

AUGUST

BRITISH MAGISTRATES REFUSE TO ADMINISTER BRITISH LAW.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO RESIGNATIONS IN THREE WEEKS.

The following is a list of Irishmen who have surrendered their British Commission of the Peace during the three weeks from July 9th to July 31st 1920. The list includes 132 names. These magistrates have resigned from the British service as a protest against the ruthless regime of militarism in Ireland.

As British Propaganda is anxious to create the opinion that these resignations which mark the collapse of British authority in Ireland are due to "Sinn Fein terrorism," it is well to quote the reasons these Magistrates themselves give for their withdrawal from the British service.

On July 11th a meeting of the British magistrates in Cavan was held. The magistrates who attended the meeting decided to resign. A resolution was passed in which it was said:-

"We no longer wish to be associated with an Executive whose actions are subversive of equity and justice and repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of the vast majority of our fellow countrymen."

On July 13th Mr. P. Mastersen, J.P., Drogheda, Co. Leitrim wrote to the British Lord Chancellor resigning his office. In this letter he said:-

"I can no longer remain a bar to the progress of my countrymen in their glorious struggle for self-government."

On July 16th the magistrates of Cootahill, Co. Cavan, held a meeting and resolved to resign their commissions

"as a protest against the oppression of our Country."

On July 19th Mr. M. Cassidy, J.P., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, sent his resignation to the British Lord Chancellor and said in an accompanying letter:-

"It is hopeless further to await a return to civilised methods of administration on the part of the English-appointed Executive Government of this Country."

On July 21st Dr. J.C. Mullin, J.P., of Ballyshannon, wrote to the British Lord Chancellor:-

"The interests and lives of my fellow Irishmen are so wantonly imperilled by the daily developing excesses of Castle militarism that I can no longer take any part in the administration of law that the Government itself so glaringly endeavours to bring into contempt and aversion."

On July 22nd a meeting of the Magistrates of Cork City and County was held in Cork. Two hundred and seventy magistrates were represented. The following resolution was passed unanimously:-

"That having regard to the unalterable opinion of the vast majority of our fellow countrymen and with whom we cordially agree that Ireland is entitled like other oppressed nationalities to that form of government chosen by the people and that as this was the basis principle underlying the great European war to crush militarism we consider it our duty to surrender our commissions sanctioned by British law."

On July 24th Mr. R.P. McDonald, J.P., Coroner for the County of Carlow, wrote to the British Lord Chancellor resigning his Commission:-

"as a protest against the brutal, stupidified and unconstitutional manner in which England is attempting to govern this country."

On July 26th, Dr. J.F. Walsh of Westport, Co. Mayo, sent his resignation from the magistracy to the British Lord Chancellor accompanied by the

"as a protest against the policy of the British Government to countenance lawlessness and stir up the dying embers of religious bigotry. Tuam (sacked by British police), and Derry are examples."

These are the reasons why in three weeks the following 132 British magistrates have withdrawn from the British service:-

Mr. E. Harty, J.P., Causeway, Co. Kerry.
Mr. E. Gavin, J.P., Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.
Mr. P. J. Murphy, J.P., Sligo.
Mr. H. J. Cusack, J.P., Kildorrery, Co. Cork.
Mr. A. Hume, J.P., Timahoe, Queen's Co.
Dr. T. P. Higgins, F.R.C.I., J.P., Coroner for Queen's Co.
Mr. P. O' Riordan, J.P., Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Mr. H. Devlin, J.P., Donegal.
Mr. H. J. McManus, J.P., Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.
Mr. P. J. Griffin, J.P., Grange, Co. Carlow.
Mr. C. O'Hare, M.P.S.I., J.P., Newry, Co. Down.
Mr. W. P. McGrath, J.P., Buncrana, Co. Donegal.
Mr. P. Wheelan, J.P., Coroner for Nt. Monaghan.
Mr. J. P. Griffin, J.P., Tullow, Co. Carlow.
Mr. W. Kelly, J.P., Ballymoyle, Queen's Co.
Mr. J. Flavin, J.P., Youghal, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. Kennedy, J.P., Bunnacranha, Co. Sligo.
Dr. P. O'Gorman, J.P., Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
Mr. H. J. Cahill, J.P., Dublin.
Mr. J. T. O'Connor, J.P., Killarney.
Mr. J. H. Roche, J.P., Limerick.
Mr. P. J. Egan, J.P., Tullamore, King's Co.
Mr. H. J. MacManus, J.P., Tobercurry, Sligo.
Mr. J. McNulty, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. B. J. Condon, J.P., Geevagh, Co. Sligo.
Mr. R. A. Whelan, J.P., Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.
Mr. M. Walsh, J.P., Newrath, Co. Waterford.
Mr. P. Riordan, J.P., Woodlawn, Co. Longford.
Mr. P. Conlon, J.P., Wolfhill, Queen's Co.
Mr. M. Molloy, ex-M.P., J.P., Carlow.
Mr. T. J. Kennedy, J.P., Carlow.
Mr. P. Devine, J.P., Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.
Dr. M. D. Grady, J.P., Coroner for Nt. Longford.
Mr. W. Carmody, J.P., Kiltrush, Co. Clare.
Mr. T. R. Maltby, J.P., Swinford, Co. Mayo.
Mr. J. P. O'Dowd, J.P., Goldfield, Co. Sligo.
Mr. J. Griffin, J.P., Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Dr. J. C. Mullin, J.P., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
Dr. E. Foley, J.P., Kilmathomas, Co. Waterford.
Mr. T. O'Gorman, J.P., Bundoran, Co. Donegal.
Mr. T. P. O'Reilly, J.P., Granard, Co. Longford.
Mr. H. Healy, J.P., Coaghford, Co. Cork.
Mr. H. Hayes, J.P., Bounahon, Co. Waterford.
Dr. P. D. Walsh, J.P., Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.
Mr. R. P. McDonald, J.P., Coroner for Co. Carlow.
Mr. T. Fergus, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. J. McLoughlin, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. H. McGrath, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. J. S. Russell, Kildorrery, Co. Cork.
Mr. F. O'Rourke, J.P., Carrigallen, Leitrim.
Mr. A. McCarren, J.P., Cavan, Co. Cavan.
Mr. J. Beeford, J.P., Cavan, Co. Cavan.
Mr. J. Moynehan, J.P., Boherbee, Co. Kildare.
Dr. J. Eganran, J.P., Cavan.
Mr. M. McKenna, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. P. McDonald, J.P., Cavan.
Mr. T. McGuinness, J.P., Cavan, Co. Cavan.
Mr. P. Kelly, J.P., Granard, Co. Longford.
Dr. J. M. Reynolds, J.P., Scarbby, Co. Longford.
Mr. M. Irwin, J.P., Feenagh, Co. Limerick.
Mr. J. Tagart, J.P., Cavan.
Mr. B. Donoghoe, J.P., Coothill, Co. Cavan.
Dr. J. Clarke, J.P., Cavan.
Mr. P. Soden, J.P., Cavan.
Mr. P. McQuaid, J.P., Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.
Dr. J. S. Gorman, J.P., Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.
Mr. D. Forest, J.P., Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. Vaughan, J.P., Ballymaquin, Co. Kerry.
Mr. B. J. Conlon, J.P., Geevagh, Co. Sligo.
Mr. J. Russell, J.P., Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. F. Meagher, Kildorrery, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. Phelan, J.P., Stradbally, Queens Co.
Mr. J. Walsh, J.P., Cork.
Mr. M. Milvaney, J.P., Lisdiff, Co. Cavan.
Mr. J. Conrigan, J.P., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Mr. M. J. Monaghan, J.P., Ballybay, Co. Monaghan.
Dr. J. T. Bouchier-Hayes, J.P., Rathkeale, Limerick.
Mr. M. J. Shanahan, J.P., Warrenpoint, Co. Down.
Mr. A. O'Donnell, J.P., Dungloe, Co. Donegal.
Mr. P. J. Hughes, J.P., Craigue-na-Managh, Kilkenny.
Mr. J. Kelly, J.P., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Mr. W. Keane, J.P., Ballybutler, Co. Cork.
Mr. D. F. Flood, J.P., Pettigo, Co. Donegal.
Dr. L. T. Moore, J.P., Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry.
Mr. St. John Harold, J.P., Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
Mr. T. P. O'Reilly, J.P., Granard, Co. Longford.
Dr. W. O'Rourke, J.P., Ballyconnell, Co. Sligo.
Mr. T. J. O'Brien, J.P., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
Mr. J. O'Reilly, Granard, Co. Longford.
Mr. M. McGrath, J.P., Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. J. McLoughlin, J.P., Knockmegeeha, Co. Sligo.
Mr. T. P. McKenna, J.P., Millagh, Co. Cavan.
Mr. A. O. D. Cogan, J.P., Ballindoon, Co. Sligo.
Mr. T. McDonagh, J.P., Tuam, Co. Galway.
Mr. J. H. Campbell, J.P., Queenstown, Co. Cork.
Dr. J. J. Harding, J.P., Ballincollig, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. Flavin, J.P., Youghal, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. McBarron, J.P., Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan.
Dr. D. P. McKenna, J.P., Coroner for West Wicklow.
Dr. F. J. Cruise, J.P., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Mr. P. Glynn, J.P., Cong, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. P. McAlister, J.P., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
Mr. M. Cassidy, J.P., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
Mr. P. Duffy, J.P., Castleblayney, Co. Fermanagh.
Mr. P. Lynch, J.P., Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
Mr. C. Dunleavy, J.P., Amagry, Co. Donegal.
Mr. P. McGahan, J.P., Castleblayney, Co. Fermanagh.
Mr. J. Redahan, J.P., Lisohatigan.
Mr. J. Foley, J.P., Ballynabonogue.
Dr. Halpin, J.P., Rathgarrick, Co. Waterford.
Mr. P. J. Morrin, J.P., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Dr. P. O'Reilly, J.P., Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim.
Dr. J. F. Walsh, J.P., Wexford, Co. Mayo.
Mr. J. C. Burke, J.P., Tobercurry, Co. Sligo.
Mr. T. Drake, J.P., Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
Mr. W. O'Donnell, J.P., Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Mr. B. O'Connor, J.P., Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
Mr. J. Hickey, J.P., Millstreet, Co. Cork.
Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, J.P., Tullyvin, Co. Cavan.
Mr. D. Devitt, J.P., Castlepollard, Co. Wicklow.
Mr. M. M. O'Brien, J.P., Grallegh, Co. Waterford.
Mr. J. Gannon, J.P., Killashandra, Co. Leitrim.
Mr. T. Roughmeen, J.P., Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.
Mr. F. Flanagan, J.P., Skerries, Co. Dublin.
Mr. B. Bradley, J.P., Granard, Co. Longford.
Mr. J. F. O'Kane, J.P., Ballyconnell, Co. Sligo.
Mr. P. Masterson, J.P., Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
Dr. E. McQuaid, J.P., Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.
Mr. J. Smith, J.P., Ballyhallie, Co. Cavan.
Mr. Whitty, J.P., Ballycanew, Co. Wexford.
Mr. Dodd, J.P., Ballindoon, Co. Sligo.
Mr. P. Hennessy, J.P., Castlemartyr, Co. Cork.
Mr. J. S. Smith, J.P., Cooteshill, Co. Cavan.

POLICEMEN REFUSE TO BE MILITARISTS.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN RESIGNATIONS FROM R.I.C.

"It is incorrect to say that at present there is an abnormal number of resignations from the Royal Irish Constabulary."

This statement was made on July 28th 1920 by Major Fleming, Chief Recruiting Officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Like other statements on Irish affairs made by British officials, it is untrue. The following list is a direct refutation of it.

On June 21st the IRISH BULLETIN published the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the R.I.C. who had resigned from that force in the four and a half weeks from May 19th 1920 to June 19th 1920. These resignations numbered 106. The rate of resignations for that period was twenty-three a week.

On July 8th 1920 the IRISH BULLETIN published the number of resignations from the same force for the sixteen days, June 20th 1920 to July 6th 1920. Forty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the R.I.C. resigned in that period, being a weekly rate of nineteen resignations.

Below is given the number of resignations for the period July 7th to July 31st. In these three and a half weeks such resignations totalled 161 or forty-six per week, an increase of more than 100 per cent in the weekly rate of resignations.

It will be observed from the following list that the majority of these who have resigned are members of the Force with long service to their credit. The list also includes many officers of the higher ranks, including four District Inspectors, one Inspector, six Head Constables and nineteen Sergeants. The reasons for which these men have left the British police service are common knowledge in Ireland. It will be sufficient to quote from two letters written by the men affected. On July 29th 1920 a sergeant in the R.I.C. wrote to the Press.

"They, (the English Military Government in Ireland), have deliberately driven the police against the people."

Constable T. Lyne, R.I.C., Ballycastle, Co. Mayo, wrote on July 15th to his superior officers resigning from the Constabulary. In his letter he gave as his reasons:-

"I cannot suffer myself to be converted into a military policeman; for having joined this Force as a peace officer I can only serve as an officer of the peace; and I cannot conscientiously serve under a militarist Government while its only creed is repression and coercion."

The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British police forces in Ireland have resigned rather than assist the British militarist Government to put into practice its creed of repression and coercion."

POLICE OFFICIALS OF HIGH RANK.

District Inspector Price, Mountbellew, Co. Galway.
District Inspector Glynn, Mohill, Co. Leitrim.
District Inspector E.J. Donnelly, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
District Inspector Major Lenon, Downpatrick, Co. Down.

HEAD CONSTABLES.

Inspector Lynch, D.M.P., Dublin.	(retired)	39 years service.
Head Constable D. Harrington, R.I.C., Killarney	(retired)	37 years service.
Head Constable D. O'Sullivan, R.I.C., Templemore.		36 years service.
Head Constable Davis, R.I.C., Tobercurry, Co. Sligo.		35 years service.
Head Constable Minan, R.I.C., Oughterard, Co. Galway.		30 years service.
Head Constable Boyle, R.I.C., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.		30 years service.
Head Constable P. Clancy, R.I.C., Strokestown, Co. Roscommon.		

SERGEANTS OF LONG STANDING.

Sergt. Chapman, R.I.C. Derry.
Sergt. Francis, R.I.C. Derry

40 years service.
40 years service.

Sergt. A. Browlow, R.I.C., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.	39 1/2 yrs service.
Sergt. McEvoy, R.I.C., Ballygar, Co. Galway.	35 yrs service.
Sergt. J. O'Connor, R.I.C., Bandon, Co. Cork. (retired)	35 yrs service.
Sergt. P. Maher, R.I.C., Killarney. (retired)	34 yrs service.
Sergt. P. Carmody, R.I.C., Roxboro', Co. Mayo. (retired)	31 yrs service.
Sergt. Kean, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.	30 yrs service.
Sergt. Martyn, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.	30 yrs service.
Sergt. Dempsey, R.I.C., Galway, East Hiding.	30 yrs service.
Sergt. Hawkins, R.I.C., Limerick.	30 yrs service.
Sergt. Pakenham, R.I.C., Limerick.	29 yrs service.
Sergt. Killoran, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.	28 yrs service.
Sergt. Brennan, R.I.C., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.	27 1/2 yrs service.
Sergt. D. O'Connell, R.I.C., Milford, Co. Cork. (retired)	26 yrs service.
Sergt. McGlynn, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.	25 yrs service.
Sergt. J. Mannon, D.M.P., Booterstown, Co. Dublin.	25 yrs service.
Sergt. E. Carroll, R.I.C., Dromineer.	13 yrs service.
Sergt. M. Lyons, R.I.C., Ferns, Co. Wexford.	

CONSTABLES

Constable W. Dunno, R.I.C., Killorglin, Co. Kerry.	34 yrs service.
Constable W. Hastings, R.I.C., Loughrea, Co. Galway.	32 yrs service.
Constable T. Flaherty, R.I.C., Kilcullen, Co. Cork.	30 yrs service.
Constable Emnis, R.I.C., Ballygar, Co. Galway.	30 yrs service.
Constable P.J. Galvin, R.I.C., Lorrha, Co. Tipperary.	30 yrs service.
Constable M. Fallon, R.I.C., Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.	21 yrs service.
Constable Malley, R.I.C., Ballygar, Co. Galway.	16 years service.
Constable Baxter, R.I.C., Ballygar, Co. Galway.	14 years service.
Constable M. Ganty, R.I.C., Limerick.	14 years service.
Constable P. McCormack, R.I.C., Loughrea, Co. Galway.	14 years service.
Constable J. Costello, R.I.C., Ballymore, Co. Galway.	14 years service.
Constable J. McAuliffe, R.I.C., Macroom, Co. Cork.	14 years service.
Constable J. Collins, R.I.C., Ardmore, Co. Waterford.	14 years service.
Constable Casey, R.I.C., Emisorena, Co. Sligo.	13 years service.
Constable B. Carragher, R.I.C., Galway.	13 years service.
Constable O'Sullivan, R.I.C., Ballygarvin, Co. Cork.	15 years service.
Constable J. O'Neill, D.M.P., Dublin.	13 years service.
Constable M. Sugrue, R.I.C., Tipperary.	12 years service.
Constable J. Solgan, R.I.C., Doneraile, Co. Cork.	12 years service.
Constable P. McLoughlin, R.I.C., Carrick-on-Shannon.	12 years service.
Constable D. Coffey, R.I.C., Doneraile, Co. Cork.	11 years service.
Constable J. Mee, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.	11 years service.
Constable P.J. Grace, R.I.C., Loughrea, Co. Galway.	11 years service.
Constable D. Vaughan, R.I.C., Macroom, Co. Cork.	11 years service.
Constable J. Collins, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	11 years service.
Constable Simmons, R.I.C., Ballygar, Co. Galway.	11 years service.
Constable Corrish, R.I.C., Ballyferrier, Co. Kerry.	11 years service.
Constable Flannery, R.I.C., Charleville, Co. Cork.	11 years service.
Constable M. Carroll, Bandon, Co. Cork.	10 years service.
Constable J. Doooley, R.I.C., Cork.	10 years service.
Constable T. Waters, R.I.C., Kilmconnell, Co. Galway.	10 years service.
Constable Mulquinn, R.I.C., Carrick-on-Shannon.	10 years service.
Constable C. Kelleher, R.I.C., Bawnboy, Co. Cavan.	10 years service.
Constable T.J. McDonald, R.I.C., Galway.	10 years service.
Constable N. Power, R.I.C., Kilkenny.	9 1/2 years service.
Constable P.M. Doherty, R.I.C., Clara, King's Co.	9 years service.
Constable Hoban, R.I.C., Ballymahon, Co. Longford.	9 years service.
Constable T. Mahony, R.I.C., Ardmore, Co. Waterford.	9 years service.
Constable C. Fenlon, R.I.C., Offally, King's Co.	8 years service.
Constable M.J. Fleming, R.I.C., Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary.	8 years service.
Constable MacMahon, R.I.C., Louth.	8 years service.
Constable Rourke, R.I.C., Loughrea, Co. Galway.	8 years service.
Constable A. Colgan, R.I.C., Loughrea, Co. Galway.	8 years service.
Constable M. McInerney, R.I.C., Bantry, Co. Cork.	8 years service.
Constable McCarthy, R.I.C., Drumcollagher, Co. Cork.	8 years service.
Constable B.J. Madden, R.I.C., Kerry.	7 years service.
Constable M. Hickey, R.I.C., Kildare.	7 years service.
Constable M. Hickey, R.I.C., Clashmore, Co. Waterford.	7 years service.
Constable Murphy, R.I.C., Kerry.	7 years service.
Constable T.J. Robinson, R.I.C., Kerry.	7 years service.
Constable J. Fagan, R.I.C., Kerry.	7 years service.
Constable M.J. Cronin, R.I.C., Co. Clare.	7 years service.
Constable J.J. Farrell, R.I.C., Trim, Co. Meath.	7 years service.
Constable P. Healy, R.I.C., Galway.	7 years service.
Constable J. Donovan, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.	7 years service.
Constable Kirwan, R.I.C., Clougheen, Co. Tipperary.	7 years service.
Constable T. Brennan, R.I.C., Portmagee, Queen's County.	7 years service.
Constable J.J. Farrell, R.I.C., Rookney, Co. Cavan.	7 years service.
Constable T. Brennan, R.I.C., Glenbeigh, Co. Donegal.	7 years service.
Constable M. Fitzgerald, R.I.C., Ballinsloe, Co. Galway.	7 years service.

CONSTABLES (CONT'D)

Constable J. Cassidy, R.I.C., Claremorris, Co. Mayo.	7 years service.
Constable Farrelly, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.	7 " "
Constable P. Sheeran, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.	7 " "
Constable T. Murray, Robertstown, Co. Cork.	6 1/2 " "
Constable P. Keurick, R.I.C., Cahir, Co. Limerick.	6 1/2 " "
Constable Shanahan, R.I.C., Edenderry, King's Co.	6 1/2 " "
Constable P. Doherty, R.I.C., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.	6 " "
Constable Fitzpatrick, R.I.C., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.	6 " "
Constable J. Slattery, R.I.C., Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.	6 " "
Constable W. McDonnell, R.I.C., Kerry	6 " "
Constable T. Harte, R.I.C., Ballybay, Co. Roscommon.	6 " "
Constable Sheahan, D.M.P., Dublin.	6 " "
Constable P. Roche, D.M.P., Dublin.	5 1/2 " "
Constable T. Lync, Ballycastle, Co. Mayo. / R.I.C.	5 1/2 " "
Constable I. Mulcahy, R.I.C., Portmagee, Queen's Co.	5 " "
Constable Clyna, R.I.C., Louth.	5 " "
Constable F.J. Barnes, R.I.C., Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon.	5 " "
Constable W. Ryan, R.I.C., Kilmhill, Co. Clare.	4 " "
Constable Tanney, R.I.C., Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.	4 " "
Constable Finn, R.I.C., Drumoleague, Co. Cork.	3 1/2 " "
Constable P. Hallahan, R.I.C., Limerick.	3 " "
Constable Sullivan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	3 " "
Constable Cloyne, R.I.C., Blackrock, Co. Louth.	3 " "
Constable D. Crowley, R.I.C., South Tipperary.	3 " "
Constable M. Hogan, R.I.C., Kerry.	2 1/2 " "
Constable T. Bove, R.I.C., Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.	2 " "
Constable Mannix, R.I.C., Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick.	2 " "
Constable T. Fahy, R.I.C., Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry.	2 " "
Constable T. McHugh, R.I.C., Co. Mayo.	2 " "
Constable C. Dermody, R.I.C., Kenmare, Co. Kerry.	1 " "
Constable P. Clune, R.I.C., Cork.	8 months "
Constable M.J. Fitzgerald, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.	8 " "
Constable Walker, R.I.C., Louth.	6 " "
Constable W. Riordan, R.I.C., Killarney, Co. Kerry.	4 " "
Constable P. Bowen, R.I.C., Kilkenny.	4 " "

The length of service of the following has not been reported:-

Constable Fox, R.I.C., Killaloe, Co. Clare.
Constable O'Brien, R.I.C., " " "
Constable McCarthy, R.I.C., O'Briensbridge, Co. Clare,
Constable MacGillicuddy, R.I.C., " " "
Constable Murphy, R.I.C., Scariff, Co. Clare.
Constable John Griffin, R.I.C., Templetoohy, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Tracy, R.I.C., Scariff, Co. Clare.
Constable Heffernan, R.I.C., Galway,
Constable McGuigan, R.I.C., Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
Constable Keating, R.I.C., " " "
Constable M. MacCormack, R.I.C., Wicklow.
Constable Taylor, D.M.P., Dublin Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
Constable J. Rody, R.I.C., Belfast.
Constable Dignam, D.M.P., Irishtown, Dublin.
Constable T. Mannix, R.I.C., Banteer, Co. Cork.
Constable Thomas Griffin, Templemore, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Murray, R.I.C., Kildare.
Constable D. Hayes, R.I.C., Tipperary.
Constable E. O'Reilly, R.I.C., Co. Kerry.
Constable H. Roddy, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.
Constable J. Reilly, Belfast, R.I.C.
Constable Roland, R.I.C., Mohill, Co. Leitrim.
Constable Graughan, R.I.C., " " "
Constable Shanahan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Tynan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable P. Griffin, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable J. Daly, Foynes, Co. Limerick, R.I.C.
Constable O'Connor, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
Constable W. Curran, R.I.C., Croggs, Co. Galway.
Constable Slattery, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.
Constable Gettings, R.I.C., Co. Roscommon.
Constable Doherty, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Galway.
Constable M. Kilgallon, R.I.C., Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Constable Gaffney, R.I.C., Co. Roscommon.
Constable M. Galligan, R.I.C., Deen, Co. Cavan.
Constable J.M.S. Ahern, R.I.C., Dunmanway, Co. Cork.
Constable McGovern, R.I.C., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

CONSTABLES (CONT'D)

Constable J. Cassidy, R.I.C., Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
Constable Farrelly, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
Constable P. Sheeran, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.
Constable T. Murray, Robertstown, Co. Cork.
Constable P. Keurick, R.I.C., Cahir, Co. Limerick.
Constable Shanahan, R.I.C., Edenderry, King's Co.
Constable P. Doherty, R.I.C., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
Constable Fitzpatrick, R.I.C., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
Constable J. Slattery, R.I.C., Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Constable W. McDonnell, R.I.C., Kerry
Constable T. Harte, R.I.C., Ballybay, Co. Roscommon.
Constable Sheahan, D.M.P., Dublin.
Constable P. Roche, D.M.P., Dublin.
Constable T. Lync, Ballycastle, Co. Mayo. / R.I.C.
Constable I. Mulcahy, R.I.C., Portmagee, Queen's Co.
Constable Clyna, R.I.C., Louth.
Constable F.J. Barnes, R.I.C., Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon.
Constable W. Ryan, R.I.C., Kilmhill, Co. Clare.
Constable Tanney, R.I.C., Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Finn, R.I.C., Drumoleague, Co. Cork.
Constable P. Hallahan, R.I.C., Limerick.
Constable Sullivan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Cloyne, R.I.C., Blackrock, Co. Louth.
Constable D. Crowley, R.I.C., South Tipperary.
Constable M. Hogan, R.I.C., Kerry.
Constable T. Bove, R.I.C., Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
Constable Mannix, R.I.C., Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick.
Constable T. Fahy, R.I.C., Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry.
Constable T. McHugh, R.I.C., Co. Mayo.
Constable C. Dermody, R.I.C., Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
Constable P. Clune, R.I.C., Cork.
Constable M.J. Fitzgerald, R.I.C., Listowel, Co. Kerry.
Constable Walker, R.I.C., Louth.
Constable W. Riordan, R.I.C., Killarney, Co. Kerry.
Constable P. Bowen, R.I.C., Kilkenny.

The length of service of the following has not been reported:-

Constable Fox, R.I.C., Killaloe, Co. Clare.
Constable O'Brien, R.I.C., " " "
Constable McCarthy, R.I.C., O'Briensbridge, Co. Clare,
Constable MacGillicuddy, R.I.C., " " "
Constable Murphy, R.I.C., Scariff, Co. Clare.
Constable John Griffin, R.I.C., Templetoohy, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Tracy, R.I.C., Scariff, Co. Clare.
Constable Heffernan, R.I.C., Galway,
Constable McGuigan, R.I.C., Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
Constable Keating, R.I.C., " " "
Constable M. MacCormack, R.I.C., Wicklow.
Constable Taylor, D.M.P., Dublin Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
Constable J. Rody, R.I.C., Belfast.
Constable Dignam, D.M.P., Irishtown, Dublin.
Constable T. Mannix, R.I.C., Banteer, Co. Cork.
Constable Thomas Griffin, Templemore, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Murray, R.I.C., Kildare.
Constable D. Hayes, R.I.C., Tipperary.
Constable E. O'Reilly, R.I.C., Co. Kerry.
Constable H. Roddy, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.
Constable J. Reilly, Belfast, R.I.C.
Constable Roland, R.I.C., Mohill, Co. Leitrim.
Constable Graughan, R.I.C., " " "
Constable Shanahan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable Tynan, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable P. Griffin, R.I.C., Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Constable J. Daly, Foynes, Co. Limerick, R.I.C.
Constable O'Connor, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
Constable W. Curran, R.I.C., Croggs, Co. Galway.
Constable Slattery, R.I.C., Tuam, Co. Galway.
Constable Gettings, R.I.C., Co. Roscommon.
Constable Doherty, R.I.C., Athlone, Co. Galway.
Constable M. Kilgallon, R.I.C., Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Constable Gaffney, R.I.C., Co. Roscommon.
Constable M. Galligan, R.I.C., Deen, Co. Cavan.
Constable J.M.S. Ahern, R.I.C., Dunmanway, Co. Cork.
Constable McGovern, R.I.C., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

A BILL FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF — MURDERERS.A SECTION OF THE "RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND BILL."

In the supplement to the IRISH BULLETIN of July 13th 1920, a statement made by one of the Divisional Commissioners of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the Southern Counties was reported. The statement was made to the British-controlled police at Killarney, Co. Kerry, in the third week of June 1920. The Divisional Commissioner in the course of his remarks said:-

"Hitherto it has been the practice that when a policeman had shot with effect the matter was made the subject of an inquiry, and the public were provided with all kinds of facilities such as producing evidence, etc., to bring the matter home to the guilty party. Henceforth no such facilities will be provided and no such policeman will be held up to public odium by being pilloried before a Coroners Jury or other such inquiry."

That such statements were made by the Divisional Commissioner concerned was denied by British Propaganda.

On Monday, August 2nd 1920, the English Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced a Coercion Bill for Ireland. The Bill is backed by the British Prime Minister, (Mr. Lloyd George); the Leader of the British House of Commons, (Mr. Bonar Law); The Attorney General for England; the English Attorney for Ireland, and the English Solicitor General for Ireland. These British Statesmen's names are signed to this "Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill," as the latest Coercion Bill is called.

THAT BILL CARRIES INTO EFFECT THE PROMISE OF THE DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY, WHICH PROMISE BRITISH PROPAGANDA DENIED EVER HAVING BEEN MADE.

Immunity to the police from "public odium by being pilloried before a Coroners Jury or other such inquiry" is one of the principal objects of this Bill.

CLAUSE 1. SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (f), reads:-

"3. Regulations, so made also
(f) Provide for any of the duties of a Coroner and Coroners Jury being performed by a Court of Inquiry constituted under the Army Act instead of by the Coroner and Jury."

Stripped of its legal phraseology this sub-section (f) of the "Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill" means:-

- (1) That henceforward the only restraint capable of being placed by the Irish public upon British military and police excesses — the restraint of publicly exposing these excesses and naming the guilty parties — is to be removed.
- (2) That these British military and police are by this sub-section informed by their Government that when they shoot down innocent Irish civilians they will be officially shielded from "being held up to public odium by being pilloried before a Coroners Jury or other such inquiry."
- (3) That the British military and police in Ireland are officially informed that when they have murdered Irish civilians — which in the past few months they had done frequently in co-operation with their officers — their act, if it is made subject to inquiry at all will be inquired into by these very officers or their colleagues, or as the sub-section puts it, "a Court of Inquiry constituted under the Army Act."
- (4) That, in fine, the British military and police in Ireland are promised in this "Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill" that their murders will no longer be called murders; that if any inquiry be made into them it will be made by the Authority under which such murders have, up to the present, been committed and

by which the following thirty-one murders committed since the beginning of 1920 have been left unpunished, although in the majority of these cases Coroners Juries returned verdicts against the troops and police of "wilful murder" or unjustifiable homicide:-

July 30th John O'Sullivan, Limerick City.
July 29th Patrick Duggan, (aged 10), Bruce, Co. Limerick.
Thomas Harris, (invalid), Bruce, Co. Limerick.
July 24th Wm. McGrath, Cork City.
July 21st James Cogan, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
July 21st Daniel McGrath, (aged 18), Coracanna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 21st Thomas McDonnell, Coracanna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 19th John O'Brien, (aged 18), Cork City.
July 18th James Burke, Cork City.
July 13th Miss. M. Coughane, Limerick City.
July 8th Thomas Feery, (aged 70), Ballycommon, King's Co.
July 4th Richard Lunley, (half-witted, aged 60), Rearcross, Co. Tipperary.
July 4th Michael Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.
June 25th Cornelius Crowley, (bedridden), Bantry, Co. Cork.
June 18th Thomas Brett, Drombane, Co. Tipperary.
June 6th Michael Walsh, (aged 13 years), Cappaquin, Co. Waterford.
May 18th James Saunders, Limerick City.
April 24th Patrick Dowling, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
April 16th Thomas Milholland, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
April 14th John O'Loughlin, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
" " P. Hennessy, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
" " Thos O'Leary, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
March 29th T. Dwyer, Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary.
March 27th T. McCarthy, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
March 22nd Miss Ellen Hendrich, (aged 18), Dublin.
" " Michael Cullen, Dublin.
March 20th Alderman Thomas MacGurtain, Lord Mayor Cork.
Feb. 12th James O'Brien, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
Feb. 2nd Miss Helen Johnson, Limerick City.
Robert O'Dwyer, Limerick City.
Jany. 19th Michael Darcy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.

It will be observed from the above list that in the six weeks -- June 18th 1920 to July 30th 1920 -- since the promise of immunity from public inquiry into shooting by them was made to the British armed forces in Ireland, the number of murders of civilians by these troops and police has equalled the number committed in the previous five and a half months, (January 1st 1920 to June 17th 1920), and is once and a half times the number committed in the entire twelve months of 1919.

In other words, there has been an increase in the last six weeks of 300 per cent in the number of military and police murders as compared with the previous twenty-four weeks of 1920, and of 1,200 per cent as compared with the fifty-two weeks of 1919.

This increase is quite clearly the effect of a verbal promise of immunity given to police murderers by a Divisional Commissioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary. What the effect will be of a British Act of Parliament enacting as law this promise of immunity can be best left to the imagination. In Ireland the "Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill" is more accurately understood to be the "Instigation to Murder in Ireland Bill."

INNER HISTORY OF THE BELFAST RIOTS.THEIR ORIGIN, ORGANISATION AND PURPOSE.THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

"Riots instigated by the professed partisans of Great Britain in Ulster."

London "Time's" description of Belfast Riots, July 25rd 1920.

The following are three valuable additions to the inner history of the rioting which began in Belfast on Wednesday, July 21st:-

- A. is a statement tracing the origin of the riots. The statement is made by Mr. John McNeill, Professor of Ancient Irish History in the National University of Ireland, Member of the Ministry of Dail Eireann, and elected representative of the Parliamentary Constituencies of Derry City and the National University of Ireland.
- B. is a series of excerpts from the report of the Brigade Commandant of the Belfast area of the Irish Republic Army. The report deals with the activities of the Irish Volunteers during the riots and is a diary of the events of the five days rioting.
- C. is a series of excerpts from a report by the Sinn Fein Councillors of Belfast. These excerpts show that the Unionist Lord Mayor of Belfast, Alderman Coates, refused to exercise the power inherent in his office to call a special meeting of the Corporation to devise means of protecting the lives of the citizens and of ending the riots. These excerpts also show that the Lord Mayor established sectarian Police Patrols without consultation with the citizens of Belfast or without consideration of the rights of the Catholic population to be represented in such patrols.

A. PROFESSOR MacNEILL'S STATEMENT.

"The origin of the pogrom campaign in Belfast and some neighbouring towns is not disclosed by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Edward Carson and other British politicians in their public statements on the subject however well it may be known to them.

"The pogrom has been in contemplation since long before the war. Whenever 'civil war' was mentioned by certain Unionist spokesmen in their public utterances about Ulster, the thing contemplated in their privacy was the pogrom. The form it was designed to take was a murderous drive of Catholics from the 'six counties' so as to create what otherwise did not exist, the 'homogeneous Ulster' of British spokesmen. Definite private warnings from Unionist sources reached me during the twelve months preceding the European war, and were by me communicated at that time to various persons. These warnings were all to the effect that a combined massacre and expulsion of Catholics was intended to be carried out over a large part of Ulster, in the event of a Home Rule measure for all Ireland being enacted at Westminster. A threat to this effect was uttered at the Buckingham Palace conference in July 1914 on the very eve of the war.

