

JANUARY

1920

Irish Bulletin, 9 1919
1st January 1919.

HOW ENGLISH NEWS AGENCIES WORK.

The following is a copy of the message sent by Mr. Arthur Griffith to Mr. De Valera in reply to his Christmas cablegram. In sending out the message the English Press Association which was given a copy altered it by omitting the words underlined:-

"Ireland warmly appreciates the Christmas greetings of liberty loving America. In their struggle against the same tyranny that Washington vanquished in the New World the people of Ireland are sustained by the sympathy of Washington's compatriots. They will endure until that right to establish which the people of America entered into and won the great war is asserted in Ireland - the right of Nations to choose their own governments and administer their own laws."

IRISH WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR IRISH PRISONERS.

The following statement signed by the representatives of the various Women's Organisations in Ireland, has been sent to the leading Women's Organisations on the Continent and in America:-

"In 1918 there were 1109 arrests in Ireland for Political offences. This year (1919) by the end of August the count had already reached 714. At the present moment there are some 700 political prisoners, both men and women, in jail in Ireland, or transported to English or Scotch jails.

It will be seen that the proportion of political prisoners to population in Ireland is enormous when one considers that the actual population is little over 4 millions; 30 millions being scattered through the world as a result of England's misrule. Therefore, the proportion - to population - in Ireland to-day is greater than that in Russia under the regime of the Czar.

Out of 105 Irish Representatives returned to Parliament, 73 are Republicans of whom all except four have been or are now in prison: our one women Member of Parliament, Countess de Markievicz, Minister of Labour, has been in prison for 2 years and 2 months since 1916. She was elected while she was in Holloway Prison, and has only enjoyed two months' liberty since her Election. Under English Military Rule, children as young as 11 years have been kidnapped and shut up and their distracted parents refused even the knowledge of their whereabouts. Men have been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for sing a patriotic song, others have been imprisoned for giving their names in Irish, others for having Republican election literature in their possession or for drilling; and one little boy for 'whistling derisively' at the police. Many have been kept for months in prison without any charge at all.

Almost alone among civilised Nations, England herds her political prisoners with criminals; in each case where the Irish political prisoners protested against this they were brutally ill-treated.

Some have died in prison, many have been released only to die, others have had their health permanently impaired, and some have but exchanged the prison cell for a lunatic asylum.

The infamous Cat & Mouse Act, inaugurated in England against the suffrage prisoners, and which consists of releasing a prisoner when the prison doctor thinks he is likely to die and re-arresting him if his health improves, is in practice in Ireland.

"On the 12th October 1919, the Lord Mayor of Dublin visited Mountjoy Prison and stated that he found 44 political prisoners handcuffed; many of them seemed very weak. They had been in handcuffs for ten days continuously - some with their hands fixed behind their backs.

In the name of the Principal Women's Associations of Ireland we address this appeal to our sisters in other Countries, asking them to use their influence to demand the formation of an International Committee of Inquiry, composed of men and women, who in the interests of humanity would send Delegates to inspect the prisons used for the detention of Irish political prisoners. Similar Committees composed of Neutrals sent Delegates to visit the prison camps in the belligerent countries during the war to ensure that the usages of humanity were maintained. Should England now refuse to allow what France, Germany, Austria and Italy willingly accepted, she stands self-condemned.

The Vatican, America, Holland, Switzerland and Spain were foremost in the work of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners of war; could not some of the members of these Neutral Committees be persuaded to extend their services and protection to the Irish Republican prisoners of War?

Seeing that all liberty of the Press, all liberty of free speech have been abolished under English Military rule in Ireland, all our Republican and many other newspapers suppressed and Public Meetings prohibited, we appeal to the civilised world to break down the wall of silence with which England seeks to surround Ireland, and to let the light into those prisons where England is trying to destroy the best and bravest of our race.

Signed on behalf of:-

Cumann na mBan (League of the Women)	.....	Constance de Markievicz, I.C.A. T.D.
Irishwomen's Franchise League	.....	Hanna Sheehy Skeffington.
Irishwomen Workers' Union	.....	Helena Molony.
Irishwomen's International League	.....	Louie Bennett.
Inghinidhe na h-Eireann (Daughters of Ireland)	.....	Maud Gonne MacBride.
Cumann na h-Teachtairi. (League of Women Delegates)	.....	Kathleen Lynn, F.R.C.S.I.

POLICE BARRICADE ROADS.

TO CATCH AN M.P.

"Barriers of ropes were erected on the roads at Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan on Saturday night, and police armed with rifles and revolvers questioned passers by and stopped motors. At 11.30 the barriers were removed. It was stated that they were on the lookout for Mr. Paul Galligan M.P. Six weeks ago the same occurred in Swanlibar, Belturbet and Ballyconnell."

Dublin Evening Telegraph Dec. 31st 1919.

Mr. Paul Galligan was returned unopposed as Parliamentary representative for West County Cavan at the General Election, December 1918.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1919.

Raids:- Police raided twenty newspaper shops in Dublin and seized copies of the "Washington of Labour". Armed police assisted by military raided over 40 houses at Duncannon, Co. Waterford, and the outlying districts.

Arrests:- John Foley, Thomas O'Grady, Harry Bush and Patrick Drew, all of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, were arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Armed Assault:- At Killinney, armed police attacked a crowd which was resisting the action of English troops in the town.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ACTS OF AGGRESSION COMMITTED IN IRELAND BY THE MILITARY AND POLICE OF THE USURPING ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AS REPORTED IN THE DAILY PRESS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3rd, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date:-	Dec. 29th	30th	31st	Jan. 1st	2nd	3rd	Total.
Raids:-	1	25	2	-	1	5	34.
Arrests:-	3	5	2	-	3	-	13.
Sentences	-	-	1	6	1	1	9.
Proclamations & Suppressions):-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5.
Armed Assaults:-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3.
Courts-martial:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Daily Total:-	7	30	5	7	6	10	66.

The sentences passed on political offenders during the above six days totalled 2 years and 3 months.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1919.

Raids:- Armed police raided the residence of Mr. P. J. Berrills of Dundalk, Co. Louth with the object of re-arresting him. Mr. Berrills who was not at home was recently sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession seditious documents. He has been twice released from prison owing to serious illness arising from ill-treatment there.

Arrests:- Three unknown men were suddenly surrounded while passing through one of the gates of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and were arrested and taken to the Bridewell police barracks. No charge was preferred against them.

Courts-martial:- Mr. C. O'Mahony, Agiohill, Co. Cork, was at Cork City court-martialed on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Armed Assault:- M u r d e r - In the early hours of the morning of Sunday, December 28th, Lawrence Kennedy, while walking to his home along the public thoroughfare through the Phoenix Park was set upon by four soldiers and a Lieutenant. Before he realised that he was being challenged he was shot. After lying fatally wounded upon the public road for half an hour he was finally dispatched by shots fired into his prostrate body by one of the military in whose custody he was.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1919.

Raids:- Armed police in large numbers carried out many raids on private houses at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. In all some twenty-five houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Arrests:- At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, three men and two women were surrounded by fully armed troops and carried off in an armoured car to a military court of inquisition.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ACTS OF AGGRESSION COMMITTED
 IN IRELAND BY THE MILITARY AND POLICE OF THE USURP
 THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS REPORTED IN THE DAILY
 PRESS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1920.

Date	Deaths	Wounds	Arrests	Property	Other	Total
Monday, Dec. 29th	1	3	1	1	1	6
Tuesday, Dec. 30th	1	3	1	1	1	6
Wednesday, Dec. 31st	1	3	1	1	1	6
Thursday, Jan. 1st	1	3	1	1	1	6
Friday, Jan. 2nd	1	3	1	1	1	6
Saturday, Jan. 3rd	1	3	1	1	1	6
Sunday, Jan. 4th	1	3	1	1	1	6
Daily Total	7	30	7	7	7	88

The sentences passed on political offenders during the
 above six days totalled 3 years and 8 months.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1919.

Armed police raided the residence of Mr. P. J. Berrill
 of Dundalk, Co. Louth with the object of recovering the
 Mr. Berrill who was not at home was recently sentenced
 to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour for having in
 his possession additional documents. He has been twice
 released from prison owing to serious illness arising from
 ill-treatment there.

Three unknown men were suddenly surrounded while passing
 through one of the gates of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and
 were arrested and taken to the Bridewell police station.
 No charge was preferred against them.

Mr. G. O'Keefe, Agri. Officer, Co. Cork, was at Cork City
 court-martialled on a charge of having in his possession a
 copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

On the early hours of the morning of Sunday, December
 28th, Lawrence Kennedy, while walking to his home along
 the public thoroughfare through the Phoenix Park was
 upon by four soldiers and a lieutenant. Before he realised
 that he was being gallied he was shot. After firing
 fatally wounded upon the public road for half an hour he
 was finally disabled by shots fired into his prostate
 body by one of the military in whose custody he was.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1919.

Armed police in large numbers carried out many raids
 on private houses at Dunloughry, Co. Wickford. In all
 some twenty-five houses were forcibly entered and searched.

At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, three men and two women
 were surrounded by fully armed troops and carried off in
 an armoured car to a military court of investigation.

Murder:-

At an Inquest held at King George V's Hospital, Dublin,
 into the cause of the death of Lawrence Kennedy, four
 soldiers concerned in the murder were examined. Their
 evidence showed that they got nervous at the supposed
 sounds of firing, that they made a sortie from the Vice-
 regal Grounds on to the public road which is almost half
 a mile distant from the Viceregal Lodge; that they
 challenged the first civilian they saw; that he was deaf,
 and being unable to answer a challenge he did not hear
 he was promptly shot; that while on the ground he did not
 seem to be dead so the corporal in charge of the party
 fired another shot into him "to finish him off"; that
 almost half an hour after when a relief party of twenty
 men came to the scene Kennedy, who was lying face down-
 ward on the grass still showed signs of life and the leader
 of the relief party fired into his head at point blank
 range. The Jury in their verdict declared "Lawrence"
 Kennedy was killed on his way home by a military patrol,
 and we consider that the military acted in a most heart-
 less manner".

Militarism:-

The Irish Times, chief organ of English propoganda in
 Ireland, commenting on this date on the murder of Lawrence
 Kennedy, says:-

"It is clear that Lawrence Kennedy was shot by the
 military patrol.... Kennedy was almost certainly
 innocent of any design on anybody's life or property!"
 The London "Daily Express" of this date commenting
 upon the same occurrence says:-

"The whole business suggests an amateur soldiering
 and a lax discipline which we should not expect at
 the Viceregal Lodge. It has been lamentable in its
 effects".

The London "Daily News" says:-
 "The men (i.e. the soldiers) were frightened and
 not responsible for their actions.... It is the
 only defence to the charges of brutality confirmed
 in disgusting detail by their own accounts."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

Raids:-

Armed police raided the premises of Mr. Tim Cronin,
 Kenmore, Co. Kerry, for copies of the "Watchword of
 Labour".

Military engineers raided the offices of the Dublin
 Corporation and placed barbed wire outside the windows
 of the Town Clerk's Office.

Arrests:-

Mr. Tim Cronin, Newsagent, Kenmore, Co. Kerry, was
 arrested and taken to the barracks by a force of armed
 police for having in his possession copies of "The
 Watchword of Labour".

Mr. John Wesley Burns mentioned below was arrested.

Sentence:-

Mr. John Wesley Burns, pharmaceutical chemist, 21
 Kings Inn Street, Dublin, was sent to prison for one
 month by Mr. Lupton, English-paid police magistrate, for
 taking part in a demonstration by chemists assistants
 who are on Strike, against the attitude of their
 employers. Mr. Burns when asked to pay a fine of 40/-
 said - "I will not pay any fine or give any undertaking
 I will do what I have been doing - calling attention to
 the wrong conditions under which we have been working".

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1920.

Sentences:-

Mr. John O'Heilly, 89 Chord Road, Drogheda, was
 sentenced by Courtmartial, held on December 20th, to
 two months' imprisonment for having ammunition in his
 possession.

Patrick Molloy, Murragh, Rahau, was sentenced by district Courtmartial held in Dublin on December 19th, to four months' imprisonment for having in his possession ammunition and a seditious document.

Messrs. Owen Jackson, Ed. Horgan, Peter Young and Wm. Barry were returned for trial at Cork, on a charge of obtaining possession of a rook rifle.

They will be kept in prison until next March when the assizes at which they are to be tried will be held.

Armed Assaults:- Armed police barricaded with ropes the public highways at Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan. All traffic was stopped and searched and passers-by questioned.

Ill-treatment of Prisoners:- No letter has been received from Alderman Kelly, Member of the Irish Parliament for St. Stephen's Green Division, Dublin, since he was deported and imprisoned, without trial, in Wormwood Scrubs. A Christmas parcel sent by his sister was not delivered - neither was it returned. His relatives have been informed that no visit can be permitted for three months.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1920.

Raids:- Armed police raided the Hotel at Birr, King's County.

Arrests:- John Riordan and Denis Herlihy were arrested at Millstreet, Co. Cork, on a charge of unlawful assembly. Mr. J. Twoby of Sligo was arrested at Birr, King's Co., and brought to Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. No charge has been preferred against him.

Sentences:- Mr. Felix Connolly of Fincoil, Co. Cork, was sentenced by Courtmartial held at Cork on Dec. 20th, 1919, to six months imprisonment with hard labour, for having in his possession two copies of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Proclamations and Suppressions:- At Youghal, Co. Cork, a proclamation was posted prohibiting all New Years Eve Celebrations. Extra police were drafted into the town to enforce the proclamation.

Militarism:- The London "Evening Standard" declares that the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards are to be sent from London to Dublin, to be followed speedily by other battalions of guards.

Private Heaps was, at Castlebar, Co. Mayo, shot dead by Private Harpington, a Sentry. Harpington in his evidence at the Coroner's enquiry stated that he believed when firing at Heaps that he (Heaps) was a civilian.

Armed Assault:- At Blarney, Co. Cork, two policemen named Donoghoe and Moore, were, by English appointed Magistrates, unanimously convicted of assaulting a bar-keeper who refused to give them drink under the influence of which they already were. They were fined 20/- each.

NOTE:- It will be remembered that on April 8th, 1919, four young men were courtmartialled on a charge of assaulting two constables by tying their hands and disarming them. Twenty reliable witnesses proved that none of the four men were near the scene of the occurrence when the tying was done. Yet these were sentenced to 3 years penal servitude and one to twelve months hard labour.

Further, on December 13th, 1919, the following sentences were passed upon five young men who were charged with assaulting and disarming two constables: One was sentenced to 3 years penal servitude, and the other four to terms of imprisonment with hard labour ranging from 11 months to 9 months.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1920.

The offices of the New Ireland Assurance Society, 56 Dr. O'Connell Street, Dublin, were raided by a large armed force of military and police. Offices, documents, drawers and files were ransacked by Detectives and Police.

NOTE:- This Assurance Society was formed to develop Irish Insurance upon an Irish basis. The members of the Directorate of this Society have, since its formation, been the objects of deportation, arrest and savage sentences for political "offences".

The residence of Mr. B. O'Connor, Building Contractor, 1 Brendan Road, Donnybrook, Dublin, was raided by military and police. All apartments, out-offices, garden, etc. were thoroughly examined. Seizures were made of election literature and canvassing books.

Mr. O'Connor is one of the Sinn Fein Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections.

Police raided Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and seized all copies of the current issue of "The Watchword of Labour".

On the arrival at Cork of the American Steamer, "Lake Granta", a force of police went aboard and seized all the ship's arms, consisting of 6 pistols belonging to the officers.

Police searched the house of Mr. Thomas Butler, Turtulla Thurles. Mr. Butler, who was not in at the time, was recently released in ill-health from Mountjoy Gaol.

The offices of Dail Eireann (Irish Republican Government) at 76 Harcourt Street, were entered by a Police Inspector accompanied by Constables, and the Caretaker was informed that the Police had been directed by the "competent military authority" to insist upon the closing of the premises.

A Police Inspector accompanied by Constables entered the Sinn Fein Headquarters and informed the Caretaker's wife that the competent military authority had directed the police to insist upon the closing of the premises. The caretaker's wife who lives on the premises with her husband and three young children informed the Inspector that she had no other place for her family.

The Inspector also called at the office of the Sinn Fein Bank and read the closing notice to the Manager. The Sinn Fein Bank is a properly registered Company, carrying on business with the other Banks in the City, and has no power to close except by direction of the Share-holders. The Bank is directed on co-operative lines by a limited Company, with the object of developing Irish Industries, and has no connection with the political organisation known as Sinn Fein.

Police have served a closing notice on the Young Republican Club of Sligo. The members had previously been ordered to remove a signboard with the inscription "I.R. 1916".

Sentences:- Owen Hand, Shop Assistant, Killoorney, Belturbet, was sentenced at Cavan to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having seditious documents in his possession.

Militarism:- The Housing Committee of the Dublin Corporation, of which Ald. T. Kelly, M.P., now imprisoned without trial in Wormwood Scrubs, is Chairman, applied for his attendance at an important meeting of the Committee, to sanction the building of 650 New Houses. The Chief Secretary intimated to the Lord Mayor that Alderman Kelly would not be permitted to attend this meeting.

Raid:-

beat
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Inter
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Suppres-
-ions:-

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Sentences:-

Militarism:-

the best...
They will be sent to prison...
Armed police...
No letter has been received...
Member of the Irish Parliament...
without trial...
Armed police...
Arrested...
Mr. J. J. Twomey...
Mr. Felix Connolly...
proclamations...
The London "Evening Standard"...
Private Hedges...
AT Sligo...
NOTE:-
Further on December 13th, 1919...

CORPORATION HOUSING ENQUIRY.

ALDERMAN T. KELLY ABSENT.

CHIEF SECRETARY REFUSES TO RELEASE HIM.

Mr. P. C. Cavan, Chief Engineering Inspector, L.G.B., opened an inquiry this morning in the City Hall into an application by the Dublin Corporation under the new Act of 1919 and the Act of 1890 for sanction to a loan of £503,673, to defray the cost of erecting 550 houses for the working classes at Marino, Clontarf.

Mr. Clancy said before the inquiry commenced he wished to mention that, as they were aware, the Chairman of the Housing Committee was Alderman T. Kelly, L.P. The opinion was that it would not be safe to go on without his presence as a witness and also as an adviser. Accordingly a telegram was sent by the Lord Mayor to the Chief Secretary on Wednesday asking that arrangements might be made for the attendance of Alderman Kelly at the inquiry. A reply was received by his Lordship from the Chief Secretary yesterday morning expressing regret that he was unable to accede to the request. Council then asked for an adjournment for a brief period in order to enable the advisers of the Corporation to consider whether or not they should go on with the inquiry. The Inspector pointed out that even in the absence of Ald. Kelly, which he regretted, much might be done by going on with the inquiry.

The Lord Mayor explained that he was not sufficiently in touch with the scheme to give evidence in support of it. Had he known that Ald. Kelly would have been prevented from attending the inquiry he would have gone very carefully into the scheme and given evidence in support of it, but it was only at the last moment he discovered that the Chairman of the Housing Committee could not be present. Accordingly he was in a peculiar position in reference to the scheme. He did not always agree with Ald. Kelly's policy of building within the city area, but this was the first scheme on virgin soil, which he knew for a fact was very dear to Ald. Kelly. Consequently, he thought it was a calamity that Ald. Kelly was not there to give the Inspector help in carrying out the scheme.

The Inspector said he could understand his Lordship's position. In many ways the scheme was an ideal one. For the absence of Ald. Kelly they had to console themselves with the fact that they had with them a great number of persons who had a great interest in and knowledge of the scheme. They had Councillor Cosgrave and other members of the Housing Committee present. He did not think that on the main lines there would be any opposition to the scheme, which was a modern one on the best lines, subject to some adjustment perhaps in the interest of economy. The scheme was a very good scheme as far as he could see.

The Lord Mayor said that in his mind the Government had acted in a manner which was not becoming to the Inspector or to the Corporation and himself in sending such an answer to the telegram asking for the presence of Ald. Kelly at the inquiry. Such an answer, his Lordship declared, is certainly very irritating to me, and it must be more irritating to you also.

Mr. White said it was quite a common thing every day in the Four Courts to have orders for the presence of prisoners at trials.

The Lord Mayor said 'This is not an ordinary prisoner. This is a man who is taken without any trial being given him or any charge made.'

'Evening Herald' 2nd Jan. 1920.

Mr. P. C. Cavan who regretted very much Ald. T. Kelly's absence attended this enquiry as the representative of the Local Govt. Board. This board is subject to no popular control but like the numerous other Boards through which Ireland is governed, is nominated by the British Authorities in Dublin Castle. These same British Authorities at present hold Ald. T. Kelly a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. He was arrested on the 12th December. He has not been brought to trial. No charge has been made against him.

