin. Owing to it dockers are unable to work at night to berth ships which arrive in the Dublin quays. As well no unloading of cargoes can be carried on at night. Although the order is only three days in operation already, there is serious coal shortage in the city, traceable directly to the effect of the restrictions the Order imposes.

Militarism:- Acting on orders from the Military Authorities in Ireland, the Members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force have discarded their identity numbers worn on the cap and tunic. This leaves the men free to attack any citizen with impunity, and it is obvious that the order was intended to have that result.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" who had not obtained a permit from the British Military Authorities to be "abroad" in Dublin during the hours of 12 midnight to 5 a.m., was standing in the porch of his Hotel in Upper O'Connell St. with other visitors, when he was approached by a party of military who demanded permits. As none were forthcoming the visitors had to withdraw into the hotel and close the door.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1920.

Raids:-

Police raided the residence of Mr. M. McGuinness, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan, and dismantled his motor car.

Arrests:-

Messrs. Patrick, Nicholas and Jos. Hanna (brothers), P. Doran and James McAleagh, were arrested at Ballynahinch, Co. Down, no charge has been preferred against them.

Messrs. P. O'Shea, T. Daly, and Alex O'Donnell, all of Co. Kerry, were arrested in their beds during a military "drive" through the district. No charge has been preferred against them.

Two persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m. without a permit from the British Military Authorities.

Deportations:-

The three men mentioned above as having been arrested - Messrs. P. O'Shea, T. Daly, and Alex O'Donnell - were deported from Fenet, Co. Kerry. They were put aboard an English Government vessel and were taken to an unknown destination.

Militarism:-

Armed police held up motorists in many parts of Dublin to examine their permits. Those who had not got them at the moment were kept in custody until they were produced. The permits in question are those now required before possession of a motor-car or motor cycle becomes legal. They can only be had by application to the British Military Authorities. The cars of owners who have not applied for, or, having applied, have not been granted, permits for them are confiscated by the police if any attempt is made to use them.

In order to enforce the "Curfew Order" armoured cars and special lorries fitted with searchlights parade the Dublin streets all through the night. The noise of these war-vehicles and the constant tramp of numberless patrols of English troops will, it is hoped by the British Authorities, terrify the people into submission after some time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1920.

Raids:-

Strong raiding parties of fully equipped military went about Dublin streets after midnight and forced an entry into several houses. Among the houses raided and searched were the Sinn Fein Headquarters at No. 6 Harcourt Street, and the offices of Messrs. D. O'Connor & Co., Auditors and Chartered Accountants, 15 Westmoreland St. The residence of Mr. J. W. Kelly, 15 St. Joseph's Parade, Dublin, was similarly raided.

At Mount Pleasant, Co. Cork, and in the surrounding districts, large forces of military and police raided upwards of 100 houses.

The residences occupied by Mrs. Keogh, and Mr. Hoban at Nelson St. Dublin, were raided and searched by a strong force of military.

At Castle Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry, armed police raided and searched the residence of Mr. J. Edwards. In the same town the residence of Mr. D. Jeffers, newly elected member of the Tralee Urban District Council, was raided in an effort to arrest Mr. Jeffers. The police who held the warrant for Mr. Jeffers' arrest stated he was wanted in connection with a Resolution he had proposed at the Urban Council. This is a fair sample of how much freedom of speech is permitted in Ireland.

In the townlands adjacent to Newry large bodies of military and police raided extensively. Over 200 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Arrests:-

Mr. R. Killeen of 14 St. Joseph's Parade, Dublin, was arrested during a military raid upon his premises. No charge has been brought against him.

At Kilmalloy, Co. Clare, military and police arrested a young man whose name or the charge upon which the arrest was made they refuse to state.

Three persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without a permit from the British Military authorities.

Mr. P. McGrath was taken into military custody at Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, where he had been under treatment for bullet wounds inflicted by the police. He was removed to Mountjoy Jail although his condition is still critical.

Mr. Jos. McGerrity of Ballymacdormott, Co. Armagh, was arrested on a charge of having fire-arms in his possession.

Militarism:- The cattle trade of which Dublin is perhaps the most important centre in Ireland is being seriously injured by the "Curfew Order". Usually buyers attended the great weekly market Smithfield, Dublin, in the early morning and were able to ship their purchases to England by the morning boats and to other parts by early trains. The market is now unable to begin before 6 o'clock, and transhipment the same day has become impossible. As these markets are timed specially to facilitate the transport of cattle purchased, the operation of the Curfew Order in this instance has been spoken of by traders as "disastrous". It is to be noted that Ireland's richest industry is its cattle-breeding.

