

SEPTEMBER

RESTORING ORDER BY MURDER.FORTY-FOUR COWARDLY BRITISH CRIMES IN EIGHT MONTHS.

Murder is now one of the methods most favoured by the British Military Government in carrying out the provisions of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act.

In the twelve months of 1918	SIX	murders were committed by British Military and Police in Ireland.
In the twelve months of 1919	TEN	murders were committed by British military and police in Ireland.
In the ONE month of August 1920	ELEVEN	murders were committed by British military and police in Ireland.
In the EIGHT months of 1920 (Jany.1st to August 31st).	FORTY-FOUR	murders were committed by British military and police in Ireland.

These murders do not include any men killed while engaged in armed conflicts with bodies of British military or police. It is the practice of British propagandists to represent as murder every such casualty on their side, although their forces are in every instance better armed than the forces opposing. Casualties suffered by armed Irishmen in such encounters are not included as murders in this list or any similar list previously published in the IRISH BULLETIN. The term murder is used to describe deliberate and cowardly killing performed without provocation or justification by the British forces. The following is a list of such murders committed during the month of August. The circumstances of those committed prior to August 17th were described in the IRISH BULLETIN of that date. In the following pages the details of the murders committed since that date are given. These details include those of the murders

- (1) of a young man who was shot dead while in custody of twenty British troops who had previously tied him and his brother back to back with ropes. While he was in this helpless position he was shot through the heart, the bullet passing through him into the back of his brother who was tied to him;
- (2) of an old age pensioner shot dead by British police;
- (3) of a young man bayoneted to death after he had been arrested by British military and was in their custody;
- (4) of an old crippled soldier shot by British troops and, after he had fallen, bayoneted by them.

British military and police have committed forty-four of these murders during the eight months of this year.

On August 17th 1920 the details of the following murders were given in the IRISH BULLETIN:-

August 8th	WILLIAM HARTNETT	of Emly, Co. Limerick, murdered by a British Police Patrol.
August 10th	THOMAS FARRELLY	of Dublin, murdered by a British Military Patrol.
August 14th	PATRICK LYNCH	of Hospital, Co. Limerick, murdered by a British Military Patrol.
August 15th	EDWARD PAGET	(formerly described as J. Paggitt) of Limerick City, beaten to death by a British Police Patrol.
August 16th	JOHN O'CONNELL	of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, murdered by a British Military Patrol.

From August 17th to August 31st the following six murders were committed by British Troops and Police:-

AUGUST 17th. PATRICK CLANCY, prominent Republican, of Derrygallon, Co. Cork, murdered by British military. At twelve noon on August 16th, British military raided the residence of Mrs. Hanna O'Connell, in which her son John resided, and at which Patrick Clancy was staying. O'Connell and Clancy left the house by the back door at the sound of the approach of the military. They were, however, surrounded, and without provocation were fired upon. O'Connell was killed instantly. Patrick Clancy was captured, and while helpless in the hands of the military, was savagely bayoneted. When he had been mortally wounded some of the troops jumped upon his body breaking several of his ribs. Clancy died of his wounds and injuries on August 17th.

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

AUGUST 17th. ANDREW HAYES of Tipperary town, murdered by British police. Hayes was mortally wounded on July 31st when British military and police "shot up" the town. Police overtook Hayes on his way to his home and shot him without challenge or warning. Hayes was alone at the time. He died on August 17th at Tipperary Military Hospital.

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

AUGUST 20th. PATRICK KENNEDY, of Annascaul, Co. Kerry, murdered by a British Military Patrol. Kennedy was returning from a funeral 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 these 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 the 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.

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

AUGUST 26th. JOHN HYNES of Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, murdered by British police. Hynes was an old man aged over seventy. He was returning home when British police appeared in the village and commenced to sack it. They fired promiscuously along the streets. Hynes was endeavouring to reach his home and was creeping under cover of a ditch when he was sighted by the police who promptly shot him dead.

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

AUGUST 27th. JOHN BUCKLEY of Middleton, Co. Cork, murdered by British troops while being taken as a prisoner to Cork Gaol. John Buckley, who was the Secretary of the Middleton Sinn Fein Club, and his brother, Bartholemew, were arrested at Middleton by British military. No charge was made against them. They were detained in the local barracks for six hours and were then placed in a motor lorry for removal to Cork Gaol. They were roped back to back. An escort of twenty British soldiers accompanied them. On the journey one of the escort deliberately shot John Buckley dead, the bullet passing through his heart and into the back of his brother who was roped to him. The official report issued two days later stated that John Buckley was shot in "a determined effort to escape" and that his brother was "dangerously wounded." No effort at escape was made or was even possible. John Buckley was murdered while a helpless prisoner in the hands of the British troops.

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

AUGUST 28th. GEORGE WALKER of Queenstown, Co. Cork, murdered by British troops. Walker was an ex-soldier who had fought in the British Army during the South African War. He had been discharged badly wounded and was practically a cripple. When the Cameron Highlanders at Queenstown were sacking the town, Walker was called upon to hold up his hands. Owing to his infirmity he was unable to do so rapidly enough, and he was promptly shot. After he had fallen he was bayoneted by the troops.

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

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF SHOOTING IRISHMEN AND WOMEN.

CASUALTIES WHICH ARE OF NO INTEREST TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

An official return issued on August the 31st by the British Government places the number of civilians killed in Ireland from January 1st 1919 to August 21st 1920 at EIGHTEEN, and the number of civilians wounded in the same period as FORTY-NINE. The British Government evidently does not think it sufficiently important to mention the deaths of the following FIFTY-ONE civilians who were murdered in that period by British military and police; or of the FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO civilians wounded by these police and military without provocation.

No casualty is mentioned in these lists which occurred during encounters between British military and police and armed men. Nor are any of the casualties which occurred in the riots in Belfast, Derry and other places in the north of Ireland included. Each of the following casualties was the result of unprovoked and unjustifiable attacks on unarmed civilians by British military and police.

CIVILIANS MURDERED BY BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE.

1919.

Febry. 12th	Patrick Gavin, Maddenstown, Co. Kildare.
April 6th	Robert Byrne, Limerick City.
April 25th	Michael Walsh, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
June 5th	Mathew Murphy, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
June 29th	Patrick Studdert, Kilkee, Co. Clare.
Aug. 14th	Francis Murphy, (aged 15), Glan, Co. Clare.
Dec. 28th	Lawrence Kennedy, Lucan, Co. Dublin.

In addition to the above these two civilians were killed by British military motor lorries, driven furiously through the streets:-

April 14th	John Sheehan, Dublin.
Dec. 15th	Miss. Violet Pearson, Dublin.

And one civilian died of his treatment in Gloucester Prison, England, in which he was imprisoned without charge or trial:-

March 6th	Pierce McCar, Member of Parliament for East Tipperary.
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1920.

Janry. 20th	Michael Darcy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Febry. 4th	Robert O'Dwyer, Limerick City.
Febry. 4th	Miss Helena Johnston, Limerick City.
Febry. 14th	James O'Brion, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.
March 20th	Alderman Thomas MacJurtain, Cork City.
March 22nd	Miss. Ellen Hendrick, Dublin.
March 22nd	Michael Cullen, Dublin.
March 29th	James MacCarthy, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
March 30th	Thomas Dwyer, Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary.
April 14th	James O'Loughlin, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 14th	Patrick Hennessy, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 14th	Thomas O'Leary, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 17th	Thomas Mulholland, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
April 24th	Patrick Dowling, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
May 18th	James Saunders, Limerick City.
June 6th	Michael Walsh, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.

1920.

June 8th Thomas Brett, Dromano, Co. Tipperary.
June 25th Cornelius Crowley, Bentry, Co. Cork.
July 1st Miss. M. Counihane, Limerick City.
July 4th Richard Jamley, (aged 60), Rearcross, Co. Tipperary.
July 4th Michael Small, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.
July 5th James Dunno, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
July 8th Thomas Feery, (aged 70), Ballycommon, King's Co.
July 18th James Burke, Cork City.
July 18th William McGrath, Cork City.
July 19th John O'Brien, Cork City.
July 21st Daniel McGrath, Corracunna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 21st Thomas MacDonnell, Corracunna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 21st James Cogan, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
July 29th Patrick Duggan, (aged 10), Bruree, Co. Limerick.
July 29th Thomas Harris, Bruree, Co. Limerick.
July 30th John O'Sullivan, Limerick City.
July 31st James Mulcahy, Nicker, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 8th William Hartnett, Emly, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 10th Thomas Farrelly, Dublin.
Aug. 14th Patrick Lynch, Hospital, Co. Limerick.
August 15th Edward Pagot, Limerick City.
Aug. 16th John O'Connell, Derrygallen, Co. Cork.
Aug. 17th Patrick Clancy, Derrygallen, Co. Cork.
Aug. 17th Andrew Hayes, Tipperary Town.
Aug. 20th Patrick Kennedy, Annascaul, Co. Kerry

CIVILIANS WOUNDED BY BRITISH MILITARY & POLICE.

1919.

Jan. 7th Twelve civilians wounded at Dunmanway, Co. Cork.
Jan. 27th Eight civilians wounded at Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Feb. 19th Three civilians wounded at Annascorthy, Co. Tipperary.
March 24th One civilian wounded at Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
March 26th Three civilians wounded at Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
April 24th Four civilians wounded at Bentry, Co. Cork.
April 29th Two civilians wounded at Longford, Co. Longford.
May 5th Sixteen civilians wounded at Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
May 26th Ten civilians wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
June 16th Two civilians wounded at Ardataccle, Queen's Co.
Sept. 2nd Twenty civilians wounded at Bundoran, Ardara & Brackey,
Co. Donegal.
Sept. 5th Four civilians wounded at Dublin.
Sept. 9th One civilian wounded at Moneygall, King's Co.
Sept. 29th Six civilians wounded at Newmarket, Co. Cork.
Oct. 6th One civilian wounded at Benbridge, Co. Down.
Oct. 22nd One civilian wounded at Kilworth, Co. Cork.
Oct. 28th One civilian wounded at Bolmullet, Co. Mayo.
Nov. 8th Ten civilians wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Nov. 11th Forty-civilians wounded at Cork.
Nov. 13th Three civilians wounded at Tipperary.
Nov. 17th Four civilians wounded at Strabane, Co. Donegal.
Nov. 19th Fifty civilians wounded at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
Nov. 24th Thirty civilians wounded at Limerick.
Nov. 24th One civilian wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Nov. 26th Twenty civilians wounded at Fenor, Co. Waterford.
Dec. 3rd Ten civilians wounded at Fermoy, Co. Cork.

1920.

Jan. 6th One civilian wounded at Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
Jan. 19th Three civilians wounded at Inniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Feb. 16th One civilian wounded at Ballylongford, Co. Kerry.
Feb. 20th One civilian wounded at Dublin.
Feb. 25th Three civilians wounded at Turtulla, Co. Tipperary.
Mrch. 2nd Ten civilians wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Mrch. 16th Thirty civilians wounded at Monaghan.
Mrch. 19th One civilian wounded at Cork.
Mrch. 21st One civilian wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Mrch. 22nd Six civilians wounded at Dublin.
April 14th Nine civilians wounded at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
April 14th Twenty civilians wounded at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.
April 17th One civilian wounded at Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary.

April 26th	Three civilians wounded at Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
April 27th	Eight civilians wounded at Limerick City.
May 1st	Ten civilians wounded at Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
May 10th	One civilian wounded at Milestone, Co. Tipperary.
May 16th	One civilian wounded at Templetohy, Co. Tipperary.
May 16th	Seven civilians wounded at Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
May 18th	Three civilians wounded at Limerick City.
May 20th	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
May 22nd	One civilian wounded at Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan.
May 24th	Twenty civilians wounded at Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
May 29th	One civilian wounded at Blackbuoy Pike, Co. Limerick.
May 29th	Eight civilians wounded at Queenstown, Co. Cork.
May 30th	Six civilians wounded at Roscarbery, Co. Cork.
June 6th	One civilian wounded at Carnaross, Co. Meath.
June 6th	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
June 6th	One civilian wounded at Croom, Co. Limerick.
June 12th	Six civilians wounded at Limerick City.
June 17th	One civilian wounded at Kilkenny City.
June 20th	One civilian wounded at Dromben, Co. Tipperary.
June 20th	Two civilians wounded at Trillick, Co. Kerry.
June 26th	Two civilians wounded at Bentry, Co. Cork.
June 27th	One civilian wounded at Carrigarauffino, Co. Limerick.
July 1st	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
July 1st	One civilian wounded at Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
July 1st	One civilian wounded at Churchtown, Co. Limerick.
July 3rd	One civilian wounded at Union Hall, Co. Cork.
July 4th	One civilian wounded at Ballinahow, Co. Tipperary.
July 4th	Three civilians wounded at Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
July 5th	Four civilians wounded at Waterford City.
July 6th	One civilian wounded at Shinrone, Co. Tipperary.
July 7th	One civilian wounded at Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.
July 7th	One civilian wounded at Larroe, Co. Limerick.
July 13th	Two civilians wounded at Templetohy, Co. Tipperary.
July 14th	Two civilians wounded at Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Waterford.
July 15th	Two civilians wounded at Denehy's Cross, Co. Cork.
July 15th	One civilian wounded at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.
July 17th	One civilian wounded at Timoleague, Co. Cork.
July 17th	Four civilians wounded at Gronagh, Co. Cork.
July 18th	One civilian wounded at Kilmore, Co. Roscommon.
July 18th	One civilian wounded at Cavan.
July 18th	Forty civilians wounded at Cork City.
July 21st	Two civilians wounded at Limerick City.
July 21st	Two civilians wounded at Coracunna Cross, Co. Cork.
July 23rd	Four civilians wounded at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
July 24th	One civilian wounded at Drunkceorin, Co. Leitrim.
July 24th	One civilian wounded at Cork City.
July 24th	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
July 25th	Two civilians wounded at Cork City.
July 25-6-7th	Eight civilians wounded at Limerick City.
July 29th	Three civilians wounded at Bruree, Co. Limerick.
July 30th	Two civilians wounded at Pandy's Cross, Co. Tipperary.
July 31st	Three civilians wounded at Tipperary Town.
Aug. 2nd	One civilian wounded at Castlerea, Co. Roscommon.
Aug. 2nd	Two civilians wounded at Cork City.
Aug. 3rd	One civilian wounded at New Ross, Co. Wexford.
Aug. 3rd	One civilian wounded at Cork City.
Aug. 3rd	Four civilians wounded at Bruree, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 4th	Two civilians wounded at Buncrana, Co. Donegal.
Aug. 5th	One civilian wounded at Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
Aug. 6th	One civilian wounded at Kilbeggan, Co. Meath.
Aug. 9th	One civilian wounded at Buttevant, Co. Cork.
Aug. 9th	One civilian wounded at Ballyneety, Co. Limerick.
Aug. 10th	One civilian wounded at Dublin.
Aug. 11th	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
Aug. 14th	One civilian wounded at Limerick City.
Aug. 15th	Six civilians wounded at Limerick City.
Aug. 16th	Two civilians wounded at Templemore, Co. Tipperary.
Aug. 17th	One civilian wounded at Toornafulla, Co. Roscommon.
Aug. 19th	One civilian wounded at Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.
Aug. 20th	One civilian wounded at Galway City.

The following are the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the Armed Military and Constabulary of the usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for week ending:-

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

S u m m a r y.

Dats:-	AUGUST	30th	31st	September 1st.	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL
Raids:-		42	16	140	6	135	54	361
Arrests:-		10	30	17	1	11	15	84
Courtmartial:-		9	-	-	4	-	9	22
Sentences:-		-	1	-	-	4	1	6
Proclamations &) Suppressions		-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Sabotage:-		1	1	2	1	8	2	15
Armed Assaults:-		3	5	1	2	3	-	14
Deportations:-		-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Murders:-		2	-	-	-	-	-	2
DAILY TOTALS:-		67	53	161	14	143	61	518

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 30th 1920.

RAIDS:-

English Troops invested the district around the town of Middleton, Co. Cork, and raided upwards of thirtyfive houses.

Five houses at Bangor Erris were forcibly entered and raided by English troops.

Sean and Bartholomew Buckley, brothers, of Ballyedmund, Middleton, Co. Cork, were arrested at their father's house by English military who brought no charge against them.

ARRESTS:-

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.

A man whose name did not transpire was arrested at his home at Bangor Erris.

COURTSMARTIAL:-

Mr. Thomas Madden, an ex-soldier of Limerick City, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of holding up an English soldier with a revolver. At the trial the military witness would not identify accused.

The following Members of the Baltinglass (Co. Wicklow) Republican Police Force, established for the protection of public and private property, were tried by courtmartial at Dublin for having traced and brought to justice a notorious local thief who had been robbing private gardens at night:-

Messrs. John Rogers, Edward Nolan, J. Hennessy, Patrick Rourke, Patrick Donegan, Hugh Coogan and Thomas Loughlin.
Sentence of the Court has not yet been published.
Mr. James Taylor, of Swords, Co. Dublin, was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a volume of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers.

English military sacked the town of Queenstown, Co. Cork, on the night of the 27th instant. Every shop in the main Streets of the town was partially wrecked and many were looted. In all the troops damaged over ninety business and private houses. Towards morning the soldiers returned, broke more windows and looted a Jeweller's shop.

RAIDED ASSAULTS:- During the wrecking of Queenstown by English troops all citizens found on the streets were held up and in many cases assaulted. A seaman whose name has not transpired was badly beaten as well as a citizen who endeavoured to rescue him.

MURDER:- JOHN BUCKLEY of Middleton, Co. Cork was murdered by English troops on August 27th while being taken as a prisoner to Cork Gaol. John Buckley, who was the Secretary of the Middleton Sinn Fein Club, and his brother, Bartholomew, were arrested at Middleton by British military. No charge was made against them. They were detained in the local barracks for six hours and were then placed in a motor lorry for removal to Cork Gaol. They were roped back to back. An escort of twenty British soldiers accompanied them. On the journey one of the escort deliberately shot John Buckley dead, the bullet passing through his heart and into the back of his brother who was roped to him.

GEORGE WALKER of Queenstown, Co. Cork, was murdered by English troops on August 28th. Walker was an ex-soldier who had fought in the British Army during the South African War. He had been discharged badly wounded and was practically a cripple. When the Cameron Highlanders at Queenstown were sacking the town, Walker was called upon to hold up his hands. Owing to his infirmity he was unable to do so rapidly enough, and he was promptly shot. After he had fallen he was bayoneted by the troops.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

RAIDS:- English military forced their way into Cork Workhouse in the early hours of the morning of the 28th inst. and remained until mid-day searching the premises. Inmates and officials were searched and presses and safes broken open.

At Youghal, Co. Cork, English troops raided four residences, including that of Mr. J.J. Walsh, Veterinary Surgeon.

In Co. Clare, English Constabulary and military raided the residence of Mr. O'Donnell, Tullycrine, and the residences of Messrs. Burke and Hassett.

English troops at midnight raided the Workhouse at Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. Inmates and officials were turned out of their beds and searched.

English Constabulary forced an entry into the Press Club, Limerick City, which they thoroughly ransacked.

English troops raided the residence of Mr. Thomas Tynan, Ballybrittas, Queen's County and the house of Mr. O. Malone, Balrinnett, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

At Enniscrone, Co. Sligo, English troops raided the houses of the following:- Messrs. M. Nolan, J. Dowd, J. Kelly and W. O'Neill.

ARRESTS:- Seven young men whose names did not transpire were arrested in Cork Workhouse by English military. No charge was made against them. The military also removed two ex-soldier patients who were confined in the male lunatic Ward and two women from the female lunatic division.

Mr. J.J. Walsh, Veterinary Surgeon, and a local business man were arrested at Youghal, Co. Cork, by English Constabulary and military who brought no charge against them.

In Co. Clare, Messrs. O'Donnell, Tullycrine and Messrs. Burke and Hassett, Co. Clare, were arrested by an

English military and Constabulary patrol. No charge was made against them.

Mr. C. Malone, Balrinnett, Cabury, Co. Kildare, and Mr. Thomas Tynan and his son, William, of Ballybrittas, Queen's County were arrested by English military and Constabulary. The charge against them has not been stated.

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

A young man whose name has not transpired was arrested at Cughterard, Co. Galway, on a charge of acting as a Volunteer policeman.

The following were arrested "on suspicion" at their homes in Enniscrone, Co. Sligo:- Messrs. M. Nolan, J. Dowd, J. Kelly and W. O'Neill.

Five young men whose names did not transpire were arrested by English military at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, on suspicion of being concerned in an attack on a fortified coastguard station.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Michael McGearry, Killynigher, Co. Cavan, who was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin on August 11th on a charge of having in his possession arms and ammunition, was sentenced by the court to three year's penal servitude.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English troops "shot up" Listowel, Co. Kerry, on the 17th instant.

English troops took possession of Killeagh Bridge, Co. Cork, and held up and searched at the point of the bayonet all passersby. A man who objected to being searched was roughly handled.

English military opened fire on the streets of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, on the night of the 29th instant.

On the night of the 24th instant English Constabulary at Millstreet, Co. Cork, "shot up" the town. The houses of many prominent Republicans were fired into. The residence of Mr. J. Reardon received special attention and it bears the marks of at least seventeen bullets.

At 3 a.m. on the 28th instant English Constabulary at Ballintubber, Co. Roscommon, attacked and attempted to burn the residence of Mr. J. Connolly, a prominent Republican. When Mr. Connolly and his sister discovered the flames and made an effort to escape they were fired on by the police.

MURDER:- At the inquest on Patrick Lynch, who was murdered by English troops at his home in Hospital, Co. Limerick, the Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict:-

"We find that Patrick Lynch was unlawfully brought from his home on the night of August 14th by English military then stationed in Hospital, and taken about 200 yards to the South Side and there wilfully and brutally murdered by the said military."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided for arms large areas in Co. Wexford, on August 30th and 31st. In all, over one hundred private houses were forcibly entered and searched.

At Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, English Constabulary and military raided nine houses. In Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, English troops raided the houses of Mr. Moloney, Mrs. Lennon and Mr. P.O. O'Mahony, Sinn Fein Organiser. English military and police raids also took place at Blessington, Co. Wicklow, where the Downshire Arms Hotel and Mr. Fitzpatrick's licensed premises were searched; Tuam, Co. Galway, where fourteen houses were ransacked for arms; and Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, where the following houses were raided:- The Young Men's Club, the licensed premises of Mr. P. McKenna, the residences of Mrs. Deegan, Messrs. J.

Carroll, J. McGrath, J. Keefe, J. Kelly and J. McKenna, Secretary of the Thomastown Sinn Fein Club. Bawnboy Workhouse, Co. Cavan, was raided after midnight on the 30th ult. by English troops who turned the patients out of their beds and stole a watch and other valuables.

The residence of Mr. Thomas Tynan, Ballybrittas, Queen's County, was raided at midnight by English troops.

The Canal Stores, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny, were raided by English Constabulary and military in a search for Mr. Eanis, a Republican Member of Kilkenny County Council. Mr. Joyce's licensed premises were also searched.

ARRESTS:-

The following were arrested by English troops:- Messrs. Magner (brothers) Shanballymore, Co. Cork; Messrs. Gore, Daly and Fitzgerald, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Messrs. Donnelly and Connors, Thurles, Co. Tipperary; Mr. Liam Carey, do; Messrs. J. Keane, B. Flaherty, P. Melia and M. Keane, Republican Member of Galway County Council, Corroree, Co. Galway. Mr. Donal McKenna, Annascaul, Co. Kerry; Mr. Cotterwell, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny, Messrs. J. McKenna, J. Kelly and J. Keefe, Thomastown, do. No charges were brought against any of the foregoing.

SENTENCES:-

Mr. Liam Glory, Buntcourt, Co. Tipperary was released from Cork Gaol after being in custody for 17 days without charge or explanation.