"The four Irish prisoners who, after their arrest, recently were brought to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, have, apparently, not seen any of their friends since they were incarcerated. A few days ago a relative of Ald. T. Kelly, M.P. sought permission to see him but was refused permission by the Home Office on the ground that under the regulations a visit is not allowed until after interment for three months. The Home Office has since been requested to state the grounds upon which Mr. Kelly was arrested & the nature of the charge, if any, made against him! Sunday Independent, 4th Jan. 1920.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK ORDERED TO CLOSE.

"At mid-day on Friday an Inspector of the M.P., accompanied by two constables visited No. 6 Harcourt St., Sinn Fein Headquarters and inquired for the caretaker. In the latter's absence the Inspector read to Mrs. Clarke, his wife, a document to the effect that having regard to the fact that an order made on November 29th for the closing of the house had not been complied with, the competent military authority directed the police to take what action they thought necessary to see the order enforced.

The police then visited Mr. Robert Kelly, Manager of the Sinn Fein Bank, which is on the ground floor, 6, Harcourt St., and read the notice to him. Mr. Kelly explained that they were a properly registered company, carrying on business with the other banks of the city, & that he had no power to close the place, except by direction of the shareholders. The Inspector noted the remarks.

The Bank which the Authorities propose to close was established ten years ago by a limited company to carry on the business of banker & bill discounter, and to assist in the development of Irish industries and for the promotion of popular credit. It is described as the 'Sinn Fein' Co-operative People's Bank, and it is governed by a Committee of Management elected annually from amongst its members & a Council of Supervision similarly elected. It elects new members, fixes rates of interest allowed on deposits & charges on loans & considers applications for loans. The Council meets quarterly & examines the financial position for that period. Apart from the fact that a number of Sinn Feiners, in addition to people of other shades of political opinion, deposit savings there and the majority of the shareholders are Sinn Feiners, the bank has no connection with Sinn Fein."

'Evening Herald' 3rd Jan. 1920.

"Mr. Robert Kelly, manager of the Sinn Fein Bank, says if the premises are closed it will be forcibly, as they pay income tax & do a bona fide business. He will resist the order.

Mr. Arthur Griffith says he has no official connection with the bank. The Sinn Fein organisation rented the rooms there after the Bank was established eleven years ago. "Sunday Indept." 4/1/20.

MILITARY RAID ON IRISH INSURANCE CO.

"At about 2.30 to-day a raid by military & police was made on the offices of the New Ireland Assurance Society, 56, Lower O'Connell St. - the corner of Bachelor's Walk. There were three large motor lorries of soldiers armed with rifles with bayonets attached, & wearing trench helmets and full equipment. Both soldiers and police proceeded upstairs to the office, which is situated over Kapp and Peterson's well-known establishment. After a delay of about 15 minutes, during which an exhaustive search of the premises was made, the soldiers & police returned apparently empty-handed.

Attracted by the presence of the soldiers and police a large crowd gathered on O'Connell Bridge & Bachelor's Walk, and loudly booed the military as they drove away.

Mr. M. Staines, M.P. Chairman & Treasurer of the Company, interviewed by an 'Evening Herald' representative, said he was taking cash from an agent at the counter when a police inspector, accompanied by detectives and equipped military, invested the premises. They waited until he was finished with the man at the counter and a 'G' man then pointed him out to the Inspector saying 'This is Mr. Staines.' The Inspector explained that he had instructions to search the place. He refused to give his name when asked by Mr. Staines. The latter then said that if he were taking anything out of the place he would require a receipt, which the Inspector promised to give.

They then proceeded to examine documents & books, and, having thoroughly searched the place, left after about twenty minutes. Raiding business premises, Mr. Staines added, showed the disordered state of the minds that directed such operations.

The New Ireland Assurance Society was started with the object of stopping the flow of Irish money to England and elsewhere and create a truly Irish insurance company. Since its establishment after 1916 it has made very satisfactory progress, and it is now firmly planted in every town and village throughout the country."

'Evening Herald' 2/1/20.

MANUFACTURING THE ULSTER DIFFICULTY.

"Mr. J. Toner, registration officer, Co. Tyrone, giving his decision at the close of an inquiry into complaints against three rate collectors - Messrs. Anderson, Cairns and Buchanan - for having as alleged, acted as Unionist agents during the recent revision & disfranchised Nationalist voters, accepted apologies and said he would make no report to the L.G. Board & impose no fines, but he warned them against such conduct."

Independent, 3rd Jan. 1920.

A CONTRAST IN SENTENCES.

"At Blarney, (Co. Cork) sessions, with Sir G. Colthurst, Mr. O'Hara, R.M., and two other magistrates on the bench, a fine of 20/- each was unanimously imposed on Constables J. Donoghue & F. Moore, stationed at Dripsey, for an assault on Jerh. Coffey, Indiscarra, in his wife's publichouse, after he had refused them for drink. Coffey said they had had sufficient drink already, and it would be improper to give them more as they had a long distance to cycle in the dark.

(Irish Independent, 2nd Jan. 1920.)

On April 8th 1919, four young men were sentenced by court-martial at Dublin, three to three years' penal servitude and one to 12 months' hard labour for tying up two policemen on the Rock Mountain, Co. Dublin. The police were uninjured. At the court-martial some sixteen reliable witnesses, some of them professional men, swore that three of the accused were some miles from the scene of the assault when it occurred.

On December 23rd 1919, five young men were sentenced at Cork Assizes, one to 3 years' penal servitude and the other four to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months hard labour to 9 months' hard labour for assaulting two constables. The constables were uninjured.

U.S. SHIP'S OFFICER DISARMED.

"When the American steamer, Jake Gretna arrived yesterday at Cork her cargo including materials for Ford's Tractor Works, she berthed at Ford's wharf, where police went on board and demanded to have the officers' arms handed over. Six pistols were surrendered under indignant protest. Capt. Moore could not understand this demand, pointing out that no such action was taken when the vessel called at Belfast and Dublin. The police state they took the arms for safe keeping till the ship sails from the port."

Irish Independent, 3rd Jan. 1920.

GOVERNMENT OBSTRUCTION.

"The change involves a drastic alteration in the habits of the electorate. In the case of Sligo its 3,000 voters were initiated into their new duties by the voluntary efforts of the Proportional Representation Society. That drastic change now affects one and a half millions of electors and the training of several hundreds of officials in somewhat complicated technical duties.

Naturally reasonable men looked to the Government, who had laid the foundations of a social revolution, to see the job through. Dublin Castle thought otherwise & left the indigestible mass of legislation to take care of itself. Incredible as it may seem, not a single penny could be obtained for the purpose of explaining the system to the voters & the amount of public money obtained for training officials is a mere fraction of the cost in which a single city is involved by the election. I have the best authority for saying that two Treasury clerks, one in Dublin & the other in London, refused more than a tithe of the amount which the Irish Local Government Board regarded as essential for preparatory work, and it is also true that the Parliamentary representatives of the Treasury were completely ignorant that a request had been made or any refusal given. Worse still, the decision of the Treasury clerks was so long postponed that insufficient time was left for voluntary effort. Under such conditions it would be reasonable to expect something like a complete breakdown.

That Ireland should have turned its attention so earnestly at such a moment to saving itself from Government blundering & parcimony is significant. That Sinn Fein instead of opposing a change should willingly help in its development is more than remarkable it is hopeful.

'Daily Mail' Special Correspondent. 6th Jan. 1920.

KIDNAPPING CANDIDATES.

Proportional Representation which does not apply in England was introduced in Ireland as a means of reducing the number of Sinn Fein candidates elected. Sinn Fein welcomed it as an equitable system. By keeping the people ignorant of the working of this comparatively complicated system, the British Government hoped to obtain the return of candidates undesired by the Irish people. But the Irish people refused to remain ignorant. The British Government now resorts to its usual method of kidnapping the Candidates. Ald. T. Kelly, who will probably be the next Lord Mayor of Dublin, is at present in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, though no charge has been preferred against him. James Hoey was nominated candidate for Bray Urban Council on January 5th. On January 6th he was arrested.

"A Press Association message says: 'It is officially announced that the prisoners James Hoey etc. have been deported to England. No charge against them has been specified.'" Irish Indept. 7/1/20.

VOLUNTARY CIVILIAN POLICE.

"As the regular police force in Ireland are used for purely political purposes, the people in Abbeyfeale & in certain other districts have decided to act as civilian police for their own protection.

"Some months ago they (Abbeyfeale farmers) met and formed a vigilance committee. They marked out the district into sections & organised patrols, which kept watch & ward through the night. And when they caught the offenders they administered justice in a rough & ready, but perfectly effective way. Now the district around is as quiet & orderly as can be imagined. It must not be imagined that this novel movement indicates any change in the political belief and aspirations of the people. They tell you quite frankly that nine-tenths of them are Sinn Feiners.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Union at Newcastle West, (Co. Limerick) this week, Mr. K. J. Curtin read a paper in which he strongly advocated the formation of similar Vigilance Committees by every branch of the Union, to carry on the work begun at Abbeyfeale, & the county court Judge congratulated the farmers on the action they have taken.

There are also the beginnings of a similar movement in Craughwell, (County Galway) where the Congested Districts Board have done such great work in restoring prosperity to what was once one of the most distressed parts of Ireland."

"Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent. 5/1/20.

CHURCHILL ON SELF-DETERMINATION.

"We believe in Parliamentary Government exercised in accordance with the will of the majority of the electors constitutionally and freely ascertained...."

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 & 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. Self-determination, indeed! No, the fact is that the attempt to carry into practice those wild theories can only be attended with universal confusion, corruption, disorder, and civil war. That has happened in Russia and every other country where the attempt has been made."

Speech at Sunderland. 3rd Jan. 1920.

Mr. Churchill is a Member of the British Government which holds Ireland by military force although the Irish people at the last General Election (December 1918) registered their desire for complete independence. Moreover, the Government which Mr. Churchill defends has recently suppressed all national bodies in Ireland, including Dail Eireann, (the assembly of the elected representatives of the Irish people.)

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CAPT. WEDGWOOD BENE ON DUBLIN CASTLE GOVERNMENT.

"The fact is, Castle Government in Ireland is infamous. Men are spirited away without charge or trial, children are arrested for selling flags or whistling derisively at the police, fairs or markets on which the whole agricultural population depend for their livelihood are stupidly suppressed without cause.

This fatuous reign of ineffective coercion brings its inevitable train of crime and outrage, and the criminals appear to be about the only persons who escape Mr. Macpherson's clutches."

Letter to 'Edin burgh Evening News.' Quoted in Evening
Telegraph of 8/1/20.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS FOR DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

The official returns showing the amounts collected in Customs and Excise in Dublin and Belfast for 1919 give the following figures:

Dublin 28,726,163.
Belfast 27,794,417.

Although the City of Dublin pays almost 21,000,000 more in Customs & Excise than does Belfast, Unionist propagandists, without any regard for facts, constantly assert that Belfast pays more in taxation than all the rest of Ireland put together.

POLICE PENSIONERS IN IRELAND.

A white paper issued yesterday gives the number of Police Pensioners in Great Britain prior to August 1914, 18,067. Police Pensioners in Ireland prior to August 1914, 6,595.

Great Britain has roughly ten times the population of Ireland. Proportionate to its population Ireland has to support more than three police pensioners to Great Britain's one.

Ireland has always been and still is, the most crimeless country in Europe.

MILITARY RAIDS IN DUBLIN.

Military and police yesterday took possession of 76, Harcourt St., Headquarters Dail Eireann, and 6, Harcourt St., Headquarters Sinn Fein, and nailed up the doors and windows.

The office of the New Ireland Insurance Co. was also raided by about 50 soldiers under two officers, who searched, not only the office of the Company, but also cellars which do not belong to the Company. This is the second time within a week that this Insurance Company has been raided.

The Chairman of the Company, Mr. M. Staines, L.P. expressed the view that the raid was due to the fact that a lot of insurance business had been taken by them from Foreign (British) Companies.

G.B.S. ON THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw writing in the 'Irish Statesman' for Jan. 3rd 1920 on the "Reign of Terror" in Ireland, says in a comment on the attempted assassination of Lord French: - "When such incidents used to occur in Russia before any considerable investments of French or British capital had taken place there, the English newspapers, notably 'The Times', used simply to ask the Tsardom what it expected if it suppressed every popular liberty.... There is absolutely no remedy except the cessation of the present political relations between the two countries, which are simply criminal relations, incapable of bearing anything outside their own kind."

DOCTOR SHOT BY POLICE.

Dr. Keane of Ennistymon, Co. Clare, who was shot by police at Ballyvaughan in that county, stated in an interview that the police did not challenge him before they fired; that they kept up a rapid fire upon his car for over twenty minutes, during which time the chauffeur and himself lay on the floor of the car for cover; that when they had broken his arm they expressed no regret and tried to force him in his collapsed condition to attend one of their own men who was much less severely hurt. The police poured their fusillade into Dr. Keane's car from behind a wall.

UNFAIR JOURNALISM.

"Last Wednesday most of the English papers, and at least three Irish Unionist journals, published sensational accounts of a determined attack on the Roundstone, Co. Galway, police barracks. According to these reports the assailants, who numbered about twenty men, kept up a continuous fire on the police barracks for practically two hours, but were eventually beaten off by the police. The true story, which was sent but a few hours after the exaggeration, reduced the affair to insignificance. The attacking party numbered six men, who threw some stones at the barracks, and the only shots fired were discharged by the police. Two men, said to be ex-soldiers, were arrested in connection with the affair. Will it be believed that so far as we can find, none of the English newspapers published this corrected version, nor did the three Irish papers referred to? The first account was sensational. It tended to the discredit of Ireland. That was enough to ensure its publication. The truth was too prosaic to be worth even a line. This is not fair journalism. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Macpherson includes the Roundstone 'outrage' in the next list of Irish crimes which he prepares for circulation in America."

'Irish Independent' January 9th 1920.

WHY LORD GREY FAILED.

"The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore 'Sun' says the delay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty is largely due to the widespread sympathy with Ireland and Egypt and to the race for naval supremacy. Lord Grey, he mentions, found a systematic and well-financed propaganda on behalf of Egyptian freedom - another movement which encourages hostility.

DISMISSAL OF SIR J. BYRNE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL R.I.C.

"Sir Joseph Byrne was an efficient and a popular Inspector-General. But he is a Catholic, and there is no room in the Castle to-day for men who would not be whole-heartedly in accord with any policy of violence which the 'Punjab Party' is contemplating."

'London Daily Herald' 9th January 1920.

"As for the reasons for the step there can be little doubt that differences of opinion had arisen between Sir J. Byrne & General Sir F. Shaw, who succeeded General Mahon as Commander-in-Chief, & who necessarily received his orders from Sir Hy. Wilson at the War Office. The association between Sir Hy. Wilson & Sir Edward Carson I have already traced in the 'Daily News.'"

'Daily News' Special Correspondent 9/1/20.

The Government commonly defend certain administrative steps by saying they were taken on the advice of the responsible heads of the departments concerned, but it would now seem that they desire to have as chiefs of departments only men who are prepared to carry out measures however harsh & unjust & indefensible they may be; persons who have not a shred of sympathy with the people, persons who are known to be deadly hostile to everything Irish and national, and whose only conception of government is repression."

'Irish Independent' 9th January 1920.

IRISH PROTESTANTS & COERCION.

The following letter was sent to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin in time for the monthly meeting of the Irish Protestant Bishops on the 17th December 1919. A formal acknowledgment was received in reply:-

11, Hume St., Dublin,
16th December 1919.

Your Grace,

As acting President of the Irish Guild of the Church, I feel bound to bring before your notice the enclosed expression of opinion. It is only one among a number that have been sent to me with a view to getting a strong resolution about the state of the country passed at a general meeting of the Guild. I, as well as others have been reluctant to take up what may appear at first sight to be a political position, but the broad principles of religion & humanity must take precedence of other considerations & we feel that the crisis likely to be brought about by the provocative conduct of the Government would justify our taking such a step. The suppression of the Anarch in the Mansion House where a number of people, (and especially women), only anxious to pursue their peaceful avocations, were put to great inconvenience, expense and distress of mind, has aroused strong and deep indignation, and also the hounding & persecution of many, often without any charge at all being preferred against them, and their treatment in prison leading very often to the ruin of their constitutions and sometimes to death. Ireland is our country & I do not myself see how we can possibly refrain from protesting against injustice and wrong done to her, but we prefer before appealing publicly to our fellow Christian people, as we may feel constrained to do, to approach your Grace privately, and the heads of our Church generally, of which we are loyal members. We ask you to dissociate yourselves from those who see no remedy for our national troubles but coercion and more coercion.

May I ask that you will give this your best consideration and will take the opportunity of bringing our point of view before the Bishops.

I am, Your Grace,
Yours sincerely & respectfully,
(Signed) Nelly O'Brien.

Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy,
Archbishop of Dublin.

The following is the enclosure referred to in the above letter:-

Many of us feel that the Irish Guild of the Church should give expression to our feelings of grave concern for the future of our country, and we feel it our duty as Christians and members of the Church of Ireland to protest in the most solemn manner against the silence of our Branch of the Church in Ireland at a time when our fellow Christians and fellow countrymen are being subjected to such treatment as is unheard of in any part of the civilised world at present. We, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the Archbishops, Bishops & Clergy of the Church of Ireland to raise their voices & use their influence as followers of Christ on behalf of our tormented country and persecuted fellow Christians. And that our Church may not be brought into contempt we implore an effort on the part of our Christian Leaders to bring about peace and goodwill in the exercise of Christian fellowship here and now."

The Irish Guild of the Church is an exclusively Protestant body.

SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE

"In no other country but this is industrial activity being penalised and restricted in the name of the Government. Every effort made to develop trade or commerce is hedged round by permits & prohibitions. We are forbidden to work out our own economic salvation, while compelled to pay taxation to the Imperial Exchequer more than is either just or reasonable. The natural resources of Ireland have been allowed to remain undeveloped, & our industries suffer from many causes which should not exist when a little thought & united action could remove them. Although thinking out a constructive economic policy has not yet been branded as a crime, Dublin Castle, in pursuance of its traditional policy, has forbidden the publication in Irish newspapers of the evidence given by men of various political views who have devoted careful thought to this subject. The Commission of Enquiry into the Resources & Industries of Ireland is engaged in collecting information which, by no stretch of imagination can be declared treasonable. Yet those who would learn what the Committee is doing & what suggestions have been laid before it must content themselves with the summary of evidence published by one of the London papers which has lately devoted additional space to Irish affairs. The journal referred to has covered the street hoarding of Dublin with contents bills amounting to the publication of this suppressed evidence. The Government dare not take action against it; the Castle authorities are helpless. No reason for refusing to allow publication of the evidence in local papers can now be advanced. This does not mean that the Irish press will receive the permission hitherto withheld. The 'mere Irish' have no right to ask for reasons." 'Irish Indept.' Leading Article. 6th Jan. 1920.

ULSTER-MADE IN ENGLAND.

"The population of certain districts in Ulster are according to Mr. Lloyd George 'aliens in race, aliens in sympathy, aliens in religion, aliens in tradition, aliens in outlook' and concentrating upon religion he finds himself compelled to carve Ulster & to cut up counties in order to form a distinct Protestant enclave. I protest against the definition as incorrect in history & to the creation of a religious boundary as unwise in politics: & surely both are unnecessary for the legitimate rights of minorities rest on something more substantial than imagination. It is worth considering what would the exclusively Protestant & Northern Convention of Dungannon have said, or what would individuals such, for instance, as Wolfe Tone, Nepper Tandy, Emmet, Grattan, Parnell have thought had they been dubbed aliens in Ireland. Ireland is inhabited by a mixture of many races; it can be subdivided geographically, for provinces are ancient territorial divisions & have a certain individual existence; but it cannot be divided linguistically, radically or religiously."

Lord Dunraven, Protestant Irish Landlord. London Times 1/1/20

"It is perfectly true that Ulster is not historically hostile to Irish nationalism; that the problem is an artificial one fostered by unscrupulous English politicians; that the alleged Ulster fear of religious persecution has no basis in reason or probability."

'Daily Herald' Special Article. 31/12/19.

"So much, then, for the grounds upon which Ulster rests her demand for exclusion, & careful appraisal shows that they are either illusory or can be wholly disposed of by fundamental legislation inserted for the purpose in the Irish Constitution, legislation which, while entirely effective, will in no sense prejudice Irish political unity."

Southern Unionist in Special Article in Manchester Guardian. 2/1/20

AMERICAN IRISH IN THE WAR.