"There being no real occasion for fanatical hatred among the Ulster people of different religions, a special propaganda was inaugurated to work up sectarian fury. Among the incidents seized upon and kept persistently under discussion in the Ulster Unionist Press for this purpose was a paltry scuffle that took place eight years ago at Castledawson in Co. Derry.

"It is well to recall these facts, and to couple them with the pogrom campaign in eastern Ulster which prepared the way for the destruction of the Irish Parliament, and to remember also that a campaign similar to the present one preceded the Disestablishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, that another such campaign, incited, encouraged and excused by leading English politicians, followed the introduction of Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill in 1886, and that again another followed in 1912 the introduction of the Asquith Home Rule Bill. With so much in view, not to talk of the attacks on churches, monasteries, and convents of nuns, the pretence that the recent outbreaks in Derry and Belfast and some towns near Belfast have a specially anti-Sinn Fein character, will be duly appreciated.

"More audacious still is the pretence that the Ulster pogrom was undertaken as a reprisal for the death of Colonel Smyth. The attempt was first

made in Derry City several weeks before that event. In Derry as in Belfast, Bangor, Benbridge, etc., there was no attempt to single out for victims those who were known to be Republicans. Catholics were attacked indiscriminately. Those who attacked the working women's hostel in Bangor know well that they were not attacking 'Sinn Feiners.'

"Neither on this nor on any previous occasion have movements of this kind in East Ulster been spontaneous. They have always been worked up by influential persons. Sir Edward Carson in his last Twelfth of July oration, condemned the Derry outbreak not because it was wrong, but because it was 'sporadic.' The private consultation that led up to the recent Belfast outbreak may perhaps remain private. I am able to tell how the plot was started in public, my informant being one of those who attended the inaugural meeting. Those who were present, if they read this statement, will recognise that it comes from one of themselves and that it is true.

"The persons chosen to start the campaign were a body of the employes at Workman and Clark's shipyards. The meeting was held at the dinner hour on Wednesday, July 21st, outside the time office of Workman and Clark's South Yard. The persons authorised to set the ball rolling and who came there specially for that purpose, were a gentleman well known in Bangor, and another, not so well known, from Derry. One of the employes of Workman & Clarke acted more or less in the capacity of Chairman, and made the opening speech. The main point of his remarks was that Sinn Fein and Catholics were having all the work while their brothers who fought in France were walking the streets. Were they going to stand that?

"After the Chairman the Bangor gentleman was next to speak. He reminded his hearers of the Castledown incident, which happened seven or eight years before. He referred to the shooting of Commissioner Smyth, who, he represented, was murdered because he was a Protestant while District Inspector Gray, who was along with Smyth, was only wounded, he being a Papist. When it came to actual proposals, the Bangor gentleman, like those above him, was very discreet, and said he had nothing personally against his Catholic fellowmen, but they, (his hearers) knew what to do with them.

"After this there was a call for members to join the association in the B.P.A. Hall in Dee Street, where there would be a meeting every Thursday night.

"The Derry missionary gave the next address. He said, among other things, that Protestants in Derry were being chased from their work by Catholics. When he had done the man who acted as Chairman told them that they must be prepared to stand by each other if any of them got into trouble. After this he asked for a show of revolvers. One man held a revolver up in the air and the meeting cheered. The same speaker proposed a resolution to chase 'Sinn Feiners and Fenians' out of the East Yard of Harland & Wolff. (Those who are not accustomed to the technicalities of Belfast street politics are to understand that 'Fenians' in the parlance of a Belfast Unionist mob, means Catholics). The adoption of this proposal by acclamation finished the business of the meeting.

"Immediately afterwards, at 2 p.m. on the same day, the drive began, Catholic workers being expelled from Harland & Wolff's Shipyards and some of them thrown into the Masgrave Channel.

"Among the various lies invented to explain this fructification of a long-cherished design is the statement that it originated in Sinn Fein employes showing revolvers in Harland & Wolff's Works. This gable was not so much as mentioned at the preliminary meeting here described. Perhaps the fable-mongers will now explain who it was that deputed the delegates from Bangor and Derry to meet Workman & Clark's employes and hold this meeting. When they have answered that there will be some interesting questions still to answer."

(N.B. A later meeting after the rioting ceased, was held in the same locality and reported in the Press. The meeting above described was not reported.)

D. EXCERPTS FROM THE BRIGADE COMMANDANTS REPORT.

"Brigade H-3., Monday, 26th July 1920.

On Wednesday morning, 21st July, printed notices were posted up in the shipyards calling a meeting of Unionist workers during the dinner hour. The meeting was held at 1.30 p.m. At that meeting, we have definite information, the following Unionists spoke:- MacKay of The Apprentice Boys of Derry; McKeag of Bangor, and a man called Gunning. At the meeting inflammatory speeches were made regarding what they called 'the Sinn Fein menace,' and alleged 'outrages' in the South and West of Ireland.... After the meeting large bodies of Orangemen armed with sledge-hammers, iron bars, bolts and rivets proceeded to the various shops and attacked Catholic workmen, throwing several of them into the dock and beating others unmercifully. One man stated that while he was in the water there was at least 30 others there also. It is generally believed that some of these men were drowned.....

"At six o'clock in the evening the men of the Belfast Battalion were ordered to remain in their own houses and await further orders. A meeting

of the Brigade staff was hurriedly called and the situation was fully discussed and resulted in the decision that the men would not be brought into the conflict. Scouts were dispatched to the different areas to report at intervals any changes in the situation. The Brigade Staff sat all night.

"THURSDAY. The Brigade Staff met early in the morning and it was decided to place guards in the points that were most likely to be attacked on an organised scale. This necessitated the placing of a guard numbering 20 in the Training College....

"FRIDAY. It was decided on Friday morning to interview His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. McRory, to use his influence, but even his influence was of no avail drink still being indulged in by the mob... The Unionists became very aggressive and it was considered necessary to place a guard in a house in this area. It was considered necessary to increase the guard on the Training College to 30 men. In the Ballymourret area rioting and looting still continued on a large scale by the Orange mob. The Cross & Passion Convent was attacked, one of the rooms was set fire to... In this area the Catholic people were more amenable to reason and Volunteer Pickets and Patrols were able, to some extent, to control the mob and protect the shops and houses of Protestants....

"SATURDAY. On Saturday morning the casualty list reported from the hospitals was 14 killed and 200 wounded. Isolated cases of rioting occurred during the day and a systematic serving of notices on Catholics in Protestant districts was commenced, warning them to clear out of the Unionist quarters. In several cases persons were ejected from their homes without warning, whilst their furniture was piled in a heap on the streets and burned. Cases occurred where persons leaving by the rear door of their houses waded through a river to escape the Orange mob. In most cases where notices were served the Catholics hastily left their homes and sought refuge in the Catholic Quarter. On Saturday night several new guards took up duty.

"SUNDAY. Isolated rioting took place throughout the city and an increase in the serving of notices to Catholics to leave their homes in the Unionist Quarter and is now developing into an exchange of houses between Catholics and Protestants in their respective areas.

"MONDAY. Isolated rioting took place throughout the City and an increase in the death list is now reported as numbering 18. Catholics have through force of circumstances commenced to serve eviction notices on Unionists in Catholic Quarters. We are trying to check this as it is now quite clear that the Unionist aim is the concentration of the Catholics in Catholic areas. In finding homes for these Catholic refugees we have commandeered houses that are being reserved for storage purposes, empty houses marked "For Sale" or "To Let." We are now trying to devise a scheme so as not to aid or abet this scheme of concentration.

"The Guards ordered to their various posts have their duties clearly defined. Guards were offered in several instances where attacks seemed imminent, but the offers were refused.

(Signed) Brigade Commandant."

C. THE MEETING WITH THE LORD MAYOR.

On July 25th five of the Sinn Féin & Labour Members of the Belfast Corporation decided to request that a special meeting of that Corporation be held in order that ways and means of safeguarding the lives, homes and property of all the citizens be devised, & further to consider what steps should be taken for the re-instatement of all workers who had been thrown out of employment. An interview was arranged between two of the Sinn Féin Members, (Councillors Barnes & Savage), & the Lord Mayor of Belfast. The following is an excerpt from the report made of this interview by the Councillors concerned:-

"Councillor Barnes, (S.F.) My Lord Mayor, tell me what you have done in this matter.

Lord Mayor: I have given my sanction for Police Patrols under the control of the authorities at their own risk.

- A. Of whom are those Patrols composed?
- L.M. Of persons interested in the peace of the City.
- B. Who asked you to sanction the establishment of these Patrols? Was it the Corporation which consists of all the people?
- L.M. No, not the Corporation but a Revd. Rector.
- B. Then the patrols consist of his particular congregation or persuasion?
- L.M. No, not exactly his congregation.
- B. As a native of Belfast, did you consider it prudent to sanction only the patrols of one section of the people? L.M. I accepted the offer as given....
- L.M. This is the result of murdering Commissioner Smyth by Sinn Féin.
- B. The attack on the workers was irrespective of their politics. In fact Joe Devlin's house was burned, the Convents attacked. Were these S.F. institutions?
- L.M. asked for the words of the requisition calling the special meeting. They were given him & he asked us to call later for his answer. When we returned we found he had instructed the Town Clerk to say the responsibility rested with the members of the Corporation to request a special meeting. In other words he has refused to exercise the powers vested in him as Lord Mayor in calling such meeting."

The following is a List of the Acts of Appression committed in Ireland by the police and Military of the usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th.

Summary.

Date - August	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Raids:-	61	19	240	27	28	93	468
Arrests:-	64	36	8	21	12	6	147
Sentences:-	1	-	-	2	1	-	4
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Proclamations & Suppressions:-	1	1	1	15	-	-	18
Armed Assaults:-	21	8	9	12	10	3	63
Deportations:-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Murders:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Daily Totals:-	149	64	258	82	51	105	709

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 3 years and 3 weeks.

MONDAY, August 2nd.

Raids:-

British military cut off all traffic on the main road from Ballyvolane, four miles from Cork, and scoured the countryside, raiding farmhouses and searching fields and gardens. Some twenty private houses were thus raided.

At 12.30 a.m. on the morning of the 1st. inst. a party of British military, accompanied by one policeman, broke down the main door of Mr. Higgins' licensed premises, Upper Abbey Street, Dublin, in the absence of the owner, and rushed into the house brandishing revolvers. The caretaker and manager were held up while the rooms were completely searched. The raid lasted three hours.

On the same night another party of British military made a two hours' search of the house of Mr. J. Toomey, 31 Cloncliffe Avenue, Dublin. When the military left they took with them a bag of scrap-iron, which they subsequently described as a "sack of bombs."

On the morning of the 31st. ult. British military raided seventeen private houses in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. Among the houses raided was that of Mr. M. Greaney, Republican Member of the Local District Council. A raid was also carried out on the Dungarvan Gas Works.

The residence of Major McCarthy O'Leary at Coomlogane, Millstreet, Co. Cork, was forcibly entered and raided by British troops, who broke doors and windows in their search. Major O'Leary is at present on active service with the British Forces.

At Drumree, Co. Leitrim, British military and police raided over twenty houses.

On the 1st. inst. British troops, accompanied by an armoured car and two machine guns surrounded the offices of the "Cork Examiner" - a Nationalist Newspaper - while other parties of troops forcibly entered and searched the premises.

Arrests:-

On the morning of the 31st. ult. fortyone persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Sixteen persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British

military authorities.

Mr. Joseph Toomey, and two lodgers, Messrs. D. Lorden and P. McNamara, were arrested in their beds at the house of the former - 51 Clonliffe Avenue, Dublin - at 1 a.m. on the 1st. inst. by British military and police. No charge was brought against them.

Messrs. P. Greaney and Laurence Gordon, were arrested in their homes at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, by a midnight raiding party of British troops. The "offence" for which these young men have been arrested is one of acting as voluntary police in their district.

A young man named Rogan was arrested at the Dungarvan Gas Works by British police and military. No charge was brought against him.

In County Galway British police raided Kilmacduagh graveyard and spiked the ground in order to ascertain if any burials had recently been made.

Sentences:-

Mr. James Dillon, 5 Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, was sentenced by District Courtmartial held at Dublin on July 21st. to one year's imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession five rounds of revolver ammunition and a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. J. O'Doherty, Member of the Irish Parliament for North Donégal, was released from Derry gaol after having been a month in custody without trial. The charge against him was that of advocating subscriptions to the Loan floated by the Republican Government for the industrial reconstruction of Ireland.

Suppression:-

An inter County Hurling Match to be played at Cork City Athletic Grounds on the 1st. inst. was suppressed by British troops who invested the grounds accompanied by armoured cars and machine guns.

Armed

Assaults:-

INCENDIARISM. The Co-Operative Creamery at Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary, was burned to the ground on the night of July 31st. by British military and police, who alighted in the village from a motor lorry at 2 a.m. Petrol was sprinkled over the buildings and high explosive bombs and hand grenades were used to accelerate the wrecking. The house of Mr. W. Dwyer, Manager of the Creamery, was then attacked, hay was placed around the walls and the woodwork was fired. The house of a man named Whelan, with all his property, was completely destroyed by the same party, as was also the house of Mr. Richard Larkin, whose son was shot by the police while endeavouring to rescue his father and sister. The damage done in Upperchurch is estimated at £20,000.

At 11 p.m. on the night of July 31st. British military patrols drove through the streets of Cork at a slow pace, firing their rifles into doors and windows of the houses they passed. The shops on either side of Patrick Street were damaged; the offices of the "Cork Examiner", a local National newspaper, were partially wrecked with bombs and the local headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers' Union were attacked and extensively damaged.

INCENDIARISM. At Ocla, Co. Tipperary, British policemen partially wrecked the residence of Mrs. Stapleton by means of an explosive bomb. Mrs. Stapleton's son is Republican Chairman of Tipperary (No. 2) District Council.

On the night of 28th ult. a British military patrol fired into the residence of Mr. J. O'Donoghill, Sundays Well, Killarney. On complaining to the military authorities Mr. O'Donoghue was curtly informed that the military would neither guarantee his future security nor express regret for their past assaults.

Two young men at Gort, Co. Galway, were held up by a British policeman who threatened to shoot them. Miss Ellen Peters was wounded by British troops near Thomond Bridge, Limerick, in the course of indiscriminate

firing by them from the windows of their barracks.

In Derry City a cycling patrol of British military fired at some civilians who were standing at their doors. Two were wounded - Kathleen Millar, who had a child in her arms, and a young man named Bernard Doherty. The latter bled almost to death as a main artery was severed by a bullet.

Mr. S. Redican, released after a hunger-strike from Mountjoy gaol, was shot at while on his way to his Dublin lodgings by three men, one of whom he recognised as a British police detective.

A donkey belonging to Mr. Hennessy, Millstreet, Co. Cork, was shot by a British military sentry.

On the night of July 30th. British troops garrisoned in Tipperary town issued from their barracks and marched through the streets, wrecking shop fronts and calling on "Sinn Feiners" to "come out and fight". The windows and practically every shop in Bridge Street were broken.

On the following night these troops again issued forth, intent on more destruction, but they were met by a patrol of Republican police who compelled them to return to barracks. Some hours later, a party of British policemen, apparently in pursuit of some person unknown, opened fire blindly in the western part of the city. A passing civilian named Andrew Hayes was dangerously wounded and Miss Lizzie Byron was shot in the head while in her parent's house. Her mother, Mrs. Byron, had a narrow escape, several bullets going through her dress.

Prior to the opening of an open air Festival at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, a party of British soldiers seized a Republican flag from the members of the town band. Subsequently soldiers with fixed bayonets rushed through the streets, scattering the people, and having smashed a window in the Municipal Building, seized another Republican flag. They then drove through the town cheering and dragging the flags along the ground.

Murder:-

Mr. John O'Sullivan of Davis Street, Limerick, died on the 30th ult. from wounds received on 21st. when British police at 2 a.m. threw bombs into the residence of Mr. M. Hartney, a prominent Republican. Hartney's house was completely destroyed, and O'Sullivan, who lived in the adjoining house, was mortally wounded.

At the verdict on William McGrath, ex-soldier, who died on July 24th. from wounds received during promiscuous firing on July 18th. by British troops and police on unarmed civilians in Cork City, the Jury unanimously found:-

"That Wm. McGrath died from shock and haemorrhage, the result of wounds wilfully inflicted by the military in their indiscriminate firing in Cork City on July 18th. without any provocation whatever".

While arrangements were being made by the next of kin for a full exposure of the circumstances of the murder by British soldiers at Bruree, Co. Limerick, of Thomas Harris, aged 20, and Patrick Duggan, aged 11, the British military authorities in the town secretly arranged that an inquest be hurriedly held. Less than an hour's notice was given to the next of kin who were unable in that time to find legal representation. The special Jury for the inquest was nominated by the British authorities and no witness of either murder was examined. This packed Jury returned the following verdict:-

"We find that Thomas Harris and Patrick Duggan died from bullet wounds which we believe were fired by British soldiers or police".

TUESDAY, August 3rd.

Raids:-

British police and military raided eight private houses at Ballynoe, Co. Cork.

British police and military forcibly entered and raided Galway Sinn Fein Hall on the 2nd. inst.

A grocery premises in Queenstown, Co. Cork, were also raided.

British police and military raided nine private houses at Killaloe, Co. Clare.

Arrests:-

Twentyfive persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on the 1st. inst. on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a. m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

On the same night nine persons were arrested on the streets of Bandon on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a. m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Messrs. J. O'Sullivan and T. Ryan, Ballina, Killaloe, Co. Clare, were arrested at their homes by British police and military. No charge was brought against them.

Proclamation:-

By order of the British military authorities the holding of all fairs, markets or assemblies are prohibited within three miles of Glonskilty village, Co. Cork. In pursuance of this proclamation British military and police on the 2nd. inst. turned back the farmers who were bringing in stock and produce for the monthly fair.

Armed
Raids:-

Farmers engaged in buying and selling at the potato and barley markets of Bandon, Co. Cork, were set upon by British troops who drove them out of the markets at the point of the bayonet.

After midnight on the 2nd. inst. eight British policemen wearing long coats over their uniforms and with slouched hats pulled over their eyes marched through the principal street of the town of Gastleria, Co. Roscommon, and attached the premises of Mr. Joseph Carroll, fruiter. They broke every window in the building and smashed furniture and fittings. Three civilians who were abroad were attacked by the police who beat them brutally with heavy sticks. One of the civilians a man named Hanley, is now in hospital in a serious condition.

Most Rev. Dr. Barry, Archbishop of Hubart, Tasmania, when motoring to Youghal, Co. Cork, was stopped by a party of Cameron Highlanders, who barred the way with fixed bayonets. His Lordship and his secretary were ordered out of the car and kept prisoners for almost an hour.

WEDNESDAY, August 4th.

Raids:-

In Cahir district, Co. Tipperary, British military and police raided upwards of twenty houses, including those of Messrs. L. Walsh and T. Butler, Tincurry, J. Duggan, Kilcommon and E. McGrath, Glogheenafishogue.

British military and police raided the premises of Miss B.E. Duffy, Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan, smashing the door in with a crowbar.

The premises of Miss Holmes, North Main Street, Youghal, Co. Cork, were forcibly entered and searched by a raiding party of British military.

British military and police in their activities in and around Listowel, Co. Kerry, raided and searched upwards of fifty private houses.

British troops raided the premises of Mr. J. O'Connor, Caherconlish, Co. Limerick, at 11 p.m. on the 1st. inst. in search of Mr. O'Connor's son.

When the military left Mr. O'Connor missed £10 and a gold watch and chain which had been taken out of a drawer. The military also took several bottles of wine and whiskey and many packets of cigarettes. When leaving they wantonly smashed in three windows with the butts of their rifles.

A force of British military and police arrived at Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, and forcibly entered and raided seventeen private houses.

Following an attack on a British military guard on the road from Claremorris to Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, British police and military carried out an exhaustive search in the intervening districts. Although the number of private houses raided totalled one hundred and fifty nothing incriminating was found.

Arrests:-

Eight persons were arrested on the Streets of Cork on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Proclamation:-

By order of the British Government inward bound Atlantic liners are in future prohibited from making their usual call at Queenstown Harbour, Co. Cork. All passengers for Ireland from America are thereby forced to journey to Liverpool before disembarking. This cancellation coincides with the proposed visit to Ireland of Most Rev. Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, and is intended to hinder His Lordship's arrival, as the ship on which he is travelling must now go direct to England. The British Government, which explains this act as a "precautionary measure" due to "the insecurity of coast navigation around Ireland at present", has not extended the restriction to outwardbound vessels, which presumably run the same risks, but whose chief cargo out is composed of Irish emigrants. The sea Captains and Shipping Companies on the routes in question have made no complaints concerning navigation in Irish waters. It is clear that this is a punitive act prompted by British political hostility to Irish Nation with the object of furthering still more the economic strangulation of the Irish people and of cutting Ireland off from sympathetic intercourse with friendly nations overseas.

Armed Assaults:-

A company of Liverpool Boy Scouts, who had been camping in Ireland for a holiday, were held up at Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, by British police with drawn revolvers. The boys, some of whom were not more than seven years, were all thoroughly searched.

At Middleton, Co. Cork, on the 2nd. inst. every vehicle passing Cork Road Bridge was held up by British military who searched the occupants at the point of the bayonet.

People returning from an open-air Festival and sports at Mahercloone, Co. Monaghan, on the 1st. inst. were searched and roughly handled by British military.

British military held up and searched for arms a number of ladies and men who were returning from the golf links at Youghal, Co. Cork.

Motorists and pedestrians were held up at the point of the bayonet and searched by British military who held the roads leading to Merville, Co. Donegal.

A man and boy whose names did not transpire were shot by a British military patrol who discharged their rifles point blank at innocent and unarmed citizens on the streets of Cork on the night of the 2nd. inst. A little girl had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through the sleeve of her blouse.

On the plea that they received no reply to their challenge, a British military patrol shot two men in Derry City on the night of the 1st. inst.

Militarism:-

"200 British soldiers were landed at Bantry, Co. Cork, from a British destroyer. The troops, together with Lewis guns and equipment, were quartered on the Bantry workhouse, the inmates having been removed to provide more

accommodation."

"Many houses in Charleville, Co. Cork, were smeared with whitewash and tar, and filthy inscriptions were tarred on the flags near the residence of Rev. J. Burke, C.C. On the doors of the Town Hall and Courthouse were painted "Remember Fenway", "Lloyd George is our man", and similar mottoes. The work was done by British soldiers, accompanied by a man in civilian attire."

"A scroll of welcome in connection with the contemplated visit to Cork of Most Rev. Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, was removed from the streets of Cork city by British policemen".

Irish Daily Press.

THURSDAY, August 5th.

Raids:-

British military raided 56 Blessington Street, Dublin, at 1 a.m. on the 4th inst., and arrested all the male occupants.

British military and police raided the residences of Mr. T. Seward, J. O'Leary and E. Mountane, Killeagh, Co. Cork.

A detachment of British military and police raided five houses at Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.

At Loughrea, Co. Galway, British police raided and searched over twenty private houses.

Arrests:-

In a midnight raid on 56, Blessington Street, Dublin, the following men, who were lodging in the house, were arrested by British military:- Messrs. W. Molton, H.W. Daly, Ballisodare, Co. Sligo; Mamonn Burke, M.A. Lurgan, Co. Armagh; and James McCabe, Gavan. No charge was made against them, the military admitting that they were "looking for no one in particular".

Mr. E. Mountane, Killeagh, Co. Cork, was arrested at his residence by British military and police. No charge was brought against him.

At Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary, a detachment of British military assisted by police arrested Mr. William Tierney and Mr. Patrick Meagher, the wellknown athlete. No charge was made against them. Mr. Meagher was recently released on hunger-strike from Wormwood Scrubs where he had been interned for four months without charge or trial.

Mr. Michael Burke, Moyglass, Co. Tipperary, was arrested by British military on a charge of having firearms in his possession. He was removed to an unknown destination. A trawler, alleged to contain arms, has been arrested in Bantry Bay, Co. Cork.

Much damage was done during a midnight raid by British military on the Sean MacBride Sinn Fein Club, North Main Street, Cork.

Eleven persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on the 3rd. inst. on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Sentences:-

Mr. Thomas McKernan, Farleigh Place, Cork, who has been in gaol without trial since June 30th., was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession one round of revolver ammunition.

Proclamations & Suppressions:-

For the opening of a new Sinn Fein Hall at Gortaree, Co. Fermanagh, a public meeting was announced and large crowds attended. British police and military with fixed bayonets arrived on the scene and suppressed the meeting.

The British military authorities have proclaimed the towns of Charleville and Kilmallock and surrounding districts. The proclaimed area embraces almost all East Limerick, and part of South Tipperary and North Cork, and includes the following towns and villages:- Bruff, Hospital,

Knocklong, Killybegs, Ballylanders, Dromina, Doon, Pallas, Oola, Nicker, Galbally, Ardpatrick, Anglesboro' and Kilbehenny.

From August 6th. the residents will not be permitted to be abroad between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 a.m. As in most of these places people recognise only solar time this proclamation will mean that they will have to remain indoors from 7.35 p.m. - a great hardship in the harvest time when field work is carried on until at least 10 p.m.

Meetings fairs and markets are also prohibited within the same radius.

The only notable disorderly events in these areas are proved to have been the work of the armed British forces themselves, namely the wrecking of Kilmallock town, the burning of a house at Ballylanders, the burning of a Co-operative creamery at Garryspullane and the murder in cold blood of James Mulcahy at Nicker.

Deaths: While a prisoner in the hands of British military Mr. Michael Burke, of Moyglass, Co. Tipperary, was brutally beaten by them, and then removed to an unknown destination. His friends have had no communication from him since his arrest.

INCENDIARISM. British police and military raided the residence of Miss Coyle, Irish Teacher, Ballagh, near Roscommon, while she was away on vacation. They burst in the door, smashed in the locks of boxes and cupboards and scattered the contents about. That night they returned and set fire to the house, which was completely destroyed. Before burning the house they seized and carried off some trinkets and valuable ornaments. This lady has been constantly persecuted by the armed forces of the crown.

Persons returning from religious services at Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim, were held up by patrols of British military and police who searched them at the point of the bayonet.

A young man whose name did not transpire was seriously wounded by British police at Thurles, Co. Tipperary. The young man was a Member of a Republican Police patrol who were occupied in clearing tramps and stragglers off the streets after a fair.

In New Ross, Co. Wexford, on the night of the 3rd inst. British military patrols fired revolver shots at passing civilians. One man was slightly wounded. These troops were later reinforced by other whose attempt to charge the people with fixed bayonets was frustrated by a priest.

Three sheep were shot dead by British sentries at Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare.

A Char-a-banc party on an excursion to Ballycotton, Co. Cork, was held up and searched by parties of British military four times on the journey.

Mr. Daniel McSweeney, a Cork seaman, was shot in the region of the heart by a British military patrol, while standing on the upper deck of his vessel which was berthed at Albert Quay, Cork Harbour.

Buring Curfew hours in Cork City, when British military patrols have complete command of the streets, the following acts were committed by them on the night of August 2nd:-

The plate-glass window of Mr. D. Euckley's premises, 2 Paradise Place, was smashed, and over £200 worth of tobacco, cigarettes, and pipes were taken after an hour's looting. Messrs. Elvery's premises in Patrick St. were forced open, and the goods scattered about, while much property is missing. Several packets of military rubber soles and heels were taken.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to enter Messrs. Hipps' tailoring establishment, Patrick St.

Deportations: "During the last few days five Sinn Fein prisoners have been deported from Ireland to Strangeways gaol, Manchester".
Daily Sketch.

FRIDAY, August 6th.

Raids: A large force of British cavalry and infantry assisted by police surrounded the village of Swords, Co. Dublin, at 1 a.m. on the 5th inst. and remained until 2 o'clock on the following afternoon during which time they carried out extensive raids,

searching and terrorising the whole population. Women police were employed in the search and many women were roughly handled in an attempt to search their persons. The houses raided included those of Messrs. Phelim Coleman, Moran, Wm. Howard, Thomas Duff, James Marks, P. Stafford, the Swords Co-operative Stores and practically all the shops in the village. In Mr. Taylor's licensed premises, which were raided three times during the military occupation of the village, a barrel of beer was tapped and £2 stolen from the coat pocket of Miss Taylor. Mr. Taylor's other licensed house, "The Big Tree" was also forcibly entered and minutely searched. Pictures were removed from the walls and private letters taken.

Saucerstown House, near Swords, the residence of Mr. Frank Lawless, Member of the Irish Parliament for North Dublin, was visited and searched by a large force of British military and women police on 5th inst. The military occupied Mr. Lawless' house from 1.40 a.m. until 4 o'clock in the following afternoon. Every nook and corner of the house was examined, the backs were torn off pictures and mirrors, furniture was broken and beds overturned. Everything in the nature of literature - even trade catalogues novels and private letters - were placed in sacks and removed. Mrs. Lawless, her two daughters and a friend, were searched minutely by a policewoman, who even removed their shoes and stockings and took down their hair. The search party then went to the gate lodge where a similar search was carried out. Mrs. Doyle, the occupant, had to submit to a personal search.

Mr. Lawless's house is raided periodically. The last raid took place on July 12th.

Armed British police raided an Arbitration Court in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, while the Court was sitting.

Arrests:- Three men whose names did not transpire were arrested near Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary, by a British military patrol. No charge was made against them.

Four persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Messrs. Francis, Mark and Richard Taylor, brothers, were arrested at their home in Swords, Co. Dublin, during the occupation of the village by the armed British Forces. Richard and Mark were arrested when they endeavoured to rescue their brother and sisters who were being overpowered by police in an attempt to search them. Francis, aged 16, was charged with having "seditious" literature in his possession and was promptly removed to Mountjoy gaol. Miss Una Taylor, his 15 year old sister, was arrested and placed under armed military guard on the streets because she went from her own door to a butcher's shop across the road to purchase some meat, after having first obtained permission to do so from a military sergeant. This girl was dragged down the street by four soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Mr. Phelim Coleman was also arrested in this raid.

Sentences:-

Mr. Lawrence Breen, of Ballybeg, Tipperary, who was tried by courtmartial on July 27th. was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession "seditious" documents and of having at his residence a revolver and six rounds of ammunition.

Since his arrest Mr. Breen has made the following

statement:-

"I was arrested by District Inspector Williamson, G. Man (a detective), and four policemen. I was taken to the R.I.C. and put in the lock-up. While I was in the lock-up the police were tormenting me night and day. About ten o'clock that night I was taken out of the cell to an outside house by five peclers (policemen), and I was told I was going to be shot and I thought my time had come. I would not make any answer to them so they started knocking me around the place. They then took me back to the cell and told me I had but an hour to live. About 12 o'clock they came into me cell and asked me was I ready. I said I was. So they blindfolded and

and handcuffed me. When they had done that they took me out again and put me on my knees. I may tell you I prayed then if I never prayed before. They asked me if I had any statement to make. I told them I had no statement to make to them but that I would like to see a priest. I was told that I could not see a priest and that I must die. They then told the firing party to line up. O God! it was Hell, and they kept me that way for a half hour. I was then told that they would not shoot me until I had seen a priest."

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assaults:- A party of British military when passing the house of Mr. McKenzie, Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare, fired shots in through the windows, narrowly missing his young son who was sitting by the window.

When the inquest was being held on two civilians who were murdered in cold blood by British military at Bruree, Co. Limerick, a local labour official was savagely assaulted by a British policeman who entered his house and threatened to shoot him. In an attempt to assault another young man, whose house they forcibly entered, the police struck the man's sister. She is now in hospital. Two other men attacked by British police had to swim the river to escape, shots being fired after them.

Two young men at Buncrana, Co. Donegal, were shot at and wounded by British police. No provocation was given for the attack.

Three men near Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary, were fired on by a British military patrol who did not previously challenge them.

SATURDAY, August 7th.

raids:- On the night of the 4th inst. armed British military raided the house of Mr. Sean Cronin, Republican Member of the District Council, Charleville, Co. Cork. The troops smashed the windows and tore down the ceilings. After a previous military raid, earlier in the week, Mr. Cronin missed an overcoat and a sum of money.

Over 100 British troops took part in raids on Caherconlish, Co. Limerick. Over twenty private residences were searched. At Mr. Thomas O'Connells the military asked for his son, Richard, and as he was not at home they smashed the furniture. The following articles were missing when the military took their departure:- a gold watch and chain, silver brooch, purse containing £5, 6 bottles of whiskey and some bank notes (number and value not yet ascertained). When raiding the residence of Mrs. Ryan the military stole a watch, chain and £2-10-0 in silver.

British military and police carried out midnight raids in Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath. In all twentyfive houses were forcibly entered and searched.

The following houses in the village of Doon, Co. Limerick, were forcibly entered and searched by a British military troops:- Mr. P. Ryan's Hotel; Mr. T. Collins' Stores; and Mr. O Ryan's harnessing establishment. In Mr. Collins' Hotel the soldiers smashed windows and in Mr. Collins' Stores they created wanton destruction by mixing together the shop's supply of meal, bran, pollard, flour and tea. A sum of money was also stolen from a cash till and several bottles of wine and whiskey are missing.

At 2 a.m. on the 6th inst. British troops raided the residence of Mr. Whelan, 16 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

At Queenstown, Co. Cork, British military and police raided upwards of 30 private residences on the 6th inst. The courthouse was also searched.

On the same date the district of Rosegreen, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, was invested by British military and police, who forcibly entered and searched upwards of a dozen private residences.

raids:- Five persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

Mr. John O'Brien, Silvermines, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, was arrested on the 5th inst. by a large force of British military and police. No charge was made against him. He is one of the O'Brien brothers who were recently liberated from gaol after eighteen months awaiting trial on a charge of murder of which they were innocent. The British Government put them on trial on several occasions and picked special jurymen to try them. They were even then unable to produce evidence to secure their conviction.

Court-martial:- Mr. Thomas Bardon, Tully, Co. Meath, was tried by Court-martial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. Decision of the Court has not yet been announced.

Messrs. John Riordan and M. Gaumell, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, were tried by Court-martial at Cork on a charge of being concerned in an attack on a police barrack. At the Court-martial it was stated that the British police sergeant who at a preliminary investigation failed to identify the accused as being among those who took part in the attack on the barrack had since then "fallen sick" and could not now attend. The trial was nevertheless proceeded with and the accused were found guilty. Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

Armed Assaults:- An Irishman at present serving with the British forces and who was on leave in Caherconlish, Co. Limerick, was searched and kicked by a British military raiding party.

A young man named Hickey, of Castletownroche, Co. Cork, was wounded by a British military patrol when returning home on the night of the 5th inst. Mr. Hickey states that before shooting him the patrol gave no challenge or warning.

Fr. MacNamara, an ex-British Army Chaplain, was held up at Banagher, Kings Co., by a British military patrol who searched him at the point of the bayonet.

Militarism:- "Women Police to Protect Children!"

The "Evening News" states that the women searchers who accompanied the military during the raids on Swords, Co. Dublin, on 5th inst., are believed to have been drawn from the London Women Police Force, which Sir Nevil Macready created when he was Chief of Police there. When they first arrived in Ireland the lady in command said their force was a preventive one, and looked after the interests of women and children!"

Irish Daily Press.

Treatment of Prisoners:- Two Irish political prisoners who have been deported to Strangeways Prison, Manchester, are now on hunger-strike as a protest against being classed as criminals, and the Press reports that they are being forcibly fed.

Although the prisoners are in a dying condition their friends are not permitted to visit them.

THE LAWLESSNESS OF BRITISH LAW IN IRELAND.EXAMPLES OF "THE BEST SYSTEM" BRITISH JUDGE GIBSON KNOWS OF.

Recently the British Judge Gibson speaking at the British Court of Assize at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, said of British Law in Ireland:-

"Since I joined the Bar the condition of Ireland has been more prosperous than before. There are fair laws and I venture to say they are fairly and honourably administered without fear, favour or affection. It is the best system of law I know of and I know the system of many countries."

