

MARCH

ENGLISH RAILWAYMEN AND IRISH SITUATION.

Mr. Arthur Griffith has received the following resolution from the Paddington (London) Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen:-

"That this Branch of 2,400 members hereby decide to call upon the Executive Committee, having regard to the extreme gravity of the situation in Ireland, to immediately take up with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and ask them to consider and take direct action to secure the removal of the Army of Occupation in Ireland, and thus carry out the policy of self-determination, for which it was alleged the War was fought, and which is in consonance with the policy of the League of Nations."

NATIONAL AWAKENING IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The memory of Thomas Davis, whom Arthur Griffith has described as the founder of the Sinn Fein Movement, has been revived and perpetuated by the students of Trinity College, Dublin, (hitherto a pro-English stronghold) who have formed a Thomas Davis Society to interpret his teaching and carry on his national traditions. At the inaugural meeting students and professors - some speaking in Irish - paid tribute to his brilliant work for Irish Independence, and emphasised the peculiar appropriateness of Davis' message for the present day when freedom of speech and thought was being stifled by reactionaries. The College Journal (T.C.D.) in commenting on the need for such societies deplores the detachment of the University from national thought, and states that "education has done little to eradicate the bigotry of class and creed, and that young men and women pass the most impressionable years of their lives without realising the deep truth of the unity of national life, without understanding the spiritual ambitions of those from whom they are separated by a mere accident of birth."

REPUBLICANS WIN IRISH LOCAL COUNCILS.

(Officially supplied from Sinn Fein.)

The following is a complete analysis of the results of the recent Municipal Elections:-

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. (11)

Republican	9
Republican & Home Rule	1
Unionist	1
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	11

URBAN COUNCILS. (118)

Republican	64
Republican & Home Rule	26
Unionist	26
Uncompleted	2
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	118

TOTAL.

Republican	73
Republican & Home Rule	27
Unionist	27
Uncompleted	2*

129

77 per cent of the votes cast were for candidates pledged to self-determination.

* Keady and Westport.

PARTITION PROPOSALS - AMERICAN ANALOGY.

Mr. Arthur Griffith interviewed by an American Correspondent on the Lloyd George Home Rule Bill said:-

"This Bill is merely one to repeal the measure by the promise of which Redmond was duped into advising his countrymen to fight and die for England in the late war. Tell the American people that Ireland will never permit itself to be made, according to the present plans of the English militarists, a pistol pointed at New York. England's scheme with its agent, Carson, to dismember Ireland will meet a similar fate to England's former scheme with Aaron Burr to dismember the United States."

BANK RAIDED BY MILITARY - OVER £13,000 STOLEN.

Jewellery Looted by Soldiers.

During the hours of 1 & 2 o'clock in the morning, when Dublin citizens may be "abroad" only at their own peril, according to the official military order, a party of armed soldiers forcibly broke into No. 3 Harcourt St., Dublin, where the business of the Sinn Fein Bank has been carried on since the military closed No. 6 Harcourt St. After an hour spent in wanton destruction of the office furniture - even the ink bottles and pens were smashed - the military departed bearing with them all bank books, papers, documents and £1,000 in cash - all the money the bank safe contained and security bonds representing over £12,000. The Sinn Fein Bank is a properly registered company, and carries on business with the other banks in the city. It 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.

During the raids in Dublin in the early hours of yesterday morning a party of soldiers called at a house in Sandymount, occupied by two sisters and their maid. They made a thorough search but found nothing incriminating. When they left, one of the ladies states, a small box of jewellery which was on the top of a trunk in the drawingroom, was missing. The tenants are not connected with any political party.

- Irish Daily Press. 28th Feby. 1920.

ANY TYRANNY JUSTIFIED ANYWHERE.

The "Irish Times" the organ of the pro-English party in Ireland, in its apology for English Governmental methods in Ireland, is reduced to using an argument which justifies the rule of the German in Belgium or of the Czar in Poland. In its issue for February 23rd the following appears in the leading article:-

"The present government is unpopular with a majority of Irishmen. Let us go further and assume for the sake of argument that it is an arbitrary government which consistently abuses its power. At the worst, however, it is not nearly so arbitrary as was the Roman Government to which Christ and St. Paul rendered strict obedience."

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.

Organised Sabotage Unofficial.

Organised sabotage by the English Military forces in Ireland shows no sign of cessation. During the past week the doors of prominent Sinn Feiners in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, were painted with pictures of coffins and skull and crossbones designs. Following this on Friday night shortly after 12 o'clock, a number of soldiers from the local barracks assembled in the streets, cheering and yelling, forcibly entered and wrecked the Sinn Fein Hall which was unoccupied at the time, and also wrecked the drapery premises of Mr. M. Loughney, Urban District Councillor. "No provocation whatever was given for this wanton blackguardism," says the Dublin "Herald." The Dublin "Evening Mail" (Unionist) says the assailants were soldiers from the local barracks. The residents in the locality can swear to their identity. Last week's papers report attempts by the police in the same town to murder four citizens on their way home at night.

These scenes are not confined to Tipperary. The following report in the London "Daily Herald" March 1st deals with happenings in the neighbouring county Limerick:-

"A message from Patrickswell village, near Limerick, reports that two policemen ran amok there. They are alleged to have begun firing with service rifles at birds in the village street, after which they ran along kicking one of the dead birds and brandishing revolvers. A young man was seized by them and taken to the barracks, but was released after a time. A scuffle with a shopkeeper named Ryan followed. One of the policemen fired several shots, but Ryan escaped into his house and closed the door, which was perforated with shots. Both men are ex-soldiers, and one was recruited recently in England."

Organised Sabotage Official.

The "Herald" adds that an enquiry will be held in this case, but what can be expected from an enquiry held by the forces which officially carries out such raids as are at present a nightly feature in Dublin, and which give carte blanche to the soldiers and police to wreck and rob the houses they enter. At the raid on last Thursday night on No. 76, Harcourt Street - unoccupied since it was closed by the military - the soldiers took up the floors, broke the doors off the hinges, smashed to matchwood presses and ward-ropes which were not locked, smashed the glass in all the windows and even destroyed the electric bulbs and tore the telephone fittings from the walls. At No. 3, Harcourt Street, when they had smashed the furniture and taken all the money and security bonds in the place totalling over £13,000 in value, they broke the pen-handles and ink bottles. On the following morning Mr. Farley's Jewellery establishment, Parnell Street, was entered by the soldiers at 2 a.m. There was no one in the house at the time & doors were burst in and watches and clocks smashed and thrown on the floor. The house next door - a restaurant - was also entered and when the lady of the house, Mrs. Haslewood, fainted, Mr. O'Brien, a lodger, was prevented from bringing her water as he was held up by soldiers with fixed bayonets and revolvers.

Frightfulness in Exeelsis.

On the same morning soldiers and police, having forced Mrs. Brennan at 10, Belgrave Road, Rathmines, to open the door attired only in her nightdress, under threat of bursting in the door if it was not at once opened, charged with fixed bayonets into the hall

and up the stairs of the house which they ransacked. A hundred and fifty soldiers were lined up in the otherwise deserted streets, accompanied by military lorries and armoured cars and searchlights - all to search a house which was occupied by two ladies, three young children, a servant girl and a man in a fever. During the week ending Saturday 28th of February there were no fewer than 1,197 such raids in Ireland, a total which is five times the number carried out for the whole year 1918.

The Military too Gentle - Churchill.

That this regime is the cool and deliberately calculated policy of the English Cabinet to drive the Irish people to extremes there is no longer any doubt. Sir John Taylor of Dublin Castle, described by the "English Sunday Chronicle" as the real ruler of Ireland, recently confessed to a distinguished Danish journalist that he wanted a rebellion in Ireland, and Mr. Churchill, the English War Minister halloes his war dogs on the Irish people. In the English House of Commons on the 23rd of February he said:-

"The military had a very difficult and terrible task in Ireland and he believed that they far more often erred on the side of weakness, even though it put them in a foolish position, than they did on the side of cruelty and violence."

One Month's Terrorism.

The following figures of English militarist activities taken from the columns of the Irish Daily Press give an idea of the gentle regime in operation the past month:-

Week ending:-	Feb. 7th.	Feb. 14th	Feb. 21st	Feb. 28th	TOTAL.
Raids:-	469	1199	1255	1197	4120
Arrests:-	122	252	59	90	296
Sentences:-	13	7	2	8	30
Proclamations &)	2	3	6	9	20
Suppressions.)					
Courtsmartial:-	2	1	6	1	10
Armed Assaults:-	2	6	8	6	22
Deportations:-	-	63	2	8	73
Murders:-	2	1	-	-	3

GRAND TOTAL FEBY. 1st TO FEBY. 28th ... 4,574

The sentences passed for political offences in these four weeks totalled 15 years and 3 weeks.

SEVENTEEN MORE IRISHMEN DEPORTED.

Without Charge or Trial.

The deportation of Irish citizens in English warships and the consigning of them to English jails without charge or trial continue from day to day. The Irish Daily papers for February 28th and March 1st detail the deportation of seventeen Irish citizens in English warships to some destination believed to be an English prison. In some cases the identity of the prisoners has not been disclosed, and in no case was there any notification given either of the intended deportation or of the destination of the prisoners. Three of them were deported from Kerry, six from Dublin and eight from Cork.

DUBLIN AND BRUSSELS.

The Case of Alderman Kelly.

Dublin Corporation on Monday unanimously passed the following resolution:-

"The Corporation of the City of Dublin begs to apprise the Corporation of the City of Brussels that the duly-elected Lord Mayor of the Irish Metropolis was in December last seized by the English military army of occupation in Ireland and forcibly deported to a prison in England, where, without charge or trial, he was kept incarcerated until his health was completely broken down.

"The Corporation of the City of Dublin is confident that the sympathy of the City of Brussels will be with it in its protest against this brutal outrage on the president of this ancient capital.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the chief authorities of all the European capitals."

Mr. MacPherson, the English appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, recently stated in the English House of Commons that if Alderman Kelly returned to Ireland he would be at once rearrested. Alderman Kelly is still lying in a Nursing Home seriously ill as a result of his treatment in prison.

ENGLISH FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER.

How they Behave in Tipperary.

(From the 'Freeman's Journal' March 2nd.)

"Further inquiries in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, yesterday elicited the information that at night young men leaving the town for their homes in the country, as well as those living in the town, are held up by the police and searched. This has repeatedly taken place and is a source of great irritation and exasperation. In one instance a young man named Maher was struck in the jaw with the butt-end of a rifle and knocked down.

"Mr. James Moloney, a barber, while locking up his establishment one night last week preparatory to going home was assailed. A voice from behind called out 'Hands up!' but Mr. Moloney regarded the matter as a joke and continued to fasten the door of his shop. He was again called upon to 'Hands up!' and was rushed upon and seized by the throat. On turning round he saw a second man, and identified both by their belts and revolvers as policemen. One of them asked: 'Did not you hear shots - don't you know we were fired upon?' Mr. Moloney denied hearing any shots, and subsequently got three or four blows on the face and head. Having searched him, the police told him to clear home, and he obeyed.

"On Sunday night a Post Office employe returning from duty and an ex-sergeant of the army, were held up near the railway station. Both got some ill-treatment.

"The '98 Monument in the Square has been smeared and disfigured with an indelible mixture. On the doors of the houses of some residents sculls and

and in the course of the house which they remained, a number of the soldiers were found up in the chimney, and were accompanied by military law and were arrested and sent to the barracks. All to search which was occupied by the soldiers. During the night, a servant girl was in a tower. During the night ending Saturday 28th of February there were no fewer than 1,100 men held in Ireland, a total which is five times the number arrested for the whole year 1919.

The Military for Georgia - Chomchili.

That this is the case in the case of the military, and that it is not only the military but the people in general who are being treated in this manner. The military is being treated in this manner, and the people in general are being treated in this manner. The military is being treated in this manner, and the people in general are being treated in this manner.

"The military had a very difficult and painful task in Ireland and he believed that they had done their duty. He believed that they had done their duty, and he believed that they had done their duty. He believed that they had done their duty, and he believed that they had done their duty.

The Military's Treatment.

The following figures of English military treatment in Ireland are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February. The figures are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February. The figures are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February.

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Ulster	100	150	200	250	300
Leinster	200	300	400	500	600
Munster	150	250	350	450	550
Connaught	50	100	150	200	250
Total	500	800	1100	1400	1700

GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGLISH MILITARY TROOPS IN IRELAND.

The following figures of English military treatment in Ireland are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February. The figures are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February. The figures are given in the columns of the Irish Bulletin for the month of February.

crossbones have been painted. In one case the letters "R.I.P." in large size were daubed on the entrance of the house.

"Anonymous letters are sent to many people. The recipients of some of these are warned that it would be safer for them to leave Thurles in 24 hours than to remain there."

ENGLISH COMBINE.

To Control Irish Butter Trade.

(From Dublin "Freeman's Journal" March 2nd 1920)

"Another blow at Irish industry. A great British butter combine is, we learn, to be formed on which 'there shall be no representatives of Irish traders for the time being.' The Association wants to control the import of butter and cheese, and as Ireland is placed outside the Association, imports of these goods from Ireland into Great Britain are to fall under its control. Ireland maintains 80 cows to a thousand acres compared with 45 to a thousand acres in England. The output of the greatest butter-producing country in the world is to be controlled by the country that is least in business. We do not know what foreign countries will have to say to this Association, or whether the Allied nations will consider it part of the alliance that is to bring them trade and other advantages. The Association claims that it has the support of the Government and announces that it will operate under charter. It is to be 'the sole purchaser of imported supplies, including Irish supplies for Great Britain.' The value of Irish annual exports of butter to Great Britain is £5,500,000, and the value from all foreign countries was 24,765,000. Ireland heads the list. The new Association, it will be noted, treats Ireland as a foreign country, for it does not propose to control butter imports from the Dominions, only from foreign countries and Ireland."

ENGLISH TRADE FOSTERED - IRISH TRADE BANNED.

Contrasting the proceedings this week at the British Industries Fair in London with those at the Irish Industries Fair at Christmas, the Freeman's Journal for February 28th says:-

"An exhibition to develop the textile trade of England, to promote the sale of its manufactures in wood and leather, wool and cotton, is a good and commendable thing in the capital of England. Royalty patronises it; officialdom takes charge to help it. An exhibition of the same scope and with the same object, for the development of trade in Irish manufactures in the capital of Ireland, is dispersed at the bayonet point, and visitors are turned back by armoured vehicles mounted with quick-firing guns! Is there a fair-minded man left in England who will look upon this picture - to promote British manufacture and commerce in London this week - and will then cast his mind back to the suppressed industrial exhibition in Dublin a week before Christmas? Yet this is only one of the manifestations of the system of government in Ireland that makes England so beloved and honoured of the nations."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Armed police who raided the house of Mr. D. Jeffers, a newly elected Urban Councillor in Tralee, Co. Kerry, in an unsuccessful effort to arrest that gentleman stated he was wanted in connection with a resolution he had proposed at the Urban Council.

RATHMINES COUNCILLORS WANTED.

The recent Municipal Elections resulted in the breaking up of the solid pro-British monopoly in Rathmines Urban District Council, nine Sinn Fein members having been elected members of the Council. The residences of seven of these Sinn Fein members have since been raided in the dead of the night by armed military and police. One of the members was arrested and two others are being sought for by the police.

Irish Bulletin, 4th March 1920.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

An Irish Answer.

By: Major Erskine Childers, D.S.O.

(The following was written by Major Childers for an American News Agency).

Feb'y. 1920.

The situation in Ireland is simple and normal. The Irish nation, like all other civilised nations, demands its independence. In pursuance of an overwhelming popular vote, it has set up its own parliament and Government. Proscribed as they are, these institutions function and will never be repudiated. Americans may ignore all shallow assurances to the contrary. They should understand that under no possible circumstances will the national demand for independence ever be relaxed or reduced.

The English Government with about 72,000 troops and police on a war footing, endeavours to stamp out this demand and the public opinion creating it by military force. Its method to treat as criminal under special coercive statutes, all expressions of this opinion and all activities nearly or remotely connected with it, political, journalistic, social, cultural and economic - above all economic - and to fill the gaols with respectable people guilty only of patriotism and condemned to sacrifice liberty, health and livelihood for exhibiting it. Legal formalities are optional. Where there is evidence a man may get a court-martial - a judicial farce. Where there is none he may be seized and imprisoned for an indefinite period on mere suspicion, without charge & without trial.

In a word the Government makes war upon the civil population. The normal and the intended result follows. Nothing being left undone to goad the people into violence, retaliatory violence takes place - amazingly little of it on the whole - and is used by the Government with diabolical cynicism to blacken the character of the people & justify fresh violence against them. This fresh violence is assuming ugly forms: recently two towns have been methodically sacked or "shot up" by soldiers in one case, police in the other. Americans may have heard of Amritsar. That horror, given the opportunity, might be re-enacted any day in Ireland. I do not say this in criticism of this particular administration. Amritsars are the logical outcome of all military government, which in itself is an abominable crime.

The situation was summed up in one sentence by the Prime Minister of England in a speech on December 22nd last outlining a scheme for partitioning Ireland into two fragments. The scheme itself needs no serious consideration and has received none from any section in Ireland.

After explaining that Ireland was strategically necessary to England, he went on "I think it is right to say that any attempt at secession will be fought with the same determination, with the same resources, with the same resolve as the Northern States of America put into the fight against the Southern States."

The Irish answer to this declaration of war - this heroic defiance of the weak by the strong - is something like the following:- We do not attempt secession. Nations cannot secede from a rule they have never accepted. We have never accepted yours and never will. Lincoln's reputation is safe from your comparison. He fought to abolish slavery, you fight to maintain it. As to "resources," yours to ours are as infinity to zero. You own a third of the earth by conquest; you have great armies, a navy so powerful that it can starve a whole continent, and a superabundance of every instrument of destruction that science can devise. You wield the greatest aggregate of material force ever concentrated in the hands of one power; and, while ranting about your championship of small nations, you use it to crush out liberty in ours. We are a small people with a population dwindling without cessation under your rule. We have no armaments nor any prospect of obtaining them. Nevertheless, we accept your challenge & will fight you with the same determination with the same resolve" as the American States, North & South, put into their fight for their freedom against your Empire. Ignoring transient issues, these are the permanent realities of the case.

IRISH URBAN COUNCIL & THE REIGN OF TERROR.