"During the hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee of arguments on the Mason Bill for the recognition of the Irish claim, Mr. Flood (Virginia) quoted the following figures from the Provost-Marshal's office, showing the percentage of unnaturalised people in the States who had waived their right of exemption & volunteered during the war:— Irish - 30.4 p.c., Belgians, 24.2; Scotch, 24.2; English, 22.5; Welsh, 22; Serbs 21.7; Canadians, 21; French, 19.4; Italians, 16.8. This, said Mr. Flood, indicated that more unnaturalised Irishmen than those of any other Nation waived their rights."

Irish Independent. 6th Jan. 1920

The offices of the New Ireland Assurance Society at 10, G'Connell Street, Dublin, were raided by a large force of military and police. Officers, documents, drawers and files were removed by Detective and Police. This Assurance Society was formed to develop Irish insurance from an Irish basis. The members of the Society are all Irish. Since the formation of the Society the objects of the Society have been to secure the interests of the members of the Society. The residence of Mr. J. J. O'Connell, Dublin, was raided by military and police. All apartments, cellars, garden, etc. were thoroughly examined. Searches were made of all drawers and cupboards. Mr. O'Connell is one of the main candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections. Police raided Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and seized all copies of the current issue of "The Worker" of Dublin. On the arrival at 6 o'clock of the American Steamer "Lake Grana", a force of police went aboard and seized all the ship's arms, consisting of 6 pistols belonging to the officers. Police searched the house of Mr. Thomas Butler, Dublin, and seized a quantity of arms. Mr. Butler, who was not in at the time, was recently released in ill-health from County Jail.

The offices of Deil Eireann (Irish Republican Government) at 76 Harcourt Street, were entered by a force of military and police. The Inspector accompanied by Constables, and the Garda was informed that the Police had been directed by the "competent military authority" to assist upon the premises of the premises. A Police Inspector accompanied by Constables entered the Sinn Fein Headquarters and informed the Garda that the competent military authority had directed the Police to assist upon the premises of the premises. The Garda's wife who lives on the premises with her husband and three young children informed the Inspector that she had no other place for her family. The Inspector called at the office of the Sinn Fein Bank and read the closing notice to the members. The Sinn Fein Bank is a properly registered Company, operating on business with the other banks in the City, and has no power to issue credit by direction of the shareholders. The Bank is directed on co-operative lines by a limited Company, with the object of developing Irish Industries and has no connection with the political organization known as Sinn Fein.

Police have served a closing notice on the Young Republican Club of Dublin. The members had previously been ordered to remove a signboard with the inscription "I.R. Club". Owen Hunt, Shop Assistant, Kilmoney, Galway, was sentenced at Galway to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having sedition documents in his possession. The Hearing Committee of the Dublin Corporation, of which Ald. T. Kelly, M.P., was a member, applied for his attendance at an important meeting of the Committee, to be held in the building of 500 New Houses. The Chief Secretary and other members of the Government would not be present at the meeting.

The following are the Acts of Aggression Committed In Ireland by the Military and Police of the Usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press, for week ending -

JANUARY 10th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date:-	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Total.
Raids:-	25	4	155	3	52	31	270.
Arrests:-	-	-	6	6	7	1	14.
Sentences:-	-	2	1	4	-	-	7.
Deportations:-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4.
Armed Assaults:-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3.
Daily Total:-	27	7	166	13	53	32	296.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 2 years and 9 months.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1920.

Raids:- Police, in Dublin City, entered some twenty-five Newsagents shops and confiscated part of the stock.

Armed Assaults:- English troops in Phoenix Park, Dublin, seeing a regimental cook proceeding to his barracks at Island Bridge, mistook him for a civilian and fired upon him. The firing aroused the troops stationed in the Park and its neighbourhood and promiscuous firing continued for over an hour. An armoured car carrying searchlights patrolled the Park roads until dawn.

At Maryborough, Queen's County, armed police attacked a motor-drivers Strike picket, who, in connection with the Strike against the Motor Permits Order, had held up a motor cycle. Several of the picket were injured, one so severely that he was detained in hospital. After the attack large bodies of armed police and troops in full war-equipment, accompanied by armoured car, patrolled the streets of the town.

Militarism:- The Rt. Hon. G. F. Masterman, ex-member of the British Cabinet, in the course of an article in the London Daily News, writes:- "It is not conceivable that the present government of Ireland by the Sword can be permanent - if for no better reason because English taxpayers will not be willing to pay for it indefinitely". The same writer commenting upon the prevailing unrest in Ireland says it "is possible only as an answer to the tyranny which has evoked it".

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1920.

Raids:- Several Motor Garages in Cork City were raided by police.

Sentences:- Patrick Daly of Charleville Parade, Tullamore, King's Co., and Malachy Lynam of Chapel Street, Tullamore, were sentenced by District Courts-martial, held in Dublin, on 22nd December, 1919, each to six months hard labour on a charge of possessing a revolver without a permit from the English military.

Armed Assault:- Dr. Keane, Medical Officer of Ennistymon, Co. Clare, was shot by police while proceeding in his motor car to visit a patient.

The following are the names of the members of the Committee in Ireland by the British and Police of the Home and British Government, as reported in the Daily

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10th 1920

Date	Arrests	Deportations	Armed Assaults	Deaths	Wounded	Property	Other
10/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31/1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 2 years and 9 months.

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Police in Dublin City entered some twenty-five Government shops and confiscated part of the stock.

English troops in Phoenix Park, Dublin, seeing a regimental cook proceeding to his quarters of leaving bridge, mistook him for a civilian and fired upon him. The firing caused the troops stationed in the Park and its neighbourhood and provoked firing continued for over an hour. An armoured car carrying several soldiers patrolled the Park roads until dawn.

At Maryborough, Queen's County, armed police attacked a motor-drivers strike picket who, in connection with the strike against the Motor Vehicle Order, had held up a motor cycle. Several of the pickets were injured and severely that he was detained in hospital. After the attack large bodies of armed police and troops in full war-equipment, accompanied by armoured cars, patrolled the streets of the town.

The Rt. Hon. G. F. Meverman, ex-member of the British Cabinet, in the course of an article in the London Daily News, writes:-

"It is not conceivable that the present Government of Ireland by the sword can be permanent - it is for no better reason because English taxpayers will not be willing to pay for it indefinitely."

The same writer commenting upon the prevailing rumors in Ireland says "it is possible only as an answer to the query which has asked it."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th 1920

Several Motor Garages in Cork City were raided by Police.

Patrick Daly of Charleville Parade, Milnora, King's Co., and Michael Ryan of Chapel Street, Tuam, were sentenced by District Court-martial, held in Dublin, on 22nd December, 1919, each to six months hard labour on charge of possessing a revolver without a permit from British military.

Dr. James, Medical Officer of Ennistymon, Co. Wick, was shot by police while proceeding in his motor car to visit a patient.

Militarism:-

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, commenting on the attempted assassination of Lord French, in an article in the "Irish Statesman" says:-

"When such incidents used to occur in Russia... the English papers notably the "Times" used simply to ask Tsardom what it expected if it suppressed every popular liberty".

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1920.

Raids:-

Large bodies of fully armed military and police raided upwards of a hundred houses in Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork, and the neighbouring districts.

At Inchigeela in the same County, some fifty private houses were similarly raided.

Armed police raided the Forrester's Hall, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; and searched it.

Military and police raided, at one o'clock in the morning, four private houses at Dundalk, Co. Louth.

The licensed premises of Mr. Peter Kelly, at Ashtown Co. Dublin, was raided by Military and police.

Arrests:-

Messrs. Garland, Clair, Flood and Kenny, four members of the Irish Automobile Drivers and Mechanics Union were arrested at Dundalk, Co. Louth, on a charge of unlawful assembly. The Union to which these men belong is on strike against the Motor Permits Order, by which chauffeurs may not drive a motor car without a permit from the English Military. The four men were subsequently put on trial when it was proved that they had been arrested on a false charge. They were released.

Mr. Bartle Kelly, of Ashtown, Co. Dublin, was arrested on an unknown charge.

Mr. James J. Hoey of Bray, Co. Wicklow, a Sinn Fein Candidate in the forthcoming Municipal Elections, was arrested on his way to business on a charge which has not been disclosed.

Sentence:-

Mr. Cornelius O'Mahoney, of Agiohill, Co. Cork, was sentenced by Courtmartial held at Cork, on December 24th, to six months' imprisonment for having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Deportations:-

Four men whose names have not been published were deported to England on the Mail Boat which left Kingstown on the night of January 6th.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

The forty political prisoners in Cork Jail have gone on hunger strike as a protest against their treatment in that prison.

In the first letter which Ald. T. Kelly, M.P., has been permitted to send out from Wormwood Scrubbs since his deportation, without trial, on December 12th, he states that he received a letter, posted on December 23rd, on January 1st., that he was not allowed to read letters from his relatives, the Governor of the prison reading but parts of such letters to him. No food that was sent to the prison for him had been given to him.

Militarism:-

The Manchester Guardian special correspondent in Dublin writes:-

"There are almost as many soldiers to be seen any night in Dublin as in a British base like Calais at the height of the war".

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police raided the Headquarters of the National Government of Ireland, 76 Harcourt Street, Dublin. The staff was ejected and military engineers

Mr. George Bernard Shaw commenting on the...
 "The English papers notably the 'Times' used simply
 to ask whether what is expected is it suppresses
 every popular liberty."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th 1920

Large bodies of fully armed military and police
 raided rows of a hundred houses in Carrickmacross,
 Co. Dub., and the surrounding districts.
 At Inchicore in the same County, some fifty soldiers
 were stationed at the premises of the 'Sinn Fein' Club.
 Armed police raided the premises of the 'Sinn Fein' Club,
 Co. Wick, and searched it.
 Military and police raided at one o'clock in the
 morning, four private houses at Dunsink, Co. Dub.
 The licensed premises of Mr. Peter Kelly, at Ashdown
 Co. Dub., was raided by military and police.

Messrs. Gerard, O'Connell, Flood and Kenny, four members
 of the Irish Automobile Drivers and Mechanics Union
 were arrested at Dunsink, Co. Dub., on a charge of making
 full assembly. The Union to which these men belong is
 on strike against the Motor Patents Order, by which
 proprietors may not drive a motor car without a permit
 from the English Ministry. The four men were subsequently
 let out on trial when it was proved that they had been
 arrested on a false charge. They were released.

Mr. Bertie Kelly, of Ashdown, Co. Dub., was
 arrested on an unknown charge.
 Mr. James J. Hoey of Bray, Co. Wicklow, a Sinn Fein
 candidate in the forthcoming Municipal Elections, was
 arrested on his way to business on a charge which has
 not been disclosed.

Mr. Cornelius O'Mahony, of Ashdown, Co. Dub., was
 sentenced by the Court Martial held at Cork, on December
 24th, to six months' imprisonment for having in his
 possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish
 Volunteers.

Four men whose names have not been disclosed were
 deported to England on the Mail Boat which left Killybegs
 town on the night of January 26th.

The forty political prisoners in Cork Jail have
 gone on hunger strike as a protest against their treat-
 ment in that prison.
 In the first letter which Aid. T. Kelly, M.P., has
 been permitted to send out from Wormwood Scrubs since
 his deportation, without trial, on December 18th, he
 states that he received a letter posted on December
 23rd, on January 1st, that he was not allowed to read
 letters from his relatives, the Governor of the prison
 reading but parts of such letters to him. No food that
 was sent to the prison for him had been given to him.

The Manchester Guardian special correspondent in
 Dublin writes:-
 "There are almost no army soldiers to be seen
 any night in Dublin as in a British base like
 Calais at the height of the war."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th 1920

Military and police raided the Headquarters of the
 National Government of Ireland, 78 Harcourt Street,
 Dublin. The staff was armed and military engineers

proceeded to board up all doors and windows. The
 damage done in the process amounted to a large sum.
 Similar operations were carried out at 6 Harcourt
 Street, the Headquarters of the Sinn Fein organisation.
 These latter premises are the property of the Sinn Fein
 Bank, a properly registered Limited Company. The offices
 of the Bank were also boarded up. Such closing of a
 Bank is illegal, even under English law.

For the second time within a week the Dublin Offices
 of the New Ireland Assurance Company were raided by
 military and police. Recent events make it clear that
 these raids are the result of a definite policy of indus-
 trial suppression. On Friday, January 2nd, this
 Assurance Company's premises were raided by large bodies
 of troops and police. On Monday, January 5th, Mr. J.
 Hoey, Superintendent of the Company, was arrested at Bray
 and deported without trial. Warrants are known to have
 been recently issued for other prominent officials of the
 Company who have consequently to remain in hiding. During
 the year 1919 several of the Directors of the Company
 have been arrested and sentenced on trumped up political
 charges, or deported without trial while agents of the
 Company all over Ireland have been arrested and im-
 prisoned for various forms of "sedition". The explanation
 of this unrelenting effort to break what is purely a
 business venture is found in the fact that the New
 Ireland Assurance Company has succeeded since its estab-
 lishment in taking over business which in the ordinary
 course would have fallen to English firms in Ireland. It
 is known that agents of these firms have used their influ-
 ence with the English Government officials in Ireland to
 secure the suppression of this Irish rival.

Arrests:-

At Midleton, Co. Cork, five young men named Maurice
 Horgan, John Aherne, Joseph Aherne, C. White, and Michael
 Hallinan, were arrested at their work on a charge of
 being concerned with a raid on Carrigrohilly Police
 Barracks. They were subsequently proved to have had no-
 thing to do with it and having been held in custody for
 some time were released.

At Kilmurray, Co. Cork, Mr. F. Begley was arrested by
 soldiers and police and taken under escort to Cork on an
 unknown charge.

Sentences:-

At Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Messrs. Thos. Cuddihy,
 Patrick Drew and Harry Burke, were each sentenced to two
 months' imprisonment for unlawful assembly. Mr. John
 Foley, for unlawful assembly at the same place and
 occasion, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.
 The police evidence was that they came upon a group of
 twenty young men whom they dispersed. When the men had
 gone an empty tin was found on the ground. The evidence
 produced laughter in the court.

Armed Assault:-

Dr. Keane of Banistymon, Co. Clare, who was shot by
 police at Ballyvaughan in that County stated in an inter-
 view that the police did not challenge him before they
 fired; that they kept up a rapid fire upon his car for
 over twenty minutes, during which time the Chauffeur and
 himself lay on the floor of the car for cover; that the
 police knew the motor car in which he was driving was a
 doctor's car; that when they had broken his arm they ex-
 pressed no regret and tried to force him in his collapsed
 condition to attend one of their own men who was much
 less severely hurt. The police poured their fusillade
 into Dr. Keane's car from behind a wall.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

Mr. John Wesley Burns previously mentioned in these
 lists went on hunger-strike last Sunday as a protest
 against his treatment. He has been removed to the prison
 hospital in a dangerous condition.

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 These latter premises are the property of the...
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Arrests:-

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Treatment of Prisoners:-

Militarism:- Captain Wedgewood Benn, English Member of Parliament who recently visited Ireland, writes to the Edinburgh "Evening News":-

"The fact is Castle Government in Ireland is infamous. Men are spirited away without cause or trial, children arrested for selling flags or whistling derisively at the police; fairs or markets on which the whole agricultural population depend for their livelihood are stupidly suppressed without cause. This fatuous reign of ineffective coercion brings in its inevitable train crime and outrage and the criminals appear to be about the only persons who escape Mr. Macpherson's clutches".

"The whole world is staring at our Prussian experiment of Dublin Castle, and wondering how much longer it will be before we practice what we preach about small nations" Manchester Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed police raided the private houses of over fifty farmers at Togher, Co. Galway. In not one of the houses thus forcibly entered was anything incriminating found.

At Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, armed military and police raided the two local Motor Garages and dismantled all the motor cars found there.

Arrests:-

armed detectives accosted Mr. P. J. Ward, Member of the Irish Parliament for South Donegal, at the Great Northern Terminus, Derry, as he was about to enter the train. Having taken him into custody they searched his pockets and subsequently released him without any explanation.

Deportations:-

It is learned that Mr. J. J. Hoey, Superintendent of the New Ireland Assurance Society has been deported to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England, without any trial. Mr. Hoey has not been informed of the charge upon which he was arrested. He and Mr. Bartle Kelly were among the four men whose deportation is mentioned under January 7th of this list.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

In Cork Jail the prisoners who are on hunger strike as a protest against their treatment are rapidly failing in health. Three of the prisoners have been removed to hospital. Two of those removed to hospital are Peter Young a boy not yet sixteen years of age, and Ed. Horgan aged seventeen, both of whom have been imprisoned for several months without having been convicted of any offence.

Militarism:-

The London Daily Herald's special Correspondent in Ireland writing on January 8th said in a comment upon the dismissal of the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary:-

"There is no room in the Castle (Dublin Castle) to-day for men who would not be whole-heartedly in accord with any policy of violence which the Punjab Party is contemplating".

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1920.

Raids:-

At Tasm, Co. Galway, and in the neighbouring districts, armed police raided upwards of a score of houses.

Armed police raided the residence at Lower Road, Cork, of Mr. T. Dinan, district Manager of the New Ireland Assurance Society. Every room was searched but nothing incriminating was found.

Militarism: Captain Edgewood Benn, British Member of Parliament who recently visited Ireland, writes to the "Evening News":
 "The fact is that the Government in Ireland is inflexible. Men are expelled away without cause or trial. Children are expelled for selling flags or writing derisively at the police. Their or parents on which the whole agricultural population depend for their livelihood are stupidly suppressed without cause. This is a return of ineffective action. This is inevitable in this time and country and the criminals appear to be about the only persons who escape Mr. Macpherson's clutches."

"The whole world is staring at our Prisoner experiment of Dublin Castle, and wondering how much longer it will be before we produce what we preach about Small Nations."
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In Shandon district of Cork City, armed police raided five houses.
 The residence of Mr. Peter Kenny, Irish teacher was raided at Lissinagroagh, Co. Leitrim.
 The residence at Cork of Mr. L. Ivers, was raided and searched by armed police.
 Armed police raided three garages in Dublin City and dismantled all the motor cars found on the premises.

Arrest: At Belturbet, Co. Cavan, Mr. Hugh McMahon of Barrack Hill, was arrested and brought under armed guard to Belfast prison. No charge was made against him.

Militarism: "How can we talk of self-determination for small nations when we think of the scandal and tragedy of Military oppression in Ireland". - Sir John Simon, Ex-Member of the English Cabinet, speaking at Manchester on January 9th.

The Daily Mail commenting upon the dismissal of the Inspector General, R.I.C. says:-
 "Under the new command there is a possibility that the R.I.C. which is at present a semi-military force will be supplemented by drafts of regular troops, throughout the entire country, the whole force being under military control."

THE PERMIT ORDER.

(From the Evening Telegraph, Dublin, 10/1/20).

"It is clear now that the dominant influences in Dublin Castle so far from desiring to bring to an end the dispute which has paralysed motor traffic for weeks, are determined to insist at all costs on cramming the objectionable Permit Order down the throat of the contry. If, as Mr. Macpherson assured the House of Commons, the sole object of the regulation is to ensure that cars will not be used with impunity for purposes hostile to the Government, the proposal of the motor drivers that a stamped photograph of the holder should be affixed to all licenses affords as good a guarantee as could be obtained by compliance with the condition of the Permit Order. The curt refusal of the authorities to accept the arrangement agreed upon by the drivers, in consultation with Mr. H.T. Burgess, of the Ministry of Transport, is capable of only one interpretation. Obviously the real purpose of the regulation is less to provide the police with increased facilities for preventing and punishing the illegal use of motor cars than to furnish them with powers which will enable them to prohibit at will any owner or driver from using a car at all. This is the ground upon which the men based their opposition to the Order from the first; and in their refusal to accept it they will have the sympathy and support of all who believe that a worker should not be debarred from earning his livelihood, because some policeman, who may be actuated by purely personal motives, makes a secret report against him.

The Permit Order is an ingenious adaptation to conditions of ordinary life of the system of the war blockade. Mr. Macpherson imposes restrictions and prohibitions which he is well aware will meet with resistance, and by way of breaking that resistance throws a whole progressive industry out of gear. This is not, as Dublin Castle would like the world to think, an Irish political battle, even though it is on the Castle's side waged for political ends. Organised Labour in Great Britain as well as Ireland cannot, if it is to maintain its fundamental principles, ignore or tamely acquiesce to the claim of the Government to bar at their discretion workers from following the avocation by which they earn their bread. This is a reversion to feudalism of the worst kind, and it should prevail, trade unionists will speedily find their status degraded even lower than that of mediaeval villeins. Could Mr. Macpherson show that the enforcement of his regulations would prevent the illegal use of motor cars, the sacrifice of the right of employment would be a costly price to pay. But, as the exploits of raiders during the last few days have shown, the Motor Permit Order is, as every expert prophesied, utterly valueless for the purposes which it was nominally intended to serve.