The following are a few of the more recent instances of this best system of law "fairly and honourably administered" to the Irish people.

There are not included in these examples any of the sixty-three murders by military and police which these "fair laws" have left absolutely unpunished. Neither are there included any of the fifty-three attempted murders which are also unpunished; any of the sixty sackings of Irish towns and villages -- sackings carried out by the forces of "this best system of law I know of;" any of the 8,365 arrests and 3,520 imprisonments without charge; any of the 2,415 deportations without trial; or any of the arrests and sentences for speaking the Irish language, collecting for the Irish Republican Loan and other everyday instances of "fair law" in Ireland.

There are mentioned in this list only some few recent examples of "fair and honourable administration" which illustrate the lawlessness of British Law in Ireland in its more absurd forms. Such instances as are here quoted are the real explanation of the collapse of British Law in Ireland and its replacement by a law of the people's own making:-

Mr. C.O'Reilly, District Councillor of Kilbeggan, Co. Meath was tried on 6th September 1919 on a charge of attending an Irish Language Festival which had been proclaimed by the British Military Government. Many witnesses were produced to prove that Mr.O'Reilly was not at the Festival. One policeman named Doherty swore that he was. The British Resident Magistrate declared after hearing the evidence

"The Bench feels that the right people have not been charged, but we cannot overlook Constable Doherty's evidence and we will put defendant under bail to be of good behaviour."

Mr. O'Reilly who is aged 70 years of age refused to give bail for an offence which even the Bench admitted that they did not believe he had committed. The Resident Magistrate then sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, Mr. Thomas Crofton, was on September 6th 1919 fined sixpence for being in possession of arms without a permit from the British Military Authorities. Mr.Crofton is a supporter of the English Government in Ireland. Republicans in Ireland when found in possession of arms are tried by Courtmartial and are usually sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour: Instances:- Sept.23rd. Andrew Healy, Dublin, sentenced by Courtmartial to one year's imprisonment for possession of revolver: J.Hullane, Cork, one year. Oct. 12th. R.Johnston, Dublin, one year.

On September 5th 1919 on the Naas Road, Inchicore, Co. Dublin, a squad of English troops acting under a sergeant all of whom were under the influence of drink, held up civilians, including several girls, and searched them. Those whom they had searched they ordered to "run for it," and shot at them from service revolvers as they ran. Four boys named O'Gomnor, Gannon, Murphy and Keogh, were wounded. The police authorities subsequently interviewed by newspaper reporters described the incident as a "prank" and declared "no arrests have taken place nor are any likely to." On Feb'y. 22nd 1920 James Hurley was sentenced by Courtmartial to fifteen years' penal servitude on a charge of shooting at and wounding Police Constable Wharton.

Master John Duffy, aged 18 years, was arrested on Sept. 9th 1919 on a charge of "drilling other boys." He was sentenced on Sept. 15th to 2 months' imprisonment.

Mr. P. O'Keefe, M.P., was courtmartialled at Dublin on Sept. 25th 1919 on a charge of "doing an act calculated to cause sedition." MR. O'Keefe's "act" was a speech to his constituents. He was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. J. Martin, Portumna, Co. Galway, was on Oct. 17th sentenced by courtmartial to five months' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a "seditious document."

Miss. Briget Mallane was on October 27th 1919 arrested at Sligo Jail where she had gone to visit her father who was serving a sentence for a political offence. She was subsequently tried on a charge of having on her person when searched "documents which, if published, might cause sedition," and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

At Dublin on November 2nd eleven girls were arrested for collecting for the Irish Language Movement. They were subsequently sentenced to a weeks' imprisonment and the monies they had collected confiscated.

Messrs. J. O'Mahoney, M.P., J. Hayes, M.P., and Frank Lawless, M.P., were arrested on November 11th 1919 on a charge of "taking part in the proceedings of Dail Eireann, a suppressed association." (Dail Eireann is the Elected Government of Ireland). They were subsequently sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. J. Harrington of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, was on November 13th sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having subscribed six shillings to the Irish Volunteer Organisation, a receipt for which was found on his person when arrested.

Mr. James Byrne, Justice of the Peace and Member of Wicklow County Council, was on November 14th at Arklow, Co. Wicklow, arrested on a charge of "illegal assembly." Mr. Byrne is 70 years of age.

Mr. M. Thornton of Castlebar, Co. Mayo was arrested on November 15th on a charge of "sedition." Mr. Thornton's sedition consisted of singing a patriotic ballad at a concert. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Mr. M. Costello of Drumshan, Co. Tyrone, was sentenced on November 15th to two weeks' imprisonment for "illegal assembly." Police witnesses explained that the "illegal assembly" consisted in "singing a seditious song" while passing the police.

Mr. James Dolan, M.P., was arrested on November 19th on a charge of "seditious speaking." MR. Dolan's offence consisted in an address to his constituents in which he advocated subscription to the Loan floated by the Republican Government. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Mr. E. Hughes of Armagh, was sentenced on November 20th to two months' imprisonment for "seditious speaking." Mr. Hughes is 70 years of age.

Mr. F. Leonard, Emskilllet, Co. Fermanagh, was on November 20th fined 2/6d for being in possession of arms. Mr. Leonard is a supporter of the British Government in Ireland. On the same charge Republicans were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour as follows:- Nov. 21st, Mr. W. Clancey, Clifton, Co. Galway, 9 months; Nov. 25th, Mr. Noel Lemass, Dublin, 12 months; Nov. 27th, Mr. P. Lucy, Cork, 12 months, etc.

Mr. W. Hoolan, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, was on December 6th sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for "unlawful assembly." The unlawful assembly consisted of attending a meeting public welcome to a released prisoner.

Mr. M. Prendergast of Cree, Co. Clare, was on December 16th sentenced by court-martial to 28 days' imprisonment on a charge of "marching in military formation."

Constables O'Donoghue and Moore, Royal Irish Constabulary, were on January 1st 1920 convicted at Blarney, Co. Cork, of brutally assaulting a bar-keeper who refused them more drink. They were fined 20/- each. On April 8th 1919, four young men whose innocence was proved by twenty reliable witnesses, were convicted by courtmartial of assaulting two constables and tying their hands. These were sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour and one to twelve months. On December 13th 1919 five young men convicted of roughly handling two constables whom they disarmed, were sentenced, one to three years' imprisonment and the others to terms varying from 18 months to 9 months.

Messrs. T. Cuddihy, P. Drew and H. Burke, were on Jan. 7th sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of unlawful assembly. The police evidence in support of the charge was that twenty men were talking together and when they dispersed an empty tin was found near the place. The tin was capable of being made into a bomb.

Mr. W. Dwyer of Myrist, Co. Cork, was on ~~February 11th~~ sentenced to one month's imprisonment on a charge of "subscribing to the Irish Volunteers, an illegal association."

Mr. P. J. Tuohy was arrested on Jan. 26th at Birr, King's Co. on a charge of unlawful assembly. Mr. Tuohy's "unlawful assembly" consisted in addressing a public meeting on the question of developing Ireland's industrial resources.

Messrs. J. Casey, P. Collins & T. Sullivan of Skibbereen, Co. Cork, were arrested on January 27th on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Police witnesses explained at the subsequent trial that the "disorderly conduct" consisted in singing "The Soldiers Song" and "The Felons of Our Land," two of the most popular of Ireland's national ballads. Mr. T. Sullivan who was found guilty of having led the singing was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Terence Smith of Mullingar was on Feb. 11th sentenced by courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession an unloaded revolver.

Mr. Carolan, Belfast, who had some days before been elected Republican Member of the Belfast Corporation, was sentenced on Feb. 11th to six months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly." The unlawful assembly consisted in Mr. Carolan addressing his constituents after his election.

Mr. Martin Molloy of Hacketstown, Co. Carlow, was sentenced on Feb. 14th to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession "a leaflet dealing with Dail Eireann Loan" and "a cloth capable of being used as a mask."

Messrs. T. Caplis, senr. T. Caplis, junr. (his son), John Carey & Wm. Hanley, all farmers were arrested at Nenagh on Feb. 17th for "unlawful assembly." The unlawful assembly consisted in attending the local cattle fair which had been decreed suppressed by the British Military authorities. Mr. Caplis, snr. was subsequently sentenced on this charge to one month's imprisonment.

Miss. Madeleine French Mullin, Republican Member of the Rathmines (Dublin) Urban Council, was arrested on Feb. 21st in Dublin on a charge of "obstructing the military in the discharge of their duties by cycling after them."

Master James Staines, aged 17, was arrested at Dublin on Feb. 24th 1920. He was tried on March 2nd on a charge of "having in his possession documents which if published might cause disaffection." The documents were found in his father's house. The British magistrate who tried this boy said he could trace no connection between him and the documents. He also thought that some of the documents were not "seditious." But he nevertheless sentenced Staines to one month's imprisonment.

Messrs. John & Thomas Leady, Dublin, were sentenced on March 5th to one month's imprisonment each on a charge of "having in their possession one mess tin, one haversack and revolver bullets."

Mr. L. Redmond of Oulard, Co. Wexford, was sentenced on March 15th to three months' imprisonment on a charge of being in possession of receipts for £25 which he had subscribed in 1918 to the Sinn Fein Party towards the expenses of contesting the General Election.

Messrs. Hugh Holohan, T. Reilly, M. Gleeson & A. Redmond were sentenced at Dublin on March 24th to three months' imprisonment each for having in their possession two revolvers. The four accused protested that the revolvers were not theirs or in their possession. The police admitted that the revolvers were found not on accused persons but in the house, part of which the four men occupied. The revolvers were not found in any of the rooms occupied by accused. Nevertheless they were sentenced as above. Mr. Redmond died on May 9th 1920 from the effects of hunger striking -- the form of protest adopted against being treated as a criminal while serving this sentence in Mountjoy Jail.

Mr. P. Byrne of Ennisworthy, was on April 2nd 1920 sentenced by Courtmartial at Cork to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession ten bullets.

Mr. M. Edwards of O'Connell St., Tipperary, was on April 15th sentenced to one month's imprisonment for having in his possession one bullet.

Mr. E. Thomas O'Dwyer of Lymrick City was on April 26th sentenced by courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver.

Master R. Browne of Macroom, Co. Cork, aged 16 years, was sentenced by courtmartial on April 26th to one year's imprisonment for threatening a police sergeant with a pipe which the boy pretended to be a revolver.

Messrs. Patrick & Henry Bussey and M. Connolly of Milltown, Co. Galway, were sentenced on June 14th to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of "wrongful arrest." The three men named are Republican police who had arrested a thief at Milltown. It was upon the evidence of the thief that they were convicted.

Mr. John Crowley of Gannagh, Co. Cork was on July 14th sentenced by Courtmartial to six years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having in his possession six rounds of revolver ammunition.

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF KILLING IRISHMEN.BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIFTEEN MURDERS IN FIVE WEEKS.

Mr. Bonar Law, Member of the British Cabinet and Leader of the House of Commons, speaking on August 5th 1920 in that House gave an official return of the civilians killed in Ireland during the five weeks ending 31st July, stating the number to be three. The facts are that eighteen civilians were killed in that period. Fifteen of these were murdered by British military and police. Mr. Bonar Law in omitting to refer to these murdered men tacitly accepts the British Government's responsibility for their murder. As these men were not supporters of the British Government apparently their deaths are not considered worthy of mention in the House of Commons.

The following are the names of the fifteen civilians murdered by British troops and police in the period mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, and to whose deaths the Leader of the House of Commons saw no necessity to make reference:-

July 31st	James, Mulcahy, Nicker, Co. Limerick.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 30th	John O'Sullivan, Limerick City.	(MURDERED BY POLICE).
July 29th	Patrick Duggan, Bruree, Co. Limerick (aged 10).	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 29th	Thomas Harris, Bruree, Co. Limerick.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 24th	Wm. McGrath, Cork City.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 21st	James Cogan, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 21st	Daniel McGrath, Coracanna Cross, Cork. (aged 18).	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 21st	Thos. MacDonnell, " " Co. Cork.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 19th	John O'Brien, Cork City. (aged 18).	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 18th	James Burke, Cork City.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 13th	Miss M. Counihane, Limerick City.	(MURDERED BY POLICE).
July 6th	Thomas Feerey Ballycommon, King's Co. (aged 70).	(MURDERED BY MILITARY).
July 4th	Richard Lumley, Rearcross, Co. Tipperary. (aged 60).	(MURDERED BY MILITARY AND POLICE.)
July 4th	Michael Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.	(MURDERED BY MILITARY AND POLICE.)
June 25th	Cornelius Crowley, Bantry, Co. Cork. (bedridden).	(MURDERED BY POLICE).

A CONTRAST IN PRISON TREATMENT.HOW A BRITISH GENERAL WAS TREATED AND AN IRISH REPUBLICAN.

Brigadier General Lucas was taken prisoner by the Irish Volunteers on Saturday June 26th 1920. He escaped on July 26th. The London "Daily Mail" of August 9th 1920 describing the treatment of General Lucas in captivity says:-

"Many of these young men (Irish Volunteers) are keen sportsmen, and to this fact must be attributed the considerate treatment accorded to General Lucas during his captivity. When in Limerick he obtained everything he asked for. For instance, when he suggested a game of tennis, racquets, balls, lawn-mower, roller, and nets were immediately commandeered, and a tennis-court was manufactured by some means or other by members of the Irish Republican Army. He had some salmon fishing by day and some quite amusing poaching by night, and he was promised some grouse shooting in August, when he was to be the guest of a prominent member of the Irish Republican Army."

Mr. Lawrence Breen of Donohill, Co. Tipperary, was arrested on Friday, June 25th 1920 by British police. Mr. Breen has made the following statement

"I was arrested by District Inspector Williamson, G.M. (a detective), and four policemen. I was taken to the R.I.C. and put in the lock-up. While I was in the lock-up the police were tormenting me night and day. About ten o'clock that night I was taken out of the cell to an outside house by five peelers (policemen), and I was told I was going to be shot and I thought my time had come. I would not make any answer to them so they started knocking me around the place. They then took me back to the cell and told me I had but an hour to live. About 12 o'clock they came into the cell and asked me was I ready. I said I was. So they blindfolded and handcuffed me. When they had done that they took me out again and put me on my knees. I may tell you I prayed then if I never prayed before. They asked me if I had any statement to make. I told them I had no statement to make to them but that I would like to see a priest. I was told that I could not see a priest and that I must die. They then told the firing party to line up. O God! it was Hell, and they kept me that way for a half hour. I was then told that they would not shoot me until I had seen a priest. They took me back to cells again and I got fairly good treatment from them for the rest of the time.

Hoping this will find you and the boys as well as I would wish you to be.

(Signed) Lar Breen.

Mr. Breen was tried by Courtmartial on July 27th on a charge of having in his possession "seditious" documents and of having at his residence a revolver and six rounds of ammunition and other seditious documents. On these charges he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A SECRET POLICE CIRCULAR.

THE PROMISE OF A DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER PUT INTO FORCE.

The following is a secret police circular issued on July 23rd 1920 by the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary:-

" C.354
1920.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE, 23rd JULY 1920.

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

County Inspector,
Government has directed that in future no convicted prisoners are to be released until they have served their sentences.
All ranks are to be informed.

T.J. SMITH, Inspector General."

The importance of this secret circular is that it puts into force the promise made on June 19th 1920 to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Listowel, Co. Kerry, by the late Divisional Commissioner Smyth. The police to whom the Divisional Commissioner spoke on that date reported him in a signed statement as having said:-

"Hunger strikers will be allowed to die in jail — the more the merrier. Some of them have died already and a damn bad job they were not all allowed to die."

On Wednesday July 14th Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland denied in the British House of Commons that Divisional Commissioner Smyth had used the words attributed to him or any such words. It will be seen from this circular that while Sir Hamar Greenwood was denying that the Divisional Commissioner had made this promise he (Sir Hamar) was already taking steps to have it fulfilled.

The business of police is to arrest those who break the law. The treatment of ~~convicted~~ convicted prisoners is outside the province of police duties. A statement on such treatment has now been officially made to the British police in Ireland. The purpose of making this statement is clear. It is an encouragement to the British police to make arrests & secure convictions against their prisoners as they are now officially informed that any convicted prisoner cannot bring about his release by hunger striking or any other means. Such a policy of encouragement would naturally be known to a Divisional Commissioner of the police before the official disclosure of it to the rank and file.

DAIL EIREANN IN SESSION.OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S MEETING.

The following is the summary of the proceedings of the Session of Dail Eireann held last week:-

"Dail Eireann assembled in Session in Dublin last week. There was a full attendance of members.

The Acting President informed the House that the rumours circulated in the English Press regarding negotiations between the British Government and the Republic were without foundation.

A delegation consisting of the Deputy Speaker, Count Plunkett, T.D., and J. McDonagh, T.D., were appointed to meet the Most Rev. Dr. Mannix on behalf of the Dail.

The imposition of political or religious tests as a condition of industrial employment in Ireland was declared illegal.

Reports were submitted by the various Departments of the Ministry and adopted.

A Decree was passed limiting the increase in rent which can be claimed in respect of occupancy of dwellings.

A further Decree was passed prohibiting citizens of the Irish Republic from emigrating for the purpose of settling abroad without the written sanction of the Government.

The organisation of a vigorous campaign in favour of Irish Industries was decided, and the formation of an Economic Council for Ireland was decreed.

Arrangements were made for the setting up of a National Land Commission for the purpose of carrying out the Dail Land Acquisition Scheme.

Proposals regarding the position and functions of Local Authorities were adopted."

ARMY COURTS IN IRELAND.WHY SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD THINKS THE IRISH PEOPLE LIKE THEM.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, English Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an effort to justify the latest Coercion Act by which trial by Jury is suppressed in Ireland and Courtmartial, even for the most trivial offences, is established in its stead, said in the British House of Commons on August 5th 1920:-

"Court-martial had been working in Ireland for some years past and he had not seen adverse criticisms of any of them.... The ordinary idea was that Court-martial consisted of a number of reckless officers. That was absolutely wrong."

In the year 1917 Court-martial to the number of thirty-six were held in Ireland. Examples of the justice administered by these Army Courts in that year are:-

Mr. Peter O'Keefe, Cork, was tried by Court-martial on a charge of purchasing a rifle from a British soldier. He was found guilty and on Feb'y. 10th 1917 was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Patrick Fleming of The Swan, Queen's Co., was tried by Court-martial on a charge of attempting to purchase rifles from British soldiers and on an additional charge of having in his possession "seditious documents. Mr. Fleming who was innocent of the charge of attempting to purchase rifles and proved an alibi in that case, was nevertheless found guilty on both counts and on March 9th 1917 was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Austin Stack, Dublin, was tried by Court-martial on a charge of "seditious speaking." He was found guilty and on August 31st 1917 was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In the year 1918 Court-martial to the number of sixty-two were held in Ireland. Examples of the justice administered by these Army Courts in that year are:-

Mr. Ernest Blythe was tried by Court-martial at Cork on a charge of refusing to obey a British military order to leave the Provinces of

Munster, Leitrim and Connaught. He was found guilty and was sentenced on March 22nd 1918 to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Charles Collins, Dublin, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of gelignite. He was found guilty & on June 25th 1918 was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. J. O'Sheehan, Roscommon, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of singing a seditious song at a public concert. The song sung by Mr. O'Sheehan was "The Felons of Our Land" one of the oldest of the Irish National Ballads. He was found guilty and sentenced on September 5th 1918 to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. J. Lihcahy, Lyons, Gloumal, Co. Tipperary, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of reading publicly a protest against the British military Government's suppression of free speech in Ireland. He was found guilty and was sentenced on September 13th 1918 to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Six others who had publicly read the same protest in other Towns in Ireland were sentenced by Courtmartial to similar terms of imprisonment on Sept. 14th and 16th 1918.

Mr. Fred Corbett of Galway was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of endangering the life of a policeman by firing at him. Corbett, who was innocent, proved that while he on the occasion in question was unarmed, the policeman was armed and fired at him. He was nevertheless found guilty and was sentenced on December 23rd 1918 to five years' penal servitude.

In the year 1919 Courtmartial to the number of 209 were held in Ireland. Examples of the justice administered by these Army Courts in that year are:-

Mr. P. O'Hare of Mullingar was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession a document dealing with the manufacture of explosives. He was found guilty & was on March 7th 1919 sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Messrs. Bernard Harte, James Greene, John Doyle and Michael Hegarty all of Dublin, were tried by Courtmartial on a charge of disarming three policemen on the Three Rock Mountains near Dublin. Twenty reputable witnesses swore that Messrs. Harte, Greene & Doyle were many miles from the scene of the occurrence at the time of the disarming. Those witnesses included professional men & merchants. Messrs. Harte, Greene & Doyle were in fact innocent, but they were, nevertheless, sentenced on April 8th 1919 to three years' penal servitude each & Mr. Hegarty was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Ed. Shannon of Lisnakea, Co. Fermanagh, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession an advertisement for the Loan for the industrial reconstruction of Ireland floated by the Government elected by the people. He was found guilty and was on December 20th 1919 sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

In the seven months of 1920 Courtmartial to the number of fifty-two were held in Ireland. Examples of the justice administered by these Army Courts in that time are:-

Mr. P. Shields, Republican Registration Agent for Derry City was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of "endangering the life of a policeman. Mr. Shield's offence consisted in resisting the searching of his house by British police in the all-Ireland raids of Sept. 13th 1919. He was alone in house at the time & refused the police permission to enter. He did not fire at the police none of whom were injured. Mr. Shields was found guilty & was sentenced on Jan. 22nd 1920 to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Terence Smith of Patrick St., Mullingar, was tried by Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession an unloaded revolver. He was found guilty and was sentenced on Feb. 11th 1920 to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. John Aher, Mr. John Whelan, Mr. Laurence Coleman & Mr. Daniel Garset all of Youghal, Co. Cork, were tried by Courtmartial on a charge of "forcibly carrying off two men for some illegal purpose." The accused are members of the Republican police and they had arrested two law-breakers in the town of Youghal and were conveying them for trial at a Republican Court when they were held up and arrested by a patrol of British military & police. They were found guilty and were sentenced on Aug. 10th 1920 each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Army Courts which since their establishment in Ireland have so savagely sentenced civilians, are, by the latest Coercion Act to be set up in every part of Ireland, and are to try civilians on every kind of political offence.

IRISH BULLETIN

SYSTEMATIC WRECKINGS OF IRISH CREAMERIES

ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF IRISH FOOD PRODUCTION BY BRITISH ARMED FORCES.

The following is an excerpt from the editorial of the issue of "The Irish Homestead" for August 14th, 1920. "The Irish Homestead" is the organ of the co-operative movement in Ireland. Its Editor is Mr George Russell ("A.E."), and it is to the courtesy of Mr Russell that the IRISH BULLETIN is indebted for being able to publish this article simultaneously with the "Irish Homestead":-

"...The angriest man will not knowingly by any act make it impossible for himself to get his dinner. It is the rarest form of insanity to destroy one's own food. The appetite of the body remains unaffected however the mind is affected, and the sanity of the body is often the method discernible through the madness of the mind. These generalisations are preliminary to discussion of a very serious matter on which, hitherto, we have refrained from comment in the pages of this paper. We have tried our utmost not to involve ourselves in political discussions, except where they affected co-operative societies, and, rather than afford any opportunity for partisan controversy we have often ignored things which were of some consequence. We regard the unity of the movement as of the highest importance, and we know how easy it is in the general exasperation of political nerves to keep discussion within boundaries which are fixed by the non-political character of the co-operative movement. However, so many creameries in Ireland have been wrecked within the last few weeks that it is impossible to ignore the facts. When one or two such incidents occur we may regard them as due to special circumstances in a particular locality, and can draw no general deductions from them except that men will get in a rage. If the incidents multiply, we come to a point where we are forced to regard them as indicating a definite policy. However, before making any comment, we will set down the facts, which are not denied, and indeed have been admitted by the representatives of the Crown, in cases where the wrecking of creameries has come before the County Court Judges.

As we write, two further instances of co-operative premises having been wrecked have come to hand. As we have no particulars, we make no comment, for we must not attribute any act to the military and constabulary when we have no evidence, however in harmony the acts may be with other destructive activities admittedly done by the forces of the Crown. We will simply state facts which, as we say, are not denied by the authorities; indeed after the first outbreaks there was a promise made that steps would be taken to prevent anything of the kind occurring in future. But after that promise things have got much worse rather than better, and that the serious nature of these happenings may be made clear we set them down. On the fourteenth of April last the Kilonan Auxiliary to the Drumbana Dairy Society was burnt by a body of soldiers and members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The damage done was estimated to be £1,032, or thereabouts. On the tenth day of the same month a party of soldiers and police entered the Kilcommon Co-operative Creamery and partially wrecked the machinery and buildings, the staff being forced onlookers, restrained by men with bayonets from intervention with the work of destruction. The damage done on that occasion, we understand, is about £500. On the twenty-second of April the Knockfune Society's premises were partially destroyed. The damage to the plant was made good, and following upon this the creamery was totally destroyed by the same agencies. The damage done is estimated to be over £2,500. Following on this the Reeska Auxiliary to the Upperchurch Society was destroyed. £800 compensation was awarded by the County Court. Under the law relating to these burnings, though they are admittedly done by servants of the Crown, the farmers in the district are called upon to contribute as ratepayers to the fund to rebuild their own premises, though twice in these cases where they have come before the County Court Judge he has given it as his opinion that the Crown should pay for any wreckage caused by its own officers getting out of hand. The next dairy society to be totally destroyed was Newport, where the creamery and cheese factory were both wrecked, together with the stocks of cheeses. We have not official figures relating to the damage done, but a dairy expert who visited the ruins estimated the damage to the creamery building as £4,000, to the cheese factory as about £3,000, to the stock about £6,000, and to the machinery a good many thousand more. The next co-operative creamery to be burned by officers of the Crown was Newcastle West. We are informed that the damage done to premises, machinery and stock is about £8,000. The Garryspillane Creamery was also

burned and totally destroyed by the same agencies. The loss caused by the destruction is, we are told, about 210,000. The last society on our list undeniably destroyed in this fashion is Rear Cross. The damage is assessed by the society as amounting to £2,446 or thereabouts. Two of Messrs Gleevos' Creameries have been destroyed in the same fashion. Other creamery premises have been damaged, but we have no evidence as to where the responsibility lies, and, while news has come of two other co-operative premises being destroyed last week, we cannot fix responsibility, and so do not include them in the list of co-operative societies whose premises, plant and stock have been wrecked or burnt by parties of soldiers and constabulary, either out of hand or acting in accordance with some policy which has been declared by local members of the force as 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'.

We desire to speak with the greatest restraint upon these burnings and wreckings. We understand the nervous condition of men in a country where so many people are hostile to them and where life has been taken. We understand that they have declared a policy of retaliation for the wrecking or burning of barracks - 'for every barracks a creamery'. Now if this is their interpretation of the Mosiac doctrine of justice, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth', it does not appear to us to be in any sense a true application. By the Mosiac law if by the malice of anybody a man lost his eye, the eye of the person who caused the loss of sight to the other was put out. But there is no evidence at all, nor could there be, to show that the creamery wrecked the barracks. It is only in the Arabian Nights Entertainment that palaces and other buildings are transported in a second from one locality to another, and even if a co-operative creamery could be transported by magic alongside a barracks it could not set it on fire or wreck it. A co-operative dairy society is by its rules non-political. No political or sectarian matters can be brought up for discussion. The members as a rule are elderly men, the heads of families, and it is impossible to charge any co-operative society as a body with the wreckings of barracks. We believe that no case can be made out for throwing upon the ratepayers, who are the members of societies, compensation for malicious injuries to property which are undeniably inflicted by the forces of the Crown. We are not discussing the question of whether it is not natural that men who find themselves isolated and beset in a hostile countryside should break out. Human nature has boundaries fixed by convention which are easily broken in passion. But a Government ought to be above sharing the passion excited among its agents in any locality, and we submit that it is not fair, it is not justice in any sense, to make the members of co-operative societies subscribe as ratepayers to make up the damage to their property caused by soldiers or constabulary who have got out of hand.

The promise made by those in authority after the first burnings, that steps would be taken to prevent anything of the kind taking place in future, has not been fulfilled. We point out the seriousness of the situation. An official of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society who was trying to organise a co-operative dairy society received a letter from a resident saying that it was hopeless now. Not a farmer would contribute a single pound to erect a creamery which in the present state of things might be destroyed as soon as it was built. The sanest movement in Ireland has brought over one hundred thousand Irishmen together to develop the industry of agriculture, and now vitally necessary that is to the people in these islands has been made obvious by the war and the food shortage in the world. Is it not monstrous that while famine threatens Europe, while the cost of food rises month by month, while the weather is so bad that there is serious possibility of a famine in Ireland this winter, the agents of the Crown should be allowed to destroy buildings where food was produced, where large stocks of cheese and butter stored for export or for use in Ireland were destroyed? We deplore the shrugging of shoulders over this, the saying, 'What else could one expect in the state of the country?' If it is allowed to continue, a great industry which exports millions of pounds worth of foodstuffs every year, as well as supplying Irish requirements, will receive a blow from which it will be difficult to recover. Building, machinery and plant are more costly by far than they were before the war. The premises and plant which could be erected for a couple of thousand pounds would cost about five thousand pounds today. From whatever point of view we look at it, national or imperial, it is a dreadful thing to contemplate the deliberate wrecking of an Irish industry, one of the most important or any, because it is concerned with the vitally important supply of food stuffs. The suppression of the woollen industry in Ireland by Act of Parliament, long ago, has left bitter enough memories without adding to that the deliberate destruction by official policy of the dairy industry in Ireland. We hope those in authority will make haste to make it clear to Ireland and the world that they disapprove of these acts, and this they can do at once by frankly assuming responsibility for any damage caused directly by soldiers or constabulary who have got out of hand. Nobody will accuse the British Government in Ireland of instigating the wrecking of creameries if that Government has to pay for the wrecking. If responsibility is not at once frankly admitted, if the County Court Judges' opinion that the Government, not the rate-payers, should pay is not accepted, we know what conclusions will be drawn, not only here but elsewhere. The wrecking of the dairy industry will be quoted along with the destruction of the woollen industry by the historians of Ireland as instances of the same policy surviving from century to century.

ENGLAND'S IDEA OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.THE PRISON RECORDS OF IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

This issue of the IRISH BULLETIN is an explanation of a statement made by Mr. Bonar Law on June 18th 1920. Mr. Law said:- "There is no coercion of opinion in Ireland." In the General Election of December 1918 sixty-eight of the Parliamentary candidates of the Republican Party in Ireland were elected, several of them for two constituencies. Some of the recent experiences of these publicly elected representatives are given in the following pages. They are probably without parallel in Europe.

<p><i>Twelve</i></p> <p>THIRTY TWENTY-ONE</p>	<p>of these Representatives have been sentenced to death. of these representatives have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for terms of twenty, ten, five or three years.</p>
<p>THIRTY-SEVEN</p>	<p>of these representatives have been arrested without charge and imprisoned or deported without trial, the majority of them being kept in prison for ten months and then released without explanation or apology.</p>
<p>SIXTY-FIVE</p>	<p>of these representatives have been imprisoned in English or Irish prisons, either without charge or trial or for political offences. Many have been imprisoned more than twice, some have been imprisoned five times. Efforts were made to arrest one of the three who were not imprisoned.</p>
<p>ONLY TWO</p>	<p>of the sixty eight representatives were not at some time either arrested or "wanted by the police."</p>

This persecution of Irish Members of Parliament has continued without cessation since May 1916. A constant passing in and out of English prisons has been the common experience of representative Irishmen for the past four years. It continues to the present moment to be their experience. On August 12th — the day prior to the issue of this BULLETIN — Mr. T. McSwoney, Member for Mid. Cork, was arrested by British troops while presiding over a Republican Court.

The following are the prison records of the sixty-eight Republican Members of Parliament:-

PRESIDENT DE VALERA.

Member for East Clare and East Mayo.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death May 11th; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Imprisoned in Dartmoor Convict Prison, England. Released in General Amnesty, June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Lincoln Prison, England. Escaped February 2nd 1919. Elected President of the Republic and Prime Minister of Dail Eireann Cabinet April 1919. Delegated to America June 1919.

ACTING PRESIDENT ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

Member for East Galway and North-West Tyrone.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Reading Gaol, England. Released in December 1916. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Imprisoned in Gloucester Gaol England. Released March 11th 1919. Elected Acting-President of the Republic on President de Valera's departure for America.

ROBERT C. BARTON.

Member for West Wicklow.

Arrested for speech to his constituents on Feb'y. 21st 1919. Escaped from Mountjoy Prison on March 16th 1919. Re-arrested on January 31st 1920. Sentenced on Feb'y. 21st by Courtmartial to three years' penal servitude for said speech. Deported to Portland Prison on Feb'y. 22nd 1920.

HENRY NLYTHE. MEMBER FOR NORTH MONAGHAN.

Arrested May 1916. Released some weeks later. His movements restricted by British military order to within five miles of his home. Re-arrested February 1918. Sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for disobeying Military Order. Discharged March 1919. Re-arrested Sept. 1919. Sentenced by Courtmartial to one years' imprisonment with hard labour for being in possession of "seditious documents." Released after hunger strike on Nov. 6th 1919. Many attempts made to re-arrest him. still wanted by the police.

PIERCE REASLEY. MEMBER FOR EAST KERRY.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced on May 5th to three years' penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested March 1918. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment for a speech. Released August 1918. Re-arrested March 4th 1919, for speech. While awaiting Courtmartial he escaped from Mountjoy Prison on March 29th 1919. Re-arrested on April 29th. Sentenced by Courtmartial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for said speech. Deported to Manchester Jail, England, July 3rd 1919. Escaped on Oct. 25th 1919. Many attempts made to re-arrest him. Still wanted by police.

HENRY BOLAND. MEMBER FOR SOUTH ROSCOMMON.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced May 11th to ten years' penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917. Warrant issued for re-arrest and deportation May 1918. Many attempts made to put warrant into effect. Escaped to America, May 1919.

GATHAL BENCHA. MEMBER FOR WATERFORD COUNTY.

Arrested on 11th June 1917. No charge brought against him. Released after some days. Warrant issued for his arrest May 17th 1918. Several attempts made to put warrant into effect. Re-arrested in July. 1919 for giving name to police in Irish. Released after some days.

DONALD HUCKLEY. MEMBER FOR NORTH KILDARE.

Arrested without charge on May 1st 1916. Deported to Knutsford Jail, England. Released in December 1916.

JAMES A. BURKE. MEMBER FOR MID. TIPPERARY.

Arrested on May 5th 1918. Sentenced on May 14th 1918 to four months' imprisonment for a speech. Released Sept. 1918. Warrant issued for his arrest on June 18th 1919. Escaped to America, August 1919.

JOHN J. CIANCY. MEMBER FOR NORTH SLIGO.

Arrested on May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Usk Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested April 8th 1919. Sentenced on April 15th to three months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly." Discharged July 14th 1919. Re-arrested at Gaol gates on same day. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "seditious speaking" Released October 1919.

CORNELIUS COLLINS. MEMBER FOR WEST LIMERICK.

Arrested 'n April 1916. Sentenced by Courtmartial to penal servitude for life. Deported to Dartmoor Convict Prison, England. Released June 17th 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest May 17th 1918. Many efforts made to find in 1918, 1919 & 1920.

MICHAEL COLLINS. MEMBER FOR SOUTH CORK.

Arrested in May 1916. Deported to Stafford Prison, England. Released August 1916. Re-arrested April 2nd 1918. Sentenced for "seditious speaking." Released May 1918. Warrants issued for his arrest on May 17th 1918, and on subsequent dates. Many attempts made to arrest him in 1918, 1919, 1920. Still wanted by the police.

M. COLVET. MEMBER FOR LIMERICK CITY.

Arrested in May 1916. Deported to Frongoch, Wales. Released in December 1916. Re-arrested Feby. 1917. Deported without trial to Fairford, Oxfordshire where he was interned. Escaped and returned to Ireland June 1917. Re-arrested Oct. 1917. Sentenced by Courtmartial in November 1917 to six months' hard labour for "seditious speaking." Released May 1918. Re-arrested at Gaol gates. Deported to Lincoln Prison without trial. Released March 11th 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest in September 1919.