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Urban Council meeting on the 2nd instant, Mr. McCarthy said that after the resolution which he proposed calling for an inquiry into the police conduct in the recent damage to property in the town, he received an anonymous document through the post asking him to come up to Friar Street where the police barrack is situated, any night about 10 p.m. and he would get any information in regard to the sack of the town, and the names of the policemen implicated. He did not go, but those who did go were set upon and beaten by the police. The terrorism by the police in Tipperary, particularly Thurles, was terrible, and anyone who protested against the action of the police who came out in mobs, attacked private citizens and wrecked houses and property, was threatened. No man walking the streets at night now was safe from being attacked if not shot. Mr. Butler, U.D.C. said that the people suffered thousands of pounds loss during the past twelve months. Mr. J. Ryan, U.D.C. said that the action of the police in smashing windows & beating people at night, would never change the opinions of Irishmen.

No Inquiry Yet Held.

No inquiry has yet been held into the action of the police in sacking the town of Thurles on the night of the 20th January when nineteen dwelling houses were attacked with rifle fire and hand grenades by the "forces of law and order." The condition of the town on the following morning reminded the English Labour Delegation of war-swept France. The authorities stated that the police acted without orders, but no one was punished or even arrested. The police interpret the inaction of their authorities as connivance and have since set up a regular system of waylaying citizens & attacking houses at night.

SCHOOLBOY SENT TO JAIL.

Master James Staines, a seventeen year old Dublin schoolboy was on Thursday sent to jail for a month for residing in his mother's house. He was arrested a fortnight ago when the police and military raided his mother's house in the dead of the night in a search for his brother Mr. Michael Staines, M.P. Having been kept a fortnight in jail he was brought to trial on a charge of having seditious documents in his possession. Nothing was found on the boy but a prayerbook, a fountain pen and three lead pencils. A document, however, which was said to be seditious was found in the house, and the English-paid magistrate found that the presence of the boy in the house where the seditious document was found constituted "possession" on the part of the youth, and sent him to jail in default of giving bail.

THE P.R. RETURNS.

The "Manchester Guardian" special correspondent in Ireland (Feb. 27th) analysing the P.R. returns of the recent Municipal Elections finds that the voting of the Irish people for and against continuance of the connection with Great Britain was:-

Against the Union	...	...	73.3%
For the Union	...	...	26.7%

This he emphasises with the remark that a plebiscite on the question of union with Great Britain or an Independent Irish Republic "would produce about a two-thirds majority for the Republic."

WAR ON IRISH LABOUR.

Leader Kidnapped by English Authorities.

The English Authorities in Ireland have now openly attacked the Irish Labour Movement. On the 3rd instant armed military and police forcibly entered and raided the headquarters of six Irish Trade Unions and Labour Bodies in various parts of Dublin City viz:-

The Women Worker's Club, Langrishe Place.
Irish Women Workers' Union, North Great George's Street,
Liberty Hall, Headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers' Union,
Beresford Place,
Socialist Party of Ireland Headquarters, North St. George's Street,
Grocer's Assistants Union Headquarters, Banba Hall, Parnell Square,
Irish Drapers Assistants Association Headquarters, Cavendish Row.

The premises in each case were ransacked from top to bottom.

In addition Ald. Wm. O'Brien the leader of the Irish Labour Movement was kidnapped and spirited away to some place of destination unknown to his relatives. Ald. O'Brien was recently elected by a large majority to represent one of the City Wards on the City Council. He is the secretary of the Irish Labour Party & Trades Union Congress, and was one of the labour representatives on the Mansion House anti-Conscription Committee. In addition he was selected by Lord French and Mr. MacPherson to represent Labour on the English-appointed Irish Coal Commission, and he has attended many sittings of the Commission. The manner of his kidnapping was typical of such incidents. Shortly after mid-night, soldiers armed with trench helmets and fixed bayonets surrounded his house, and accompanied by police armed with revolvers effected an entrance. Alderman O'Brien was taken from his bed and placed in a military motor lorry where he was kept for an hour while his house was being ransacked and his wife and children terrified by the armed soldiers and police.

ROUNDING UP IRISH M.P.s.

One Captured.

On Wednesday 3rd instant the English Authorities in Ireland raided the residences of five Irish M.P.s. in Dublin and succeeded in capturing one of them viz. Mr. Thomas Hunter M.P. who was returned unopposed for North East Cork at the last General Elections. The M.P.s. vainly sought were:-

Alderman J.J. Walsh, who was returned for Cork City by a majority of 13,000 votes.

Alderman J. MacDonagh, returned unopposed for North Tipperary.
Mr. Frank Fahy, elected for South Galway by 10,600 votes to 1,700 cast for his opponent.

Alderman Wm. Cosgrave, returned unopposed for North Kilkenny.

WHOLESALE MILITARY RAIDS IN DUBLIN.

Fifty houses in Dublin were on Wednesday forcibly entered by armed soldiers and police and ransacked. Many business houses were amongst those attacked which also include St. Kevin's House, Parnell Square; a residence for Catholic Girls; the Offices of the General Council of Irish County Councils; the Leinster College of Irish; the Gaelic League Offices, 25, Parnell Square; the New Ireland Assurance Offices; two Sinn Fein Clubs and the residences of eight of the newly elected members of the Dublin Corporation.

A TOO GENEROUS JUDGE.

Punitive Fines in Clara.

An amazing instance of how the "Law" is administered in Ireland occurred at the Co. Clara Assizes on the 3rd instant. Colonel Tottenham, one of the signatories to the recent protest by loyalist landlords in Clara against the military restrictions, appealed against a decision of the County Court awarding him £200 compensation for malicious injury to his property. The Judge (Lord Justice O'Connor) increased the amount to £1,000, whereupon Col. Tottenham exclaimed: "That is too much," "Would you" asked the Judge, "be satisfied with £500?" "I would" replied the appellant. His Lordship then gave a decree for £500.

These decrees for malicious injuries usually the result of a private spleen or, as was seen in the recent Galway case, the work of a lunatic, are levied off the ratepayers of the locality. In this case the English-appointed Judge wished to milt the people of Clara in a fine double the amount considered just by the applicant. On the same occasion the same Judge increased three county Court decrees from an aggregate of £1,500 to £4,250.

ENGLISH MILITARY MAKE DUBLIN STREETS UNWASH.

Workers will not Trust to Permits.

Since the enforcement of the English Military Curfew Order the streets of Dublin have remained unwashed and unscavenged within the prohibited hours midnight to 5 a.m.

The men employed in Guinness's Brewery who usually commenced work at 4.30 a.m. refused to apply for permits. "The refusal" said Mr. J. Bohan T.C. at a meeting of the workers, "is not a political matter but because of the risks specially with the cases of Larry Kennedy who was killed in the Phoenix Park, and the shootings at Rathmines before their minds."

Post Office Abrogates its Functions.

The English Postmaster General replying to Capt. Redmond in the English House of Commons on Monday night admitted that the Dublin Telegraph messengers had refused to deliver messages during the prohibited hours "because of the risks involved." Under the circumstances he did not think it reasonable to ask them to do so. He could not see what he could do to relieve the position.

The Streets Are Dangerous.

The Irish Correspondent of last week's "Nation" (London) writes:-

"It is true the streets are dangerous. Last week a cyclist returning home failed to stop when called upon by an individual in civilian dress, whereupon a military party, hitherto concealed, opened fire upon him. At midnight soldiers take over the duties of the police. The lorries rattle through the emptying streets and from the police stations the military patrols emerge into blackness with anti-shrapnel helmets & rifles slung to the bicycles. Workmen refuse to expose themselves to the risk of being shot by nervous and half-trained young soldiers in going to and coming from their nightly work. Electricians leave their switch-boards and dynamos, telegraph boys go home betimes, the City is plunged in darkness from 11.30 p.m., press telegrams are not delivered; the cleansing of the streets, the cattle and vegetable markets are interfered with. And all this that our 'music-hall Samsons' at the Castle may exhibit the mighty development of their biceps for the edification of the Empire."

Hospital Cases Suffer.

Mr. John C. Cooney, J.P. Kells, Co. Meath, writes as follows in the Irish Daily Press, March 2nd:-

"At present it is not possible for any hospital case or bearer of a any message in connection with same to obtain permits in the country to enable them to get through Dublin after midnight.

"Late on Saturday night I had a telephone message from a Dublin hospital calling for a motor car to take a nurse from some distance outside the town back to the hospital at once. Before sending the car off I took the matter up with the R.I.C. here, and pointed out that possibly the car would not arrive before midnight, and asked for a permit to get through. To my astonishment I was informed that I could have nothing of the sort, and under the circumstances there was nothing for it but to race the car and try and get in and out before midnight.

Unfortunately a punctured tyre caused delay, but the nurse was set down at the hospital before midnight, and the driver turned for his return trip. He got as far as Westmoreland Street, and was there held up by a military patrol. The officer in charge covered him with his revolver and demanded his permit. He handed him his driving permit and papers giving full particulars of his business, but was told those were no use, and was then made drive to the station with his captors.

Here again he gave full particulars, and pointed out that I had applied to the R.I.C. before he left. He gave my telephone number and asked to have me or the barracks here rung up, but instead of doing this the driver and his brother, who went with him as assistant, were promptly locked in cells. On Sunday morning they were conveyed in the prison van to Church St., and at 11 a.m. were taken from the cells and told they could go home."

The "Evening Herald" commenting on the letter asks:- "Could such a thing happen outside Ireland?"

WHITE GLOVES AND THE MAILED FIST.

When Mr. Justice Dodd arrived in Longford for the Assizes, military in full equipment reinforced the police armed guard at the Judge's lodgings and sand bags were placed in the gateways adjoining the house and on the public thoroughfare.

His Lordship declared the county to be absolutely free from crime and was presented with the customary pair of white gloves.

Irish Daily Press, March 3rd.

The following are the acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the armed Military and Police of the Usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for the Week ending MARCH 6th, 1920.

Summary

Date: March:-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total.
Raids:-	156	105	71	153	32	401	918.
Arrests:-	71	36	25	319	20	8	479.
Sentences:-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5.
Proclamations & Suppressions):-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.
Armed Assaults:-	2	2	-	1	2	1	8.
Deportations:-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2.
Sabotage:-	4	-	-	-	2	1	7.
Murder:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.
Daily Total:-	233	144	98	473	62	412	1,422

A new element has entered into the armed suppression of the Republican Movement in Ireland. Troops and police are now encouraged to wreck the property of well-known Republicans. In the foregoing week seven such incidents have occurred, these are usually accompanied by looting on the part of the troops. These occurrences appear under the heading "Sabotage".

In the above six days the sentences passed for political offences totalled one year and ten months.

MONDAY, MARCH 1st, 1920.

Raids:-

Military and police in large numbers raided and searched upwards of 100 houses in the Rushbrooke district of Co. Cork.

At Dublin, in the early hours of the morning, military and police accompanied by armoured cars raided the residences of many prominent Republicans. Some twenty houses were searched including those of

Mr. Robert O'Brennan, Member of the Rathmines Urban Council.

Dr. Kathleen Lynn, - Member of the Rathmines Urban Council.

In the raid on Mr. O'Brennan's house the troops ordered Mrs. O'Brennan out of bed and when she subsequently asked them not to raid the rooms in which her three young children were sleeping the officer in charge replied "we can't help that" and ordered the room to be searched. In a raid upon the residence of Mrs. Hazlewood that lady fainted and when an effort was made by a Mr. O'Brien who lodged in the same house to go to her assistance he was held up by the troops who ordered him at the point of the revolver to stand back. (See military Sabotage).

Military and police raided ten houses in the Kildorrery district of Co. Cork.

In the Ballingar district of Co. Galway twenty five houses were raided and searched by armed police.

Military and police raided the Labour Hall at Inchicore, Co. Dublin.

Arrests:-

Two young men named Hynes and Kilkelly of Abbey, Co. Galway have been arrested on an unknown charge.

Messrs. James Burke, M. Cronin and T. Jackson, of Rockmills, Co. Cork, have been arrested. No charge has been preferred against them.

Fifty six persons were arrested in the Streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military authorities.

Mr. Thos. Donovan of Kilsheehan, Co. Tipperary, was arrested on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Five young men found in the Emmet Hall, Inchicore - where the local Labour Organisations meet, - were arrested in a raid by military and police. Messrs. M. Dohan, C. Dohan, Jos. McGinley and J. Coyle were arrested at Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, on a charge of "unlawful assembly".

Armed

Assault:-

At the trial of the above-mentioned men at Falcarragh, Co. Donegal it was admitted by the police that they attacked and batoned a gathering of civilians. An effort was made by the police to justify their action by alleging that the civilians first stoned them, but the case fell through, the four men being released.

The incident mentioned in last week's list in which the armed forces of the British Government stationed in the town of Thurles marked the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners by painting at night time threatening symbols upon them, has had its sequel. In the early hours of Saturday morning British military filled the streets of the town and wrecked the houses they had previously marked. They destroyed shop-fronts, and smashed in the windows and doors of private houses. The local Sinn Fein Hall was almost completely wrecked. The troops engaged in these operations were accompanied by their officers.

Military
sabotage.

The new element which recently entered into the armed suppressions of the Irish people, that of wanton destruction and looting by the British Military, is being evidenced more frequently. In the raids in Dublin mentioned above, pictures were smashed in several houses, from the residence of Dr. Kathleen Lynn valuable ornaments were stolen by the military raiders, while in the jewellers shop kept by Mr. Farley at 84 Parnell Street, Dublin, a force of British troops looted and destroyed property valued at several hundreds of pounds. Further, in the town of Thurles during the sacking of Sinn Fein residences above mentioned, damage to an enormous extent was done. In all these instances the troops were acting under their officers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1920.

raids:-

Armed police raided the residence at Derrygarve, Co. Derry of Mr. P. Diamond. The residence, in the same district, of Mr. F. Murphy, was also raided. The raids took place just after midnight. Both the occupants were arrested (See below).

A strong party of police raided the Sinn Fein Hall at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, while a dance was in progress, and arrested the young men who were attending it.

At Derryhee, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan, armed police raided two private houses.

Large forces of military and police continued the searching of houses in the Cloyne district of Co. Cork. Over 100 houses were forcibly entered and every room in them ransacked.

arrests:-

At Derrygarve, Co. Derry, armed police arrested in bed Mr. P. Diamond a man of over 70 years, who is under constant medical treatment. They brought him to the police barracks where he has had to be visited frequently by the doctor. The charge against him is one of being in possession of a shot gun. Mr. Diamond is a farmer and the gun is necessary to him for the preservation of his crops.

On a similar charge, Mr. F. Murphy was arrested also at Derrygarve.

At Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, 30 young men were arrested in a police raid in the local Sinn Fein Hall. A dance was in

progress at the time. This the police suppressed arresting the men on a charge of "unlawful assembly"

Mr. Thos. Reilly of Mullaheeran, Co. Cavan, was arrested on a charge of advertising the Irish Self Determination Fund by displaying posters appealing for subscriptions to it.

Mr. H. McCabe of Clarinagh, Enniskillen, was arrested on a charge of having arms in his possession.

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

Proclamations & Suppressions. Armed police forcibly suppressed a dance at the Ballinasloe (Co. Galway) Sinn Fein Club, arresting 30 of the participants.

Armed Assault: In the streets of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, police armed with hand grenades, rifles, bayonets and batons, attacked a number of townspeople who had peaceably gathered in the street. Many were injured.

In the same town armed police accosted a local tradesman named James Molony and having ordered him to hold up his hands beat him with the butt-ends of their rifles.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1920.

Raids:- At Newport, Co. Tipperary and in the neighbouring districts armed police raided and searched fifty houses.

In Cork city police raided over a score of private houses and searched them.

The Sinn Fein Hall at Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, was again raided by the police.

Arrests:- Ten persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

In the second raid on the Sinn Fein Hall in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, fifteen young men were arrested. The charge upon which these further arrests were made has not been stated.

Sentences:- Master James Staines, a boy of 17, recently arrested at his father's house by a party of military who were trying to take Ald. M. Staines, M.P. into custody, was sentenced at the Northern Police Court, Dublin, to one month's imprisonment for "having in his possession documents which if published might cause disaffection". The documents were found in the accused's father's house when it was raided by the military. The magistrate said he could see no connexion between the defendant and the documents; nor did he think some of the documents were "seditious". Nevertheless the defendant was sentenced as above.

Courts-martial:- Mr. Joseph McMurray was tried by court-martial at Derry city on a charge of having in his possession 11 rifle cartridges of obsolete pattern and an empty Mills bomb case. He was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated later.

Provocation. At the weekly meeting of the Thurles Urban Council the Councillors protested against the conduct of the police who frequently smashed peaceful citizens windows at night, and savagely beat innocent civilians returning after dark to their homes. One of the Members of the Council stated: "The terrorism in Thurles is simply terrible". Mr. McCarthy, also a Councillor said when he protested to the police authorities against the conduct of their men he received letters from the police threatening him with violence whenever the police could catch him.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1920.

Raids:- In the city of Dublin large bodies of military and police raided fifty houses, shops, offices, etc., in many cases smashing in the doors with crow bars if any delay in opening them took place. When the raiding parties had effected an

entrance into the houses they did wanton damage to the furniture, ornaments, flooring, etc. of almost every house raided. Among the houses entered were the residences of:-

Mr. T. Hunter, Member of Parliament.
Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Alderman of the Dublin Corporation.
Ald. W. Cosgrave, Member of Parliament.
Ald. Thomas McDonagh, Member of Parliament.
Professor F. Fahy, Member of Parliament.
Mr. J. J. Walsh, Member of Parliament.
Mr. W. Paul, Member of the Dublin Corporation.
Mr. S. Brennan, Member of the Dublin Corporation.
Mr. Dowling, Member of the Dublin Corporation.
Mr. T. Loughlin, Member of the Dublin Corporation.

Military and police also forcibly entered and searched:-

The Women Workers Club, Langrishe Place.
The Irish Women Workers Union, Nth. St. Georges Street.
St. Kevins House - A residence for Catholic Girls.
The residence of Miss M. Browne, M.A..

The offices of the various sections of Irish Labour were raided as were all the principal Irish Language Colleges in the city.

Over a dozen houses were raided and searched by the police at Oristown, Co. Meath.

Armed police raided and searched the residence at Thurles of Mrs. McGee.

In the Burton Port district of Co. Donegal armed police and military raided over forty houses.

At Clonross, Co. Clare, armed military and police raided some fifty houses,

Arrests:- In the course of these raids the military and police endeavoured to effect many arrests. As on previous occasions they failed to take in to custody the majority of those named in their lettres de cachet. The list of those whom the military sought to arrest included six Members of Parliament and eight or nine members of the Dublin Corporation. Those actually taken into custody in these raids were:-

Ald. W. O'Brien, recently elected to the Dublin Corporation and Secretary to the Irish Trades Union Congress;
Mr. T. Hunter, Member of Parliament for North East Cork;
Mr. P. Clancy, Dublin merchant; Mr. Samuel Ellis; Mr. P. Murphy, School teacher, and another gentleman whose name has not been published.