PROCLAMATION:-

A Proclamation has been issued from the English military authorities decreeing the City of Belfast to be under martial law each night from the hours of 10.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. No person is permitted to be abroad during this period without a permit in writing from the Competent Military Authority.

SABOTAGE:-

During Curfew hours in Limerick City on the 30th ult. English troops bombed two licensed premises. They then looted large quantities of liquor. Earlier on the day an assistant in one of the shops had refused drink to the police.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English Constabulary opened fire in Blarney Street, Cork City, on the 30th ult. and shot and seriously wounded an ex-soldier named Joseph Davis.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

RAIDS:-

At 2 a.m. this morning, two lorries full of English troops accompanied by an armoured car surrounded the premises of Messrs. M. H. Gill & Son, Publishers, O'Connell Street, Dublin. The military then broke down the door and exhaustively searched the whole place.

English military and Constabulary raided three farmhouses at Teohive, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, on the morning of the 1st instant.

English military raided at Cork City the residences of Dr. W. Rahilly, and Dr. G. Hegarty for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the doctor's patients.

ARRESTS:-

Mr. Michael J. O'Mahony, Castlelack, was arrested by British military whilst on his way home from a sports meeting.

COURTMARTIAL:-

Mr. Thomas Byrne, Blessington, Co. Wicklow was tried by Courtmartial at Dublin for having in his possession arms and ammunition.

Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. Martin Murphy of Co. Wexford, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a broken revolver and some ammunition.

Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

Mr. D. O'Leary of Dublin, was courtmartialled at Cork on a charge of possessing ammunition and explosives. The articles were found in a suitcase belonging to accused but the suitcase had not been in his possession for some time.

Mr. Richard Lynch was courtmartialled at Cork on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

BOMBING:- On August 31st, English Constabulary at Limerick City bombed the business premises of Mr. Donald Cantrell, tobacconist. On the same night they threw a hand grenade into the licensed premises of Mr. G. Clonissy. Both are well-known Republicans.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- Mr. Peter McDermott, an employee of Mr. P. Reynolds, Coachbuilder, Roskey, Co. Roscommon, was taken out of his bed at 3 a.m. on August 30th, by three armed and masked English constables. They were joined outside by nine other policemen who took McDermott to a field and put him in position for execution. A volley was then fired over his head and he was released. The Constables threatened to come back and shoot him dead if he did not leave the country immediately.

English troops fired on a train on the Cork and Miskerry Railway, Co. Cork. Richard O'Connell, the fireman, was shot in the forehead.

MURDER:- At the inquest on Patrick Kennedy, of Annascaul, Co. Kerry, who was murdered on August 20th by English troops who shot him dead without provocation and then robbed the body, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:-

"We find that death was caused by a bullet wound inflicted by a British soldier without cause, provocation or justification."

The troops opened fire from a machine gun on a companion of Kennedys' who had hastened for a priest.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

RAIDS:-

On September 2nd, large forces of English military and Constabulary made a midnight swoop on the city of Dublin and carried out extensive raids on numerous public buildings and on the residences of prominent Republicans, many of whom were arrested without charge or explanation and carried off to gaol by the raiding forces. In practically every case the raids were accompanied by looting and wanton destruction of property.

The following is a list of places searched:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 174, James's St. | - Occupied by the family of Ald. W. Cosgrave, Member of the Republican Parliament. |
| 176, do | - Sinn Fein Club. |
| 25, Parnell Square | - Headquarters of the Gaelic League. |
| 234, Great Brunswick St. | - Offices of "Young Ireland", edited by Arthur Griffith, M.P. |
| Bolton Street | - Dublin Municipal Technical Schools. |
| Clontarf Town Hall, Fairview | - Residence of Rev. Canon Pettit. |
| 50, Upper O'Connell St. | - Premises of Messrs. M.H. Gill & Son, Publishers. |
| 28, St. Laurence Road | - Residence of Mr. O. Denvir. |
| 5, Blackhall Place | - Dublin Trades Hall. |
| 38, Harcourt Street | - Craftworkers Industries. |
| 5, Findlater Place | - Republican Bar. |
| 19, Cabra Road | - Residence of Mr. H. Dixon. |
| 33 Westmoreland Street | - Studio of Mrs. J.M. Plunkett. |

5 Lower Gardiner Street
 10 & 11 Wexford Street
 55, Amiens Street,
 12 Gullistan Place
 107, Seville Place
 115, Seville Place
 Capel Street
 68 Capel Street

- Premises of Mr. Ml. Cole.
 - Smiths Hotel.
 - Mr. Byrne.
 - Mrs. Smith.
 - Sinn Fein Hall.
 - Mr. T. Lacey's premises.

English Constabulary raids for arms comprise the following:- 6 houses in Castleblaney district, Co. Monaghan; 23 houses in Carrickmacross district, Co. Monaghan; 3 houses in ARDARA district, Co. Donegal and 26 in Cork.

In the search for a Republican prison English military and Constabulary scoured the district around Moycarkey, Co. Tipperary, and raided upwards of 20 houses.

For the 12th time in three weeks English military and Constabulary raided the hotel of Mr. P. Ryan, Doon, Co. Limerick.

English military raided seven houses in Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny, including the licensed premises of Mr. P.J. Pholan, where coffins stored in the building were taken out and examined.

RESTS:- The following were arrested in their beds by English military and Constabulary during extensive raids on Dublin City on September 2nd:-

Messrs. R.E. Burke (aged 66) and Philip Cosgrave, 174 Jane's Street (Stepfather and brother, respectively, of Ald. W. Cosgrave, M.P.); Messrs. J. Kenny, 176 James' Street, P. Donegan, do. J. O'Connor, do. P. Breslin, Conway Maginn, Town Hall, Clontarf, R. Maginn, do. Ml. and James McClune, 5 Lower Gardiner Street, J. Byrne and T. O'Hanlon.

SENTENCES:- Mr. James Chamberlain, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, who was tried by courtmartial at Limerick on August 26th on a charge of possessing ammunition, has been sentenced by the court to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. John O'Brien, Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, who was tried by the same courtmartial on a charge of having in his possession three revolver bullets, has been sentenced by the court to one years' imprisonment with hard labour.

By the same court the following were also tried and sentenced:- Mr. Edmund Horgan, Bruree, Co. Limerick - for having nine rounds of ammunition - one years' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. James Moloney, Hospital, Co. Limerick - for having a draft of the Oath of Allegiance of the Irish Volunteers - four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PROCLAMATION:- The English military authorities in Midleton, Co. Cork, have proclaimed the town. All fairs, markets, processions and assemblies are prohibited within a three-mile radius. All persons within a one-mile radius of the police barracks are prohibited from being "Abroad" from 9 p.m. until 3 on the following morning. The proclamation comes into force on this date, no previous warning having been given.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- On September 1st English military fired rifle shots into the houses of prominent Republicans at Skibereen, Co. Cork.

English troops at Inniscarra Cross, Co. Cork, assaulted pedestrians.

BOYBOTTAGE:- The town of Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, was sacked on the night of September 1st. by English Constabulary acting under their Officers. The premises of Messrs. Flannery, the principal Store in the town, were burned to the ground and property valued at £50,000 looted and des-

royed. Messrs. Byrne's Stores were partially destroyed, damage to the extent of £15,000 was done. Other places which suffered were the local Sinn Fein Hall and the business premises of Messrs. Coleman, O'Rourke and Gordon. Over 200 shots were fired by the Constabulary into the private residents of Republicans. Bombs and hand grenades were also thrown.

On August 31st a party of English marines who landed from a warship in Ballyunion Bay, Co. Kerry, unroofed the residence of the local teacher, Mr. Galvin. Aided by English Constabulary armed with crowbars they then levelled the house to the ground.

In the early morning of September 2nd English Constabulary at Limerick City made an effort to burn down the offices of the Republican Newspaper, "The Limerick Leader". Petrol was thrown through the windows and then ignited. The fire later burned itself out.

DEPORTATIONS:- Twelve Irish political prisoners were deported from Cork Gaol to English Convict prisons on September 2nd. They include:- Messrs. Wm. O'Brien, Lismacwall Co. Cork, John Fleming, Thomastown, Kilkenny; John Nixon and Michael Loughran, Kilkenny; Horgan and Chamberlain, Limerick; C'Brion, Silvermines, Co. Tipperary; Denis Tobin, Sinn Fein Director of Elections, Cork City; and Christopher Lynch, Bandon Road, Cork City.

The names of the two remaining prisoners have not been ascertained.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 4th.

RAIDS:-

Extensive midnight raids by English military and constabulary took place in Dublin City on September 3rd when the houses of the following were minutely searched:- Mr. J. Maguire, Urban District Councillor 26 Irishtown Road, Ringsend. Mr. J. England, 26 Irishtown Road, Ringsend; Mr. J. Curran, Urban District Councillor, 26 Stella Gardens, Ringsend; Mr. Denis Brennan 37 Stella Gardens, Ringsend; St. Patrick's Social Club, 64 Irishtown Road, Ringsend; Mr. J. Connolly, 41 Stella Gardens, Ringsend; and Mr. T. Moonay, 51 Irishtown Road, Ringsend.

At St. Patrick's Club a door was smashed, the flooring in four rooms torn up and the garden dug. The military removed the following articles:- 5,000 blank envelopes, election literature, chess and draught boards, chessmen, etc.

The premises at 174 James Street, Dublin, occupied by the family of Ald. W.T. Cosgrave, M.P. were again raided by English military and police on the 3rd instant. After having completely ransacked it on the previous day the troops spent four hours in another search.

English military raided the residence of Mr. Crowley, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick.

In Listowel, Co. Kerry, English Constabulary and military raided four houses, including that of Mr. P. Landers, Republican District Councillor.

English military and constabulary searched the offices of Mr. D. Casey, Solicitor, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

At Ardmore, Co. Waterford, English military and Constabulary raided the residences of the following:- Messrs. J. Foley, Republican Member of Waterford Co. Council; W. Foley, Republican District Councillor, D. Foley and W. Harris.

English Military and Constabulary raided the offices of Messrs. T. Gerrard & Co., Solicitors, #5 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Forces of English military and Constabulary accompanied by armoured cars invested Lower Dorset St., Dublin, and raided three private houses.

Seventeen houses in Co. Monaghan were searched for arms by English Military and Con-

stabling. At Omagh, Co. Tyrone, three houses were
raided. In Waterford district English Constabulary
raided 12 houses.

ARRESTS.

Mr. T. Crowley, aged 76, of Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, was arrested at his home by English troops. No charge was made against him. Two of Mr. Crowley's sons are dying as a result of hungerstrike for political treatment in Cork Gaol; another son is serving a political sentence in an English convict prison, and two more are in hiding. Mr. Crowley's business premises were burned down some weeks ago by English Constabulary, the damage being 220,000.

Mr. P. Landers, Listowel, Co. Kerry, was arrested by English military. No charge was made against him.

The following were arrested at their homes in Ardmore, Youghal, Co. Waterford:- Messrs. J. Foley, Republican Member of Waterford Co. Council, W. Foley, Republican District Councillor, D. Foley and W. Harris.

Messrs. Thomas and James Hogarty, of Cork, were arrested in Derry City by an English military patrol.

The following residents of Ringsend, Co. Dublin, were arrested at their homes by English military and Constabulary:- Messrs. James Maguire and Joseph Curran, Urban District Councillors, Joseph England, Denis Brannan and his son, Patrick, and Joseph Curran, Jr.

Mr. Leopold was arrested at his residence at 562, North Circular Road, Dublin.

SENTENCES.

Mr. Patrick Woods, Ballyboone, Co. Louth, who was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on August 20th on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms, has been sentenced by the court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

COURTMARTIAL.

Messrs. Thomas Langan, Joseph and Patrick GillPoyle, John and Bernard Carroll and Michael Clavin of Kiltbeggan, Co. Westmeath, were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on the 3rd instant on a charge of being concerned in an attempt to obtain arms.

Messrs. Frank, James and Joseph Dardis, brothers, of Stamullen, Co. Meath, were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in their joint possession ammunition and "seditious" literature. The only evidence against accused was that produced by a British policeman who made three separate and contradictory statements as to the finding of the ammunition.

PROCLAMATIONS. The English Military Government in Ireland have issued a Proclamation declaring Coroner's Courts of Inquiry illegal in the following counties:-
Cork, Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Roscommon and Tipperary.

This proclamation carries into effect the promises made during June 1920 by Divisional Commissioners to the Members of the English Constabulary in Ireland that in future when these Constables killed civilians no facilities would be permitted for publicly arraigning them on a charge of murder or manslaughter.

SABOTAGE.

At Inniscarra, Co. Cork, on September 2nd English military forced their way into a wayside tavern and having consumed quantities of liquor set fire to the premises and decamped with the contents of the till. On the same date English military threw a high explosive bomb in a street in Druce, Co. Limerick. Several houses were partially wrecked by the explosion.

The extensive raiding of private residences and business houses carried out by the British Military Forces in Dublin during the last few days seems to have had as one of its objects the suppression of the IRISH BULLETIN. THE IRISH BULLETIN has since its inception been careful to publish nothing of which the accuracy was doubtful. The attempts to prevent its publication are in conformity with the present policy of the British Military Government in Ireland which desires to prevent the truthful account of its actions from reaching those outside Ireland and seeks to have in its own exclusive control the representation to the world of Irish affairs.

THE IRISH BULLETIN will continue its accurate descriptions of the Irish movement for independence.

THE MURDERER LIKES THE DARK

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSES PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO KILLINGS BY ITS AGENTS

On Thursday, August 27th a Coroner's Jury at Kanturk, Co. Cork, returned the following verdict:-

"The Jury have unanimously agreed that John O'Connell was brutally and deliberately murdered by the military accompanied by police at Derrygallon on Monday, August 16th, 1920. In the case of Patrick Clancy death was caused by a bayonet thrust as described by the doctors. (The British Military report had stated that John O'Connell and 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 and 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 and Mr Bonar Law...to bring the perpetrators of these foul 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 Derrygallon were flatnosed, which is an infringement of International Law".

On Monday, August 30th a Coroners Jury at Queenstown, Co. Cork, returned the following verdict:-

"We find that George Walker died on August 28th from shock caused by bullet and bayonet wounds inflicted by Cameron Highlanders. As there was no evidence of provocation there was no justification for this man's death."

On Monday, August 30th a Coroner's Jury at Hospital, Co. Limerick, returned the following verdict:-

"To find that Patrick Lynch was unlawfully brought from his home on the night of August 4th by military then stationed at Hospital and taken about two hundred yards to the South side and there wilfully and brutally murdered by the said military"

On Friday, September 3rd, 1920, the British Military Government in Ireland issued an order prohibiting the holding of Coroners' inquests in ten of the counties of Ireland including the two counties in which the above verdicts within the last few days were returned against their troops.

The Counties in which the holding of inquests is now an illegal act are these:-
Dork, Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Roscommon and Tipperary.

In Ireland from January 1st., 1919 to August 21st., 1920, fiftyone murders of unarmed and inoffensive civilians were committed by British Military and Police. In the same period five hundred and sixty-two unarmed civilians were wounded by these armed forces. The Order just issued gives a freer hand than ever to these uniformed murderers who need no longer be restrained by the fear of publicity being given to their acts. It is significant that the ten counties in which Coroners' inquests are henceforward to be prohibited are those in which the outrages of the British armed forces have been most frequent and most numerous. The following is a list of the murders and woundings committed in those counties by British Military and Police in the period from January 1st. 1919 to August 21st, 1920: -

<u>Cork:</u>	Eight murders;	One hundred and thirty-seven woundings.
<u>Clare:</u>	Six murders;	ten woundings.
<u>Galway:</u>	No murders;	one wounding.
<u>Kerry:</u>	One murder;	three woundings.
<u>Limerick:</u>	Twelve murders;	eighty-seven woundings.
<u>Longford:</u>	No murders;	two woundings.
<u>Louth:</u>	Two murders;	no woundings.
<u>Mayo:</u>	No murders;	twenty-five woundings.
<u>Roscommon:</u>	No murders;	six woundings.
<u>Tipperary:</u>	Six murders;	one hundred and thirty-four woundings.

Total for)
the ten) Thirty-five murders; four hundred and five woundings.
counties)

From these figures it will be seen that the ten counties where it is now decreed that no public inquiry will be held into the military excesses are the counties in which 69.45% of all such excesses in Ireland have occurred.

The order of September 3rd further decrees that in these ten counties Army Courts are to be established to fulfil the functions of the coroners' courts of inquiry. In other words the British armed forces who in future murder and shoot are solemnly to sit in judgement on themselves. The British Military Government had a choice of two methods of ending the constant stream of murder verdicts against their armed forces. They could either have taken measures to prevent these murders or could merely have taken measures to prevent these murders being called such. It is an index to the present system of British Government in Ireland that the murders by British troops and police are to be allowed to continue but they are to be called by another name.

Subsequent to the writing of the above news has reached Dublin that at Ballyvaughan, Co. Cork, two boys named Patrick Hegarty and Michael Lynch were murdered on Sunday, September 5th by British military and police who, while driving through the village in a motor-lorry, shot them down without any provocation whatever.

News has also reached Dublin this morning that British police at Balderrig, Co. Mayo fired into a house in which Mrs Honor Tomas was visiting and wounded her.

Cork and Mayo are two of the counties in which the British armed forces have been officially promised immunity from public inquiry into murders committed by them. These incidents emphasise what has already been said. The official policy of the British Government is to suppress, not the murders by its agents but any public exposure of the

A CLEVER BRITISH RUSE

TWO CIVILIANS SHOT DEAD IN A PLAN THAT WENT ASTRAY.

A clever British ruse has been attempted at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. The trick was planned at the British Army Headquarters at Cork. Its purpose was to manoeuvre members of the Irish Republican Army into a position where they could be shot without danger to the British troops concerned. In its operation the trick was not completely successful. A military lorry was left seemingly unprotected on a country road. It was evidently believed by the British authorities that an attempt would be made to seize it. No such attempt was made. But the plan was successful from the British point of view in so far as it led to the shooting down of two innocent and unarmed civilians.

The details of the incident are these:-

On the afternoon of Sunday, September 5th, 1920, three military wagons set out for the village of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. Two of the wagons were military motor lorries each carrying some ten British soldiers in full war kit. One of these travelled in front of the third wagon and the other in the rear of the third wagon. This third wagon was such as is not usually seen upon Irish roads. It was completely covered in with white canvas. It is evident that this car was specially prepared for the ruse. The convoy of three cars drove at full speed through the town of Macroom and the procession created a certain amount of curiosity. When it was within a quarter of a mile of the village of Ballyvourney and in full sight of the villagers the convoy halted. The driver of the third car was taken into one of the two uncovered lorries and these two lorries then drove away, leaving the completely covered car stationary and apparently unguarded on the roadside. It was seen from the village and after some minutes a crowd of people gathered round it, the majority of whom were children and young men and women. The possible contents of the mysterious car were discussed and finally a boy lifted the canvas in order to peep into the car. Immediately machine gun fire was opened upon the crowd from the car. The people fled panic-stricken. William Hegarty, who was cycling past the scene and who had dismounted when he saw the crowd, was wounded in the shoulder. He dropped his bicycle and tried to take cover but before he could reach the side of the road the machine-gun was turned full upon him and he was shot dead. Another young man named Michael Lynch who lives with his father close to where the covered car was standing was at his tea at the time and rushed out of his house at the sound of the firing. He was shot dead. One of the troops who had been concealed under the canvas cover then left the body of the car and mounted the driver's seat and the car was driven away. The plan had at least been partially successful. Two unarmed Irish civilians had been shot dead. That would at all events be a lesson to Irish children not to look into a seemingly deserted British military car.

On Monday, September 6th, the British Military Authorities at General Headquarters, Dublin, issued the following official account of the incident:-

"A military lorry containing an armed escort broke down yesterday near Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, and was attacked by a large party of men. The escort drove the attackers off, one of whom was killed, and four wounded. One of the wounded has since died. There were no military casualties"

Such an official statement creates no surprise in Ireland. It is of interest, however, to note that "there were no military casualties" although the car "was attacked by a large party of men". It is also of interest to note that one of the attackers who was killed was Michael Lynch, two of whose brothers of the Royal Irish Constabulary and one of whom served in the British Army throughout the late war. Michael Lynch, "one of the attackers" was an opponent of the Republican movement in Ireland.

This trick planned by British Military Headquarters at Cork, and lamely though lyingly excused by British Military Headquarters at Dublin, is an indication of the methods by which the British armed forces are attempting "to restore law and order in Ireland".

"THIS IS TO WARN YOU AS MAN TO MAN"

THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN IRELAND.

During the last five months the following creameries have been destroyed by British Military and Police in Ireland:

Co-operative Creamery at Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Kilronan, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Knockfune, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at Keiska, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery and Cheese Factory at Newport, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at NewcastleWest, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at Garryspillane, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at Rearcross, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Killea, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Loughmore, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Castleiney, Co. Tipperary.
Co-operative Creamery at Pallas, Co. Limerick.
Messrs Cleeve's Creamery at Lackamore, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at Shangolden, Co. Limerick.
Co-operative Creamery at Hospital, Co. Limerick.
Messrs Cleeve's Creamery at Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
Messrs Cleeve's Creamery at Killeskully, Co. Limerick.

This systematic destruction of one of the chief food producing industries in Ireland has been believed by those not conversant with the facts to be the result of sporadic outbreaks of British troops and police and not an organised system of sabotage directed by the commanding officers in the military districts in Ireland where such incidents have occurred. The following notice served upon Mr John Nunan, Manager of the Co-operative Creamery at Freemount, Charleville, Co. Cork, by a British dispatch carrier on August 16th, 1920 shows that this sabotage is carried out by British troops and police acting under the direction and with the sanction of British Commanding officers:

"John Nunan,

This is to warn you as man to man, that should any attempt be made on the life of an officer or his men of my Regiment in Lisscarroll, your life will be forfeit, and I will bring men and destroy the house in which you live in the village - you or your relations. My detachment have received threatening letters. You now know what to expect if anyone attempts to carry them out.

D.C. Boles
for C.C. 17th Lincs.
16/8/20 "

IS GENERAL SIR NEVIL MACREADY STILL CONFIDENT?

BRITISH EXCESSES INCREASE WHEN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ORDERS THEM TO STOP.

General Sir Nevil Macready, Commander in Chief of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland, who claims to be solely engaged in restoring order, has found himself unable to restore order among his own armed forces. On August 18th., 1920, a routine order was issued by him. The routine order said:-

"Statements appear from time to time in the Press and in correspondence to the effect that, especially when searching of houses and persons has been carried out articles are found to be missing, the inference being that they have been taken by the troops.....It has further been inferred that soldiers indulge in acts of retaliation on the civil population as a whole for acts committed against them as distinct from defending themselves when threatened or attacked. Such action would reflect the utmost discredit on the Army and would indicate a lapse from discipline which, if committed on active service renders the offenders liable to a death sentence. To uphold the discipline of the Army and prevent discredit falling on the good name of the regiment must be the determination of all ranks. I therefore look to all officers to ensure that there will not be the least grounds for allegations of looting or retaliation and though confident that those orders will be rigidly adhered to must point out that any dereliction would be met by the severest disciplinary measures".

The reply of the British Armed Forces to their Commander in Chief has been somewhat overwhelming. In the twenty days since the routine order in which General Sir Nevil Macready expressed his confidence "that these orders will be rigidly adhered to" was issued British troops and police have completely sacked four towns, have partially sacked twelve towns, have committed forty acts of incendiarism and have wrecked, looted and murdered in fourteen of the thirty-two Irish counties. Many of these excesses were carried out by troops and police acting under those officers to whom the Commander in Chief "looked". The British Government, having lost its authority over the Irish people, has now apparently lost its authority over its own armed forces. The following are the details of the reply made to the order of their Commander in Chief by British Military and Police in Ireland:

August 18th: At Boyle, Co. Roscommon, British police raided the residences of prominent Republicans whom they assaulted. They dragged one man from his bed and bringing his dog before him shot the dog, saying that the man's turn would come soon. The Republican Chairman of the Boyle Rural Council, Mr James Feely, was similarly treated. Mr Harrington, Chemist, was taken from his bed and his head was shaved by the police. The garage of Mr P. Delahunty was wrecked.