WILLIAM COSGRAVE, MEMBER FOR NORTH KILKENNY.

Arrested in May 1916. Sentenced to death by Courtmartial on May 5th; sentence commuted to one of penal servitude for life. Released in General Amnesty June 17th 1917. Arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Reading Gaol, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested March 25th 1920. Deported on March 29th to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England without trial or charge. Released June 29th 1920.

DR. CROWLEY, MEMBER FOR NORTH MAYO.

Arrested 1916. Imprisoned without trial for short period. Dates uncertain.

J. CROWLEY, V.S. MEMBER FOR NW. KERRY.

Arrested in August 1913. Sentenced by Courtmartial on Sept. 19th to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, for reading publicly Sinn Féin Manifesto of protest against suppression of free speech. Discharged September 1913.

DR. P.D. CUSAOK, NORTH GALWAY.

Arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Birmingham Gaol, England. Released March 11th 1919.

JAMES O'CLAN, MEMBER FOR LEITRIM.

Arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Gaol, England. Released March 11th 1919. Rearrested November 19th 1919. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment for speech advocating subscription to Republican Loan. Discharged Jan. 19th 1920.

GEORGE GAVAN DUFFY, MEMBER FOR SOUTH DUBLIN.

Not arrested or imprisoned up to early months of 1919 when he was appointed Republican Ambassador at Paris.

RAMONN DUGGAN, MEMBER FOR SOUTH MEATH.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced by Courtmartial May 5th to three years' penal servitude. Released in General Amnesty June 17th 1917. Many efforts made to arrest him in 1918-1919-1920.

SEAN ETCHINGHAM, MEMBER FOR EAST WICKLOW.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death by Courtmartial May 15th 1916. Sentence commuted to five years' penal servitude. Released in General Amnesty June 17th 1917. Rearrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Lincoln Gaol. Released Jan. 21st 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest Feb. 1920. Many efforts made to arrest him. Still wanted by police.

FRANCIS FAHY, MEMBER FOR SOUTH GALWAY.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, May 4th 1916. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Reading Gaol, England. Released March 11th 1919. Attempts made to re-arrest him in 1919-20.

DESMOND FITZGERALD, MEMBER FOR PEMBROKE DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Deported from Kerry by military order Jan. 1915. Arrested October 1915. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a speech. Released April 1916. Re-arrested May 1916. Sentenced to ten years' penal servitude May 22nd 1916. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Gaol, England. Released March 11th 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest in March 1920. Many attempts made to put warrant into effect.

PAUL GALLIGAN, MEMBER FOR WEST GAVAN.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death. Sentence commuted to five years' penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917. Arrested July 8th 1918. Deported without trial to Lincoln Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested Aug. 1919. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment for illegal drilling. Released after hunger strike from Belfast Prison on Sept. 6th 1919. Frequent attempts made to re-arrest him.

L. GINNELL: MEMBER FOR WESTMOUTH.

Imprisoned during Land Wars. Arrested October 1916 for breach of British Military Order. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Discharged April 1917. Re-arrested March 22nd 1918. Sentenced on March 26th to six months' imprisonment for a "seditious speech." Discharged August 29th 1918. Re-arrested at Gaol gate and deported without trial to Reading Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested May 1919. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment for unlawful assembly. Released in broken health on Sept. 4th 1919. Re-arrested without charge or trial on March 27th 1920. Released ten days later.

J. HAYES: MEMBER FOR WEST CORK.

Arrested November 11th 1919. Sentenced Nov. 12th to three months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly by taking part in the proceedings of Dail Eireann, a suppressed association." Discharged Feby. 12th 1920. Re-arrested March 16th 1920 and deported without charge or trial to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England. Released after twenty days hunger strike in May 1920.

DR. R.J. HAYES. MEMBER FOR EAST LIMERICK.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced on May 11th to twenty years' penal servitude. Imprisoned in Dartmoor Convict Prison. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Reading Jail, England. Released March 11th '19.

THOMAS HUNTER: MEMBER FOR NORTH EAST CORK.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death on May 5th 1916. Sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Imprisoned in Portland Convict Prison, England. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 18th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Jail, England. Released on March 11th 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest Feb. 1920. Arrest March 3rd 1920. Released on April 14th after ten days' hunger strike. New warrants issued against him May 1920. Efforts now being made to effect his arrest.

ALDERMAN T. KELLY. MEMBER FOR ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN DIVISION OF DUBLIN.

Arrested in May 1916. Released in broken health in June. Re-arrested in November 1919. Deported without trial or charge to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England. Released in completely shattered health in February 1920.

DAVID KEENE: MEMBER FOR EAST CORK.

Arrested in May 1916. Sentenced to death on June 14th. Sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Released June 17th 1917; Re-arrested April 15th 1918. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment for "seditious speaking." Discharged Oct. 15th 1918. Warrant issued for his re-arrest in September 1919. Several attempts made to put warrant into effect.

FRANCIS LAWLESS: MEMBER FOR NORTH DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death May 11th. Sentence commuted to penal servitude for ten years. Imprisoned in Convict Prison England. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 18th 1918. Deported without trial to Usk Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested Nov. 11th 1919. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly." Released Feb. 11th 1920. Frequent efforts made to re-arrest him since that date.

JAMES LENNON: MEMBER FOR CARLOW.

Arrested September 2nd 1918.. Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for "seditious speaking." Discharged from prison August 1919.

DIARMUID LYNCH: MEMBER FOR SOUTH EAST CORK.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death May 22nd. Sentence commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested March 8th 1918. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Discharged May 8th 1918. Re-arrested at Gaol gates and deported to America.

FINIAN LYNCH: MEMBER FOR SOUTH MERRY.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death May 4th 1916; sentence commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917; re-arrested Aug. 14th 1917. P.T.O.

Sentenced on Aug. 30th to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for seditious speech. Released after hunger strike in October 1917. Re-arrested May 10th 1918. Deported to Manchester Gaol. Discharged August 19th 1919. Many efforts made to re-arrest him in early months of 1920.

JOSEPH MacBRIDE: MEMBER FOR WEST MAYO.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested Feb. 22nd 1917. Deported without trial to England. Escaped June 1917. Re-arrested May 18th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919.

ALBO McCABE: MEMBER FOR SOUTH SLIGO.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested Feb. 20th 1918. Sentenced on March 15th to six months' imprisonment for "unlawful assembly." Discharged in Sept. 1918. Re-arrested at Gaol gates and on Oct. 13th sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a second "unlawful assembly." Discharged Jan. 13th 1919. Again re-arrested at Gaol gates and deported without trial to England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested on October 11th 1919. Sentenced on Oct. 17th to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of advocating subscriptions to Republican Loan. Released on March 20th 1920. For third time re-arrested at Gaol gates and sentenced on March 27th 1920 to three months' imprisonment on a second charge of advocating subscriptions to Loan. Released on April 14th 1920 after ten days' hunger strike. Efforts to re-arrest him made in June 1920.

JOSEPH McGUINNESS: MEMBER FOR LONGFORD.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced May 5th to three years penal servitude. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Warrant since issued for his re-arrest.

PROFESSOR J. McNEILL: MEMBER FOR DERRY CITY & NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced on May 30th to penal servitude for life. Deported to Dartmoor Convict Prison. Released June 17th 1917.

TERENCE McSWINEY: MEMBER FOR MID. COKY.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Wakefield Prison, England. Released after some months. Re-arrested Feb. 22nd 1917. Deported without trial to England. Escaped June 1917. Re-arrested Nov. 1917. Sentenced on Nov. 22nd to nine months' imprisonment. Released temporarily Feb. 1918. Re-arrested March 14th 1918. Discharged from Belfast on Sept. 6th. Re-arrested at Gaol gates. Deported to England. Released March 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest Jan. 1920. Re-arrested August 12th 1920.

COURTNESS MARKIEWICZ: MEMBER FOR ST. PATRICK'S DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death May 6th 1916. Sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Released July 17th 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Holloway Gaol, London. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested June 13th 1919. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment for "seditious" speech June 17th. Discharged Oct. 1919. Warrant issued for her re-arrest Nov. 1919. Many attempts made to put warrant into effect. Still wanted by police.

LIAM MELLOWS: MEMBER FOR ST. MENTH & EAST GALWAY.

Arrested August 1915. Sentenced to three months for illegal drilling. Deported to England March 1916. Escaped April 1916. Participated in Easter Week Insurrection 1916. Escaped to America. Still wanted by police.

P.J. MALONEY: MEMBER FOR SOUTH TIPPERARY.

Arrested March 29th 1920. Deported without trial to Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Released after hunger strike in May 1920.

PIERCE McGANN: MEMBER FOR EAST TIPPERARY.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested Aug. 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Prison, England. Died as a result of his imprisonment in Gloucester on March 9th 1918.

DR. P. McCARTAN: MEMBER FOR KING'S COUNTY.

Arrested Feby. 22nd 1917. Deported without trial to England. Escaped in June 1917. Escaped to America in July 1917.

JOSEPH McDONAGH: MEMBER FOR NORTH TIPP. RATH.

Arrested August 1917. Sentenced Sept. 7th to six months' imprisonment for "seditious" speech. Released after hunger strike Oct. 1917. Re-arrested March 1918. Discharged July 22nd. Re-arrested at Gaol gates and deported without trial to Gloucester Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested March 18th 1920. Deported without charge or trial to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England. Released after hunger strike on May 4th 1920.

SEAN MCINTYRE: MEMBER FOR SOUTH MONAGHAN.

Arrested May 1916. Sentenced to death; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Deported to Portland Convict Prison, England. Released June 17th 1917. Re-arrested August 17th 1917 for "seditious speech." Released without trial in Sept. 1917. Re-arrested May 18th 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919.

JOSEPH McGRATH: MEMBER FOR ST. JAMES'S DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Stafford Prison, England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested May 18th 1918. Deported without trial to Usk Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Rearrested Feb. 2nd 1920. Deported without trial to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. Released June 29th 1920.

R. MULCAHY: MEMBER FOR CLONTARE DIVISION OF DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Stafford Prison, England. Released December 1916. Warrants issued for his arrest in 1919 and 1920. Many efforts made to re-arrest him. Still wanted by police.

JOSEPH O'DOHERTY: MEMBER FOR NORTH DUNEGAL.

21st

Arrested June 1920 for advocating subscriptions to Republican Loan. Released on August 1st 1920.

BRIAN O'HIGGINS: MEMBER FOR WEST CALRE.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Stafford Gaol, England. Released December 1916. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Birmingham Gaol. Released March 11th 1919. Warrant issued for his arrest early in 1920. Many attempts made to put warrant into effect.

KEVIN O'HIGGINS. MEMBER FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Arrested May 15th 1918. Sentenced May 20th to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for "seditious speech." Discharged August 1918. Many attempts made to re-arrest him since that date. Still wanted by police.

JAMES O'MARA: MEMBER FOR SOUTH KILKENNY.

Not arrested or imprisoned. Went to America August 1919.

COUNT PLUNKETT: MEMBER FOR NORTH ROSCOMMON.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial June 1916. Ordered not to return to Ireland. Returned Oct. 1917. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Birmingham Gaol. Released Dec. 30th 1918. Warrants issued for his arrest in June 1919 and later. Several attempts made to re-arrest him.

PATRICK O'KEEFE: MEMBER FOR WEST COBK.

Arrested in May 1916. Deported without trial to Frongoch, Wales. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested May 17th 1918. Deported without trial to Usk Prison, England. Released March 11th 1919. Re-arrested Sept. 12th 1919. Sentenced by Court-martial on Sept. 25th to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for "seditious" speech. Released after hunger strike on Oct. 18th 1919. Warrant issued for his re-arrest. Still wanted by police.

J. J. O'KILLY: MEMBER FOR LOUTH.

Arrested in May 1916. Deported without trial to Reading Gaol, England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested February 22nd 1917. Deported to Fairford, Oxfordshire. Escaped and returned to Ireland, June 1917.

SEAN T. O'KILLY: MEMBER FOR COLLEGE GREEN DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Reading Gaol, England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested Feb. 22nd 1917. Deported to Fairford, Oxfordshire. Escaped and returned to Ireland June 1917. Appointed Republican Delegate to France, April 1919.

JOHN O'MAHOONY: MEMBER FOR SOUTH FERRISNAGH.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial from Goch, Wales. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested on May 13th 1918. Deported to Lincoln Prison. Released March 17th '19. Re-arrested Nov. 11th 1919. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "taking part in proceedings of Dail Eircann a suppressed Association". Released Jan. 1920.

PADRAIC O'MAILLE: MEMBER FOR CONNETMARA.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Wandsworth Prison, England, May 9th 1916. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested Feb. 22nd 1917. Deported without trial to England. Escaped & returned to Ireland June 17th 1917. Warrant issued for his re-arrest Sept. 1917. Many attempts made to put warrant into effect in that year and in 1918, 1919 and 1920. Still wanted by the police.

DR. JAMES RYAN: MEMBER FOR ST. MAYO.

Arrested April 1916. Deported without trial to Stafford Gaol, England April 30th. Released Aug. 1916. Several attempts made to re-arrest him in Sept. 1919 and the early months of 1920.

LIAM DE RIESTE: JNR. MEMBER FOR CORK CITY.

Arrested May 1916. Imprisoned for short period at Cork. Warrant issued for his re-arrest in Jan. 1920. Attempts made to put the warrant into effect.

PHILIP SHANAHAN: MEMBER FOR HARBOUR DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Knutsford Gaol, England on May 1st. Released August 1916. Warrant issued for his re-arrest in Sept. 1919. Re-arrested March 27th 1920. Imprisoned without trial. Released April 14th after ten days' hunger strike.

WM. SEARS: MEMBER FOR ST. MAYO.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Wandsworth Prison, England. Released Dec. 1916. Re-arrested June 19th 1918. Sentenced June 29th to four months' imprisonment for "seditious" speech. Discharged Oct. 18th 1918. Re-arrested Jan. 1919. Sentenced Jan. 7th 1919 to six months' imprisonment. Released in broken health July 1919. Warrants issued for his arrest some months later. Attempts made to put them into effect. / for a speech to his constituents/

MICHAEL STAINES: MEMBER FOR ST. MICHAN'S DIVISION, DUBLIN.

Arrested May 1916. Deported without trial to Wakefield Gaol, England on May 6th. Released Dec. 1916. Warrant issued for his arrest on May 17th 1918. Frequent attempts made to re-arrest him that year. Attempts renewed Sept. 1919 and constant from that date until April 1920. Still wanted by police.

J. SWENNEY: MEMBER FOR WEST DONEGAL.

Arrested March 31st 1920. Imprisoned without charge in Belfast Gaol. Deported without trial on April 12th to Wormwood Scrubs Prison, England. Released on May 10th 1920 after hunger strike of twenty-one days.

R. SWENNEY: MEMBER FOR NORTH WEXFORD.

Not arrested or imprisoned. Warrant issued for his arrest Feb. 1920. Attempts made to put it into effect.

ANT. O'CONNOR. MEMBER FOR SOUTH KILDARE.

Arrested August 22nd 1918. Deported without trial to Gloucester Gaol, England.
Released March 11th 1919.

R.J. WARD. MEMBER FOR SOUTH DONEGAL.

Arrested March 31st 1920. Imprisoned without charge in Belfast. Deported
without trial on April 12th 1920, to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, England.
Released on May 7th 1920 after hunger strike of eighteen days.

J.J. WALSH. SNR. MEMBER FOR CORK CITY.

Arrested 1916. Sentenced to death May 4th. Sentence commuted to ten years'
penal servitude. Deported to Portland Prison, England. Released June 17th
1917. Re-arrested August 14th 1917. Sentenced on September 18th 1917 to
one years' imprisonment with hard labour for a seditious speech. Released
temporarily after hunger strike October 1917. Many attempts made to re-arrest
him in December 1917, January and Feb'y. 1918. Warrant issued for his arrest
and deportation May 17th 1918. Further attempts to re-arrest him. Arrested
March 4th 1919. Tried by Courtmartial for a "seditious" speech on March 27th
1919. Escaped from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, March 29th 1919. Warrants issued
for his re-arrest in 1919 and 1920. Still wanted by police.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons on the
16th April 1919, on the subject of Russia, said:-

"Supposing you... re-organised Russia, what
manner of Government would you set up there?
You must set up a Government which the people
want, otherwise it would be an outrage on the
principles for which we fought in the War."

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons on the
21st July 1920, on the subject of Poland, said:-

"Poland has chosen her own Government by
universal suffrage and it is intolerable that
any country from outside should come in and
impose upon her a Government which she does not
want."

These are the phrases of the British Prime Minister in
support of popular Government, but his acts in suppressing
popular Government are somewhat different.

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The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the Police and Military of the usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th 1920.

SUMMARY.

Date:- August	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	TOTAL.
Raids:-	97	207	23	32	50	36	445
Arrests:-	22	10	5	10	12	11	70
Sentences:-	-	1	10	1	1	-	13
Courtsmartial:-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Proclamations & Suppressions:-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Armed Assaults:-	6	6	6	5	2	5	32
Sabotage:-	5	4	1	3	1	1	15
Deportations:-	-	1	-	-	-	25	26
Hurders:-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
<u>Daily Totals:-</u>	150	250	48	52	69	78	607.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled 17 years and 6 months.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9th.

RAIDS:-

In Kildorrery, Co. Cork, British military and police carried out extensive raids on the night of the 7th instant. About forty private houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Following an attack on a party of British police, thirty houses in Kilbeggan and Tyrrellspass districts of Co. Westmeath were raided by British military and police.

The villages of Galtra and Castleblakeny, Co. Galway, were surrounded and raided by British military and police during the early hours of the 7th instant. Nineteen houses were forcibly entered and thoroughly ransacked, but nothing incriminating was found.

At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, British military and police raided the premises of Miss. Nano Dwane and Mr. Liam J. Boland, Republican Member of the local Rural Council.

Shortly after midnight on the 9th instant, a party of British military and police raided the Rob Roy Hotel at Queenstown, Co. Cork. The guests were turned out of their rooms and their luggage closely searched.

British military raided the residence of Mr. W. J. Condon, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary. Mr. Condon is a Republican Member of the local Rural Council.

On the night of the 7th instant British military and police raided the residence of Mr. Hurley, Western Road, Cork City.

British military and police raided the forge and residence of Mr. Edward Mountain, Killoagh, Youghal, Co. Cork, twice within the past week.

British military and police raided a public Hall in Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim during the sitting of an Arbitration Court.

ARRESTS:-

The following were arrested "on suspicion" by British military and police: Messrs. D. Sullivan, Inchabeg, Maroom, Co. Cork; T. O'Callaghan, Inchamore, Maroom, Co. Cork; C. Harlin, 48, Commons Road, Cork City; J. Hennessy, Carey's Road, Limerick; P. Glasgow, Catherine's Road, Limerick, and J. Feure, Ballyhea, Co. Cork.

ARRESTS:-

The following residents of Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, were arrested "on suspicion" by British military and police:- Messrs. Joseph Guilfoyle, and James Guilfoyle, (brothers), B. Carroll, J. Carroll & T. Carroll, (brothers), and T. Langan.

Rev. Mr. Mahurrie Hamilton, a Protestant clergyman of Kilkenny, and Mr. Troughton, Principal of Kilkenny Model School, were held up by British military at Athy, Co. Kildare. Mr. Hamilton was arrested on a charge of having a shot gun in his possession.

A young man whose name has not transpired was arrested in Cork City on the night of the 7th instant on a charge of having in his possession a card of membership of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. Daniel McCarthy, was arrested by British military and police at a house in Western Road, Cork City. No charge was made against him.

Mr. Edward Mountain, a blacksmith, of Killeagh, Youghal, Co. Cork, has been twice arrested "on suspicion" within the last week by British military and police. He was arrested on the 1st instant and released on the 5th instant, and again arrested on the 7th instant, since when he has not been released. A German bullet, which was a war souvenir, was found in his house.

A British military patrol held up a young man at Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. They searched him and took his address. He was then allowed to go home. At 5 a.m. his house was surrounded by military and he was arrested on a charge, the officer stated, "of being out late the night before."

Five persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

ASSAULTS:-

Mr. John Langan, Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, was brutally assaulted by British police while a prisoner in their hands. He is now in hospital suffering from dangerous internal injuries.

British military took possession of Cork Road Bridge, Midleton, Co. Cork, holding up and searching all passers-by at the point of the bayonet.

British military and police fired shots and threw bombs in the streets of Cork City during Curfew hours on the night of the 6th instant. No civilians were abroad at the time.

Parties of British military patrolling the southern and western sides of Cork City, held up and searched all passing citizens at the point of the bayonet.

After an attack on a British military patrol at Rosegroen, Co. Tipperary, British forces turned out and "shot up" the village.

British military stationed in Bantry Workhouse, Co. Cork, opened fire on the morning of the 7th instant. No provocation was given them.

SABOTAGE:-

During Curfew hours in Cork City on the night of the 6th instant, British military smashed the shop windows of Mr. Barry's premises, Patrick Street, and removed the contents which consisted mainly of tobacco. They also broke into the Central Boot Stores and stole £30 worth of boots. Messrs. Lester's, Chemists, were also entered and several cases of razors looted.

During the British military raids on the village of Doon, Co. Limerick, soldiers entered Mr. Collins' provision Store and wantonly ruined his entire stock by mixing together flour, meal, bran, tea and sugar. When leaving they took the cash till containing a considerable sum of money.

At Rosegreen, Co. Tipperary, British forces sacked and looted the shop of Mr. O'Neill. A gold chain and an overcoat were taken from another house.

MILITARISM:-

On the evening of the 6th instant a large force of British military drove into the village of Hospital, Co. Limerick. They entered the premises of Mr. J. J. Sullivan and informed him they were commandeering his house. They then turned him out, barricaded the building and mounted a machine gun outside.

British police entered provision shops in Castlepollard, Kildare and Rosserford-bridge, Co. Westmeath, and seized supplies.

MILITARISM:-

Mr. D. J. Galavin, while competing in a cycle race in North County Dublin, was held up and searched by British police. Mr. Galavin was wearing only the usual racing costume and the only articles found on him were a wrench and a piece of chewing gum.

British military commandeered a motor car, the property of Mr. P.L. Ryan, Russellstown House, Limerick Junction.

The Landown Hotel, Kearsare, Co. Kerry was commandeered by British military who installed themselves in the premises. This hotel was in the midst of its tourist season.

British military took possession of Carrick-on-Shannon Railway Station, Co. Leitrim, and commandeered 280 gallons of petrol belonging to Mr. J.J. Rodden, motor agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10th.

RAIDS:-

British military and police overran the district around Kildorrery, Co. Cork, and raided upwards of 80 private houses. In the same county the baronies Castleownroche, Shanballymore and Glanworth were also surrounded and searched. In all, some 200 houses were raided.

On the morning of the 7th instant British police and military raided Clonakilty Post Office, Co. Cork, and seized mails.

In Fermoy, Co. Cork, British military raided the Royal Hotel where a dance was in progress and searched the dancers.

In Cork City, British police and military raided the residence of Mr. W. O'Shea, Dyke Parade and nine houses in the Blackpool area.

Four private houses in Clonakilty, Co. Cork, were forcibly entered and searched by British military and police.

ARRESTS:-

Four persons were arrested on the streets of Cork on the night of the 8th instant on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m., without the permission of the British Military Authorities.

A young man named Bowler was arrested at a dance at the Royal Hotel, Fermoy, Co. Cork, by a party of British military.

Four young men on their way from Tipperary to Cork for a hurling match were held up and arrested "on suspicion" by British military. The owner of their car, Mr. E. O'Connor, was also arrested. No charge was made against them.

Mr. John Kenny was arrested by British forces at Cloughgordan, Co. Tipperary, while on his way to Church. No charge was made against him.

SENTENCES:-

Alexander Thornberry, Lurgan, Co. Armagh, who was tried by Court-martial in Belfast on July 19th on a charge of having firearms in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULTS:-

Armed and disguised British police entered the house of Mrs. Kavanagh, Buttrvant, Co. Cork at 1.30 a.m. They asked for two young men named Burke and O'Keefe. Burke was not in. They dragged O'Keefe out to a field near the military barracks and threatened to shoot him unless he disclosed the names of men who were alleged to have burned hay. When he refused to drink from a bottle of acid they knocked him down, kicked and beat him with revolvers, and poured the acid into his mouth and over his face. They eventually let him go telling him that they would fire after him and that it would be his own look-out if he got shot.

On the evening of the 6th instant, British police, for no apparent reason, opened fire in the streets of Limerick City. Many citizens had narrow escapes.

Miss. Monica Dalton while cycling past British policemen at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was thrown from her bicycle by one of them who put his foot before the wheel.

Mr. Jack Russell, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, was fired on by British military while driving a motor-lorry containing timber. A soldier pierced his coat with a bayonet.

At 11 p.m. on the 7th instant, British police and military garrisoned at Tralee, Co. Kerry, rushed from their barracks and fired volleys in the principal streets.

A lorry load of British police drove through the town of Charleville, Co. Cork, firing their rifles at the townspeople.

SABOTAGE:- During the British military investment of Kildorrery, Co. Cork, many of the troops ran amok and looted whiskey and boots from shop windows which they smashed with their rifle butts.

In Glanworth, Co. Cork, while raiding the premises of Messrs. P. Walsh and J. Callaghan, the military broke open a safe and stole £250. An attempt was made to set Mr. Callaghan's premises on fire. Damage to the extent of £400 was done.

In the same town the premises of Miss. Gallagher were wrecked and £128 stolen.

DEPORTATIONS:- An Irish political prisoner, whose name has not yet transpired, was deported from Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, to an unknown destination. A double line of military with fixed bayonets guarded the entrances and gangways to the vessel, while a Lewis gun commanded the approaches.

MURDER:- William Hartnett of Emly, Co. Limerick, was shot dead on the 8th inst. by a British police patrol who gave him no warning or challenge.

At the inquest on James Malcahy, an ex-soldier, of Kicker, Co. Limerick, who was shot dead on July 31st by a British military patrol, the Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict:-

"We find that James Malcahy was wilfully and foully murdered, without provocation, by British military. The crime is the more serious as the deceased served with distinction in the War which the instigators of his murder say was waged for principally what they deny to his fellow-countrymen. The Jury strongly condemn this murderous attack on unoffending and innocent people, and condemn the authorities in allowing outrageous acts of murder and robbery by the military."

MILITARISM:- Prominent supporters of the Republican Movement in Boyle, Co. Roscommon, have been warned by British police to "prepare for death" should the National Boycott of the British police not cease.

In Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, British military commandeered the Courthouse and the adjoining house of Mrs. Anderson.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11th.

RAIDS:- British military raided two Temperance Halls at Upper Lavey, County Cavan.

British military and police raided five houses in Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, including those of Mrs. Leen, from which they looted shaving brushes, wine and some articles of clothing.

On the 9th instant, parties of British military searched thirteen houses in the village of Hospital, Co. Limerick.

The Dublin Corporation Waterworks Station at Leeson Street was raided by British military on the 9th instant.

On the 9th instant a party of British military raided 24, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, the residence of Mr. R. Bobbett. There was nobody in the house but a caretaker. After an exhaustive search in which nothing incriminating was found, the military withdrew, but returned twelve hours later and again searched the house.

ARRESTS:- Three men named Moloney, MacMahon and Loo, were arrested at their homes in Hospital, Co. Limerick, by British military who made no charge against them.

A young man named Patrick Deere, Donaskeigh, was arrested by the same forces. No charge was made against him.

A young man named James Quinoy, was arrested by British military and police at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, on a charge of taking part in a public possession of welcome to the Most Rev. Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne.

SENTENCES:- Messrs. John Aher, John Whelan and Laurence Coleman of Youghal, Co. Cork, who were tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on July 22nd, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having one revolver in their joint possession. The accused were members of a

Republican Police patrol and were arrested while conveying to gaol two ex-soldiers whom they had arrested on a criminal charge. The revolver was found in the motor car in which the ex-soldiers were.

Michael Walsh, Laurence Dineon, Cornelius Keene, Joseph Shoedy, Michael Holoney and Michael Connor of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, who were tried by Courtmartial at Cork on July 30th on a charge of having firearms in their possession while driving through Co. Limerick, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. R. Nicholson, Republican Chairman of Tobercurry Board of Guardians, Co. Sligo, who was tried by Courtmartial at Belfast on a charge of having an empty revolver in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, one year of which was remitted.

ARMED ASSAULT:- Most Rev. Dr. Cahalan, Bishop of Cork, was held up by armed British military who stopped his car near Bushbrooke, Co. Cork.

Rev. Father Quaide, C.C., was shot at from a British military lorry which overtook and passed him at Ballyhea, Co. Cork. A bullet from the lorry grazed Fr. Quaide's cheek.

A labourer who was working in a field at Bruff, Co. Tipperary, was fired at by British military who drove past in a lorry.

At Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, armed British military dispersed a meeting of townspeople who had gathered to do honour to Most Rev. Dr. Mannix.

Miss. Margaret Coll, of Glanmire, Co. Cork, was set upon by British troops six miles outside of Cork City and robbed and assaulted. They dragged her out of her pony and trap and after taking her money threatened to shoot her. When a priest appeared on the scene the soldiers released her.

When some young men, including ex-British soldiers, were playing cards in a shed at Asho Quay, Fermoy, Co. Cork, a British military officer entered and held them up at the point of the revolver.

British military made an unprovoked attack on the village of Hospital, Co. Limerick, on the night of the 8th instant. A machine gun was used, and many houses and windows were struck with bullets.

BOYAGE:- A milch cow, value £50, the property of Mr. T. Casey, Holycross, Bruff, Co. Limerick, was wantonly shot dead by British military who drove by in a lorry.

MURDER:- Thomas Farrell, aged 20, of Mary's Lane, Dublin, was murdered by British troops on August 10th. Farrell was one of a party of boys and young men and women who at midnight were sitting round the embers of a bonfire lit in celebration of the visit of Most Rev. Dr. Mannix. A British military patrol wearing white canvas rubber-soled shoes, stole upon the party. Instead of a challenge the first intimation the young men had of the approach of the troops was the warning, "Hush, hush," of the officer in command of the troops, who were creeping towards the bonfire party. The young men next heard the bolts of rifles being drawn back, and then found themselves surrounded. They tried to escape but without challenge or warning the troops opened fire. Farrell was shot dead and another member of the party, Thomas Clarke, aged 16, was seriously wounded.

INTIMIDATION:- British police in South Leitrim have notified a prominent local Republican that his person and premises will be held responsible should the local traders not withdraw their boycott against the police.

Three crosses which mark the spot at which Patrick Hennessy, John O'Loughlin and Thomas Leary were murdered by British military and police at Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, on April 14th, were removed in the night by British police.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12th.

RAIDS:- On the 10th instant, British police and military raided over a dozen private houses in Midleton, Co. Cork.

British police and military raided the residence of Miss. Doyle, 12, Gracepark Gardens, Richmond Road, Dublin, at 1 a.m. on the 11th instant, and searched it for three hours.

In Cork City British military and police raided the residence of Mr. D. Tobin, a Corporation official and Sinn Fein Director of Elections for the City.

In the Cappquin district of Co. Waterford, British military raided the houses of Messrs. M. Cunningham and P. Morrissey.

In Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, the houses of Mr. T. Houlihan, Merchant and Mr. R. Ambrose, were forcibly entered and searched by British forces.

British police and military raided the house of Mr. Merns, Technical Instructor, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, and removed a wireless plant which formed part of his teaching apparatus.

At Silverminee, Co. Tipperary, British military and police raided the houses of Mrs. O'Brien, (whose son is in gaol), Mr. Ryan and Mr. T. Kennedy.

ARRESTS:- British military and police arrested a 16 year old schoolboy who was staying at the house of his Aunt, Miss. Doyle, 12, Gracopark Gardens, Dublin. A country visitor to the Horse Show was also arrested. No charge was made against them.

Mr. D. Tobin, an official of Cork Corporation and Sinn Fein Director of Elections for Cork City, was arrested at his residence, 8, St. Joseph's Terrace, Cork, by British military and police, who also seized and removed a large quantity of election literature.

Mr. M. Cunningham, Dromroe, Ballyharc, was arrested by British military and police on a charge of having old rifles in his house.

Mr. T. Houlihan, Merchant, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was arrested on the 10th instant by British military and police who made no charge against him.

Messrs. John Power, Patrick Morrissey and John Delaney were arrested "on suspicion" by British troops near Rosegreen, Co. Tipperary. A military patrol was attacked at this spot some days ago.

An old man named Martin Murphy was arrested by British troops at his home in Berolia, Emisicorthy, Co. Wexford, on a charge of having a revolver in his house.

Mr. E. O'Doherty, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was arrested at his home by British military. No charge was made against him.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Thomas Dunleary of Senvolain, Co. Mayo, who was tried by Courtmartial at Belfast on July 30th on a charge of having firearms in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to one years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Two ex-service men while working in a field at Fothard, Co. Tipperary were fired on by British troops who drove past in a motor lorry.

A young man named Ryan of Ballyneety, Co. Limerick, was fired at and wounded by armed British forces as he stood on the road talking to friends.

A number of British police ran amuck in the village of Abbeyclooney on the 8th instant.

MURDER:- At the inquest in Belfast into the circumstances of the death of Rev. Brother Morgan, of the Redemptorist Monastery, Clonard, Belfast, who was shot on July 22nd in the Monastery, during the street rioting, the jury returned a verdict stating that death was caused by bullets from machine gun or rifle, discharged by British military in the Cupar Street area; that the firing resulting in Brother Morgan's death was entirely unnecessary for the purpose of suppressing the riot, and was unprovoked by the action of any person in the Monastery and grounds.

SABOTAGE:- Reiska Creamery, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was burned to the ground on the night of the 9th instant by a party of British police. This is the sixth creamery burned in the district within the last month.

A party of British troops forcibly entered Shanballymore Catholic Church, Duneraile, Co. Cork, and wrecked the sacristy, scattering the priests' vestments about the floor.

They also entered the Schoolhouse close by and wrecked pictures and maps.

MILITARISM:- British troops commandeered the residence of Mr. P. Hayes, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15th.

RAIDS:- British police and military searched the countryside around the town of Thurles, Co. Tipperary, and raided approximately fifty farmhouses.

ARRESTS:-

Mr. T. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork City and Member of the Republican Parliament for Mid. Cork, was arrested by British military while presiding at an Arbitration Court in Cork City Hall on the 12th instant. Court officials and litigants to the number of 10 were also arrested.

Mr. MacSwiney was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor of Cork in succession to Alderman MacCurtain, who was murdered on March 20th by British police.

SENTENCES:-

Mr. Michael Buckley, Kilchreest, Co. Galway, who was tried by Court-martial at Galway on August 2nd on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and one round of ammunition, was sentenced by the Court to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

COURTMARTIAL:-

Mr. Charles Murray, Brúdan Villas, Glasheen Road, Cork, was court-martialled in Cork on a charge of having ammunition and "seditious literature" in his possession. Mr. Murray, who refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, stated for the information of the Press and public that he never before saw the ammunition or papers which the military produced against him.

Mr. Michael Carroll, Seabeg Road, Cork, was tried by Court-martial at Cork on a charge of having in his possession a card of membership of the Irish Volunteers. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

SUPPRESSION:-

A force of British military surrounded Cork City Hall and dispersed an Arbitration Court presided over by Alderman T. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. The Lord Mayor, Court officials and litigants were arrested.

ARMED ASSAULTS:-

British troops passing in a lorry fired three shots at the local Priest's residence in Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.

A young man was shot by British police in Limerick when he refused to answer their questions.

SABOTAGE:-

Fryday's Creamery, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, was burned to the ground by British policemen on the night of the 10th instant.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th.

RAIDS:-

British military and police scoured a large tract of country in South Sligo and forcibly entered and raided over 30 houses in Castleblawin and district.

British military forcibly entered and searched the licensed premises of Mr. Wallace, Blessington, Co. Wicklow, at 6 a.m. on the 12th instant.