Mr. W. J. Bland of Youghal Co. Cork was arrested at Rathmore, Co. Kerry on a charge which has not been published. Mr. Bland was a leader of the Sinn Fein adherents in his district. He had fought as a member of the British Army through the great war.

At Rushbrook, Co. Cork, large bodies of troops and police surrounded the local docks and arrested every one of the dock labourers who numbered 300. The men were brought before impromptu enquiry Courts, were questioned as to their movements and were overpowered and searched, even the lining of their clothes being torn by the troops acting under the command of their officers. The men after being detained for several hours, were released.

Eight persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being abroad between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Three young men whose names have not been published were arrested at Cork. No charge was preferred against them.

An Irish Language teacher named O'Connor, was arrested at Clonross, Co. Clare.

Armed Assault:- During the raids on houses of prominent Republicans in Dublin, the crowd showed vocal hostility to the military and police. The troops immediately charged using the butts of their rifles to disperse the gathering.

7
FRIDAY, MARCH 5th, 1920.

Raids:-

More than a dozen houses were raided at 1.30 a.m. in Dublin. Big forces of military were used in the raids. These, if the door of the residence was not opened at the first knock smashed it in with crowbars and trench tools. One of the houses raided was that of Mrs. M. Lynch of Richmond Road where the military turned the four lady occupants of the house out of bed. Every room in the house was then searched.

At Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, some twenty houses were raided by military and police.

Arrests:-

In the raids upon the houses of Republicans in Dublin the following were arrested. No charge was brought against any of the men taken into custody:- Messrs. William Kavanagh, Michael Kavanagh, Mamonn Price and John Kiernan.

Four young men, three of whom are named Cauty, Hurley and Allen, were arrested by military and police at Bandon, Co. Cork. No charge has been made against them.

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

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

Messrs. T. Connell, Barrets Park, Co. Galway, and M. Ruane and T. Holland of Lisheen in the same County, were arrested. No charge has been preferred against them.

Sentences:- Messrs. J. Keating, J. Downey and P. O'Donnell, tried at a crimes court at Tipperary, were each sentenced to three months imprisonment on a charge of "unlawful assembly".

Armed

Assault:-

While three young men were driving past the police barracks at Holycross, Co. Tipperary, they were stoned by the police.

In the streets of Dublin, citizens, even those who had permits from the British Military Authorities to be "abroad" were held up by fully armed troops, and having been overpowered were searched.

Deportations:-

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, whose arrest is mentioned in yesterday's list has been deported. Mr. Killeen also recently arrested, was similarly deported.

Murder:-

At the inquest held into the cause of death of Martin Devitt of Cahirsherkin, Co. Glare, who was shot by the police on February 24th. the Jury, the members of which were selected by the police, returned the following verdict:-

"We find that Martin Devitt died, 24th February, from the bullet wound received while fighting for the freedom of his country, which freedom is prevented by misgovernment; and we tender our sympathy to the relatives".

Military Sabotage

In the raids upon the houses of prominent Dublin citizens mentioned above, the troops as has now become usual smashed their way into several of the houses, raided and wrecked rooms. As well in the raid on the residence of Mrs. M. Lynch, Richmond Road, the raiding party took 25 from two purses upon which they came while searching the premises. The empty purses were subsequently discovered by Mrs. Lynch.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1920.

Raids:-

In a widespread drive in the Ragg district of Co. Tipperary, military and police, accompanied by armoured

cars raided and searched 300 houses.

In the Corofin district of Co. Galway military and police raided and searched over 100 houses.

Military and police raided the residence of Mr. Bohan, 36 Blackrock Mall, Dublin.

Arrests:-

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

Mr. Bohan, T.C., recently elected member of the Dublin Corporation was arrested also on a charge of being "abroad" between the prohibited hours.

Sentences:-

Mr. Andrew Holt of Ferrybank, Co. Wicklow, was sentenced by Courtmartial held on February 24th, to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession an empty revolver.

Armed

For the third time within a week the British troops stationed at Thurles issued from barracks and smashed windows and wrecked the houses of prominent Republicans.

Assault:-

Sabotage:-

At Thurles, Co. Tipperary, British military accompanied by their officers again wrecked the houses and business premises of prominent Republicans.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CRIMINALS.

Mr. Arthur Griffith has sent the following to Mr. C. C. Stevens, Secretary Paddington No. 2 Branch National Union of Railwaymen:-

"I am obliged to you for the copy of the Resolution passed by the Paddington Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen favouring direct action by British Trades Unionists to secure the removal of the British Army of Occupation from Ireland.

"That Army is composed in the main of British Trade Unionists and the sons of British Trades Unionists. In the past twelve months it has been used in more than 20,000 nocturnal raids on private houses as well as for the purpose of suppressing Fairs, Markets, Lectures, Concerts and Public Meetings, and during the period some of its members have shot dead women, young children and old men.

"I do not believe that it is the desire of the average member of this occupying army to act criminally, but under the existing British regime in Ireland its young members are taught to break into the houses of civilians and are incited to destroy and loot private property. In effect this Army of Occupation forms the largest training school of housebreaking and burglary in Europe.

"The Irish people feel that the continued inaction of the English people lends support to those who use their army for such vile purposes."

IRISH LABOUR LEADER TORTURED.

Transported Hanging by the Hands.

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, one of Ireland's foremost Labour Leaders, Secretary of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress, and a Member of the English-appointed Irish Coal Commission, was deported to some unknown English prison on Thursday last, without charge or trial. He was tortured on the journey by having his hands lashed to a high beam over his head. The following description of the scene is from the London "Daily Herald" of March 6th:-

"(From our own Correspondent).

"Dublin, Friday.- Circumstances attending the deportation of Alderman Wm. O'Brien, secretary of the Irish Trades Union Congress, have caused a wave of wild anger here. Deportations of well-known men are matters of course, but in this case, cruel and unnecessary brutality was used. Officials of the Irish Transport Workers' Union were waiting on Kings-town Pier at the time a military motor lorry filled with armed and helmeted soldiers drove up. In the centre of this imposing escort Alderman O'Brien stood with his hands lashed at the full stretch to a beam above his head. He was thus held in a standing position. To a man with the full use of his limbs this might not be a great inconvenience for a short time, but O'Brien is a cripple, and broken bones in one of his legs made the position one of cruel torture. It might be said that he was positively hanging by his hands in this manner. One of the most respected and beloved of Ireland's Labour Leaders was carried off in this fashion to an English prison."

WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES MILITARY RAIDS.

The following is an account written by the Special Correspondent of the English "Daily News" detailing a few of the nightly incidents that accompany the raids on Irish private houses by the armed soldiers of England. There were 13,782 such raids during the year 1919, and no fewer than 4,120 during the month of February 1920:-

"There was a man 'on the run,' a phrase which has a special significance in Ireland, who ventured to return to his home because his wife was ill and his child dying of convulsions. The first day he was back the

military visited the house to arrest him. He pointed out to the officer in charge of the raiding party that there was no one in the house but himself, his sick wife and his dying child. The officer replied that he did not care and that the husband was going out with them. The conversation took place in the bedroom, and the man was taken out by force in spite of his protestations. At six o'clock in the morning the mother found the child was nearly dead. She got up with her child and crawled a distance of about a mile and a half to her own people. She fainted twice on the way, and at half-past seven was discovered in a state of collapse on her parents' doorstep. The child was dead and it is doubtful whether the mother will recover.

The second case concerns a woman who lives with her son on the outskirts of Dublin. She was asleep and her window was open at the bottom. She awoke some time in the middle of the night to find the window being pressed up and some men getting in. She jumped out of bed with a shriek, switched on the light, and saw a lieutenant of infantry and two soldiers in the room. She said they had come to search the place, and started at once to overhaul the bed. The woman's son came into the room and was placed under arrest, and the soldiers ultimately left the woman in a state of collapse.

In the third case I have had brought before my notice a house, in which there were a woman and her three children, was broken into by a lieutenant and a party of soldiers, who wished to arrest her husband. They entered the back way by bursting open a gate and doors leading to the house. The woman was met on the stairs by the officer and detained while the searching proceeded. As the officer was about to enter the room where the children were sleeping their mother begged to be allowed to go into the room with him for fear the children would be frightened. The officer replied: "We will give you and your children something to be frightened of before we leave."

"Daily News" March 3rd 1920.

IRISH BABIES MURDERED BY ENGLISH MILITARISM.

The "Irish Independent" for Friday March 5th says:-

"There was a considerable increase in the death-rate - and especially the infantile death-rate - in Dublin last week, the first week of the operation of the Curfew Order, as is shown by the following figures:-

	<u>Last Week.</u>	<u>Four Previous Weeks.</u>
Dublin R. Area	21.9	18.8
Dublin City	22.8	18.7

Of the 174 deaths appertaining to Dublin Reg. Area (exclusive of the deaths of persons admitted to public institutions from the without the respective districts) no fewer than 47 were those of children under 5 years, 33 being those of infants under 1 year."

The Irish Daily Press for the 5th and 6th March points out that the reason for this alarming increase in the death-rate is that the streets are dangerous between midnight and 5 a.m. Owing to the military occupation of the streets relatives of sick persons are afraid to venture forth to seek medical assistance, and even if they do, doctors and nurses are afraid to traverse the streets because, as the "Medical Press" points out, "a permit will not stop a bullet."

DEAN MAN'S HOUSE RAIDED.

The London Illustrated papers of the 5th instant reproduced photographs showing English soldiers with trench helmets and fixed bayonets raiding the house of the late Mr. M. O'Lehane, Secretary of the Irish Drapers Assistants' Union, while the occupier lay dead inside.

THE LATEST ACT OF ENGLISH MILITARISM.

The latest act of the English Military Government in Ireland has been described by the Dublin Daily Press as "one of the most sensational and far-reaching encroachments on the traditional rights of the citizen." Dublin Castle has decreed that all Irish Banks shall disclose to its nominee at a Star Chamber Inquiry any information that nominee demands. To "legalise" this blow at the necessary secrecy of banking business the Coercion Act of 1887 - the worst ever passed for Ireland with the exception of the war measure known as the Defence of the Realm Act - has been invoked. Under that Act summonses have been served upon high bank officials in Dublin, which, having set out that the National Organisations of Ireland have been declared illegal by the English Military Governor, continues:-

"THIS IS TO COMEAND you to appear as witness before me at the Police Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin, on the 8th day of March, 1920, at 11 o'clock, a.m., then and there to be examined before me, touching the premises, and to bring with you and produce for examination Securities, Telegrams, Copies of Telegrams, Letters, Copies of Letters, all books of Accounts, Ledgers, Vouchers, Bills, Cheques, Orders or Drafts, Records, Memoranda, Notes of Telephone Messages sent or received, and all Memoranda and other documents in any way relating to any dealings or transactions between your Bank and the said organisations or any of them or persons on behalf of the said organisations, or any of them, or any committee or body constituted by or acting in privity with them, or any of them, which now are in your power, possession or procurement, or in the power, possession or procurement of your Bank.

Dated at the Police Courts, Inns' Quay, Dublin, this 1st day of March, 1920.

Signed, ALAN BELL,

Resident Magistrate for the County of Dublin, duly Qualified according to Law."

WHO IS ALAN BELL?

In view of the foregoing summons and its evident purport of seizing the funds of the Republican Movement in Ireland, there is a value in understanding who Mr. Alan Bell is.

Mr. Alan Bell first appeared in the political history of Ireland as the protege of James Ellis French, Chief of the English Secret Service in Ireland. This is the notorious James Ellis French who, as a result of Mr. William O'Brien's exposures in 1884 of Dublin Castle immorality, was convicted of unnatural crime. Under this man Mr. Alan Bell acted as Agent-provocateur in the West of Ireland in the Land League times, one of his exploits being the arrest of Henry George, author of "Progress & Poverty" when that famous American visited Ireland in the Eighties.

Living up to his mentor's reputation, Mr. Alan Bell played his part in the Pigott forgeries case, being the secret agent of the London "Times" during the period of that unsavoury episode. Since then he has been used in many shady ways by the English Spy System in Ireland, and a few months ago, his ability having been fully tested, he was made a Resident Magistrate and brought by Sir John Taylor to Dublin Castle to assist in the concoction of conspiracy charges against the Republican Leaders.

This is the trustworthy Government Official who has commanded Irish Banks Officials to betray to him the secrets of their clients.

THE CZAR PRUSSIANISM AND IRELAND.

The Irish "Daily Independent" - organ of the moderate pro-British Party in Ireland - says editorially in its issue of March 4th 1920:-

"Nationalistic aspirations in Ireland are derided by the Government; by successive Governments and Ministers the country was deceived and betrayed, and to show us how Prussianism was killed, the Irish Executive, with the aid of soldiery, bayonets, machine-guns and tanks, imposes a militarist rule, which in ruthlessness and repression equals, and in some instances surpasses, the worst features of Prussianism or Ozarism."

HUNTING IRELAND'S ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of the Irish Members of Parliament who are at present in jail:-

Ald. Joseph Magrath, St. James's, Dublin,
Mr. R. J. Barton, West Wicklow,
Mr. A. McCabe, South Sligo,
Mr. T. Hunter, North East Cork.

The following M.P.'s are being hunted by the English forces in Ireland who have been provided with warrants for their arrest:-

Ald. M. Staines, St. Michan's, Dublin,
Mr. R. Mulcahy, Clontarf, Dublin,
Countess Markievicz, St. Patrick's, Dublin,
Ald. J. J. Walsh, Cork City,
Mr. A. O'Connor, South Kildare,
Mr. J. McGuinness, Longford,
Mr. E. Duggan, South Meath,
Mr. J. R. Etchingham, East Wicklow,
Mr. Cathal Brugha, Co. Waterford,
Mr. R. Blythe, North Monaghan,
Mr. F. Fahy, South Galway,
Mr. P. Galligan, West Cavan,
Mr. J. Cosgrave, North Kilkenny,
Mr. P. O'Keeffe, North Cork,
Mr. L. Collins, South Cork,
Mr. Austin Stack, West Kerry,
Mr. Pierce Beasley, East Kerry,
Mr. J. McDonagh, North Tipperary,
Mr. J. A. Burke, Mid. Tipperary,
Mr. J. V. O'Doherty, North Donegal,
Mr. P. J. Ward, South Donegal,
Mr. P. O'Malley, Connemara,
Mr. F. Lynch, South Kerry.

Of the 73 Sinn Fein Members of Parliament elected at the last General Election, all but 9 have been in prison or "wanted" since the Election, and of these nine six were in foreign countries beyond the reach of the English authorities. In addition, one of them, Pierce McCann, East Tipperary, died in jail and two Diarmaid Lynch, South East Cork and Ald. Kelly, Stephen's Green, Dublin, were deported and exiled by the English Government without trial or charge.

THEY CANNOT BE BOTH RIGHT.

The English Postmaster General on the 1st instant replying to Capt. Redmond in the English House of Commons said the Dublin Telegraph Messengers had refused to deliver messages during the prohibited hours (Curfew) "because of the risks involved." Under the circumstances he did not think it reasonable to ask them to do so.

Three days later in the same place Mr. MacPherson said:-

"The new regulations (Curfew) were welcomed rather than otherwise and gave a greater sense of protection to people going out at night."

THE THREE-SCREW REVIVED.

The London "Daily Herald" in its issue of March 6th referring editorially to the savage indignity inflicted upon Alderman Wm. O'Brien during his transit to the boat in which he was deported from Ireland says:-

"This man, crippled and with broken bones in one of his legs, was driven down to the dock lashed by his hands to the roof of a military motor lorry.

"This, we presume, is part of Mr. MacPherson's campaign for the maintenance of 'law and order' which he described in the House of Commons last week as the first duty of a Liberal Minister. We do not know of what 'crime' Mr. O'Brien is accused. Probably we shall never know. He is obnoxious to Dublin Castle - therefore, away with him. And to give these labour dogs a lesson, let him be conveyed through the streets of the Capital in a position of ignominy and torture."

THREE REASONS FOR TORTURING IRISHMEN.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, Treasurer of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress writing to Mr. C. W. Bowerman, English Labour Leader, enumerates the probable reasons for the deportation of Ald. O'Brien, and the medieval brutality that accompanied it. The reasons are as follows:-

- (1) That he (Ald. O'Brien) is secretary of the Irish Labour Party & Trades Union Congress, which has expressed strong views in regard to the military occupation of Ireland by foreign troops.
- (2) That he is general treasurer and one of the chief executive officers of the Irish Transport & General Workers' Union, the most powerful trade union organisation in Ireland, and has excited the hostility of the anti-Labour elements who incite the Castle to action.
- (3) That he was elected to the Dublin Corporation after having stated that he was in favour of establishing a Workers' Republic in Ireland.

THE LATEST BLOW AT IRELAND'S ECONOMIC WELL-BEING.

The chief ambition of the English coercionists who are trying to govern Ireland from behind barricades erected to save them from the wrath of the people, is that their measures of repression should have not only a political effect but an economic one. It has been the perennial policy of the British Government in Ireland to crush out all active National sentiment and at the same time to destroy the material well-being of the Nation - well-being achieved without British aid and in spite of the relentless opposition of every British Government. This ambition to couple political coercion with economic strangulation has been fairly realised in the latest action of Dublin Castle. The order to the Irish Banks to expose their clients' business to a notorious English secret service Agent poorly disguised as a Magistrate, is aimed as well at destroying the credit of Irish Banks as at the funds of the Republican Movement which it is the desire of all English Agents to discover and seize. The "Freeman's Journal" in its issue of March 9th in its leading article says:-

"To paralyse the nerve of Irish trade and commercial enterprise by imposing a palsy upon the Banking system of the country

is what no man in his senses would have thought of doing especially at a time when the cry goes up from all the Nations of Europe that the great hope of civilisation lies in the rapid recuperation of the peoples from war-losses, and the development to the utmost of their latent powers of production. But the merest tyro in the conduct of every-day business knows that to seize upon a bank manager and his books and papers, and hold him and them to search, question, and cross-examination by a Government official, whose only warrant is the will of his paymasters, means nothing less than the suspension of business - and that, for a Bank, and for its customers, has in turn such a meaning that the Legislatures of all civilised countries make provision against its possibility... ..The whole of Ireland will suffer by the renewal of this blundering silliness; the manufacturing and trading interests of the country are jeopardised; the public confidence is shaken, and public as well as private credit endangered; and all for what? Simply that we should be taught that our rights as citizens and our conditions of life are at the mercy of the imbeciles who direct the Government of Ireland from the nooks and cells of Dublin Castle."

In a leading article headed "Destroying Confidence" the "Irish Daily Independent" of the 9th instant says:-

"Banking operations are conducted in such strict confidence that any official who dared to reveal the slightest information about the affairs of a customer would render himself liable to instant dismissal. For the security of trade, the stability of credit and for the reputation of the banking system itself, it is essential that this confidence should be maintained inviolate. In the eyes of the Irish Executive the principle upon which banking is conducted may, on the signature of a mere subordinate official to a summons, be disregarded, and any customer's account rendered open to investigation by a Castle Star Chamber tribunal."