August 18th: British troops at Tullamore, King's Co., smashed many windows with trench tools while marching through the town.

August 18th: At Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, British military in a raid seized two Republican flags. They brought them into the street and, placing them on the ground, drove a military lorry over them.

August 19th: British troops and police a few minutes before midnight opened fire in the streets of Bantry, Co. Cork. Shots were deliberately fired into the residences of prominent Republicans and the windows of business premises owned by them were smashed.

August 19th: Mr M.J. Kennedy, of Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, a prominent Republican, received a notification from the British 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.

August 20th: British troops raided the residence of Mr Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic of Ireland. They stole a silver christening cup, money out of Mrs Griffith's purse, some pipes, fruit and sweets.

August 20th: Patrick Kennedy of Annascaul, Co. Kerry, was murdered by British troops who shot him dead without warning and then robbed the body.

August 21st: British police sacked the town of Oranmore, Co. Galway. Private residences were set on fire with the aid of petrol. Many houses and shops were

looted before being destroyed. Bombs were used to complete the destruction of some of the residences attacked.

August 22nd: Four British police waylaid Mr Joseph Cunningham, President of the Mount Temple Sinn Fein Club (Co. Westmeath), and one of the Republican Judges. They mauled him so badly that he lost consciousness. He was found lying on the road some time later and was taken to hospital.

August 22nd: British military and police opened fire upon pedestrians without warning or provocation in many towns. At Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, the residences of prominent Republicans were fired into, and men and women were assaulted in the streets. At Clondrohid and Macroom, Co. Cork, similar incidents occurred. In the latter town the shop windows of wellknown Republican merchants were smashed by troops and police.

August 22nd: After midnight in Limerick City a British police patrol threw a high explosive bomb into the Catholic Club in Barrington Street. The explosion partly wrecked the building.

August 22nd: British military raided the residence of Mr James O'Donnell of Camp, Co. Cork. Before they left the troops stole a cash box which contained 260.

August 23rd: British police partially wrecked the town of Glengerriffe, Co. Cork. Shots were fired into the houses of prominent Republicans.

August 23rd: Six hundred members of the British 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.

August 24th: British police at Millstreet, Co. Cork, "shot up" the town. The houses of many prominent Republicans were fired into.

August 24th: At Dundalk, Co. Louth, British military sacked part of the town. The Sinn Fein Hall was completely wrecked and the business premises of several prominent Republicans were raided, looted and wrecked.

August 25th: At Kill, Co. Clare, British police raided the business premises of prominent Republicans and wrecked and looted them.

August 26th: In midnight raids on private residences at Whitworth Road, Dublin, British military looted valuables and sums of money.

August 26th: British military acting under their officers smashed their way into Cleeve's Creamery at Knocklong, Co. Limerick. They looted several boxes of butter and then by means of incendiary bombs set the extensive premises on fire. They were completely destroyed. At Shanagolden in the same county British police set fire to the Co-operative Creamery which was partially destroyed.

August 26th: At Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, British police murdered John Hynes, old-age-pensioner, as a reprisal for their boots being taken from two of their number. As a further reprisal the village was sacked.

August 26th: British police placed a bomb outside the residence of Mr J. Doherty, prominent Republican of Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary. Part of the house was blown away.

August 26th: At Naas, Co. Kildare, after midnight British police and troops bombed and fired several houses in the town.

August 26th: British troops at Middleton, Co. Cork, deliberately murdered Mr John Buckley, Treasurer of the East Cork Sinn Fein Executive. While he was helpless in their hands as a prisoner he was shot through the heart.

August 27th: British military sacked the town of Queenstown, Co. Cork. Every shop in the main streets of the town was partially wrecked and many were looted. In all the troops damaged over seventy business premises and private residences. During this orgy the troops murdered George Walker, a crippled ex-soldier.

August 27th: British troops "shot up" Listowel, Co. Kerry.

August 28th: British police at Ballintubber, Co. Roscommon, attacked at night the residence of Mr J. Connolly, who is a prominent Republican, and set it on fire. When Mr Connolly and his sister discovered the flames and made an effort to escape they were fired upon by the police.

August 30th: British police at Limerick City bombed a licensed premises after midnight. The bar tender earlier in the day had refused drink to them. In the same city British police forced an entry to a second licensed premises and looted and carried off large quantities of drink.

August 31st: After midnight British police at Limerick City threw hand grenades into two business premises owned by Mr D. Cantrell and Mr G. Clohissey, both of whom are wellknown Republicans. Bombs were also thrown by police into the Assembly Hall, a popular venue for public-meetings.

September 2nd: In the early morning British police at Limerick City made an effort to burn down the offices of the Republican newspaper, "The Limerick Leader". Petrol was thrown through the windows and then ignited. The fire later burned itself out.

September 1st: British military and police sacked the town of Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo. Business premises and private residences were looted, wrecked, sprinkled with petrol and burned. The town, which was a big trade centre, is now practically in ruins.

September 1st: British military fired rifle shots into the houses of prominent Republicans at Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

September 2nd: At Inniscarra, Co. Cork, British military forced an entry into a wayside tavern and having consumed quantities of the liquor set fire to the premises and decamped with the contents of the till.

September 2nd: British military threw a high explosive bomb into a house owned by a wellknown Republican at Bruree, Co. Limerick. The explosion partially wrecked several houses.

September 3rd: At Youghal, Co. Cork, British troops smashed all the shop windows in two of the main streets.

September 4th: British police patrols attacked individual pedestrians at Limerick City and badly mauled them.

September 4th: At Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, British police forced an entry after midnight into the residence of Mrs Chamberlain whose husband is serving a sentence of eighteen months imprisonment on a political charge. The police wrecked all furniture, ware, etc. they found in the house.

September 5th: At Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, British troops murdered two young men named Wm. Hegarty and Michael Lynch.

September 5th: At Bruree, Co. Limerick, British troops "shot up" the village.

September 5th: At Millstreet, Co. Cork, British troops maliciously set fire to an extensive hay barn owned by Mr G.J. Meany, Lackabawn, Co. Limerick. The barn and all its contents was burned to the ground. Mr Meany is Republican Chairman of the local council.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH EXSERVICE MEN IN IRELAND

On June 2nd, 1920. the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, member of the British Cabinet, in the course of a speech in the British House of Commons, stated:-

"It is notorious - I say it with shame - that the ex-Servicemen in Ireland who have given their best services to the nation and who have suffered in the war, are dishonoured in Ireland and are hounded out of their own country"

The following ex-Servicemen have been murdered by British military and police in Ireland during the last six weeks:

- July 18th: James Burke shot dead in Cork City by British police.
- July 18th: William McGrath shot dead in Cork City by British police.
- July 30th: John O'Sullivan killed by British police who after midnight threw bombs into the house of Mr L. Hartney, Limerick City.
- July 31st. James Mulcahy, shot dead by British troops at Nicker, Co. Limerick.
- Aug. 15th: Edward Paget, beaten to death by British police at Limerick City.
- Aug. 28th: George Walker, crippled by wounds received while serving in the British Army, shot by British troops at Queenstown, Co. Cork, and when he had fallen bayoneted to death by them.

In addition, 150 civilians were wounded during the last six weeks in unprovoked firing by British military and police upon unarmed Irish men and women. Some forty of those wounded were ex-servicemen.

The lie that ex-Servicemen in Ireland are being "dishonoured" and "hounded out of their own country" by Sinn Fein as the Rt. Hon. Walter Long stated in his speech has already been amply refuted by the non-Republican Irish Press and by several English journals. It will not be as easy a matter to refute the fact that ex-Servicemen in Ireland are being murdered and shot down without justification or provocation by the Rt. Hon. Walter Long's own military and police.

"THERE CAN BE NO IRISH REPUBLIC"

- British Government, 1920.

"IRELAND MUST BE GIVEN THE SAME FREEDOM AS POLAND AND BELGIUM"

- British Government, 1914-1918.

Mr Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, made a statement on Tuesday, September 7th, 1920 to British Press Correspondents in Switzerland on the situation in Ireland. He said:

"England must now make up its mind whether or not Ireland is to be retained in the British Empire. Our enemies must understand that the British Empire is not done for yet as they will find to their cost... I shall certainly not assume the responsibility for the tremendous peril to Great Britain's interests involved by the creation of an Irish Republic"

When "the interests of Great Britain" were in "tremendous peril" during the recent war the British Government came to the Irish people with appeals for help. They asked that the Irish people should fight for Great Britain for certain reasons. These reasons were expressed strongly and definitely in official British publications. The grounds upon which Irishmen were urged to join the British Army are quoted from leaflets officially circulated in Ireland, printed by British Government printers, and carrying the imprimatur of the British War Cabinet of which Mr Lloyd George was then the leading figure.

An official appeal bearing the title "Ireland and America" was circulated in Ireland in 1918. It bears the official numbering "(417) Wt. 5626. 3. 20,000. Falconer G.5." This British appeal for Irish recruits says:-

"The Star-Spangled Banner is unfurled for the fight. There is not the slightest ambiguity about the language of President Wilson:

"Territory, sovereignty or political relationship - any or all of these - to be settled upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned"

The President also said:

"We are concerting with our Allies to make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well".

No man can read these words without applying them to Ireland as well as to Belgium, Poland, the Jugo Slavs and the Ukraine. The Allies (and America clearly states this) cannot undertake to free the peoples under Germany and Austria and leave other peoples under a system of Government which they resent. America, speaking through its President, declares that 'the liberties of every other people' are as valued and are to be made secure. Aye, as secure as the liberties of America. Will Ireland fight for this freedom..... America will see her rights are secured."

There is here no refusal of an Irish Republic. Ireland is admitted to have the same right as Poland, Belgium and the Jugo Slavs. These nations have not accepted the colonial domination of alien Empires. The interests

of Great Britain were in "tremendous peril" when this definite promise of independence accompanied by international guarantees was made by official representatives of the British Government to the Irish people. Today for demanding the fulfilment of that promise the Irish people are being tortured under a military despotism which for savage ruthlessness has no parallel in the world.

Mr Lloyd George and his Government whose Empire "is not done for yet" were still more definite in an official recruiting appeal bearing the title, "Ireland and the Peace Conference". That appeal stated:

"The Allies declare in specific terms that they are out to give freedom to small Nationalities. The Central Powers, Germany and Austria refuse to declare any such thing, and their treatment of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania in the present war is enough to show their principles and method. But they go further and ask the Allies to agree to close out all nations not in the enjoyment of freedom prior to the war. The Allies refuse. Is it not in the interest of Ireland then to test the public declarations of the Allies, and aid them in the fight they are waging for small Nationalities. They cannot then in the face of Europe give freedom to all the Small Nations and leave Ireland ~~out~~ out".

The Republican movement in Ireland demands nothing more than is contained in this detailed pledge of the British Government that Ireland, although it had not its independence before the war, would receive it after the war and that that independence would be as full as that which would be given to the subject nations of the Austrian and German Empires.

There was still some reasonable doubt among Irishmen who had heard these promises every time "the interests of Great Britain were in tremendous peril" and had never yet seen their fulfilment. But in a third official appeal the British Government explained that no doubts as to its honesty need be entertained. It said:-

"The Allies are fighting to the death in the War - the death of Prussian tyranny - and they are going to win. America, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the other Allies are out for freedom for small nations as well as large. They will practise what they preach when Germany is defeated".

There was no question of refusing Ireland secession from the British Empire when the British Empire needed Irish troops to preserve its interests which were then in "tremendous peril". By such specific promises as these the British Government induced 150,000 Irishmen in Ireland and 300,000 Irish emigrants in other parts of the British Empire to join the British armies. These Irishmen fought with the audacity of their race in every battlefield where the British armies were engaged. They assisted materially in saving British interests from "tremendous peril". When it comes to the fulfilment of the promises made to the Irish people when their manpower was being recruited Mr Lloyd George states that the promises can in no wise be fulfilled because the interests of Great Britain might for some unexplained reason be imperilled by such fulfilment. And those who demand that the British Government which officially gave these pledges should carry them out are herded in thousands into British gaols where they are classed as criminals and are killed when they protest against that classification.

AN AMAZING SERIES OF DOCUMENTS.

BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS IN IRELAND ENGAGED IN A MURDER CAMPAIGN.

On November 11th, 1919, British military and police raided No. 76 Harcourt Street, the Headquarters of Dail Eireann, the Elected Government of the Irish People. The armed forces removed great quantities of literature and members of the clerical staff of the raided offices saw the police tie into bundles several reams of the official notepaper of Dail Eireann and carry it away with them.

On May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1920, many of the members of Dail Eireann received letters sent to them through the post and bearing Dublin City postmarks. The letters when opened were found to be typed on the official notepaper of Dail Eireann. Each letter was similarly worded. Each consisted of these words typed in capital letters:

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE
A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH
THEREFORE A LIFE FOR A LIFE"

The addresses on the envelopes were also typewritten but in the addresses small as well as capital letters were used. It was obvious that all these threatening letters had come from one source. It was obvious that that source was hostile to Sinn Fein. It was obvious that at that source there were quantities of the official notepaper of Dail Eireann. It was obvious that in Dublin City that source was situated.

On May 16th, 1920, Mr Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic of Ireland and member of Dail Eireann for East Cavan and North West Tyrone, was interviewed by representatives of the Dublin Press to whom he stated that the notepaper upon which the threatening letters were written was the same notepaper which had six months previously been taken by British police from the Headquarters of Dail Eireann at 76, Harcourt Street. That statement appeared in the Dublin evening Press of May 18th and the Dublin morning Press of May 19th. Eight days later, on May 27th, Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, wrote the following letter to "The Irish Independent";

"Sir,

With reference to an article appearing in your issue of the 19th relative to threatening letters received by Sinn Fein Members of Parliament and to the statement that paper similar to that on which the threatening notices were written had been seized by the authorities at 76, Harcourt Street, I am directed by Government to inform you that there is no foundation for your report that notepaper or any writing paper was removed from 76, Harcourt Street or taken possession of by the police or by the military.

W. E. Johnstone,
Chief Commissioner,
Dublin Castle,
27th May, 1920"

Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone's phrase is important in view of the sequel: "I am directed by Government to inform you" he says to the Irish Press, "that there is no foundation for your report that notepaper or any writing paper was removed from 76, Harcourt Street or taken possession of by the police or by the military"

Certain official correspondence of high placed British Government officials in Ireland is now in the hands of the Irish Republican Authorities. The part of that correspondence which is treated of in the following has been photographed and copies of these photographs are now in the possession of certain American citizens and other persons to whom the original letters

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have been submitted for examination. A full set of these photographic reproductions has been sent to the Editor of the London "Times". One of these letters is a report by Inspector McFeely of the "G" Division (political) of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. It reads:-

"15th January, 20."

"FRENCHMAN LANDS AT KINGSTOWN"

I beg to report that the above named turned out to be Paul Roger Charvire, Professor of French in the National University, and a native of Paris. He served in the French Army during the war, returned to Dublin on 26/2/19 and lodged at 19, Fitzwilliam Place.

He changed to 46, Lower Leeson Street about April, 1919, where he has since resided.

He has visited Paris two or three times during 1919, the last time being on 13th ult remaining away for a month.

He has a wife, daughter and maid.

His movements were watched on 14th and 15th inst. and he attended the University, Earlsfort Terrace, during teaching hours on both days. No known Sinn Feiners called to his lodgings, and he was not observed to associate with any extremists now or at any time.

W. McFeely, Insp. r."

This report is initialled on the margin in the following manner: "The I. G. Transmitted. W.C.F. Redmond, Ass.-Comm. 16/1."

THE REPORT IS TYPED ON THE BACK OF A SHEET OF THE OFFICIAL NOTEPAPER OF DAIL EIREANN.

That report is dated "15th January, 20." It was initialled at Dublin Castle on January 16th, 1920 by Assistant Commissioner Redmond of the Dublin Metropolitan Police (assistant to Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone who denied that any such notepaper was in the possession of the police or the military) and was transmitted on that date to "the I.G.", viz: the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The following letter was written on April 8th, 1920. It is addressed from the North Dublin Union ("N.D.U.") which was then and is still in the possession of the British Military Authorities:

"N.D.U.,
8. 4 - 20.

"Dear Ward,

Thanks so much for your letter which I passed on to Hyam, who sends many loving messages to you.

We have a typist (lady, cela va sans dire) and Hyam is well away, she has ginger hair so draw your own conclusions.

Reverse your deductions about the Howth show and you will be nearer the mark, things have been rather quiet here of late. I am just back from a show and its now 4.0 am. or should I say 04.00hrs??

How does it feel being a "civvy" again? I expect we shall miss the army a bit when we leave it. In case you feel inclined to change your political views I enclose a pamphlet which might interest you!

No news at all here, everything just the same, except we had a fine day yesterday.

All the best, Old Thing, a line any time you feel inclined to write will be greatly appreciated.

Yrs to the sticky end
P. Attwood"

The signature is that of Lieut. P. Attwood, Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Attwood is a member of the General Staff (Intelligence) of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland.

THE LETTER IS WRITTEN ON THE OFFICIAL NOTEPAPER OF DAIL EIREANN OF WHICH IT COVERS THE WHOLE OF THE FRONT OF ONE SHEET AND HALF OF THE BACK.

The man Hyam mentioned in the letter is Captain A.F. Hyam, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, who is also a member of the British General Staff.

On April 24th, 1920, the following report was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police: It is addressed from the General Staff (Intelligence) "G.S.(I)". It is specially stamped "SECRET"

"G.S.(I)
24/4/20.

"The Chief Commissioner,
D.M.P.

On reliable information received today:-

1. Before May 6th. a 'grand coup' will be made by Sinn Fein unless forestalled. It is believed that, the capture of Government Securities etc., is the aim, and in consequence will consist of simultaneous raids on or burning of Post Offices etc., throughout the country. It is definitely stated that whatever this plan may be, it should be completed by May 5th./6th.

2. It is also stated that Officers and Soldiers will be shot in future under similar circumstances to the murders of Police.

3. When the hunger strike was decided on by the Leaders of Sinn Fein in Mountjoy Prison, the rank and file were ordered, under the same system as hostile raids are conducted, to join the strike.

The above system was especially mentioned in order to terrorise those, whom were unwilling to join the movement (incidentally there were many against it). The result of this is, that:- a number of Sinn Feiners whose sentiments were greatly in favour of their respective leaders, but who had never had an opportunity of knowing their methods, are now assured that the organisation is largely carried on by the leaders at the expense of the rank and file and also through sheer terrorism. During the strike the leaders were freely given whiskey by the warders, and at the end of the strike were very little the worse, whereas the rank and file were in a bad way. The leaders, i.e. Hunter, Clancy, Brennan, Gallagher, etc., shook hands with each warder before leaving the prison.

Lr. Castle Yard,
Dublin.
K.P."

F. Harper Shove,
Captain.
General Staff (I) Dublin District."

The signature is that of Captain F. Harper Shove, General Headquarters Staff, Ireland.

THE REPORT IS TYPE-WRITTEN. WHEREVER A CAPITAL "T" AND A SMALL "h" OCCUR TOGETHER A MARKED UNEVENNESS IN THE ALIGNMENT OF THESE TWO LETTERS IS NOTICEABLE. CERTAIN OTHER INEQUALITIES ARE EVIDENT IN THE TYPING. THESE PECULIARITIES ARE AS CLEARLY MARKED IN THE TYPEWRITTEN ADDRESSES ON THE ENVELOPES CONTAINING THE THREATENING LETTERS SENT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN. AN EXPERT ON TYPESCRIPT HAS BEEN GIVEN THE ENVELOPES, LETTERS AND THIS SECRET REPORT FOR EXAMINATION. HE HAS REPORTED THAT HE IS PREPARED TO SWEAR ON OATH THAT THE THREATENING LETTERS, THE ENVELOPES AND THE ABOVE SECRET REPORT WERE ALL TYPED ON THE SAME TYPE-WRITING MACHINE, WHICH IS AN "UNDERWOOD".

Thus far it is demonstrated

1. That Col. Edgeworth Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police lied when on May 27th under the direction of his Government he informed the Irish Press that no official newspaper was seized or was taken into the

possession of the British police or military authorities.

2. That on January 15th an Inspector of the "G" Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police sent a report to the Assistant Commissioner of that force, which report was typed on the back of a sheet of the official notepaper of Dail Eireann.

3. That the Assistant Commissioner initialled that sheet with his own hand on January 16th.

4. That a letter was written on the official notepaper of Dail Eireann by a British Staff officer on April 8th, 1920, showing that at that date that notepaper had for some reason passed into the hands of members of the General Staff in Ireland.

5. The reason why some of that notepaper passed into the possession of British Staff officers was made clear on May 14th-15th-16th when Members of Dail Eireann received death-notices typed on one of the typewriters at the British Military Headquarters at Dublin Castle - on the same typewriter as that on which Captain F. Harper Shove of the General Staff had had typed on April 24th his lying secret report on the Mountjoy hunger strike.

One other of the letters of British officials written during the last four months is necessary to these disclosures. It is quoted as written, the spelling and grammar unaltered.

"St. Andrew's Hotel,
Exchequer Street,
Dublin.
2nd March, 1920.

"Dear Hardy,

Have duly reported and found things is a fearful mess but think will be able to make a good show. Have been given a free hand to carry on and everyone has been very charming. Re our little stunt I see no prospects until I have got things on a firmer basis but still hope and believe there are possibilities. As I intend to put in for my allowances for February should be awfully grateful if you would kindly tell me the War Office rates for Ration-Servant, lodging Fuel and Light and shall I send them to you for signature or put them thro' Irish Command? - Hill-Dillon tells me they are trying to get me G.S03 and not F.F. is this correct? and will you please send me the number of my warrant to Ireland as I have mislaid it and cannot claim travelling allowance without it. Hoping you are "in the pink" With kindest regards to Colonel Dick & yourself.

Yours very sincerely,
F. Harper Shove. "

Of all the documents quoted this letter is the most sinister. It is written by a British Staff Officer to a British Secret Service agent. It is dated March 2nd. In it Captain F. Harper Shove, from whose office at Dublin Castle the notices threatening the Members of Dail Eireann with assassination were sent out two and a half months later, mentions that he has "been given a free hand to carry on". It refers to "our little stunt"

THE LITTLE STUNT IS THE ASSASSINATION OF PROMINENT REPUBLICANS
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF IRELAND.

On March 2nd, 1920. Captain F. Harper Shove of the General Staff saw no prospects "until I have got things on a firmer basis" But he still hoped and believed "there are possibilities". Within eighteen days Captain F. Harper Shove and those whom he was "given a free hand" to direct had got things on a firmer basis. Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, was assassinated by British police on the morning of March 20th. Before the end of March two other prominent Republicans had been assassinated, James MacCarthy at Timrles, Co. Tipperary, and Thomas O'Dwyer of Bouladuff in the same county. The method, even the hour of assassination, was similar in all three cases. Captain F. Harper Shove had got things "on a firmer basis". "The little stunt" was being successful. It was then decided that the Members of Dail Eireann should be made feel the effects of it. On May 14th-15th-16th the chief directing agent of the assassinations sent out from his office at Dublin Castle his death notices. The object in using the official notepaper of Dail Eireann is not difficult to understand. The British Government tried to explain away the assassination of Lord Mayor MacCurtain as Captain F. Harper Shove carefully planned they should be able to explain away the assassination of Dail Eireann Members. The receipt by the men who had been killed of deathnotices on the official notepaper of Dail Eireann would have been used by British Propaganda as proof that these members were shot down by the "small group of Sinn Fein terrorists" to whom Mr Lloyd George even now attributes the murder of Alderman Thomas MacCurtain. It was to provide the murderers gathered under the "free hand" of Captain F. Harper Shove with this shield that the official notepaper passed in April 1920 from the possession of British police who up till then had used it for their reports, into the possession of the British General Staff whose purpose for it was a cover for a campaign of assassination by which they had hoped to rid themselves of the Irish people's demand for National Independence. This plan of assassination has not yet been carried out.