At Castletownroche, Co. Cork, British military and police raided the residence of Mr. G. Hooper, and at Shanakilla of Mr. W.J. Griffin.

The house of Mr. P. Brennan, motor mechanic, of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, was forcibly entered and searched by British military and police.

In Liscarroll, Co. Cork, British military raided the farmhouse of Mr. O'Brien.

British military carried out a second raid on Cork City Hall at 11.30 p.m. on the 12th instant. The offices and rooms were exhaustively searched. Doors and desks were broken open and the contents examined. The Lord Mayor's room was ransacked and his Municipal correspondence removed.

ARRESTS:-

Two young men named Kane and Dalton were arrested by British police and military near Navan, Co. Meath, on the 10th instant. The charge against them has not been stated.

Mr. T. Byrne, Manager, and Mr. Isaac Hamilton, Assistant, in the licensed premises of Mr. Wallace, Blessington, Co. Wicklow, were arrested on the 12th instant by British military and police. No charge was made against them.

Messrs. W.J. Griffin and G. Hooper, Castletownroche, Co. Cork, were arrested by British military. No charge was made against them.

ARRESTS:-

Mr. F. Brennan, Glonmel, Co. Tipperary was arrested at his residence by British military and police.

British military arrested the three sons of Mr. O'Brien, Knockardbane, Lisacarrill, Co. Cork. An employee named Kavanagh was also arrested. No charge was made against any of them.

ARMED ASSAULTS:-

British police ran amok in Davis and Parnell streets, Limerick City, in the early hours of the 13th instant. Many private houses were fired into. The following suffered most severely:- the licensed premises of Mr. R. StGeorge; the residence of Mrs. Wermingham, Mr McInerney and Mr. J. Davern, an ex-member of Limerick Corporation.

DEPORTATIONS:-

Twentyfive political prisoners who have been on hunger strike in Cork Gaol, were removed on the 13th instant, and transferred to a British destroyer in Queenstown Harbour. Their destination has not yet been ascertained.

SABOTAGE:-

A party of British troops forced their way into the Sinn Fein Club at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, and wrecked the interior with pickaxes. Tables, chairs, seats and a new billiard-table, were smashed to pieces. They then fired on a crowd of people who had collected outside.

MILITARISM:-

"The compensation claims served on the Nenagh Rural District Council, Co. Tipperary, in respect of damage of property in Newport, by Military on July 24th last amount to over £27,000."
Dublin Daily Press.

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A SECRET MILITARY ORDER.

ANTICIPATING LEGISLATION.

BRITISH TROOPS PREPARE TO ARREST FOR AN ACT WHICH IS NOT YET ILLEGAL.

The following British Military Order was issued on August 7th 1920. It discloses:-

- (a) That the British Military Chiefs in Ireland are informed by the British Cabinet of prospective changes in British Law before the general British public is informed;
- (b) That the work formerly done by police in Ireland is now done by military, to the exclusion of the police -- i.e. the work of detecting illegal offences and of arresting the offenders. In other words, the functions of British Civil Government in Ireland have now completely passed into the control of the British Military Authorities;
- (c) That on August 7th it commanded that preparations be made for the arrest of men guilty of an act which in the admission of the order itself is not yet an illegal act.

The following is an accurate copy of the order:-

" Officer Commanding,
1st Batt. Camerons,
2nd King's Shropshire Light In.
1st Bn. Nth. Staffordshire Regt.
Detachment at Tullamore & Maryboro'.

"It is possible that Regulations may shortly be published making membership of the Irish Volunteers or the Irish Republican Army an offence in itself.

"In view of above it is of the utmost importance to secure evidence likely to convince a Courtmartial as to the rank, appointment or membership in the Irish Volunteers or Irish Republican Army, or any known or suspected leaders or members.

"Officers commanding detachments will endeavour to secure such evidence, and will be ready to arrest at short notice any members as above, against whom evidence exists.

"Rapid action may be necessary in order to prevent the escape of suspects and escorts may be strong enough to prevent rescue."

J.A.CHURCHILL,
Major,
Brigade Major,
14 Infantry Brigade.

The Curragh,
7th August 1920."

A BRITISH RED CROSS VAN -- AND WHAT IT CARRIES.

The following information received at the IRISH BULLETIN office, has been investigated and verified before publication:-

" A British Red Cross van marked 'R.I.8115' passes frequently through Fermoy, (Co. Cork), with some more military waggons on the way to Cork. The Red Cross van contains a Camera, a Machine Gun and some armed Soldiers."

ROBBERS FREE TO WORK WHILE REPUBLICAN POLICE ARE JAILED.

RAILWAYS REFUSED PROTECTION BY POLICE WHO DISLOCATE THEIR TRAFFIC.

The following letter written to the Chief Commissioner of Police, Dublin Castle, Dublin, by the General Manager of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, discloses the real position of British Police in Ireland:-

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.
General Manager's Office,
Broadstone Station,
Dublin, 27th July 1920.
M.F.Keogh,
General Manager.
MD/97/471/220.

To:- The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Dublin Castle, Dublin.

Dear Sir,

Raids on this Company's premises at North Wall have taken place on several occasions recently, a certain amount of property being taken out of standing wagons in the yard and removed. On one occasion the raiders came equipped with handcarts to remove the stolen property, but were turned back by our people.

On the night of the 23rd instant at about 11 o'clock a number of men obtained access to the North Wall yard from the adjoining premises of the London & North Western Company, drove away those of the railway people who were about with stoves, and pillaged a wagon. The Police Station at Store Street was communicated with by telephone and informed of the position, but replied that it was regretted no help could be given, adding that police were on duty at North Wall. A messenger was accordingly despatched to try and find the police on duty, but failed to do so.....

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M.F.Keogh. "

The British police in Ireland who refuse to give protection against crime are however, active in other directions. They sit for days in railway carriages in order to dislocate railway transit in Ireland. On July 6th the following secret circular was issued from the Headquarters of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Dublin Castle:-

"C.337/1920. Royal Irish Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
6th July 1920.

POLICE HELD UP IN RAILWAY STATIONS.

With reference to typed circular of 22nd June 1920, when men are held up at railway stations more than two days owing to the Munition Strike, they should be relieved. If necessary, fresh tickets should be obtained by the men replacing them and refunds obtained for the unused tickets."

Also, British Police in Ireland who refuse to attend ordinary police duties themselves have been ordered by their authorities to arrest Irish Republican Police who have been successful in suppressing crime in twenty-six counties in Ireland. On July 6th the following secret circular was issued to the British Police from its Headquarters in Dublin Castle:-

" C.337/1920. Royal Irish Constabulary Office,
Dublin Castle, July 6th 1920.

ASSUMPTION OF POLICE FUNCTIONS BY IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Referring to recent assumption of police functions by Irish Volunteers, it has been decided that no unauthorised persons will be allowed to arrogate to themselves the duties of police.

Any such gathering of volunteers would be an illegal assembly and the local police should take steps to disperse it and arrest the leaders. Military aid may be invoked where necessary. The troops have been instructed to assist the police in this matter.

T.J.Smith. Inspector General."

NINE MURDERS IN NINETEEN DAYS.

UNARMED IRISH CIVILIANS KILLED BY BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE.

-----OOOOOO-----

The following murders of Irish civilians were committed in Ireland by British military and police since July 29th 1920. There is not included in this list any of those who were killed in this period while engaged in attacks upon or in attempts to disarm British troops or police.

These nine civilians were murdered without provocation.

The list includes a boy of ten years of age, an invalid, two ex-soldiers and a man of fifty-five years of age.

THE IRISH BULLETIN of July 30th gave a list of twenty-one murders committed by British Troops and Police since April 2nd 1920, when Sir Hamar Greenwood took up office as English Chief Secretary for Ireland. The nine murders detailed below bring the total of murders committed during Sir Hamar Greenwood's Chief Secretaryship to thirty:-

JULY 29th. PATRICK DUGGAN, aged 10, and THOMAS HARRIS, invalid, both of Bruree, Co. Limerick, murdered by British military. The official British military report asserts that Duggan and Harris were killed in an attempted ambush of a military patrol. The facts are these:- At Ballynaught, Co. Limerick, which is nine miles from the village of Bruree, a party of British troops and police were ambushed by a number of armed civilians who demanded from them their arms. The troops and police refused to surrender and a fight ensued in which one soldier was wounded. This occurrence took place at 4.50 p.m. Four hours later a large force of British troops were carried in military motor lorries to the village of Bruree, and without warning opened fire upon pedestrians as a reprisal against the attempted ambush four hours previously. At the first volley the little boy, Duggan, fell dead. The troops then started to wreck the residences of the villagers. In one house they found Thomas Harris who was an epileptic and consequently a confirmed invalid. They ordered Harris to put his hands up. Harris obeyed and was then shot dead.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

JULY 30th. JOHN O'SULLIVAN of Davis St., Limerick, murdered by British police. O'Sullivan died of wounds received on July 21st, when British police at 2 a.m. threw bombs into the residence of Mr. M. Hartney, a prominent Republican. Hartney's house was completely destroyed, and O'Sullivan who lived in the adjoining house was mortally wounded.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

JULY 31st. JAMES MULCAHY, ex-soldier, of Nicker, Co. Limerick, murdered by British troops. A military patrol broke into the house in which Mulcahy was at the time and shot him dead. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict that "James Mulcahy was wilfully and foully murdered without provocation by military."

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

AUGUST 8th. WILLIAM HARTNETT of Emly, Co. Limerick, murdered by British police. Hartnett was shot dead by a British police patrol. He was not challenged or warned. No provocation was given to the armed forces. The Coroners Jury returned a verdict that "deceased came by his death by a bullet fired by a police patrol."

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

AUGUST 10th. THOMAS FARRELL, aged 20, of Mary's Lane, Dublin, murdered by British troops. Farrell was one of a party of young men and boys who at 12.30 a.m. were sitting round the embers of a bonfire lit in celebration of Most Rev. Dr. Mannix' arrival. A military patrol wearing white canvas rubber-soled shoes, stole upon the party. Instead of a challenge the first intimation the young men had of the approach of the troops was the warning "Hush, Hush," whispered by the officer in command of the troops who were creeping towards the bonfire party. The young men next heard the bolts of rifles being drawn back, and then found themselves surrounded. They tried to escape but without challenge or warning the troops opened fire. Farrell was shot dead, and another member of the party, Thomas Burke, aged sixteen years, was seriously wounded.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

AUGUST 14th. PATRICK LYNCH, aged 48 years of age, of Hospital, Co. Limerick, murdered by British troops. At midnight the deceased, his father and his two sisters were engaged in family prayers when a patrol of British troops forced their way into the house. The patrol consisted of seven men, a sergeant and a commissioned officer. Several of the troops were under the influence of drink. The troops searched the house. Finding nothing they left. On the doorstep the officer and the sergeant had a whispered conversation. The patrol then left the precincts of the house. The family resumed their prayers and had just finished when one of the soldiers returned and said to Patrick Lynch, "The sergeant wants you." Lynch went out with the soldier and was then taken by the patrol a hundred yards from the village and was there shot dead by a volley of rifle fire. When he had fallen Lynch was again fired on although he was already dead.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

AUGUST 15th. J. PAGGITT of Limerick City, murdered by British police. Paggitt was savagely assaulted in the Peoples Park in that City by British police. There was no disturbance at the time. The police attacked him without provocation. He crawled to his home, informed his wife and seven children that he had been beaten by police and then collapsed. He died on August 16th without regaining consciousness.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these police.

AUGUST 16th. JOHN O'CONNELL, prominent Republican of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, murdered by British military and police. A patrol of British troops and police raided O'Connell's house in an effort to arrest him. He tried to escape by a back door and was promptly shot dead.

No action has been taken by the British Government against these troops.

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A CORRECTION.

TWELVE IRISH M.P.'S SENTENCED TO DEATH.

In the IRISH BULLETIN of August 13th, Volume 2, No. 71, it was stated that ten of the present Members of Parliament elected in the General Election, were sentenced to death in 1916. The number so sentenced is TWELVE and not TEN as stated.

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S WAR UPON ITS IRISH PRISONERS.

The Present Hunger Strike at Cork and its Antecedents.

A hunger strike is in progress in Cork Gaol. The strikers have fasted since Thursday, August 12th and are now too weak to leave their beds. Among the Cork prisoners who are on strike is the Lord Mayor of the City, arrested on August 11th while presiding over a Republican Court. The British Government on this day, August 18th, has announced its intention of allowing these prisoners to die. At such a moment it is not possible to estimate correctly the seriousness of this decision without understanding that for four years the more tragic part of the Irish peoples struggle for National Independence has been carried out in Irish and English gaols by prominent Irishmen imprisoned on political charges. The effort of the British Government for those four years has been to refuse political treatment to their political prisoners, and to class them and treat them as criminals. The fight against this refusal to accord their political prisoners a position accorded such prisoners in every other civilised country, has resulted in an incessant conflict inside the prisons between powerless captives and one of the most powerful governmental systems in Europe. As is inevitable in such conflicts, all the suffering involved falls upon the prisoners, hundreds of whom are eventually ejected from prison with their health shattered beyond repair. As well, several of these Irish Political Prisoners have paid with their lives for the protest they have made against criminal treatment.

Within the last three years the following have died as a result of their prison treatment:-

March 14th 1917	John W. Wallace, Frongoch Prison, Wales.
May 14th 1917	Bernard Ward, Wandsworth Prison, England.
July 26th 1917	William Gartridge, Lewis Prison, England.
Sept. 26th 1917	Thomas Ashe, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Sept. 29th 1917	Thomas Stokes, Frongoch Prison, Wales.
Dec. 7th 1918	Richard Coleman, Usk Prison, England.
March 9th 1919	P. McCann, M.P., Gloucester Prison, England.
May 9th 1920	Aiden Redmond, Mountjoy Prison, England.

A new tragedy on a greater scale than ever is now in course of enactment in Cork Prison and in English prisons to which some of the Cork hunger strikers have been deported. In order that the genesis of this new conflict between imprisoned Irishmen and the British Government may be clearly understood, the following should be read:-

FRONGOCH THE FIRST STRIKE. In the Autumn of 1916 when thousands of Irish deportees were imprisoned in England and Wales without trial, the first effort to force more generous treatment from the British Government was made in Frongoch Prison, Wales, where some eight hundred Irishmen were imprisoned. The first organised protest took the form of a hunger strike. The hunger strike lasted three days and the prison authorities then conceded the majority of the demands made by the prisoners, and the strike ceased.

LEWIS. In Lewis Prison, England, where there were imprisoned as criminals one hundred and twenty Irishmen, an effort to secure political treatment was made in May 1917. It was resisted and in the first week of June 1917 the prisoners protested by wrecking their cells and with a general refusal to submit to any of the prison regulations. The ringleaders of this protest were promptly removed to the Convict Prisons of Maidstone, Parkhurst, and Portland. But the leaders carried the strike to those prisons, while those at Lewis continued their protest, and on June 17th 1917 all Irish prisoners in England and Wales were arrested.

The fight was then transferred to the Irish Prisons, and there it
MOUNTJOY. has continued bitterly ever since.

THE DEATH OF THOMAS ASHE. On September 20th 1917 the political prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin, demanded that they receive the treatment of political prisoners and not that of criminals. Their demand was refused. On September 22nd the political prisoners began their effort to wrest from the British Government prison treatment recognising their non-criminal status. They wrecked their cells, and were promptly manacled with their hands behind their backs. All furniture, bedding, clothes and boots were removed from their cells and they were left many of them completely naked in the cells. As a further protest they refused to take food of any kind. The order was then given that they be forcibly fed. A doctor with no previous experience of forcible feeding was engaged by the Prison Authorities to carry out the forcible feeding. The prisoners decided to resist and were then overpowered and carried to the doctor's office where they were tied down and the feeding apparatus forced up their nostrils. After they had been thus fed many of them returned bleeding to their cells where they remained all night without beds, bedding or any covering whatever. On September 26th, Thomas Ashe, one of the leaders of the strike, died. The inquiry proved that he had been killed by being forcibly fed while suffering from hunger and cold. Yet after Thomas Ashe's death the remaining prisoners were still overpowered and forcibly fed. After Ashe's death, the anger of the Irish people seemed to the British Government to be on the point of leading to a general rising, and in the consequent panic, that Government ordered the temporary release of the remaining strikers who were in danger of death. That Government, through its Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Duke, K.C., entered into an agreement that all political prisoners would in future receive political treatment. The promise was accepted by the strikers still in prison and this strike ended.

For some weeks this undertaking was carried out. The Irish political prisoners were removed to Dundalk Gaol in which it was decided that no
DUNDALK. criminals would be housed. The prisoners were given acceptable treatment for some three weeks. An attempt was then made by the Prison Authorities to withdraw the privileges agreed upon by the English Chief Secretary. Again the prisoners revolted. A hunger strike was immediately begun, and within ten days all the prisoners were certified in danger of death, and they were temporarily released.

On June 24th 1918 the struggle for political treatment re-commenced in Belfast Gaol, where on that date there were between ninety and a
BELFAST. hundred political prisoners. Up to the end of May 1918 the prisoners at Belfast had received treatment similar to that promised by Mr. Duke
POLICE in his agreement with the Mountjoy strikers. An effort was then made
ASSAULT by the prison authorities acting under instructions from the British
PRISONERS Government gradually to withdraw this ameliorative treatment. During the first week of June the withdrawal of privileges began and on June 24th, after a series of verbal protest all of which failed, the prisoners revolted. They broke their cell windows which, even during the hot weather the prison authorities would not allow to be opened. British police were immediately introduced into the prison and the worst acts of brutality practised upon Irish prisoners were then committed. Four policemen were ordered to break down the door of each cell. When they had done so they clubbed the inmate into submission. He was then manacled with his hands behind his back and dragged down many stone steps to the unlighted punishment cells in the basement of the prison. During their transference to these cells the manacled prisoners were kicked and beaten. Under these assaults many lost consciousness. When they had been deposited in the punishment cells the prisoners were kept manacled for three days, not being allowed even to loose their clothing to relieve themselves. After these three days many of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of solitary confinement with punishment diet, (bread and water). The ring-leaders were sentenced to twenty-eight days of this confinement and diet. After three days the majority of the prisoners so punished had collapsed and the British Government then ordered that the political status of political prisoners be again acknowledged. This strike ended on July 7th 1918.

In the latter weeks of November 1918 a hunger strike began in Derry
DERRY. Prison among the political prisoners who were receiving criminal treatment. The hunger strikers were removed in the first days of December to Mountjoy Gaol. They were there placed in the prison hospital and were given ameliorative treatment until they had recovered from the effects of hunger striking. On January 3rd 1919 an effort was again made

to treat these Derry prisoners as criminals and a new strike began. On January 12th nine of the Mountjoy prisoners joined the Derry prisoners in their protest. Cells were wrecked and the strikers were again placed in irons.

BELFAST AGAIN. On December 22nd 1918 a new crisis arose at Mountjoy Prison. Political treatment was refused to a boy named Doran who was arrested on a political charge and while awaiting trial was placed among criminals. The whole principle of political treatment was involved and the other political prisoners demanded that Doran be removed from the criminal wing. The demand was refused. On the date mentioned Doran was captured by the political prisoners and in order to retain him these prisoners then broke down all connecting passages between their wing of the prison and the remainder of the prison. Police and troops fully armed were brought into the prison and a siege began. All water, light and heating was cut off from the besieged wing. The prisoners were threatened that if they did not surrender Doran they would be fired upon. The siege continued until December 31st 1918 when an agreement was entered into between the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Catholic Bishop of Down & Connor, the Leader of the Prisoners and the English Chief Secretary (Mr. Ed. Shortt, K.C.). The main clause of the Agreement was that all Irish political prisoners would be removed to internment camps and there receive full political treatment. This Agreement, as the one entered into by the previous Chief Secretary, Mr. Duke, was never kept.

AN EIGHT MONTHS' STRIKE. On January 16th 1919, the most protracted of all the prison strikes in Ireland began at Cork Gaol. Forty political prisoners in that Gaol demanded political treatment. It was refused and on January 20th the prisoners wrecked their cells. They were overpowered and handcuffed. For eight months until September 26th 1919, these prisoners and others who being arrested in the meantime joined in the protest as soon as they were imprisoned, were kept in solitary confinement. No exercise was allowed them. In a floor space of nine feet by eight each prisoner was kept confined for thirty two weeks. Many of them were manacled on January 20th and they were kept in irons for fourteen weeks. The manacles were then temporarily removed and were replaced some weeks later when the prisoners still refused to submit to criminal treatment. On January 21st the prisoners in Belfast realising that the agreement made by Mr. Shortt was not being kept, recommenced their protest. For the third time they wrecked the prison, and were once more manacled. As in Cork they were placed in solitary confinement and deprived even of the few privileges given to criminals. This confinement lasted without intermission until July 1919. During it many prisoners collapsed and were from time to time discharged permanently injured in health. In Belfast as in Cork these prisoners were placed in irons when the strike began, and in some cases the irons were not removed for over three months. Simultaneously similar action was taken against the political prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin. The strike which was begun on January 12th in support of the Derry prisoners' claim to political treatment was continued until March. During that time the prisoners were kept in irons for thirteen weeks. In the second week of March 1919 an epidemic of influenza broke out in Mountjoy Prison. The prisoners were removed to hospital and when they were convalescent were allowed for the first time since January 12th, to take exercise. On March 29th twenty of these prisoners escaped and the strike terminated.

SLIGO AND MARYBORO' AND was begun in August 1919 a hunger strike for political treatment, in Sligo Gaol. It continued for six days and the strikers were then released and were taken to hospitals in the town. In September 1919 a similar protest against criminal treatment was made in Maryborough Convict Prison by political prisoners imprisoned there. After seven days' fast the prisoners collapsed and were released.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MOUNTJOY. The Cork prisoners who had been in solitary confinement for eight months decided that if their health were not completely to be shattered a crisis would have to be provoked. A hunger strike was accordingly begun on the anniversary of Thomas Ashe's death, September 26th. After two days' fast thirty-two strikers were removed to Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin. There they were given ameliorative treatment and the strike ended. Three days later the ameliorative treatment was withdrawn, and on October 5th 1919 a general strike

began in the prison. The Cork prisoners were joined by twenty-one other political prisoners who were receiving criminal treatment in that prison. The cells in three wings of the prison were wrecked in the early hours of the morning of October 6th and the cell doors barricaded. These were eventually broken down and the strikers were put in irons, some of them being kicked and beaten when unmanacled. This protest was continued until October 12th when the fifty-three prisoners began a hunger-strike. After a fast of six and a half days all the prisoners were certified in danger of death and on October 18th they were temporarily released.

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CHRISTMAS STRIKE. In Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, on December 20th, twenty-five political prisoners who were being treated as criminals, demanded political treatment. It was refused. On December 22nd they wrecked their cells and began a hunger strike. The strike continued until Christmas morning when certain ameliorations were granted and the strike ended.

CORK,
SLIGO,
WORMWOOD
SCRUBBS. In the January of 1920 the Irish prisons were again filled with political prisoners. No change had been made in their status. They were still receiving criminal treatment. On January 3rd forty prisoners in Cork Gaol demanded political treatment. It was refused and on January 5th a hunger strike was begun. It continued for six days and then ameliorative treatment was granted. In March these prisoners were removed to Mountjoy Gaol and there the ameliorative treatment was withdrawn. On January 20th a hunger strike was begun by the political prisoners in Sligo Gaol. Two days later ameliorative treatment was given to these prisoners and the strike ended. In March these prisoners were also removed to Mountjoy Gaol and the ameliorative treatment was withdrawn. On March 21st a hunger strike was begun by a hundred Irish prisoners in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London. On March 23rd the demands of the prisoners were conceded and the strike ended.

THE THREE GREAT STRIKES. In April 1920 the campaign by political prisoners in Ireland and England entered a new phase. Hundreds of men had during the previous three months been arrested without charge and imprisoned without trial. It was determined by these prisoners to strike against imprisonment without trial and demand either prisoner of war treatment or release. On March 29th the tried and convicted prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol demanded political treatment. It was refused. A strike by these prisoners was begun on April 1st. They wrecked their cells and were placed in irons. On April the 4th all the tried and untried prisoners decided to hunger strike as a protest against imprisonment of any kind by an alien Government. This hunger strike was participated by 114 men. Many of them were in a dying condition when, after a fast of ten days, they were released. On April 23rd this protest by untried prisoners was taken up in Belfast Prison and in Wormwood Scrubbs, where in all over three hundred men were imprisoned without charge or trial. These prisoners, as soon as they collapsed and were in danger of death, were released. Many were held until they had fasted twenty-one days. They were then told they were free to go and were carried to hospital on stretchers.

OTHER STRIKES. Lesser hunger strikes were begun in Maryborough and Work Gaols on June 12th and in Mountjoy Gaol on June 27th. They ended with the release of the prisoners when they had collapsed and were certified in immediate danger of death.

These are the principal incidents in the incessant protest by Irish political prisoners against being classed and treated as criminals. For four years these prisoners have contested for a principle acknowledged by every other Government in Europe. The British Government after this four years of sordid effort to break the will of its Irish captives is still so far from any generous feeling that it announces on this day that all those who in future protest against their imprisonment will be left to die.

"FOR YOUR OWN SAKE AND FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY."
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LORD FRENCH CALLED UPON TO RESIGN --- BY ONE OF HIS ADVISERS.

A VICEROY WHO KNOWINGLY ADMINISTERS A POLICY WHICH DESTROYS PEACE.

The Irish Daily Press of August 11th published the following letter addressed to Lord French, British Viceroy in Ireland by Sir Thomas Stafford, Member of the Viceroy's Advisory Council:-

"BUCKINGHAM, 7th AUGUST 1920.

Dear Lord French,

The refusal of the Prime Minister to take the one step which in my opinion gives us a chance of peace in Ireland, viz, the firm & immediate offer of a form of Dominion Government on the lines I recently submitted to your Excellency, renders it impossible for me to remain any longer a member of your Advisory Council. I beg, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to accept my resignation.

My remaining any longer a member of a Council which is not consulted places me in the invidious position of seeming to approve of a policy with regard to the Government of Ireland with which I have no sympathy.

I am, Yours faithfully,
Thomas Stafford."

This letter to Lord French was accompanied by another marked "Personal" of which the following is an accurate copy:-

"PERSONAL

"KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN, 7th AUGUST 1920.

Dear Lord French,

I enclose a letter which, with your Excellency's permission, I would like to send to the Press.

I find I am an object of misrepresentation which I wish to remove. I believe that your Excellency's policy is on precisely the same lines as that I advocate, but your loyalty to the Cabinet has led you to accept the view of your Colleagues rather than your own. If I may very humbly say so, I think this is a mistaken sense of loyalty, and that for your own sake and the sake of the Country, you would be better advised to insist upon your own view or resign.

Yours sincerely,
Thomas Stafford.

P.S. I am going to England on Tuesday & would be glad if I could have a line or telephone message to say if I may send my letter to you to the Press."

The British Government claims that its present policy towards Ireland is necessary for the restoration of order. That policy involves murder, outrage, pillage & general sabotage by British military and police & a drastic suppression of every effort at self-expression by the Irish people. Sir Thomas Stafford's personal letter discloses that the British Cabinet has embarked upon this policy, not on the advice of its chief representative in Ireland, but in spite of his advice to the contrary. It also discloses that when it comes to a choice between the views of his Irish advisers & those of his English employers, the British Viceroy in Ireland adopts the views of his English employers which he knows will not bring peace to Ireland, & rejects those of his own Advisory Council with which he is actually in agreement. It is significant, too, that the British Government still pretend that they can establish peace in Ireland by a more intensive militarism although they are fully aware that their own supporters and officials in Ireland know that such a policy can never bring peace.

The cynical disregard of every section of Irish opinion which the British Government has in its Irish policy consistently manifested, is

evinced more clearly than ever in the situation disclosed in Sir Thomas' personal letter. A British Viceroy having established an Advisory Council of pro-British Irishmen never consults that Advisory Council, and in matters of Irish policy submits to the views of the British Cabinet Ministers, although he knows the legislation springing from such views must lead to disaster in Ireland. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the only advice given to the Viceroy by the members of his Advisory Council should be that for his own sake and for the sake of the country he should resign.

POLICE PROTEST AGAINST "VERY OBJECTIONABLE DUTIES."

A Matter Which the Chief Police Official Thought was not Urgent.

Correspondence has recently passed between certain units of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the organisation within that Constabulary which looks after the interests of the man. The correspondence is of importance in that it demonstrates that the Royal Irish Constabulary is opposed to carrying military arms; to raid houses especially at night; to doing the duties of troops and to acting with troops and under military officers. It further demonstrates that the Royal Irish Constabulary themselves know that the hostile attitude of the Irish people towards them is not because they are police but because in fact they are not police but armed troops; and, further, that those Constabulary are convinced that when they return to their civil duties they will be perfectly safe from any attack.

The correspondence referred to has relation to a special meeting of the Constabulary's Representative Body in order to protest against "very objectionable duties." Constable Timothy Brennan, Carlow, in a circular dated July 25th 1920, issued to members of the Force, describes an application sent on the 16th of July to Inspector General Smith of the R.I.C., by Head Constable Clarke, asking for the Inspector General's permission to summon a meeting of the Representative Body to discuss "very objectionable duties" and other matters. The "very objectionable duties" referred to are:-

"accompanying military on patrol duty; searching any person or vehicle met while on such patrol; being under command of military irrespective of rank, service or experience; raiding for arms, etc., at any time particularly in the night time."

The Inspector General replied to Head Constable Clarke on July 20th as follows:-

"45748.D.

Would it not be better to hold meeting, formulate and put up the views of the local delegates first? Then, if necessary, the Representative Body can be summoned. This course in being adopted in Belfast. The matter is not very urgent."

Constable Brennan's circular commenting on the Inspector General's reply says:-

"The matter is very urgent. It would be well if the County Delegates for Leinster could come together with as little delay as possible. I am writing to each County Delegate to-day. I would suggest the meeting to be held in a provincial town, say Mullingar, (Depot air is bad), and if possible about the 5th August and following days as may be necessary. I shall expect each man to have his list of objectionable duties now performed, then we can easily get them into proper form. I trust each man will come forward in good fighting form, & if anyone does not feel fit he should send a good substitute who could conveniently be at place of meeting & have views to put forward before the meeting; also to discuss matters after the meeting and may be of great assistance. I will require immediate answer to this so as to make necessary application and suggest an early date."

Many lists of "objectionable duties" were at once forwarded to Constable Brennan. One example will suffice. The R.I.C. at Moate, Co. W. Meath, replied:-

"Moate, 1st August 1920.

The men of this station are unanimous that the following suggestion should be put before the Representative Body:-

"That men should not be armed on day patrols, which we consider would leave us less liable to attack, as in the case of the D.M.P. who are immune from attacks since they ceased to carry arms on ordinary duty."

The following Decree has been Issued:-

D A I L E I R E A N N.

13th DEGREE; 2nd SESSION; A.D. 1920.

A DECREE RESTRICTING INCREASE OF RENT.

IT IS HEREBY DECREED:-

1. That no landlord of any dwellinghouse shall compel a tenant to quit his holding or terminate or refuse to renew the tenancy of any tenant if the tenant shall pay a reasonable increase of rent.
2. A "reasonable increase of rent" shall mean:-
 - (a) An amount calculated at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the expenditure on the improvement of structural alteration of the dwelling-house (not including expenditure on decoration or repairs.)
 - (b) And in addition an increase in the amount payable by the landlord in respect of rates over the rates paid in respect of the corresponding period which included the 3rd August 1914.
 - (c) In further addition where the landlord is responsible for the whole of the external and sanitary repairs, an amount not exceeding 15 per cent on the nett rent.
3. The expression "nett rent" means, where the tenant paid the rates, the rent at which the premises were let on the 3rd August 1914, or where the premises were not let on that date the rent at which they were last let before that date, or in the case of premises first let after said date, the rent at which they were first let and where the landlord paid the rates, the said rent less the amount of such rates.
4. That pending further legislation the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, with the approval of the Ministry, be empowered to make such Regulations as the Ministry shall deem fit to carry out the provisions of this Decree.
5. This Decree shall be deemed to have come into operation as from 1st July 1920.
(6th August 1920)."

" THE IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE."

Mr. Lloyd George's Misrepresentation and Mr. Arthur Griffith's Answer.

"Everyone in this Country would prefer a partnership based upon goodwill and common action to the present situation where once or twice in a generation the two peoples are in a state of war against each other. Everyone would prefer a settlement, but it is no use talking about a settlement until someone is prepared to appear on the other side with authority to settle it... Great Britain would be prepared to make great concessions for peace and goodwill and partnership."

"Speaking as one who has been watching things with very grave anxiety, sometimes with despair and sometimes with hope but always with an intense

desire to negotiate peace between these two great peoples — the most important peace to the British Empire — I say deliberately that I cannot see at this moment any fair prospect of a satisfactory measure of conciliation acceptable to both peoples, and that is what we ought to aim at."

These two statements of the English Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) were made on August 5th 1920 in the British House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George in these statements says in effect:-

- (a) The British Government is anxious to negotiate peace with Ireland.
- (b) The British Government is ready to make sacrifices to obtain such peace.
- (c) But the unreasonable attitude taken up by the Irish people makes peace impossible.
- (d) In short that while the British Government is anxious to meet every reasonable demand Ireland may make, the attitude of the Irish people is so unreasonable and truculent as to prevent any possibility of peace between the two peoples.

This misrepresentation of the demands of the Irish people as impossible demands has been made by British Propaganda for the last four years. The statements made on August 5th by Mr. Lloyd George are part of this misrepresentation. The truth is that instead of refusing to make peace the Irish people are anxious for peace, and that instead of making impossible demands they have demanded the minimum possible to any people with a national consciousness. Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic and spokesman of 85 per cent of the Irish people has frequently expressed the readiness and desire of that people to make a reasonable and just peace with England, stating that provided that England recognises the independence of the Irish Nation, the Irish people, far from desiring any continuation of the enmity between the two peoples are prepared to negotiate a treaty of peace and to remove possible causes of future friction. The following are quotations from such statements and are a sufficient answer to the misrepresentations of Mr. Lloyd George:-

On October 8th 1919, Mr. Arthur Griffith speaking in Dublin said:-

"So long as England withheld the demands of the Irish people so long must the Irish people consider themselves as enemies of that Country."

On October 19th 1919, Mr. Arthur Griffith speaking at Manchester said:-

"The Irish people have no desire to remain at enmity with England. If to-morrow England were to agree to give Ireland her freedom I for one and practically all my countrymen would say:-

'Let us make a treaty of peace and amity & be at peace with our neighbour forever.'

But while England denies the right of Ireland to govern herself there can be no peace."

On February 11th 1920, Mr. Griffith speaking in the Albert Hall, London, said:-

"If England wants to get rid of a hostile Ireland on her flank, it is easy for her to do so. Let England recognise Ireland as one of the small Nationalities for the liberty of which she is supposed to have gone into the War. On the day that that occurs the hostile flank will disappear because it will be neither to the interest nor the desire of Ireland to live on anything but amity with the English people."

On April 9th 1920, Mr. Griffith was interviewed by the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on various aspects of the situation in Ireland. With regard to the British proposals for an Irish settlement he said:-

Sinn Fein stood firm in its own moral and constitutional position. Ireland had voted in the proportion of three to one for complete independence and the Sinn Fein Members were pledged to their constituents. All he could say was that when England treated Ireland as an equal and faced her as a Nation with complete right to independence, then the two Nations could negotiate about her future relations; but until England had accepted this situation Sinn Fein could make no bargain.

In conclusion Mr. Griffith said:-

"Ireland has done forever with subservient bargaining and will endure patiently until she is recognised as free and equal. Why should England hesitate to accept this? Irishmen have no hostility to Englishmen as such -- remove your Army of Occupation and we can be the best of friends."

In an interview with the representative of the "Chicago Tribune" republished in the Irish Daily Press of April 19th 1920, Mr. Griffith said:-

"The first essential (to discussion of a settlement), is England's withdrawal from Ireland. Then we will discuss with her anything she likes as one free Nation with another. English statesmen talked of constitutional action and we adopted it and elected representatives and took a stand on self-determination. England's answer was to jail our representatives."