WHY IRISHMEN DEMAND INDEPENDENCE.

"If Irishmen ask for independence it is because they have become convinced that in no other way can they restore to Ireland at once her dignity and her full prosperity."
Editorial Statement of "Manchester Guardian" March 5th 1920.

GOVERNMENT BY THE CONSENT OF - ARMoured CARS.

The London "Morning Post" the organ of the English Militarism, in its issue of March 5th has an editorial upon the unrest in Ireland. Having admitted that "for the ~~present~~ present shameful position of affairs the head of the Irish Executive (Lord French) is responsible" it proceeds to explain to its readers the favour in which British Government and its representatives are held in Ireland. "The well to do" the "Morning Post" says are beginning

"to leave Ireland for a country in which the King's writ still runs, and in which the King's representative is not a helpless person who cannot venture into the street unless he is preceded by one armoured car and followed by another."

STARVING IRISHMEN INTO EMIGRATION.

It is the publicly avowed intention of the English Military Governors of Ireland to defeat the Movement for Irish Independence by forcing 200,000 young Irishmen to emigrate. By destroying Ireland's industries and commerce they and their predecessors have succeeded in reducing the population of Ireland in seventy years from 8,263,000 to 4,380,000. For the last five years emigration from Ireland has ceased, and with the consequent gain in the man power of the nation, the determination of the people has become greater, and their movement for independence more intense. To combat this, as Viscount French the English Viceroy in Ireland has not hesitated to inform the celebrated French Journalist, M. Marsillac, the Castle officials have planned to compel "100,000 to 200,000 Irishmen to expatriate themselves." Since this disclosure was made it has become obvious that this forced emigration which the British Government desires is to be brought about by economic duress. If the young men in Ireland will not be driven by militarism to fly their country, Dublin Castle has resolved to drive them out by starvation. It is, therefore, not accidental that within the last few months efforts have been made by the British Government to destroy the Irish linen industry by "controlling" the sale of Irish flax, to cripple the Irish cattle trade by new import restrictions at the English ports, to break the public confidence in the Irish Banking System by forcing from banking officials their clients' secrets, to capture by means of secret purchase the last few independent shipping companies in Ireland. All these are recent manifestations of the slowly tightening economic pressure which is to demude Ireland of most of its ambitious youths. But the most recent manifestation of all is more serious than any. The British Government has begun a "control" of Ireland's coal supplies so drastic that even the most moderate daily paper in Ireland - the "Irish Independent" - has in its issue of March 10th referred to it editorially under the caption "Coercion by Coal." The editorial says:-

"Our industrial activities are being restricted, and many concerns have already closed down. The poor are shivering in their homes, or tramping from shop to shop in the fruitless quest for coal. Many of them cannot procure even wood or turf as a substitute. The natural result will be one which no sane person cares to contemplate, and which can only be averted by the speedy dispatch of cargoes. If this callous treatment is meant to show how dependent we are on the sister isle, it will prove as futile as other repressive measures have proved. We have become too accustomed to such action to mistake it for argument. The curtailment of our coal supplies proves nothing but the continuance of the traditional policy by which all our interests are subordinate to those of the Englishmen. It is neither wise nor just to carry coercion too far. Whatever attitude the people may adopt towards political matters, they are at least entitled to receive fair treatment in the allocation of coal supplies."

COAL THAT MUST NOT BE MINED.

On the same day as that upon which the scandal of the English Coal Control wrenched this solemn protest from the moderate press in Ireland, the fourteenth annual report of the Irish Industrial Development Association was published. In that report appears a table showing the output of Irish coal during the past 65 years. Needless to say there was a constant decrease. In 1854, 140,750 tons were mined in Ireland, and in 1918 but 92,001 tons. Although in Ireland there is estimated to be 3,000,000,000 tons of coal, the British Government has not only refused to develop the Irish Coal Industry, but has effectively and promptly crushed every private effort to make Ireland self-supporting in this matter of fuel. By this means Ireland has been kept in economic dependence upon the English mines and, as is at present being attempted, her industries may be stamped out whenever English policy directs that course.

PROFITSEERING IN MILITARISM.

Two interesting statements as to Irish taxation have just been made in the British press. The first is from the pen of Mr. J. J. Gould, English Member of Parliament who shows that there are other reasons than the desire to spread her civilisation why England refuses to liberate the Irish people.

"It is a popular delusion in Great Britain" says Mr. Gould "that Ireland is dependent on British generosity for its existence, the truth being that we are making a net profit of about £15,000,000 a year on the government of Ireland."

The second interesting statement is made by a correspondent in the London "Times" of March 9th who in a lengthy consideration of the over-taxation of Ireland finds that whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is not estimated as exceeding one twentieth. In other words, the Irish people are being taxed twice as heavily as their rulers. This correspondent also shows that in the 90 years ending 1911 while the taxation per head in Ireland increased 300% that in England increased by only 4%.

A SPY WITH GREATER POWERS THAN A JUDGE.

The remarkable lengths to which British Coercion will go in Ireland is instanced by the case of Mr. Alan Bell's command to Irish Bank officials to appear before him and disclose the secrets of their clients. The "Freeman's Journal" in its issue of March the 9th points out that the powers given Mr. Bell under the coercion Act of 1887 are greater than those conferred upon any of the Judges of the High Court of Justice in Great Britain or Ireland. Mr. Bell who is an English Secret Service Agent is permitted to wield a judicial power which the highest law officers of the English Crown are expressly prohibited from wielding. The following is from the "Freeman's Journal" of March 9th:-

"It is a fundamental principle of English law - in England - that a person is presumed to be innocent until he is convicted. In Ireland this tribunal (Mr. Bell's) which receives sworn evidence, may insist upon evidence being given against a person who is not even accused, who knows nothing of the inquiry, and is not allowed to attend or refute any testimony given against him. This inquiry is held under the Jubilee Coercion Act of 1887, which sets up in Ireland a law that has no parallel anywhere else within the British Empire. The questions at issue in this inquiry are fundamental.... They cover the whole ground of commercial and financial laws. They raise new issues that have never yet come before a Court of Law. The offence alleged here against a "person unknown" is not an offence in Great Britain. It is not an offence against the law in any other country under British rule. It is alleged to be a breach of the law only in Ireland. In Ireland it was not a breach of the law before the 15th October last. A bank official who accepted lodgments or deposits on the 16th October may have committed a crime that would not have been a crime on the 14th October. Under examination before this tribunal he may, by an unguarded word, involve himself, his manager or directors in liability for criminal conspiracy. He may imperil the stability of the greatest banking concern in the country. No court in Great Britain or in any other country under British rule, except Ireland, has power to compel him to answer. It is, in fact, bound to caution him of the danger of answering. No judge of the High Court in Ireland could order the witness to answer. But Mr. Alan Bell, who holds office at the bidding of the Executive, and is removable at a moment's notice, may decide the great issues that are reserved from the judges of the High Court. And Mr. Alan Bell is a gentleman without legal training."

OFFICIAL SABOTAGE.

That a secret order has been issued to the English armed forces in Ireland to destroy in their raids the property of prominent Republicans seems no longer to be in doubt. On February 27th military and police raided the Headquarters in Dublin of the Republican Government, the Sinn Fein Organisation and the Sinn Fein Co-operative Bank. During the raid they systematically smashed pictures, furniture, carved doors, ornaments, windows, electric bulbs and even the ink bottles and pen handles, leaving the three premises each a total wreck. Since that date this practice of official sabotage has become so general and so similar in its details that its direction from one authority is now obvious. During the last two weeks military and police have raided and destroyed Sinn Fein Clubs in Co.Kerry, Co.Tipperary, Co.Cork and Co.Kilkenny, and the private residences of prominent Sinn Feiners all over Ireland. And at 2 a.m. on March 11th their wrath was vented on the Sinn Fein Headquarters in Cork City. The following is the description of the result published in the "Irish Independent" of March 12th:-

"Not a picture remained unbroken nor chair or table. Five chairs were in the front room, and these appear to have been taken and swung against the table or floor, for being on the strong side it must have taken considerable violence to smash them so completely. Two tables were also broken, and the whole floor was strewn with broken glass. Other pictures and property were also damaged. A frame hanging in the front room of the Club contained grass and leaves from the graves of Parnell, O'Donovan Rossa and The O'Rahilly, and this was torn down, and its contents strewn about."

At the same time military and police raided The Thomas Ashe Club in Cork and demolished it and many private houses where as the same issue of the "Irish Independent" says "Pictures, ware and ornaments were broken during the progress of the visit."

THE LEGEND OF IRISH PROSPERITY.

The legend of Ireland's present prosperity which is the only argument now remaining to apologists for the British Domination of Ireland, has had short shrift from that very Irish newspaper most instrumental in creating it. The "Irish Times," organ of Unionist propaganda in the principal editorial in its issue of March 5th said:-

"The farmers' present prosperity is mainly superficial. Its chief buttress consists of inflated values."

ARE THEY PREPARING FOR THE BLOODLETTING?

Two specially chartered cross channel steamers of the L.N.W.Line brought to Dublin from England on March 9th great cargoes of war munitions principally field-guns and machine guns. These were immediately allocated to the various provinces, in three special trains being needed to carry the Southern quota to its various destinations. On March 12th the "Irish Daily Press" announced that on the previous day "further shiploads of artillery arrived at the Northwall from Holyhead and have been sent southwards." The Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News" writing from Dublin to his paper on February 21st 1920 says:-

"The Castle adopts Lord French's view that the only solution of the trouble is to emigrate a couple of hundred thousand of young Irishmen. This ~~generational~~ of course is the Cromwellian specific. But the new generation cannot be so easily eliminated. In certain quarters it is hinted, not obscurely, that if emigration fails blood-letting will alone provide an effective solution."

THE CRUDITY OF ENGLISH OPPRESSION.

The following letter has been sent by Major Erskine Childers, D.S.C., to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, General Headquarters, Dublin. Major Childers is a son of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Cabinet. His famous novel "The Riddle of the Sands" warned the English people of the German menace. Major Childers also wrote a volume in the London Times History of the War, and is a publicist of wide reputation. The raid upon his residence in Dublin is one of the countless instances of the crudity of the English oppression of Ireland.

"Sir,

I received the honour of a visit last night from a tank belonging to your command at the somewhat inconvenient hour of 1 a.m. I do not demur to this. War is war. But I suggest that it might be in the ultimate interest both of the visitors and the visited on these occasions if a code of etiquette or deportment were imposed upon the former. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to complain of bayonets being flashed in the eyes of my small boy in his cot, and of similar means of impressing the household generally with a proper awe of the forces under your command. But it is a matter of legitimate complaint that a young subaltern (of by no means attractive appearance, if you will forgive me) should on entering the house stroll into my drawingroom in my presence puffing a cigarette, and should continue to refresh himself in this manner after I had invited him to desist. The trifling scene which ensued was ended by the intervention of another officer of no less polished breeding, who decreed an ingenious compromise under which the cigarette was to be thrown unextinguished upon the carpet. "Upon the carpet" was the express injunction delivered with studied insolence by this young carpet-knight. Thus, I was to win my point about the consumption of the cigarette, and he was to save his dignity by burning a hole in my carpet.

The point may seem trivial, but is it so? When armies are eventually withdrawn from occupied territory - and may I, without the least offence, express the hope that yours will be eventually withdrawn from ours? - it is of the most vital importance to the future relations of the nations concerned that an army should leave behind it a record for civility and humanity in the performance even of its most obnoxious duties. Surely none can be more obnoxious and more easily provocative of exasperation than these midnight raids upon civilians' houses, about 19,000 of which have taken place, I understand, in the last two years, often, as in my case, on false information and often resulting in indignities and hardships infinitely worse than anything I experienced.

Though I am no longer a member of the British Army, long service in it during the war, and the regard which I still retain for the best among its traditions encourages me to address these remarks for your consideration.

I have the honour to remain,
Faithfully yours,
Erskine Childers, (late Major R.A.F.)

March 9th 1920.

20, Wellington Road, Dublin."

THE MINOR TRAGEDIES OF MILITARY LAW.

The effects of the Curfew Order by which any Dublin citizen found upon the streets between the hours of 12 midnight & 5 a.m. is subject to arrest, are becoming more tragic than spectacular. Nurses and doctors go out on urgent cases at night without certainty of reaching the patient. They are frequently held up on the way & in many cases arrive too late. A serious increase in the death rate is the inevitable result. The following is from the "Irish Independent" of March 11th 1920:-

"The death rate in the Dublin Rural Area was 18.8 and in the City 18.7 the week before the Curfew Order came into operation. For the first two weeks the order has been in force the rate is abnormally high.

	R.Area.	City.	Children under 5.	Infants under 1.
1st week of order	21.9	22.8	47	33
2nd " " "	20.7	21.6	51	31

The Following are the Acts of Aggression committed in
Ireland by the armed Military and Police of the Usurp-
English Government - as reported in the Daily Press

For the Week ending MARCH 13th, 1920.

Summary.

Date. March:-	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	Total.
Raids:-	21	504	371	4	318	21	1239.
Arrests:-	31	7	4	11	12	4	69.
Sentences:-	2	-	3	-	-	19	24.
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.
Suppressions & Proclamations):-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2.
Armed Assaults:-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.
Deportations:-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27.
Daily Total:-	55	539	378	15	332	45	1364.

The sentences for political offences during the above six days totalled 1 year and 3 months.

MONDAY, 8th MARCH, 1920.

Raids:- Police and Military raided upwards of twenty houses in Castlewellan, Co. Down.
Armed Police raided the Sinn Fein Hall in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway and searched the occupants.

Arrests:- Twenty seven persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin for being abroad without a permit from the British Military Authorities between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m.
Three men were arrested at Cranmore, Co. Galway, on a charge of obtaining firearms.
Mr. George Kelly, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, was arrested on a charge of having a revolver in his possession.

Sentences:- Messrs. Thomas and John Leady, Dublin, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of having in their joint possession "military equipment" consisting of a mess-tin, haversack and one revolver bullet, which were found at their residence by a military raiding party.

Proclama-
tions &
Suppress-
sions. A Proclamation has been issued by Dublin Castle over the signature of Mr. Alan Bell, Resident Magistrate for Dublin County, commanding the high officials of the principal Irish Banking Companies to appear before him and give evidence and all information as to the financial relations existing between them and certain National Organisations including Dail Eireann, the elected Republican Government of Ireland.
Mr. Alan Bell, the Castle-appointed President of this Star Chamber Court, has been connected with English Secret Service activities in Ireland for forty years. He acted as principal Agent-Provocateur during the Land League agitation and was connected with the Pigott Forgeries case under the aegis of the "London Times". He has never lost touch with Dublin Castle, who, in recently creating him chief exponent of the most comprehensive Coercion Act ever imposed on the Irish people - in spite of the fact that he has no legal training - has conferred on him legal powers which Parliament cannot grant and which are beyond even the power of the highest judiciary under the British Constitution.

Treatment
Of Pri-
soners. Mr. R. Barton, M.P., who was sentenced by military courtmartial to three years' penal servitude on a political charge, writes stating that he is confined in Portland Prison where he is being treated as a common criminal - even to

being compelled to wear the broad-arrow clothes worn by criminal convicts.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1920.

Raids:-

Armed police and military in full war equipment invested the eastern portion of Co. Tipperary, raiding the districts between Clonmel and Thurles, and extending on to Tipperary Town and the Limerick border. In the course of this "drive" upwards of 500 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Police raided the homes of Messrs. Thos. Clerkin, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan, and Jas. McKenna, Aughaloughan, do.

Police raided the Volunteer Hall, Waterford.

Police raided the Village Hall at Loughrea, Co. Galway, and took possession of the premises.

Arrests:-

Messrs. M. Crowe, J. Fitzpatrick and J. O'Meara, were arrested at Galbally, Co. Tipperary. No charge has been brought against them.

Messrs. T. Clerkin, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan, and J. McKenna Aughaloughan, do., were arrested in their beds at 3 a.m., on an unknown charge.

Two brothers, named Kelly, were arrested at Athenry, Co. Galway.

Proclamations and Suppressions.

Police proclaimed and prevented the staging of the National Drama "Robert Emmett", which was to have been presented for a charitable purpose at the Village Hall of Loughrea, Co. Galway, by the local people. Two hours before the opening of the entertainment armed police in great numbers took possession of the Hall and forcibly repulsed anyone who tried to enter.

Deportations:-

Twenty Sinn Fein prisoners who had been imprisoned in Cork Gaol without charge or trial were removed therefrom and placed aboard an English boat at Queenstown for an unknown destination.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1920.

Raids:-

A force of police and military overran the district of Hugginstown, Co. Kilkenny, raiding and searching upwards of 200 houses.

Twenty houses in Kilkenny City, including that of the Mayor, Ald. de Loughrey and Mr. Treacy, T.O., were raided by police and military. The Mayor's motor-cars were examined and his registers noted.

The house of Mr. Lecky, a well-known Presbyterian farmer of Glenmaquinn, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, was entered and raided by police who carried away a pistol of obsolete pattern and some gunpowder.

In the course of a military drive through West Kerry, police and military raided upwards of 150 houses in Tralee and neighbourhood.

Arrests:-

Mr. Samonn O'Dwyer, Kilshenane House, Cashel, Co. Tipp., was arrested at his residence on an unknown charge.

Messrs. Dwyer and Sullivan were arrested by military at Eyerles, Bantry, Co. Cork, and removed to an unknown destination.

Mr. L. Verdon, Fair Street, Drogheda was arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Sentences:-

Messrs. Purcell, Bradshaw and Tobin of Dublin were sentenced to one months imprisonment on a charge of having "seditious" literature in their possession.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, 1920.

Raids:-

The residence of Major Erskine Childers, D.S.O., 20 Wellington Road, Dublin, was raided by a large party of military in the early hours of the morning. Mr. Childers

is a son of a former Minister of the British Cabinet and served in the British Navy and Air Force during the late war. He has recently been appointed a director of the National Land Bank, Ltd., which is one of the institutions by which it is proposed to make the Irish Republic economically self-supporting.

Police forcibly entered and raided the shop and premises of Mr. P. Brennan, Main Street, Dundrum.

The Dublin residence of M. Simonetti, Professor of the Royal Irish Academy of Music, was forcibly entered and ransacked by a party of military in the middle of the night. M. Simonetti is an Italian subject.

A party of 50 military and police raided the residence of Mr. Maurice Collins, 65 Parnell Street, Dublin. Mr. Collins who had been imprisoned without charge or trial in an English Gaol was home on parole in consequence of the severe illness of his wife. The military remained on the premises 1½ hours during which time they searched from cellar to roof, turning out all cupboards and boxes, and even the bedroom where Mrs. Collins lay in an extremely dangerous and critical condition.