Therefore, when the Government, as they have now done, reject a scheme which would give as good, if not better, results than their own plan, the inevitable conclusion is that they prefer chaos to conciliation. Mr. Burgess evidently believes that the motor drivers' offer is reasonable and adequate, but though the representative of the Transport Ministry ought to speak with authority on such a question, Dublin Castle pays as little heed to him as it does to mere trade unionists. Congested docks and warehouses, dislocated industries, the break-down of communication, may seem formidable things to a transport official, as they would to responsible statesmen in any normally governed country, but to the sages of the Irish Executive they are trifles light as air when a supposed political advantage is to be obtained at the expense of the Irish people. Dublin Castle might have had peace on terms honourable to all parties; it has deliberately elected to precipitate a crisis which may bring the entire transport of the country to a dead stop and entail results that will be disastrous not to one section of workers, but to the whole community."

POLICE IN IRELAND.

"When Sir Jos. Byrne accepted Leadership of Force he did so with the intention of maintaining its distinctly civilian characteristics. Its duties have always been of a dual character partly civil, partly military and the whole tendency of the Executive's policy has been of late to emphasise the military side. So far has this tendency gone that plans appear to have been laid for employing the police openly as a branch of the army service.... The R.I.C. would in short be at the disposal of the military."

(Daily News, 10th January 1920).

"The dismissal of Sir Joseph Byrne, the Inspector-General of the R.I.C., is generally supposed to be due to the fact that he has firmly stood out against a policy which could only result in infecting the whole of Ireland with the brutal madness of its rulers. Many outrages are being perpetrated in Ireland, but the most abominable outrage of all is Lord French's and Mr. Macpherson's outrage on human liberty. Mr. Macpherson has been defending himself at Inverness during the week on frankly Imperialistic grounds, such as that Ireland is 'the key to the Atlantic,' exactly as Bernhardt might have defended the German assault on Belgium on the ground that Belgium is the key to the North Sea.

If only our statesmen would realise that what we need most is not strategic keys of this kind, but the key to peace, liberty and justice, they would abandon a policy that only the comparative patience of the Irish people keeps from precipitating us into the horrors of another Amritsar."

(From the Nation (London) January 10th 1920.)

"Posters displayed in Cloughgordan (Co. Tipperary) asking for volunteers to police the district so as to protect the lives and property of the citizens, were torn down by the police."

'From the 'Daily Herald' (London) 20th January 1920.

The Irish Police (Royal Irish Constabulary & Dublin Metropolitan Police) are used solely for political purposes. Though the British Government insists that all crime in Ireland is due to Sinn Fein, in a number of recent robbery and robbery with violence cases it has transpired that the criminals were discharged British soldiers, and in some cases, members of the British Police Force in Ireland. From the above paragraphs it will be seen that, not only does the British Government provide no police for the protection of life and property (though Ireland pays in proportion to its population more for police than does any other country), but the British Authorities are determined to prevent the Irish people from having such protection as is afforded by any normal Police Force.

COST OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN IRELAND.

Answering Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the English House of Commons on December 18th 1919, Mr. Winston Churchill said:-

"The number of troops at present employed in Ireland is 43,000, and their monthly cost on the basis shown on page 9 of the Army Estimates is £860,000."

(This is at the rate of £10,320,000 per annum.)

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POLICE AS MILITARY.

The London Daily News of January 10th referring to the dismissal of Sir. J. Byrne, Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary says:-

"His supersession removes the last bar to the absorption of the R.I.C. into the army in preparation for the Franco-Prussian form of Crown Colony Government, which there is only too much reason to fear will be the real outcome of the Premier's 'self-government' proposals."

DUBLIN CASTLE ELECTION METHODS.

The Armed police raided at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, the Headquarters of the Sinn Fein Municipal Elections Committee, and carried away large quantities of election literature. All available copies of a pamphlet entitled 'The January Elections,' in which the programme advanced by the Sinn Fein candidates was explained, was seized by the police and confiscated.

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X
BIG ARRAY OF POLICE PENSIONERS
IN IRELAND

A Parliamentary return has been published showing that there are 24,661 police pensioners in Great Britain & Ireland apportioned as follows:- England & Wales 17,368, Scotland 669, Ireland 6595.

For every 14000 of the population in each country there are:-

- 2 police pensioners in Scotland.
- 7 police in England.
- 22 police in Ireland.

These figures prove either that Ireland has been always over-policed or else that Ireland was refractory and turbulent even before the Sinn Fein movement started. X

A CLARE UNIONIST ON MACPHERSON REGIME.

Col. G. O'Callaghan Westropp, a County Clare Unionist landlord, writing to the English Morning Post condemns the Dublin Castle policy of suppressing fairs in Ireland & denies Mr. Macpherson's statement that fairs were merely an excuse for disorder. "The ban on fairs" he writes "is punitive & not precautionary; on Sundays and after nightfall when the police have withdrawn, people can congregate as much as they like, only they may not get their living in open day under the eye of the police. I defy anyone truthfully to deny that since our one trade (the cattle trade) was ruined, our condition has gone from bad to worse."

IRISH REGIMENTS SENT OUT OF THE WAY.

"Irishmen in London who take no part in politics, looking from the distance at the sore plight of their country, cannot help co-relating with recent untoward events there the fact of sinister portent published within the last couple of weeks in the papers that out of seven regiments ordered for despatch to remote Eastern stations no less than four are Irish regiments. Why, they ask, this anxiety to get these Irish regiments out of the way? The dismissal of Sir Jos. Byrne has given London Irishmen clear proof of what they had already shrewdly suspected, that the real ruler of Ireland is Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who was chief strategic adviser to the Ulster Covenanters' rebel army."

London Correspondent. Irish Indep. Jan. 12th 1920.

"INDESCRIBABLE!"

"Their - (British Governments) - mismanagement of Ireland is indescribable."

Lord Salisbury writing in London Times of Jan. 9th 1920.

SOME SOURCES OF CRIME IN IRELAND

Yesterday Messrs. Graves & Co. Jewellers, Talbot St. Dublin, as a result of their premises having been burgled four times in twelve months published their decision 'to discontinue business until proper police regulations are forthcoming.' Although Ireland is the most heavily policed country in Europe, the police in Ireland are used almost solely either as spies upon the National Movement or as the armed suppressors of it. As a consequence, the many gangs of criminals, who seizing this opportunity, have come to Ireland from Great Britain are allowed a free hand even in the principal Dublin Streets. To-day the Irish Daily Press publish details of two burglaries in Amiens St. - also a principal Dublin thoroughfare - during which the burglars, disturbed by the owner of one of the premises entered, declared in strong Cockney accents that they were 'Sinn Feiners.' Their mispronunciation of the term 'Sinn Feiners' was conclusive evidence that they were not Irishmen and that they had not been in Ireland long enough to learn the correct pronunciation.

MORE OF DUBLIN CASTLE'S ELECTION METHODS.

The statement made by the Exchange Telegraph Company that Mr. DeValera had cabled to Mr. Arthur Griffith at Dublin a call to Irish electors to demonstrate in the forthcoming Municipal elections the strength of the Irish Republic, is the first intimation Mr. Griffith or the Irish Electors have had that any such cablegram was sent. Since Mr. DeValera reached the United States the British Government have intercepted, not only his personal messages to his Colleagues in the National Movement, but as well, his national messages to the Irish people, and have failed to deliver any such cablegrams as that mentioned above. Mr DeValera, who was accepted as Leader of the Irish people by an overwhelming vote at the General Election of December 1918, is thus prevented by English Agents from addressing his people at the eve of an election which promises to be one of the most important of recent political events in Ireland.

HUNGER - STRIKING FOR POLITICAL TREATMENT.

After a hunger strike of five days the fortythree tried and untried political prisoners in Cork Jail have secured ameliorative treatment for those of their number whom the authorities sought to class and treat as criminals. One of these 'criminal' prisoners is a boy named Hogan who is not yet aged sixteen years, while other political prisoners in Cork Jail include two other boys under seventeen years of age. The Government permitted the hunger strike to continue until these youths had been removed to hospital in an utterly collapsed condition, and the remaining forty prisoners were too weak to leave their beds. The concessions demanded by the prisoners in the first instance were then granted. This is the twelfth hunger strike which had taken place in Irish prisons since the beginning of 1919. It is the only weapon by which those convicted of political offences in Ireland can force from the British Government a differentiation between the conditions of their imprisonment and that of the criminal classes, although in September of 1917 at Dublin and the January of 1919 at Belfast, British officials, one of them the English Chief Secretary for Ireland definitely undertook to give full political treatment to all political offenders in Ireland. This full political treatment has never been granted except in a few cases.

WHY P.R. WAS INTRODUCED INTO IRELAND.

The following is a quotation from a special article which appeared in the Manchester Guardian of January 12th 1920. It discloses the reasons that prompted the English Government to introduce the Proportional Representation system into Irish elections and their efforts to handicap the Irish Voter still further by refusing to explain to him the intricacies of P.R.:-
"Dublin Castle suddenly discovered P.R. as a means whereby a Sinn Fein majority would be prevented from becoming a Sinn Fein monopoly - and Dublin Castle decided to scrap the entire system of local governing bodies in favour of a complete scheme of P.R.... The Irish Executive, therefore, drove through a bill which became an Act in July, whereby henceforth all Irish County Boroughs, Cities, towns, county councils, district councils, boards of guardians - the whole elective system in short of all Ireland - will take place under the P.R. rules. Having got its Act, Dublin Castle stopped - or was stopped! - short of obtaining full financial provision for putting it into effect. Neither private remonstrance nor public attack could induce the Authorities to spend one penny in explaining what P.R. meant to either candidates or electors."

IRISH UNIVERSITY & SINN FEIN.

In the recent election by the Graduates of the National University of Ireland of six members of the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, the six Sinn Fein Candidates captured all the vacancies. They were returned by an aggregate majority of more than 2 to 1 over the Candidates representing all the other parties.

SOME SOURCES OF "SINN FEIN OUTRAGES" IN IRELAND.

The first convictions secured against persons for attacking police barracks were secured yesterday at Galway Petty Sessions against two men named Martin Dundas & John McDonagh for an attack upon Roundstone Police Barracks, Co. Galway. The attack was published in the English Press as "Another Sinn Fein Outrage." Dundas and McDonagh are ex-members of the British Army.

IRELAND'S NATURAL CRIMELESSNESS.

At the opening of the Dublin City & County Criminal Sessions yesterday the Rt. Hon. the Recorder told the City Grand Jury that "the calender was normal and merely mirrored the class of crime inseparable from the concentration of great masses of people in cities." In the County of Dublin the Recorder said there were only six criminal cases, four of which were larcenies and none of an exceptional nature.

At Donegal Quarter Sessions Mr. Justice Cooke received white gloves, symbolizing the absolute crimelessness of the County. At Derry Mr. Justice Osborne also received white gloves.

Dublin City & County are overwhelmingly Republican, and at the last Election returned ten Sinn Fein Candidates and one Unionist. Donegal County returned three Sinn Fein candidates and one Nationalist. Derry City returned as its representative a Sinn Fein Candidate.

At the Belfast Recorders Court yesterday Mr. Justice Matheson said there were 46 bills and 41 prisoners for trial showing more than a hundred percent increase in crime over the same period last year.

Belfast is represented by six Unionists, two Labour Unionists and one Nationalist.

DESTROYING AN IRISH INDUSTRY.

The Dublin Evening Telegraph of January 13th points out in a leading article that the imports of flax for the Irish linen industry fell from 70,000 tons in 1917 to 23,000 tons in 1918 and 10,000 tons in 1919. The article continues:-

"The control tinkering with the price at the beginning of 1919 led to a reduction of the area sown with flax by 43,000 acres, so that side by side with the great decrease in imports is a decrease in the home-grown crop equivalent to 10,000 tons. This was due to the Government reducing the price to the Irish growers from 45/-s in 1918 to 35s. a stone last year, this reduction on the Irish crop being made at a time when the price of flax was rising in all countries of the world, and was £120 a ton on the Continent over the price allowed in Ireland. This is one of the advantages that the farmers of Ulster enjoy 'under the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom.' Belfast will recognise the similar advantages that it enjoys under the same benevolent administration in reduced employment and reduced working hours in the flax mills and linen factories. This condition in the northern capital is due not merely to the reduced supply and its unfair allocation as between Ireland and Great Britain, but to the export of flax and yarn at a time when the scarcity of the raw material of this valuable Irish industry is felt so acutely. During last month 519 tons and during last year 2,248 tons of flax were exported. The difference between the Government controlled price in Ireland and the Continental price was, for the quantity exported during December, £38,000, and for the quantity exported during 1919 equivalent to £270,000. What became of that money? On an ordinary commercial basis it should have gone to the grower, and thus helped to encourage the growing of more flax in this country. We have instead a smaller crop and smaller imports side by side with increased exports of both flax and yarn. No less than 6,000 tons of linen yarn were exported last year depriving the linen factories still more of their raw materials. If the object were to destroy the Irish linen industry the Government could hardly go about it in a more effective way."

HOW DUBLIN PORT IS CRIPPLED.

The Dublin Evening Telegraph in its issue for January 14th shows how the citizens of Dublin are prevented by English Acts of Parliament from working the port of Dublin in the interests of the Nation. The working of the Port is under an English Act of Parliament passed in 1898 entirely in the hands of the Port & Docks Board, a body elected on a fantastically restricted franchise.

"The electorate of the Dublin Port & Docks Board" says the Telegraph, "numbers three thousand. Only one out of every forty voters in Dublin City is qualified to vote for the election of a member of the Port & Docks Board. Thirty-nine out of forty citizens are debarred from exercising its franchise. They are disqualified from having any voice in the affairs of the Port by the election of a Board that may do much to make or mar the business interests and manufacturing industries of the city..... The Board has all the faults of this system of election. It represents a restricted shipping interest, and other small coteries. Elected in this way the Port representation of narrow class interests regards these in preference to the board interests of the commerce of the Port. The Dublin Port & Docks killed the project for a graving dock in the Liffey. It banished shipbuilding on a large scale. Its efforts have been to promote cross-Channel traffic at the expense of direct

to and from foreign ports. Several of its members confessed in recent controversies that it had occurred to their knowledge over and over again that Dublin firms importing goods from a foreign port were obliged to pay over and above the freight and charged, incurred the suppositious costs of transhipment at a British port, with freights therefrom, as if the import had been through that port, and when the system was brought to light they tried to defend this handicap upon Irish industries and trade as 'an ordinary business transaction.' "

ALD. THOMAS KELLY, M.P.

The following resolution was on the motion of the Lord Mayor unanimously passed at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation Housing Committee on Tuesday 13th instant:-

"That we, on this, our last meeting as constituted for the year 1919-20, beg to place on record this expression of our unshaken confidence in our esteemed Chairman, Alderman Thomas Kelly, M.P., and our appreciation of his ability, impartiality and highminded conduct in the chair during all the years he so worthily filled it. We regret exceedingly that his confinement in a British Gaol without accusation or trial has deprived us of his able counsel, and the citizens of the services of a man whose chief object has always been to improve the conditions of his native city."

Alderman Kelly has now been confined in an English Gaol for five weeks without trial or charge.

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. H. Mansfield W.T., one of the leaders of the Irish Teachers' Trade Union Movement, in the course of a letter to the Irish Daily Press on the 14th instant states:-

"We in Ireland hold the British people who elect the Government responsible for the acts done in its name.

We have grown out of childish acceptance of inanimate scape-goats, such as 'The Castle,' 'The Board,' 'The Treasury.' Responsibility rests more than ever with those that have power to remedy, or at least power to remove those that refuse to remedy. On the 2nd October, 1891, Gladstone, in defining the future policy of the Liberal Party said:-

"To see one's country oppressed by the rulers of another is heartrending. But gentlemen, this is not a question of cruel tyrants; this is not a question of selfish oligarchies. Six million of you by your votes determine the course which the Imperial policy is to follow, and with that power you must accept the duties and responsibilities which belong to it. If Ireland is oppressed hereafter it will be oppressed by you."

In these days the more extended voting power renders the responsibility of the people of Britain still greater."

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Irish Bulletin,
16th January 1920.

WHERE SINN FEIN LAWLESSNESS COMES FROM.

In connection with the flaring reports of "Sinn Fein Lawlessness" which day after day appear in the English daily papers, the following facts, quoted from the Irish Daily Press of yesterday and to-day, are of interest:-

At Cork two men were arrested and remanded in custody for breaking into the provision stores of Mr. P. Murphy, Hanover Place, and stealing £20. The men whose names are James Geary and William Rice, are both ex-members of the British Army.

At Dublin Ml. Devine was convicted of holding up the Rev. Mr. Hamilton & robbing him of a sum of money & a gold watch valued at £25. Devine is a Scotchman & an ex-member of the British Army.

At Dublin Gerrard Tormey of Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, was found by the police on the premises of the Dublin District Co-operative Stores, which he had burglariously entered. Tormey is an Englishman and an ex-member of the British Army.

At Stradbally, Queen's County, Patrick Laughton was held up by three masked men and robbed of £8. Two men have been arrested and remanded in connection with the affair. Both are ex-members of the British Army.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.——

The celebrated English War-correspondent, Mr. Phillip Gibbs, writing in the "London Daily Chronicle" of January 14th upon Ireland part in the Great War refers as follows to recruiting in Ireland:-

"At the very beginning John Redmond's recruiting plan was rejected by the War Office, and Irish sentiment was estranged by a sad lack of tact and generous sentiment. They wanted to fight under the Irish flag, and that was refused. They wanted to be united in Irish brigades, but many of those who enlisted were sent to English & Scottish battalions. Irish gentlemen wanted to raise and command men of their own counties but received no encouragement and little courtesy.... All of them believed that England was not treating Ireland fairly or generously - for were they not Irish? But they helped to win our victories at Wychtschaete, where Major Redmond died, & at Ghinhy, from which they came back but a poor remnant of those who went in. In Flanders in '17, they won no victory but fought most desperately, & died in heaps in the great slaughter of a fearful day, and in March '18 were nearly finished when they fought back in fearful rearguard actions. Again and again General Hicke succeeded, by some magic of his own, in getting new drafts to fill up the gaping ranks. While Ireland was in rebellion young Irishmen were still coming out to fight in France, not only in their own battalions but in many English and Scottish regiments, & vowed Sinn Feiners were not least gallant."

—AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

"The most abominable outrage of all is Lord French's and Mr. Macpherson's outrage on human liberty."

London 'Nation' January 20th 1920.

"The fact is, Castle Government in Ireland is infamous."

Capt. W. Benn, English M.P. in Edinburgh Evening News, 7/1/20

"The present Government of Ireland by the sword."

London 'Daily News' 3rd January 1920.

"There are as many soldiers to be seen any night in Dublin as in a British base like Calais, at the height of the War."

Manchester Guardian, 31st December 1919.

PRECIPITATING AMRITSAR IN IRELAND.

The London 'Nation' sums up the militaristic attitude of the English Government towards Ireland as:-

"A policy that only the comparative patience of the Irish people keeps from precipitating us into the horrors of another Amritsar."

WHAT DO THE IRISH WANT?

"There is to-day no policy before Nationalist Ireland except that of Republican separation."

The Special Correspondent of the London Daily News, 14/1/20.

"No scheme of Home Rule short of Republican independence will, at the present moment, satisfy the mass of the Irish people."

Earl Meath in the 'London Times' 13/1/20.

THE FITNESS OF SINN FEIN.-----

"The Sinn Fein Party has undoubtedly shown the greatest genius for organisation"

London

Special Correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' 15/1/20.

"In candidates, in organisation and in enthusiasm the Republican Party is supreme. All other groups are depressed and leaderless."

Special Correspondent of "London Daily News" 14/1/20.

AN IRISH UNIONIST AND THE UNION.

The Earl of Dunraven, an Irish Unionist landowner states in a letter to the 'Irish Times' of January 15th:-

"The Union has been in operation for more than a century and has not given peace and contentment to Ireland. Whether it might have done so is a matter of opinion arguable for ever. The plain fact is that it has failed and to propose the perpetuation of a failure as the only possible policy does not commend itself to me."

"HEROISM" IN POLAND IS "TREASON" IN IRELAND.

"The victory of the Allies and the heroism of her own people have delivered Poland - that martyr country! - from German, Austrian and Russian domination."

'Daily Telegraph' January 14th 1920.

BRITISH WOMEN LIBERALS DENOUNCE COERCION IN IRELAND.

The Executive Committee of the Womens National Liberal Federation of Great Britain in a resolution published yesterday says:-

"The Committee of the Womens National Liberal Federation protests against the policy of coercion pursued by the Government in Ireland."

The Committee then calls upon the British Government "to substitute civil for Martial law, and to signalise the new departure by the recall of Lord French and Mr. Ian Macpherson."

IRISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN & THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Rev. J.W. Smith, Irish Protestant clergyman writing in the 'Irish Independent' of yesterday says:-

"There is no nation or people under the sun that love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with its carrying out."