SATURDAY, February 23th, 1920.

Raids:- Another of the military "drives" which have become a frequent occurrence in Irish country districts took place at Timoleague, Co. Cork, and in the neighbouring townlands. It is estimated that some 250 private houses were forcibly entered and searched.

At Tipperary Town military and police raided ten houses. They held warrants for the arrest of the occupants, but the majority of these were not at home.

At Golden, Co. Tipperary, fourteen houses were visited by armed police and searched.

The residence of Mr. Sean Murphy at Dunmanway, Co. Cork, was raided by armed police. The residence of Mr. L. O'Sullivan of the same district was similarly raided and searched.

The residence of Dr. Kathleen Lynn, F.R.C.S.I. of 9 Belgrave Rd. Rathmines, Dublin, was raided by military and police, who forcibly entered the house after dark, and turning Miss French-Mullen, a guest of Dr. Lynn's, and a maid, out of their beds searched the house. Other raids took place in Dublin at the same time, three houses being searched at Percy Place and some six others elsewhere in the city. These latter raids have not been reported in the Press.

Military raiding parties forcibly entered Nos. 5, 6, and 76 Harcourt Street, Dublin, and engaged in looting and destruction of the property. (See "Military Sabotage" below).

Arrests:- Mr. Michael Crowley of Castletown, Co. Cork, who had just completed a term of imprisonment for unlawful assembly was re-arrested at Cork on an unknown charge.

Nineteen persons were arrested in the streets of Dublin by armed military and police on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m. without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Mr. S. O'Dwyer of Lisbourn, Co. Tipperary, was arrested by the military on a charge which has not been stated.

Messrs. Thos. Mavin, John Keating, Wm. Maher, Lawrence Bennett, Roger O'Donnell, Maurice Shine, John Dawney, Jos. Condon, and Patrick O'Connell, all of Golden, Co. Tipperary, were arrested in that district on a charge of "unlawful assembly".

Mr. T. Duggan, Roshill, Co. Galway, was arrested by military and police on an unknown charge.

Mr. L. O'Sullivan of Dunmanway, Co. Cork, was arrested. No charge has been preferred against him.

Sentences:- Mr. P. Dalton of 15 O'Brien St. Waterford, was sentenced by District Courtmartial held at Cork on Feb. 19th, to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having in his possession a revolver, ammunition and seditious documents.

Mr. Michael Dunne, Gurtacourra, Co. Tipperary, tried by the same Courtmartial, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard labour, for having in his possession a "seditious" document.

Mr. P. Landers recently elected member of the Listowel Urban District Council was sentenced at Listowel, Co. Kerry, to one month's imprisonment for "illegal drilling".

Proclamations and Suppress-ions:- Seven proclamations have been published in the "Dublin and Gazette" declaring that the following seven counties are "in a state of disturbance and require an additional establishment of police":- Dublin, Louth, Longford, Sligo, Wicklow, Westmeath and Waterford. By these proclamations extra drafts of police, with the full armament of troops, will now be quartered upon the people and will be used to repress still more savagely every evidence of sympathy with the National demand for independence.

Deportations:- Messrs. Jos. and John Bracken, M. Griffin, and J. Mallin, arrested in one of the recent rounds-up in Dublin, were deported from Kingstown to an unknown destination.

Military Sabotage:- On February 27th at 2 a.m., three raiding parties of military forcibly entered 76 Harcourt St. (recently the Headquarters of the Republican Government), 6 Harcourt St. (recently the Headquarters of the Sinn Fein organisation), and 3 Harcourt St., the premises at present occupied by the Sinn Fein Co-operative Bank, a purely business concern which - in spite of the contrary suggestion in its title - is non-political, being founded in 1908, to help in the industrial and economic revival in Ireland. Nos. 76 and 6 the military had six weeks ago raided and closed, and no business has since been transacted at either address. The military yesterday morning smashed their way into these three houses and set about wrecking every room in them. They uprooted and destroyed the floors; they wantonly broke into pieces with their rifle-butts and trench tools the furniture and pictures in each room. Windows and doors they demolished completely, and not even the electric bulbs in No. 76, or the ink-bottles and penholders in No. 3 escaped destruction. As well as thus wantonly destroying hundreds of pounds worth of valuable property, the military smashed open the safe in the Sinn Fein Bank and stole the £1040 in cash and notes which it contained. These raids were not carried out by unorganised gangs of English rowdies, but by well-drilled English troops acting under regular officers and obeying the commands of their superiors.

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