Arrests:- Eleven Dublin citizens, whose names did not transpire were arrested by military on a charge of being "abroad" during the hours prohibited by the British Military Authorities.

Deportations:- The names of prisoners deported from Cork Gaol as reported in the Press of the 9th inst. are as follows:- Messrs. John Hynes, Michael Lannigan, W. J. Bland, Martin Casey, Edward Green, Alexr. O'Donnell, John O'Dwyer, Cors. O'Neill and Thos. Daly. (This makes a total of 109 Irishmen deported without charge or trial since December 1919.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 12th, 1920.

Raids:-

In the city of Cork military and police at 2 a.m. raided the Sinn Fein Headquarters, the Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club and the residence of Ald. Sean O'Sullivan. In Washington Street a private hotel was raided and searched. (See Military Sabotage).

At Rathkeale Co. Limerick, and in the neighbouring districts, large forces of military and police raided over 200 houses.

In the Riverstown district of Co. Cork armed military and police accompanied by armoured cars raided upwards of 100 houses.

At Ballybrophy, Co. Limerick, military and police raided twelve houses at 2 a.m.

For the third time in a week the residence of Mr. M. Collins, 65 Parnell Street, Dublin, was raided by military and police at 3 a.m. During the raid Mr. Collins appealed to the Military not to search the room of his wife who was dangerously ill. The request was refused Military entering the sick room and searching it. Mr. Collins business premises, 4 Dorset Street, was raided soon after.

Arrests:-

Mr. J. B. O'Driscoll Rural District Councillor of Skibbereen, Co. Cork, has been arrested. The charge against him has not been stated.

At Tipperary Messrs. J. Allen, St. Michael Street, and M. Edmonds, O'Connell Road, were arrested for refusing to pay fines for collecting for the Irish Self-determination Fund.

Messrs. T. Delaney, J. Campion, P. Loughman, T. Kennedy, N. Delaney, J. Moylan, J. Kennedy and J. Lamb, were arrested in their beds at Ballybrophy, Co. Limerick, on an unknown charge.

Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland has stated in the House of Commons that in the month of January 1920, 1,955 persons were arrested in Ireland.

One person was arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being abroad between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Court-martial:- Mr. M. Ward of Boyle, Co. Roscommon, was tried by Court-martial at Galway on a charge of having in his possession 21 rounds of ammunition. Accused who refused to recognise the right of the Court to try him was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated later.

Armed Assault:- In the early morning of March 11th the armed English forces stationed at Cork issued from their barracks and fired fifteen volleys promiscuously through the streets, smashing shop windows and damaging other property. Many people abroad at the time had miraculous escapes.

Organised Sabotage Military and police in their raids upon the Sinn Fein Club in Cork, and upon the residences of prominent republicans engaged themselves in the most thorough scheme of destruction yet achieved by the English armed forces in Ireland. Every premises they raided they destroyed tables, chairs, pictures fittings of all kinds, table ware, windows, electric bulbs, books, everything was smashed or torn into pieces, and even the walls and flooring were damaged and uprooted.

In the streets of Cork City the raiding parties as they passed through them smashed several shop windows.

Mr. Macpherson, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted in the House of Commons that military who raided a house at Park Avenue Sandymount, Dublin, where two ladies resided alone, looted jewellery while searching the rooms.

At Bantry, Co. Cork, at a time when armed military and police held the streets of the town and none but they were abroad threatening inscriptions were chalked on the doors of prominent Republicans. The more frequent phrase thus chalked upon the doors was "R.I.P. - your day is done".

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1920.

Raids:- Armed police raided the residence at Graystones, Co. Wicklow of Mrs. deValera wife of the President of the Irish Republic. Mrs. De Valera was alone in the house with her niece and young children. In the course of the raid the police forced an entry into the bedroom of Mrs. De Valera's niece who was in bed at the time.

At Bandon, Co. Cork, armed military and police raided and searched over twenty houses.

Arrests:- Mr. Daniel Moynihan, Gortnahostig, Ballyvourney, was arrested on an unknown charge. After being detained for a day he was released without explanation or apology. Three persons were arrested in the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

Sentences:- Nineteen young men have been released from Sligo prison where they have been detained for a fortnight "on suspicion" they were given no trial.

Armed Assault:- When Miss Cotter of Abbey Street Cork, was hurrying to call a priest to her Aunt who was dying, she was fired at by police and narrowly escaped being killed.

STARTLING PROOF OF ENGLISH ECONOMIC SUPPRESSION IN IRELAND.

In the columns of the current issue of the "Irish Homestead" the organ of Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland, an exposure is made, more startlingly clear than any previously, of how the British Government sustains, secretly when it may, but openly if it must, an unremitting war against any development of Ireland's agriculture or industry. The exposure is made by the publication of correspondence which has passed between Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society and Mr. C. S. Barrett, President of the Farmers National Union of America. In a letter dated February 7th Sir Horace asks Mr. Barrett to explain why the proposal to hold an international agricultural conference in Ireland was dropped last year after Mr. Barrett had in the name of the International Congress of Agricultural Co-operative Organisations accepted an invitation to hold such conference in Dublin. Mr. Barrett in his reply dated February 10th, shows that the project to make Ireland the venue of a world conference on agriculture was dropped under veiled threats from the British Government, uttered in the "unmistakable language" of diplomacy. Mr. Barrett in explanation of the falling through of the projected conference says:-

"In discussing the various matters in question at the British Headquarters in Paris, I was given to understand that my presence in Ireland as a representative of American agriculture, or the holding of the proposed International Congress of Agricultural Co-operative Organisations in Dublin was not desirable.

"This information was conveyed to me in unmistakable though diplomatic language by Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, Sir William Wiseman also being present at our conference. I was given to understand, however, that every encouragement would be given to the holding of a similar conference in London."

THE ORIGIN OF THE ULSTER DIFFICULTY.

The London "Morning Post" the mouthpiece of English militarism compressed into a few lines in its editorial of March 12th the whole history of the Ulster Question:-

"We cannot forget" said the "Morning Post" "how England planted these people for the purpose of safeguarding the British position in Ireland and how faithful they have been to that trust."

AN ENGLISH ADMISSION OF ENGLISH TERRORISM IN IRELAND.

(From the Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News" quoted from the issue of March 9th 1920.)

"The conduct of the military raiding parties and patrols is causing increasing unrest among the civil population. More instances have come to light of the callousness in their searching of private houses, while the harassing by patrols of citizens going about their business is a source of much complaint.

"Armoured cars, motor-lorries and bodies of cyclists nightly accost civilians, and it is no uncommon thing for a man to be held up three or four times within a few hundred yards. Revolvers are thrust into their faces, they are told to hold up their arms above their heads, and even if they have permits are often questioned at length about their business and their pockets are searched.

"One man has told me how it took him three-quarters of an hour to go a distance which should have taken him ten minutes. He was held up four times on the way. In many cases civilians are ordered by the police to make wide detours in order to avoid parties of soldiers ambushed in lanes and in narrow streets.

"Serious allegations of thefts continue to be made against the soldiers engaged in raiding."

That the Military Governors of Ireland are even still unsatisfied with the thoroughness of their regime is suggested by the London "Daily Mail" of March 13th 1920 which announces that they have called for additional "military reinforcements and a large number of troops with guns has been distributed throughout the country."

NEVER SUCH TYRANNY IN IRELAND.

"During the 52 years since the Fenian Rising" said the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly Bishop of Ross on the 7th March 1920 "there was never more tyranny in Ireland. The jails are packed with Irishmen." His Lordship was a staunch supporter of the British cause during the war and is a virile opponent of the Republican Movement in Ireland.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On March 11th when Miss. Cotter of Abbey St. Cork, was hurrying to call a priest to her aunt who was dying, she was fired at by police and narrowly escaped being killed.

NEW EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE IRISH CATTLE TRADE.

The economic war being waged against Ireland by English Ministers is having disastrous effects upon Ireland's greatest industry - the cattle trade. Owing to restrictions placed by the British Government upon the shippers of Irish cattle to England, a serious falling off in cattle exports has resulted all over Ireland. From the port of Dublin alone in the nine weeks from 28th September 1919 to 29th November 1919 there has been a decrease of 15,742 head of cattle exported as compared with the same period in 1914 when there were no English restrictions on the trade. These facts have been disclosed in a letter of protest addressed to the English Food Controller by the Dublin Port & Docks Board. The letter, signed officially by the Secretary, concludes, "My Board is satisfied that your action constitutes a serious blow against Ireland's cattle industry."

ENGLISH AGGRESSION EXTENDED TO FRIENDLY ALIENS.

The anxiety of the English Military Government in Ireland to stamp out the Movement for recognition of the Irish Republic is finding such drastic expression that even the houses and property of subjects of other nations friendly to England are being daily violated. On March 9th military and police in the dead of night smashed their way into the residence of M. Simonetti, an Italian professor at the Royal Irish Academy of Music, using trench tools and crowbars to break in the door when their first knock was not immediately answered.

On several days in the same week armed police raided ships of all nationalities arriving in Dublin, searching the crews quarters closely.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S POLICE.

Sir Edward Carson in his speech at Belfast on March the 11th 1920 referred to the Royal Irish Constabulary as "our brave and beloved policemen." This peculiarly possessive phrase may be explained by the report published in the Irish Daily Press for March 15th that the police in Ballytrain, Co. Monaghan were guarding for Sir Edward Carson's Ulster Volunteers, 500 rifles and ammunition which the report says have now been discovered and seized by members of the Irish Republican Army.

THE PRO-BRITISH PARTY STANDS BY IRELAND.

The most significant result of the introduction into the British Parliament of a Home Rule Bill unwanted by anybody in Ireland is the opportunity it has given the Irish Unionists - the pro-British party in Ireland - to declare that they are Irishmen first and will be faithful first of all to the Irish Nation. The "Irish Times", the most important mouthpiece of the Unionist Party in Ireland said in its issue of March 2nd 1920 in relation to the effect upon the Protestant Church of the Home Rule Bill :-

"No churchman can accept this measure save by an act of treachery to the country and to the church."

Four days later in its issue of March 6th the same Journal brought its following more particularly into alignment with the National Party in Ireland:-

"The Bill" it said editorially "is an affront to the patriotism which in fair weather and foul has cherished the hope of a truly united Ireland."

Referring to the struggle against the Bill and the desire of the Irish Nation for fuller National expression, it says in a leading article in its issue of March 11th:-

"No Irish hope can be forlorn which has behind it for a multitude of reasons the passionate conviction of three-fourths of the men and women of Ireland."

Finally in its issue of March 15th the "Irish Times" says:-

"In a word, the Bill.....dethrones the spirit of Irish Nationality..... Southern Unionists have at least one point of contact with the Nationalist fellow-countrymen among whom their lot is cast - devotion to the ideal of a united Ireland."

The full significance of these quotations will be understood when it is said that "Irish Times" and the Party it represents, has in the past, not only denied utterly that Ireland had any distinct nationality, but as well was the doughtiest protagonist of the partition of Ireland. That on a question so essential as Irish National Unity the pro-British Party in Ireland has taken its stand with the Irish majority, is an event of wide historic importance.

THE WAR ON SMALL NATIONS.

The London "Morning Post" in its issue of March 12th editorially admits that now and all during the war nothing but the sheer weight of the armament of the British Empire served to keep Ireland in subjection. The admission is the more significant in that the "Morning Post" is the organ of the British Military Caste and speaks as the mouthpiece of the British War Cabinet.

"We had to place an army in Ireland" the editorial says "-an army sorely needed at the front - to overawe the rebels who were ready to take advantage of our danger and our difficulties... To overawe the South and West they (the Imperial Government) had to keep more soldiers there than the South and West sent to the front."

It is not the least interesting point about this admission that it states so frankly that England was ready to demand the Allied lines in France and elsewhere of whatever number of men it required to keep Ireland from self-determination.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND RAIDS FOR 1920?

Midnight raids by strong forces of military and police upon the residences of peaceful citizens in Ireland have continued to increase so rapidly that whereas in 1917 the total number of such raids was eleven, in 1918 it had increased to 260, in 1919 the enormous total of 13,782 was reached and in 1920 in the one week ending March 13th the private houses raided totalled 1,239 or almost five times the total for the twelve months of 1918. During the progress of these midnight raids no opportunity is missed to strike terror into the occupants of the houses visited. It has become a policy with the English armed forces in Ireland to create a popular fear of British troops if popular respect is impossible. The following quotations, all from English sources, give an indication of the methods adopted by militarists in Ireland when engaged on domiciliary visits:-

"M.Simonetti (an Italian subject) is a professor in the Royal Irish Academy of Music. For some unknown reason his home was surrounded by soldiers and loud and peremptory knocking summoned the household to awake. Not knowing the object of this demand, and being accustomed to the ordinary procedure of law in France and Italy, M.Simonetti hesitated to admit the party. Bayonets, crowbars and the butt ends of rifles were then used to force a way, the door being practically forced off its hinges and the representatives of law and order entered."

London "Daily Herald" 10th March 1920.

"In the early hours of yesterday morning, when the family was asleep, a tank loaded with steel-capped soldiers and police drew up at his (Mr. Erskine Childers') house. Directly the door was opened a horde of unauthorised raiders poured into the house, pushing the occupants aside, bursting open locks and even digging up the garden. To prove that they had the true English spirit of chivalry, the search party even burst into the nursery where Mr. Childers' little son was sleeping. They not only broke open cupboards but conducted a solemn investigation of the child's playthings."

London "Daily Herald" 11th March 1920.

"This morning a force of military and police raided the house of Mr. Maurice Collins in Parnell St. Mrs. Collins is seriously ill and on that account her husband has been released on parole from Wormwood Scrubs. Despite Mr. Collins protest, the room of his sick wife was entered by the raiders."

London "Daily Mail" 12th March 1920.

These are but three of the 1,239 domiciliary visits made by English troops last week in Ireland. It will be noticed that these accounts are quoted from the English Press. The terrorism in Ireland has become so intense that the Irish daily papers hesitate to make public the brutalities committed during these raids.

A BISHOP'S PROTEST AND THE MILITARY REPLY.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cahan, Bishop of Cork, in a statement on conditions in Ireland, published in the Irish Daily Press of March 15th said:-

"Now again we are under a regime of imprisonments and deportations without trial. Every one of our elected Members is in danger of arrest - under arbitrary sentence of deportation. The restraining influence of the leaders is made impossible."

The day after this statement was made the British military authorities in Ireland made a typical reply to it. They deported without trial or charge 11 prominent Republicans from the very Diocese in which his Lordship, Dr. Cahan officiates. (See Irish Daily Press, March 16th).

THE BRITISH BAN ON IRISH INDUSTRY.

The action of the British Government in ordering off Mr. C.S. Barrett, the President of the National Farmers Union of America when he had been invited and had arranged to hold an International Agricultural Conference in Dublin is the subject of much editorial comment in the Irish Daily Press. The "Freeman's Journal" says:-

"By closing the Irish door upon Ireland's invited guests he (Mr. Lloyd George) accomplished several objects. He shut them out from a knowledge of Ireland's actual condition and of the methods and effects of the British Government here. At the same time he placed a further handicap upon the industrial education of those engaged in the leading Irish industry. The world was denied the opportunity of testing the truth of the picture of Irish laziness, inefficiency, ignorance and disorder, which the British propagandists has limed, and of coming close to the facts of the misgovernment of Ireland. At the same time the Irish farmer was shut out from profiting by the experience of his fellows in other lands, and of developing further that skill, against the competition of which the projected British Trusts are being formed under the aegis of the Government bureaus which the Irish farmer finances. Altogether the correspondence is the most interesting and most intimate revelation of the Coalition's mind about Ireland since the American Delegates published their Paris revelations."

The "Irish Daily Independent" says:-

"When Mr. Barrett was in Paris it was conveyed to him 'in unmistakable but diplomatic language' by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill that the holding of such a congress in Ireland was 'not desirable'. No explanation for this decision was forthcoming, but it is full time that one should now be given. Why should a congress of co-operative societies be prohibited in Ireland? Mr. Lloyd George recently proposed to open commercial relations with Russia through her co-operative Societies. Surely the American organisation is not more dangerous. It is not British policy that too much economic information should be spread in Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George feared that the world might learn too much about Ireland. Or, in the alternative, 'the statesmen concerned are demented and do not know what they are doing.' Mr. Lloyd George can take his choice of these explanations, or else furnish a better one."

NO IRISHMEN - AT ANY PRICE.

It was a truism during the war that Irishmen in the British Army were treated to every brutality, unfairness and dishonesty that could safely be visited upon them. Now that the war is over the attitude of the British Government is one of complete indifference to the condition of those Irishmen who helped to fight its battles. Capt. Donald Simpson at a meeting of the "Comrades of the Great War" held at Dublin on March 15th said:-

"There is no getting away from the fact that the Irish soldier who was a volunteer was worse treated than the men in Great Britain who were conscripts."

Even those Irishmen who have sworn allegiance to them the English seek to starve out of Ireland.

GOVERNMENT BY THE CONSIST - OF ARMoured CARS.

Viscount French left Dublin for England on Saturday. His motor-car was preceded on the road from the Viceregal Lodge to Kingstown by an armoured car carrying a gun and an armed escort. Soldiers followed in ordinary motor-cars, and at Kingstown only authorised persons were allowed on the pier." London "Morning Post" 15th March 1920.

CONDEMNED ABROAD - BUT PRACTISED AT HOME.

"To-day the troops are behaving provocatively; there has been much shooting, and many have been killed and wounded."

English "Manchester Guardian" March 17th 1920, describing Militarist Revolution in Germany.

"On Sunday night in the town of Monaghan, a large force of military and police raided several houses. The military were subjected to a considerable amount of booing and jeering, after which they charged with fixed bayonets, many people being stabbed."

Irish "Daily Independent" March 16th 1920 describing Militarist Government of Ireland.

"CONFERRING LARGE FINANCIAL BENEFITS UPON IRELAND."

English propaganda is traditionally impervious to facts. The well-circulated lie that since the Union Ireland has lived upon the charity of fatherly English Governments has reappeared as if it had never been a hundred times disproved. In its editorial of March 17th 1920 the London "Morning Post" says:-

"Great Britain since the Union has been accustomed to confer large financial benefits upon Ireland."