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
Irish Daily Press, for the Week Ending

JANUARY 17th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date:-	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	Total.
Raids:-	52	65	10	15	-	55	197.
Arrests:-	1	14	2	11	31	4	63.
Sentences:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3.
DAILY TOTAL:-	54	80	13	26	32	59	264.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1920.

Raids:- Armed police raided the residence of Mr. P. P. Doyle, Chairman of the Athy Urban District Council, in order to dismantle his Motor car. The car was not on the premises.

The Sinn Fein Election Rooms were raided at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, and all available Election Literature was seized. The literature was being used in the Municipal Election campaign now proceeding throughout Ireland.

At Tullamore and in the surrounding districts, armed police raided and searched upwards of 50 houses.

Arrests:- A young man named Cunningham was seized in his mother's house, and taken to the Bridewell, Dublin, on a charge of discharging fire-arms. He was subsequently released.

Armed Assaults:- Armed police held up and overpowered the Secretary of the Tuam (Co. Galway) branch of the Motormen's Union, while he was cycling outside the town. Having searched his pockets they released him.

Treatment of Prisoners:- The hunger Strike by prisoners charged with political offences in Cork Prison having lasted five days and having resulted in the collapse of some forty men - three of them boys under 17 - has terminated with the granting of concessions by the prison authorities which could have been made before the hunger Strike began.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1920.

Raids:- At Queenstown, Co. Cork, armed police raided, after midnight, fourteen private residences. Military and police raided and searched upwards of 50 houses at Castlehackett, Co. Galway.

At Arklow police raided the residence, and dismantled a motor car, belonging to Miss Curran of that town.

Arrests:- Fourteen young men were arrested at Queenstown, Co. Cork, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Armed Assault:- At Amiens Street Station, Dublin, armed police attacked and dispersed by force a picket of the motor-men, who are on Strike. The police gave as the grounds for their action that the pickets conduct was political, not industrial. The motor strike is a strike by men who refuse to apply to the English Military Authorities for permission to earn their livelihood.

In Shannon district of Cork City, armed police raided five houses. The residence of Mr. Peter Kenny, Irish teacher was raided at Malsbrough, Co. Leitrim. The residence of Mr. J. J. Leary was raided and searched by armed police. Armed police raided three garages in Dublin City and dismantled six motor cars found on the premises.

Arrests:- At Belvedere, Co. Duvan, Mr. Hugh McManis of Ballyboy Hill, was arrested and brought under armed guard to Belfast prison. No charge was made against him.

Military:- "How can we talk of self-determination for small nations when we think of the scandal and tragedy of Military oppression in Ireland." - Sir John Simon, Member of the English Cabinet, speaking at Manchester on January 9th.

The Daily Mail commenting upon the dismissal of the Inspector General, R.I.C. says:- "Under the new command there is a possibility that the R.I.C. which is at present a semi-military force will be supplanted by units of regular troops throughout the entire country, the whole force being under military control."

The following are the acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the Army Military and Police of the United Kingdom - as reported in the Irish Daily Press, for the year ending

JANUARY 1920.

JANUARY 1920.

Date:	Arrests:	Sentences:	Arrests:	Arrests:	Arrests:	Arrests:	Arrests:
25	10	3	1	1	1	1	1
26	11	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	12	3	1	1	1	1	1
28	13	4	1	1	1	1	1
29	14	5	1	1	1	1	1
30	15	6	1	1	1	1	1
31	16	7	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	168	42	16	16	16	16	16

MONDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1920.

Armed police raided the residence of Mr. P. E. Doyle, Captain of the Army Urban District Council, in order to disassemble his motor car. The car was not on the premises. The Sinn Fein Election Rooms were raided at Kingsdown, Co. Dublin, and all available Election Literature was seized. The literature was being used in the Sinn Fein Election campaign now proceeding throughout Ireland. At Tullamore and in the surrounding districts, armed police raided and searched upwards of 50 houses.

Raids:-

A young man named Cunningham was seized in his mother's house, and taken to the Bridewell, Dublin, on a charge of discharging a fire-arm. He was subsequently released.

Arrests:-

Armed police held up and overpowered the secretary of the Team (Co. Galway) branch of the Workmen's Union, while he was cycling outside the town. Having searched his pockets they released him.

Arrests:-

The hunger strike of prisoners shared with political offenders in Cork Prison having lasted five days and having resulted in the collapse of some forty men - three of them boys under 17 - has terminated with the granting of concessions by the prison authorities which could have been made before the hunger strike began.

Treatment of Prisoners:-

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1920.

At Greenstown, Co. Cork, armed police raided at midnight fourteen private residences. Military and police raided and searched upwards of 50 houses at Castlecocket, Co. Galway. At Arklow police raided the residence, and dismantled a motor car, belonging to Miss Quinn of that town.

Raids:-

Fourteen young men were arrested at Greenstown, Co. Cork, on a charge of endeavoring to obtain arms.

Arrests:-

At Anahor Street Station, Dublin, armed police attacked and dispersed by force a party of the motor-men, who are on strike. The police gave the grounds for this action that the pickets conducted was political, not industrial. The motor strike is a strike by men who refuse to apply to the British Military authorities for permission to earn their livelihood.

Arrests:-

Treatment of Prisoners:-

Mr. Bartle Kelly of Dublin, who was recently arrested without trial and deported to Wormwood Scrubbs prison, England, writing from that prison states he receives only 2 hours exercise each day, that the food supplied is practically uneatable, and that he has not been given even a proper bed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed police raided some half-dozen private houses in Cork City. The residence of Mr. Patk. Tunney, District Councillor at Cushlough, Co. Mayo, was raided by police and searched. Police forcibly entered and searched the residence of Mr. Jas. Brennan, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

For the third time within a week the residence at Cork of Mr. Dynan, District Manager of the New Ireland Assurance Society, was raided by armed police.

At Burrow, Co. Wexford, police raided the house of Mr. James Tierney and carried away a shot gun which he used for the preservation of his crops.

Arrests:-

Mr. D. Harrington, Rural District Councillor, was arrested at Bantry, Co. Cork, on a charge of unlawful assembly.

At Douglas, Co. Cork, a young man whose name has not transpired was arrested on an unknown charge.

Sentences:-

Mr. D. Harrington, R.D.C., mentioned above, was sentenced at Bantry, Co. Cork, to one months imprisonment for using "threatening language" to some policemen who were at the time of the alleged offence arresting a friend of his.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed military and police raided nine houses at Ballymacelligott, Co. Tipperary, and arrested eleven young men.

Armed police raided six houses in Cork City.

Arrests:-

Messrs. Thos. & James Slattery, Maurice Carmody, John Reidy, Patk. and John Clifford, Thos. Leeh, Denis Sugrue, Ml. Prenderville, Corn. Sullivan, and John Flynn, were arrested at Ballymacelligott, Co. Tipperary, on a charge of raiding. They protested their innocence but were remanded in custody.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1920.

Arrests:-

Mr. Hynes, organising for the Gaelic League in Kinvarra, Co. Galway, was arrested and remanded to Galway Gaol.

Sinn Fein voters in Cork were attacked on their way to the polls by a large party of ex-soldiers. Armed police arrived in a motor lorry and arrested two of the Sinn Fein party.

Mr. W. J. Gogan, Confectioner, Phibsboro', Dublin, was arrested when leaving his shop and imprisoned in the Bridewell. No reason has been given him for this act, nor any charge preferred. Mr. Gogan is aged 60 and has been in failing health for many years.

Owing to the barmen's strike in Dublin, pickets have been posted outside the premises affected. A number of armed police and military drove through the city in lorries, and arrested twenty-seven of these pickets, 16 of whom have been imprisoned in the Bridewell. The men protest that their picketing was carried on quite peacefully and that no intimidation was used.

Armed police dispersed and cleared the City Hall of Sinn Fein sympathisers during the Municipal Elections at Cork. Soldiers with trench helmets and fixed bayonets paraded the streets while the voters were going to the polls.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1920.

Armed Assault:-

Raids:-

At Newcastle West, following an effort made by the citizens to provide Vigilance patrols to take the place of the English controlled police who were devoting all their energies to suppressing the National movement and allowing ordinary crime to flourish, large bodies of military and police raided the residences of the members of the proposed patrols. Some forty houses were thus raided.

Military and police raided three private houses at Charleville, Co. Cork.

At Ballymote, Co. Sligo, some dozen houses were raided by armed police and military.

Arrests:-

During the counting of the votes in the Municipal Elections at the Town Hall, Strabane, Mr. D. Doherty, President of the local Sinn Fein Club was arrested on an unknown charge.

At Charleville, Co. Cork, military and police arrested Messrs. Wm. Downey and John White, Chaffeurs, on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with the present strike against the Motor Permit Order.

At Blarney, Co. Cork, Mr. J. McAuliffe was arrested on a charge of causing damage at Mountjoy prison at the time of hunger strike in October last, when political prisoners protested against criminal treatment.

Mr. Bartle Kelly of Dublin, who was recently arrested without trial and deported to Wormwood Scrubs prison, England, writing from that prison states he received only 2 hours exercise each day, that the food supplied is practically inedible, and that he has not been given even a proper bed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1920.

Armed police raided some half-dozen private houses in Cork City. The residence of Mr. Tarr, Tarr, District Councilor at O'Hanlon's, Co. Mayo, was raided by police and searched. Police forcibly entered and searched the residence of Mr. Jas. Brennan, Drogheda, Co. Louth. For the third time within a week the residence at Cork of Mr. Dwyer, District Manager of the New Ireland Assurance Society, was raided by armed police. At Burrow, Co. Wexford, police raided the house of Mr. James Tierney and carried away a shot gun which he had for the preservation of his crops.

Mr. D. Harrington, Rural District Councilor, was arrested at Bally, Co. Cork, on a charge of unlawful assembly. At Douglas, Co. Cork, a young man whose name has not been mentioned was arrested on an unknown charge. Mr. D. Harrington, R.D.O., mentioned above, was sentenced at Bally, Co. Cork, to one month's imprisonment for using "threatening language" to some policemen who were at the time of the alleged offence arresting a friend of his.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1920.

Armed military and police raided nine houses at Ballymacelligott, Co. Tipperary, and arrested eleven young men. Armed police raided six houses in Cork City. Messrs. Thos. & James Slattery, Maurice Garmody, John Reidy, Pat. and John Clifford, Thos. Leen, Denis Byrne, M. F. Exanderville, Corn. Sullivan and John Tynn, were arrested at Ballymacelligott, Co. Tipperary, on a charge of raiding. They protested their innocence but were remanded in custody.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1920.

Mr. Hayes, organizer for the Gaelic League in Kinsale, Co. Galway, was arrested and remanded to Galway Gaol. Sinn Fein voters in Cork were attacked on their way to the polls by a large party of ex-soldiers. Armed police arrived in a motor lorry and arrested two of the Sinn Fein party. Mr. W. J. Gogan, Constable, Rathmore, Dublin, was arrested when leaving his shop and imprisoned in the Bridewell. He refused to answer him for this act, nor any charge preferred. Mr. Gogan is aged 60 and has been in falling health for many years. Owing to the barman's strike in Dublin, tickets have been posted outside the premises allocated. A number of armed police and military drove through the city in lorries, and arrested twenty-seven of these tickets. It is of whom have been imprisoned in the Bridewell. The men protest that their picketing was carried on quite peacefully and that no intimidation was used.

"Dublin Castle suddenly discovered P.R. as a means whereby a Sinn Fein majority would be prevented from becoming a Sinn Fein monopoly - and Dublin Castle decided to scrap the entire system of local governing bodies in favour of a complete scheme of P.R."

Manchester Guardian, Jan. 12th 1920.

The London "Daily Mail" of 6/1/20, commenting upon the fact that when the English Government refused to explain its own measure to the electorate, the Sinn Fein organisation saw to its explanation said :-

"That Sinn Fein, instead of opposing a change declaredly designed to cripple its power should willingly help in its development is more than remarkable."

Its Authors Refuse to Explain the P.R. System.

On Sept. 25th 1919 the Local Government Board was called upon by the Irish Press to explain P.R. to the electorate. The Board ignored the request & then or since took no action in making clear to the Irish public the intricacies of the new scheme.

"Naturally reasonable men looked to the Government, who had laid the foundations of a social revolution, to see the job through. Dublin Castle thought otherwise and left the indigestible mass of legislation to take care of itself. Incredible as it may seem, not a single penny could be obtained for the purpose of explaining the system to the voters & the amount of public money obtained for training officials is a mere fraction of the cost in which a single city is involved by the election."

"Daily Mail", 6th Jan. 1920.

"Neither private remonstrance nor public attack could induce the authorities to spend one penny on explaining what P.R. meant to either candidates or electors!"

"Manchester Guardian" Special Article 12/1/20.

"According to the reports already to hand there has been a heavy poll throughout the country, thanks more to the missionary work done by voluntary societies through the Press than to any effort of the Government, which refused to spend on electoral education the few thousands necessary to secure the smooth and effective working of its own measure."

"Daily News" Special Article. 16/1/20.

New Constituencies Manufactured.

Even when they had P.R. the English Government did not feel secure & on Sept. 19th 1919 the whole of Ireland was broken up into new electoral divisions in which the friends of the English Government in Ireland were given the advantage in all doubtful areas. This creation of new constituencies was arranged without consultation with the Irish people or their representatives by the purely English Department, the "Local Government Board of Ireland" which is nominated by Dublin Castle & is under no popular control.

In the Northern Courts during October & November disclosures were made which showed that the official registration agents in the North of Ireland who were appointed because they belonged to the Unionist Party, had refused to return as qualified to vote, large numbers of Sinn Fein and Nationalist property-holders who were in that way totally disfranchised. (Vide Irish Daily Press for the following dates:- 13/10/19, 8/11/19 and 26/11/19.)

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The Result Described by the English Press.

The results of the Municipal Elections in Ireland are thus stated by the English Press:-

"Throughout the country generally Sinn Fein and Labour have dominated the Councils."

London 'Daily Herald' 19th Jan. 1920.

"As was generally anticipated, Sinn Fein has been victorious."

London 'Daily Mail' 19th Jan. 1920.

"The Irish Municipal Elections have put the Republicans in power in nine-tenths of the townships outside Ulster."

London 'Daily News' 19th Jan. 1920.

"Sinn Fein now replaces the Nationalist party and has an immense majority throughout the country."

London 'Daily Chronicle' 19th Jan. 1920.

The Meaning of the Result.

These sweeping successes by Sinn Fein are not only the expression of the will of the Irish people in favour of the Republican movement but, as is more significant, is its expression in spite of a combination of trickery and aggression by the English Government, which trickery and aggression it was by its authors believed would intimidate or defraud the Irish electorate from pronouncing in favour of the policy of complete separation from the British Empire. How thorough this effort of the British Government was to secure a result of these elections favourable to themselves, the following short history of the events connected with the introduction of Proportional Representation and the election campaign generally, will clearly demonstrate:-

HISTORY OF P.R. IN IRELAND.

Who asked for it.

When the General Election of December 1918 had resulted in the capture of the vast majority of the Irish Constituencies by the nominees of the Sinn Fein Party in Ireland, an immediate call went up from the English Press in Ireland for a change of the system of election in Ireland. The Irish Times stated editorially:-

"If the new Government really intends to live up to its programme, it will insist that all these elections shall be decided by proportional representations. No more beneficent measure of re-construction could be given to Ireland."

On April 14th 1919 the Irish Centre Party - organised by Capt. Stephen Gynn at the instigation of English Statesmen - called for P.R. in Ireland.

On May 29th 1919, the London Times - the premier organ of the English people - demanded that P.R. be enforced in Ireland.

In July 1919, P.R. was passed through the English Parliament to be operative in Ireland only.

Why it was passed.

It has long been obvious to the English Press as well as to the Irish, that the English Government's only reason for introducing P.R. in Ireland was as a means to the prevention of a capture of the Municipal Councils by Sinn Fein.

In two electoral areas in which the Republican party was in full strength - Boyle, Co. Roscommon and Nenagh, Co. Tipperary - the election officials refused to provide the Republican candidates with nomination papers, and when they had secured such papers from another quarter these officials were not at their posts to receive these nominations, thus disfranchising two complete areas. The matter was raised in the Dublin Courts to secure a writ of mandamus compelling the election officials to accept the nominations. The Judges in Dublin postponed the consideration of the case until it was too late to proceed with the nominations and their decision was withheld until the evening of the poll.

Intimidation and Aggressions.

The following is a list of the acts of aggression committed by the English Government in an effort to disorganise the Sinn Fein preparations for these Municipal Elections and to intimidate the supporters of the Republican Party in Ireland:-

- 20/9/19. Entire Republican Press in Ireland suppressed.
- 15/10/19. Sinn Fein & all Republican organisations in Dublin suppressed.
- 21/10/19. Weekly meetings of Sinn Fein Central Club suppressed.
- 27/11/19. Sinn Fein and all Republican organisations suppressed throughout the whole of Ireland.
- 12/11/19. Military and police raid Headquarters of Republican Government and arrest and imprison staff.
- 10/12/19. Sinn Fein & Republican Headquarters ordered to be closed.
- 12/12/19. Sinn Fein leaders arrested in Dublin & Provinces including the Secretary of the Sinn Fein Organisation, and deported without trial. Republican Headquarters again raided and literature confiscated.
- 6/1/20.. James J. Hoey, election candidate, arrested at Bray and deported.
- 7/1/20. Head Offices of Sinn Fein Organisation, including offices of Election Dept., raided & closed by military & police.
- 9/1/20. Motor permit strikers offer of reasonable settlement rejected by Government thus preventing use of cars to bring electors to the poll.
- 10/1/20. Kingstown Election rooms raided: literature confiscated.
- 1/1/20 to 15/1/20. Sinn Fein candidates election manifestoes suppressed all over Ireland.
- " No letters delivered at Election Dept., at Sinn Fein Headquarters.
- " Sinn Fein election posters torn down by police all over Ireland.
- " President De Valera's cabled advice to Irish voters held up in transit and not delivered.
- 15/1/20. Sinn Fein voters in Cork City attacked by organised bodies of ex-soldiers.

The following English papers under the dates mentioned threatened the Irish people with intensified military repression if Sinn Fein carried a majority at the Election:-

Manchester Guardian	-	7/1/20.
Daily Mail	-	12/1/20.
Daily News	-	14/1/20.
Daily Mail	-	15/1/20.

THE LIE DIRECT TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

Alderman T. Kelly, M.P. Dublin, who was arrested and deported without trial or charge to an English prison over five weeks ago, was elected to the Senior Aldermanship for Fitzwilliam Ward in the Dublin Corporation on Thursday 15th instant, receiving 3,438 votes, a majority of 2,400 votes over the next highest candidate.

At the conclusion of the Elections the Lord Mayor referred to the absence of Ald. Kelly, which, he said, caused sadness among his colleagues. The people among whom Ald. Kelly lived and worked had shown their appreciation of the work and honesty of purpose of the man whom the English Government had taken away & treated as if he were a common criminal, detaining him from friends & relatives. It was some consolation that the people of Dublin had given the lie direct to those who had Ald. Kelly within the walls of an English jail. There were others also, said the Lord Mayor, who appreciated Ald. Kelly's worth. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin - who had been ill for some time, but who, they would be glad to hear, was now in good health - telephoned to him (the Lord Mayor) asking him to communicate to Ald. Kelly how delighted he was at his success. His Grace had also sent a telegram of congratulation to Ald. Kelly.

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, alluding to Ald. Kelly's treatment said it was little short of an outrage that a man of his standing should be taken away and locked up without any charge being preferred against him. The Government would incur a grievous responsibility by Ald. Kelly's continued incarceration, and should anything happen to him undoubtedly an explosion would be caused, and the responsibility would be on the head of the Government. At the first meeting of the Corporation he had no doubt an opportunity would be availed of to show what the representatives thought of such treatment.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.THE SUCCESS OF SINN FEIN.

(From the 'Irish Independent' Jany. 19th.)

"Mr. A. Griffith, M.P., after remarking to an 'Irish Independent' representative that the Proportional Representation system was advocated by Sinn Fein as far back as 1907 and was the equitable system of election, provided it was not gerrymandered, said it was imposed in the hope that it would hinder the success of the Sinn Fein movement.

The elections were arbitrarily postponed with the same purpose. The English Local Government Board in Ireland moreover, refused to give any instruction on the new system of voting to the electors. The object aimed at in this refusal was the confusion of the voters' minds. The Proportional Representation Society & the Sinn Fein organisation were the two bodies that instructed the voters in the new procedure. How well it was done the small number of spoiled votes testify.