IT IS STILL THE POLICY OF HIGH PLACED OFFICERS ON THE HEAD
-QUARTERS STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN IRELAND.

The originals of the letters quoted above are in the possession of the Republican movement in Ireland. They are here accurately copied and truthfully described. The conclusions drawn from them have been come to cautiously after an exhaustive investigation.

Mr. J. Leahy and his two sons, Naval Dwellings, Queenstown, Co. Cork, were arrested by English military on a charge of having in their house a wooden gun and two pairs of puttees.

Twelve 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.

The following were arrested at their homes without charge by English military and constabulary:-

Mr. R. Kenny, Newmarket, Co. Cork; Messrs. J.J. Dunne and M. Sholly, Republican Chairman of Oullan Town Commissioners Co. Kilkenny.

Mr. Martin Gavin, an ex-soldier, was arrested by English military at Glady, Co. Derry, on a charge of having firearms in his possession.

A young man whose name did not transpire was arrested by English military while camping out at Killiney Bay, Co. Dublin.

SENTENCE:- Mr. Francis Hugh Fitzpatrick, Kilganon, Co. Dermanagh, was tried by Courtmartial on September 2nd on a charge of having "Seditious" document in his possession has been sentenced by the Court to one years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English constabulary at Beldorrig, Co. Mayo, fired into a house in which a woman named Mrs. Honor Thomas was visiting and wounded her.

English constabulary attacked individual pedestrians at Limerick City on the evening of the 4th instant, Messrs. John South and Thomas Lynch being badly beaten.

SABOTAGE:- On September 4th at Youghal, Co. Cork, English Constabulary wantonly and without provocation smashed all the shop windows in two of the main streets.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th

RAIDS:- At Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, six houses were raided by English military, including those of Miss English and Mr. Mahoy, Urban District Councillor. The offices of the "Dungarvan Observer" and the Town Hall were also searched.

Forces of English military carried out midnight raids at Roslea, Co. Formanagh, on September 4th. Ten private houses were raided. At Scotshouse, Co. Monaghan, the Catholic Hall and two private houses were raided.

The printing office of Mr. W. Charles, Kanturk, Co. Cork, was forcibly entered on the 3rd instant by large forces of English military who searched the premises.

For the second time within a week Mr. P. Ryan's Hotel at Doon, Co. Limerick, was raided by English military in an attempt to arrest the proprietor.

English military at Templomore, Co. Tipperary, held up traffic in the main streets and searched Messrs. Kelly's lice premises.

The following houses were raided in Dublin City by Engl military and constabulary:- Numbers 12 and 17 Emerald Square, occupied by Mr. F. McKay and his father, respectively. The Pembroke Creamery at 77 Mespil Road; 45 Lower Gardiner Street, the residence of Mr. T.J. Meldon, merchant Tailor.

English troops forcibly entered the Boardroom of Tuam Union, Co. Galway, while an Arbitration Court was sitting.

At Dundalk, Co. Louth, English constabulary and military raided the residences of Mr. Patrick Agnew, Wynne's Terrace; Mr. Philip Hearty, Dublin St.; The Rev. J. Maguire, P.P. Other military activities in Co. Louth resulted in the raiding of over 20 houses in search of arms. Five houses were raided in Lurgan District, Co. Armagh, and three at Newry, Co. Down.

Cameron Highlanders secured the district around Queenstown, Co. Cork, and forcibly entered and searched upwards of twentyfive houses on the 5th instant.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Samonn Roche, Co-Operative Creamery, Manager, Brures, Co. Limerick, was arrested by English military and constabulary. No charge was made against him.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th 1920.

S U M M A R Y.

DATE:-	SEPTEMBER	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	TOTAL.
Raids:-		286	85	51	89	163	79	693
Arrests:-		23	11	31	21	17	4	107
Courtsmartial:-		1	-	-	1	1	-	2
Sentences:-		1	-	4	1	-	-	6
Proclamations & Suppressions		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sabotage:-		1	3	-	-	2	3	9
Armed Assaults:-		3	3	2	-	5	4	17
Murders:-		-	2	-	-	2	-	4
DAILY TOTALS:-		314	104	88	112	130	91	839

The Sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled TEN YEARS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th 1920.

RAIDS:- The private houses of the following priests were forcibly entered and searched by English military and constabulary:- Rev. Fr. Cowhy, C.C., Newmarket, Co. Cork; Rev. P. Delahunty, C.C.; Callan, Co. Kilkenny; Rev. J. Carmody, Rathmore, Co. Kerry and Rev. Mrs. O'Fagan and Sharkey, St. Maureahy's House, Liscannon, Co. Clare.

English military and constabulary carried out raids on the houses of the following:- Mr. R. Kenny, Newmarket, Co. Cork; Messrs. J.J. Dunne and M. Skelly, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Callan, Co. Kilkenny; Mr. D. Leahy, Newtown, Co. Cork; Mr. J. Good; The Transport Workers' Union, Cork City; Dr. Collins, Rathmore, Co. Kerry; Messrs. C. Godfrey & M. Berkery, Murroe, Co. Limerick; 20 Summer holiday camps at Killiney, Co. Dublin, were raided by English military on the 4th instant.

A large force of English military accompanied by armoured cars surrounded the premises at 134, Foley St., Dublin of Mr. Philip Shanahan, Member of the Republican Parliament for Harbour Division, Dublin City. Other bodies of military effected an entrance and remained for over two hours searching the premises in which, however, nothing incriminating was found.

Extensive raids for arms by forces of English military and police took place in the following districts during the last three days:- North County Dublin, South Down, South Armagh, North Kildare, Dundalk, (Co. Louth) and Portadown, (Armagh). In all over 350 houses were raided.

At 1 a.m. this morning the residence of Mr. J. Delaney, Heytesbury St., Dublin, was raided by English military & police. After a two hours' search the military removed some Irish text books & photographs of the Members of the Irish Republican Parliament.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Philip Shanahan, Member of the Irish Republican Parliament for Harbour Division, Dublin, was arrested at his residence by English Military. His brother Michael and one of his employees, Mr. Ed. Tracy, were also taken into custody. No charge was brought against them.

Mr. J. Leahy and his two sons, Naval Dwellings, Queenstown, Co. Cork, were arrested by English military on a charge of having in their house a wooden gun and two pairs of puttees.

Twelve 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.

The following were arrested at their homes without charge by English military and constabulary:-

Mr. R. Kenny, Newmarket, Co. Cork; Messrs. J.J. Dunne and M. Sholly, Republican Chairman of Callan Town Commissioners Co. Kilkenny.

Mr. Martin Gavin, an ex-soldier, was arrested by English military at Gladdy, Co. Derry, on a charge of having firearms in his possession.

A young man whose name did not transpire was arrested by English military while camping out at Killiney Bay, Co. Dublin.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Francis Hugh Fitzpatrick, Kilganon, Co. Fermanagh, was tried by Courtmartial on September 2nd on a charge of having "Seditious" document in his possession has been sentenced by the Court to one years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English constabulary at Belderrig, Co. Mayo, fired into a house in which a woman named Mrs. Honor Thomas was visiting and wounded her.

English constabulary attacked individual pedestrians at Limerick City on the evening of the 4th instant, Messrs. John South and Thomas Lynch being badly beaten.

SABOTAGE:- On September 4th at Youghal, Co. Cork, English Constabulary wantonly and without provocation smashed all the shop windows in two of the main streets.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th

RAIDS:- At Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, six houses were raided by English military, including those of Miss English and Mr. Fahoy, Urban District Councillor. The offices of the "Dungarvan Observer" and the Town Hall were also searched.

Forces of English military carried out midnight raids at Roslea, Co. Fermanagh, on September 4th. Ten private houses were raided. At Scotchouse, Co. Monaghan, the Catholic Hall and two private houses were raided.

The printing office of Mr. W. Charles, Kanturk, Co. Cork, was forcibly entered on the 3rd instant by large forces of English military who searched the premises.

For the second time within a week Mr. P. Ryan's Hotel at Doon, Co. Limerick, was raided by English military in an attempt to arrest the proprietor.

English military at Templomore, Co. Tipperary, held up traffic in the main streets and searched Messrs. Kelly's lice premises.

The following houses were raided in Dublin City by English military and constabulary:- Numbers 12 and 17 Emerald Square, occupied by Mr. F. McKay and his father, respectively. The Pembroke Creamery at 77 Mespil Road; 45 Lower Gardiner Street, the residence of Mr. T.J. Meldon, merchant Tailor.

English troops forcibly entered the Boardroom of Tuam Union, Co. Galway, while an Arbitration Court was sitting.

At Dundalk, Co. Louth, English constabulary and military raided the residence of Mr. Patrick Agnew, Wynne's Terrace; Mr. Philip Hearty, Dublin St.; the Rev. J. Maguire, P.P. Other military activities in Co. Louth resulted in the raiding of over 20 houses in search of arms. Five houses were raided in Lurgan District, Co. Armagh, and three at Newry, Co. Down.

Cameron Highlanders secured the district around Queenstown, Co. Cork, and forcibly entered and searched upwards of twenty-five houses on the 5th instant.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Eamonn Roche, Co-operative Creamery-Manager, Bruree, Co. Limerick, was arrested by English military and constabulary. No charge was made against him.

Mr. P. Cormack, Cappamurra, Co. Tipperary, was arrested at Thurles by English constabulary.

A young man named Connolly was arrested by English military at his home in Roslea, Co. Fermanagh.

The young man whose arrest at a holiday camp in Kkilling, Co. Dublin, was mentioned in those lists on the 5th instant has now been identified as Mr. T.J. Meldon, Merchant Tailor, 45 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. He is still in prison although no charge has been made against him.

Mr. Fred McKay (Junior, 12 Emerald Square, Dublin, was arrested at home by English military. No charge was made against him.

Messrs. Edward Dempsey and John Gorey, were arrested by English military and constabulary at their business premises at 77 Mesquit Road, Dublin. No charge was made against them.

Messrs. Patrick Agnew, Wynnes Terrace, Dundalk, Co. Louth, and Philip Hoarty, Dublin Street, do., were arrested at their homes by English military and constabulary on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

Three 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.

RAIDED ASSAULTS:- Mr. P. Cormack, Cappamurra, Co. Tipperary, was brutally assaulted by English constabulary whilst a helpless prisoner in their hands.

On the 5th instant English troops at Bruree, Co. Limerick, "shot up" the village.

Mr. John Travers, of Nelson Street, Derry, was fired at and wounded by an English military patrol on the night of the 5th inst.

SABOTAGE:- English military forcibly entered the Catholic Hall at Scotshouse, Co. Monaghan, and wrecked the furniture.

On September 4th at Kilkhallock, Co. Limerick, English Constabulary forced an entry after midnight into the residence of Mrs. Chamberlain whose husband is serving a sentence of eighteen months imprisonment on a political charge. The constabulary wrecked the furniture and windows.

On the 5th instant at Millstreet, Co. Cork, English troops maliciously set fire to an extensive haybarn owned by Mr. C.J. Moany, Lackabawn, Co. Limerick. The barn and all its contents, including a car and farming implements, was burned to the ground. Mr. Moany is Republican Chairman of the Local Council.

MURDER:- Patrick Hegarty and Patrick Lynch of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork, were murdered by English troops on September 5th. On that date a convoy of three English military motor lorries came to a cross-roads within sight of the village of Ballyvourney. There the convoy halted and two of the military lorries drove away, taking the driver of the third car with them. This third car was completely covered with canvas and was apparently unoccupied. A crowd of villagers gathered round it and a boy eventually lifted one of the canvas sides of the car in order to satisfy the general curiosity as to what was inside. Immediately machine gun fire was opened upon the crowd from the lorry in which were concealed a party of British troops. The two young men named were shot dead. It was evidently the purpose of the English military authorities to provoke an effort to capture this lorry, which was left apparently derelict upon the roadside. After killing the two young men the troops drove away without giving any assistance.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided the house of Mr. O'Connell, Ballinacurra, Co. Limerick.

Five houses were raided by English constabulary in Co. Fermanagh.

English military at Bruree, Co. Limerick, raided the garage of Mr. Ruddle and subsequently commandeered his motor car.

English military and constabulary who visited the Charlestown and Ballymountain districts of Co. Waterford searched for arms over 80 houses.

On September 7th English military and constabulary investigated the town of Newry, Co. Down, and raided the houses of the following:- Messrs. J. O'Hare and Anthony Larkin, Kilmorey St.; P.J. Carr, Lower Water Street; M. Kane, Mary Street; J. Brady, Do.; James Marron, River Street and E. Mullen, Market Street. The offices of the Local Republican Newspaper, "The Frontier Sentinel" were also searched.

Seven houses in the vicinity of the Shane Bridge, near Bantry, Co. Cork, were forcibly entered and raided by English military.

ARRESTS:- Three brothers named O'Connell, of Ballinacorra, Co. Limerick, were arrested by English military on the 5th instant. No charge was made against them.

Five young men whose names have not transpired were arrested at their homes in Co. Fermanagh on a charge of being concerned in an attack on a fortified constabulary barracks.

At Mallow, Co. Cork, on the 6th instant the following were arrested by English constabulary:- Messrs. C. Low, T. Donovan, D. Curley and P. Millard.

The following residents of Newry, Co. Down, were arrested at their homes on the 7th instant by English military and constabulary:- Messrs. J. O'Hare, Kilmorey St.; P.J. Carr, Lower Water Street; M. Kane, Mary Street; J. Brady, do.; J. Marron, River Street; and E. Mullen, Market Street. Anthony Larkin, Kilmorey Street was arrested for shouting "Up the Rebels!"

A young man named Sullivan was arrested "on suspicion" in the vicinity of Shane Bridge, near Bantry, Co. Cork.

On the 7th instant an English constabulary patrol at Dundalk, Co. Louth, arrested without charge Mr. Patrick McMahon, Insurance Agent, and Messrs. J. & T. Faulkner, brothers.

English military at Kilkenny arrested Messrs. P. McMahon and J. Cotterell, Craighanmanagh, and A. Hoban and S. Dreelan, Gowran.

A man named O'Doherty, was arrested at Bruce, Co. Limerick, by English military. No charge was made against him. Mr. E. Roche, Republican Member of Limerick County Council, was also arrested in the same town.

SENTENCES:- Mr. Patrick O'Neill, Moy, Co. Tyrone, who was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having arms and ammunition in his possession, was sentenced by the court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Daniel Reordan, 86, South Circular Road, Dublin, who was tried by courtmartial on a charge of having four rounds of ammunition in his possession has been sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Francis Taylor, Swords, Co. Dublin, who was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession a copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers, has been sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. John Feore, Co. Cork, who was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of being concerned in an attack on an armed English military patrol was sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- A party of English constabulary passing through the town of Mallow, Co. Cork, in a military motor lorry, suddenly fired on a group of men who were standing at a street corner. One of the men, Mr. J. Callaghan, was badly wounded.

English military at Charloville, Co. Cork, "shot up" the town on the night of the 6th instant.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.

RAIDS:- On September 7th, English constabulary raided the residence of Mr. Paul Galligan, M.P., Drummalaragh House,

Ballinagh, Co. Cavan. Mr. Calligan is Member for West Cavan in the Republican Parliament.

English military invested Coalisland district, Co. Tyrone, and raided the houses of the following:- Messrs. F. Skelly, J. Mellon, Peter Corr, J. Mulgrew, Arthur O'Neill, Thomas Coleman and J. Magennis.

English constabulary and military raided over a dozen houses in the Mullabawn district of Co. Louth.

At Shankill, Co. Dublin, English military raided the residences of Messrs. Murphy, Egan, Walsh and McGarry in an attempt to arrest the owners.

The residence of Rev. T. Henebry, C.C. Dunamaggin, Co. Kilkenny, was forcibly entered and thoroughly ransacked by English military.

The premises of Mr. P. Maher, Republican Rural Councillor, at Ballylarkin, Callan, Co. Kilkenny, was raided by English military who took up flooring boards and smashed furniture.

English constabulary and military overran the following districts in Co. Cork and raided over fifty houses:- Glonakilly, Skibbereen, Charleville and Castlelyons.

The entrances to Cross Street, Derry City, were cut off and picketed by English military who then searched thirteen houses in the Street. They dug up gardens and yards and caused much damage to furniture, floors, roofs, etc.

ARRESTS:- Mr. Paul Galligan, Member of the Republican Parliament for West Cavan, was arrested at his residence at Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, on September 7th by a large force of English constabulary.

When English military invested the Coalisland district of Co. Tyrone the following were arrested in their homes:- Messrs. Frank Skelly, Joseph and John Mellon, Peter Corr, Annagher; John Mulgrew, do.; Arthur O'Neill, Lienastrave; Thomas Coleman, Mousetown and Joseph Magennis, Brackville.

A man named McCoy and his two sons residing at Mullymacrieve, Co. Louth, were arrested by English military and constabulary. No charge was brought against them.

A boy named John Murphy of Shankill, Co. Dublin, was arrested by English military because they could not discover the whereabouts of his elder brother.

Rev. P. Walsh, C.C. Rahen, Co. Wexford, was arrested by English constabulary on a charge of having his motor permit insufficiently filled in.

Mr. J. Shellissy, of Ennis, Co. Clare, was arrested by English military while on his way home. No charge was made against him.

Mr. John Boston, a publican and auctioneer of Snugville Street, Belfast, was arrested at his home by English military.

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 English military authorities.

Mr. P. Galloghy, farmer, of Oashel, Co. Armagh, was arrested by English constabulary on a charge of endeavouring to obtain arms.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Thomas Clavin, Kilboggan, Co. Leath, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having a revolver in his possession. The revolver was unloaded. Sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

SENTENCE:- Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick, Balturbet, Co. Cavan, who was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on August 30th on a charge of endeavouring to disarm a fully armed and equipped English constabulary patrol, was sentenced by the court to five years' penal servitude.

MILITARISM:- English troops at Kilkenny commanded the motorcar of Mr. E. P. Hogan of Berris, Co. Carlow.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.

RAIDS:- English military at Dublin City searched the premises of the following after midnight on the 9th instant:-
Mr. W. Cole, ex-Alderman of Dublin Corporation, 3 Mountjoy Sq.
Mrs. Sean Connolly, 3, Mountjoy Square.
Mr. T.J. Loughlin, Republican Member of Dublin Corporation,
164, Botanic Road.

Mr. P.P. Curtis, Printing Works, Temple Lane.
Messrs. Fitzgerald, 173, Great Brunswick Street.
Mr. W. M. Kenealy, Journalist, 34, Marguerite Road, Glasnevin.
No. 6 Temple Street -- 6 families.
Mrs. Cregan, Tirconnell Road, Inchicore.
Mr. Frank Warren, South Terrace, Inchicore.

Mr. Edward Keegan, 21, Lullymore Terrace, Dolphin's Barn.
During the searches the following sums of money and articles were looted by the troops:- £17 in notes, some silver, eggs and photographs from Mrs. Sean Connolly's; Whiskey, minerals, cigarettes, a gold chain, letters and photographs from 6, Temple Street; Insurance books and deposit receipt for £25 from Mr. Keegan's; 12 boxes of chocolates and quantities of cigarettes from Messrs. Fitzgeralds shop.

In the raid on Mr. Curtis' Printing Works the military seized 10,000 pictorial prints of Mr. MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, and 6,000 photographs of Archbishop Mannix, as well as large stocks of stationery, account books & office requisites. A double demy printing machine & a case of electric bulbs were smashed. Type was scattered & the workers' cashbox stolen.

English military carried out a series of raids in Derry City. Ten houses were forcibly entered and searched.

The residence of Mr. D. Doherty, St. Michael's St. Tipperary was raided by English military. At Cashel in the same county the houses of Mr. John Maher and Mrs. Doherty were also searched.

English military in Co. Kilkenny raided six houses at Goresbridge and two at Paulstown. At Queenstown, Co. Cork over a dozen houses were searched.

Four gardens at Inchicore, Co. Dublin were raided by English constabulary.

English military and constabulary surrounded and searched the Trappist Monastery at Mount Mellera, Co. Waterford.

Following the shooting of two armed English constabulary near Tullow, Co. Carlow, large forces of military invested the district and searched upwards of fifty houses.

ARRESTS:- The following Republicans were arrested in their homes in Dublin City by raiding parties of English military:-
Mr. W. L. Cole, ex-Alderman of Dublin Corporation; Mr. T.J. Loughlin, Member of Dublin Corporation; Messrs. P. Swanzy and William and Leo Fitzgerald, (brothers).

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 English military authorities.
Mr. McClean, Member of Derry Corporation, was arrested by English constabulary and military on a charge of having "seditious" literature in his possession.

Mr. D. Noonan, who had been employed in a shop in Tipperary Town, was arrested at his work by English military. No charge was made against him.

Mr. John Maher, Friar St., Cashel, Co. Tipperary, was arrested while at his work. No charge was brought against him by the English military who made the arrest.

Mr. James Delaney, farmer, was arrested at his home in Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny. Mr. Quinlan, a mechanic, was arrested at his home in Queenstown, Co. Cork. Other arrests include Mr. James Noonan, Church St., Newcastle West, Co. Limerick; Mr. John Smith, Ashford, Co. Wicklow; Mr. Corrigan, Elphin, Co. Roscommon; Mr. Murphy, Rathbawn, Co. Carlow, and an unknown man at Ballinacorney, Co. Cork.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Richard Mangan, Killane, Blenderry, King's Co. was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of aiding a Republican Police Patrol to imprison a bicycle thief.

Sentence of the Court has not yet been promulgated.

ARMED ASSAULTS:— Mr. James Noonan, Church St., Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, was fired upon and wounded by English military and constabulary who raided his house to arrest him. Mr. Noonan had made no attempt to escape.

English troops at Cashel, Co. Tipperary, fired on the friends of Mr. John Maher who had come to his door to bid him farewell on his arrest.

Passengers arriving at Clonakilty Railway Station, Co. Cork, on Sept. 8th, were held up at the point of the bayonet by English troops who searched them. Male passengers were compelled to undress.

SABOTAGE:— English constabulary in Galway City forced an entry into the offices and printing works of "The Galway Express," a Republican Newspaper, and smashed the machinery to atoms.

MURDERS:— Within a few minutes of midnight on Wednesday, Sept. 8th a number of residents in Galway City went to the Railway Station to meet the night mail from Dublin which carried also the Dublin evening papers. Among the crowd who went to the station was Constable Krumm of the English Constabulary. Krumm, who was under the influence of drink, had his revolver in his hand & without warning began to fire promiscuously. John Mulvey, one of the crowd, was shot dead and as Krumm continued to fire he was himself shot dead by some armed civilians. Some two hours and a half afterwards constabulary issued from their Barracks at Galway City and began reprisals for the death of Const. Krumm. After wrecking part of the town and firing fusillades of shots in the streets, the constabulary at 4.20 a.m. broke into the residence of James Quirke who was in bed at the time. They dragged him from the house and in the direction of Galway Docks. At the Docks they placed Quirke under a lamp post. They then formed a semi-circle round him and fired, wounding him nine times in the stomach and once in the back. Quirke died in great agony some hours later. Similar efforts were made by the constabulary to murder John Broderick & Joseph Cummins. Cummins was placed in position for execution and was fired upon. He was wounded & by shamming death escaped a further volley. Broderick was taken from his house by the constabulary who then locked Mrs. Broderick & other occupants into the house & set it on fire. While Broderick was being dragged to execution he broke away and escaped although several volleys were fired at him.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.