In 1896 in order to prove that this was so the English Government set up the Financial Relations Commission presided over by the Right Hon. H. Childers, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the consternation of its parent, this Commission found that since the Union Ireland instead of being the recipient of large financial benefits, was overtaxed to the total of £300,000,000, or an average of 2½ millions a year since the Act of Union was passed. In 1896 the Irish yearly tribute to English tax gatherers represented a contribution of £1.15. 1 per head of the population. It was then decreed that Ireland was over-taxed. In the year 1919 the yearly tribute amounted to £8.10. 2 per head of the population. Mr. J. C. Gould, English M.P. wrote on March 6th:- "We are making a net profit of about £15,000,000 a year on the government of Ireland." It was admitted on December 22nd 1919 by Mr. Lloyd George that Ireland would in 1920 be contributing £18,000,000 a year more in taxation than was being spent by England in governing her. "Conferring large financial benefits upon Ireland" appears to be a more profitable transaction for England than the London "Morning Post" cares to admit.

"PEACE OFFICERS."

Within the last two or three months the so called police forces in Ireland have openly been turned into a definite part of the Army of Occupation. They are trained as soldiers, armed as soldiers, kept in fortified barracks as soldiers. Up to recently some pretence was still made to pass them off as police. They wore police uniforms and were officially termed "Peace Officers." But so rapidly are the soldiers being converted into police that there is no longer time to produce the necessary "peace officer" clothing in sufficient quantities. The result is the following paragraph from the London "Daily Herald" of March 17th 1920:-

"A detachment of police attired in khaki tunics and trousers, but wearing Constabulary caps and greatcoats, arrived by rail at Nenagh, (Co. Tipperary) yesterday afternoon. Their mixed costume attracted considerable attention as they marched to the local barracks."

SHIELDING MILITARY MURDERERS.

At a Coroners inquest held in Dublin on March 15th, evidence was given which indicates how completely the British Military Authorities consider themselves masters in Ireland. John O'Mara was killed while walking along the Naas Road outside Dublin. Evidence was given that he was ridden down by motor lorries, three of which were "racing" along the road; that the lorries were military motor lorries and that when O'Mara had been killed the occupants of the lorries merely paused to carry the horribly mangled corpse from the centre of the road to the channel. There leaving it they drove back to barracks without summoning aid of any kind. When the body was found some hours afterwards, representatives of the civil law called at the various military headquarters, but no satisfaction was given them. Their enquiries were met by the reiterated reply that there were no military lorries upon the Naas Road when O'Mara was killed. In Ireland the unsupported denial of a British Militarist exonerates him even from murder.

SAPPERS ASSIST IN DISCOVERING ELECTION LITERATURE
TWO YEARS AFTER PUBLICATION.

Shortly after midnight on Monday March 15th armed military and police in great numbers surrounded and forcibly entered the extensive business premises at 28 - 32 Sackville Street, Dublin of Messrs. Alex. Findlater & Co., one of the most important general provision firms in the City. The subsequent search lasted fifteen hours. British troops in full war equipment opened every one of the thousands of tins of biscuits, emptied crates of every kind, and overhauled stores of dried fruit, green vegetables and general groceries. At the same time a company of Engineers went into the huge cellar and under the directions of several officers, carefully dug it all up. Meanwhile other parties of British troops raided the bedrooms of the staff, and arrested all the male employees. The bedrooms of several girl employees were broken into without warning and the girls ordered out of bed in presence of troops and police. As the raid progressed other members of the Staff, including the Stores Manager, were arrested as they arrived at the premises, and were carried off in military motor lorries. Finally having spent fifteen hours digging in the cellar and opening air tight biscuit tins, the British troops retired by the back entrance. It was at first believed that they had got nothing, but an official announcement solemnly made by the Under Secretary at Dublin Castle and published on March 16th corrected this. The announcement ran:-

"Raids by military and D.M.P. were carried out on the 15th inst. on the premises of Alex. Findlater & Company, 28 - 32 Upper Sackville Street, where seditious documents were found."

Subsequently the Staff were released with apologies, the Intelligence Department of Dublin Castle having become aware that the "seditious documents" were old Sinn Fein electioneering leaflets circulated broadcast in the months preceding the General Election of 1918.

ENGLISH LAW IN IRELAND CREATES VIOLENCE.

Ex Lord Chancellor's Admission.

Lord Buckmaster, recently Lord Chancellor of the British Government speaking in the House of Lords on March 16th 1920 said by some strange fatality which seemed to dog the steps of the Executive in Ireland, instance after instance had arisen of gross misuse of their powers. That deprived the law of the respect it ought to command, and led to violent and reckless opposition.

FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION ONLY.

Sir Auckland Geddes, newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech at London on March 17th said:-

"I hope and believe that speedily the action which the Government has announced its intention of taking will be recognised for what it is, a sincere attempt to place definitely and finally in the hands of the elected representatives of the Irish people the duty and responsibility of working out their own salvation and the salvation of their country."

On the same day as this speech was reported in the English Press, the Irish Daily Papers had the following item of news:-

"Mr. Sean Hayes, M.P. for West Cork, was arrested yesterday morning by military and police at the residence of his uncle, Rev. P.O'Donovan, P.P., Caheragh. He was conveyed to Cork. It is only 5 weeks since Mr. Hayes was released from Mountjoy, where he had served 3 months with others arrested at Dail Eireann Headquarters."

And on March 19th the same press reported:-

"Alderman Jos. McDonagh, M.P. was arrested last evening by detectives in Merrion Row."

Mr. Sean Hayes and Alderman McDonagh, are two of those into whose hands Sir A. Geddes pretends that his Government is ready to place "definitely and finally" the Government of Ireland. Twenty-three of "the elected representatives of the Irish people" are at present being hunted by the military and police of Sir A. Geddes' Government, who hold warrants for their arrest, and within the last three months six of the "elected representatives of the Irish people" have been apprehended and five of them deported untried to English Jails. As well, over twenty of the recently elected Sinn Fein members of Irish public bodies have been seized and deported without trial.

GETTING THE IRISH TROOPS OUT OF THE WAY.

It is of interest to note that the English Viceroy of Ireland, when he desired on St. Patrick's Day to distribute shamrock to the Irish Troops, had to go to England to find any Irish Troops. Unable to trust them if they were witnesses of the savage repression being practised upon their own people, the British War Office has not allowed one of the historic Irish regiments to remain in Ireland.

THE RELENTLESS WAR ON IRISH TRADE.

The English Shipping Controller received powers during the war to control Irish Shipping as well as English. The result was foreseen by every student of the economic history of Ireland. In the few years during which this control has operated, Irish shipping, where it has not been secretly bought up by English capitalists, has been so grievously mismanaged that Ireland's Coastal Trade has almost been destroyed. The following is from the London "Daily Mail" of March 18th 1920:-

"Nothing like the present demand for coasting steamers for the Irish ports has been witnessed for a very long period," says Shipbuilding & Shipping Record. The supply of tonnage is far below requirements, & is altogether inadequate to cope with the cargoes of coal, steel, cement etc., offering from cross-Channel ports, and potatoes, produce of various kinds, from Irish ports."

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR PATRIOTISM -

The following report published in the Irish "Daily Independent" of March 18th 1920 is a simple indication of the militarist regime in Ireland:-

"At a Grimes Court at Oulart, Co. Wexford, Mr. L. Redmond, a well-to-do farmer, was sent to prison for 3 months in default of giving bail "to be of good behaviour" when charged with contributing £20, £2, and £1 to the Sinn Fein Victory Loan. Receipts found in Mr. Redmond's house were in Irish, but were translated by a constable as being "for Victory Loan for the Sinn Fein Executive." Prisoner said he ignored the Court, and refused to give bail, as he had always been of good behaviour."

- AND WHAT IT IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE.

The English "Daily Mail" suggests that these acts of repression are purposely designed to drive the Irish people into violent courses. In its issue of March 18th 1920 it says:-

"Events in Ireland have been drifting rapidly. The process of military government, perforce, develops. Every measure of coercion leads logically and directly to a further and more stringent measure. The present system of ~~rule~~ ruling Ireland heads straight for a state of siege. A state of siege means increase of military force and the ruthless suppression of all popular liberty. It must throw the British Army into direct, if not violent, conflict with the Irish people."

VILEST INJUSTICE.

The "Freeman's Journal" of March 18th 1920 in an editorial comment upon the increasing frequency of military raids upon private houses and business premises in Ireland says:-

"These raids are carried on - doubtless in accordance with a settled system of procedure - under circumstances that invite to the perpetration of the vilest injustice. The Curfew Edict has darkened the streets; under cover of the darkness a military force with police guides bursts into the house or the stores occupied by some person whom a Secret Service Agent or malicious private enemy may have given information. He may be miles away enjoying the peace of his home. There may be no responsible manager or authorised representative of his on the premises. What is to prevent the "planting" of incriminating materials of outrage, or writings of a forbidden tendency, upon the householder and his family, or upon the merchant and his assistants by any unscrupulous person? Nothing but the goodwill and sense of right of those whose every act seems to be inspired by stupid malevolence and an insolent defiance of all justice... That is an extremely modest estimate of the situation in Dublin and most parts of Ireland, and the doings of each successive day serve but to emphasise its modesty and its inadequacy to picture the position."

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THE WEEKLY SUMMARIES FOR THE WEEKS
ENDING 20 AND 27 MARCH 1920 ARE NOT
AVAILABLE.

HONOURABLE METHODS OF GOVERNMENT.

The honourable methods of the English Military Government in Ireland are instanced in the following;

On March 2nd. Mr. Artur Griffith, Acting President of the Elected Parliament of Ireland was written to by Messrs Fisher Unwin the London publishers who requested him to write a new history of Dublin Castle. The letter which was marked private failed to reach Mr. Griffith until a fortnight later Messrs Unwin wrote a postcard to him inquiring as to the fate of the letter. It was then discovered that the Dublin Castle authorities had abstracted the letter from Mr. Griffith's mail and having opened it had impounded it.

A further example of respectable government was provided two days later. On March 18th Ald. Jos. McDonagh (unanimously elected Member of Parliament for North Tipperary in the General Election of Dec. 1918 and in the January of 1920 elected Alderman of the City of Dublin) telephoned to his medical adviser making an appointment. The telephone wires were tapped by Dublin Castle officials and Ald. McDonagh—who has been for some time 'wanted' by the police—when he reached his doctors residence at the hour of the appointment was surrounded by armed detectives and arrested.

The opening of private letters to the Irish people's leaders and eavesdropping when they are telephoning is the nearest the Military Government of Ireland can go to "government with the consent of the governed"

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS AND REBELS AS MILITARY DICTATORS

A new step has been taken in the suppression of all popular liberty in Ireland. In order the more closely to co-ordinate the Army under which the Irish people are at present labouring the British Government has appointed five "Divisional Commissioners" whose duty it will be to direct in the areas allotted to them both the military activities of the police and the administration of the law. These new rulers of the five satrapies into which by their appointment Ireland has been divided are not only to be militarists but judges as well. The temper in which these Commissionerships have been created is best discovered in the names of the five gentlemen selected to fill them. They are

County Inspector Walsh	County Inspector Colonel Price
County Inspector Paton	General Hackett-Pain

Mr. Harold Dickinson.

County Inspectors Walsh and Paton are police officers already of proven worth in assaults upon the personal liberties and the national organisations of the people. County Inspector Colonel Price is the notorious Major Price who after the Insurrection of 1916 tried to suborn evidence to connect with that event Messrs. John Dillon and Jos. Devlin against whom, at the time, he was politically opposed. Major Price, as he then was, personally approached Professor Eoin MacNeill who was in prison under sentence of death and suggested to him that if he would compromise Messrs Dillon and Devlin his life might be spared. Previous to this incident and for two years after it Major Price was the most unscrupulous secret service agent in the employment of Dublin Castle. Having earned a reputation too unsavoury even for that institution he was promoted to a County Inspectorship of police and received the honorary title of Colonel. General Hackett Pain was in 1913-14 Commander-in-Chief of the insurrectionary forces of Sir Edward Carson when that statesman was plotting rebellion against the decrees of the same Parliament under whose laws General Hackett Pain now holds his post. The placing of this contemptible rebel in a position to wreak, with impunity, partisan vengeance upon his political opponents is an act peculiarly sinister even for the present sinister regime. Mr. Harold Dickinson who in spite of his civil nomenclature is also an ex-officer of the British Army is as well the possessor of a questionable reputation not only in Ireland but in South Africa. Of these five "Commissioners" the last-named alone has any training in law. Yet all are to have judicial as well as military power over every Irish "suspect" in their Divisions. But their chief qualification for the posts created for them is their readiness—well known to Dublin Castle—to be ruthless the first moment an excuse offers.

THE REAL FOMENTORS OF REBELLION IN IRELAND

And those who are trying to prevent it.

"There has long been a suspicion -- and more than a suspicion--- that an influential group in Dublin Castle is working deliberately to provoke a rising. Its calculation is that an armed rising and its bloody suppression would clear the air, would end the tension that is finding ~~the~~ intolerable, and would cow the country into quietness for another generation.The great safeguard against any attempt to provoke such a rising is the fine discipline of the young men of Ireland. With very few exceptions they have kept themselves wonderfully in hand under almost intolerable provocation. This must be laid to the credit of the Volunteers (The Irish Republican Army) It is the organisation and the discipline of this "illegal" force that has saved the country from far worse bloodshed than that of Easter Week and has by this deprived the "Punjab Party" of excuses for the savage repression of which they dream"

LONDON "DAILY HERALD" MARCH 20th. 1920.

SABOTAGE BRUTALITY AND LOOT.

Irishwoman forced to dress in the presence of English Troops.

Organised sabotage and loot are now being practised daily by the British armed forces in Ireland. The following is from the Irish Daily Independent of March 20th 1920 :-

"Mr. Geo. O'Grady, Justice of the Peace, Norwood Coachford, Co Cork, an extensive Protestant farmer was arrested yesterday morning, when at 4 a.m. a large military party made an exhaustive search of his residence. He was conveyed to Cork Jail but no charge was stated.

"In an interview Mrs. O'Grady declared that her husband took little interest in anything except farming. The military completely surrounded the place and were admitted by her husband who was immediately arrested.

"The first intimation I got of the presence of soldiers," she said, "was when four rushed into my bedroom. I was in bed and asked them to leave the room while I was dressing. They answered they would stay there and I had to dress in their presence. I was then asked for the keys of presses I gave them up, but the presses were broken open. One wardrobe--my mother's--I asked them especially not to break but still they broke it. Rooms in which my children were -- a boy of ten and a girl of twelve-- were also searched. My girl was sick but was ordered out of bed.

"Everything was turned topsy turvey, though nothing was done to hinder the search. They were about five hours in the house. Previous to their going I missed a roll of notes that were left on the table of my bedroom. When I complained to the officer I got no answer. The coachman Keane has a room in the house and I told ~~them~~ him he was an old man. They did not give him time to open his door but broke it in and pitched him out of bed. They left the house about 9-30 a.m. and there was taken an old rifle, field-glasses and satin cushion, hand-painted with shamrocks. In addition to the roll of notes two old-fashioned gold bracelets, four brooches, one pendant gold watch and chain, all belonging to my mother were missing. Of my own property diamond rings, a tortoise pearl ring, diamond brooch, three pendants and two bracelets were also gone."

The following is from the Irish Daily Independent of March 22nd. 1920

"The Press Association states that an extraordinary story is told by an engine driver name Howe, who says that when returning from duty at 11-30 p. and passing near Thurles police barracks, he was tripped from behind, knocked down, and kicked, all his teeth being broken. He was also wounded with what seemed to be a bayonet, and robbed of £53. His assailants were policemen in uniform. He complained to the District Inspector next day and some hours later the police returned the money"

The Independent adds the note :-

"Our correspondent gives a similar account of the incident"

Irish Bulletin,
23rd March, 1920.

BRITISH TROOPS IN DUBLIN WORSE THAN THE REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN BERLIN

"The revolutionary troops still hold the outer suburbs of Berlin and terrorise the people in true Prussian fashion by parading the streets in motor lorries with machine guns. They resent any manifestations of disapproval by shooting". - London "Daily Sketch", March 23rd '20.

Describing the scenes in Dublin on the night of March 22nd, 1920, when 300 English troops roamed for two hours through the city, wrecking houses, rascalting streets and finally firing upon and killing two innocent civilians and wounding many others, the "Irish Independent" of March 23rd, says:

"The military trooped out into Hawkins street, formed up, marched on to Barga quay and Westmoreland street, singing and shouting. In addition to occupying the road, they swarmed on to the footpaths, and jostled, and in some cases, knocked down pedestrians. Women and children were stricken with panic, and there were wild rushes for the tramcars. As they burst along, some of the soldiers discharged fog-signals and 'dog-bombs'. They were followed into Dame street by a small crowd of youths, but beyond some jeers and boos, little hostility was manifested. In Camden street there was a scene of wild confusion. As soon as the military poured in from South George's street, the crash of glass and shrieks of women and children added to the terror.

The subsequent events cannot be very coherently pieced together, but shortly after 9.30 a volley of shots was heard from Portobello Bridge, though whether rifle or revolver fire it was impossible to ascertain. A panic-stricken crowd fled from the scene but several were seen to fall. Two people were shot dead, while a number were injured. Military appeared a few minutes later in Harcourt street, where a number of shots were fired.

A man named Francis Rice informed an "Irish Independent" representative that some time after 9 o'clock his attention was directed to a large party of 200 or 300 soldiers going up Grafton street and Harcourt street singing at the top of their voices 'Rule Britannia' and 'God save the King'. They were followed by a small crowd which did not appear to interfere with them in any way. They turned into Richmond street, where they took off their belts and proceeded to rush the crowd who stampeded down Richmond street. A large number of innocent people, Mr Rice said, received scalp wounds and bruises. In addition to belabouring people, the soldiers broke windows with their belts. They went to Portobello bridge when 20 shots were fired in the direction of South Richmond street. Later about 50 shots were fired from the bridge, and again 100 further shots.

At 10.40 large crowds assembled in South Richmond street and Camden street, those going in the latter direction being held up on the bridge by an armed cordon. There was some cheering and shouting, and immediately a volley of about 10 shots rang out. A scene of indescribable panic followed. People rushed in all directions, women and little girls being knocked down and trampled upon. Some swooned, and others ran shrieking into laneways and half-ways. An ex-soldier was shot through the hand. Taxies turned back, and went by other routes, while trams were delayed. They were held up on the bridge, the occupants being questioned, and then allowed to proceed.

At 10.50 an armoured car came from the direction of Portobello barracks as far as Aungier street, firing about 50 rounds from machine guns as it passed. This further added to the panic, and crowds standing in side streets, up to this in comparative safety, found themselves exposed to great danger. Women became hysterical and appealed, "for God's sake", for admission to houses, several being opened to receive them.

AN OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN OF MURDER AND OUTRAGE IN IRELAND

A reign of intensive military terrorism has begun in Ireland. Troops and police, armed as troops, obviously acting under secret instructions from the English Headquarters in Ireland have instituted a campaign of assaults upon civilians and murders of prominent Republicans.