On June 22nd Mr. Griffith replied in an interview with the representative of the IRISH BULLETIN to the statement of Mr. Lloyd George made four days previously that he was "ready to discuss the situation in Ireland with Sinn Fein or anybody else who had a right to speak on behalf of the Irish People." Mr. Griffith said:-

"If the proposal means that private 'conversations' should take place with English politicians, it has no meaning for the Irish people; but if the proposal means that accredited representatives of the Government of Great Britain are ready to meet accredited representatives of the Government of Ireland to negotiate a Treaty of Peace between the two nations, the Government of Ireland will, I believe, accept that proposal."

On July 12th 1920 Mr. Griffith interviewed by a representative of the "London Daily News" said:-

"There may be peace between Ireland and England. Let England recognise the Government established by the people of Ireland and peace can be speedily concluded -- peace and amity with an independent Ireland or eventually peace without amity with an independent Ireland. That is the choice before the people of England."

IRISH PEOPLE ADAPT THEMSELVES TO PRESENT REGIME.

Mr. Walsh, an old man residing in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, is one of the thousands of Irish citizens whose houses have been frequently raided at night by British armed forces. Mr. Walsh, with a view to lessening the inconvenience caused to him by these visits, has now forwarded the key of his house to the local British police authorities, telling them that by using it the police will save him the trouble of getting out of bed whenever they decide to search his house.

The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the Police and Military of the surprising English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st. 1920.

Summary.

DATE:-	AUGUST	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	TOTAL
Raids:-		9	203	33	29	109	43	426
Arrests:-		11	4	7	6	6	9	43
Sentences:-		5	-	5	1	1	-	12
Courtmartial:-		-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Proclamations & Suppressions:-		-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Armed Assaults:-		4	2	5	9	4	5	29
Sabotage:-		2	3	8	-	-	2	15
Deportations:-		36	-	1	-	18	-	55
Murders:-		1	2	1	1	-	-	5
<u>DAILY TOTALS:-</u>		68	217	60	45	138	60	589.

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled NINETEEN YEARS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16th. 1920.

RAIDS:-

English Military forcibly entered and searched five houses in Timoleague, Co.Cork. The Abbey burial ground was also raided and the vaults searched.

At Brúree, Co. Limerick, English Military and Police raided the residence of Mr. P. Roche, Republican Member of Limerick County Council. When they found he was not at home they smashed all his furniture with the butt-end of their rifles. The local Co-Operative Creamery, of which he is Manager, was also raided and the house of Mr. W. Ruddle, draper.

On the morning of the 14th instant English troops forced an entry into the premises of a Russian cabinet-maker in Jervis Street, Dublin, and made a thorough search. Nothing was removed.

ARRESTS:-

Dr. E. P. Carey, Killarney, Co. Kerry, was arrested by an English Military patrol when returning from a professional visit. His driver was also arrested and his motorcar commandeered.

Nine persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English Military Authorities.

SENTENCES:-

Mr. W. Hayes, Laurencetown, Co. Down, was released from Belfast Gaol without explanation or apology after several weeks' imprisonment without charge or trial.

Mr. Michael Ivory of Kilmacow, Co. Kilkenny, was tried by Courtmartial at Cork on August 7th, on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers. Mr. Ivory was sentenced by the Court to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Messrs. Frank and John Nolan of 8 St. Brigid Street, Cork City, were tried by Courtmartial at Cork on August 7th on a charge of having ammunition in their possession. Frank Nolan was sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and John Nolan to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Messrs. Martin and Thomas Mullins of Kinsale, Co. Cork, were tried by Courtmartial at Cork on August 5th on a charge of having in their house a revolver and "seditious" literature. Martin Mullins was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and Thomas Mullins to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULTS:- At 9 p.m. on the 14th instant a body of English military armed with rifles, clubs and trench tools rushed out of Dublin Castle Yard in Dame Street and suddenly attacked the people in the streets. After clearing one end of Dame Street the military marched through Cork Hill and Parliament Street shouting to all civilians to clear the way. Those who did not do so promptly were knocked down and beaten. Simultaneously another military party fully equipped and armed marched through the other end of Dame Street and opened fire on the crowd. Eight persons in a waiting queue outside the Empire Theatre were wounded, as well as many others who had taken refuge in doorways. Some minutes afterwards an armoured car dashed through the panic-stricken people and capsized a private car full of wounded who were being brought to hospital.

There was no provocation given to the military for this assault. Order was subsequently restored by peace patrols of Irish Volunteers who attended to the wounded and rescued and escorted to barracks individual soldiers who were in danger of being molested by the angered crowd.

At the conclusion of a football match at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary on the 15th instant, a large force of English military charged into the field and assaulted the spectators. Many were knocked down and others trampled upon.

In Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare, on the 14th instant, an English military patrol fired into the premises of Mrs. M. Killeen.

On the evening of August 12th while shunting operations were in progress at Limerick Junction, a party of English police returning by motor-car from the station deliberately shot at a driver, fireman and two shunters who were working a pilot engine 15 yards from them.

BOTAGE:- At Timoleague, Co. Cork, English troops entered the Abbey Burial ground and opened graves and vaults. Gravestones were uprooted and thrown down, coffins were opened and their contents scattered about.

At 1 a.m. on the 15th instant, English police and military ran amok in Tralee, Co. Kerry. They fired volleys along the streets and wrecked the printing and publishing offices of "The Kerry News," "Kerry Reporter" and "Killarney Echo." The entire offices with plant, machinery and paper stocks, were burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at £40,000. A night watchman was shot at when he attempted to go for help. Several policemen armed with rifles kept guard over the building until the flames had got beyond control. The owners of the offices are Messrs. Quinnell who are Protestants and were formerly Unionists.

DEPORTATIONS:- Thirtysix Irish political prisoners have been deported from Ireland to English gaols within the last four days. The names of twenty of these have been published in the Press and

are as follows:- Messrs. L. Breen, Donohill, Co. Tipperary; M. and T. Mullins, father and son, Kinsale, Co. Cork; P. Meroney, J. Keane, M. Walsh, L. Dineen, M. O'Connor, J. Sheehy, J. O'Riordan and J. Gammell, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick; C. Murray, Middleton, Co. Cork; M. McAuliffe, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick; J. J. Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick; J. and L. Dineen, (brothers) Skibbereen, Co. Cork; M. Ivory, Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny; C. Murray, and T. McKiernan, Cork, and T. Manly, Middleton, Co. Cork.

MURDER:-

Patrick Lynch, of Hospital, Co. Limerick, was taken from his house on the night of August 14th by English military and murdered in cold blood and without provocation. Lynch, with his father and sisters, was engaged in family prayers when a patrol of English troops burst into the house. The patrol consisted of seven men, a sergeant and an Officer. After searching the house and finding nothing the troops withdrew. On the doorstep the officer and sergeant had a whispered consultation. The family resumed their prayers and had just finished when one of the soldiers returned and said to Patrick Lynch, "the Sergeant wants you". The soldier then escorted Lynch to the patrol who took him about a hundred yards from the village and shot him dead. There were three bullet wounds in his head as well as several bullet marks on the road, suggesting that he was fired at after falling.

The murdered man was not connected with any political or military organization.

MILITARISM:-

In Galbally, Co. Limerick, English military commandeered the premises of Messrs. W. and E. O'Brien, the Galtee Hotel and a flour mill the property of Mr. Scanlon.

Whitewood House, Kilmainham Wood has been commandeered by English troops.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 17th.

RAIDS:-

The residences and business premises of Ald. Peter de Loughrey, Major; Mr. T. Butler, Town Councillor and the local Sinn Fein Club in Kilkenny were raided by English military and police.

On the 16th instant English police and military raided seventeen private houses in Templemore, Co. Tipperary.

English military and police carried out extensive searches in Banteer district, Co. Cork, on the 15th and 16th instant. Over thirty private houses were raided including that of Mrs. Hannah O'Connell, Derrygallon, whose son, John, was shot dead.

For the third time within a week English military and police raided Cork City Hall.

The residence of Mr. P. O'Donoghue, Republican Chairman of Macroom Rural District Council, Co. Cork, was raided by English troops, who seized correspondence relating to the business of the Council and local housing plans.

English military and police have carried out raids in Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary; Bruff and Bruree and Grange, Co. Limerick, Kilfinane, Co. Clare and Kanturk and Youghal, Co. Cork. Altogether some 150 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

Howells Hotel, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan, was forcibly entered and searched by a raiding party of English military and police.

ARRESTS:-

A Railway Employee named Connors was arrested in Limerick City by English police. No charge was made against him.

Three men whose names did not transpire were arrested by English military and police at Howell's Hotel, Kingscourt, Co. Cavan. No charge was made against them.

TRIAL:- Ald. T. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork and Member of Parliament for the Constituency of Mid. Cork, was tried by English Courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession a secret English police cypher, a copy of a resolution publicly passed by the Cork City Council pledging allegiance to Dail Eireann, and notes of his own speech delivered last March when he was elected to succeed Lord Mayor MacCurtain, who was murdered on the morning of March 20th by English police. The evidence at the Courtmartial proved that none of the documents were found in the possession of the Lord Mayor. They were found three hours after his arrest by English troops and police who returned to the City Hall after conveying Ald. MacSwiney to prison and who searched the official apartments of the Lord Mayor, where among a mass of correspondence the three "seditious" documents were found. Alderman MacSwiney, as chief magistrate of the City, declared the court which tried him to be illegal and refused to recognise its right to try or sentence him. He was found guilty of "possessing" the notes of his speech and the resolution passed by the Corporation of which he is the head. He was found not guilty of "possessing" the secret English police cypher but found guilty of having it "under his control." Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. James Gaffney, Laragh, Co. Westmeath, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession ammunition and "seditious" documents. The ammunition consisted of three cartridges, one of which was empty. The documents included a summons to an Arbitration Court to settle housing claims and a notice of a Republican Land Commission sitting. Sentence has not yet been promulgated.

DECLARATIONS:- A Proclamation has been issued by the English Military Authorities decreeing the City of Limerick to be under Martial Law each night from the hours of 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. No person is permitted to be "abroad" during these hours without the special permission of the Military Authorities.

ASSAULTS:- A picnic party at Glendalough, Co. Wicklow, was attacked by a party of English troops who fired shots at a woman who was carrying a Republican flag.

On Sunday evening, 15th instant, two English policemen in plain clothes were quietly deprived of their revolvers in the People's Park, Limerick City. After being disarmed they were allowed to walk away, no violence being done to them. Two hours afterwards a large body of uniformed and armed policemen turned out and partially wrecked the City. They started at the railway station by firing volleys at a crowd of passengers and assaulting an American priest. They then sprinkled with petrol and set fire to the licensed premises of Mrs. Birmingham, and the shops of Mr. M. Griffin, grocer; Mr. Foley and Mr. Ward, furniture dealer. The whole of Carey's Road, in which there are at both sides about 120 houses mostly inhabited by poor people, was partially wrecked. A young man named Graham was shot, and an ex-soldier named Edward Paggitt was beaten to death.

DEATH:- Edward Paggitt was attacked by a party of English policemen while walking in the People's Park, Limerick City. There was no disturbance in that locality and Paggitt did not molest or provoke the police in any way. They knocked him down and kicked and clubbed him to unconsciousness. He died on the following morning.

Mr. John O'Connell was murdered by English troops at his mother's house in Derrygallon, Co. Cork. On August 16th English military raided the residence of Mrs. Hannah O'Connell to arrest her son John and a friend named Patrick Clancy. O'Connell and Clancy tried to escape by the back door at the sound of the approach of the military. They were detected and immediately fired upon without warning or provocation. O'Connell was killed.

STAGE:- Two dogs, a donkey and a jennet were wantonly shot dead by English policemen who ran amok in Limerick City.

On the night of the 14th instant English troops at Dantry, Co. Cork, burned down a motor garage attached to the Eccles Hotel. The garage had been used as an Irish College.

Whilst raiding Kilkenny City Sinn Fein Hall, English troops and police smashed furniture. They tore down pictures and gashed the billiard table with bayonet thrusts.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th.

Accompanied by an armoured car English military forcibly entered and searched eight houses in Cross Street, Waterside, Derry City, on the night of the 15th instant.

The residence of Rev. Fr. McCarthy, C.C., Ballybohill, was raided by English military for the third time.

The residence of Mr. LeDrigan, Cahir, Co. Tipperary, was raided by English military at 2.30 a.m. Two hours later they returned and made a second search.

The premises at 39, South King Street, Dublin, were exhaustively searched by English military who broke furniture and fired shots as they left.

English police and military invested the village of Templemore, Co. Tipperary, on the night of the 16th instant and raided fourteen houses including those of Messrs. Grant, Ryan, Morkan and Kelly.

Seven houses in the village of Garrigaholt, Co. Clare, were raided by English military and police who threatened to burn the village on their next visit.

Mr. Patrick Dee, Limerick City, was arrested by English policemen. No charge was made against him.

Five persons whose names have not transpired, were arrested at Kingscourt, Co. Cavan. No charge was made against them.

Mr. M. Loughman, Kilkenny, was arrested at his residence by English military and police. No charge was made against him.

Messrs. John and Patrick Dineen of Brade, Co. Cork, who were tried by Courtmartial at Cork on July 27th, on a charge of participating in an attack on an armed English police patrol, were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. John Riordan and Michael Gannell of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, who were tried by Courtmartial at Cork on August 6th, on a charge of attacking a fortified English police barracks, were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. Thomas Bardon of Kells, Co. Meath, who was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on August 6th on a charge of having arms in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. At the Courtmartial it was stated that accused had no arms in his possession, but that a revolver and some ammunition were found concealed in the house in which he was arrested.

ASSAULTS
SABOTAGE

After nightfall on the 16th instant, English policemen entered the garage of Mr. George Moynan, Templemore, Co. Tipperary. They all wore uniforms and were not disguised. They covered the owner and assistants with revolvers and demanded the stock of petrol. After seizing the petrol they smashed the motor engines and windows and set fire to the garage before they left. They carried the petrol to the Town Hall which was used as Council Chamber and Club, and burned it to the ground. Simultaneously with this other bodies of armed policemen swept the streets with rifle and revolver fire, smashed windows and doors and threw hand-grenades, proclaiming that all civilians seen on the streets would be shot at sight. Besides the Town Hall and Moynan's garage, attacks were also made on Messrs. Kelly's Grocery Stores and Mr. J. Kelly's Drapery Stores which were looted and set on fire. A motor cyclist who arrived during the outbreak was handcuffed and tied to a statue beside the ur-

burning Town Hall. He was fired at and was about to be thrown into the flames when he was rescued from the hands of the police.

The Co-operative creameries at Loughmore, Castleiny and Killea -- all near Templemore -- were burned down on the following morning by the same police forces.

A wing of the O'Curry Irish College at Carrigaholt, Co. Clare was burned to the ground on the night of the 16th inst. by English military and police.

On the morning of the 15th inst. English military garrisoned at Tuam, Co. Galway, opened fire in the streets. The residence of Dean Orr was fired into & several motor drivers were shot at.

A lorry full of English police drove through Killmallock, Co. Limerick, at full speed, firing volleys from their rifles.

DEPORTATIONS:- Ald. T. McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork and Member of the Republican Parliament for Mid. Cork, was taken from Cork gaol at 2.30 a.m. on the 17th inst. and under heavy military guard was put aboard an English warship and deported from Ireland. From the moment of his arrest on August 12th, Mr. McSwiney has taken no food as a protest against the illegality of his arrest and subsequent trial.

MURDERS:- Mr. Patrick Clancy of Derrygallon, Co. Cork died on the 17th of August from wounds received on the previous day when he was bayoneted by English military who raided the house of Mrs. Hannah O'Connell and had taken him prisoner. When he was lying mortally wounded one of the soldiers jumped repeatedly upon him and burst his lungs.

At the inquest on Thomas Farrelly, Mary's Lane, Dublin who was shot dead on August 10th by an English military patrol, the Coroner's Jury found "that Thomas Farrelly died from shock and haemorrhage caused by bullets fired from the guns of the military on the 10th instant without justification." Farrelly was one of a crowd of boys who at midnight were sitting round a bonfire lighted near Mary's Lane, Dublin, to celebrate the arrival of Archbishop Mannix, when two files of English military, wearing rubber-soled shoes, silently converged upon the bonfire from adjoining streets and without challenge or warning raised their rifles & fired at the group. Thomas Farrelly was shot dead and a boy named Clarke was dangerously wounded.

ATTEMPTED MURDER:- J. Breen, Mary's Lane, Dublin, giving evidence at the inquest, stated that he was one of the group who were seated round the bonfire. After Farrelly was shot a soldier rushed up to Breen and felled him with his rifle butt. While he was on the ground another soldier attempted to bayonet him, but he was saved by his sister who grasped the rifle.

MILITARISM:- English military at Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, forcibly closed the premises of four traders who refused to supply them with goods.

Mr. Sean Cronin, Republican Member of Baltinglass Rural Council, was ordered by English police to leave the town at once. If he disobeyed he was informed he would be shot at sight. Mr. Dermot O'Brien was staying at a hotel in Baltinglass when he was visited by an English non-commissioned officer who ordered him to leave the town at once under pain of being shot at sight.

The private residence of Mr. G.W. Biggs, a Protestant Unionist & Justice of the Peace, Bantry, Co. Cork, was commandeered as a residence for military officers. Mr. Biggs' business premises were recently burned by English policemen.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th.

RAIDS:- On the 17th inst. English military raided the houses of the following prominent Republicans in Ennis, Co. Clare:- Messrs. T.V. Honan and H. Guinane, President & Secretary respectively

of the East Clare Sinn Fein Executive; Messrs. R. Lillis, R. O'Leary and D. McFarland, a Republican Justice of the Peace.

At Scrouther, near Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, a party of English Lancers raided nine houses including those of Messrs. M. Kennedy, J. O'Meara, C. Hartick and J. Kenney, Republican District Councillor.

At Glenary the residence of Messrs. T. Curran, T. Allan and Miss. Corbett were searched.

In Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, eleven houses were forcibly entered and searched by English military and police who also broke into the Temperance Hotel and damaged the furniture. They seized and removed two Republican flags.

On the 18th inst. English military raided the residence of Mr. J. Macinerney, Republican Member of Limerick Corporation.

ARRESTS:- In Ennis, Co. Clare on the night of the 17th inst. English military arrested in their beds Messrs. R. Lillis, R. O'Leary, Henry Guinane, Secretary of East Clare Sinn Fein Executive.

Patrick O'Neill of Moy, Co. Tyrone, was arrested by English police for having a revolver in his possession.

Two persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight & 3 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Michael Morris, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having a sporting gun & ammunition in his possession. Mr. J. Young of the same town, was fined £3 on the same charge. He had been nearly a month in gaol awaiting trial.

PROCLAMATIONS & SUPPRESSIONS) The following towns & districts in Ireland are now under Martial Law. Except in the cases of Dublin, Cork & Charleville, no person is permitted to be "abroad" between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English military authorities:-

Dublin City.	Bandon, Co. Cork.	Co. Limerick. Kilmallock, Co.	Co. Limerick. Pallas, Co. L.
Cork City.	Charleville "	Drumclogher.	Nicker.
Derry City.	Emly, Co. Limerick.	Kilbohenry,	Doon.
Limerick City.	Kilfinane "	Anglesboro'	Ballylanders
Macroom, Co. Cork.	Rhodus "	Galbally.	Dromine.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- At Boyle, Co. Roscommon on August 18th, armed and disguised English policemen raided the residence of prominent Republicans whom they dragged from their beds and assaulted. Mr. James Feely, Republican Chairman of Boyle Rural Council, was taken out and shot at. He escaped. Mr. Harrington, Chemist, was dragged out and his head shaved. Another man who was dragged out of bed had his dog shot before him, the police remarking that the man's turn would come next.

While marching through Tullamore, King's Co., English troops smashed the windows of the residence of Mr. P.J. Lyden, and ex-soldier of the British army.

At Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary, on the 16th inst. a lorry full of English troops fired shots at two women whom they overtook on the road.

English troops and police on the night of the 17th inst. opened fire in the streets of Bantry, Co. Cork. The attack lasted an hour.

A motor lorry full of English military and police arrived at Tournafulla, Co. Limerick, while a sports meeting was in progress. A number of people were held up and searched at the point of the bayonet. A young man on whom a popular National ballad was found was struck to the ground and bayoneted.

Near Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, two young men who were sitting by the roadside smoking were fired upon by an English military patrol.

Andrew Hayes, of Tipperary town, died on August 1st from wounds received when British military and police shot up that town on July 31st. Hayes was on his way home when he was overtaken by police who shot him in the back without provocation or challenge.

TARISSM:- A Catholic Parish Priest in South Leitrim has been notified by local English policemen that unless the national boycott on English police is removed the Republican Members of his congregation are to be shot at sight.

"An old man named Walsh, of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, has had his house raided so often at night by the military and police that he has sent them a key of the door, in order to save himself the trouble of getting up to let them in in future."
Irish Daily Press.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20th.

DS:- In Cavan English Military raided the house of Mr. M. Smith, late Master of the Workhouse.

The residence of Mrs. Daly, Ardevin, Limerick, was raided by English military on the 15th and 16th instant. They seized and removed photographs, literature, a Republican Flag, a pair of field-glasses, 21 note, a gold scarfpin and a fountain pen. The houses of Ald. Forde, and Mr. H. Meany were also searched. Ald. Forde is a Republican Member of Limerick Corporation. In Kilfinane, Co. Limerick, English military and police raided the houses of Mrs. Nora McCarthy and Mrs. P. MacCarthy in a search for the latter's son.

At Newmarket, Co. Cork, English Military raided the residence of Mr. F. Kenneally, Auctioneer.

At Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, following on the disarming of an English military cycling patrol, forces of English police and troops scoured the countryside and raided upwards of forty farmers' houses.

Similar searches took place around Dingle, Co. Kerry, over fifty houses being forcibly entered and searched.

In Gort, Co. Galway, English military and police raided eight farmhouses and a Mill, the property of Mr. M. Travers.

The residence of Mrs. Burke, Coonough, Co. Kildare, was visited by English military on the 13th instant, in search of her son, William Burke, who is Republican Chairman of Eden-derry Rural Council.

While an Arbitration Court was sitting at Gort, Co. Galway, a force of English policemen raided the premises.

English military and police raided the premises of Mr. M. J. Kennedy, a prominent Republican of Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. When leaving they smashed the windows.

ARRESTS:- Mr. M. Smith, late Master of Cavan Workhouse, was arrested at his residence by English military. No charge was made against him.

Two visitors from Dublin named Bracken were arrested at the house of Mrs. Daly, Ardevin, Limerick, by an English military raiding party.

Messrs. J. & F. Kenneally, College Students, were arrested by English military at their father's house in Newmarket, Co. Cork. They had just come home for a vacation.

One person was arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English military authorities.

SENTENCES:- Ald. T. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork City and Member of the Republican Parliament for Mid. Cork, who was tried by courtmartial at Cork on August 16th has been sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment for having under his control a police cipher and in his possession two "seditious" documents.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- At 11.30 p.m. on the 18th instant English military opened fire in the streets of Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

At Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, on the same date English military seized two Republican flags which they afterwards placed on the ground under the wheels of their motor lorries. Subsequently they opened fire in the streets of the village and held up and searched pedestrians.

After midnight on the 18th instant English police and military "shot up" the town of Tralee, Co. Kerry.

At Charleville, Co. Cork, a large force of English military lined up on the roadside and stopped at the bayonet point and searched the funeral procession of Mr. P. Clancey, Derrygallon, Co. Cork, who was murdered by English troops on the 17th instant.

BOTAGE:- The following Creameries in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary have been burned down or wrecked by English armed forces since April of this year. The damage done to creameries alone has been estimated at £100,000:-

Newport,	Knockfure,	Lackamore,
Upperchurch,	Kilcommon,	Killeskully,
Garryspillane,	Rearcross,	Castleiney,
N'castle-West,	Reiska,	Loughmore,
Kilronan,	Hospital,	Killea.

DEPORTATIONS:- Eighteen Irish prisoners, now in the ninth day of their hunger-strike and in a weak condition were taken from Cork Gaol on stretchers and put aboard English destroyers in Cork Harbour for deportation to an unknown destination, presumably English convict prisons. Their names are as follows:-

Maurice Crowe, Glenbane, Co. Tipperary.
Joseph Delaney, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
Patrick Morrissey, ditto.
J. Brennan, Glommel, Co. Tipperary.
T. Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.
Michael Crowley, ditto.
Frank Glasgow, Limerick City.
Con. Neenan, Cork.
T. O'Callaghan, Ballingeary, Co. Cork.
Dl. O'Sullivan, ditto.
Ds. O'Sullivan, Cork City.
D. MacCarthy, Cork City.
J. Quinlan, Inchigeela, Co. Cork.
P. O'Neill, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
J. J. Hogan, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
D. Spillane, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
J. O'Dowd, Kerry.

D. Spillane, of Tralee, is under sixteen years of age.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st.

RAIDS:-

On the 20th instant English troops raided the residence of Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic of Ireland. All the rooms were ransacked and letters and documents seized and removed. They also stole a silver christening cup and money out of Mrs. Griffith's purse. Similar raids were carried out at the residences of Ald. William O'Brien and Mr. J.V. Lawless, Members of Dublin Corporation.

Following a hold-up of mails at Ferns, Co. Wexford, English military and police raided fourteen houses in the district, including that of Mr. W. J. Brennan-Whitmore, Journalist. The military removed a book entitled, "The Continuity of the Irish Revolutionary Movement" with an introduction by Sir Edward Carson.

The house of Mr. P. J. Flood, Granard, Co. Longford, was twice raided in one night by English police and military. In the same town the troops smashed in the doors of Mr. Doherty's house and ransacked the premises.

In Gurteen, Co. Sligo, the houses of the following were entered at midnight and searched by English military & police: Messrs. M. MacManus, J. Finn, F. McDonagh and M. J. Harren, Republican Chairman of Boyle Rural Council.

At Ballycounney, Co. Cork, English troops raided twenty houses.

SEC:- Two persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. with the permission of the English Military Authorities.

Mr. P. O'Brien, aged 70, was arrested by English military at Drombane, Co. Tipperary. Mr. J. P. Flood was arrested at his home in Granard, Co. Longford. In Gurteen, Co. Sligo, English military arrested Messrs. M. MacManus, J. Finn and F. MacDonagh. In Ennis, Co. Clare, Mr. J. O'Loughlin was arrested in his bed. No charges were made against any of the foregoing.

A man named Gremin of Blackrock, Co. Cork, was arrested at Queenstown by an English military patrol. No charge was made against him.

INFORMATION: The English military authorities in Limerick City have prohibited the holding of public meetings or processions within a three mile radius of that City.

ASSAULT & SABOTAGE) At midnight on the 19th instant English troops ran amok in the streets of Bantry, Co. Cork, and for over an hour subjected the residents to volleys of rifle fire. The premises of prominent Republicans were specially singled out for attack and shots were deliberately fired into the windows.

On the 13th inst. two girls in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, when out walking were fired on by an English military patrol. Mr. John Byrne, Drumcondra, Dublin, a commercial traveller for Messrs. Findlater & Co. was motor cycling near Swords, Co. Dublin on the night of the 19th instant when he was challenged to halt by an English military patrol. Almost simultaneously with the challenge and when Mr. Byrne was actually applying his brakes to stop his machine, the patrol opened fire and Mr. Byrne was shot in the arm. Although weak from loss of blood and unable to work his own machine, the military refused to convey Mr. Byrne to his home or to hospital.

Mr. M. J. Harren, Republican Chairman of Boyle Rural Council, Co. Sligo, was fired on by English troops who raided his home.

In repeated raids by English military and police £3,450 worth of goods were stolen from the sisters Sharkey who keep a stationery shop in Strokestown, Co. Roscommon.

INTIMIDATION:- Mr. M. J. Kennedy of Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, received a notification from the English military that if any attack is made on military or police within twelve miles of Castlepollard his house will be burned and his son shot. Mr. Kennedy is a prominent Republican.

The officer-in-command of a company of English Lancers called on Mr. Michael Falvey of Milford, Co. Cork, and informed him that if any of his company is interfered with the town of Milford will be laid in ruins. Falvey's house will be the first to be looted and his brother will be shot. Mr. Falvey has no connection with any political or military organisation.

An English military lorry drove at a furious pace through the streets of Dublin and overturned a tramcar at Capel street Bridge. A char-a-banc conveying tourists from Glendalough to Dublin was driven into a ditch and badly damaged by a second military motor lorry which ran it down.

English military commandeered the licensed premises of Mr. P. Ryan, Drombane, Co. Tipperary, as well as the premises of Mr. E. O'Brien.

"LAWS OF APPALLING SEVERITY."AN EXAMINATION OF THE LATEST COERCIVE REGULATIONS.Irishmen to be Tried by Enemies empowered to Sentence them to Death.

The British Government has officially acknowledged the collapse of all its authority in Ireland. This official acknowledgement is tacitly made by the issue on August 21st of a series of new "regulations" for the government of Ireland. These regulations are such that the moderate pro-British Press in Ireland has already described them as "laws of appalling severity." The main purpose of these regulations is to legalise military terrorism in every part of Ireland. Henceforward the liberty of Irish citizens is to hang on the favour of any one of the numerous "competent military authorities" whom England has established as petty despots over every Irish county.

Judges who are Enemies of Those whom they try.

Among other forms of coercion the new regulations set up these laws in Ireland:-

Regulation 3 (1-5) ordains that for any misdemeanour whatever whether committed before or after the issue of these regulations, may be tried by Courtmartial. *Irish citizens*

It should be understood that in Ireland there are stationed no Irish Regiments. Every courtmartial, therefore, will necessarily consist of English army officers, ignorant of Irish conditions and inimical to Ireland's claims to independence. In short, any Irishmen tried by these Courtsmartial will in fact be tried by his enemies. Mr. J. L. Hammond, prominent English author and publicist, writing in the "Manchester Guardian" on August 17th on the establishment of these courtsmartial said:-

"Prisoners and judges will meet as enemies, representatives in the eyes of both of two races at war with each other."

Evidence not Necessary.

Regulations 2 - 3 ordain that any Irish subject may be arrested and tried by British courtmartial for an act done at any time in the past which act was not at the time at which it was done an illegal act but which is now made an illegal act by these regulations.

It arises out of this that any Irish subject who had in the past been arrested on suspicion of having committed an offence and who was released because no evidence sufficient to convince a Civil Court of the guilt of the suspect was discoverable, can be re-arrested under these Regulations and brought for trial for the same offence before a Courtmartial. In the last year British Courtsmartial in Ireland have accepted the oath of ~~twenty~~ one British policeman against the oaths of twenty respectable Irish citizens and have by such means found the accused guilty and have sentenced them to long periods of penal servitude.

Special Legislation for Imprisoning Persons without Trial.

Regulation 3. (6) ordains that any Irish subject arrested for trial by Courtmartial "may, on an order made by the competent naval or military authority be detained in any of His Majesty's prisons... until thence delivered by order of the competent naval or military authority."

No limit is put to the period of this detention pending trial. Thirty of the present Irish Members of Parliament were imprisoned on a false charge for ten months without being brought to trial. The new Regulations make it possible that any Irish subject at the will of any British naval or military authority may remain in prison for ever without trial.

THE DEATH SENTENCE AND A WORTHLESS SAFEGUARD.

Regulation 4 (5) ordains: That any Irish subject can be sentenced to death for political offences by these Courtsmartial.

Under the pretence that the British Government holds even Irishmen's lives sacred, the personnel of the Courtsmartial which shall try Irishmen for an offence punishable by death is, the new Regulations ordain, to be constituted differently from an ordinary courtmartial. It "shall include as a member of the Court" a person nominated by the British Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and certified by the British Lord Chancellor of Ireland or the Lord Chief Justice of England to be a person of "legal knowledge and experience." This is a worthless safeguard to Irish subjects who are to be tried for their lives before these British Courtsmartial. The authority who is empowered to nominate the person of "legal knowledge and experience" is also a British army officer -- Field Marshal Lord French -- and it obvious that whatever person of "legal knowledge and experience" this high-placed soldier nominates, the lesser British employees will not hesitate to certify. But it is a valuable comment on the whole system of legalised military terrorism which these new regulations create, that this vague respect to the law is paid in one case only. Every Irish subject brought before a courtmartial not empowered to inflict the death penalty is, on the admission of the regulations themselves, to be tried by a Court which is without a person of "legal knowledge and experience."

LAW TO PUNISH THE INNOCENT.

Regulation 8 (1) thoughtfully provides for the punishment of the innocent as well as of the guilty. "If" says the regulation "it appears to any person authorised to summon witnesses before a Courtmartial that it is probable that a person who is required to testify or produce documents will not attend...he may, whether a summons to attend has or has not been issued, issue a warrant to arrest such person and bring him before the Court!" This person if he refuses to give the evidence the Court believe him to possess, is to be himself Courtmartialed and sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of £100.

THE THIRD DECREE LEGALISED.

Regulation 12: permits the Courtsmartial to try Irish subjects secretly. It says:-

"If in the course of proceedings before a courtmartial...application is made by the prosecution, in the public interest, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect."

MANUFACTURING "CRIMINALS."

The Regulations, as well as handing over the administration of Justice in Ireland to English army officers, makes certain that these army officers will have no lack of "criminals" to try:-

Regulation 14 (1) says:- "Any person who does an act with a view to promoting or calculated to promote the objects of an unlawful association shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

An "unlawful association" is the British term signifying a popular institution in Ireland. The Gaelic League, whose object is the revival of the ancient Gaelic culture and language is "an unlawful association" having been proclaimed such by the British Government on November 27th 1919. Any person, therefore, "who does an act with a view to" reviving this Gaelic culture or language or even any person who does an act which without his intending it is, in the opinion of English Army Officers in Ireland, "calculated to" revive this ancient culture, can be tried and sentenced by Courtmartial. The other "unlawful associations" in Ireland are:-

Dail Eireann; the Parliament and Government elected by the Irish people at the last General Election and which now represents 83 per cent of the Irish people and is obeyed by them.

The Sinn Fein Organisation.
The Womens Patriotic League (An Muan na m-Ban).
The Sinn Fein Clubs.
The Irish Volunteers.

Some three hundred of the elected public bodies in Ireland with a total membership of some six thousand representatives, have passed resolutions pledging their allegiance to Dail Eireann. Under these regulations each of these representatives is now guilty of treason or treason felony and can be arrested on that charge and sentenced to penal servitude by Courtmartial.

Lest even these powers be not sufficient to keep these Courtsmartial in constant session, the Regulations have invented still another "crime."

Regulation 14 (2) says:- "If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession any document relating, or purporting to relate, to the affairs of any such association, or emanating or purporting to emanate from an officer, or addressed to the person as an officer, or member, or indicating that he is an officer or member of any such association, he shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he did not know, or had no reason to suspect, that the document was of such a character. Where a person is charged with having in his possession any such document, and the document was found on premises in his occupation or under his control or in which he has resided, the document shall be presumed to have been in his possession unless the contrary is proved."

In other words, if a document relating to Dail Eireann, The Sinn Fein Organisation, any Sinn Fein Club, the Womens Patriotic League or the Irish Volunteers, or a document purporting to relate to or emanate from any of these Bodies (a forgery for instance), be found on the person of an Irish subject or in a house owned by him, or in which he now resides, or which at any time in the past he has resided, that person is liable to be arrested and courtmartialled for "treason or treason felony" or some similar offence.

THE BARBAROUS WEAPON OF STARVATION.

These new regulations place into the hands of British military officers the barbarous weapon of the starvation blockade which they are empowered to use against any area in Ireland.

Regulation 15 (1-2) ordains that the Competent Naval or Military authority may make orders regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the transport of articles where such regulations, restrictions or prohibition appears to him to be necessary with a view to the restoration or maintenance of order in Ireland. An Order under this Regulation may be made so as to apply generally to Ireland to all articles and to all means of transport, or to any area in Ireland to any articles or descriptions of articles, or to any means of transport specified in the Order.