RAIDS:— Large forces of English military & constabulary raided the house of Rev. J. McKenna, ex-army Chaplain, C.C., Millagh, Co. Clare. They also raided the residence of the Parish Priest, Rev. J. Glynn.

At Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, English constabulary and military raided the Town Hall and the residences of Messrs. W. O'Mara and J. Healy, Urban Councillor.

Keash, Co. Sligo, was visited by forces of English military who searched eight farmhouses. English military raided Mohill Workhouse and seized the Guardians' Minute Book.

Gallau Town Hall, Co. Kilkenny, was raided by English military who broke furniture and carried off the safe. The Doctor's Dispensary and the bandroom were searched, and band instruments damaged. The premises of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gilbert were also searched. On the door of the latter's house the military affixed a notice "Death to the Assassin."

In English constabulary raids in County Meath over twenty houses were searched for arms.

In Dray, Co. Wicklow & surrounding districts, English constabulary and military raided for arms over 40 private houses.

ARRESTS:— Master George O'Brien, aged 16½ years, of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, was arrested by English troops. No charge was made against him.

The following were also arrested at their homes:-
Mr. W. O'Hare - Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Mr. J. Healy - Member of Carrick-on-Suir Urban Council,
and ex-member of the British Army.
Mr. H. Sheerin - Keash, Co. Sligo. Member of Keash
Rural Council.

PROCLAMATION:- By Proclamation of the English Military Authorities
no person is permitted to be "abroad" in the streets of Galway
City between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. without the
permission of these Authorities. This Proclamation came into
force on the 16th instant without any previous warning or
notification to the citizens of Galway.

RIED ASSAULTS:- English military surrounded the house of Mr.
Quinlan, near Queenstown, Co. Cork, and without provocation
or warning opened fire at the windows. Mr. Motley, Headmaster
of the Dockyard Schools, was wounded.
English constabulary at Tullow, Co. Carlow, threatened
to shoot a Chauffeur named Rooney if he did not leave the
town within five minutes.

RAPOTAGES:- Following the shooting of two of their number near
Tullow, Co. Carlow, bodies of English constabulary entered
the town at nightfall. While some of their number kept up
continuous rifle fire in the streets others bombed and
wrecked several houses. The licensed premises of Messrs.
Murphy, and the establishment of Messrs. Wm. Murphy & Sons
were bombed and burned. Both buildings were completely gutted.
Although fired on by the police, a rescue party of Irish
Volunteers, assisted by the Local Fire Brigade, succeeded in
preventing the flames from spreading to adjoining houses.
The Irish Bar, owned by Mr. C.P. Moavyn, was smashed in and
goods to the value of £100 were looted by the English forces,
who also looted the drapery establishment of Miss K. Bolger.

III. TARISS:- English troops at Mullagh, Co. Clare, commandeered a
motor bicycle, the property of Rev. Fr. Hoorigan, an English
Priest.

TO SMASH THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN FIVE WEEKS.

THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

The British Military Government in Ireland acting in conjunction with certain members of the British Cabinet have decided to break the Republican movement in Ireland before the British Parliament re-assembles on October 19th, 1920. The period of the Parliamentary Recess has been selected for the carrying out of the plan of the British militarists in Ireland firstly in order that during the operation of this plan those directing it should be free from criticism, and secondly in order that when it reassembles, the British Parliament may be presented with the accomplished fact of a broken Republican movement in Ireland and a cowed people.

The methods by which this accomplished fact is to be brought about are in the main three:

1. The assassination of certain members of Dail Eireann;
2. The arrest and imprisonment of other members and of hundreds of local Republican leaders;
3. An intensified campaign of terrorism against the mass of the Irish people in which life will frequently be taken and property not spared.

The first of these methods has for some time past been known to be a definitely adopted policy of certain British Staff officers in Ireland who are acting in conjunction with certain highly placed individuals in London. Documents demonstrating the complicity of British General Staff officers in the organisation of a campaign of assassination directed against members of Dail Eireann and other prominent Republicans were published in the last issue of the IRISH BULLETIN (Vol.3. No. 8)

The second of these methods is at present in operation although not yet on as large a scale as had been planned. Members of Dail Eireann are being arrested. (Mr P. Shanahan, Member for the Harbour Division of Dublin was arrested on September 5th; Mr P. Galligan, Member for West Cavan, was arrested on September 7th after an effort to shoot him had been made in which he was wounded; the residence of Dr. J. Ryan, Member for South Wexford, was raided in an effort to arrest him on September 10th). Prominent Republicans are being rounded up in almost every county in Ireland. There is a difficulty in the way of the development of this plan for the general arrest of National leaders. Since the hunger-strikes of untried Irish prisoners in the April and May of this year the British Government stated that the policy of imprisonment on suspicion had definitely been abandoned. In several interviews with English and American Pressmen at Dublin Castle the abandonment of this policy was stressed by high Government officials. It has nevertheless been carried on without cessation but not generally enough to attract much attention. Eleven of the hunger-strikers in Cork Gaol who are now dying are unconvicted and untried. But in order that its plans of rounding up Republican leaders all over Ireland may be made operative the British Military Government has conceived a new method of imprisoning innocent men. This method is itself criminal. It is briefly this:-

It is arranged at the British Military Headquarters that certain houses are to be searched. In these houses reside men who for some reason the British Government desires to imprison. A party of military is sent after midnight to force an entry into such a house and search it. If anything incriminating is found the party is instructed to arrest the occupant. On its way to the house the military party picks up a "guide" who is usually dressed as a British Army officer, but who is not one. He enters the house with the

military party. He engages in the search for incriminating material. In each case in which these secret agents have been brought to the houses of Republicans revolver ammunition, which was not in the house previous to the visit of the military party and the "guide", has been found. The male inmates have been then arrested and are subsequently tried by courtmartial. Four of these trials have taken place within the last four days. Mr Joseph Curran of 36, Stella Gardens, Dublin, a Republican Councillor, and Mr D. Brennan of 37, Stella Gardens, were arrested at their homes on September 3rd on a charge of having ammunition in their possession. They were tried by courtmartial on this charge on September 10th. Mr J. Maguire of 26, Irishtown Road, Dublin, a Republican Councillor, and Mr F. McKay of 12, Emerald Square, Dublin, were arrested on a similar charge and were tried by courtmartial on September 11th. The secret "guide" has not been produced at these trials although the regular officers admitted that he was present at the search. When the accused demanded that he be produced the regular officers pleaded that they did not know the name or rank of this "guide" and had never met him prior to the night of the search. By this method four innocent persons have been in the last four days found guilty by British Courtmartial of "having ammunition in their possession" and are now imprisoned. By this simple means the British Military Government intends to solve the difficulty of imprisoning Republicans without charge.

The third method of breaking the Republican movement during the next five weeks is that of using the terrorist weapon against the general public in Ireland. Many Irish towns and villages have during the past six months been sacked and looted by British military and police. Many innocent Irish civilians have been murdered by these military and police. These weapons are to be used still more extensively. The British Military Government in Ireland is ensuring that the British soldiers and police used for this work will not object to these duties. A weekly journal is now being published at Dublin Castle and is being circulated gratis among the British police in Ireland. This journal is called the "Weekly Summary" it portrays the Irish people to these police as murderers and assassins and inferentially incites the British police to take reprisals. It is nothing more or less than a hate-sheet intended to be used and now being used to stir up against the whole Irish people the worst passions of the British armed forces in Ireland. This "Weekly Summary" edited from Dublin Castle is sent to every British police barracks in the same wrapper in which official information is circulated. With the British troops the same campaign of hate is being organised. The following oath is being widely distributed among the troops in Ireland. The pretence of the British military authorities is that this oath is taken by all Sinn Feiners. The vile nature of the oath is guaranteed to rouse religious bigotry in the British soldiery in Ireland the majority of whom are, of course, non-Catholic. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that these troops and police have committed many excesses of the most horrible kind during the past six months or that these excesses have increased in violence and number within the last few weeks. The British authorities in Ireland are inciting their armed forces to these acts by the most indecent forms of war-propaganda. It will be observed that the oath is carefully prepared to appeal to ignorant men. It is copied accurately from the original document which is being circulated among the troops:-

"COPY OF AN OATH TAKEN FROM A SINN FEIN PRISONER

"In the presence of Almighty God and this my brother, I do swear that I will suffer my right hand to be cut off from my body and laid at the jail door, before I will waylay and betray a brother, and I will persevere and not betray and not spare from the cradle to the crutch and from the crutch to the cradle; and that I will not hear the means of infamy or of old age, but that I will wade deep in Orangemen's Blood and do as King James did".

"And I further swear to owe no allegiance to any Protestant or to any heretic sovereign, Prince or Potentate, and that I will

not regard any oath delivered to me by their subjects, be they Judge, Magistrate, or else; and to be ready at any time and by any means in my power, to assist in preserving his or her (Sim Fain) liberation; and, if myself a witness, to disregard any oath given to me on such occasions by Judge, Magistrate, Council, Lawyer, officers or else and that I will not regard such oath as binding.

"By virtue of the oath I have taken, I will aid and assist with all my might and strength when called upon to massacre protestants and cut away heretics, burn British Churches, abolish protestant Kings and princes, and all others except the Church of Rome and his system and by virtue of the oath I have taken I will think it no sin to kill or massacre a protestant whenever an opportunity occurs"

"(Signed, etc)"

By the assassination or imprisonment of the Republican leaders and by a campaign of armed terrorism against a whole people the British military government in Ireland with the approval of certain British Cabinet Ministers is endeavouring to smash the Republican movement during the Parliamentary Recess when its actions are not limited by the fear of criticism. As soon as Parliament entered Recess the campaign was begun. Owing to the action of Alderman MacSwiney world-wide attention has been focussed upon the British regime in Ireland. This attention has disarranged the plans of the terrorists to some extent. They had hoped to carry out their operations against the Irish people without incurring world censure. But if their plans are in a less forward condition than they intended them to be they are at present determined to use what remains of the Parliamentary Recess to make good the opportunities which Lord Mayor MacSwiney's action has caused them to forego.

The futility of this policy of smashing the Republican movement is evident to those who understand the present situation in Ireland. The assassination of certain members of Dail Eireann and the imprisonment of local Republican leaders will not result in the collapse of the demand for Irish independence. That demand is made by the Nation and will be persisted in by the Nation.

The following were also arrested at their homes:-
Mr. W. O'Mara - Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Mr. J. Healy - Member of Carrick-on-Suir Urban Council,
and ex-member of the British Army.
Mr. H. Sheerin - Keash, Co. Sligo. Member of Keash Rural
Council.

PROCLAMATION:- By Proclamation of the English military Authorities, no person is permitted to be "abroad" in the streets of Galway City between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. without the permission of these authorities. This Proclamation came into force on the 10th instant without any previous warning or notification to the citizens of Galway.

ARMED ASSAULTS:- English military surrounded the house of Mr. Quinlan, near Queenstown, Co. Cork, and without provocation or warning opened fire at the windows. Mr. Motley, Headmaster of the Dockyard Schools, was wounded.

English constabulary at Tullow, Co. Carlow, threatened to shoot a Chauffeur named Rooney if he did not leave the town within five minutes.

SABOTAGE:- Following the shooting of two of their number near Tullow, Co. Carlow, bodies of English constabulary entered the town at nightfall. While some of their number kept up continuous rifle fire in the streets others bombed and wrecked several houses. The licensed premises of Messrs. Murphy, and the establishment of Messrs. Wm. Murphy & Sons were bombed and burned. Both buildings were completely gutted. Although fired on by the police, a rescue party of Irish Volunteers, assisted by the local Fire Brigade, succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to adjoining houses. The Irish Bar, owned by Mr. C.P. Neavyn, was smashed in and goods to the value of £100 were looted by the English forces, who also looted the drapery establishment of Miss K. Bolger.

MILITARISM:- English troops at Mollagh, Co. Clare, commandeered a motor bicycle, the property of Rev. Fr. Hourigan, an English priest.

THE G.O.C. APPROVES A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

SIGNIFICANT SEQUEL TO THE ARREST OF REPUBLICAN COUNCILLORS.

One of the weapons by which the British Government hoped to crush the Republican movement in five weeks has already broken in the hands of that Government's agents.

In yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN the arrest and trial at Dublin of four prominent Republicans was described. The residence of each of these men was raided at night by a military party accompanied by a "guide". This "guide" wore the uniform of a British army officer although he was not a member of the British Army. Wherever this "guide" went revolver ammunition was "found" and the occupants of the house were arrested on a charge of illegal possession of ammunition. The four men in question - Messrs James Maguire, Republican Councillor; Joseph Curran, Republican Councillor, Denis Brennan and Frederick McKay - were tried by courtmartial on that charge. The four accused protested that no ammunition was in their houses before the military party entered. They demanded that the "guide" be produced for examination. This request was refused. It was however clear to anybody reading the report of these trials that the "guide" whom the military party brought with them had himself hidden the ammunition which later he assisted the military party in finding. In spite of the obvious innocence of the four men they were found guilty by the courtmartial and three of them were sentenced as follows:-

Mr Joseph Curran - nine months' imprisonment with hard labour;
Mr James Maguire - nine months' imprisonment with hard labour;
Mr Denis Brennan - six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The sequel is significant. The General Officer Commanding the British Army of Occupation in Ireland has refused to confirm the sentences of the courtmartial but - the Press states - agrees with the courtmartial that the accused are guilty. Yet the General Officer Commanding has ordered the releases of those whom he agrees are guilty. In other words the General Officer Commanding has admitted that the troops and agents under his control have aided and abetted a criminal conspiracy to bring about the imprisonment of prominent Republicans. The General Officer Commanding, instead of condemning his officers, soldiers and "guides" for this criminal act, has signified his agreement with the conspiracy but in face of the public knowledge that his victims are innocent men has shirked at confirming the sentences passed upon them. He declares them to be guilty of what is considered a serious offence against British Law. He refuses to sentence them because it is known and can be proved that it was the "guide" who "planted" the incriminating material in the houses of the accused.

One further interesting point arises out of these facts. This same General Officer Commanding issued a routine order on August 18th condemning reprisals taken by his armed forces against the Irish people and threatening drastic disciplinary action if these reprisals were continued. Since that date the reprisals have been continued without cessation. The General Officer Commanding has done nothing. He is powerless in the hands of his own troops. The incidents above described prove him to be powerless in the hands of his officers also. He knows them to have sentenced men obviously innocent to long terms of imprisonment. He knows them to have passed these sentences on the evidence of those who were obviously themselves the only criminals of the occasion. He has not rebuked these officers of the courtmartial. He has not disowned the "guide". He has confirmed their verdict of guilty. But because he knows that the accused were not guilty he has remitted the sentences the courtmartial passed upon them. In

Ireland the British Military Government has since its creation had no authority over the Irish people. It has now by its acts admitted that its authority over its own armed forces is also gone. It dare not censure even its rank and file for its acts, however indecently criminal these acts are publicly proved to be.

MURDER AND CRIME IN GALWAY CITY

BRITISH ARMY OFFICER'S COMMENT ON POLICE ACTION

The following is a copy of the special issue of the "Galway Express", the principal Republican journal of the province of Connaught. The British Military Government on Friday, September 10th, 1920, endeavoured to explain away the incidents mentioned in this special issue. It is important to note that the "Galway Express", since it was purchased by prominent Republicans in Galway, has been particularly careful to verify facts of the accuracy of which any doubt existed. That this cautious journal should publish such a special issue indicates that there is at the disposal of the citizens of Galway overwhelming proof of the guilt of the police. Owing to the fact that these police wrecked the offices of this newspaper the special issue is published as a broadsheet.

THE GALWAY EXPRESS

Thursday, September, 9th.

Special Issue.

THE MURDER OF INNOCENT MEN

People's Admirable Restraint Under Extreme Provocation

An unparalleled outbreak of murder and crime took place in Galway this morning.

The public are aware that an English member of the R.I.C. foully murdered J. Mulvoy, a citizen of Galway, who had called to the station to secure an evening paper from the midnight mail. Not satisfied, this 'policeman' attempted to murder another peaceful citizen when he himself was killed in self-defence.

An orgy of murder and wreckage followed. James Quirke, known and loved by all in Galway, was taken from his bed, dragged to the docks and foully murdered by the hireling constabulary. Attempts were made to murder others. The printing machinery of the 'Galway Express' was smashed to atoms, and attempts were made to set fire to at least one private residence. It cannot be urged by the most extreme supporter of British rule that the Republican forces were responsible for this appalling outbreak. While definitely charging the R.I.C. with full responsibility for the murders we feel it incumbent on us to counsel the people of Galway to remain calm under this terrible provocation.

We cannot refrain from commenting on the sinister fact that these murders have been committed practically immediately after the order of the British Government forbidding the holding of inquests in Galway.

We think it only fair to show the contrast between the conduct of the R.I.C. and the British military to say that an English officer, who witnessed the occurrence at the Railway Station, offered to give evidence, and said that the policeman was the aggressor and that no course was open to prevent further bloodshed but to shoot him. As a further contrast between the conduct of the citizens and that of the murderers we must point out that a companion of the police murderer was not interfered with in any way. We feel it our duty to congratulate the citizens of Galway on the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and we look to them in the future to follow the same standard of courage and moderation.

Remember, Galway men and Galway women the watchword is Keep Cool!

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN IRELAND PROTEST AGAINST "THE SABOTAGE OF THEIR COUNTRY."

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MAGISTRATES LEAVE THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The following is a list of the British Magistrates who have resigned their commissions during the four weeks of August, 1920. The attempt is being made by the British Government to pretend that its supporters in Ireland are being terrorised into surrendering their official positions. Those who have resigned have stated publicly the reasons which led them to this action.

Sir H. Grattan Bellew, Bart., writing to the Lord Chancellor on August 11th resigning his Deputy Lieutenantcy and Commission of the Peace, said:

"His Majesty's Government has determined on the substitution of military for civil law in Ireland. I can act so far in harmony with the new policy that I beg herewith to resign the offices I hold as Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for His Majesty in the county of Galway. I hope my colleagues will follow my example so that the wrecking of Irish towns and the ruin of Irish industry may be proceeded with without any camouflage or appearance of approval by Irishmen of the sabotage of their country".

Sir Thomas Stafford, Member of the Advisory Council of the British Viceroy in Ireland, wrote to Lord French on August 7th, 1920:

"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"

Limerick City Magistrates at a meeting in that city on August 10th. decided to resign their Commissions as a protest against British militarism and expressed their belief

"that peace and civil order will not be restored until Ireland is governed according to the wishes of the Irish People".

The British Magistrates of Kilkenny City at a public meeting on August 14th declared as follows:-

"The provisions of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act will abolish all the essential advantages of civil liberty and will expose the whole community not merely to the arbitrary measures of irresponsible military rule but to the undisciplined violence of armed forces...As we feel the responsibility of our present position we resolve to cease our functions in all litigious affairs until adequate steps are taken to remove the matters of which we complain and also we pledge ourselves to resign our commissions if further unnecessary delay occurs in taking proper measures to restore the peace, amity and goodwill that heretofore existed in our country"

A fortnight later many of these magistrates resigned.

In previous issues of the IRISH BULLETIN were given the numbers of such magistrates who had resigned their offices as a protest against the savage military regime to which the Irish people are being subjected.

In the issue of June 21st. the names of nine magistrates who had resigned their Commissions of the Peace during the month May 19th to June 19th were given.

In the issue of July 8th the names of twenty-six magistrates who had resigned their Commissions in the sixteen days from June 20th to July 6th

were given.

In the issue of August 3rd the names of one hundred and thirty-two magistrates who had resigned their Commissions during the last three weeks of July were given.

The following pages contain the names of three hundred and forty-eight magistrates who have surrendered their offices under the British Government during the four weeks, August 1st. to August 31st.

It will be noticed that during the month of August the number of resignations from the British service in Ireland was more than double compared with the month of July and as compared with the previous ten weeks such resignations increased by five hundred per cent. The total number of magistrates who up to the end of August have left the British service in protest against the military violence of the British Government is five hundred and fifteen.

Sir Thomas Stafford, Bart, Privy Councillor, C.B., F.R.C.S.I., Member of the Advisory Council of the British Viceroy of Ireland.

Sir H. Grattan Bellow, Bart., Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Galway and Justice of the Peace.

Mr W. Clarke, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.	Mr W. Broderick, Youghal, Cork.
Mr M. Fitzgerald, Cahirciveen, Kerry.	Dr J. Trant, Waterville, Kerry.
Mr T. Harty, Ballinskelligs, Kerry.	Mr T.C. Evans, Glenbeigh, Kerry.
Dr A.J. O'Reilly, Portarlinton, King's Co.	Mr K. Millet, Borris, Carlow.
Dr J.P. Lee, Kilfinane, Limerick.	Mr T. Farrell, Youghal, Cork.
Mr P. Everard, Navan, Meath.	Mr P. Galbraith, Carrickmacross, Monaghan.
Mr J. Wickham, Mullingar, Westmeath.	Mr J.C. Flynn, ex M.P., Cork City.
Mr P.J. Mulvany, Navan, Meath.	Mr T. Hanna, Carrickmacross.
Mr T.J. Smyth, Mohill, Leitrim.	Mr P. Murphy, Kinsale, Cork.
Mr J. Withrington, Carrickmacross.	Dr P. McKenna, Carrickmacross.
Dr Fitzpatrick, Mountrath, Queen's Co.	Mr J. O'Connor, Mountmellick, Queen's Co.
Dr T. Brangan, Kelly, Meath.	Mr P. McGettigan, Milford, Donegal.
Mr J. Walsh, Kilmashane, Kilkenny.	Dr J. Conboy, Caherconlish, Limerick.
Mr H. Moynihan, Newcastle, Wicklow.	Mr J. O'Keefe-Marnett, Abooyfeale, Limerick.
Mr M. O'Callaghan, Letterkenny, Donegal.	Dr P.J. Cusack, Nobber, Meath.
Mr A. McElwee, Milford, Donegal.	Mr J. Mullins, Graigueenagh, Kilkenny.
Dr O'Connor, Clonwellan.	Mr J. Timoney, DernaMoyle, Cavan.
Mr J. McLaughlin, Derry City.	Mr J. Ahearn, Rathkeally.
Mr P.M. Walsh, Cork City.	Mr T. Griffin, Timoleague, Cork.
Mr J. Hinwell, Maryborough, Queen's Co.	Mr F. O'Gorman, Lismore, Waterford.
Dr F. Brennan, Castledermott, Kildare.	Mr Thomas Tighe, Coolock, Dublin.
Mr M.J. Murphy, Graigueenagh, Kilkenny.	Mr P. Higgins, Corrigeenroe, Roscommon.
Mr J. Fitzgerald, Glanmire, Cork.	Mr J. Kenny, Limerick City.
Mr C. Kenny, Drumcondra, Dublin.	Mr J.W. Reigh, Bray, Wicklow.
Mr J. Martyn, Dunmore, Galway.	Mr P.J. Duffy, Ballaghaderreen, Mayo.
Mr J. Greene, Dungarvan, Waterford.	Mr D. Buckley, Cork City.
Mr J. Coakley, Keel, Cork.	Mr W. Joyce, Graigueenagh, Kilkenny.
Mr J. Brett, Clarendon, Mayo.	Mr T. Fergus, Tyrone.
Mr J. Cronin, Charleville, Cork.	Mr M. O'Regan, Cork City.
Mr T. Tobin, Kilmacthomas, Waterford.	Mr C.P. Kingston, King's Co.
Mr M. McGrath, Tyrone.	Mr J. McLaughlin, Tyrone.
Mr J. Kelleher, Cork City.	Mr E. Moran, Ballintogher, Sligo.
Mr T.D. Clifford, Fedamore, Limerick.	Mr R. Carey, Youghal, Cork.
Mr T. O'Connor, Tullow, Waterford.	Mr E. Deiney, Rathmullan, Donegal.
Mr J. O'Brien, Drumcollogher, Limerick.	Mr T. Pooney, Mullingar, Meath.
Mr M.J. Nagle, Cork City.	Mr J. Fogarty, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr T. Harty, Ring, Waterford.	Mr T.S. Russell, Kildorrery, Cork.
Mr E.A. Hughes, Graigueenagh, Kilkenny.	Mr M.J. Cusack, Mitchelstown, Cork.
Mr J. Keene, Ballymore, Longford.	Mr J. Walsh, Kildorrery, Cork.
Mr C. Kelly, Craggaunock, Clare.	Mr C.J. Maguire, Derrynonally.
Mr P. Smyth, Ballybay, Roscommon.	Mr J.C. Kennedy, Kinsalbeg, Cork.
Mr M.A. McGreadie, Kilford, Donegal.	Mr J. Russell, Mitchelstown, Cork.
Mr J. Campbell, Milford, Donegal.	
Mr P. Flood, New Ross, Wexford.	
Mr T. Drake, Mitchelstown, Cork.	
Mr D. Forrest, Kildorrery, Cork.	
Mr R. Power, Waterford City.	
Mr E.J. Donovan, Churchtown, Cork.	
Mr J.F. Meagher, Mitchelstown, Cork.	
Mr P. Thimney, Derrynonally, Fermanagh.	