"Sinn Fein" he said, "had to face this election with its political organisation suppressed by the English Government, its election literature interdicted, its transit arrangements deliberately obstructed by the Motor Permits Order, its secretary, Alderman Kelly seized and imprisoned without charge, and its Press stifled. And in spite of all, it has swept the country. Three-fourths of the Metropolitan Corporation are at one with Sinn Fein in its objects. We have polled almost man for man in Rathmines, the English garrison's stronghold outside Belfast. Into the Belfast Corporation itself Sinn Fein has forced its way. Over the south, east and west, and most of the north it has planted its standard."

Mr. De Valera's request has been nobly responded to by the people of Ireland, he added. "They have repeated - if possible, more emphatically in 1920 - the verdict of 1918. That is their answer to the brutal and dastardly regime of coercion to which they have been subjected, and which, as these elections show, has intensified their determination to be masters of their own land. Let us see whether the English Coalition Government will now apply

INDICTING A NATION.
ENGLISH METHODS IN IRELAND.

The English Government in Ireland have issued a White Paper entitled "Return of outrages attributed to the Sinn Fein Movement from May 1st 1916 to December 31st 1919." The Sinn Fein Movement commands the support of more than three-fourths of the people of Ireland. That section of the Irish press which is controlled by the English Government or the English Garrison in Ireland points out that there is nothing to show that the "outrages" have anything to do with politics and still less that they have any connection with Sinn Fein. We give a summary of the Return below and side by side with it a list of the Acts of Aggression committed by the armed forces of the English Government in the same period as shown in the Irish Daily Press. The figures given in the second table are necessarily incomplete as a rigid censorship of the Irish Press during the greater portion of the period forbade the publication of all the outrages committed by the English Forces in Ireland:-

Outrages alleged to have been committed by Sinn Fein from May 1st 1916 to December 31st 1919.

Outrages committed by the armed forces of the English Government in Ireland from May 1st 1916 to December 31st 1919.

Murders	20	Murders	59
Firing at the person	77	Firing at the person	117
Assaults	63	Armed assaults	364
Injury to property	279	Raids on private houses in which injury was frequently done to property	12888
Firing into dwellings	41	Arrests	5655
Raids for arms	589	Deportations	2086
Incendiary fires	70	Sentences	2181
Threatening letters	180	Proclamations and suppressions	398
Miscellaneous offences	210	Suppression of newspapers	54
TOTAL	1,529	Courtsmartial	557
		TOTAL	24,359

Commenting on the issue of this Return by Dublin Castle, the Dublin Evening Telegraph for January 20th says:-

"It would never do for the world to think that the Ireland which has conducted an unprecedented electoral experiment without a hitch and without even a broken head is the real Ireland. So while the country was concentrating on proportional representation Mr. Macpherson and his diligent subordinates were manipulating figures for other purposes than that of the transferable vote. The result of their labours has taken shape as a White Paper, with the simple but alluring title, 'Return of outrages attributed to the Sinn Fein Movement from May 1st 1916 to December 31st 1919.' One does not know if the document was compiled with the object of providing much-needed ammunition for the batteries of the anti-Irish papers, but the first disclosure has been made to their special correspondents who accept the statistics as gleefully and as unquestioningly as they did the alleged Sinn Fein proclamations with which they have lately been pouring the blood of their readers.

The return has not yet been issued to the Irish Press, so that an analysis of its contents is not possible. This, however, is a minor consideration. The mere title of the paper, 'Outrages attributed to Sinn Fein,' is in itself sufficient for all who know the Castle and its ways. There is nothing to prove that the

majority of the offences catalogued had anything to do with politics, and still less that they had any connection with Sinn Fein. The Irish Executive, pursuing the orthodox course, 'attributes' them to the Republican movement, just as its predecessors in office drew up even more sensational lists and shouldered responsibility for them on O'Connell, Butt and Parnell. Catholic Emancipation, Tenant Right, Disestablishment, Land Reform were in turn proved by successive Chief Secretaries to their own satisfaction to have bred crime and outrage, and the existence of these crimes was advanced as a final proof why no concession should be granted.....

The important thing about Castle returns of supposed political outrages is less what they contain than the motive that inspired their publication. Ostensibly they are a record of things passed, but a long list of precedents proves that their issue is almost invariably the prelude to a new experiment in coercion."

INDUSTRIAL SUPPRESSION IN IRELAND.

The sittings at Cork of the Irish Industrial Commission set up by Dail Eireann, the Republican Parliament of Ireland, representing 75 per cent of the Irish people, were suppressed by force yesterday. Police armed with rifles raided and occupied the City Hall in which the sittings of the Commission were to have been held. The Commission moved to the Municipal Art Gallery, Cork, where evidence was heard for a few hours when that place was also raided by the police and the Commission ejected. The Irish Industries Commission is solely concerned with an enquiry into the industrial resources of Ireland and has no connection whatever with any political movement. The Irish daily and other papers have been warned that if they publish any of the evidence given before the Commission ~~and the Commission will suppress them~~ they will be suppressed. The members of the Commission and the witnesses who have been called before it have been drawn from all parties and are acknowledged experts in the various industrial questions with which the Commission deals. These members and witnesses include:- Mr. George Russell (A.F.); Prof. O'Rahilly, M.A.; Col. Moore; Mr. T. Johnson, treasurer of the Irish Trade Union Congress; Mr. R.N. Twedy, a noted engineering expert; Prof. Wibberley; Mr. E.E. Lysaght; Mr. Smith Gordon, Member of the I.A.O.S.; Sir Henry Grotton-Bellew; Prof. Ryan; Mr. A. Robb, Ulster Linen Manufacturer, etc., etc.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS VICTORY.

AMERICA CONGRATULATES SINN FEIN.

The following cablegram has been received from America:-

"San Francisco.

Arthur Griffith, Dublin.

The 1920 St. Patrick's Day Convention in session at San Francisco, representing 100,000 Americans citizens of Irish blood, exchange hearty congratulations upon success of the Irish Republic through the overwhelming victory of the Sinn Fein Party at the recent elections in Ireland. We pledge you and the Irish people our unyielding support in your just fight for the recognition of Irish Independence.

Father Fletcher, Chairman on Resolutions,
Haskins, President.
O'Reilly, Secretary."

Mr. Arthur Griffith has sent the following message to Mr. De Valera:-

"The people of Ireland, at the first opportunity of recording their Municipal votes, have hoisted the National flag over Ireland's city and town councils. Kerry joins hands with Limerick in the unity of Ireland."

SIX MONTHS FOR BALLAD HE NEVER SAW.

Mr. William J. Hogan of Phibsboro, a respectable citizen of Dublin, well advanced in years, was on January 20th sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a Removable Magistrate on the charge of displaying in a shop window in Parnell Street, a ballad on the recent attack on Lord French. The defendant said he was a citizen of the Irish Republic and denied that he owned the shop, and that he never saw the ballad. He was merely the landlord of the premises. He further stated that the police had failed to find the persons who twice broke into his own shop in Dominick Street where he was in business for 33 years.

IRISH LANGUAGE PROSCRIBED.

(From the Dublin Evening Telegraph, Jany. 21st.)

"Little more than a month ago the 'Times' described the Gaelic language of Ireland as the 'world's rich inheritance' for its light on social life and history in prehistoric Europe, and for its fine expansion of romance and its early - the earliest - cultivation of poetry in rhyme. The movement to preserve that 'world's rich inheritance' is proscribed, and all England from Cornwall to John o'Groats is unmoved. Its members are arrested or expelled from their meeting rooms; ladies of position and education who collected for its funds have been flung into police cells and refused food for fourteen hours, and the moneys they collected confiscated. The Gaelic festivals are prohibited and dispersed by force of arms. The Prime Minister of England attends and speaks at the Bisteddfod - in Wales. The Chief Secretary for Ireland affects an interest in the Comunn Gaidhealach of Scotland. Turn to Ireland and the Gaelic tongue, the mother speech of the Celtic nations, is proscribed. For Ireland the brutal enunciation of British policy written three-quarters of a century ago - 'the sooner all Gaelic specialities disappear from the face of the earth the better' - still holds good. Yet there are men who wonder at England's failure to govern Ireland."

LOYALISTS PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH METHODS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, the English appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at the London Watsonian Club on the 16th inst. said no loyal citizen had reason to disagree with his coercive measures in Ireland.

A number of well-known loyalists and ex-army officers in Co. Tipperary, in a petition sent to the Lord Lieutenant on the following day stated:-

"The unnecessary imposition and continuance of martial law that restricts all fairs, markets, games etc., in South Tipperary cause undue hardship on all classes, rich and poor."

The loyalty of the signatories to the petition is above suspicion. Their names are as follows:-

C.W. Morel, M.F.H., late Capt. R.I. Regt.; W. Gibson, Major, Reserve of Officers; R.L. Patten, Clerk, Fethard Rectory; G.V. Russell, J.P., late Capt. R.A.M.C., Surgeon to Infirmary; Innocent Ryan, P.P., V.G., Dean of Cashel & Emly; J.V. Murphy, J.P.; C.J. Carroll, Rosklog; R.P. Pennefeather, J.P.; J.G. O'Brien,

Lakefield; Brig-Gen. R.O. Kellett, R.Murdoch, Major, J.P.; G.E.Denny, Ballybrado, High Sheriff; H.V. Hutchinson, Major; J.M.Cleeve, L.Farmer, Major; R.N.Smith, S.R.Grubb, Thos. B. Montgomery, Villiers Morton Jackson and Henry Moore.

It will be remembered that a similar protest against the coercive rule of Lord French and Mr. Ian Macpherson was made by the loyalist residents in Clare County on December 7th 1919.

MILITARY RULE & COST OF LIVING.

The English Labour Party's Delegation in Ireland on visiting Tipperary issued a report stating that:-

"The delegates were very much surprised to learn that the present military prohibition of fairs and markets was responsible for increasing the cost of living to the people of Tipperary by at least 125 percent. The representatives whom they met repeated the emphatic protest which they heard elsewhere against those prohibitions of fairs and markets which were causing immense hardships, especially to the poorer classes."

LIKE WAR-SWEPT FRANCE.

"Speaking of the condition of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, after the English armed forces had sacked a portion of the town, Messrs. Arthur Henderson, M.P., ex-Cabinet Minister, and Wm. Adamson, M.P., Chairman of the English Labour Party, said to our reporter that what they had seen reminded them of a section of the Argonne in the war zone when they were on a visit to the front in France."

'Dublin Evening Telegraph' Jan. 22nd.

A CONTRAST IN SENTENCES.

At Saintfield, Co. Down, (North East Ulster), T.Hampton and T.Curragh were charged with being the ringleaders of a crowd of 200 persons in Ballygowan who cursed the Pope, stoned the police and made hostile demonstrations against the Catholics in the town. Police witnesses swore that the two accused were well known to them and were seen by them directing the stoning of the police. The two Removable Magistrates who tried the case acquitted the accused who, it was announced from the bench "left the court without a stain on their characters." T.Hampton and T.Curragh are Ulster Orangemen.

(See Irish Daily Press January 22nd 1920.)

At a Courtmartial in Londonderry (Ulster) Mr. Patrick Shields was tried on a charge of endangering the life of a policeman. The evidence given by the police to the Court was that when they came to search his house Mr. Shields endeavoured to prevent them from entering. He was armed but did not fire. None of the police who came to arrest him was injured or even hurt. Mr. Shields who was badly mauled by the police and had to be taken to hospital after his arrest, is the Sinn Fein Registration agent for Derry City. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

(See Irish Daily Press, January 22nd 1920.)

THE POLL & THE POLITICIAN.

In Ulster, advertised by Sir Edward Carson and the British Government as a province solid for the continuance of British domination in Ireland, the Municipal Elections resulted in only 255 Unionist members being returned on the Ulster Urban Councils out of a total of 573 leaving the non-Unionist representatives with 318 seats or a majority of 63.

BAYONET CHARGES FOR LABOUR PROCESSION.

A procession of the Dublin Motor Drivers who are on strike against the Motor Military Permit Order, was proceeding through the streets of Dublin in a perfectly orderly manner on Tuesday when the processionists were twice charged by English soldiers with fixed bayonets in Stephen's Green. The procession was broken up and two of the processionists were captured by the military and conveyed to prison in military motor lorries.

DERRY CITY DECLARES FOR IRELAND.

Derry City, the second City in Ulster, has under the Proportional Representation scheme returned a majority Nationalist representation to the City Council for the first time in its history. Hitherto the City has been a Unionist stronghold in which the pro-English party held a majority of not less than eight members. The present Election has given the Nationalists a representation of 21 members as against the Unionists representation of 19.

Commenting on the result the Dublin Evening Telegraph for January 21st says:-

"The capture of Derry means much more than a victory in the domain of local politics. It is a symbol, the meaning of which can be neither ignored nor evaded by the inventors of a homogeneous Ulster, the most notorious political fiction of our day. Sir Edward Carson has rarely if ever made a speech into which he did not drag the name of Derry, and the burden of his argument has invariably been that the City was even more vehemently opposed to Irish self-government than when the Apprentice Boys banged the gates in the face of the troopers of King James. Yet Derry, to the amazement of those people outside Ulster who have been accustomed to accept Sir Edward Carson's statements at their face value, elects at a critical juncture to tear down the Orange colours in favour of the rebel Green. And Derry is no mere isolated example. All over the area which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to stake out as the new State of Carsonia the same revolt has manifested itself. Lurgan, Dungannon, Carrickfergus, Jarne, Linavady, Cookstown, Lisburn; - towns which to good Covenanters were what the holy places of Arabia are to good Moslems - have rejected Carson nominees in shoals, and set in their place Labour men and Nationalists in defiance of the anathemas which the high priests of Orangeism pronounced against all who gave a single vote to such traitors to the cause. It would be natural to conclude that this upheaval - for no milder word will serve - represents a new and fierce reaction against Carsonite policy."

THE REPUBLICAN TRADITION OF ULSTER PROTESTANTS.

"Mr. Lindsay Crawford, of the Independent Orangemen, and formerly of Belfast, said it was a matter of historical knowledge that the Sinn Feiners now stood in the tracks of the Ulster Protestants of 1795-98, who raised the banner of Republicanism as the only means in their day of achieving political freedom."
American Exchange quoted by Irish Daily Press, Jan. 15th '20.

TANKS VERSUS SELF-DETERMINATION.

Mr. J. Steele, London Editor of the "Chicago Tribune" says in a message to the Paris edition of that paper:—

"The Tank has taken its position in Ireland and Egypt. Dublin is swarming with them."

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST TIPPERARY TOWN.

THURLES WRECKED BY ENGLISH MILITARY & POLICE.

In Thurles, Co. Tipperary on Tuesday night following the shooting of a policeman by some person unknown, the English armed forces - police and military - took possession of the streets and wrecked the town. Armed squads of police visited several houses, smashed the ornaments in the rooms, ransacked the apartments from floor to ceiling and turned the occupants out of bed.

At 11.15 p.m. - three quarters of an hour after the policeman was shot - when the streets were normal and all lights were out, the police and military suddenly attacked the houses in Main Street & Friar Street with rifle fire and hand grenades. The firing continued till five minutes past 12. At 1.15 a.m. it began again & lasted till 1.40 a.m. According to the Press reports:

"Most of the houses in the Main Street were wrecked including:-

Mr. W. Leahy's Hardware Store,
Mr. Molloy's Hardware Store,
Mr. Jeremiah O'Dwyer's Public House.
McLoughlin's Drapery Stores.
O'Connell's Public House,
D.H. Ryan's Drapery Stores,
Mrs. Tobin's Hotel,
Mr. D. Morgan, Cathedral St.,
Mr. C. Culhane's, Friar St.,
Mr. T. Fitzgerald's, Westgate,
The Tipperary 'Star' Newspaper Office.

"Into the above places bullets were sent flying through the windows and doors. The terrified inhabitants had narrow escapes. Women became hysterical and fainted and children were frightened beyond description.

"The residence of Mr. Charles Culhane, President of the Sinn Fein Club came in for an exceptionally rough handling. Every pane of glass in the porch and the lower portion of the house was smashed to bits while bullets penetrated the bedroom windows upstairs, knocking holes in the walls inside and smashing mirrors and other articles. Hand grenades were also thrown through the windows. Mr. Culhane and his servant were in the house at the time. Returning later 12 or 14 policemen burst in the hall door and searched the whole house and yards for Mr. Culhane, who, however, had then left the house. The servant states that the police broke several ornaments on their way through the house. They enquired she says, for Mr. Culhane and said he would be a dead man if they found him.

"Whistles and challenges were heard through the night. All during the night military motors rattled through the town & the lights of the patrols made the scene a thrilling one.

"This morning the streets were littered with broken glass while several houses bore bullet marks. Many bullets were picked up in the streets. It was ascertained that the police & military patrolling the streets had attacked several houses firing at the doors and windows, in some cases throwing hand grenades or some such missiles.

"In the 'Tipperary Star' office one of the hand grenades had made a hole in the floor at the Editor's table. Luckily for the Editor he had gone home.

"When the English Labour Delegation arrived in the town to-day they found the inhabitants in a state of terror owing to what had transpired during the night. The town is in possession of armed military and police who are stationed at various points.

"Mr. D. Morgan, Teacher, whose house was attacked said the occurrence was like a punitive expedition in Egypt or India."

Mr. Ian Macpherson, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking in London on Friday, January 16th 1920 said:-

"Coercion in Ireland is not on the part of the Government. No citizen of Ireland need fear the law as administered by me or anybody else under me as long as he obeys the law."

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

Daily Press, for the week ending:

January 24th, 1920.

S u m m a r y.

Date:-	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Total.
Raids:-	1	100	151	26	2	1	281.
Arrests:-	4	7	7	16	-	1	35.
Sentences:-	1	2	-	11	-	1	15.
Suppressions:-	1	1	1	1	1	-	5.
Armed assaults:-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4.
Courts-martial:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.
Deportations:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.
Daily Totals:-	8	110	160	55	6	3	342.

The sentences passed on political offenders during the above six days totalled 3 years and 5 months.

On Tuesday, January 20th, armed military and police issued from their barracks at Thurles and sacked the town, using hand grenades and firing volleys into houses for close on two hours.

Monday, January 19th, 1920.

Raids:- Police raided the premises of Mr. A. C. Williams, News-agent, Balbriggan, and seized all copies of "The Watchword of Labour", the official organ of Irish Labour.

Arrests:- Mr. Patrick Foy, Capel Street, Dublin, was arrested and deported to Wormwood Scrubbs, without charge or trial. He was identified with no political party.

Messrs. Cornelius Donovan and Robert Smyth, were arrested at Killeagh, Co. Cork, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

A man named Hynes was arrested "on suspicion" at Kinvara, Co. Galway.

Sentence:- Mr. M. Murphy, Cahermore, was sent to Jail for a month, for "an alleged violation of D.O.R.4.

Suppressions:- Police seized and confiscated all copies of the current issue of "The Watchword of Labour" on the premises of Mr. A. C. Williams, Newsagent, Balbriggan.

Armed Assault:- Sympathisers who had gathered, at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, to give a send-off to two political prisoners who were being conveyed to gaol, were charged by a force of police who batoned them and fired shots from their revolvers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1920.

Raids:- Police and military raided 20 houses in Tipperary Town, including that of Mr. P. J. Moloney, M.P. for South Tipperary. Houses were also searched at Thurles, Drumbane and Gould's Cross. The total number of houses searched in these raids exceeded 100.

The following are the acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the British and Police of the United Kingdom Government - as reported in the Irish Daily Press for the week ending:

January 24th, 1920.

REPUBLICAN

Total	Deaths	Wounds	Property	Arrests	Suppression	Raids	Assaults
281	1	2	38	181	100	1	1
33	1	1	18	7	7	1	1
18	1	1	11	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
342	3	3	58	188	110	8	8

The sentences passed on political offenders during the above six days totalled 3 years and 8 months.

On Tuesday, January 20th, armed military and police issued their orders at Mullin and asked the town, using hand grenades and firing volleys into houses for signs of two hours.

Monday, January 19th, 1920.

Police raided the premises of Mr. A. C. Williams, Newsagent, Balbriggan, and seized all copies of "The Labourer of Labour", the official organ of Irish Labour.

Mr. Patrick Coy, Canal Street, Dublin, was arrested and charged to Courtwood Street, without charge or trial. He was identified with no political party.

Mr. Robert Smyth, Co. Wick, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms. A man named James was arrested "on suspicion" at Killybeggs, Co. Galway.

Mr. M. Murphy, Cashmore, was sent to jail for a month for an alleged violation of D.O.F.A.

Police seized and confiscated all copies of the current issue of "The Labourer of Labour" on the premises of Mr. A. Williams, Newsagent, Balbriggan.

Specialists who had gathered at Ennisceorthy, Co. Tipperary, to give a hand-out to two political prisoners who were being conveyed to jail were arrested by a force of police who searched them and fired shots from their revolvers.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1920.