On Thursday night March 18th.—the day upon which the United States Senate declared for self-determination for Ireland—this campaign of brutal provocation was opened by an attempt to murder Professor Stockley, Professor of English in the National University and recently elected Sinn Fein Alderman of the Cork City Council. The Professor was set upon by English agents on his way to his home and was fired upon several times. Although he was but slightly wounded the assassins believing he was dead decamped.

On the night of March 19th-20th at 1-30 a.m. the most horrible murder yet accomplished by English agents in Ireland was perpetrated. A body of twenty men armed with rifles and revolvers surrounded the residence of Ald. Thomas MacCurtain, first Republican Lord Mayor of Cork, and held up all approaches to it. Four of their number then forced their way into the house and rushing into the bedroom of the Lord Mayor shot him dead. When the body was lying on the ground they battered in the head with their rifle-butts. Although as in every Irish city the streets of Cork at the hour of the murder were patrolled by strong bodies of police the murderers marched without interference to the scene of the crime carrying rifles and holding up many civilians while the murder was being committed. No action by the authorities was taken until an hour afterwards when military in full equipment acting under their officers forcibly entered the house in which the body of the Lord Mayor was lying surrounded by the terrified widow and children. They ransacked every room in it, in order, as Mr. T.P. O'Connor suggested in the English House of Commons, that any evidence of the identity of the murderer might be removed by their uniformed comrades in the British Service.

During the following Saturday and Sunday armed assaults upon civilians, the wrecking of the houses of prominent Republicans, the waylaying and wounding of individuals by armed bodies of police and troops occurred in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Tipperary and Clare.

On the night of Monday March 22nd. English troops, as above described, invaded the streets of Dublin assaulting hundreds of civilians and murdering a young man and a young girl. Although these troops were on the streets for two hours and although Dublin is the greatest military centre in Ireland no effort was made by the military or police authorities to prevent their shameful excesses.

On the same Monday night a second deliberate attempt this time by an English soldier in uniform was made to murder Alderman Professor Stockley on the streets of Cork.

The foregoing are the efforts made in five days to provoke the Irish people into that armed resistance to unparalleled tyranny for the violent suppression of which the Militarists in Ireland have crowded the nation with troops and all the accessories of war.

CONSPIRATORS WHO FORGOT TO PREPARE THEIR LINES.

Major-Gen. Strickland, Commanding the British Troops at Cork, writing to the Most Rev. Dr. Coholan Bishop of Cork, on March 22nd. stated that when the military under his command raided the residence of the Lord Mayor after he had been murdered, were not aware that the crime had been committed. But when the Chief Secretary for Ireland was asked on the same day in the English House of Commons if the military raided the house in order to destroy all evidence of the identity of the culprits he replied

"It is the duty of those responsible for law and order to enter any place where a murder has been committed. If they had not done so the accusation would be that because this man was a SinnFeiner the British Government made no attempt to detect the murderers."

Major-Gen. Strickland and Mr. Macpherson seem to have forgotten to prepare their "explanations" before the murder and the raid took place

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THE MURDERED LORD MAYOR.

Startling Suggestions as to the Identity of the Assassins.

In the English House of Commons on Monday March 22nd, Mr. J. MacVeagh, M.P. referring to the murder of Ald. Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, described it as "a police murder." There were indignant cries of "Withdraw" from all parties in the House.

On Tuesday, March 23rd the inquiry began at Cork into the cause of the Lord Mayor's death. The Council for the next-of-kin reviewed these incidents of the crime:-

- (1) The murder was committed by about 20 men, six of whom entered the house, the others being stationed outside.
- (2) The men were tall men who wore civilian overcoats and caps and carried rifles with straps such as those served out to the police.
- (3) A short time after the murder was committed several civilians saw tall men in civilian dress pass through some of the back streets from the direction of the Lord Mayor's residence carrying rifles with straps. The men were followed and seen to enter the King Street Police Barracks.
- (4) A little later policemen in uniform but wearing civilian overcoats and caps came from the same direction and also entered King Street Barracks. They, also, carried rifles.
- (5) The Lord Mayor's house is only forty yards from the Blackpool Barracks, a principal police barracks. Rifles fired outside and revolvers inside the house could not fail to attract the attention of the police in the barracks.
- (6) The attention of the police was not attracted. They rendered no assistance and did not visit the house until eight hours afterwards.
- (7) Military raided the house an hour after the murder and asked no questions as to how the Lord Mayor was killed or expressed no surprise at seeing him dead.
- (8) With the military were police from the neighbouring Blackpool Barracks. These did not enter the house. But if it were not already known to them that the Lord Mayor had been murdered, the information must have been communicated to them by the military with whom they withdrew after the raid at 2 a.m. Yet no police visited the house until 9 a.m.
- (9) The man who murdered the Lord Mayor knew the interior of the house perfectly.
- (10) Police had raided the house over twenty times in four years and several times within the last two months.
- (11) On the morning after the crime bullets were found outside the Lord Mayor's residence, which were of the latest police pattern.
- (12) Immediately outside the door of the murdered Lord Mayor's residence was found a policeman's button.

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LORD MAYOR MURDERED BECAUSE HE REPRESENTED SINN FEIN.

The "Freeman's Journal" of March 22nd in its principal editorial says:-

"Mr. MacCurtain was evidently murdered because he was a representative Sinn Feiner of the City of Cork. It can scarcely be doubted that he was the victim of a conspiracy hostile to Sinn Fein, a conspiracy of vengeance, formed by enemies of the Sinn Fein Movement and supporters of British rule in Ireland."

THE POLICE IN IRELAND ARE TROOPS.

That the English controlled police forces in Ireland are in no way comparable to the police forces in free countries is not clearly understood outside of Ireland. The police in Ireland are troops. They go about armed with rifles, revolvers and hand-grenades as well as batons. They are used to suppress public liberty not to protect it. They are not subject to the civil authorities but the masters of it. The following quotation is not made from a Sinn Fein or anti-British journal. It is an excerpt taken from the editorial of the current issue of the "Irish Statesman" organ of Sir Horace Plunkett's moderate pro-British Party:-

"Every principle which underlies the organisation and control of police forces elsewhere is violated in the case of the Irish police.

Whereas elsewhere the police are an unarmed and civil force, under the control of the local civic authorities, in Ireland they are a military force under the control of the Executive. 'In the execution of his duty the constable acts, not as an agent of the Government, but as a citizen representing the rest of the community.' In Ireland the conception of police functions is so different that 'familiarity with the public' is an offence against police regulations punishable by transfer.

It is probably not well known in England that in this country a policeman cannot be stationed in his native county or an adjoining county, or in any county where himself or his wife has relatives. Under an unprecedented regime of repression the situation has now reached its logically inevitable conclusion.

The Irish police - a splendid body of men, and in a sense the most efficient police force in the world - have at last come to be regarded as what their system of control and organisation always conceived them to be, enemies of the people."

THE ENGLISH "DEVELOPMENT" OF THE IRISH FISHERIES.

The "development" of the Irish fisheries is in the hands of the English-controlled Department of Agriculture in Ireland. The President of that Department is Mr. Ian Macpherson, English Chief Secretary for Ireland and one of the most unscrupulous enemies this country has had. It is almost unnecessary, then, to state that the Irish Fishing Industry, once famous throughout the world, is being killed deliberately by the Department and the Government who are pretending to develop it. In 1919 fish landed during February upon the Irish coast had a value of £42,000. In the same month of 1920 the fish landed had a value only of £30,076. This fall of 28% in the value of Ireland's fisheries in the same period during which English fisheries increased their value by 50% reflected the unchanging British policy to suppress Ireland as fiercely economically as politically. For the February of 1920 in comparison with the Irish fisheries' yield of £30,076, the English fisheries yielded £1,561,484. Yet the coast line of Ireland is longer than the English coastline, her natural harbours are more numerous and her fisheries are consequently capable of a greater development. But an economic war is being waged upon every industry in Ireland that might rival an English industry or even tend to keep young Irishmen from emigration. The "Freeman's Journal" of March 22nd commenting editorially upon the above figures says:-

"Whenever England is in want of Irish output, whether of the sea, the field, the mines, or even the factories, she promotes it for the time being. As soon as her use is past, the Irish production is either neglected or deliberately killed off. We have seen it in the betrayal of the Irish potato-growers & the deliberate breach of faith by the Government in respect of the price guarantee. It has been seen in the Irish flax and yarn supplied to the Scottish factories, which work full-time whilst the Irish linen hands are idle. It is the same with the Irish fisheries. All the boasted developments have failed to equip the fishermen in the struggle for the harvest of the sea. They are kept under, that the British fisheries may thrive."

A LYING OFFICIAL EXCUSE FOR MURDER.

English Minister's Untruths Exposed by English Press Correspondents.

The official description of the killing and wounding of innocent civilians in Dublin by riotous British troops given by the English Chief Secretary for Ireland in the English House of Commons on March 23rd, surpasses anything yet achieved by this English Minister who has made himself notorious by his untruthfulness. The description suggests that unarmed troops innocently enjoying themselves were set upon by bodies of armed civilians who stoned and fired upon them. The truth is directly the opposite. Armed troops for close on two hours, wantonly wrecked houses, savagely assaulted civilians, insulted peaceful citizens, and finally fired upon a gathering of men and women who were reasonably protesting against the shameful conduct of the soldiery. Appended are the Chief Secretary's lying statement and the powerful contradiction of it by every responsible English Press correspondent in Dublin, and by eye-witnesses, ex-soldiers and two English troops at present in the garrison at Dublin:-

WHAT SECRETARY MACPHERSON SAID.

Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland:- "I have received the following telegram:- 'March 22nd is the anniversary day of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and 150 were given free tickets by the battalion for the performance at the Royal Theatre. At the end of the performance the men sang the National Anthem. No disturbance occurred. The men then proceeded home in groups singing. A crowd collected & followed, and on reaching Kelly's Corner at about 9 p.m. the crowd commenced to throw stones at the troops; the troops were unarmed but defended themselves, gradually moving up South Richmond Street. On reaching Lennox Street the troops were fired on by the crowd who used revolvers. One soldier was shot in the chest. At 9.45 p.m. information reached Royal Berks Headquarters at Portobello Barracks concerning the disturbance. A cyclist patrol under an officer was ordered to proceed to the scene of the disturbance & to assist the men who had been attending the theatre to return. The patrol reached the scene at about 10 p.m., and was supported by a picket on foot. On reaching Portobello Bridge fire was opened on patrol from direction of Portobello House, and stones were thrown by the crowd. The officer in charge of patrol, considering that his command was in danger, cautioned the crowd and ordered them to disperse. The crowd refused to do so. The officer then ordered ten rounds to be fired' (loud cheers) and charged

WHAT ENGLISH PRESSMEN, EYE-WITNESSES
EX-SOLDIERS AND TROOPS SAY.

The soldiers used their belts as weapons. A non-commissioned officer suddenly drew a revolver and fired six shots. A few minutes later a body of fully armed soldiers under an officer, turned out of Portobello Barracks. When the soldiers reached Portobello Bridge they began to pour lead into the crowd at short range. Then down South Richmond Street soldiers with fixed bayonets charged the panic stricken crowd. Dublin Castle's account states that civilians fired on the patrols. I cannot confirm this, though a dozen eye witnesses of the events have been interviewed. Daily Herald Correspondent in Dublin.

About three or four hundred soldiers paraded the streets about 8.30 singing songs and behaving in a threatening manner to passers-by. A large crowd of civilians had gathered by this time & a conflict seemed inevitable when a volley was fired by the soldiers from the bridge. In Richmond Street two men were shot dead and four wounded seriously. Central News Correspondent in Dublin.

Nothing serious occurred until Portobello Bridge was reached. It is stated that at this point, for an unknown reason, a military sergeant turned and fired five shots at the crowd. The people scattered, and a few minutes later a party of soldiers with rifles turned out of the barracks and fired volleys down the streets. Manchester Guardian-Correspondent in Dublin.

"The Worcesters had nothing to do with the 'scrap.' It was started and fought by the Berkshire Regt. I am writing this to uphold the good name the 2nd Battn. of the Worcester Regt. bears with the civilian population of Dublin."

One of the Worcester Regt. writing to 'Irish Indepd.' from Portobello Barracks.

As an Englishman and a soldier, the men of the Royal Berks Regt. were to blame from the start. The civilians gave no provocation, but when driven to the extreme, they were quite justified in defending themselves against the mob of hooligans in khaki. I call them hooligans because no other name would suit.

Second English Soldier writing to the 'Irish Independent.'

THE REAL OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION.

It is a peculiar coincidence that the real official description of the murder of the two victims of March 22nd 1920 is to be found in the Report of the British Royal Commission set up in 1916 to enquire into the murder by troops of Francis Sheehy Skeffington which took place in the very Barracks - Portobello Barracks - from which the troops which fired upon the civilians issued on this occasion. That Royal Commission reported:-

"The shooting of unarmed and unresisting civilians.... constitutes the offence of murder whether martial law has been proclaimed or not."

THE REAL FORMENTORS OF REBELLION.

"In Ireland the military are running amok. The affray in Dublin is but the last of outrages inseparable from the attempt to hold down a whole people by force of arms. And still the cry goes up for more coercion, for more terror. There is reason - based upon good evidence - to believe that certain elements, not unpowerful in English politics, are not displeased with these events: that they are seeking, quite deliberately, to goad the Irish into an armed rising which shall be an excuse for stamping out Sinn Fein in blood. The almost incredible wickedness of that scheme is, unhappily, no argument against its reality."

London "Daily Herald." 24th March 1920.

"If a rising comes, it will be Sinn Fein's hand that will have been forced."

London "Daily Graphic." 24th March 1920.

PREPARING BANDAGES FOR AMERICAN EYES.

The British Government is preparing to render American tourists in Ireland safe from democracy. In view of the fact that 250,000 passports to Great Britain and Ireland have been applied for at Washington, a meeting has been held in the English House of Commons to arrange for the compilation of a register of private houses where these visiting Americans may be induced to stay as paying guests. These houses are to be selected more carefully in Ireland than elsewhere, as the fear is keenly felt by the British Government that were the American travellers permitted to discover Ireland for themselves, certain disaster would befall whatever remains in the plain minds of American citizens of the once popular belief that England was the champion of liberty.

the crowd, which withdrew to Fade-street. The patrol followed up the crowd as far as Kelly's Corner, where it was again fired on by civilians. A position was taken up at Kelly's Corner and civilians in the vicinity were searched for arms. A further reinforcement was sent to the patrol from Portobello Barracks, but nothing further transpired.

Parliamentary Debates reported in 'London Times' March 24th 1920.

A large body of military occupied Portobello Bridge and fired several volleys at people on the City side. Daily Chronicle Correspondent in Dublin.

At the close of the performance the soldiers demanded that the orchestra should play "God Save the King." On leaving the Music Hall they marched through the streets singing "Rule Britannia" and shouting "Up England" and "Down with Sinn Fein." A large crowd followed and very soon an ugly situation developed. Daily Mail Correspondent in Dublin.

Outside the Sinn Fein Bank and the Headquarters of Sinn Fein the military commenced groaning and making offensive allusions to Sinn Feiners. Some distance further on soldiers and civilians got into handgrips and blows were exchanged. The soldiers with belts unbuckled lashed right & left & many of the civilians received nasty wounds in the fray. By this time some girls coming from a picture house joined the crowd & when near Portobello Bridge a non-commissioned officer, it is stated, fired into the civilians at a range of a dozen yards. At Kelly's Corner a crowd again collected. In a few minutes the military were seen approaching & were greeted with derisive cheers & hooting. Apparently obeying an order they brought their rifles to their shoulders & several shots rang out. Eye-witnesses in the Freeman's Journal.

The soldiers took off their belts and smashed windows as they went along. In Richmond Street he saw them break windows in Ryan's Grocery Shop & heard the crash of glass on the opposite side about the same time. One soldier then pulled out a revolver & six shots were fired as they marched to Portobello Bridge. He states he saw no civilians attack the soldiers & that no civilians fired revolvers. When the military returned to the Bridge they fired into the crowd. Mr. M. Mulhall, ex-soldier, who saw the whole incident interviewed by Freeman's Journal.

Exciting scenes took place as the soldiers left the Theatre. Music Hall ditties, "Rule Britannia" and cries of "Down with Sinn Fein" punctuated their march. At Harcourt-street the soldiers came to handgrips with the crowd near the former Sinn Fein Headquarters. Their behaviour is described as aggressive and truculent. Daily News Special Correspondent in Dublin.

DUBLIN CASTLE'S REPLY TO THE ELECTORS.

On Thursday a Municipal bye-Election was held in the Ushers Quay Ward where Alderman Cosgrave, Member for North Kilkenny is Senior Alderman. The Sinn Fein candidate was Mr. Lynch, his opponent a Mr. Kelly. Alderman Cosgrave took an active part in the election which resulted as follows:-

Lynch (Sinn Fein)	...	...	2,492.
Kelly	...	...	168.

a majority of 15 to 1 for the candidate supported by Alderman Cosgrave. On the morning following the election, Ald. Cosgrave's house was surrounded by the armed forces of the English Government, and he himself seized and imprisoned. It is Dublin Castle's reply to the vote of the people.

STRIVING TO CREATE CAUSE FOR AN AMRITSAR.

As the inquest into the circumstances of the murder of Ald. MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork proceeds, it is being each day more convincingly shown that the assassins were members of the armed forces of the Crown. The intensity of feeling among the citizens is consequently increasing daily and up to the present it has required all the persuasive influence of the Bishop and Clergy of the City coupled with the most resolute discipline enforced by the Republican leaders to prevent an outbreak on the part of the people. Yet the British military authorities at Cork chose this electric atmosphere as that in which to deport from Cork without trial sixty prominent supporters of the Republican Movement, bringing them through the streets of the City in open lorries, but under a guard so strong that should the restraint of the citizens have given way under this needless addition to an already overwhelming provocation, it would have ended in that Amritsar an excuse for which it is now quite clear the Militarist Government in Ireland are striving to create.

"Every action of Dublin Castle is a provocation to some fresh 'outbreak' that may be used as the excuse for new repression."
"Daily Herald" Editorial 8th March 1920.

THE WAR SECRETARY'S WINK TO MILITARISTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Winston Churchill whose military adventures at Antwerp on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in Russia have marked him out as the most persistent War Lord in Europe, is preparing (other fields being denied him) to vent his military ability upon Ireland. During the debate on the British Army Estimate in the English House of Commons he stated that he had not yet been asked for more troops for Ireland, but if any such demand was made he is "glad to say that he is in a position to meet it most fully." Mr. Churchill as British Secretary for war has in these words given his sanction to the policy of intensive military aggression in Ireland, and his benediction to those among his military caste who would intensify it still further.

"KILLING NO MURDER."