Mr J. Cleary, Bealek, Fermanagh
Mr M.J. Lannon, Athlone, Westmeath
Mr P. Flood, Ferris, Carlow.
Mr J. McDonnell, Strabane, Tyrone.
Mr J. McGuinness, Manorhamilton, Leitrim.
Mr H. O'Leary, Macroom, Cork.
Mr D. McCarthy, Ballingarry, Tipperary.
Mr T. Dalry, Bealek, Fermanagh.
Mr James Fitzgerald, Macroom, Cork.
Dr D. Walsh, Craigmunnagh, Kilkenny
Mr J.G. Gordon, Killeeney, Kildare
Mr M. Morrissey, Cappagh, Waterford.
Mr R. Brennan, Kilkenny City.
Mr J. O'Shea, Macroom, Cork.
Mr J. Donovan, Lisarda, Cork.
Dr J.P. O'Keefe, Delvin, Westmeath
Mr J.P. Moy, Maryborough, King's Co.
Dr R. Dalton, Cork City.
Mr H. Carlan, Raphoe, Donegal.
Mr J. McLoughlin, Tyrone.
Mr J.J. Fitzgerald, Cork City.
Dr J. O'Connor, Delvin, Westmeath.
Mr J. Brogan, Queenstown, Cork.
Dr J.J. Mahon, Cork City.
Mr J.J. Delaney, Limerick City
Mr R. Dermody, Lecarrow, Sligo.
Mr W. Cogan, Carrigaline, Cork.
Mr G.E. Green, Ballynamis, Mayo.
Mr J. Brett, Ballyglass, Sligo.
Mr R.J. Marzano, V.S. Newcastle West,
Limerick.
Mr D.J. Coory, Kilkenny City.
Mr J.J. Sheehan, Smeena, Kerry.
Mr M. Hynes, Kinvara.
Mr B.P.O. Bairne, Drumma, Leitrim.
Mr G. Gorman, Killeenadum.
Mr T.J. Dalgan, Carrick-on-Shannon,
Leitrim.
Mr S.J. McDonagh, Dunsore, Galway.
Mr P. Brennan, Kilkenny City.
Mr L.P. Power, Cashel, Tipperary
Mr J. Finnerty, Ballina, Mayo.
Mr P. Dearing, Rathvilly, Co. Carlow.
Mr D.J. Gorey, Kilkenny City.
Dr P. Brennan, Castledermot, Kildare
Mr J.J. Morrisroe, Charlestown, Mayo.
Mr J. Corcoran, Ballycastle, Antrim
Mr J. White, Carradonagh, Donegal.
Mr J. Flanagan, Rathangan, Kildare.
Mr M.D. Costello, Dunsore, Galway
Mr T. Ryan, Limerick City
Mr M.C. Henry, Charlestown, Mayo.
Mr M.J. McDonnell, Limerick City.
Mr J. Flynn, Cappoquin, Waterford.
Mr E. Colbert, Ballynacoda, Cork.
Mr L. Keegan, Portarlinton, King's Co.
Mr W. Higgins, Lismore, Waterford.
Mr R. Murphy, Annestown, Waterford.
Mr T. McDonagh, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Mr J. Condon, Tallow, Waterford.
Mr T.J. Kennedy, Clonagall, Carlow.
Mr B. Murphy, Kildavin, Carlow.
Dr L. Moore, Kilgarvan, Kerry
Mr O.J. Green, Carrick, Waterford
Mr O'Malley, Glenties, Galway.
Mr J. Morgan, Ballinastack.
Mr R. Brophy, Michgeola, Cork.
Mr W. O'Connell, Johnston, Kilkenny.
Mr Kelly, Coolock, Dublin.
Mr G. Martin, Rockingham, Carlow.
Mr J. McNamee, Strabane, Tyrone.

3.
Mr T. O'Leary, Tallow, Waterford.
Mr M. McGovern, Bealek, Fermanagh.
Mr H. O'Donoghue, Drumrick, Cavan.
Mr A. McDonnell, Strabane, Tyrone.
Mr J. Campbell, Bealek, Fermanagh.
Mr J.P. Taaffe, Killeshanire, Cavan.
Mr P.W. Sheehan, Ratharun, Wicklow.
Mr G. Barrett, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr John Fitzgerald, Macroom, Cork.
Mr J. Walsh, Cloyne, Cork.
Mr J. Bergin, Ballyregret, Kilkenny.
Mr T.J. Twomey, Macroom, Cork.
Dr. P.T.O. Sullivan, Cork City.
Mr E. Melville, Lisarda, Cork.
Mr M.J. Hughes, Athlone, Westmeath.
Mr R. Hennessey, Queenstown, Cork.
Mr P. Rath, Enniscorthy, Wexford.
Mr B. Brady, Grasshill, Cavan.
Mr J.P. Healy, Queenstown, Cork.
Mr J. McNulty, Tyrone.
Mr E. Daly, Limerick City.
Mr R. Duggan, Kilkenny City.
Mr M. Ryan, T.C., Cork City.
Mr O.C. Starkey, Ballyhooley, Cork.
Dr J.A. Coen, Ballinadereen, Mayo.
Mr W. Collins, Newtownsandes, Kerry.
Dr M.R. O'Leary, Knocklong, Limerick.
Mr M.J. O'Riordan, T.C. Cork City.
Mr E. Jane, Inniscarra, Cork.
Mr W. O'Connor, Butevant, Cork.
Mr D. Galvin, Castlegregory, Kerry.
Mr J. McDonald, Kilkenny City.
Mr M. Meagher, Kilkenny City.
Dr. W. MacSweeney, Hill anacy
Kerry.
Mr P. Reynolds, Ballinacuck, Longford
Mr W. Hendy, Achony, Sligo.
Mr W. O'Gorman, Carrigaholt, Glaro.
Mr L. Callan, Carrigrohane.
Mr G. Hourigan, Golden, Tipperary.
Mr J. Delaney, Duncow, Queen's Co.
Mr P. O'Connor, Granard, Longford.
Mr P. McCallen, Mountcharles.
Mr T. O'Sullivan, Killarney, Kerry.
Dr A. McKenna, Monasterevin, Kildare.
Mr J.L. Fitzpatrick, Ableyloix,
Queen's County.
Mr J. Moore, Clonard, Dublin.
Mr J.P. Hegarty, Millstreet, Cork.
Mr W.R. Potter, Kilkenny City.
Mr R. Walsh, Ballinacud, Waterford.
Mr P. Doherty, Charlestown, Mayo.
Mr T. Corcoran, Leamcunt, Cork.
Mr J. McCowan, Donegal.
Mr J. Coakley, Mourneabbey, Cork.
Mr P.J. Hogan, Coolreagh, Clare.
Mr M. O'Hare, Ballincollig, Cork.
Mr R. Davey, Sligo.
Mr P. O'Connell, Carrigtwohill, Cork.
Mr J.T. Power, Windgap, Kilkenny.
Mr J.C. Cashman, Watergrasshill, Cork.
Mr J. Christie, Swords, Dublin.
Mr C.M. Donovan, Mallow, Cork.
Dr W.H. O'Grady, Louisburgh, Mayo.
Mr J.F. Corcoran, Blarney, Cork.
Mr J. Dwyer, Roscrea, Tipperary.
Mr J. Dwyer, Roscrea, Tipperary.
Mr W.J. Cashman, Riverstown, Cork.
Mr E.J. Long, Limerick City.
Mr W.G. Pennocke, Limerick City.
Mr J. Aherna, Lahordana, Cork.

Mr P.L. Durke, Limerick City.
Mr A. Cassidy, Ballyconnell,
Mr T.L. Hutchinson, Mullingar, Westmeath
Mr W. Quigley, Lisdoogue, Ballina.
Mr J.F. Dawson, Maynooth, Kildare.
Mr J.P. Jordan, Ballinahaderreen, Mayo.
Mr T. Nagle, Kiltrush, Co. Clare.
Mr J. Barry, V.S., Kilkenny City.
Dr D.D. Walsh, Graignamanagh.
Mr A. Heskin, Carrick, Derry.
Mr J. Goulding, Shrule, Mayo.
Mr J. Bolger, Ennisceorthy, Wexford.
Mr C.J. McShane, Carrick, Derry.
Mr G. O'Leary, Beechwood, Tipperary.
Mr P.H. Curtis, Cork City.
Mr J. Hogan, Kilkenny City.
Mr E. Doyle, Kilkenny City
Mr J. O'Byrne, Dayarin, Donegal.
Mr P. Ward, Kellybegs, Donegal.
Mr P.F. Greene, Kilkenny City.
Mr T. Burke, Hollywood, Wicklow.
Mr R.H. Smithwick, Kilkenny City.
Mr J. Heverin, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr F. Dinoghie, Dromard, Sligo.
Mr M. Rice, Kilkenny City.
Dr Lane, Ballinacoyler, Queen's Co.
Mr P. Keelan, Mullingar.
Mr P. McGorish, Carrickmacross.
Mr Wm. Walker, Deputy Lieutenant,
Pallaskerry, Co. Limerick.
Mr Ed. King, Kiltinan, Westmeath.
Mr J.P. Hennigan, Cork City.
Mr T.W.O'Rahilly, Kilkenny City.
Dr P.J. Campbell, Drumquin, Tyrone.
Mr M.R. Harrington, Castletownbere, Cork.
Mr J.J. Murphy, Kildare.
Mr W. Crowe, Cappewhite, Limerick.
Mr J.F. McCarthy, Castletownbere.
Mr R.F. Gannon, Nass, Kildare.
Mr E.G. O'Reilly, Gowra, Cavan.
Mr H.G. Langan, Donegal.
Mr J. Maguire, Drumquin, Tyrone.
Mr D. McKulty, Fintona, Tyrone.
Mr G. Daly, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr J. Cuddy, Bray, Wicklow.
Mr J.J. Gallagher, Curry, Sligo.
Mr T.M. Quinn, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr D. Beirne, Boyle, Roscommon.
Mr M.L. Kennedy, Birr, King's Co.
Dr E.P. Colgan, Carlow.
Mr W.A. Roche, Newcastle West, Limerick.
Mr D.J. Rath, Clogherhead, Louth
Mr P. Murray, Poyntzpass, Armagh.
Mr P. Bowen, Monkstown, Cork.
Mr James Cahill, Clonmel, Tipperary.
Dr Stephenson, Carrick-on-Suir.
Mr W. Hill, Waterford.
Mr M.O'Gorman, Shanbally, Clonmel.
Mr J. O'Regan, Ballytrasna, Cork.

4.
Mr J. Byrne, Obonagh, Queen's Co.
Mr A. Graham, Belbrigan, Dublin.
Mr F.H. McDermott, Roseberry, Ballymoe
Mr G. Foot, Cork City.
Mr J. Smithwick, Kilkenny City.
Mr T. Lawless, Dalgany, Wicklow.
Dr W.J. O'Doherty, Carrick, Derry.
Mr H. Brown, Tuar, Galway.
Mr P.J. Linsane, Ennis, Clare.
Mr T.J. Comerford, Kilkenny City.
Mr J.J. McGrath, Bootstown.
Mr T.J. Macken, Mullingar.
Mr R. Birmingham, Kinvara.
Mr J. O'Connell, Ballycolleton House,
Tipperary.
Mr J. Murphy, Kilkenny City.
Mr M.O. McFadden, Kilsar, Donegal.
Dr Mitchell, Templemore, Tipperary.
Mr J.P. Small, V.S. Clones, Monaghan.
Mr J. Spain, Rathcablin, King's Co.
Mr J.P. Boland, Farranstock.
Mr M. Moylan, Kilkenny City.
Mr M. Moylotte, Carna, Wexford.
Mr C. Kiernan, Drumlisk, Longford.
Mr J. O'Connell, Mountmollick.
Mr J. Sparrow, Kilkenny City.
Mr M. Killeghan, Delvin, W. Meath.
Mr J. Rice, Kilkenny City.
Mr J.V. Dolaney, Doonane, Queen's Co.
Mr J. Morris, Headford, Galway.
Mr M. Ryan, Finea, Cavan.
Ald. M.L. Potter, Kilkenny City.
Mr M. King, Castlepollard, Meath.
Mr W.S. Wigmore, Liscarroll, Cork.
Mr J. Cahill, Carrick-on-Suir.
Mr J. Gannon, Castleroe, Kildare.
Mr D.D. Harrington, Castletownbere.
Mr J.S. O'Grady, Newbridge, Kildare.
Mr H. Foley, Leighlinbridge.
Mr M. Flood, Donegal.
Mr P. Sweeney, Achill Sound.
Mr P. Gannon, Donegal.
Mr P. Smith, Reo, Cavan.
Mr G. Barrett, Castlebar, Mayo.
Mr E.J. Conroy, V.S., Maryboro.
Mr J. Gallen, Donegal.
Mr P.D. Foley, Killarney.
Mr J. Reynolds, Ballinacree, Leitrim.
Mr T. Delaney, Castlebar.
Dr P.J. Finegan, Moatlands, Navan.
Mr W. Bobbett, Clonsilla, Dublin.
Mr J.B. Kelly, Newry, Down.
Mr H.A. Magenis, Poyntzpass.
Mr B.C. Collins, Abbeyfeale, Limerick.
Mr James Meahan, ex-mayor, Clonmel,
Mr M. Quinlan, Waterford.
Mr T. McGrath, Waterford.
Mr J.H. Ryan, Golden, Tipperary.

"NO COERCION OF OPINION IN IRELAND -- "

-- AND A BRITISH CONSTABULARY "CRIME SPECIAL".

"There is no coercion of opinion in Ireland" the Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, British Cabinet Minister and Leader of the British House of Commons, informed a British Labour Delegation on June 18th, 1920.

The following document is a sufficient comment on the truthfulness of this Cabinet Minister's statement. It is one of the British police reports forwarded each month from every county in Ireland to the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. It is signed by the County Inspector for the County of Kerry and is dated from Tralee on August 30th., 1920. It is marked "Crime Special". The Sinn Fein movement, which is the only subject dealt with in this "Crime Special" represents an almost unanimous Irish people. At the General Election of December 1918 its Parliamentary candidates were returned in 73 of the 105 Irish constituencies. At the County Council Elections of June 1920 its nominees, together with Republican Labour, won 566 of the 699 seats for the whole of Ireland. This National Organisation which represents 80.9 per cent of the Irish people is for the British Government merely the subject of constabulary "Crime Specials".

The following is an accurate copy made from the original document:-

"Crime Special."County of Kerry

"Return of Sinn Fein Clubs in above County for month of August, 1920.

No.	District	Sub-District.	Name of Club.	Membership		Total	If active or not during month.
				Males	Females		
1	Castleisland	Brosna	Major McBride	180	-	180	Secretly active.
2	"	Knocknagoshel	Knocknagoshel	36	14	50	" "
3	"	Scartaglin	Scartaglin	60	-	60	" "
4	"	Farranfore	Firies (Sean Mac Dermott)	100	-	100	Fairly active
5	"	"	The O'Rahilly	50	-	50	" "
6	Caharciveen	Caharciveen	Killeentermen (Con Keating)	500	-	500	Inactive
7	"	Ballinskell	Ballinskellige	200	30	230	"
8	"	Caherdaniel	"Thos. Ashe"	150	20	170	"
9	"	Elenbeigh	The Piper's Club	63	10	73	"
10	"	Portmagee	Portmagee	96	1	97	"
11	"	"	The Glen	42	2	44	"
12	"	Waterville	O'Rahilly	70	30	100	"
13	Dingle	Dingle	O'Rahilly	140	-	140	Active
14	"	Annascaul	Thos. Ashe	70	-	70	"
15	"	"	Lispole	30	-	30	"
16	"	Ballyferriter	Ballyferriter	20	-	20	"
17	"	"	Ballydavid	20	-	20	"
18	"	Camp	Thos. Ashe	42	12	54	"
19	"	Castle-gregory.	Castlegregory	45	7	52	"
20	Kenmare	Kenmare	Kenmare	40	-	40	Secretly active.
21	"	Ardea	Tuosists	180	-	180	"

22	Kenmare	Temperae	Brian Bern	19	-	19	Secretly active.
23	"	Kilgarvan	Kilgarvan	40	-	40	" "
24	"	Sneem	Sneem	29	-	29	" "
25	Killarney	Killarney	Killarney	200	40	240	Fairly active
26	"	"	Kilcummin	100	-	100	" "
27	"	"	Loughgirtane	70	-	70	" "
28	"	Ballinilane	Ballyhar	150	-	150	" "
29	"	Beaufort	Listry	85	-	85	" "
30	"	"	Fossa	57	-	57	" "
31	"	"	Tuch	65	-	65	" "
32	"	Benard	Gneeveguilla	70	-	70	" "
33	"	"	Lisheen	50	-	50	" "
34	"	Glencar	Glencar	37	-	37	" "
35	"	Headford	Clydegh	43	17	60	" "
36	"	"	Glenflek	124	16	140	" "
37	"	"	Barraduff	144	42	186	" "
38	"	Rathmore	Rathmore	120	20	140	" "
39	Listowel	Duagh	Duagh	214	-	214	" "
40	"	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	150	-	150	" "
41	"	Ballylong- ford	O'Rahilly	220	-	220	" "
42	"	"	Cloughderrig (The O'Rahilly)	180	-	180	" "
43	"	Mountcoal	Kilfeighimny	52	-	52	" "
44	"	"	Fingee	40	-	40	" "
45	"	"	Leamphane	60	-	60	" "
46	"	Liselton	Dan Scanlon	52	13	65	" "
47	"	Lixnaw	Tom Ashe	150	70	220	" "
48	"	Newtown- sandes	Tom Calrke	173	-	173	" "
49	"	"	ConColbert	82	-	82	" "
50	"	Tarbert	Tarbert	102	-	102	" "
51	Tralee	Tralee	Roger Casement	185	-	185	" "
52	"	"	Ballyroe	75	-	75	" "
53	"	Abbeydorney	Abbeydorney	60	-	60	" "
54	"	"	Kilflynn	37	-	37	" "
55	"	Ardfert	Ardfert	29	3	32	" "
56	"	Ballyheigue	Ballyheigue	156	-	156	" "
57	"	"	Kilmoyley	104	-	104	" "
58	"	Causeway	Causeway	125	-	125	" "
59	"	Fenit	Churchill	16	9	25	" "
60	"	Boolteens	Keel	205	50	255	" "
61	Killarney	Milltown	Milltown	120	-	120	" "

Totals— 6124 406 6530

Note: no change during the month.

Dated at Tralee 30/8/20.

The I.G.

W. Bleyney,
Major,
C. I. "

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE CHARGES"

The British Military Government in Ireland make preparations to refute them.

The Press Association representative was officially informed on Wednesday, September 15th, by the British Military Government in Ireland that the statements made in the IRISH BULLETIN of Friday, September 10th., --statements based on certain letters of British Government officials which were reproduced in the BULLETIN -- "are absolutely false". No details of their falsity were given but a detailed refutation was promised later. In the early morning of Thursday, September 16th, a large number of raids was carried out in Dublin by British military and police. At the houses raided the most extraordinary searches were made for documents: pictures were taken from their frames, bicycles were taken asunder and the hollow frames searched, the pages of many books were turned over, even the contents of ashpits were examined. In one case this search lasted for seven hours.

Some of the documents for which the British Military Authorities are looking are the originals of the letters upon which the "absolutely false charges" were made against them. Could they recover and destroy these documents the British Military Authorities would feel safer in issuing the detailed refutation they have promised.

A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS ABOVE ITS OWN LAW

A British Proclamation For The Encouragement of Cowardly Informers

On the morning of Wednesday, September 15th., there appeared on the hoardings and dead walls of the City of Dublin and of other cities and towns in Ireland the following notice:-

"During the last twelve months innumerable murders and other outrages have been committed by those who call themselves Members of the Irish Republican Army. Only by the help of self-respecting Irishmen can these murders be put a stop to.

It is possible to send letters containing information in such a way as to prevent their being stopped in the post.

If you have information to give and you are willing to help the cause of Law and Order act as follows:-

Write your information on ordinary notepaper, being careful to give neither your name nor your address. Remember also to disguise your handwriting, or else to print the words. Put it into an envelope addressed to:

D. W. ROSS,
Poste Restante,
G.P.O., LONDON.

Enclose this envelope in another. (Take care that your outer envelope is not transparent). Put with it a small slip of paper asking the recipient to forward the D.W.ROSS letter as soon as he receives it. Address the outer envelope to some well disposed friend in England or to any well known business address in England.

You will later be given the opportunity, should you wish to do so, of identifying your letter, and, should the information have proved of value,

of claiming a REWARD.

The utmost secrecy will be maintained as to all information received".

There is not any doubt that this notice was printed and published by order of the British Military Government in Ireland. It is known definitely to have been pasted on to the hoardings and dead walls by that Military Government's troops and police during the Curfew hours of the morning of the 15th. The London "Daily Mail" of Thursday, September 16th stated that the notices were circulated by the British Secret Service in Ireland. The London "Daily News" of Friday, September 17th., stated that the General Post Office in London has received special instructions from the British Government as to the handling of the letters sent to the D.W.Ross mentioned in the notice. Not only this, but British officials in Dublin - civil servants and others - found when they arrived at their offices on the morning of the 15th a copy of this notice on their desks.

The responsibility of the British Military Government for the circulation of this proclamation is emphasised because there arises out of it so much that indicates the true position of that Government in Ireland.

In the first place the notice is illegal. It does not bear any mark indicating its origin. It does not bear any mark of the firm by which it was printed. In other words, the British Military Government, whose chief purpose is supposed to be the restoration of law in Ireland, is not itself subject to law.

In the second place the notice creates those by whom it was issued agents provocateurs of the most despicable kind. Those who issued the notice invite any person to supply them with information upon which the lives of men will depend. At the same time at which they invite this information they promise those who send the information that the British Government does not desire the senders to identify themselves as the source of the information. The Government even instructs its informers to suppress the only details which would enable it to check the accuracy of the information supplied. Further, the notice provides any person who has a personal spite against any other person, or any person who is the business rival of any other person, or any person who wishes to have any other person "removed" with the means of gratifying his spleen, at no risk to himself though at the risk of his life to the person he secretly denounces.