Police and military raided 20 houses in Tipperary town, including that of Mr. S. J. Mahony, M.P. for South Tipperary. Houses were also searched at Thurles, Drumbane and Goid's Cross. The total number of houses searched in these three exceeded 100.

Arrests:-

Mr. John Feen was arrested by military and police and charged at Tralee with being connected with an alleged raid for arms.

Two men on the road between Knock, Cooraclare, Co. Clare, were overtaken and arrested by a military patrol in a motor lorry.

Four men named Donnelly, Shortall, McMahon and Fitzgerald, were arrested in consequence of Motor raids in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny. Nothing incriminating could be proved against them.

Sentences:-

Two grocers' Assistants named Moran and McGlynn were sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment for taking part in Strike picketing.

Suppressions:-

American papers arriving in Dublin and addressed to private persons were confiscated by the Post Office Authorities on the grounds that they contained friendly references to the Republican Movement in Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed police raided the business premises of Mr. A. C. Williams, Newsagent, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, and seized part of his stock on the grounds that it was "seditious".

Military in full war equipment accompanied by armed police raided upwards of a hundred private houses in the Holycross district, Co. Tipperary.

In the Kiltrush district, Co. Clare, armed police and military raided over fifty private houses.

Arrests:-

Two farmers sons named Corry and Harrington were arrested at Kiltrush, Co. Clare, on a charge which has not been stated.

Messrs. Coleman and Clarke of Dublin, were arrested while participating in a public procession of Motor-men on Strike against the Motor Permits Order.

At Mullingar, Co. Westmeath Messrs. M. McCoy, P. Byrne and T. Smyth were arrested on a charge not stated.

Suppressions:-

At Derry City the Nationalists having secured the majority on the local city Council, endeavoured to hold a public procession through the city. Armed military and police were promptly called out, and across a number of the City Streets cordons were drawn.

Armed Assaults:-

A Motormen's Strike procession in Dublin was attacked by fully-armed military and police who used their bayonets and batons to disperse the procession.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1920.

Raids:-

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, armed police broke their way into over a score of houses, smashing furniture and ornaments and driving the occupants out of their beds. They then wrecked the rooms they visited.

At Maryboro', King's County, police raided six houses and arrested six men.

Arrests:-

In connection with activities connected with the Motor Permit Strike, a number of men have been arrested in various parts of Ireland on charges of "unlawful assembly", "intimidation" etc. The arrests in Dublin included Messrs. John Brennan, Peter Booth, Dan McGrath, and Ml. Nolan. At Charleville, Co. Cork, Messrs. John White, Wm. Downey and David Moloney were arrested. Messrs. M. McEvoy, Basil Mayberry, P. Mahon, John Connell and four other men were arrested.

Mr. Thomas Toomey, Tipperary recently released from Mountjoy prison in broken health, was rearrested.

Mr. John Tean was arrested by military and police and charged with being connected with an alleged raid for arms. Two men on the road between Knock, Co. Wick and Clara, were arrested and arrested by a military patrol in a motor car. Four men named Donnelly, Shortall, Mahon and Fitzgerald were arrested in consequence of Motor raids in the neighbourhood of Killybegny. Nothing incriminating could be proved against them.

Two persons, assistants named Moran and McGlynn were sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment for taking part in strike picketing.

American papers arriving in Dublin and addressed to private persons were confiscated by the Post Office authorities on the grounds that they contained friendly references to the Republican Movement in Ireland.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24th 1920

Armed police raided the business premises of Mr. Williams, Newsagent, Salthill, Co. Dublin, and a search of his book on the grounds that it was "seditious". Military in full war equipment accompanied by armed police raided a number of private houses in the Holywood district, Co. Tipperary. In the Killybegny district, Co. Clara, armed police and military raided over fifty private houses.

Two farmers sons named Gorry and Harrington were arrested at Killybegny, Co. Clara. One charge which has not been stated. Messrs. Coleman and Clarke of Dublin, were arrested while participating in a public procession of Motor-men on strike against the Motor Permit Order. At Mullingar, Co. Westmeath Messrs. M. McCoy, P. O'Connell and T. Smyth were arrested on a charge not stated.

At Derry City the Nationalists having secured the majority on the local city Council, endeavoured to start a public procession through the city. Armed military and police were promptly called out and a large number of the City Streets cordons were drawn.

A Motor-men's strike procession in Dublin was arrested by fully-armed military and police who used batons and batons to disperse the procession.

THURSDAY JANUARY 25th 1920

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, armed police broke their way into over a score of houses, smashing furniture and driving the occupants out of their beds. They then wrecked the rooms they visited. At Maryboro', King's County, police raided a number of houses and arrested six men.

In connection with activities connected with the Motor Permit Strike, a number of men have been arrested at various parts of Ireland on charges of "incitement to sedition", "obstruction", etc. The arrests in Dublin include Messrs. John Brennan, Peter Brennan, John Brennan, Mr. Downey and David Kolaney were arrested. Messrs. M. McCoy, Basil Mayberry, P. Mahon, John Connell and other men were arrested. Mr. Thomas Downey, Tipperary, was arrested. Mountjoy prison in broken health, was arrested.

Sentences:- In connection with activities connected with the Motor Permits Strike, members of the Motor Union were sentenced at Mallow and Maryboro' as follows:-

Mr. M. McEvoy, three months' imprisonment; Messrs. P. Mahon, Basil Mayberry, and John Connell, two months' imprisonment; Four men whose names have not transpired, one month's imprisonment each. Messrs. M. Coleman and Edward Clarke, fourteen days each.

Mr. P. Shields, Sinn Fein Registration Agent for Derry City, was sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment on a charge of endangering the life of a policeman. Mr. Shields' offence consisted in resisting the searching of his house during the all-Ireland round-up of Sept. 13th, 1919. None of the Constables were injured or in any way hurt. Mr. Shields though armed did not fire at the police.

At Cork city, the Irish Industrial Commission set up by the Republican Government of Ireland endeavoured to hold a sitting in order to hear local evidence. The sitting was suppressed by armed police.

Armed Assault:- On the night of January 20th, military and police issued from their barracks and sacked the town of Thurles. At 10-30 p.m. on the 20th, Constable Luke Finnegan of that town was wounded by an unknown person. The people of Thurles who were indoors at the time were unaware of the occurrence until at 11-15 p.m. when military and police took possession of the town and began their "revenge". They commenced by firing several volleys into houses on the main streets. Then squads of police set out for the business premises and residences of prominent Republicans in the town. With their rifle butts they smashed their way into these houses and overawing the occupants, many of whom they turned out of bed, they proceeded to wreck the furniture, mirrors, ornaments, pictures, and whatever else was breakable; meanwhile calling to the terrified women and children to produce their men-folk that the police might "do for them". The population took whatever cover they could. Some minutes afterwards firing began again and the police and military continued to fire volley after volley through the doors and windows of the houses. At 12-5 a.m. all firing ceased. Although there is quartered in Thurles one of the strongest military garrisons in Ireland, no effort was made by the local military command to protect the people. Events point rather to the fact that the action of both police and military had high sanction; because at 1-15 a.m. the murderous fire into the houses re-commenced. This time hand-grenades were used as well. Into the house of the President of the local Sinn Fein Club the police hurled Mills bombs, and with the same weapons wrecked the premises of the local Republican Organ "The Tipperary Star", and three other houses. Rifle fire was then directed at the bed-room windows of the innocent townspeople. This fire was kept up until 1-40 a.m. That the attack did not end in a massacre was due solely to the fact that after the first volley the terrified inhabitants of the town crowded into the cellars and basements and remained there all night, the women and children half dead from terror and cold. The value of the property thus destroyed by the military and police is put at 25,000. Next morning several English Press correspondents visited the town. Short extracts from their reports are of interest. Mr. Alexander Thompson Daily Mail Special Correspondent, travelling with the Labour Delegation wrote to his paper from Thurles:-

"As we walked through the main streets we saw sights which as Mr. A. Henderson remarked reminded one of visits to ravaged French Villages during the war.... There appears to have been some very narrow escapes. A bullet passed between a child's arm and body without injury resulting, and a mattress in one house and a pillow in another, were found to have been shot clean through."

The Special Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote:-

"Rifle shots and hand grenades seem to have been discharged indiscriminately for four hours. Some houses show as many as 15 or 20 bullet marks. It is clearly established that four hand-grenades were thrown into houses fortunately with no more effect than the destruction of glass and furniture..... Most of the inhabitants had gone to sleep and one hears harrowing tales of families who, wakened to a horrible nightmare, spent the whole night grovelling in the cellar".

Though this murderous attack was absolutely unprovoked by the people of Thurles, the military and police authorities in Ireland have refused to arrest any of the armed forces concerned in it and have coolly published their decision to hold no inquiry into the occurrence. This confirms the impression created by the event itself that the outrageous action of the military and police had the secret approval of the military rulers of Ireland.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1920.

Reids:-

The house of Mr. T. O'Connor, 18 Upper Clanbrassil St., Dublin was raided by detectives and uniformed police. They took possession of some obsolete muzzle-loaders, old swords, and bayonets.

Armed police raided the City Hall in Cork.

Court-martial:-

Mr. Thos. Keaveney, Bastion Street, Athlone, was court-martialed at Galway on January 12th, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms by purchase.

Deportations:-

Mr. D. O'Doherty, Strabane, arrested at the counting of the votes at the Municipal Elections in that town, was deported to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England.

Militarism:-

Police patrols have been replaced by military in the streets of Thurles. The District Inspector at Thurles, when interviewed by the Press, said the authorities had ordered no arrests as a result of the police outbreak, and no official intimation had been given as to any inquiry.

Suppression and Armed-Assault.

The non-political Industries Commission set up by the Republican Government of Ireland to enquire into the industrial resources of Ireland, was again suppressed at Cork, armed police raided the City Hall and forcibly ejected the members of the Commission and the witnesses who were being examined before it. The London Daily News says of this Commission:-

"It is a non-political Commission composed of recognised industrial experts of different political leanings"

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1920.

Reids:-

Armed police raided the residence of Mr. Wm. King, North Main Street, Youghal, Co. Cork.

Arrest:-

Mr. Wm. Dwyer of Eyries, Co. Cork, was arrested at his house on a charge of subscribing to the Irish Volunteers.

Sentence:-

Mr. Dwyer was subsequently brought before an English-appointed magistrate, and was sent to jail for one month.

Militarism:-

The London "Daily News" commenting on the suppression of the Irish Industries Commission which is enquiring into the industrial resources of Ireland says editorially:-

"We all know that the Commission is Sinn Fein, and that little Irish boys may go to prison for whistling tunes if they are Sinn Fein. It is not the particulars of Irish wrongs that really matter..... Ireland is eaten up by one great wrong".

Irish Bulletin,
26th January 1920.

ENGLISH LABOUR DELEGATES ASTONISHED.

IRISH INDUSTRIES COMMISSION SUPPRESSED BY FORCE.

The Members of the Commission of Enquiry into Ireland's industrial resources were on Thursday forcibly ejected by armed force from the Cork City Hall, which had been placed at their disposal by the Lord Mayor of the City. The incident was witnessed by the Lord Mayor and the British Labour Party's Delegation who are touring Ireland. The police refused to produce any authority for their action and subsequently stated they were acting under orders from Dublin Castle.

The Lord Mayor said that the visitors from England had an opportunity of seeing how the English Government hindered all industrial development in the country. Subsequently the delegation issued the following statement:-

"The Labour Party mission upon arrival in Cork were welcomed in person by the Lord Mayor, and conducted to the City Hall, and reached there just as the Industrial Commission set up under Sinn Fein auspices, had been ejected by the police, although the Lord Mayor had given his sanction to the use of the room in the City Hall for the sitting of the commission. The Labour Party mission were held up on the steps of the City Hall whilst the head of the police present explained his action to the Lord Mayor. The mission could not, of course, take any part in the matter, but it was news to them that the Chief Magistrate of the city had no control whatever over the police, who were acting on instructions from a higher authority. Afterwards the Labour members met members of the Industrial Commission and ascertained the nature and scope of the inquiry in which they are engaged regarding Irish industries.

"It was also found that the commission is composed of members of almost every political party in Ireland - Nationalist, Sinn Fein, Ulster, Labour, and other representative organisations, and that the discussion of political questions is barred. Why a body of men should be harassed in pursuing such an inquiry is a thing the Labour Party mission and the commission itself cannot understand, unless it be part of a deliberate policy, calculated to hinder the development of Irish industries.

The Dublin Evening Telegraph of January 23rd commenting on the incident says:-

"The offence which led the police to fling to the winds all legal formalities and rely purely on the right of the strong hand was that of investigating the possibilities of Irish industrial development.

In any other country in the world such an occurrence would seem the wild invention of a master of extravagance; but in Ireland the incident is part and parcel of the everyday routine of Dublin Castle rule. Mr. Macpherson and his colleagues smell treason and sedition, not only in political speeches and editorials in Nationalist papers, but in statistics of butter production and apparently harmless discussions about co-operation in the fishing industry. It matters nothing that the men who are conducting the inquiry represent all shades of political opinion and that the witnesses include many well-known Unionists; the fact has gone forth that all concerned with the investigation must be treated as if they were conspirators engaged in hatching a plot to overthrow the fabric of ordered society. Not only

are the members harried from pillar to post by police, but no Irish paper dare print a line dealing with their proceedings under penalty of bringing down upon itself the mailed fist of the Competent Military Authority...It is not surprising that the Labour delegates should be driven to the conclusion that the tactics of the Castle are inexplicable, save as 'part of a deliberate policy to hinder the development of Irish Industry.' "

WHY THE COMMISSION IS SUPPRESSED.

In an interview with M. Marsillac published in "Le Journal" Parts of the 23rd of January, Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland said:-

"The principal cause of the trouble is that for five years emigration has practically stopped. In this country there are from 100,000 to 200,000 young men from 18 to 25 years of age who in normal times would have emigrated."

(The population of Ireland has decreased from 8,295,000 in 1841 to 4,390,000 in 1911.)

A CONTRAST IN POLICE FORCES.

In England the police force is an organisation for the protection of life and property and the preservation of public peace. In Ireland the police force is a military organisation for the repression of every phase of the National Movement, such repression frequently resulting in the destruction of life and property and the destruction of the public peace.

Sir Nevil Macready, Chief Commission of the London Metropolitan Police has dismissed seven constables who were found playing cards when on duty. Concluding his statement of reasons for this dismissal Sir Nevil says he "will on no account overlook lapses of duty such as the above which will be treated with the utmost severity in the interests of the public and the self-respect of the force."

See 'London Times' January 21st 1920.

The District Inspector at Thurles (where the constabulary wrecked the houses and business premises of all prominent Sinn Feiners) interviewed by an 'Irish Independent' representative said the authorities had ordered no arrests as the result of the police outbreak, and no official intimation had been given as to any inquiry.

Irish Daily Press, January 22nd 1920.

A FEATURE OF DUBLIN TRAFFIC.

"The mobile forces of police and military which have become a feature of Dublin traffic patrolled the streets during the day but no further arrests have been reported."

'Dublin Evening Telegraph.' January 22nd 1920.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Arthur Griffith has received a message from the Irish of Johannesburg, South Africa, Catholic and Protestant, assembled in public meeting pledging support to the Irish people at home in their struggle for liberty.

Irish Bulletin,
27th January 1920.

POLICE INCISED TO SHOOT.

Discussing the reasons of Dublin Castle for the removal of Gen. Sir Joseph Byrne from the position of Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the 'Daily News' of Jan. 14th stated:

"It is argued that the force (the R.I.C.) is lacking in military efficiency, that its shooting is bad, and that it does not shoot as readily as it should."

Sir Joseph Byrne was dismissed on the 10th of January. Ten days later the members of the R.I.C. in Thurles sacked a portion of the town, attacking indiscriminately what the Most Rev. Dr. Harty describes as undefended and inoffensive homes. Though the local officer of the police condemned the outrage, no members of the force has been arrested nor has there been an enquiry held, showing that the outrage had official condonation if not assent. The belief of those who witnessed the occurrence is that the police were acting under definite orders from Dublin Castle.

IRISH ARCHBISHOP ON ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

Mr. De Valera has received the following letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel:-

"To you as the trusted representative of the Irish people, I send enclosed cheque for 250 as my contribution to the Irish Loan."

"Here at home the British Government has continued to trample on the principles of democracy. Ireland is in a state of political and industrial bondage. Our Press is muzzled, our fairs and markets are stopped, our exhibitions of industries are prohibited, our national games are barred, our literary and musical festivals are proclaimed; even Princes of the Church are asked to guarantee that they are not criminals before they are allowed to use their motor cars."

"The British Government proposes to place Irish education under the dominion of reactionaries, who are out of sympathy with the religious and national ideals of the Irish people."

"Sinn Fein, the Gaelic League, and kindred societies are suppressed, and the lie is told that they are responsible for crime. Our homes are raided by armed forces of the British Crown; our streets are paraded by an army of occupation; our elected representatives are not allowed to meet, and some of them have been deported in British gunboats. These are some activities of the British Government, which has loudly proclaimed its respect for the liberties of small nations."

"I wish you every blessing in your noble efforts to right the wrongs of centuries, and to free Ireland from the blighting influence of foreign rule."

IRISH ALUMINIUM DEPOSITS IGNORED.

(From the 'Dublin Evening Telegraph' January 23rd.)

"It is not long since an eminent English financial authority wrote- 'It is a remarkable fact that no deposits of mercury or aluminium have been found within the British Empire. 'Ulster' will appreciate the reference. In Antrim County, around Lough Neagh, are great deposits of aluminium ore, the yield of which has come to 20,000 tons within the year. British financial authorities"

are ignorant of the great mineral resources, and the 'Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom,' so beloved of some of the people of Ulster, seem determined that these financiers shall remain in their ignorance. At all events they can and do prevent the world learning anything of the results of the enquiry nor proceeding into the mineral resources of the country, and they prohibit by force of arms an exhibition that had been assembled at the Mansion House to illustrate how admirably these resources have been utilised in Irish handicrafts."

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE TO COMPULSORY EMIGRATION.

In reference to the flooding of the River Shannon in the Counties Roscommon, Westmeath, King's County & Galway, the 'Dublin Evening Telegraph' of January 26th says:-

"Several villages are covered with water up to the roofs of the houses. Crops from the harvest are swept away, and cattle and other live-stock are drowned in hundreds, and over many square miles of country the work of preparation for the sowing of the next crop has been undone. Steamboats are sailing over roads and villages. There are fears of the loss of life. The destruction of property is enormous. The Local Government Board's medical & engineering inquiry into these floods spoke of the danger to the general health caused by these frequent inundations, making homes unfit for habitation, and poisoning the atmosphere with exhalations from the choked drains. The destruction of live-stock and crops often runs to millions. Chief Secretary after Chief Secretary and Lord Lieutenant after Lord Lieutenant promised to get the Government to undertake the arterial drainage of the Shannon through the flooded areas. But their promises have never been fulfilled even in part. A small portion of the cost of suppressing political agitation and arresting the political opponents of the Government, and subjecting the nation to vigorous coercion, would relieve this extensive district and also the areas liable to flooding round the Barrow and other rivers from liability to this flooding and avert the loss and suffering to the people. Lord French has outlined to a French newspaper representative a scheme for the compulsory emigration of 180,000 Irishmen. That would cost much more than employing a small number of them on the system of arterial drainage. The heads of the Government favour the more costly, more wasteful scheme that will leave bitter memories at home and extend bitter memories of British Government abroad. No British statesman thinks it his duty to apply portion of this outlay, which can only reap a harvest of vengeance, to ameliorate the sufferings of the population in these flood areas by a system of drainage that would put an end to such periodic catastrophes."

IRISH REVENUE UTILISED
TO MANACLE IRISH INDUSTRY---

(From the 'Dublin Evening Telegraph' Jan. 23rd)

"Outside the limits of Ireland the British Government is expending energy & money to develop the industries of the Empire. It is utilising the tax revenue of Ireland to finance these projects for the expansion of industry & the opening of markets for British trade. Just now it is organising a great 'Dominion Trade Tour' that is to continue for the next five years. This is an exhibition of samples of British-made goods in the principal market centres of the Dominions.... This and the fortyfive other exhibitions promoted or assisted in by the Government agencies will have amongst their grants moneys out of the over-taxation of Ireland to finance them. At home in Ireland the revenue extracted from a people industrially manacled is applied to pay the cost of suppressing an industrial exhibition & suppressing the report of an inquiry that would make known to the world the country's rich native materials for industry. Light for the world to the fullest extent as to the productions & resources of Great Britain is the Government's programme for British industry. The screens of the Coercion Act & the Defence of the Realm Act are used to hide from the world knowledge of Irish industrial output & the resources of industry.

IRISH BISHOPS CONDEMN MILITARY RULE.

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION.