The term "all articles" covers food supplies the transport of which to any district in Ireland British militarists are now empowered to prohibit. And if any Irish citizen does not assist in the starvation of his countrymen and women, the Regulation provides for him suitable punishment.

Regulation 15 (3) says:- If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with the provisions of any Order made under this Regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

To these lengths the British Government in Ireland has gone in its effort to force from the Irish people an admission of British authority in Ireland. Into the custody of hostile Army Chiefs the liberty and life of almost every man, woman and child in Ireland has been placed. Military terrorism, death and starvation are to be the lot in future of Irish citizens who believe in and strive for their Nation's Independence.

(END.)

CRACKSMEN USED AGAINST SINN FEIN.NEW BRITISH METHODS OF RAIDING REPUBLICAN LEADERS' HOUSES.

"Reynolds Newspaper," one of the London Sunday papers having the confidence of Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, published the following in its issue of August 22nd 1920:—

"The news has been received that the house of Mr. Arthur Griffith, one of the Sinn Fein Leaders, has been raided, it is believed by Sinn Feiners. The rooms were ransacked and letters and papers stolen."

The facts are somewhat other than those reported by "Reynolds Newspaper." On August 11th Thomas Farrelly was shot dead on the streets of Dublin by British troops at 12.30 a.m. It was disclosed at the public inquiry into his death that the troops at the time of the murder were wearing white canvas rubber soled shoes. It was not then understood for what purpose these troops had footwear which made their movements noiseless. After midnight on August 20th when British military had taken control of the Dublin streets, the residence of Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, Member of Parliament for East Cavan and East Tyrone, was entered noiselessly by men who had a perfect knowledge of the interior of the house. They went through Mr. Griffith's letters and papers thoroughly and left carrying with them certain documents dealing with the progress of the Republican Movement. The household was not disturbed by these raiders who evidently knew which rooms were used as sleeping apartments. They did not enter these rooms. The fact that the raid had taken place was discovered on the following morning. On the same night similar parties of noiseless raiders visited the houses of two other prominent Republicans: Alderman William O'Brien and Councillor James Lawless. In these houses correspondence and papers were also carefully examined. The residences of these three gentlemen are a considerable distance apart. The intervening streets were patrolled by British troops during the hours at which the raids must have taken place. Any civilians passing through these streets at such hours would promptly have been arrested unless they carried authorisation from the British military authorities. There were no arrests of this kind in the district.

On the morning of yesterday, August 23rd, the residence of Mr. Maurice Collins, another prominent Republican, was noiselessly entered in exactly the same way, and all but the sleeping apartments searched. Mr. Collins lives in Parnell Street which is in the heart of the City, and is under constant military surveillance during the Curfew hours. The night of August 22nd - 23rd was wet and the streets were muddy. On the floors of the rooms visited during this raid several foot prints are now noticeable. These footprints disclose that the raiders wore rubber-soled shoes.

Facts which the London Sunday Press has not published are:—

- (1) The raiders knew the interior of the houses which they searched.
- (2) The houses which they searched have frequently been raided by British military and police.
- (3) The houses were those of prominent Republicans.
- (4) The object of the search in each case was the private papers and correspondence of a prominent Republican.
- (5) The methods of the search were in each case similar, disclosing the one directing authority.
- (6) The hours of the search were the hours during which the British military and police controlled the streets and no civilians were

abroad except those bearing permits from the British military authorities.
(7) The searchers are known to have worn rubber-soled shoes which the British military patrols have been proved to wear at night.

It is instructive that the latest methods by which the British Government are endeavouring to govern Ireland is burglarious entry & the employment in their service of obviously expert cracksmen, who have on two of these instances evidently gone beyond their orders & as well as letters & papers have taken away away sums of money and pieces of silver ware.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOUR OF WAR.

LONDON PRESS AND THE MEANING OF THE NEW COERCIVE REGULATIONS.

The latest coercive regulations humourously entitled "Regulations for the Restoration of Order in Ireland" have drawn from two important English journals representing opposite political parties a significantly unanimous comment. The "London Times" instead of accepting the regulations as likely to lead to the "Restoration of Order in Ireland" sees in them a deliberate declaration of war by the British Government upon the Irish people. In its issue of Aug. 23rd the "Times" says editorially:-

"The powers conferred by the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act were exercised last week by the promulgation of a code of emergency legislation by Order in Council. Doubtless the new measures are the logical outcome of the Government's policy; and, if that policy were well founded it would be impossible to question the desirability of stern action... But we hold the policy mistaken, & these measures merely a confession of bankruptcy in statesmanship. On the broad issue of whether the relations between Great Britain & Ireland are to be those of peace or war, the Government have deliberately, even if temporarily, decided in favour of war."

The London "Times" in its issue of August 21st discussing the same subject comes to the same conclusion. In an editorial article it says:-

"That war is now going to become much more terrible because the Government are going to use the Coercion Act as a means for destroying the Sinn Fein Courts. That, we fear, is the meaning of the seizure of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The Government cannot keep order in Ireland themselves. They now propose to destroy if they can institutions which keep order with such success that Unionists gladly resort to them. If that is their settled policy the outlook is desperate."

RESTORING ORDER IN AN IRISH VILLAGE.

The following letter which has been received from a resident at Hospital, Co. Limerick, describes occurrences which are now common in many parts of Ireland.
"Hospital, Co. Limerick, August 18th 1920.

Dear _____

Yours to hand. Yes, Hospital is getting its baptism of fire right enough. Since the soldiers took up their quarters here on Friday week they have carried on a campaign of terror. The troops began on Friday night with general rifle & machine gun fire and ended up with promiscuous bomb throwing. They first of all set fire to the creamery. Next evening the Machine Gun Corps, many of them drunk, arrested, searched, pushed revolvers into everybody's mouth and capped their devilry by the awful murder of poor Paddy Lynch. On Sunday at Hospital everyone was at high tension. There was a fair exodus of refugees to the outlying country houses towards Oerfew time, but when people were well abed Hospital became a Hell. Rifle volleys were fired into the houses ploughing furrows through shutters and door jambs. The terrified inmates covered under beds or ran out the back doors & lay flat in the corn fields in their night attire, bullets streaming round them, some plugging into the ground, some cutting off the branches of trees. Hay barns which received the machine gun fire are now like gigantic graters. Monday, (funeral day) was a day of terror. The place literally bristled with bayonets. Early in the afternoon the general clear-out started. I happened to see the procession on one particular road & recognised many old people who had not been out of doors for years. Only a few went far on the roads, most took to the fields. The roads are no thoroughfare on account of the military motor lorries that go tearing along, the occupants jeering & shooting at anything that may escape their wheels. Scarcely half a dozen remained in Hospital village on Monday night. You can do no good by coming home. If I were fortunate enough to be away I'd stay away.

Yours etc.

END.

THE DOOMED OFFICE OF LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

ALDERMAN TERENCE MacSWINEY DYING IN AN ENGLISH PRISON.

A RECORD OF THE PERSECUTION OF AN IRISH REPRESENTATIVE.

The following message has been sent to the Heads of all foreign countries by Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic:-

" 25th August 1920.

Your Majesty)
Your Excellency) I inform you that the Lord Mayor of Cork and
Mr. President) duly elected Deputy for Cork County, Ireland,
was recently seized by the armed forces of
England, arraigned before English military officers and forcibly
deported from this Country in an English war vessel, and he is
now in imminent danger of death in Brixton Prison, London.

I recall to you the declarations made by the heads of allied
and neutral States when the Burgomaster of Brussels was treated
with a lesser indignity and harshness.

Arthur Griffith,
Acting-President, Republic of Ireland."

Alderman Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork and Member of
Parliament for the Constituency of Mid. Cork, is dying in Brixton Prison,
London. On August 12th 1920, he was arrested by British military while
in the course of his civic duties he was presiding over a Republican
Arbitration Court at the City Hall, Cork. As a protest against his
arrest he refused all food from the hour at which he was taken into
custody. On August 16th, having been then four days without food,
he was put upon his trial before a Courtmartial of British Army Officers.
He was not charged with presiding over the Republican Court although it
was for that offence that he was arrested. This charge was not made
against him because had it been representatives of an important English
Insurance Company who were among the litigants at the Court in question,
would also have had to be arrested and courtmartialled. He was instead
charged with the following offences:-

- (1) Having in his possession a British police cypher.
- (2) Having under his control the said British police cypher.
- (3) Having in his possession a document calculated to cause
disaffection, to wit, a copy of a resolution ~~advising the~~
~~unanimously~~ unanimously passed by the Cork Corporation, pledg-
ing the allegiance of that body to Dail Eireann, the Elected
Government of Ireland.
- (4) Having in his possession the notes of a seditious speech
made on the occasion of his election as successor to the
late Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman T. MacCurtain.

Note. In this speech Alderman MacSwiney referred to the murder of
his predecessor by British police constables. He said that
Lord Mayor MacCurtain was struck down in an attempt to
terrify them all; that the best answer to that attempt was
readiness to accept the doomed office of Lord Mayor of Cork,
and by showing inflexible determination to persist in the
effort to secure their Nation's independence, integrity
and happiness. He concluded his speech by saying:- "This
contest is one of endurance, and it is not those who can
infract most but those who can suffer most who will conquer."

On the first charge Alderman MacSwiney was found not guilty. On the second, third and fourth charges he was found guilty. No civilian was a member of the Court by which he was tried. No civilian was called as a witness by that court. Alderman MacSwiney was found guilty on the evidence of two lieutenants, a sergeant major and a private of the British army. The evidence of these army witnesses was that when they searched the Lord Mayor's room in the City Hall they found the documents on which the four charges were based. These documents were not found on the Lord Mayor's person. They were found among a mass of official papers in the Lord Mayor's room. On that evidence Alderman Terence MacSwiney was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On August 17th, although he had been then five days without food, he was deported to Brixton Prison.

As Lord Mayor of the City of Cork and as Member of Parliament for the Constituency of Mid Cork, Alderman MacSwiney considers that his duty to the City of which he is Chief Magistrate, and to the Constituency of which he is the Elected Representative, compels him to put an end to his frequent arrest and imprisonment on spurious charges by a military Government having no sanction from the Irish people. Ald. MacSwiney feels that he can put an end to these arrests on artificial charges only by convincing the British authorities in Ireland the impossibility of keeping him in prison. He announced to those who courtmartialled him, which courtmartial he, as Chief Magistrate of the City declared illegal, that he would be at liberty to assume again his public duties in one month, or that alternatively he would be dead. He has fasted from all food from the hour of his arrest on August 12th. He is now in immediate danger of death.

Alderman MacSwiney has taken this extreme course after four years of alternating imprisonment and attempted arrest by the British Military Government, which seeks by these means to prevent the Representatives of the Irish people from serving the Irish people.

Alderman MacSwiney was first arrested in May 1916. He was deported without trial or charge to Wakefield Prison, England. He was released without explanation or apology some months later. He was re-arrested in February 1917, and was again deported without trial to England. He escaped and returned to Ireland in June 1917. He was re-arrested in November 1917, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a seditious speech. He was released in ill-health in February 1918, and was re-arrested in March of that year. He was sent to Belfast Prison to complete his sentence, and was discharged in broken health on September 6th. In spite of his condition he was re-arrested at the Gaol Gates and was deported without trial or charge to England. He was released without explanation or apology in March 1919. Warrants were issued for his arrest in September 1919, November 1919, January 1920 and March 1920. Many efforts were made to arrest him. He was finally arrested on August 12th 1920, was for the fourth time deported to England, and is now dying there.

JUSTIFYING THE MURDER OF ALDERMAN TERENCE MACSWINEY.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND AN ANALYSIS OF IT.

The British Government attempts to justify the intention of its ministers and agents to kill Alderman Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, in Brixton Prison, by issuing through Dublin Castle on August 25th this extraordinary statement dealing with the arrest of the Lord Mayor. In a parallel column the statement is analysed.

THE STATEMENT.

"Reports which have recently found publication in Ireland and England concerning the arrest of the Lord Mayor of Cork in the City Hall, Cork, on the evening of the 12th August have conveyed the false and misleading impression that the military authorities originally set out to arrest the organisers of a peaceful, if unlawful Sinn Fein Arbitration Court presided over by the Lord Mayor, but that on finding from the nature of the business before the Court it was inconvenient to proceed further under that head, they charged him instead with an offence of a technical nature, which had little or no connection with the purpose of the meeting.

The facts are that in this instance no interference with the Sinn Fein Arbitration Court was contemplated or premeditated by the authorities.

Police and military forces visited the City Hall

THE ANALYSIS.

On Friday August 13th the "Irish Times" organ of the British Government in Ireland published this paragraph:-

"At eight o'clock last evening a large party of soldiers took possession of the City Hall, Cork. A Sinn Fein Arbitration Court was being held in the Council Chamber at the time and the room was filled with litigants, their solicitors and the general public. There were no means of escape as all the exits were guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets and a number of arrests were made. Amongst those taken into custody were the Lord Mayor of Cork, (Alderman MacSwiney), judges and officers of the 'Court' and several of the litigants.... The Court which was sitting was in the nature of a Petty Sessions Court."

In all eleven persons were arrested with the Lord Mayor of Cork. On August 16th these eleven persons were unconditionally released. The reason for the release was published in the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" of Aug. 21st. At the Court over which the Lord Mayor was presiding at the time of his arrest were representatives of the English Prudential Insurance Company who had submitted a case to the Court. When the British Military Authorities had arrested these representatives they were faced with the choice of adopting one of two courses:-

(1) Either they could have courtmartialled the Lord Mayor and all who were arrested with him on a charge of unlawful assembly by participating in an illegal Court. This course would have meant that by placing the Representatives of a great English Company in their trial on such a charge a demonstration would be given of the public confidence in the Republican Courts and a proof that these Courts alone in Ireland had public sanction.

(2) or they could have released the eleven others arrested with the Lord Mayor and charged the Lord Mayor separately not with the offence for which he was arrested but with any other offence which could be brought against him.

The British Military Government in Ireland adopted the second course. In order to provide material for this procedure a second

solely because it had come to their knowledge that persons holding important positions of command in the Cork Brigade of the Irish Republican Army had received 'official' summonses to attend a meeting in the City Hall on that date and at that time.

"It was with the view to the making of investigations as to the nature of the proceedings of this assembly that police and military forces were despatched to attend it. The conduct of the persons arrested and the documents seized went to prove the accuracy of the authorities' information that a meeting of commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army was being held, and that it was being held either simultaneously with or under cover of a Republican Court."

raid was made on the City Hall three and a half hours after the Lord Mayor's arrest, and a search of two and three quarter hours - 11.30 p.m. to 2.15. a.m. was made for documents upon which the Lord Mayor might be placed upon his trial. In this second raid the necessary documents were 'discovered.' The Lord Mayor was put on his trial on August 16th on charges of having in his possession these documents:- (a) a police cypher, (b) copy of a resolution passed by the Cork Corporation (c) notes of a speech he had made five months previously when he was elected to the Lord Mayoral. The evidence at the Courtmartial was given by the British army officers and men who had arrested and searched the Lord Mayor and who had subsequently returned and searched the City Hall. These troops stated that the documents for possession of which the Lord Mayor was tried were not found on his person but were found in the official office of the Lord Mayor in the City Hall after his arrest. Yet Alderman MacSwiney was found guilty of having one of these documents "under his control" and "possessing" the others, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The severity of this sentence itself discloses that the object of the British military Authorities was by some means to get the Lord Mayor of Cork into prison, and having got him in to keep him there.

The statement now made -- ten days after the trial -- that the Lord Mayor was arrested while attending a meeting of commandants of the Cork Brigade of the Republican Army is demonstrably false. The statement says that at the time at which he was arrested the British authorities knew he was attending this Commandants meeting. Such an offence is, in British law, much more serious than the possession of seditious documents. It would in the eyes of the British people have justified the sentence of two years passed upon for the technical offence of "possession." That this more serious charge was not made against the Lord Mayor when he was put on trial is proof sufficient that on August 16th the British Military Authorities had no information of any such meeting of commandants. Further, the British Government's organ in Ireland stated on August the 13th that from the room in which the Lord Mayor was arrested no escape was possible. Therefore, had such a meeting of commandants been in progress, all the commandants at the meeting must have been arrested. All would have been guilty of a serious offence and the British Military Authorities would, of course, have been anxious to convict and imprison them whereas, the Military Authorities released them unconditionally.

In reply then to this belated charge brought against the Lord Mayor of Cork ten days after he had been sentenced by a Court which is supposed to have known of the Commandants Meeting at the time of the Lord Mayor's arrest, it may be said:-

- (1) The British Authorities in Ireland decided that they wanted to arrest the Lord Mayor of Cork and to imprison him.
- (2) They knew that he was presiding over a Republican Court in the City Hall and could be arrested there.

- (3) They considered that his act in presiding over this Court would be sufficient to enable them to imprison him.
- (4) Having arrested him together with others who took part in the Court, they discovered that the most powerful Corporation in England was involved, and that any charge made on this score would tend to advertise the great authority possessed by such courts in Ireland.
- (5) They, therefore, sent their military back to the City Hall to search for material upon which another charge could be made.
- (6) Out of the documents they found they fabricated another charge.
- (7) But now that the Lord Mayor is at the point of death, the "crime" with which he is charged seems trivial.
- (8) They, therefore, assert that though they charged him with a small offence they could have charged him with a greater;
- (9) That though he was imprisoned for the small offence it is necessary that he be done to death because of the greater one with which they could have charged him if they had not been too soft-hearted.

In short, the statement issued by Dublin Castle on August 25th is the statement of persons who know themselves to be guilty of attempting what the English publicist, Mr. H.W. Mason described on the same day as "a terrible and detestable crime." The statement is false.

THE ONLY FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER IN IRELAND.
DESPITE ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THEIR REPUBLICAN COURTS FUNCTION ON STILL
LARGER SCALE.

The forces of disorder in Ireland continue to sack towns, wreck creameries and factories and kill civilians. The forces of order organised by the Government of the Irish Republic continue to suppress crime.

On July 6th a secret circular was issued by the British Military Government in Ireland to its armed agents, ordering the arrest of all those known to be engaged as Republican police in the suppression of crime. Some days subsequently the acts of the British military and police demonstrated that a similar secret circular had been issued ordering that action be taken against the Republican Courts. The futility of endeavouring to govern a people against its will is demonstrated by the fact that since these circulars were issued the activities of the Republican police have increased and the Sessions of Republican Courts have been much more frequent.

It was intended in this issue of the IRISH BULLETIN to give a summary of all the Republican Courts held since the British efforts at their suppression began. In preparing the summary it was found that the Courts were very numerous and it is necessary to divide the summary over two issues of the BULLETIN. In the following pages the period from July 9th (when the efforts at suppression became general) to July 31st is dealt with. In those three weeks Courts were held in the following twenty-seven Counties:-

Cavan Cork Dublin Wicklow Longford Kings Co. Tipperary W.Meath Leitrim
Clare Mayo Galway Wexford Limerick Queena Co Fermanagh Monaghan Kerry
Sligo Meath Tyrone Kildare Kilkenny Roscommon Waterford Donegal Louth.

It will be noticed that five of these counties are Ulster Counties. In all some eighty Republican Courts held Session in Ireland in the ~~last~~ three weeks under review. Before these Courts citizens of all classes -- ex-British Army officers, British Magistrates and officials, prominent Unionists and other non-Republicans -- have come with their disputes. The popular sanction behind these Courts is complete. In this list many instances will be found of British Courts assembling in a district only to discover that all litigation had been already disposed of before the Courts of the Republic. Many examples too are given of the activities of the Republican police. Forty-two arrests for criminal offences are mentioned. The non-Republican Press of Ireland have in the period under consideration paid many tributes to the success which has attended the efforts of these police in suppressing crime, and of the extension by them of their protection to all persons irrespective of creed or politics. In spite of the frequent efforts of the British Military Authorities to break down the Republican organisation of justice that organisation has become more widespread and efficient.

The following is the summary: although incomplete it gives a fair indication of the activities of the Republican organisation of justice:-

Co. Longford. July 9th. Republican police detected robbers who had stolen British policemen's private property at Ballinacuck. The property was returned to the owners. In many parts of the County Republican civil and criminal Courts hold public session and are frequently resorted to by Unionists. A British Justice of Peace brought a land case before one of these Courts & it was decided in his favour.

Co. Cavan. July 9th. At the same time at which a large force of British military and police took possession of the Courthouse in Cavan in order to suppress a Session of the Republican Court, that Court was held in the Town Hall and much business was disposed of.

Co. Galway. July 10th. When the British Magistrate arrived at Oranmore to hold the usual Petty Sessions Court they were informed that there were no cases for hearing as some hours previously all cases had been successfully disposed of at the local Republican Courts.

Co. Tipperary. July 10th. A similar occurrence took place at Nenagh where the Republican Court disposed of fifteen cases.

Westmeath. July 10th. Republican police suppressed a riot at Mullingar. One of the rioters said "They (Republican police) were very stern; they would not allow you to speak above your breath while the row was on."

Co. Mayo. July 10th. When the British Lord Chief Justice Ronan sat at Castlebar to hold a Court of Assize it was found that 80 of the 99 appeals listed for hearing had been transferred to the Castlebar Republican Court and had been disposed of the day prior to the Session of the British Assize Court.

Co. Kildare. July 11th. At an Irish Language Festival at Ballitore, two British police in plain clothes were advised by Republican police that their presence might lead to trouble, and were escorted from the field where the Festival was being held. They returned some time afterwards and were then arrested and imprisoned for trial at a Republican Court on a charge of conduct likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

Co. Sligo. July 12th. A Republican Court sitting in the Town Hall of Sligo decided a case in which the authenticity of a will was contested.

Co. Cork. July 12th. A Republican Land Court held a busy Session at Clonskilty.

Co. Westmeath. July 12th. At Mullingar many land cases were disposed of by a Republican Court.

Counties Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Dublin. July 12th. In these counties Republican police have taken over the protection of life and property. They are engaged in preserving order, escorting Bank officials and other police duties.

Co. Westmeath. July 12th. Republican police at Athlone arrested three masked men who had raided several houses in the neighbourhood and had demanded money in the name of the Irish Republic. The men were brought before a Republican Criminal Court and were found guilty. They were fined 50/- each, and were then escorted to the residences where they had demanded money. They were there compelled to apologise to the occupiers and to return to them the money they had received.

Co. Wexford. July 12th. Republican police arrested a woman of low character at Wexford. She was found guilty by a Republican Court of drunken and disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to imprisonment. At the same Court an ex-soldier was tried on a charge of stealing a bicycle. He was found not guilty, and was discharged. At Enniscorthy in the same County the Republican police closed the publichouses during the progress of an Irish Language Festival. Republican police are enforcing the closing orders for licensed premises in Counties Dublin, Louth, Wicklow and Mayo. At Shankhill, Co. Dublin, disorderly conduct by civilians in a public house was reported to the Republican police who promptly cleared the bar and closed the house. Dancing in publichouses was prohibited by the Republican police in County Louth.

King's Co. July 12th. A public Session of a Republican Land Court was held at Birr. Many claims and disputes were successfully disposed of. British police fully armed were among those who watched the proceedings at which the Republican police acted as officers of the Court.

Co. Cork. July 12th. At Skibbereen a Republican Court gave decrees for rent owed by labourers.

Co. Longford. July 12th. At Granard the Rural District Council having received from the British Local Government Board a complaint against the manner in which the rate collectors were performing their duties, decided that the defaulters should be brought before a Republican Court.

Co. Dublin. July 12th. At Rush a wealthy farmer named Harford missed a sum of money (£160) which he had been carrying on his person. The matter was reported to the Republican police who recovered the money six hours later.

Co. Meath. July 12th. At Ballewstown Republican police preserved order at the annual races. Two pickpockets were arrested, and one man who was drunk and disorderly was brought before a Republican Court and was fined.

Co. Louth. July 13th. The British Local Government Board having written to the Drogheda Corporation regarding certain prosecutions under the Food & Drugs Act which had been withdrawn from the British Courts, were informed that these cases had been tried before a Republican Court and fines had been imposed.

Co. Westmeath. July 13th. The Westmeath County Council has decided that all British Courthouses in the County be closed. Republican police have been requested by the Council to ensure that these buildings be not used for the holding of Courts not recognised by the Republican Government.

Co. Mayo. July 13th. At Swinford the East Mayo Republican Court held a public Session. Thirty cases including intricate problems of titles to land, house property and turbary rights were disposed of. Only in four cases was notice of appeal given. An action for seduction was tried in camera, the Court holding that in the interests of morality the details of the case should not be made public.

Co. Cork. July 14th. At Cork Republican Court an ex-Lord Mayor of the City Mr. Thos. Donovan was plaintiff in an action for the enforcement of a contract made for the removal of British Army huts purchased by him. The Court decreed specific performance of the contract on clearly defined conditions.

Co. Monaghan. July 15th. Republican District & Parish Courts have been established in North and South Monaghan by a conference consisting of the Parliamentary representatives, Members of the County, Urban and Rural District Councils, Trade Union Officials, employers and Clergymen. Judges and magistrates have been appointed.

Co. Limerick. July 15th. At Limerick City while a Republican Court was in Session a large body of armed British police raided the hall in which the Court was being held and seized all papers including the briefs of two solicitors who were pleading before the Court. The names and addresses of all those present were taken. Two members of the Court, Alderman Stephen O'Mara and Mr. T. Seary arrested. The British police declared the Court "an illegal assembly."

Co. Galway. July 15th. At Longrea an Ulster Presbyterian appeared before a Republican Court as plaintiff in a land dispute between him & some followers of the Republican movement. The case was decided in his favour.

Co. Cork. July 16th. At Cork City Messrs. Robertson, Ledlie & Ferguson of Belfast and Cork, one of the leading drapery firms in Ireland, appeared as defendants before a Republican Court in a case of alleged profiteering. The case was decided in their favour.

Counties Longford, Leitrim & Cavan. July 17th. In these Counties the Daily Press report that Republican Courts are in constant session and their decisions are giving more general satisfaction than was ever given by the decisions of the British Courts.

Co. Mayo. July 17th. After British police had taken him into custody a dangerous lunatic escaped from them and set fire to his mother's house. He was re-arrested by Republican police, was brought before Republican magistrates & was committed to Castlebar Asylum.

Co. Tipperary. July 17th. At Clommel the Corporation has decided that as the British police made no attempt to prevent burglaries and larcenies Republican police should patrol the town at night.

Co. Tyrone. July 17th. Republican police discovered and suppressed several illicit whiskey stills in East Tyrone. Eighty gallons of spirit was confiscated & emptied into a river.

Co. Mayo. July 17th. At Kiltimogh the station master complained to Republican police that a goods train had been raided by armed men and a quantity of petrol taken from it. The case was investigated and as it was discovered that the petrol was not consigned to the British Military Authorities in the district, payment was handed to the station master.

Co. Fermanagh. July 19th. At Aghama Republican police discovered and suppressed several illicit whickey stills.

Co. Tipperary. July 19th. At Dunderum a man was arrested by Republican police on a charge of breaking the windows of a Protestant Church. He was brought before the local Republican Court and was fined £2 and ordered to make good within a week the damage he had done.

Co. Mayo. July 19th. In North Mayo Republican police arrested two men for theft and placed them in prison pending trial. One escaped and reported his arrest and imprisonment to British military and police. These searched the district for two days for the Republican Prison. They did not find it.

July 19th. At the South Mayo Republican Court a claim for £300 was made by the nephew of an old woman on whom the money was found after she had died. The claimant said the money had been distributed without any authority from him by those who attended the obsequies. He had got decrees for the money from the British Courts but they were only "scraps of paper." A Decree for the recovery of part of the money was given.

Co. Westmeath. July 20th. As a Republican Court was in Session in the Council Chamber at Mullingar, the building was surrounded by a large party of fully armed troops and police. The officers in charge then entered the Courtroom and announced to the President that he was about to "break up" this Court. The litigants & lawyers dispersed, much of their business having been disposed of.

Co. Tipperary. July 21st. Mr. W.P. Hanly of Thurles, one of the largest land owners in the County and a Member of the Southern Unionist alliance, has notified the President of the local Republican Court that he will submit all claims to his land and all disputes to the Republican Courts.

Co. Longford. July 21st. On a charge of disobeying the boycott imposed by the people generally upon the British police, a man was arrested at Longford, found guilty and was ordered to be paraded before his neighbours in his home district and his offence be publicly announced to them.

Co. Mayo. July 21st. At the West Mayo Republican Court a man who had been arrested by Republican police on a charge of assisting British military, was brought to trial. He pleaded guilty but showed extenuating circumstances. He was fined and discharged with a caution.

Co. Meath. July 21st. At Oldcastle James Cogan, Chief of Republican police in his district was shot dead by British troops while he was conveying a cattle stealer to a Republican prison.

Co. Westmeath. July 22nd. At Mullingar several important claims to land were heard at a Republican Court.

Co. Kerry. July 22nd. The North Kerry Republican Court held a busy Session. Fines were inflicted for unjustifiable boycotting, for failing to send children to school, for threatening language and for petty larcenies. One defendant who did not put in an appearance was fined £1 for contempt of Court.

Co. Kildare. July 22nd. At Athy a conference was held of elected representatives, prominent business men and others in the district, and Republican Courts for South Kildare were established.

Co. Dublin. July 22nd. Republican Courts in Dublin City are now in constant Session. Many important cases have been listed for hearing.

Co. Tipperary. July 23rd. While the North Tipperary Republican Court was in Session it was raided by a large party of fully armed British police who threatened to disperse it by force if the Judges, litigants and lawyers did not at once declare the Court at an end. The Court which had transacted a great part of its business before the British police arrived, was adjourned.

Kings Co. July 23rd. At Ferbane an ex-soldier was arrested by Republican police on a charge of damage to property. At a preliminary Republican Court he was remanded for trial.

Co. Mayo. July 23rd. At Castlebar Republican police arrested a man on a charge of stealing six cattle. He has been remanded for trial.

Co. Sligo. July 23rd. In many parts of the county illicit whiskey stills have been discovered and suppressed by Republican police. The Daily Press report that over a hundred stills have been suppressed in this county by the Republican police.

Co. Louth. July 24th. At Drogheda Mr. R.A. Gradwell, a wealthy land owner had appealed to the Republican Government for police protection against interference with his land pending the hearing before a Republican Court of claims for said land. Protection was given. When the claims came before the Republican Court Mr. Gradwell refused to recognise its authority. He was fined £50 for contempt, and the police protection which at his request had been given him was ordered to be withdrawn.

Co. Kerry. July 24th. Further Republican Courts were established at Listowel and Lixnaw.

Co. Mayo. July 24th. British military and police fully armed took possession of the Town Hall, Castlebar, where a Republican Court was to have been held. Litigants and lawyers who came in considerable numbers to the Court were not permitted to enter the building.

Co. Westmeath. July 24th. In a land case before a Republican Court at Mullingar where the disputants showed considerable acrimony the President of the Court instructed the Republican police to see that the decisions of the Court were equitably carried out by both sides.

Co. Kerry. July 24th. A lunatic who paraded the town of Killarney brandishing a sledge-hammer was arrested by Republican police who brought him before a Republican magistrate and had him committed to an asylum. In the same town a Republican Court was held to which many merchants and others brought cases for decision.

Co. Kilkenny. July 24th. The two men recently arrested by Republican police at Kilkenny and committed to prison by a Republican Court for having raided and robbed the residence of Major Joyce, a British army officer, have been discharged from prison as the bulk of the stolen property has been returned.

Queen's Co. July 24th. At Ballinakill a Republican Land Court held a public Session at which several serious disputes were settled.

Co. Dublin. July 26th. The Balrothery Rural District Council having been informed by its solicitor that a farmer had declined to sell a portion of land required for the building of a reservoir, decided that the Republican Government be requested to acquire the land compulsorily in the interests of the public.

Co. Donegal. July 26th. At Dungloe a Republican Court disposed of many cases. Imposing fines on two persons found guilty of common assault. An equity suit was adjourned for the attendance of an essential witness. On the same day a British Petty Sessions Court was held in the town. There were no cases brought before it, and the Court adjourned without transacting any business.

Co. Cavan. July 26th. At Virginia a Republican Court and a British Court held public Sessions on the same day. Some sixteen cases were disposed of at the Republican Court. There was no business at the British Court.

Co. Mayo. July 26th. There has been no business transacted by a British Petty Sessions Court in Mayo for three months. Republican Courts sit regularly and all cases, claims and disputes are disposed of by them. The non-Republican Press admit that the activities of the Republican police have resulted in an almost complete suppression of drunkenness and petty larcenies in the county.

Co. Longford. July 26th. At the North Longford District Republican Court one of the litigants was Major L.J. Dopping Hopenstal, British army officer and Deputy Lieutenant.

Co. Wicklow. July 27th. Four men, two of them ex-soldiers, assaulted Mr. Tyndall of Annamoe and his son Alfred, and later used threatening language to Mr. Laugrell, his wife and daughter. All these are Protestants and the attack was made on them by the four men as a reprisal for the action against Catholics in Belfast and Derry. On the following day three of the men were arrested by Republican police and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the fourth man who subsequently surrendered himself. Tried by a Republican Court the four men admitted their guilt and pleaded that they were under the influence of drink at the time. They were heavily fined and were then brought to those they had assaulted and threatened, and made to apologise publicly. They were bound to the peace and released. Throughout the county the Republican police are suppressing crime and much stolen property has been recovered by them, the thieves have been sentenced to fines and imprisonments by the Republican Courts in the district.

Co. Mayo. July 27th. A Republican Land Court held a busy public session at Claremorris. British police fully armed entered the Court during the Session. They were ordered by the President to remove their hats and did so.

At Knock and Kiltimagh in the same county Republican Courts were held. A number of cases dealing with the use of abusive language were heard and heavy fines were imposed, the President of the Court stating that the Republican Magistrates had decided to put a stop to street brawls. The offenders were threatened with imprisonment if they were again brought before the Court.

Co. Kerry. July 27th. At Tralee a Republican Criminal Court sentenced three men who had been arrested by Republican police to six months' imprisonment each for cattle stealing to which charge they pleaded guilty. A fourth man who bought the cattle knowing them to have been stolen was fined £3. The cattle were returned to their owner.

Co. Fermanagh. July 27th. At Carrickmacross a man was arrested by Republican police on a charge of firing into a neighbour's house. He was tried by a Republican Court and found guilty. He was heavily fined and put under rule of bail, being ordered to report to the Republican Police Headquarters every week for six months. His gun was confiscated by the Court.

Co. Tyrone. July 27th. At Aghnasleely Republican police raided the camp of a picnic party where large quantities of intoxicating liquor was found. The police confiscated the liquor and poured it into a neighbouring stream warning the party against further drunken revels.

All Ireland. July 28th. The non-Republican Daily Press of this date says:-

"Republican Courts continue their functions successfully in practically every part of Ireland and Volunteers (Republican Police) are actively suppressing crime."
(Vide "Irish Independent.")

Co. Kildare. July 28th. Before the North Kildare District Republican Court a prominent race horse owner who had been arrested by Republican police was charged with buying cattle knowing them to be stolen. He pleaded guilty and was fined £300. Two other men who stole the cattle in question were also arrested and were sentenced by the same Court to banishment from the County one for a period of nine months and the other for three months. Some of the cattle stolen belonged to the British Government. It was returned. At Monastreaven in the same County a farmer who was arrested by Republican police was fined £3 by a Republican Court for abusive language.

Co. Waterford. July 29th. A man who had been arrested at KillmacThomas by Republican police was convicted before a Republican Court of a series of thefts. It was ordered that he be deported to England.

Co. Waterford. July 29th. Two men A book-maker at the Ring Races, Dungarvan, who endeavoured to leave the field without paying his betting debts was arrested by Republican police. He was remanded for trial.

Co. Wexford. July 29th. Two men were arrested by Republican police for petty larceny. They were tried by the North Wexford Republican Court and were fined. Much of the stolen property was recovered.

Co. Meath. July 29th. Republican police who were keeping order at the Bettystown Races were assaulted by a patrol of British troops.