In the third place, the notice admits that the British Government is unable to trust its own postal service or even its own regular secret service; is indeed unable to exercise any of the normal functions of a just government having any authority from the governed people, even the elementary function of taking responsibility for its own proclamations.

To this length has the British Military Government in Ireland been driven in its ever-failing attempt to suppress the Irish Nation. It knows and admits that it has no supporters in Ireland but cowardly informers who are ready to sentence men to death in unsigned, uncorroborated statements written in disguised handwriting, informers who are required by those who use them to give their names only when the blood-money is to be paid over.

GOVERNMENT BY IMPRISONMENT OF THE GOVERNED

The sentences passed by British Military Courts upon Irishmen for political offences on September 16th and published in the Irish Daily Press of today's date total

EIGHT YEARS THREE MONTHS AND ONE WEEK.

The following are the Acts of Aggression committed in Ireland by the Armed Military and Constabulary of the usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for week ending:-

SEPTEMBER, 18th, 1920.

SUMMARY.

DATE.-	SEPTEMBER	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	TOTAL.
Raids.-	15	395	21	83	140	318	972	
Arrests.-	26	4	1	11	9	9	60	
Courtmartial.-	5	-	2	9	7	3	26	
Sentences.-	1	3	-	3	7	7	26	
Proclamations & Suppressions	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	
Armed Assaults.-	1	1	4	3	5	2	16	
Sabotage.-	1	-	7	1	2	1	11	
Deportations.-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	
Murders.-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4	
DAILY TOTALS.-	51	403	42	116	170	369	1151.	

The sentences passed for political offences during above six days totalled TWENTYTHREE YEARS and THREE MONTHS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th 1920.

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided the following houses:-
 Residences of Mr. Philip Coleman and Mr. Richard Taylor at Swords, Co. Dublin.
 Residence of Mr. T.W. Stanloy, 9 Gullistan Place, Dublin, the door of which was smashed open with sledge-hammers.
 Residences at Wexford of Dr. James Ryan, Member of Parliament for South Wexford and Mr. J. Sinnott, Republican County Councillor for Wexford town.
 Residence of Rev. P. Henebery, Catholic Curate at Dunnamaggon, Co. Kilkenny.
 Residence at Newmarket, Co. Cork, of Mr. T. O'Cronin, Republican Councillor, New St.; Mr. P. O'Casey, Manager of Newmarket Creamery and Mr. J. Forde, Republican Councillor. Six other houses in this town were also raided.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested without warrant or charge:-
 Mr. Philip Coleman, and Mr. Richard Taylor of Swords, Co. Dublin. Messrs. Lawlor and James F. O'Mahony of Limerick City. Twenty persons were arrested in Galway City for being out of doors during Curfew hours. Several of them were savagely beaten by the constabulary patrols after arrest.

The following were arrested on a charge of possessing arms:-
 Messrs. William Cullimore and John Boyce of Wexford.

SENTENCES:- Mr. M.J. Smith, Master of Cavan Workhouse was sentenced by Courtmartial to six months imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession "Seditious literature".

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Philip Shanahan, Member of the Republican Parliament for Harbour Division, Dublin City, was tried by preliminary courtmartial at Dublin on September 7th on a charge of having ammunition in his possession. At the trial it

transpired that the "ammunition" consisted of two souvenir German bullets. Mr. Shanahan was released.

Mr. James Flood of Main Street, Granard, was tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in his possession "an illegal document." The "illegal document" was a piece of a carbon sheet used to copy orders of a military nature.

Mr. M. J. O'Leahony of Castleact, Co. Cork, was tried by courtmartial at Cork on a charge of having taken part in an attack on a military patrol. He was acquitted.

Messrs. James Maguire, Republican Urban Councillor of 26, Irishtown Road, Dublin and Francis Mulcahy of 12, Emerald Sq., were tried by courtmartial at Dublin on a charge of having in their possession ammunition. Both the accused declared that there was no ammunition in their houses before the raiding party entered. The military and constabulary witnesses at the courtmartial stated that a person "whom they did not know" was taken by them as "guide" to the houses searched. It was in the room first entered by this guide that the ammunition was "found." Both accused were found guilty. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

WARRIORS:- At Wexford on the night of the 10th inst. English troops armed with trench sticks suddenly and without provocation issued from the local barracks and attacked pedestrians in the Main St. Some civilians were badly beaten. The Military Headquarters were informed by telephone of the action of their men. They made no effort to stop it. The troops then smashed the windows in four of the principal shops. Eventually a strong force of English constabulary arrived and drove the troops back to barracks.

DEATHS:- Mr. Patrick Gill of Gerlara, Co. Roscommon, was murdered at Drumona, Co. Leitrim on the night of Sept. 11th. He was fired upon by an English sentry while walking on the public road with his sister and a lady friend. No challenge to halt was heard. After he had been wounded and had fallen Mr. Gill was bayoneted in the stomach. He died almost immediately.

Mr. John Roner aged 50, of Cable St., Ballymacarrett, was shot dead in Belfast City on the night of Sept. 11th by an English sentry.

At an English military inquiry into the death of Seamus Quirke, who was savagely murdered by English constabulary on Sept. 9th when he was taken after midnight from his bed and assassinated in the public street, the medical evidence was that Quirke had a bullet wound in the pit of the stomach and eight other bullet wounds in the lower portion of his back and thighs.

UNLAWFUL BURIAL:- While Mr. Jeremiah O'Donovan, Dominick St., Galway City, was absent at the funeral of a friend, English troops commandeered his house without previous notification or warning.

Lifford Courthouse, Lifford, Co. Donegal, has been commandeered by English troops.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th

RAIDS:- In many parts of Co. Westmeath parties of English military and constabulary raided private residences. In all over 40 houses were forcibly entered and searched.

English military and constabulary raided the residences of the following:-

Mr. Henry Grigg, Drumahoe, Co. Derry.
Mr. J. McMonagle, National Teacher, Killea, Co. Derry.
Messrs. M. O'Carroll, W. Hannon & M. Walsh of Paulstown, Co. Wicklenny.

Many houses were raided and searched in Co. Wicklow, Co. Longford, Co. Leitrim, Derry City and Co. Limerick. In all those districts the number of houses raided is estimated at 350.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested without warrant or charge:-
Prof. O'Neill of Rockwell College; E. McGrath of Redhill and

T. O'Keefe of Garrick-on-Suir arrested at Rosagreen, Co. Tipperary where they were presiding over an Arbitration Court.
Mr. John Martin, Master of Kilmallock Workhouse.

SENTENCES:- Mr. James Maguire, U.D.C., of 26, Irishtown Rd., Dublin and Mr. Jas Curran, U.D.C., and Mr. James Brennan of Stella Gardens, Dublin, who were courtmartialled in Dublin on Saturday, Sept. 11th and at whose trial it was exposed that one of the military raiding had placed the ammunition in their houses with the possession of which they were subsequently charged were found guilty and were sentenced as follows:- Messrs. Curran and Maguire nine months imprisonment with hard labour each and Mr. Brennan six months imprisonment with hard labour. Though the General Officer Commanding in Chief (Sir N. Macready) confirmed the verdict of guilty (thereby approving of the policy of "planting" ammunition) he remitted the sentences and ordered the release of the three "guilty" men (thereby admitting that the ammunition was "planted").

ARMED ASSAULTS:- The town of Claremorris was shot up on the night of the 12th. Military and constabulary arrived in the town between 11 and 12 midnight and began to fire indiscriminately through the streets for several hours. The troops and constabulary explained their action by saying that an attack was made on a sentry at the military barracks. No evidence of any such attack could be discovered by the townspeople.

MILITARISM:- Armed English troops halted a motor picnic party at Inliscogue, Co. Wexford, and commandeered the car.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 15th..

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided the American Steamer "Mason City" on its arrival at Cork and searched it in spite of the protests of the crew.
In the Queenstown district, Co. Cork, upwards of twenty houses were forcibly entered and searched.

ARRESTS:- Mr. J. Garney of Scrogg, Co. Roscommon, was arrested without warrant or charge by English troops.

COURTMARTIALS:- Mr. Maurice Crove of Tipperary was tried by court martial at Cork on a charge of having taken part in an attack on a military and constabulary patrol. The evidence was that the patrol was surrounded and captured all of them being disarmed and released. The troops and police released in this way gave the evidence of identification upon which Mr. Crove was found guilty.

Mr. Cornelius Newman of Cork City was tried by the same court martial on a charge of having in his possession "seditious literature". He was found guilty. Sentences not yet promulgated.

SUPPRESSIONS:- At Galway City English military and police raided the Urban Council Offices where a public inquiry into the murders of James Quirke and John Mulvey on September 9th was to have been held. The witnesses had already assembled for the inquiry and Republican Magistrates were about to open the proceedings when the constabulary Officer ordered the inquiry to disband at once or force would be used to disperse. The inquiry was adjourned.

At Rosagreen, Co. Tipperary on September 13th Republican Court in session was raided by Military and constabulary who arrested the Magistrates and dispersed the Court.

At Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, on the 13th instant English military and constabulary raided a Republican Court and dispersed it with force driving the litigants and magistrates

out of the Courthouse at the point of the bayonet. All books and papers were seized.

At Galway City on the 13th instant a public meeting to select Republican Arbitrators for the Courts at Connemara was suppressed by English military and Constabulary.

English military prevented the monthly cattle fair at Middleton, Co. Cork and similarly prevented a cattle fair at Charleville in the same county.

PROCLAMATION:- At Edenderry, Kings Co. an English Military Proclamation was issued on the 14th instant ordering all persons to remain indoors from 9 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.

ARMED ASSAULTS & SABOTAGE:- At Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, on the 11th instant English military "shot up" the town.

At Dundalk, Co. Louth, on the 14th instant English constabulary "shot up" part of the town firing into the Sinn Fein Hall, the Gaelic League Hall and three or four houses.

At Castlebellingham, Co. Louth, Mr. Guinnetting of Dromiskin, while cycling home was held up by two Members of the English Constabulary who ordered him to pump their bicycles. While he was doing so the Constables fired at him and wounded him slightly. He escaped from them on the bicycle he was pumping. He was fired after but was not hit again.

Mr. Edmund O'Brien while driving from Kilkenny, to Callan in that County was dragged from his car and beaten by a party of English Constabulary.

On September 11th English Constabulary raided the rooms of the Pipers Band at Yells, Co. Meath and smashed the pipes and other band instruments.

MURDER:- The Coroners Court which inquired into the death of Mr. Patrick Gill who was murdered by English military on the night of September 11th returned the following verdict:-

"That Patrick Gill of Gartlara, Co. Roscommon, was fully murdered by military without any provocation."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

RAIDS:- English Military and Constabulary at Dunmanway, Co. Cork, forcibly entered and searched the residences of Mr. Denis Kelly, Merchant, and Mr. P. MacCarthy. At Listowel, Co. Kerry, some twenty private residences were searched in McDermot Street. At Youghal, Co. Cork, ten houses were raided including the private Hotel of Mrs. Donovan, Strand St, where twenty guests were held up and searched.

At Carrickfin Island, off the Donegal Coast, 12 houses were raided and searched. In Derry City a house to house search was made in the Nationalist quarter of the city. Thirty houses were raided. The residence of Rev. P.J. Mulligan, Catholic Priest at Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, was raided and searched. In a raid upon the residence of Mr. Frank Harley of Laragh, Co. Cork, the English armed forces stole some pictures, ornaments and jewellery. At Castlorca, Co. Roscommon, sixteen houses were raided.

ARRESTS:- Mr. John Collins, Vice Chairman of the Listowel Urban District Council, his son Patrick, and Mr. Daniel Collins were arrested at Listowel, Co. Kerry.

Mr. P. Clifford, Killorglin, Co. Kerry, was held up in the public street and arrested.

A young lad named Brady and an ex-soldier whose name is not given were arrested at Dunlaer, Co. Kerry.

Mr. Denis Kelly of Dunmanway, Co. Cork, was arrested by military..

Four young men were arrested near Kilmihill, Co. Clare. No charge was made against any of the above.

SENTENCES:- The following sentences have been promulgated. All the men sentenced were tried by courtmartial:-
Partick Burke, Cooraclare, Co. Clare, two years imprisonment with hard labour for possession of an automatic pistol and ammunition.
Edmund and Wm. O'Brien of Liscarroll; Edmund, 18 months imprisonment with hard labour; William 12 months, for "possession" of arms and ammunition found in a haycock on their farm.
Daniel O'Leary, Cork City, one years imprisonment with hard labour for possession of a stick of Gelignitq and six rounds of revolver ammunition.
John Finn of Gurteen, Co. Sligo, two years imprisonment with hard labour (18 months remitted) for concealing two English soldiers in his house.
Martin Short, Castle St. Nowry, six months imprisonment for possession of "Handbook No 1 of the Irish Republican Army Official Publications".
Denis Tobin, Cork City, three months imprisonment for possession of four rounds of revolver ammunition.
Jas. J. McCabe, 56 Blessington St. Dublin, fourteen days for possession of seven rounds of revolver ammunition.
(The difference in the two last sentences is explained by the fact that Tobin refused to recognise the right of the Courtmartial to try him. McCabe admitted its right.)

COURTMARTIAL:- The following were courtmartialled at Royal Victoria Barracks, Cork, on September 15th on the charges mentioned:-
Thomas Crawford charged with taking part in the disarming of an English constabulary patrol at Ballinacree, Co. Limerick.
Michael Crowley (aged 17), Jehr. Callaghan and Thomas Crawford of Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, charged with participating in an armed attack on a constabulary patrol on July 16th last.
Donald O'Sullivan, Cork City, charged with possessing an unloaded revolver and having at his house text books on military training.
Daniel O'Brien of Liscarroll, Co. Cork, charged with possessing seven rounds of revolver ammunition.
James Quinlan, Inchigeela, Co. Cork, charged with "endeavouring to entice a soldier to sell him a revolver".
Patrick Brennan, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, charged with having a document relating to military training and discipline.
Denis McCarty, Blackpool, Cork, charged with having a copy of the "Irish Volunteer".

at Belfast Messrs. P. McMahon, Jas. & Thomas Faulkner of Dundalk, Co. Louth, were tried by Courtmartial on a charge of possessing two revolvers and ammunition. They were acquitted. Also at Belfast M. McIlroy of Ballyshiel, Katesbridge was tried on a charge of having in his possession a revolver and three rounds of ammunition. He was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated.

BOMB ASSAULTS, INCENDIARISM & SABOTAGE:- English Constabulary threw a bomb into a shop in Henry St., Limerick, during the night of September 14th. Fortunately it did not explode.
English Constabulary at Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, set fire to the Co-Operative Creamery on the night of Sept. 13th. The Creamery was partially destroyed.
Patrick Concannon of Barna, Co. Galway, was beaten by a party of constabulary, who raided the village on Sept. 13th.

MURDER:- Early on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14th, an English military raiding party forcibly entered the residence of Mr. James Connelly (aged 70) of Ushinglough, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, in order to arrest his son. Entering the room in which the old man was they ordered him to put up his hands. He did not hear the order being deaf. He was shot and mortally wounded. While the father was dying the son was arrested and taken away. No charge has been made against the son.

RAIDS:- Twenty private houses have been commandeered in Galway City by the English Constabulary. The families have been notified to "clear out".

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th.

DS:- In Dublin City and Suburbs many raids were carried out by military and constabulary. The following houses were amongst forcibly entered and searched:-

The residence and business premises of the Misses O'Enrahan, North Circular Rd. Dublin. The raid which began at 1.30 a.m. continued until 4 a.m. Only women were in the house. Cullenswood House, Oakley Rd, Ranelagh, residence of Mrs. Pearse (Mother of Padraig Pearse, first President of the Irish Republic, executed May 1916) and other women. The search lasted two hours. No men were in the house. The residences of Mr. C.O. Kelly, Republican County Councillor, 38, Park Ave.; Mr. Kollahor, 26 Pleasant St.; Mr. George Walsh, 27 Harold's Cross Park; Mr. John Murphy, 21 Temple St.; Mr. Carrick, 35 Hardwicke St.; Mr. McArt, 10 Newfoundland St.; The "Yellow House", an Inn at Rathfarnham and Willow Grove, Delgany, the residence of Mr. Patrick Devereux.

In the country many raids were carried out by the constabulary. Forty houses were searched in North Milkenny, Sixty houses in West Haye, Thirty in Letterkenny and district.

RESTS:- During the raiding carried out by military and police in Dublin the following were arrested:-
Five young men (names not given) lodging at 26 Pleasant St.
William Murphy (aged 19) at 21, Temple St.
Daniel McArt at 10 Newfoundland St.

Two persons were arrested in the streets of Dublin for being abroad between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 a.m. w/out the permission of the English Military Authorities.

SENTENCES:- The following sentences of civilians tried by court martial have been promulgated:-
Patrick Hegarty of Carrowkeel, Co. Mayo, two years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver and 18 rounds of ammunition.
Thomas Hales and Patrick Harte of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, each two years imprisonment with hard labour for having in their possession arms, ammunition, explosives and seditious literature.
John Collins of Inchigerie, Drumoleague, Co. Cork, one year imprisonment for having in his possession one copy of the Official Organ of the Irish Volunteers.
Michael Garroll of Shears Rd., Cork City, six months imprisonment for having in his possession a membership card of the Irish Republican Army.
Patrick Donnollan, The Crescent, Limerick, three months imprisonment for having in his possession a copy of instructions issued to Republican Police re the closing of licensed premises.
Michael Roche of Coolomoneen, Co. Sligo, seven days imprisonment for having in his possession a "single-barrelled breach-loading gun concealed in a canvas bag".

COURTMARTIAL:- The following civilians were tried by court martial on Sept. 16th, on the charges mentioned:-
AT CORK:- Cornelius McNamara of Blackboy, Limerick, charged with possessing seditious documents. Michael Seehan of Cort, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, charged with having documents relating to the Republican Police Force. Patrick Morrissey and Joseph Delany charged with having firearms in their possession and being prepared to attack a military patrol Rosegreen, Co. Tipperary on August 6th. Francis Glasg Tim O'Callaghan and Daniel Sullivan charged with holding and disarming a military patrol at Ballingeary, Co. Cork July 28th.
AT DUBLIN:- John Pears, 7a Dunville Ave. Dublin, charged with having a revolver and ammunition in his possession.

Michael Talty, 1 Coulson Avenue, Dublin, charged with having a revolver and ammunition in his possession.

AT BELFAST.— Joseph Mallon, Jos. McGuinness, Peter Carr, J. Mallon, F. Scally, J. Mulgrew and Thomas Coleman of Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, charged with imprisoning a soldier and a civilian. Accused were Members of the Republican Police Force and arrested the soldier and civilian in the discharge of their duties.

All the above were found guilty: sentences will be promulgated.

ARMED ASSAULTS, INCENDIARISM & SABOTAGE.— On Tuesday Sept. 14th, Mr. T.P. Doyle, leading Merchant of Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, was attacked on his way to his home by a party of English Constabulary and was savagely beaten and kicked. Later the same evening a colleague of his, Mr. M. Dalton, was similarly attacked and mauled.

At Moate, Co. Westmeath, on Sept. 15th, English Constabulary threw bombs into Lake View House, the residence of Mr. Lorcan Robbins, County Councillor. All the windows were blown in and the house considerably damaged. The only occupants at the time were Mr. Robbins' Mother, Sister and maidservant. This appears to be a "reprisal" for the fact that when the Crown forces raided this house on Sept. 13th to arrest Mr. Robbins he was not at home.

English constabulary fired seven bullets through the front windows of Mr. J. Graham's business premises at Salthill, Galway City. Later they threw a bomb in through one of the back windows and partially wrecked the shop. Mr. Graham is a Republican Councillor.

On Sept. 15th at 10.30 p.m. two lorry-loads of English constabulary arrived at the residence of Mr. E. MacGett, Abbeygate Street, Galway. The constabulary dragged Mr. MacGett into the street and in spite of the appeals of his wife and children to spare him, flogged him for several minutes. Then they struck him over the eye with the butt-end of a revolver and ordered him to run home. As he ran shots were fired after him.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.

RAIDS.— In many parts of Ireland simultaneous raids were made by English military and constabulary on Sept. 17th. The districts raided and the approximate number of houses searched are as follows:—

Newmarket, Co. Cork.	- Twenty Houses.
Ballinacree, Co. Longford.	- Thirty Houses.
Derry City.	- Eighteen Houses.
Longford, (whole county)	- Over 100 Houses.
New Ross, Co. Wexford.	- Twenty Houses.
Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.	- Twenty-five Houses.
Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	- Thirty Houses.
Cobh, Co. Cork.	- Twelve Houses.
Ballinagh, Co. Cavan	- Five Houses.
Banteer and District, Co. Cork.	- Thirty Houses.
Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.	- Ten Houses.
Midleton, Co. Cork.	- Ten Houses.

In addition military and constabulary raided many Railway termini in Ireland and seized the mails.

Six gun-shops were raided in Dublin by Crown forces, who seized the stock. Private Residences at Leinster Road, Rathmines and 9 Newgrove Avenue, Sandymount, were also raided and searched.

ARRESTS.— During these raids the following arrests were made:
J. Allen, of Midleton, Co. Cork.
Charles Fitzpatrick of Ballinagh, Co. Cavan.
Pearce Bolger of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
P. Moore of Ballinacrusha, Cobh, Co. Cork.
Christopher Clarke of Infirmity Road, Dublin,
against none of whom any charge was brought.

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

SENTENCES:- The following courtmartial sentences on civilians have been promulgated:-

Francis H. Fitzpatrick, Kilgarrow, Co. Fermanagh, one years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession a "seditious document relating to recent shooting of policemen".
Thomas Glavin, Kilbeggan, Co. Meath, one years imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession an unloaded revolver.
John Doherty and Edward Roche, Eureka, Co. Limerick, each two years imprisonment with hard labour for having in their possession three revolvers and ammunition.
Frank Dardis, Stamullan, Co. Meath, eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour for having in his "possession" a revolver and 28 rounds of ammunition.
Joseph Dardis and James Dardis (brothers of Frank) were sentenced to six months and three months imprisonment on the same charge. The revolver was found in an out-house on accused's farm.

COURTMARTIAL:- The following courtmartial on civilians were held on the 17th:-

Denis Spillane, Co. Kerry, charged with participating in an attack on a military guard at Tralee, Co. Kerry, on July 26th and with having possession of one round of revolver ammunition. Spillane was found not guilty of attacking the military guard but guilty of possessing the one round of revolver ammunition.
Michael Murphy, John Harro, and Raymond Gillman of Clonakilty, charged with acting as Republican police and in that capacity imprisoning "a certain person". Found not guilty and discharged.
Henry J. Sheeran, District Councillor of Dagloonagh, Ballymote, Co. Sligo, charged with having in his possession a summons from a Republican Court.

DEPORTATIONS:- Twenty-nine Republican prisoners were deported from Cobh, Co. Cork, to England on September 17th. Their names have not been published.

UNLAWFUL ASSAULTS LICENDIARISM & SABOTAGE:- At Kilbeggan, Co. Meath English military opened fire on pedestrians without challenge or warning. On September 16th James Moran, Timothy Buckley and Martin Neill were returning to their homes when fire was opened upon them from the military barracks without any warning.

At Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, two lorry-loads of Black and Tans "shot up" the town.

ROBBERY:- On Thursday September 16th, Joseph Athy of Liscoe, Cranmore, Co. Galway, was driving to his home with three companions, John O'Rourke, Thomas Burke and Patrick Burke. Constabulary from Cranmore ambushed the car - an ordinary horse vehicle - two miles from the town. Fire was opened without challenge or warning. All the youngmen in the car were unarmed. Athy was mortally wounded and died on September 17th. Patrick Burke was less seriously wounded. This is supposed to be a "reprisal" for the shooting of Constable Foley of Cranmore five weeks previously.