A piquant example of the efforts that are being made to hide the truth about the murder by riotous British troops of civilians in the streets of Dublin on March 22nd, is given by the London "Daily Chronicle" of March 24th. In that issue appears an editorial accepting Chief

Secretary Macpherson's grossly false account of the incident, and lamenting the fact that British troops cannot sing the British National Anthem in Dublin without being molested and shot at by armed civilians. But in the same issue, five columns distant from the editorial, is printed a despatch from Dublin "from the 'Daily Chronicle' Special Correspondent" dated "Tuesday" (March 23rd). In that despatch this "Special Correspondent," an Englishman and an experienced journalist, admits:- (1) That the troops began the disturbance, (2) that they used their belts freely upon unoffending citizens, (3) that nothing more serious happened until the riotous troops were reinforced from Portobello Barracks, (4) and that the troops then promptly opened fire upon the civilians pouring several volleys into them. The "Special Correspondent" writing from the scene of the occurrence (and not excusing it in London) makes no mention (1) of any civilian being armed, (2) of any using their arms, (3) of the troops being fired upon, (4) of their being molested, (5) of any provocation being given them, (6) or that beyond cheering for their political beliefs the civilians had otherwise earned the sentence of death passed upon them. The London "Daily Chronicle" is the organ of the British Coalition Government. Were it possible to prove that that Government's troops were provoked into killing, the Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" would have been the first to prove it.

An English soldier writing to the Irish "Daily Independent" on March 25th from Ship Street Barracks, Dublin says:-

"In the deepest sympathy with the relatives of the dead girl and young man, and also with their fellow-countrymen, I beg to say that if the military authorities will grant me, and some men of the East Lancs. Worcesters, South Lancs. and of my own regiment, permission to appear and give evidence at the inquest or enquiry, we will prove that some of the men of the Royal Berks Regt. were wholly to blame for the trouble on Monday night.

I was at the first performance at the Royal on that night with some pals, and saw all the trouble in the theatre and some of the behaviour of these soldiers on their way back to barracks."

The British Military Authorities in Dublin have opened an enquiry into the shootings. No civilian witnesses are to be called. The Press is excluded from the inquiry. It is obvious the inquiry is determined to find the troops innocent.

MURDERERS WHO RETURN TO POLICE BARRACKS.

At the previous two days of the inquest into the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, those within the house at the time between 1.15 a.m. and 1.20 a.m. declared that the murder was committed by tall men in long overcoats carrying rifles and having the bearing of policemen. On Thursday March 25th the inquiry was continued. The following is from the report of that days proceedings published in the Irish "Daily Independent" of March 26th 1920:-

"The most sensational evidence yet given was that supplied by the next witness, John Desmond, a lamplighter, of Pouladuff Road. He finished work, he said, on Saturday morning at 1.20 a.m.... He was at the Coliseum at about 1.25, and waited for his brother-lamplighter. The King St. police barracks is right opposite to where he was standing. After he was there for ten minutes he saw a party of men, numbering eight, quick march single file, some of them wearing rain-coats & more of them wearing black coats, towards the barracks. They had their right hands by their sides carrying rifles...After a light knock the men were admitted. He heard the noise of the chain being taken off. It was going on for 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, and he left without waiting for his brother. There were three electric lamps in the vicinity. He could not say what the men had on their heads.

HOW CITIZENS ARE PROTECTED.

On Friday 26th instant another military swoop was made on the City of Dublin. "The forces employed" says the English 'Daily Mail' "were larger than any used since the Rebellion. Tanks, armed motor-cars and military wagons were employed and reports of rifle fire were heard in several parts of the city." The houses of fifty citizens were forcibly entered and systematically searched from basement to roof, the male occupants in every case, irrespective of age or politics, being promptly arrested and hurried off by the military.

"On an average a thousand Irish homes are raided every week by the police and military. Admission is not always asked for by ringing a bell; doors are smashed in with rifle butts. The sickroom is not spared, nor the child's nursery, nor even the house of the dead. Men who have never taken any part in politics are swept off to gaol on the flimsiest suspicion without redress. Hundreds of Irishmen are now lying in gaol without trial or prospect of trial. No Irishman has any rights as against Dublin Castle."

Robert Lynd in the "Daily News" of 25th March 1920.

"At the residence of Mr. B. O'Connor, Town Councillor, (Pembroke, Dublin) a portrait of the late Mr. Thomas Ashe, another of Mr. R. Barton, M.P. (now in Portland Prison) and a Sinn Fein flag were taken from the walls (by a military raiding party.) 'Owing to these things being in the house, we will take into custody any men found on the premises, no matter how many,' the officer in charge is reported to have said, and promptly placed under arrest a visitor who had only arrived from Cork yesterday." He was the only man in the house.

English "Daily Mail" March 27th 1920.

THE CHOSEN PROTECTORS.

The hunt for Ireland's Elected Representatives as chosen by the Irish people at the last General Election, still continues. Within the past week the houses of the following Irish Members were raided by the British Military Forces for the purpose of effecting their arrest:-

Mr. R. Mulcahy, Clontarf, Dublin,
Mr. F. Fahy, South Galway,
Ald. Wm. Cosgrave, North Kilkenny & Alderman of the City of Dublin,
Mr. P. Shanahan, Harbour Division, Dublin,
Mr. L. Ginnell, Westmeath.

In these raids the following M.P.'s were arrested:-

Ald. Wm. Cosgrave,
Mr. P. Shanahan,
Mr. L. Ginnell.

Within the same week Mr. J. MacDonagh, M.P. (North Tipperary) arrested on the streets of Dublin on the 18th instant, was deported to an unknown destination, while Mr. Alec. MacCabe, Member for North Sligo, was sentenced at Sligo to three months' imprisonment for having advised his constituents to subscribe to the Irish National Loan for the purpose of restoring the country to its former commercial and industrial prosperity.

INFIRM M.P. DRAGGED TO GAOL.

Mr. L. Ginnell, whose arrest is mentioned above, is aged 65 years and has been broken in health since his previous imprisonments (1918 - 1919).

Irish Bulletin. (Page 2) 29th March 1920.

His medical adviser, Dr. George Sigerson, has stated that Mr. Ginnell is suffering from "acute neurasthenia, with spinal irritation and tremour" and that "his condition is such as to demand complete abstinence from all work, worry or responsibility, under penalty of an entire collapse."

"WE ARE GOING TO KILL CURTAIN."

Further Evidence at the Inquest on Mr. McCurtain, the Murdered Lord Mayor of Cork.

The following is from the report of the fourth days proceedings published in the Irish "Daily Independent" of March 27th 1920:-

"T.J. Corcoran, a fitter, said he overheard three policemen speaking in the street on Feby. 23rd. He first caught the word 'soldiers' and then either, 'They are going to kill Curtin,' or 'We are going to kill Curtin.'

"J.N. Carthy, labourer, said that on the morning of the tragedy he was held up by two policemen with revolvers in the vicinity of the Lord Mayor's house, and ordered to go around by St. Nicholas's Church.

"P. Kelly, a postman, deposed that he found a button similar to the one produced (the button of a policeman's uniform) outside the Lord Mayor's house on the morning of the tragedy, and T. Buckley, foreman, Shaw's Mills, proved that he found 5 live cartridges in the vicinity of the Lord Mayor's house on the same morning. The cartridges bore the English Government stamp of a bread arrow."

TROOPS AND POLICE SUPPRESS A CHILDREN'S PLAY.

The following letter has appeared in the Dublin Daily Press. The signatory is Professor E.P. Culverwell, Registrar of the Dublin University, (T.C.D.) The incident to which the letter refers is the forcible suppression by police and troops on March 17th of a concert and children's play in aid of the Gaelic League funds:-

"Sir,- As one of the old inhabitants of Howth, I desire to protest against the recent action of the Authorities in stopping a children's little performance and concert in the Howth Parochial Hall in aid of the Language Movement. These concerts have been held for some years, and there has never been any disturbance at them. To occupy the hall with policemen in order to prevent the concert can do no good. If the desire of the authorities be to check the spread of Irish nationalism generated by the Gaelic League they go the worst possible way about it. Such ill-judged action will, more than ever, foster the feeling among those who would have attended the concert, that the country is under the rule of 'the foreigner.' What would the British people think of similar action in stopping national songs had it been done by the Germans after a successful German issue to the war? We have all lived together in harmony in Howth. In the new Urban District Council all parties are co-operating heartily in the endeavour to do what they can to administer the district in the interests of all the inhabitants. In such co-operating lies the one hope for the country, and only the gravest necessity could excuse an action which might tend to interfere with it.-

Yours, etc.

E.P. Culverwell,

Howth, 20th March.

PROTECTING CITIZENS BY MURDERING THEM.

On Monday March 29th 1920 Mr. Inskip in the House of Commons asked the Prime Minister if "He would consider the advisability of announcing that no deportations or arrests of persons in Ireland, except under the ordinary law, should take place during the further passage of the Government of Ireland Bill through Parliament."

Mr. Lloyd George: "I can give no such undertaking (cheers). The responsibility for the Government of Ireland rests upon His Majesty's Government, and our first duty is to protect the lives of innocent citizens. (Cheers). Mr. Lloyd George's Government now explain the military regime in Ireland as a means to the protection of the lives of innocent citizens. Under this regime the Army Of Occupation and the British-maintained police are daily and nightly employed in raiding the houses of citizens who are known to be or are suspected of being Sinn Feiners. Eighty per cent of the people of Ireland are known to be Sinn Feiners, and are, therefore, liable to arrest and deportation. It is also occasionally thought necessary to fire upon the unarmed population in the street. But even this, apparently, is not enough to satisfy the zeal of Ireland's rulers. In the early morning of the day Mr. Lloyd George made this statement, five policemen entered the house of Thomas Dwyer, "a known Sinn Feiner" of Bouladuff near Thurles, Co. Tipperary, and shot him. They also attempted to shoot this young man's sister as she went for a priest. The rifles these Government servants used to murder this young Irishman, were supplied to them by Mr. Lloyd George's Government.

Shortly after this, police attempted to blow up the house of another known Sinn Feiner of the same village.

On the previous day police broke into the house of James McCarthy of Thurles and shot him dead. The police used rifles supplied to them by the British Authorities.

Less than a fortnight before this the Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered by police.

It is interesting to note that on each of these occasions the police used weapons supplied to them by the British Authorities. Their entry into the houses was also made easy by the Government's sanction of midnight house-raids by police and military, as in each case the door of the house was opened by the inmates on the understanding that it was being raided by a party of police and military who had come to search the house or to arrest one of the inmates. Also, the police engaged in murdering these Irish citizens were able to do their work more expeditiously owing to the knowledge of the interior of the houses which they had gained on previous raids.

As it is a crime to be a Sinn Feiner and as more than 80 per cent of the people of Ireland are Sinn Feiners, the "innocent citizens" referred to by Mr. Lloyd George are presumably less than 20 per cent of the population. Perhaps it is thought that the most effective way to protect the 20 per cent is to murder the eighty per cent.

But the British Authorities are not content with merely murdering men. When they are dead and unable to speak in their own defence, an attempt is made to kill their good name. After the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork most English newspapers suggested that although he was a Sinn Feiner, he had been murdered, not by police but by his own comrades. To-day's "Daily Mail" learns on unimpeachable authority that official enquiries in Ireland have proved beyond doubt that Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, the Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, who was murdered in his house on March 21st was actually the victim of Sinn Fein vengeance.

"Official enquiries" and "unimpeachable authority" have often been used by the British Government in Ireland to prove what was untrue. But the Lord Mayor of Cork was too widely known, his record was too clear, and he was too well respected by his comrades for this "unimpeachable authority" which is in direct contradiction of the evidence at the inquest, to affect his reputation.

The Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered by police, who used weapons supplied to them by the British Authorities, and who are now being defended by expert Counsel paid by the British Government. The murderers are not afraid of being brought to justice. Their fate will probably be to be transferred to another district and - promoted.

"A MILITARY APPEARANCE."

At the resumption of the Inquest into the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. D. Horgan, Lower Grattan Hill, a postman stated that "as he was proceeding along King St. towards Patrick's Hill he saw 30 men walking two deep on the road at about 12.45 a.m. on the morning of the tragedy. They had long coats of a light pattern. About 5 or 6 policemen in uniform were opposite Messrs. Dohbin's place. About 5 or 6 policemen were on duty on the other side opposite the Palace Theatre. Neither of these bodies of police halted the men marching in the middle of the street. When witness came up to one body of the police, a man not wearing a uniform, who was with them, asked him what direction did the man who had passed come from. Witness did not know. The man then said 'They are a suspicious-looking lot. They have a military appearance.' Witness said he could identify this man."

Irish Daily Independent, March 29th 1920.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING MURDERED.

The "Morning Post" of the 27th March 1920 in a leading article written to justify the continued imprisonment of Ald. O'Brien says:-

"No Sinn Fein Leader has ever denounced a single one of the crimes committed under his organisations aegis."

The "Daily Mail" of the 30th March 1920 proving that Sinn Fein and not the Police was answerable for the murder of Ald. Thos. MacCurrtain says:-

"Alderman MacCurrtain, who although a Sinn Feiner had strongly denounced the Sinn Fein campaign of murder, was killed by armed men who entered his house.... There is now no doubt in the minds of the Irish Officials that Alderman MacCurrtain murderer's were Sinn Feiners."

If the police had postponed their murder of Ald. MacCurrtain by a few hours, he would have been arrested by the military and imprisoned on the grounds that he was party to the murder of police. Apparently the only way for a Sinn Fein Leader to prove that he is not answerable for murdering the police is to be murdered by them.

ALLIED CRITICISM.

"Ireland is treated worse by the English army of occupation than were Belgium or the North of France by the Kaiser's troops." - 'Courrier de Parlement' - Paris, March 13th, 1920.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE AMERICAN FLAG?

At the residence of Mr. Charles Murphy, Alderman of the Dublin Corporation, a military raiding party seized an American flag, which had been used to decorate the drawing room.

Irish Daily Press, March 29th 1920.

MURDER OF THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

British Press to the Rescue of the Murderers.

The "Daily Mail" (Manchester Edition) of the 30th March 1920 says:-

"Official enquiries prove that on March 19th a private meeting was held at Cork of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. It was attended by, among others, Alderman MacCurtain, the Lord Mayor of Cork and Professor Stockley, who is also a Sinn Fein Alderman.

"At this meeting it was reported that seven Sinn Fein Members (including Ald. MacCurtain and Prof. Stockley) had been expelled from the Brotherhood as being untrustworthy, and the Local Executive, or Inner Ring of the Brotherhood, were instructed to take action....

"On the same night that the Irish Republican Brotherhood met, an attempt to murder Prof. Stockley was made by order of the Local Executive, and he was shot at four times in the street....

"There is now no doubt in the minds of Irish Officials that Ald. MacCurtain's murderers were Sinn Feiners acting under orders of the Inner Ring of the Irish Republican Brotherhood...."

Professor Stockley says:-

"As the survivor mentioned, I declare the statements to be false. The carelessness of the infamous lying may be judged by noting that it was on March 17th the attempt to murder me was made. On St. Patrick's night, (17th March) I was at dinner with the Lord Mayor. He was murdered on the night of March 19th. I was never at a private meeting of any Society with the Lord Mayor. I knew nothing of his membership of any Brotherhood.... If what I have said is not strong enough, I quote England's chief poet to its lying press:- 'You told a lie, an odious, damned lie.'"

Alderman MacCurtain spent March 17th in the following manner:- His Lordship visited the City Hall at 10.30 a.m., and took part in the procession, accompanied by members of the Corporation, to the Cathedral where he attended High Mass. He afterwards took part in the public procession, and during all the time he was accompanied by his chaplain, Father Dominic, O.S.F.C. He then returned to the City Hall, where he had tea with Father Dominic and his secretary.

A visit was then paid by the Lord Mayor, with Father Dominic, to the Ford Works, where he took part in a tractor demonstration. In the evening his lordship gave a dinner in the Metropole Hotel, at which Grace was said by Father Dominic, who was present throughout. It was from that dinner party that Prof. Stockley was returning when the attempt was made upon his life. The Lord Mayor was a member of the Third Order of Saint Francis, and was never a member of any secret body.

MAJORITY MADE MINORITY.

In 1919 the British Parliament passed a bill arranging that Local Government Elections in Ireland should be held on the proportional representation system. This system is declared to be the most democratic. An elaborate arrangement was made to enable the Irish people to state with mathematical precision exactly which men they desired to represent them on the Local Governing bodies.

In January 1920 the Irish Municipal & Urban Council Elections were held. This was the first Election on proportional representation system. It attracted considerable attention. Dublin was full of English newspaper correspondents. English and other foreign papers wrote articles on the election. The experiment was quite successful. The people elected with mathematical precision the men they wanted to represent them.

But this system had been established in Ireland and the Government

But this system had been instituted in Ireland, not for democratic purposes, but merely because the British Rulers of Ireland thought that by its means they would prevent the election of Sinn Feiners. But the Irish people elected an overwhelming majority of Sinn Feiners to the Councils. The English plan was foiled. But the resources of the Empire were not exhausted. The Irish people elected Sinn Feiners. But it soon became evident that they were elected not to the public bodies but to prison. The great majority of Sinn Feiners elected representatives have either been arrested already or are due to be arrested as soon as the British Authorities can succeed in getting them. Those arrested are imprisoned without charge or trial. Thus it is in the power of British militarism to turn an Irish democratic majority into a minority. This has continued to such an extent that the Acting Lord Mayor of Dublin, finding the work of the Dublin Corporation was being crippled, has written as follows to the Prime Minister of England:-

"At the recent Municipal Elections, carried out under the new scheme of Proportional Representation, the citizens of Dublin returned as their representatives to the Corporation a majority consisting of members of the Sinn Fein Party.

"The different Committees were selected to carry out Corporate work, and Corporate work only. On these Committees Sinn Fein members were in many cases placed in high positions by their colleagues of different degrees of thought in the Corporation.

"The Dublin Castle Authorities, since the Municipal Elections were held in the middle of January, have been picking off one by one members of the Sinn Fein party in the Corporation, which leaves the Committee work of the Corporation practically at a standstill for want of quorums."

The Lord Mayor points out that the most important committee, the Estates & Finance Committee, has had its numbers depleted by three of its most useful members, while on March 26th, the Chairman, Ald. Cosgrave, who had given a wonderful amount of time and thought to the corporation finances was deported without any charge being made against him.

"...The deporting of these men has undoubtedly held up Corporation work - housing, public health, etc.- in which you have always taken such a lively interest.

"Now, I have been wondering can you help me in this matter or can you give me any advice as to how Corporation work is to be continued if my colleagues are carried off and detained in prison? ... In my endeavour to carry out the work I find I cannot do so if my colleagues are taken from me.

"Will you please give this whole matter your serious consideration? And oblige one whom you invited to act as a member of the ill-fated Convention you set up, and who accepted in good faith that invitation."

No reply has been received.