Co. Donegal. July 29th. At Ardara a Republican Court held a busy Session. Many cases were disposed of.

Co. Mayo. July 29th. At Bellinasloe during the Session of a Republican Court a party of British police fully armed took their seats in the body of the Court. The President requested them to remove their caps. They refused and the Court was adjourned.

Co. Kerry. July 30th. At Killarney a Republican Arbitration Court heard many disputes which were settled to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Co. Sligo. July 30th. A man and his wife were arrested by Republican police and brought before the South Sligo Republican Court. They were found guilty of stealing £90 from their neighbours. The Court ordered that they be deported to England.

Co. Leitrim. July 30th. At Ballinamore a Republican Court heard many cases. Towards the end of the Session a party of British police fully armed entered and took their seats in the body of the Courthouse. They were requested by the President to remove their caps. They did so.

Co. Longford. July 31st. One of the Protestant community at Longford summoned a neighbour before a Republican Court for malicious injury to his hat which the neighbour had struck with an ash plant. The Court decreed that the plaintiff should be presented by the defendant with a new hat to be selected by the plaintiff.

Co. Clara. July 31st. A contractor who had not completed the erection of a dwelling-house within the specified time was summoned before a Republican Court in Clara. He failed to appear. A decree was given against him for £100. The President warned all concerned against failing to appear when a summons was served. He said the Republican Judges would not tolerate contempt of Court.

Co. Dublin. July 31st. A lady in North County Dublin complained to the Republican police that a coat had been stolen from her while she was purchasing a railway ticket. The coat was subsequently traced and a man arrested. He was tried by a Republican Court and it was ordered that he be paraded at the Church doors on the following Sunday and his offence be read out to the various congregations. He was then to be released.

Co. Longford. July 31st. At Granard a publican was fined for having customers on his premises after hours. Leaving the Court he said:- "I thank you, gentlemen, and I wish you the best of luck."
- Republican

Co. Roscommon. July 31st. One of the most successful Courts was held at Cootehall, Co. Roscommon. People brought cases to it from every part of the County. While it was sitting thirty motor cars belonging to litigants were drawn up outside it. Many important cases were heard. A wealthy Irish-American farmer was sued by his niece for 7½ years remuneration as housekeeper. He refused to sign the usual undertaking to abide by the decision of the Court. The solicitor for the plaintiff said that that was tantamount to refusing to recognise the Court. The President agreed and explained to the defendant that if he did not recognise the Republican Courts the Republican police would have to withdraw their protection from him. He then agreed to submit to the Court's ruling. After a lengthy hearing a Decree for £120 was given in favour of the niece.

Another farmer who had sold a kicking mare as a quiet animal was ordered to take her back and refund the purchase money. A Unionist veterinary surgeon sent a certificate to the Court. The solicitors in the case demanded that as the Surgeon was available he should come and give his evidence in person. The Court agreed. A motor was despatched for the witness who returned and gave evidence. Several cases were sent to the higher Courts.

Co. Cork. July 31st. In Cork City a man was arrested by Republican police on a charge of extorting money by threats. He was found guilty by a Republican Court and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. He was told that if he ever repeated the offense he would be deported.

The following is a List of the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the Police and Military of the usurping English Government as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th 1920.

S U M M A R Y.

DATE:- AUGUST	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	TOTAL
Raids:-	95	61	22	57	34	21	290
Arrests:-	20	19	16	16	3	-	76
Courtsmartial:-	3	1	-	-	2	5	11
Sentences:-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5
Proclamations & Suppressions):-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Armed Assaults:-	3	5	11	3	1	5	28
Sabotage:-	5	3	5	4	2	6	26
Murders:-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
DAILY TOTALS:-	130	90	56	83	42	39	440

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled eleven months.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23rd 1920.

English police and military scoured the country around Muburn town, Co. Antrim, forcibly entering and searching over twenty houses.

Seventeen houses in Athlone, Co. Westmeath, were raided on the morning of the 22nd instant by parties of English military and police.

The village of Johnstown, Co. Kerry, was searched by English military and police who raided upwards of twelve houses at midnight on the 21st instant. At Inchgoold, Co. Kerry five houses were searched.

Three houses in Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare, were raided by English military on the 21st instant.

The following printing and newspaper offices in Cork City were raided by English military on the night of the 21st instant. "The Cork Examiner", The Shandon Printing Works, Robert Street; Messrs. Hickey & Byrne's Printing Works in Mary Street, and Messrs. Landon's Printing Works, Bridge Street. The Military seized and took away a large quantity of typo and proofs and did considerable damage to machinery. The object of the raid was to discover the type used in printing posters concerning the Lord Mayor of Cork, who is dying in Brixton Prison.

Nine houses in the village of Killenaule, Co. Wexford, were raided by English troops at midnight on the 19th instant. The troops stole sums of money and valuables from the houses raided.

The house of Mrs. Whelan, 16 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, was raided by English military and police at midnight on the 21st instant. The troops searched the house, roof and garden but found nothing to justify the raid.

Ballyvourney, Macroom, Co. Cork, was invested by some hundreds of English troops who forcibly entered and searched sixteen houses.

The village Hall at Crosserlough, Co. Cavan was raided by English troops who removed lamps, a drop curtain, a picture and a Republican flag. English police and military raided the house of Mr. James Chamberlain, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.

In Cloghan, Co. Tipperary, English police and military raided five houses including those of Messrs. Thomas McIntyre and Michael Smith.

English police and military raided a newspaper office and printing works in Roscommon town.

STB:- Ten persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English military authorities.

A man named Deasy of Kilmassimen, Co. Cork, was arrested on suspicion by an English military patrol on the 21st instant.

Five men including Mr. Jeremiah Lucey of Ballymakeera, were arrested at Ballyvourney, Macroom, Co. Cork. No charge was made against them.

Mr. James Chamberlain was arrested at his home in Kilmallock Co. Eimerick, by English troops. No charge was brought against him.

Messrs. Thomas McIntyre and Michael Smith of Cloghan, Co. Tipperary, were arrested by English troops.

Mr. J. J. Diver, a chauffeur in the employment of Dr. Branagan, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, was arrested by English military when driving his employer on his professional rounds.

COURTMARTIAL:- Messrs. Thomas Roe and Patrick Purfield were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on August 21st on a charge of disarming an English military patrol on July 29th.

Mr. Patrick O'Neill, Moy, Co. Tyrone, was tried by court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and 12 rounds of ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

COLLATIONS SUPPRESSIONS :- A party of English troops dispersed at the point of the bayonet a Trades Union Meeting at Killenaul, Co. Tipperary.

English military authorities have proclaimed the town and district of Kanturk, Co. Cork. All fairs, markets and meetings are prohibited and no person is permitted to be "abroad" between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. without the permission of the military authorities.

ROAD ASSAULTS:- All roads leading to the town of Dundalk, Co. Louth, were occupied by English troops on the 22nd instant. Pedestrians were held up and searched at the point of the bayonet.

English troops passing in motor lorries through Toomeyvara, Co. Tipperary, fired their rifles at the townspeople.

A crowd in the streets of Wexford were charged by English police with fixed bayonets.

BOYAGE:- English police sacked the town of Oranmore, Co. Galway. The licensed premises and private residence of Mrs. Keane were set fire to with the aid of petrol and burned to the ground. The house of Mr. Martin Costello was first looted by the police and then wrecked. The Sinn Fein Hall and the house of Mr. Coen, ex-naval man, were set on fire by incendiary bombs.

MURDER:- Patrick Kennedy of Annascaul, Co. Kerry, was murdered by an English military patrol on August 20th. Kennedy was returning from a funeral at 6.30 p.m. with three other young men, and had taken a short-cut across some fields. An armoured car appeared on the road bordering the field in which the men were. Without challenge or warning fire was opened upon them by the troops and Kennedy was shot dead. The other men appealed to the troops to allow them to go for assistance. The permission was given, but the men had gone only a few yards when machine gun fire was opened on them from an armoured car. They were forced to find cover and abandon their effort to bring assistance to their dying comrade. When some time later the men returned they found that the troops had rifled the dead man's pockets, stealing a watch and chain and other valuables.

ATTENTION:- Members of the English forces called on Rev. B. Kenneally, Parish Priest, Liscarroll, Co. Cork, and informed him that if any of their forces were molested whilst in the neighbourhood he would be shot. A similar threat was made to a prominent local Republican.

Shopkeepers in Bray, Co. Wicklow, who displayed in their windows posters announcing an open-air Gaelic Musical Festival were ordered by English policemen to tear down the posters.

A prominent Republican in North Roscommon has been informed by the local English police that he will be shot if the National boycott of police is not removed.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th.

RAIDS:- Ten private houses in Swinford, Co. Mayo, were raided on the 22nd instant by English military and police.

In Macroom, Co. Cork, English military patrols raided the premises of Mr. M. Murphy, Main St. twice on one night. English military raided the residence of Rev. Father Grace, Inagh, Co. Clare.

After an English military raid on the house of Mr. James O'Donnell, Camp, Co. Kerry, £80 was found missing from a cashbox. On the following day the house was again searched. When Mrs. O'Donnell pointed out the soldier who stole the money he threatened to shoot her.

English troops surrounded the village of Crookstown, Co. Cork, and raided nineteen houses.

The house of Mr. Day, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, was raided on the 23rd instant by English military. Temple-tuohy House in the same county was also searched.

The Boardroom of Kilmallock Union, Co. Limerick, was raided by English troops who seized and removed minutes and documents relating to the work of the Union.

English police raided over twenty houses in Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.

English military raided the houses of Mr. P. O'Flynn, B.C.; J. McInerney, B.C.; and Mrs. Daly, Ennis Road, Limerick City.

English troops wearing rubber-soled boots raided the premises of Mr. Maurice Collins, 60, Lower Dorset Street, Dublin. Letters and papers were removed together with sums of money totalling £35. An overcoat and two pairs of ladies shoes were also stolen.

ARRESTS:-

A young boy named Cotter, employed in Macroom, Co. Cork, left for his home at Coclavokig on the evening of the 21st instant, and has not been heard of since. Some men working in fields saw him being seized by English troops who threw him into a lorry. A young man named Murphy from the same neighbourhood was also picked up by English troops and has not since been heard of.

Three young men whose names did not transpire, were arrested near Cooraclare, Co. Clare, on a charge of having arms in their possession.

Mr. John Fleming, Republican District Councillor, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, and his brother, Pierce, aged 16, were arrested at their home by English military and police. No charge was made against them. At Inistioge, in the same county, John Hixon was arrested by military. No charge was made against him.

Two men named Lynch and Desmond were arrested in their homes in Mount Massey.

A party of nine young men were arrested when returning to Tralee, Co. Kerry, from the funeral of a comrade, Patrick Kennedy, who was murdered by English military at Annascaul. No charge was brought against them.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Patrick Woods, Droghada, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on the 23rd instant on a charge of endeavouring

to obtain arms at Newtown, Drogheda. Witnesses at the trial stated that Mr. Woods was in their company on an excursion to Dublin at the time the arms were seized.

PROCLAMATION:- Brig. General Lambert, English Commanding officer in Connaught, has proclaimed the Connaught section of the town of Athlone, Co. Westmeath. No person is permitted to be abroad from 10.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. without the special permission of the English Military Authorities. The bridge over the river Shannon -- which divides the town -- is held by troops with armoured cars and machine guns.

ROAD ASSAULTS:- On the 22nd instant four English policemen waylaid Mr. Joseph Cunningham, President of Mount Temple Sinn Fein Club, Co. Westmeath, and a Justice of the Republican Courts. They knocked him down and kicked him until he became unconscious. He was found lying on the road and was taken to hospital where it was discovered that he had received a permanent spinal injury. In his capacity of Republican Justice, Mr. Cunningham had directed the early closing of licensed premises, some of which had been much frequented by English policemen.

On the night of the 22nd instant the streets of Swinford, Co. Mayo were taken possession of by English troops who erected barricades. Every person found out of doors was held up at the bayonet point and searched and ordered off the streets.

Many people in Newcastle West and Foynes, Co. Limerick, have been assaulted by English troops who patrol the streets. In Newcastle West the troops "shot up" the town.

People coming from Mass at Clondrohid Church, Co. Cork, were fired on by English troops, who afterwards assaulted some young men who were wearing Republican badges.

BOYAGE:- English military patrols wrecked the windows of a drapery shop belonging to Mr. Ambrose, Macroom, Co. Cork. The Catholic & Commercial Club, Barrington St., Limerick, was bombed on the morning of the 23rd instant by English troops. It was partially wrecked.

Balrothery Guardians, Co. Dublin, reported at their meeting that English troops had forced their way into the Union Schoolroom and had broken a press and rostrum and had stolen books to the value of £7. They also broke into the teacher's private room and removed for their own use a sofa, armchair, hearthrug and curtains. The porter was ordered out of his room and a lamp, butter, eggs and other groceries were stolen by the soldiers.

MILITARISM:- Kilmallock Workhouse, Co. Limerick, has been commandeered by English troops. Six hundred members of the English police Reserve stationed at the Depot in Phoenix Park, Dublin, mutinied. They informed their superior officers that until they were given a free hand at taking reprisals they would not resume their duties. "Sympathetic consideration" of their demand was promised. The Reserve, accepting this as permission to continue reprisals resumed their drill.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th.

RAIDS:-

In Fermoy, Co. Cork, many houses in the principal streets were raided by English military after midnight on the 24th instant. In all some 16 houses and business premises were searched.

Dungarvan County Council Offices were searched by English troops.

The houses of the following were raided:- Mr. P. McKenna, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny; Mr. Martin Conway, Holyroos, Bruff, Co. Limerick; Mr. R. Mungan, Killane,

Co. Wexford; Mr. M. McNeill, Carbury, Co. Kildare and Mr. J. Dunne, Edenderry, King's Co. In the latter house the military seized an "Irish Volunteer equipment," a waterproof military cover which had been purchased at an auction.

ARRESTS:-

The following were arrested by English military raiding parties at Fermoy, Co. Cork: Messrs. J. O'Connor, Thos. Barry, T. Lane, J. McLoughlin, J. Donogh, C. Nagle and W. Eager. No charge was brought against them.

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, a young man named O'Gorman, was arrested by English troops. Mr. R. Mangan, Killane, Co. Wexford, and Master M. McNeill aged 18, Carbury, Co. Kildare, were also arrested.

A party of tourists were arrested by English military at Macroom, Co. Cork. The party arrested included two officers of the English Army Medical Corps.

Mr. Wm. Crosbie, an employe of Dublin Port & Docks Board, was arrested by military on a charge of "signalling with matches." Mr. Crosbie had been trying to light his pipe in a strong wind.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Postmen and bakers going on night duty at Fermoy, Co. Cork, were held up and searched at the point of the bayonet by English military patrols.

Four priests returning from Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare, were held up and similarly treated.

At Middleton, Co. Cork, all vehicles were searched by English troops who, in many cases, assaulted the drivers. Similar incidents occurred at Cavan town; Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; Killeshandra, Co. Leitrim, and Millstreet & Bantry, Co. Cork.

BOMBING:-

English police partially wrecked the village of Glengarriffe, Co. Cork, at midnight on the 23rd inst. The houses of prominent Republicans which were bombed included those of Mrs. Casey, Messrs. O'Connell, M. O'Shea, O'Sullivan and P. O'Shea.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th.

RAIDS:-

On August 24th and 25th respectively, forces of English troops invested the village of Glengarriffe, Co. Cork, and forcibly entered and raided upwards of twenty houses. At Bantry and Queenstown in the same county, similar searches were carried out, thirtyfive houses being raided by troops.

The residences of Messrs. Michael & Laurence Ginnell, brother and nephew, respectively, of Mr. L. Ginnell, Republican Member of Parliament, were raided by English military and police on the 24th instant.

ARRESTS:-

Six young men whose names did not transpire were arrested "on suspicion" by English troops at their homes in Queenstown, Co. Cork.

Ten persons were arrested on the streets of Dublin on a charge of being "abroad" between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. without the permission of the English Military Authorities.

SENTENCES:-

Mr. James Gaffney, Larragh, Ballynacargy, who was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on August 16th on a charge of having in his possession four rounds of ammunition and a summons to attend an Arbitration Court, was sentenced by the Court to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Joseph Cordner, Bath St., Portrush, Co. Antrim, who was tried by courtmartial at Belfast on August 11th on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to eightyfour days' imprisonment with hard labour.

PROCLAMATION:- The English military Authorities at Bandon, Co. Cork, have imposed a fresh restriction on the town. Not more than forty vehicles are to be allowed in Bandon at any one time, and no person will be allowed to bring produce to market without a written order. No person will be allowed to sell goods in open market.

ASSAULTS:- English troops surrounded the approaches to Queens-town, Co. Cork, and searched at the point of the bayonet all persons leaving or coming into the town. Passengers arriving by train were also held up. Several persons were assaulted.

English troops "shot up" the town of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, at 11 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

Pedestrians in Skibbereen, Co. Cork, were held up and searched and assaulted by English troops on the night of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAGE:- At 11 p.m. on the 23rd instant English troops threw an incendiary bomb into the premises of Mr. R. J. Cowman, Republican Chairman of Clonakilty District Council, Co. Cork. The resultant fire caused considerable damage.

On the night of the 24th instant at Durdalk, Co. Louth, English military sacked and looted part of the town including the Sinn Fein Hall, and the licensed premises of Mr. John McGuill in Market Square, Republican Member of the County Council.

MILITARISM:- English police at Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, have threatened to burn the premises of local traders who refused to supply them with goods.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27th.

RAIDS:- Forces of English military and police scoured the district surrounding the village of Drumquin, Co. Tyrone, and raided upwards of thirty farmhouses.

At 2 a.m. on the 26th instant English military and police raided the private residence at numbers 38, 53, 55 and 61 Whitworth Road, Dublin. The troops looted valuables and several sums of money.

ARRESTS:- The names of the six young men mentioned in these lists under date of August 26th as having been arrested "on suspicion" at Queenstown, Co. Cork, are as follows:- Messrs. McCarthy, Grealy, Sullivan, Ahearne and the brothers McDonnell.

A young man named Hurley was arrested "on suspicion" at Bantry, Co. Cork. Two other residents, whose names have not transpired, were also arrested.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Daniel Reardon, 86, South Circular Road, Dublin City, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession four rounds of ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. D. Tobin, 8, St. Joseph's Terrace, Cork City, was tried by Courtmartial at Cork on August 26th on a charge of having in his possession four rounds of ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English police threw a bomb into the railway signal cabin at Knocklong, Co. Limerick, seriously wounding the occupant, a signalman named Patrick Burgess. The interior of the cabin was wrecked.

BOMBAGE:- At 2 a.m. on August 26th English troops acting under their officers smashed their way into Messrs. Gleeve's Creamery at Knocklong, Co. Limerick. They looted stores of butter and cheese and then by means of incendiary bombs set the premises on fire. Three-fourths of the building was completely destroyed. At Shangolden in the same county English police set fire to the Co-operative Creamery on the 26th instant. It was partially destroyed.

MURDER:- At the inquest on John O'Connell and Patrick Clancy of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, who were killed by English troops without provocation or warning, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdicts:-

"The Jury have unanimously agreed that John O'Connell was brutally & deliberately murdered by the military accompanied by police at Derriggallon on August 16th 1920. In the case of Patrick Clancy death was caused by a bayonet thrust as described by the doctors. (The English military report stated that John O'Connell & Patrick Clancy were both shot while trying to escape arrest). We strongly condemn the action of the military, more especially as they could have taken deceased alive if they so wanted & more especially still as there was no evidence produced by the Crown or any other one to support the theory that there was any attack made on the military by the deceased...We call upon General Sir Nevil Macready, Mr. Lloyd George & Mr. Bonar Law to bring the perpetrators of these four murders to justice. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the jury by the evidence at the inquest that the bullets used by the murderers at Derriggallon were flatnosed which is an infringement of International Law."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th.

On the 27th inst. English military & police carried out raids in the following towns and districts:- Ballinacuck and Drumlish, Co. Longford (10 houses raided), Knockerochery, Co. Roscommon, (6 houses raided); Cahirmore, Co. Cork, (5 houses raided).

RECES:- Mr. James Hurley of Kilkoman, who was tried by a Criminal Court on a charge of having a "seditious document" in his possession, was sentenced by the Court to two months' imprisonment. The "seditious document" consisted of a receipt for £1 dated October 1919, subscription to the Republican Funds.

COURT-MARTIAL:- Messrs. John Fearo, Charleville and C.J.O'Herlihy, Teacher, Mason's Hill, Cork, were tried by court-martial at Cork on a charge of being concerned in an attack on a military patrol who were detained by their captors and released unharmed after they had been disarmed. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated. Messrs. P.Kane & J. Dalton, Navan, Co. Louth, were tried by Court-martial at Dublin on a charge of each having a revolver in his possession. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated. Mr. Patrick Hogarty, Carrowkeal, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo was tried by Court-martial at Belfast on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition. Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

UNARMED ASSAULT An unarmed civilian named Hugh Brady, aged 65, was shot in his home at Waterloo Street, Derry City by a patrol of English military who fired into the windows of his house without provocation.

SABOTAGE At Naas, Co. Kildare, on August 26th, English troops dashed through the town and bombed and fired several houses. The boot-shop of Mr. Bousholl was burned to the ground.

At Kill, Co. Clare, on the 25th instant, English troops and police demolished the licensed premises of Mr. T. Broughil. A horse standing at the door was deliberately shot and the party left discharging shots at Mr. Broughil's wife and family.

English troops at Clonakilty, Co. Cork, opened fire after midnight on the 27th instant with bombs and rifles.

On August 26th at Shangolden, Co. Limerick, two English policemen were captured and deprived of their boots. They were marched up and down the village street barefooted. They were then set free and were allowed to return to barracks. At nightfall large forces of English policemen descended on the village, opened fire on the streets and sacked the houses of prominent Republicans. The local Co-operative Creamery and a shop were bombed and burned to the ground. Licensed premises belonging to Mr. Dore were wrecked as well as the Carnegie Library which was partially destroyed. Shots were fired into the houses of Republicans.

ORDER:- An old man named John Hynes, aged over seventy, was endeavouring to reach his home by creeping under cover of a ditch when he was sighted by the police who deliberately fired upon him and shot him dead.

END.

"CONSTABULARY WHO ARE THE DEFENDERS OF ORDER IN IRELAND."

A STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH PREMIER AT LUCERNE AND A LETTER OF THE
THE MAYOR OF ONE OF THE "DEFENDED" CITIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, made a statement at Lucerne on August 25th in which he endeavoured to justify the British Government's intention to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die in prison rather than release him. Although the Lord Mayor was convicted of having in his possession two innocuous documents — a resolution passed publicly by the Corporation and the notes of his own public speeches — and was found not guilty of "possessing" a British police cypher, the British Prime Minister said in his statement:-

"Every crime for which he was convicted indicates that he was concerned in the conspiracy against the Constabulary who are the defenders of order in Ireland."

The phrase "the Constabulary who are the defenders of order in Ireland" should be considered in conjunction with the following letter addressed to General Sir Neville Macready, Commander of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland, by the Mayor of Limerick:-

Mayor's Office,
Limerick,
August 21st 1920.

Dear Sir,

I have read with much interest your routine order issued to the troops under your command during the week. I do not wish to be needlessly offensive, but must question the candour and sincerity of this order. Inferentially it suggests that looting, retaliation and reprisals have marked the conduct of your armed forces, but to such a slight extent that you are not definitely aware of any such conduct grave enough for specific attention.

CRIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the cries of women and children whose houses have been wrecked, ringing in my ears, with the smouldering ruins of once prosperous business houses before my eyes, you will understand, I am sure, that your order seemed to me to be mere cant intended for circulation abroad. Of course I know you have no real right to exercise any authority in this country, and I address you simply to ensure that your professed ignorance of outrage and atrocity shall be culpable, and that you shall not be able to assume ignorance of what has occurred in my city.

On Sunday, the 15th August, your armed forces having 'shot up' a great portion of this city, proceeded to wreck some hundred houses in a working class district. They smashed the household goods, ware, furniture, and windows, and not satisfied apparently with their first visit returned some four hours later to complete their work. The same body, or another division thereof, then went to another part of the town, and, attended by a motor containing supplies of petrol and other materials for incendiary work, proceeded in a leisurely fashion to set fire to various shops and stores. In some of these cases they were only partially successful owing to the cantumacy of the residence who flung out the tins of petrol, and otherwise interfered, but in five cases at least they were wholly successful, and burnt the premises to the ground.

I give herewith a typical excerpt from evidence given at a

public inquiry at the Town Hall:-

THE "DEFENDERS OF ORDER" AT WORK.

Witness:- 'I saw the police from my top window. As you know, my house is a high one, and I could see them from the time they started firing in Davis street, opposite the railway. Police approached down High street along Wickham street in a motor car, in which they had tins of petrol. They came down High street, firing all the time. At first the police passed Mr.Griffin's house and went to Mr. Madden's where they broke the windows. Having smashed the windows of Madden's shop they threw the contents out, with which they smashed the windows at the other side of the street. One policeman, in regular uniform, said something to a number of 'Black and Tans' (members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, recruited in England, who wear police caps and khaki uniforms), who began battering in the shutters of Mr.Griffin's house. One policeman was battering at the hall door, and having succeeded in battering in the shutters, the police entered the shop and you could hear them firing and shouting all the time inside, and I saw a 'Black & Tan' bringing in one tin of petrol; he got it from the car. The fire having broken out, the police came into the street again and fired up and down. They clapped and cheered, and they watched the flames. They kept firing all the time, apparently to make sure the fire was well on. They were led by a young 'Black & Tan' officer, and I would recognise him if I saw him. This was about 1 o'clock p.m.'

I do not propose giving you corroborative evidence, but I may tell you there is a considerable volume of it.

Mary Clarke, a poor little girl, aged 14 years, deposed that her mother was in the asylum; that her father was away; that she and her two sisters lived together in their house in Carey's road; that she looked after her sisters, and that the neighbours helped; that the police on Sunday came into her house and broke all the cups and windows; that they came back again in the evening and broke the rest of the windows, and that there were four of them.

A GOOD SHOT.

Another witness gives evidence as follows:- 'I heard people roaring and shouting 'The Black & Tans.' I went into Carey's road to see what was the matter, and I saw a number of police smashing the street; others were in the street, and others in a motor lorry. I spoke to a 'Black & Tan' and asked him why they were acting so, and he told me to mind my own business. Of course, I had no authority. They carried on all around Carey's road, wrecking in all directions. A 'Black & Tan' fired up Edward Street, and I saw a man fall at McCormack's corner. The 'Black & Tan' turned to me and said:- 'That was a good shot for the fellow at the corner.' The man shot at the corner was a 'Black & Tan.' I helped to carry him into the barracks, and rang up the military for an ambulance. I got help from four or five civilians to remove the body and they ran the risk of being shot.'

I think you have here sufficient indication at least that a considerable number of outrages have been perpetrated by your armed forces. It is only fair and honest to state that the military proper took no part in the proceedings, but when on duty later in the evening in Carey's Road they stood by and allowed the destruction to go on for a considerable time.

As I know that your Military Authorities have more than once proved that they are the supreme authority, you will not allege that this is a matter for the Police Authorities, and that you are not responsible.

I wish to make it clear that I make no appeal, and do not ask for any interference. I simply wish to insure that you will not be able to plead ignorance of what is taking place.

Your obedient servant,
H.O'Callaghan, Mayor."

IRISH NEWSPAPERS MUST LIE OR BE SUPPRESSED.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT THREATENS DRASTIC ACTION IF MISREPRESENTATIONS ARE CONTRADICTED.

For some time past British Military and Police officers have instituted a system of censorship which itself demonstrates the methods by which the Military Government of Ireland is sustained.

At Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, and in other centres where British troops and police are daily engaged in murder, sabotage and loot, these officers have called personally upon the Press Correspondents in these districts and have informed them that if they report anything which incurs the disfavour of the British Military Authorities, reprisals will immediately be taken against them.

This policy has now received the official sanction of the British Government.

On August 27th the following letter was addressed to the Editors of all Irish newspapers:-

" Chief Secretary's Office,
Dublin Castle, August 27th 1920.

Sir— The attention of the Irish Government has been called to the increasing frequency with which misleading statements, often untrue, and in any case calculated to aggravate disorder and disaffection, have appeared in the columns of certain newspapers, and I am directed by the Lords Justices to call the attention of the Press of Ireland to the obligations and responsibilities which are imposed by law upon those responsible for the publication of such statements.

While they have no desire to place obstacles in the way of legitimate expression of political opinion, or of fair comment upon current events, their Excellencies desire it to be clearly understood that a grave view is taken of the repeated breaches of the law which have been committed by certain newspapers, with, they must assume, the knowledge of their Editors and Managers.

If such breaches continue the Government will not hesitate to deal with the newspaper companies and the individuals concerned as drastically as the circumstances warrant.

John Anderson."

The signature to this letter is that of Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., Assistant British Undersecretary for Ireland.

In order fully to appreciate the meaning of this letter it is necessary to understand that Dublin Castle is the Headquarters of the British Military Government in Ireland, and that from those Headquarters are issued daily a number of official statements, the object of which is supposed to be the truthful representation of certain incidents in Ireland for the information of the World Press. These official descriptions deal in the main with two classes of events:- (1) The so-called "outrages" of the Irish people, (2) the murders and other outrages of the British armed forces in Ireland.

In dealing with the first of these groups the British Military Government circulates reports sent from various parts of Ireland by its paid agents, and issues them in an effort to persuade the world that the Irish people are moved only by criminal instincts. In dealing with the second of these groups the British Military Government circulates reports prepared by those same agents with a view to explaining away or to justifying every outrageous act committed by its armed forces. In short, the official statements are ex parte statements of the most unscrupulous kind. They neither distort the truth by the excision or emendations of essentials, or are broadly and ostentatiously false.

The non-Republican Press in Ireland is already partially terrorised. It has in the past minimised every British outrage, or assisted in palliating it. But as an ordinary news service it has published part of the truth concerning these outrages. Partial truths are also to be suppressed. Every accurate description of British outrages and murders is now inferentially declared by Dublin Castle to be "calculated to aggravate disorder" and if persisted in by the Irish Press will earn for that Press and its personnel drastic punishment. In addition to this attempt to suppress every true account of what is taking place in Ireland, the British Authorities are at the same time seeking to enforce the exclusive publication of their lying statements. The Irish Press has in fact been informed that it must co-operate with Dublin Castle in its defamation of the Irish people or run the risk of extinction.

The following are but four of over twenty flagrantly false statements issued during the month of August by the British Government. As will be seen from them, their object is not to supply to the public a true account of such incidents, but to exonerate its armed agents who are guilty of foul and cowardly murder. It is now the endeavour of the British Government to ensure that the Irish Press will publish nothing which will suggest that statements of this kind are false:-

The Murder of Thomas Farrelly of Mary's Lane, Dublin.

On August 10th the following official announcement was issued from the British Military Headquarters at Dublin Castle:-

"In Dublin at about 1 a.m. a Military Patrol who were carrying out the duty of enforcing the 'Curfew' Order, encountered a party of civilians. When a portion of the Patrol came within fifty yards distance of the civilians, it was challenged and ordered to halt by a civilian who was in a kneeling position close to a wall. The Patrol halted & spread across the road & called three times to the Civilian 'Who are you?' At the same time by the aid of the light of a dying bonfire they saw movement among several men. As no notice was taken of the troops' challenge, & a civilian was in a firing position, presumably armed, five rounds were fired by the Patrol with the result that one man was killed and it is believed another wounded."

On August 17th a public inquiry was held into the circumstances of the death of Thomas Farrelly, aged 18 years, the "man" who was killed. At that inquiry the official report was proved absolutely false:-

- (1) No challenge or warning of their approach was given by the British troops.
- (2) No men were in a kneeling position close to a wall.
- (3) A group of boys were gathered at a bonfire, lit in celebration of Dr. Manix's arrival.
- (4) They were suddenly surrounded by British troops who were wearing rubber-soled shoes, and in this way had approached them noiselessly.
- (5) Without warning or challenge the troops opened fire.
- (6) The "man" who was killed was aged 18 years. The other "man" who was wounded was aged sixteen years.

The Murders of John O'Connell and Patrick Clancey at Derrygallon, Co. Cork.

On Monday, August 16th, the following official announcement was issued from Sir John Anderson's Office in Dublin Castle:-

"When the military forces called to search the house of Mrs. Hannah O'Connell, Derrygallon, about noon to-day, her son, John, aged 30, and Patrick Clancey, aged 33, rushed out of the house barefooted. When called upon to halt they fired on the military who returned the fire. Both were hit. O'Connell died within a few minutes. Clancey is dangerously wounded."

Patrick Clancey died on Tuesday August 17th. On August 27th a public inquiry was held into the occurrence. It was proved:-

- (1) That no order to halt was given.
- (2) That John O'Connell was shot dead without challenge or warning.
- (3) That Patrick Clancey was not shot but was captured by the military raiders who bayoneted him, and when he was mortally wounded, jumped on him breaking several of his ribs.
- (4) That neither the deceased fired upon the military. The mother of John O'Connell who witnessed the murders stated that not only did the two men not fire, but they were to her knowledge unarmed.

The Murder of Patrick Lynch at Hospital, Co. Limerick.

On Tuesday, August 17th, the following official announcement was issued by Major R.J. Marion, General Staff, British Military Headquarters, Dublin Castle:-

"This morning certain organs of the Press reported that a man named Patrick Lynch had been murdered by troops in the village of Hospital. I have just been in communication with the Military Authorities on the spot and they inform me that Lynch was shot trying to escape from arrest."

On Monday August 30th a public inquiry was held into the circumstances of Patrick Lynch's death. At that inquiry it was proved:-

- (1) That Patrick Lynch was taken from his house at midnight by a Patrol of British troops, some of whom were drunk.
- (2) That he was brought 200 yards from his home and there murdered.
- (3) That no attempt whatever was made by him to escape.
- (4) That he was unarmed and in the custody of seven fully armed British soldiers when the supposed attempt to escape was made.
- (5) That he was in fact, as the Press reported, wantonly and foully murdered. The medical evidence proved that six shots were fired into his head at close range, no other part of his body was wounded showing that the military had him completely in their power at the time he was supposed to be "trying to escape."
- (6) The British Military Authorities put in no appearance at the inquest to substantiate their statement. The sisters and father of the dead man stated they would be able to identify the murderers. The British Military Authorities had, however, transferred them after the crime to another district.

The Murder of John Buckley of Middleton, Co. Cork.

On Sunday, August 29th, the following official announcement was made at Sir John Anderson's office at Dublin Castle:-

"John Buckley, aged 26, and his brother Bartholomew, aged 21, were arrested. They were placed in a motor lorry with an escort. They were not roped together. While being conveyed to Cork they made a determined effort to escape. The escort fired upon them to prevent their getting away, and unfortunately one was killed."

The facts disclosed by impartial investigation are these:-

- (1) John and Bartholomew Buckley, brothers, were arrested on Friday morning, August 27th. They were detained at the British military barracks at Middleton for nine ~~more~~ hours.
- (2) At 6 p.m. that evening they were placed in a British military motor lorry under an escort of twenty fully armed British troops.
- (3) The lorry was a covered lorry from which escape was impossible.
- (4) To make even any attempt at escape impossible the brothers were tied back to back with ropes.
- (5) On the journey to Cork City John Buckley was shot through the heart at point blank range, and the same bullet having passed through his body, entered that of his brother who was tied to him, dangerously wounding him.
- (6) The official statement is on the face of it false. Even had it been true that those young men were not roped together they could not have escaped from a covered lorry containing twenty armed British troops. If they had attempted to escape they could have been prevented without any need for firing on the part of the troops. Had "the escort fired upon them to prevent their getting away" it is unlikely that only one shot would have entered the bodies of the two men; and it is more unlikely still that that shot would have been fired from in front of the "escaping" prisoners, or that that shot would have passed through the heart of one into the back of the other.

So much for the British Military Government's official statements, to contradict which has now been made an offence for the Irish Press, punishable by suppression.