Irish Bulletin
Jan 28. 1920

The Irish Hierarchy met in Maynooth on January 27th under the presidency of His Eminence, Cardinal Logue, and issued the following statement:-

"The principle of disregarding national feelings and national rights, and of carrying everything with the right hand, above the head of the people has, we are sorry to say, become a general rule of government in Ireland, and has brought about the dreadful confusion and disorder from which the country unhappily suffers, and which we view with deep distress.

The legitimate demand of Ireland that she should be accorded what is now the acknowledged right of every civilised nation, and for the establishment of which as a world principle the late war was waged, at least ostensibly, at the cost of so much suffering and misery, the right, namely to choose her own government, has not only been denied her, but every organ for the expression of her national life has been ruthlessly suppressed, and her people subjected to an iron rule of oppression as cruel and unjust as it is ill-advised and out of date.

The result is what might have been easily foreseen, violent collisions and retaliations between exasperated sections of the people and the forces of oppression growing ever more serious, & eventuating too often in the most sorrowful tragedies on both sides.

And while the Government is thus occupied almost exclusively in the odious work of political repression, and the police diverted from their proper functions as the guardians of civil order, the lives and property of peaceful citizens are left unprotected and a free opportunity afforded to the wicked for the perpetration of robbery and murder, forms of crime hitherto rare in Ireland.

We have already, with a deep sense of responsibility, published our united protest against this unhappy state of things. We once more renew our appeal, if indeed it is now possible to make our voices heard above the din of the prevailing confusion. We would represent to the advocates of military rule in Ireland that Government by force, which was never right, is to-day wholly obsolete and cannot hope to prevail for long against the democratic spirit now animating the world. We have, therefore, to declare that the one true way to terminate our historic troubles and establish friendly relations between England & Ireland to the advantage of both countries is to allow an undivided Ireland to choose her own form of Government.

And meanwhile we appeal to our own people to exercise patience under the terrible provocations to which they are subjected, to remember the law of God, to combine amongst themselves for the prevention of crime, to restrain the promptings of revenge and abstain from deeds of bloodshed and outrage calculated to bring on themselves and their country shame & the anger of Heaven."

IRISH PROTESTANTS CONDEMN CASTLE RULE.

Canon Willis, Rector, Moyne, presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Guild of the Church (Protestant) at which a resolution was unanimously passed regretting that the Protestant Church in Ireland was so constantly identified with the reactionary forces in this country by our bishops, clergy, and representative laymen; declaring it illogical & disastrous that the Church, which claims to be the National Church, should be so completely out of sympathy with the ideals of the great majority of the nation which she professes to serve, and regarding it as inconsistent that the Church expresses her abhorrence of deeds of violence on the one side, while she refrains from condemning the actions of those in power, which are opposed to the Christian principles of right and justice. The resolution added:- "We are voicing not only our own opinions but those of a growing body both of clergy & laity in our Communion."

The Ulster Protestant deputation to the U.S. was alluded to in the discussion, but as the members purporting to represent the Church were not officially appointed no action was taken.

POLICE PREVENT RESCUE OF DROWNING BOY.

WOULD BE RESCUERS FIRED ON.

At an inquest (reported in Dublin Daily Press for Jan. 27th) held on a boy named Michael Darcy of Cooraclare, Co. Clare, who was drowned in the Cooraclare river on January 19th, Miss E. Prowley deposed she saw the deceased falling into the river at Poulmore. She shouted for help. Patrick O'Brien, John Brock, Michael Browne & Thomas Magrath swore that when they ran to the river to rescue the boy who was struggling in the water, the police who were on the opposite bank ordered them away and fired at them with rifles and revolvers when they refused. Miss Reidy said she saw the deceased struggling in the water and sink. The police sergeant presented his rifle at her and ordered her back.

The police suggested that the deceased was one of a party which fired on a police motor lorry, but no evidence was produced in proof of the suggestion.

The jury unanimously "condemned the heartless action of the police in not allowing deceased to be rescued from the river."

POLICE INSTRUCTED TO KILL PRISONERS.

The police in Ireland have received instructions from Dublin Castle to kill prisoners in their custody, whether tried or untried, irrespective of the charge, if any, alleged against them.

At the trial of Mr. Sean Milroy, Dublin, before a Crimes Court in Galway in November last on a charge of illegal assembly, the District Inspector of police was cross-examined by the accused with reference to these instructions. The following is an extract from the report of the case in the 'Galway Express' for November 6th 1919:-

Mr. Milroy: Did you get instructions to convey a warning to me?
District Inspector: I did.
Did you convey the warning in the terms in which you received it?
Not in the exact words. I gave you a warning for your own safety.
Was the warning given in these words: "I am directed to take you to Portumna for trial. You will never escape from me alive. If we are interfered with on the road you are for it too?"
Not in those exact words. I said: "If we are interfered with or accosted, you are for it too."
Had you instructions to shoot me in certain circumstances?
No, but if you were rescued from us, we would have shot you in the hands of your rescuers."

Mr. Eamon Donnelly who was charged with "unlawful assembly" by being present at a public meeting at which the Irish National League was advocated, was tried at a Crimes Court in Armagh on November 20th last. In cross-examining the Head Constable of police, Mr. Donnelly drew from him the admission that one of the police under his charge threatened to put a bullet through Mr. Donnelly's body. The case was reported in the Dublin Press on Nov. 21st and the following is an extract from the report:-

Mr. Donnelly:- Did you hear a policeman threaten to put a bullet through my body & tell me it was British law.
Head Constable:- I heard that statement.

That these instructions are not only issued but are acted upon was shown in the case of the killing of Robert J. Byrne in Limerick Workhouse by the police in April 1919. The late Mr. Byrne who was an Irish Volunteer fell ill in Limerick Jail where he was an untried prisoner & was removed to the Workhouse hospital. A body of men entered the hospital & tried to rescue him whereupon the police who were guarding him fired upon the man as he lay in bed & killed him. The finding of the coroner's jury was that "Robert J. Byrne met his death by a revolver bullet discharged wilfully by either Constable O'Brien or Constable Spillane." (See Dublin Daily Press, April 17th 1919.)

ENGLISH LAND POLICY IN IRELAND.

BULLOCKS TO REPLACE THE PEASANTRY.

There are 80,000 land holdings in Ireland which are inadequate to maintain a family and on which the occupiers live in chronic and hopeless poverty. These holdings were created in the clearances when the landlords cleared off the tenants and turned vast tracts of rich land into grazing ranches. Those of the people who did not die of starvation or emigrate were crowded into what are now called the congested districts, where they occupy from one to five acres of the poorest land in the country. In 1891 the Congested Districts Board was set up by the English Government and financed by Irish money to provide economic holdings for these poor people. The Board has miserably failed to carry out the work for which it was ostensibly brought into being. The Chief Land Inspector of the Board, Mr. H. Doran, stated they have merely "kept on toying with the problem." According to the official report of the Board for 1918, the Board has purchased and owns 311,179 acres of land of which 54,167 acres is arable land. This land the Board has consistently and resolutely refused to distribute amongst the starving peasantry. The same report states that 82 injunctions were issued against people who attempted to till portions of this land.

The following case, reported in the Dublin Daily Press last week shows how this English-controlled Board operates:

Four women were prosecuted at a Petty Sessions Court in County Mayo on the 17th instant for trespassing on the Clive Estate, which had been purchased by the Congested District Board. It appeared from the evidence that the action of the defendants was intended as a protest against the disgraceful state of affairs existing in the district. The Rev. J. O'Hara, P.P., and Mr. John O'Kelly, Solicitor, stated that the Clive Estate had been purchased by the Board in 1914 and nothing had since been done to divide the land amongst the tenants. There was great congestion in the district and there was also a great deal of untenanted land which, if divided, would provide every tenant with an economic holding. The people were in danger of starvation as their land was so poor that they could not raise any marketable crops. They had repeatedly by petition and otherwise asked the Board to divide the estate, but the request was ignored and the Board used practically all the untenanted land in the neighbourhood for grazing sheep and cattle. The police who prosecuted substantiated these statements.

The general policy of the English Government as regards the land question in Ireland is shown by the following figures from the English Government's statistical returns:-

	<u>Cattle, Sheep, Horses & Pigs.</u>	<u>Human Beings.</u>
1861.	8,856,964.	5,174,836.
1914.	<u>10,577,209.</u>	<u>4,381,398.</u>
Increase	720,245.	Decrease. 793,438.

That this policy is a deliberate one on the part of the English Government in Ireland is further borne out by the statement of Lord French, the chief representative of that Government in Ireland, to M. Marsillac, correspondent of 'Le Journal' Paris, on the 23rd instant, that there are from 100,000 to 200,000 young men in Ireland who must be forced to emigrate.

ENGLAND'S CRIME RECORD COMPARED WITH IRELAND'S.

(From Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' January 28th 1920.)

"The Government have issued a statement of these crimes which suggest to many that the statement is only a preparation for further designs against the people's liberties in this country. The list is remarkable only because these crimes, as the Bishops declare, are rare in Ireland. The list opens with a record of twenty murders since 1st May 1916. These were twenty murders too many. But there is no Coercion Act and no oppression of the people's liberties in England, where there were no fewer than forty-nine murders last week. If Ireland, with twenty murders in a hundred and ninety three weeks, is subject to vigorous repression and a active military rule, what form of military coercion should be applied to England, where there were forty-nine murders in one week? And the list of undetected murders and other serious crimes in England continues to go on at an alarming rate."

ENGLISH DESIGNS ON IRISH EDUCATION.

CONDEMNED BY IRISH BISHOPS.

The Irish Hierarchy at its meeting in Maynooth on January 27th His Eminence Cardinal Logue presiding, condemned the English Government's Irish Education Bill as the most denationalising scheme since the Union (1800). The statement issued by the Bishops continues:-

"Until Ireland is governed by her own Parliament we shall resist, by every means in our power, any attempt to abolish the Boards of Primary, Intermediate and Technical Education. The Bill is an attempt on the part of the British Government to grip the minds of the people of Ireland and form it according to its own wishes.

It is, moreover, a gross and intolerable abuse of public power to endeavour to make the just remuneration of our teachers depend on the passing of a Bill that is framed in defiance of the will of our people, and utterly repugnant to the interests of Ireland, whether educational, national or religious."

IRISH LINEN INDUSTRY BEING DESTROYED.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at Ballynahinch Flax market, Co. Down, arising out of the grading question. Mr. Samuel King, owner of the Lissara Mills, Crossbar, brought 258 stons of flax to market and asked that it be placed in grade 3. The inspector refused to grade the flax as No. 3, and the owner refused to sell. The police then, under the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Act, took possession of the flax with the idea of retaining it on the market, but a crowd numbering 500, despite the resistance of the police, removed the flax from the market.

The incident is an indication that the Ulster farmers are awakening to the danger of their industries under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. When a farmer sends his flax to market he is compelled to sell at a price put upon it by a committee comprised of buyers with no representatives of sellers. Canadian flax has been sold in Belfast at prices 66 percent more than the average at which Irish growers were compelled to sell under the Grading System.

The effect of English legislation on the industry was to lead to a reduction of the area under flax in Ireland in 1919 by 43,000 acres, equivalent to a decrease of 10,000 tons in flax crop. This was because the maximum price for Irish flax was fixed at £120 per ton less than the price obtaining on the Continent. Further, this reduction was effected at a time when the Irish mills were running on short time and when under the system of control the imports of flax for the Irish linen industry had fallen from 70,000 tons in 1917 to 23,000 tons in 1918 and 10,000 tons in 1919. It would seem that the English Government had decided on the destruction of the Irish linen trade.

IRISH LAND UNDER WATER.

"The English Labour Party delegates on their way to Belfast travelled through a vast extent of country covered by water in the vicinity of Portadown. Thousands of acres are inundated along the River Ban area. The floods were actually encroaching on the railway. They had already entered Portadown many of whose inhabitants are grievously inconvenienced."

See Irish Daily Press, January 26th 1920.

"The villages along the valley of the Middle Shannon are suffering indescribable miseries. Village after village had in parts to be abandoned during the last month. The whole countryside for miles inland in the Counties of Galway, Roscommon, Westmeath and King's County is one vast lake."

Dublin Daily Press, January 26th 1920.

Commenting on the flooding of the Shannon, the Barrow and the Bann, 'Young Ireland' in its issue of January 31st says:-

"Cattle, farm produce, and fuel have been destroyed by the thousand pounds' worth. Hundreds of families, after a year's work, have been reduced to destitution. The waves of the Shannon roll over the fields and meadows of the riparian farmers in half-a-dozen Irish counties, and nearly forty millions of money a year is being wrung out of this country by the English Government.

"In 110 years ten 'Commissions' appointed by that Government have reported - and all reported on simple schemes by which this periodical devastation could be prevented. In every case the reports have been ignored. A hundred years ago, an expenditure of fifty thousand pounds would have preserved the dwellers by the Shannon, the Barrow, and the Bann from these inundations. It would have saved the people of the country millions of money - but that money would not be permitted to be expended by those who imposed, gathered, and enjoyed the taxes of the Irish people."

"A few years ago the English Government ordered an 'Official Inquiry' to find out what ten Commissions and Inquiries had already reported to it on - the cause and remedy for these inundations. The Inquiry reported as usual, and the County Councils of the affected areas offered to supply part of the cost of a proper system of arterial drainage. What happened? The English Government refused to permit any of the proceeds of that Irish taxation which it sent to its Treasury to be applied to the work.

"And so again thousands of people are suffering destitution and misery, hundreds of farms are under water, and the produce which should supply food for the people is being destroyed - because Ireland's money will not be permitted to be used to serve Ireland's interests.

"As a result of the persistent refusal to permit a National arterial drainage scheme to be carried out, tens of thousands of acres of arable land are lost to the country, and the productive power of hundreds of thousands of other acres has been decreased, the mean temperature of the country has been reduced, and tubercular disease has doubled its percentage."

PEACE MAKERS JAILED & HUNTED.

"The Bishops make a strong appeal to the people to exercise patience under the terrible provocations to which they are subjected. They call upon them to combine amongst themselves for the prevention of crime. Can it be said that the Government has allowed opportunity for such peaceful combination? The imprisonment of Alderman Kelly, whose life-work has been for peace and good order, a Christian gentleman held in the highest esteem amongst his fellow-citizens, supplies an answer. Almost every man of influence who might be relied upon to labour to restrain the promptings of revenge and appeal to the people to abstain from deeds of bloodshed, is behind the prison bars or hunted from place to place by a police force that ought to be employed in the protection of life and property."

(Dublin Freeman's Journal, January 26th.)

POLICE HELP CRIMINALS.

EXPLANATION OF IRISH OUTRAGES.

The following is from the London Daily Herald for January 28th:-

Ballinsloe, Tuesday:- Some light was thrown on recent events in Ireland by the discussion raised at the last meeting of the Rural District Council. The suggestion was made that the acts of violence recently committed were due to gangs of ex-soldiers, who had the protection of the police. The chairman of the Council (Mr. T.P. Killeen) said he knew these outrages were not the work of ordinary people, and he had no hesitation in stating that many of the claims for compensation brought before the Council were for outrages promoted or allowed to be committed by the police. The Chairman, in answer to a suggestion that the Council was not justified in paying for extra police, said: "In the Banagher & Barr districts I have no hesitation in saying that the inhabitants of the districts concerned are no more responsible for these depredations & outrages than I am, and that they were in almost every case committed by a gang of ex-soldiers, and that these men have not been hindered or stopped by the police for political reasons. I was present at a fair in King's County, (Bangnor Fair) and saw these ruffians assault people in the presence of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and all the while the police were laughing and looking on at the whole thing."

These statements were confirmed by other members, one of whom said that the outrages were committed by ex-soldiers, who were criminals before they enlisted.

A resolution was finally passed condemning the conduct of the authorities."

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
Irish Daily Press, for the week ending:-

JANUARY 31st, 1920.

Summary.

	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	Total.
Raids:-	104	70	-	13	-	12	196.
Arrests:-	5	8	3	18	-	6	40.
Sentences:-	-	-	1	-	7	-	8.
Courts-martial:-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.
Suppressions:-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2.
Murder:-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.
Daily Total:-	111	81	4	28	7	18	249.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1920.

Raids:- At Murroe (Co. Clare) and in the surrounding district armed police raided and searched upwards of 100 houses. At Killore, Co. Cork, armed police raided a private house. At Tipperary, armed police raided three houses.

Arrests:- Mr. Wm. Dwyer, Berehaven, Co. Cork, was arrested at 5 a.m. and conveyed to Cork. No charge was made against him. Messrs. Thos. Fennelly, John Black, and Patrick Ryan were arrested at their residences in Tipperary.

Suppressions:- The premises of the Young Republican Club in Sligo were closed by police. A member of the Club found on the premises was detained. The Branch Office of the Irish National Assurance Co., in Sligo, was also closed by police.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1920.

Raids:- Upwards of 70 houses in Baltinglass (Wicklow) and surrounding districts were raided by police and military and a number of arrests made.

Arrests:- Seven young men, namely, Messrs. John Breen, John Snow, Joseph Byrne, Michael Lawlor, John Harte, John Keogh and Joseph Martin, all of Baltinglass and surrounding districts, were arrested at their homes by raiding parties of military and police. Mr. P. J. Tuohy was arrested at Birr, on a charge of unlawful assembly. Mr. Tuohy pointed out that he was working for Irish industries, for the development of which the meeting had been convened.

Courts-martial:- Messrs. Michael Davern and Wm. Ryan, Ballydine, Tipperary, were tried by Courtmartial at Cork, on a charge of having in their possession explosives and ammunition. Mr. Davern complained that he had been kept in custody for two months awaiting trial.

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1920.

Raids:-

Police raided the homes of upwards of twelve of the newly-elected members of the Thurles Urban Council, Co. Tipperary, shortly before the opening of the first meeting of the Council.

Arrests:-

The weekly press of to-day's date reports that on December 28th, 1919, a boy of 14 years was arrested by police for selling copies of the then current issue of "The Watchword of Labour", the official organ of the Irish Labour Movement.

Messrs. Chas. Culhane and Denis Morgan, newly elected members of the Thurles Urban Council, were arrested at their homes as they were about to set out to a meeting of the Council at which an election for Chairman was to take place.

Mr. Michael Eustace and Mr. E. Hayes, Labour Organiser were also arrested at Thurles.

Mr. Frank McGrath was arrested by a force of police at his business premises, Castle Street, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and conveyed to Gaol.

Arrests:-

Messrs. James Casey, Eibbreen, Patrick Collins, Maryke and T. Sullivan, Co. Wick, all of whom were arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct" the subsequent trial police witnesses stated that "disorderly conduct" consisted in defendants singing "The Soldiers Song" and the "Wail of our Land", two of the most popular of Ireland's National Ballads.

Penance:-

Mr. T. Sullivan above mentioned was sentenced at Droicheada Co. Wick, to one month's imprisonment for signing the National Ballads named in the preceding paragraph.

Raids:-

Police and Military raided the Menloagh G.D.P. premises in Galway, and made prisoners of everybody found on the premises.

Arrests:-

Police raided nine houses in Newcastles-West, Co. Limerick. Nine men, including Mr. J. D. Brondar, Editor, "Limerick Weekly Observer", were arrested at Newcastles-West, Limerick, on a charge of riot and unlawful assembly. Nine young men whose names did not transpire were remanded at Bailinacorney, Co. Galway, for being found on the Menloagh Sinn Féin Club premises, and were conveyed to Galway Gaol.

Penance:-

Mr. Peter Shelly, Sweetman's Ave., Blackrock, Dublin, was fined by a Kingstown Magistrate for lighting a torch to celebrate the Sinn Féin successes at the recent Government Elections. Messrs. Downey, Kennedy and Mahoney, members of a G.P.O. Club, were sentenced at Dublin to fourteen days' imprisonment for having indicated to the public the premises of employers by whom they were being victimised. Messrs. John O'Brien, Thomas Murphy and James Murphy were also sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment on the same charge.

At the request on the body of a young man named Michael Derry, of Droicheada, Co. Wick, which was found in the Droicheada river, the jury found that deceased had met death from drowning, and unanimously condemned the heartless action of the police in not allowing the man to be rescued from the river. Several witnesses proved that they had been prevented by the police from effecting a rescue. One witness, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, stated that when he heard the man was in the river he and a companion rushed forward but were intercepted by a body of police who shouted to get back or they would shoot, adding on their threat by immediately firing four shots. Another witness, Mr. John Brook stated that he saw the drowning boy floating down the river and shouted out to a constable that a man was drowning. The constable replied by firing a shot into the river. Other police came up at the sound of the firing, and roughly ordered Mr. Brook to stand back from the river bank enjoining their order by leveling their rifles at him. All the witnesses at the inquest stated that they could have been rescued if the police had not prevented his being saved.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1920.

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1920.

FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1920.