END.

RESTORING ORDER BY MURDER.BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE ACT UPON OFFICIAL ASSURANCES OF IMMUNITY.

The following are details of the murders committed in Ireland during the first fortnight in September 1920 by British military and police. These murders do not include the deaths of any armed civilians who were killed in attacks upon armed parties of British military or police.

The monthly totals of such murders committed during the eight months of 1920 are as follows:-

January	.....	One
February	.....	Three
March	.....	Five
April	.....	Five
May	.....	One
June	.....	Three
July	.....	Fifteen
August	.....	Eleven
First two weeks of September	.....	Six

It will be seen that since the last weeks of June 1920, thirty-three of the fifty murders committed by military and police in the eight and a half months of 1920 have taken place. The increase is explained by the sinister fact that on June 19th British police and military were officially informed that the British Military Authorities in Ireland would not hold them responsible for any killing done by them. As the number of these murders increases, the brutality of them also becomes more marked. In the following list are mentioned the bayonetting to death of a man after he had been wounded by rifle fire; the murder in his own home of an old man of seventy years; and the savage execution of James Quirke of Galway:-

SEPTEMBER 5th. PATRICK HEGHERTY and MICHAEL LYNCH, murdered by British military at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. The circumstances of these murders are curiously illustrative of the system which calls itself the Government of Ireland. On the date in question a convoy of three military motor lorries came to a cross-roads within sight of the village of Ballyvourney. There the convoy halted and two of the military lorries drove away taking the driver of the third car with them. This third car was completely covered over with canvas and was apparently unoccupied. A crowd of villagers gathered round it, and a boy eventually lifted one of the canvas sides of the car in order to satisfy the general curiosity as to what was inside. Immediately machine gun fire was opened upon the crowd from the lorry in which were concealed a party of British troops. The two young men named were shot dead. It was evidently the purpose of the British Military Authorities to provoke an effort to capture this lorry, which was left apparently derelict upon the roadside. After killing the two young men the British troops drove away without giving any assistance to their victims.

SEPTEMBER 8th - 9th. JOHN MULVOY and JAMES QUIRKE, murdered by British police at Galway City. Within a few minutes of midnight on Wednesday September 8th, a number of Galway people went to the railway station to meet the night mail from Dublin, which carried also the Dublin evening papers. Among the crowd who went to the station was Const. Krumm, who was under the influence of drink. Krumm had his revolver in his hand, and without warning began to fire promiscuously. John Mulvoy was shot dead, and as Krumm continued to fire he was himself shot dead by some armed civilians. Some two hours and a half afterwards, British police issued from their barracks at Galway City, and began reprisals for the death of Constable Krumm. After wrecking

part of the town, the police at 4.20 a.m. broke into the residence of James Quirke who was in bed at the time. They dragged him from the house, and were witnessed by many taking him in the direction of the Galway Docks. At the docks they placed Quirke under a lamp post, and having drawn a circle ordered him to stand in it. They then formed a semi-circle round him and fired, wounding him nine times in the stomach and once in the back. Quirke died in great agony some hours later. Similar efforts were made by the police to murder John Broderick and Joseph Cummins. Cummins was placed in position for execution and was fired upon. He was wounded, and by shunning death escaped a further volley. Broderick was taken from his house by the police who then locked Mrs. Broderick and other occupants into the house and set it on fire. While Broderick was being dragged to execution he broke away from the police, and although fired at many times as he ran, he escaped un wounded.

SEPTEMBER 11th. PATRICK GILL, murdered by British military at Drumsna, Co. Leitrim. Gill was walking along the public road with his sister and a Mrs. Metley, when they were suddenly challenged by a party of British military, and ordered to halt. They did so, and Gill was then shot dead. After he had fallen he was bayoneted in the stomach. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict "that Patrick Gill was foully murdered by military without any provocation."

SEPTEMBER 14th. JAMES CONNOLLY, aged seventy, murdered by British military in his home at Unshinagh, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim. British military forced and entry into Connolly's house in order to arrest his son. The old man who was deaf did not put up his hands at once when ordered to do so by the military. He was promptly shot dead. The military party then arrested his son and took him away with them.

NOTE.

On Tuesday, September 14th, a party of young men who were unarmed, invaded and set fire to the British police barracks at Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon, which had been evacuated some hours previously. While they were watching the flames the young men were ambushed by a party of British military, who shot three of them dead.

The circumstances of this tragedy are somewhat similar to the circumstances under which many British police in Ireland have been shot. There is a difference in that these British police are fully armed and when ambushed are given the opportunity of surrendering their arms before firing occurs. The British Military Government in Ireland calls such casualties among the armed police "cowardly murders." The deaths of these three young men are not included as murders in this list, as the practice has been to include under that head only the wilful and deliberate killing of non-combatants.

"CONSTABULARY WHO ARE THE DEFENDERS OF ORDER IN IRELAND."
Mr. Lloyd George, August 25th at Incester.

DEFENDERS OF ORDER CROP YOUNG GIRLS' HAIR.

The British police have entered upon new duties in Ireland.

At Galway City on the night of Saturday, September 18th 1920, a party of twenty Royal Irish Constabulary left their barracks in two constabulary motor-lorries and raided several houses. The first house raided was that of Mrs. Madden, St. Brendan's terrace. At 10.45 p.m., Mrs. Madden answered loud knocking at her door. A party of British police were outside and asked for "Miss. Madden." Miss. Gertrude Madden went out to them, and the police took her with them into the street, roughly refusing her mother permission to come with her. They then produced revolvers and ordered the girl to hold up her hands. Miss. Madden complied, and four or five of the police seized and held her while two others cut off her hair. The police then re-entered the constabulary lorries and drove to the residence at Prospect Hill of Miss. Margaret M. Broderick. Miss. Broderick was in bed at the time and when her father answered the door and was told by the police that they wanted his daughter, she asked from her bedroom window for permission to dress before coming down. The police refused to grant her time, and insisted that Miss. Broderick should come out to them in her night attire. The police took her into the street and cropped her hair close, using an electric torch to give them sufficient light for this "duty." One of the police who held her while two others cropped her hair, remarked, "What lovely locks she's got." Within a few minutes of midnight the party of twenty British police called at the residence of Miss. Margaret Turke of College road. They knocked and demanded admission. Miss. Turke's mother, an aged woman, opened the door, and five or six of the police, all carrying revolvers, rushed into the house, and forced an entry into Miss. Turke's bedroom. The girl was in bed at the time and the police dragged her out of bed and carried her into the street in her night attire. The old woman pleaded with them, asking whether these police had any daughters of their own. Without answering, the police closed the door, and four of them held Miss. Turke, while two others cropped off her hair. The police then re-entered the constabulary lorries and returned to Barracks.

These incidents were reported in the Irish Daily Press of Monday, 20th of September. The report has been investigated and confirmed. The British police who did this work wore the British uniform and drove to the residences of their victims in motor lorries belonging to the British Police Authorities. It is of interest that the houses from which these young girls were taken were houses in which none but old men and women and the girls themselves resided, a fact which was evidently known to the police. If any young men had been present and had endeavoured to prevent these outrages, they would, in all probability, have been shot down by "Constabulary in the performance of their duty of defending order in Ireland," and an official report would have been issued by the British Military Government stating that a police patrol had been fired upon in Galway City, and that the police had returned the fire and killed some civilians.

When the British Armed Forces in Ireland depend for their authority upon dragging young girls from their beds and cropping their hair, it is not unreasonable that the Irish people should be almost unanimous in demanding the withdrawal from Ireland of the British Army of Occupation.

VILE OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA FOR THE BRITISH POLICE.

INCITEMENTS TO VIOLENCE IN BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

Acts by British police in Ireland such as are above described, are the natural outcome of the propaganda which is issued officially to that police by its Headquarters in Dublin Castle. The more vile part of this propaganda is now sent weekly to every British police barracks in Ireland by the Chief Officials of the Royal Irish Constabulary. It takes the form of a weekly journal which, in contradistinction to the official daily "summary of outrages" issued by Dublin Castle, is called "The Weekly Summary." This journal is printed by the official printers of the British Government. Volume I. No. 5 is now in the possession of the Republican Authorities. It is dated "Dublin, Friday, September 10th 1920." It bears the official imprint:-

"14443. (Wt. 5722). 3, 2,000. 1/20."

This issue of the "Weekly Summary" has three leading articles. The first of these describes all Republicans succinctly as "The Murder Gang." The second informs the police readers of the journal that the Republican Leaders are inciting the Irish people to commit outrages. The Republican Movement is described as "a bloody and increasingly dangerous game." The third leading article suggests to the police that the National Movement in Ireland is not a movement for "Government for the People, by the People, of the People," but is a movement for "Government for the Gunmen, by the Gunmen, of the Gunmen." These three leading articles in this official police journal occupy only one column. The other eleven columns are taken up with "news items." In these news items Mr. Eamonn de Valera, President of the Elected Government of Ireland, Member of Parliament for the Constituencies of East Mayo and East Clare, is referred to as:-

"this man, De Valera, of German-Spanish blood, of Yankee birth, of Irish pretence."

The captions of other news items illustrate the contents of this official police journal. Some of these captions are:-

- "Brutal bandits terrify Children."
- "The Murder Gang at work."
- "Opposition newspapers burned by Murder Gang."
- "The Murder Gang Abroad."
- "Sinn Feiners starve Prisoner."
- "Fanaticism supported by Murder."
- "Murder Gang Defeated."
- "Murder Gang Repulsed."
- "New dodge of Murder Gang."
- "Republicans Bungle Dublin's Finances."
- "Murder Gang's Depo gets Three Years."

Under the heading " ' Republican ' Government -- is this a Foretaste?" are grouped the cases of ordinary crime which occurred in Ireland as in every other country during the week ending September 10th 1920. One of the most sinister phrases in this hate-sheet is, "Murder will out even if it is necessary to stamp it out."

This "Weekly Summary" is an official British Government publication. It is published in order to create in Ireland a police force who will leathe Ireland and Irishmen and women. It is circulated officially to every police barracks in Ireland. And its fruits are being shown in the recent extraordinary increase in the murders; the sacking of Irish towns; the savage unprovoked assaults on pedestrians in Irish streets; the acts of sabotage, pillage, loot and outrage committed by the readers of this official incitement to violence which is being distributed free to them by the British Military Government.

WE ACCUSE ----- :A GOVERNMENT CONVICTED OF LYING, OUTRAGE AND ASSASSINATION.

The following accusations are solemnly made against the British Government. They are based upon an accumulation of evidence, of the accuracy of which there is no doubt. Under each accusation are given the volume and number of the IRISH BULLETIN in which the facts are detailed which prove these charges:-

WE ACCUSE the British Government of issuing lying official reports.

Vol. 1. Nos. 60, 65, 93, 95, 98, 103, 107, 110, 114.
Vol. 11. Nos. 1, 4, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 56, 81, 83, 84.
Vol. 111. Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of conniving at the looting of property of Irish citizens by its armed forces.

Vol. 1. Nos. 6, 50, 77, 87, 92, 100.
Vol. 11. Nos. 3, 20, 43, 44, 49, 55, 62, 83.
Vol. 111. Nos. 1, 6.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of suppressing National organisations in Ireland which represent 63 per cent of the Irish people.

Vol. 1. Nos. 13, 37, 64, 78, 81, 109, 114.
Vol. 11. Nos. 27, 42, 44, 72.
Vol. 111. Nos. 12.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of preventing by threats the Irish Press from exposing its terrorist regime in Ireland.

Vol. 1. Nos. 15, 39, 73.
Vol. 11. Nos. 5, 44.
Vol. 111. Nos. 4, 10.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of suppressing organised National effort made to improve Ireland's economic position, and of arresting and imprisoning men who are engaged upon this work.

Vol. 1. Nos. 14, 24, 25, 28, 32, 36, 45, 49, 52, 76, 89.
Vol. 2. Nos. 44, 46, 71.
Vol. 3. No. 5.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of deliberately provoking sectarian conflicts in Ireland.

Vol. 1. Nos. 38, 39.
Vol. 11. Nos. 37, 39, 58, 59, 61, 67.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of creating in Ireland an armed police force which has no civil duties, but whose function is to suppress by force the National organisations of the people.

Vol. 1. Nos. 24, 27, 29, 31, 55, 59, 62, 90, 94, 114.
Vol. 11. Nos. 16, 20, 21, 40, 48, 49, 53, 55, 57, 59, 62, 69, 73, 82, 83, 84.
Vol. 111. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 14, 15.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of endeavouring to stamp out the use of the Irish language by the Irish people.

Vol. 1. Nos. 20, 29, 34, 51, 97.
Vol. 11. Nos. 27, 31, 37, 44.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of a shameful inequality in the administration of its own law against offenders who support it politically and offenders who oppose it.

Vol. 1. Nos. 19, 30, 51, 81, 107.
Vol. 11. Nos. 18, 68.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of charging the Sinn Fein movement with outrages which it knows never to have occurred, or to have been committed by its own agents and supporters.

Vol. 1. Nos. 17, 33, 49, 60, 72, 108, 115.
Vol. 11. Nos. 6, 10, 14, 17, 22.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of using its terrorist weapons against Irish women and children.

Vol. 1. Nos. 30, 33, 58, 59, 74, 79, 82, 88, 92, 97, 100, 101.
Vol. 11. Nos. 49, 74, 79.
Vol. 111. Nos. 3, 5, 6, 14, 15.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of maltreating and murdering its political prisoners.

Vol. 1. Nos. 61, 103, 114.
Vol. 11. Nos. 4, 7, 48, 59, 69, 74, 75, 84.
Vol. 111. Nos. 1, 3.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of instructing its armed agents to shoot Irishmen whom they have taken into custody.

Vol. 1. Nos. 1, 9, 54, 75, 80.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of wilfully endeavouring to stamp out the Irish peoples own organisation for the preservation of public order and the suppression of crime.

Vol. 1. Nos. 40, 55, 61, 63, 109.
Vol. 11. Nos. 8, 27, 32, 37, 51, 53, 78, 82.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of having used its armed authority in Ireland against the Republican movement when the General Election was in progress in December 1918; when the Municipal Council Elections were in progress in January 1920, and when the County and Rural Council Elections were in progress in June 1920.

Vol. 1. Nos. 44, 47, 99.
Vol. 11. Nos. 6, 9, 12, 42.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of having no authority in Ireland except the authority of an invading army.

Vol. 1. Nos. 32, 50, 52, 54, 56, 62, 64, 67, 68, 81, 84, 86, 89, 100, 113.
Vol. 11. Nos. 5, 20, 40, 44, 47, 48, 51, 54, 55, 63, 70, 78, 79, 82, 83.
Vol. 111. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of endeavouring to impose by force an authority upon the Irish people which is rejected by all classes of that people and by hundreds of its own officials.

Vol. 1. Nos. 20, 29, 34, 51, 97.
Vol. 11. Nos. 2, 25, 30, 34, 40, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 54, 65, 76.
Vol. 111. No. 11.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of arresting and imprisoning without charge or trial, or with trial on invented charges, the elected representatives of the Irish people.

Vol. 1. Nos. 24, 36, 40, 57, 62, 81, 85, 97, 114.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 2, 27, 42, 44, 72.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 9, 10.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of inciting and encouraging its armed forces to murder Irish civilians.

Vol. 1. Nos. 23, 37, 58, 60, 65, 66, 67, 72, 93, 98, 106, 107, 113.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 3, 5, 25, 28, 36, 43, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 60, 62, 66, 74, 79, 84.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of wilfully shielding murderers and of rewarding them by promotion, high office and increased pay.

Vol. 1. Nos. 18, 61, 98.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 6, 9, 48, 50, 55, 57, 60, 62, 63, 66, 74, 79, 84.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of conniving at and encouraging the sacking of Irish towns, the bombing, burning and wrecking of Irish homes, the destruction of the factories and industries of the Irish people by its armed forces.

Vol. 1. Nos. 4, 12, 50, 77, 86, 93, 115.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 3, 10, 15, 20, 21, 28, 40, 43, 49, 55, 57, 60, 61, 71, 79, 87.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of inciting and encouraging its armed forces to commit savage assaults upon innocent and inoffensive Irish citizens.

Vol. 1. Nos. 66, 70, 75, 90, 93, 111.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 9, 12, 48, 50, 55, 62, 63, 66, 79, 84.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of having among its high officials in Ireland those whom it knows to have directed the assassination of Irish citizens, and to be planning the assassination of others.

Vol. 111. Nos. 8, 9, 14.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of wilfully endeavouring to drive the Irish people into armed rebellion.

Vol. 1. Nos. 17, 23, 24, 27, 30, 45, 59, 61, 62, 67, 86, 91, 92, 95.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 3, 4, 9, 55, 63, 66, 74, 79, 84.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15.

WE ACCUSE the British Government of employing in its service men whom it knows to be perjurers and assassins.

Vol. 1. Nos. 112, 113.
 Vol. 11. Nos. 9, 12, 48, 50, 55, 62, 63, 66, 79, 84.
 Vol. 111. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14.

" YOU SHOOT THEM --- WE SHIELD YOU."

BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTION TO ITS AGENTS.

"WE ACCUSE the British Government of having among its high officials in Ireland those whom it knows to have directed the assassination of Irish citizens, and to be planning the assassination of others."

This accusation was made in yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN.

Even while it was being written the high officials referred to had accomplished one other assassination, although the fact of its occurrence was not then known to the public.

At two o'clock yesterday it was announced in the Dublin Evening Press that a party of British military had forced an entry into the Royal Exchange Hotel at 3 a.m. that morning, and had there murdered in his bed Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, Sinn Fein Director of Elections for East Limerick, and Republican Member of the Limerick County Council.

The circumstances of this assassination are these:- At the hour stated, twelve British military, wearing uniforms, knocked at the door of the Royal Exchange Hotel, and asked for apartments. The night porter, William Barrett, informed them that there were no rooms vacant in the hotel. The military then stated that they had a "duty" to perform, and demanded admittance. They were admitted. Each of the party carried a revolver. Two ordered the night porter to hold up his hands; the others examined the register and went upstairs to the bedrooms. The porter heard them knock at one of the bedroom doors, and enter the room closing the door behind them. No report of shots was heard by the night porter. Some ten minutes later those of the military party who had gone upstairs returned, and, the others joining them, they withdrew. The night porter, believing that the object of the military raid had been a search of some kind which had evidently proved fruitless, closed the Hotel, and went upstairs to examine the doors of the various bedrooms. They were all closed, and the night porter returned to his office satisfied that nothing serious had occurred. An hour later another knock called the night porter to the hotel door. A sergeant and a constable of the Dublin Metropolitan Police demanded admittance. "You have a man dead in the house," the Sergeant informed the night porter. The night porter replied that there was nobody dead in the Hotel. The police replied, "There is a Mr. Lynch dead here. Information was conveyed to the Station by the military that a man had been shot in Room No. 6. We were requested to go and take charge." The police then went to the room and until 5.30 in the afternoon allowed no person to view or examine the body of the military victim. Other guests in the Hotel were interviewed by Press correspondents. Mrs. Craig of Carlow, and her daughter who occupied Room No. 5, stated that they heard no shots during the night, or no sounds of any scuffle. The occupants of Room No. 7 stated that no noise was heard by them. The manageress of the Hotel, who slept in the room immediately above that occupied by Mr. Lynch, was not disturbed by any sounds of firing or of a struggle.

"WE ACCUSE the British Government of issuing lying official reports."

This accusation was made in yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN.

The following official report was issued by Dublin Castle fourteen hours after the assassination:-

"A small military force, accompanied by police officers, visited the Exchange Hotel, Parliament St., Dublin, in the early hours of this

"morning for the purpose of arresting a man named Jack Lynch. On entering his bedroom on the third floor of the hotel they were fired upon. The fire was returned, and Lynch was shot dead through the head. A six-chambered revolver with one chamber discharged was found beside the body."

It is important to notice that this official report was issued at about 5.30 p.m. After it had been issued the relatives and friends were allowed to see the body. Fourteen hours previously the Military Authorities knew of the assassination. They informed the police at about 3.45 a.m. that it had occurred. They spent the intervening hours in deciding what form the official report should take. When they had decided, then, and only then, the British police guard was removed and friends were allowed to see the murdered man. This official report is utterly false. One shot was fired in Mr. Lynch's room. We assert that Mr. Lynch was unarmed. The shot which killed him was fired from a revolver held close to his chin, the powder burning his chin, lips and nose badly. From the fact that no shot was heard by anybody in the hotel, it is believed that the revolver was wrapped in a blanket or other material in order to deaden the report.

"WE ACCUSE the British Government of wilfully shielding murderers."

This accusation was made in yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN.

In addition to the issue of the above official report, the British Military Government in Ireland has taken further steps to shield the murderers in its employment. An inquest, which it was proposed to hold on the body of the deceased at noon to-day, has been prohibited by order of Dublin Castle. It is also of importance to notice that in the fourteen hours which elapsed between the assassination and the issue of the official report taking responsibility for the shooting, no investigation was made into the murder by the British police authorities in Dublin City.

"WE ACCUSE the British Government of inciting and encouraging its armed forces to murder Irish civilians."

This accusation was made in yesterday's issue of the IRISH BULLETIN.

On Wednesday, September 15th, 1920, General Sir Nevil Macready, Commander in Chief of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland, gave an interview to two French Press men, a representative of "La Liberté," and a representative of "Le Petit Parisien."

To the representative of "La Liberté" this British Commander in Chief said:-

"Nobody can say when peace will be restored in Ireland, but my deep conviction is that the country desires it and that a very small band of terrorists is imposing its policy by force. We know most of their names, and the day may come when we shall be able to make a definite clearance of them."

To the representative of "Le Petit Parisien" this British Commander in Chief said:-

"We are ready -- ready to suppress ruthlessly..... It might be necessary to shoot half a hundred individuals, and then order would be restored."

The assassination of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch is the policy of "definite clearance" in operation. Forty-nine other assassinations are yet to take place.

THE FIRST OF THE NEW SERIES OF ASSASSINATIONS.The British Military Government Order Their Agents not to Arrest but to Murder.

WE ASSEERT that Mr. John Aloysius Lynch was assassinated at 3 a.m. on Wednesday September 22nd 1920, at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin, by members of the British Armed Forces sent from British Military Headquarters in Ireland to accomplish this foul crime.

WE ASSEERT that the official report in which it was represented that Mr. Lynch was shot after having fired at the party which had come to arrest him, is known to be wilfully false, and to have been deliberately issued to shield the murderers.

WE ASSEERT that there was no intention to arrest Mr. Lynch, and that no attempt was made to arrest him. During the eight and a half months of 1920 upwards of 500 arrests of political offenders have been made by military and police in Dublin. In every one of these cases the procedure of arrest has been this:- A party of military carrying rifles and bayonets, and wearing full trench kit -- steel helmet etc.-- drive in a military motor lorry to the house of the offender to be arrested. Arriving at the house, the leader of the raiding party knocks loudly at the door. If the door is not opened, it is broken in. Part of the raiding party, fully armed, enter the house. The remainder surround the house and guard the exits. When the arrest is effected the prisoner is placed in the lorry, and is conveyed to prison. In the case of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch the procedure was different from every other case of arrest which has occurred in Ireland. The party of military which raided the Royal Exchange Hotel did not carry full equipment. The party of military was not conveyed to the hotel in a motor lorry. A guard was not placed at the exits or around the hotel. No provision was made to convey the prisoner to jail. The raiding party consisted of about a dozen British soldiers wearing Burberry overcoats over their uniforms. They wore ordinary khaki caps, and carried revolvers only. They knocked at the hotel door, and, representing themselves as civilians, asked for apartments. The hotel porter, William Barratt, replied that there were no apartments vacant. The party then stated they were military, and demanded admittance as they had a "duty" to perform. When they were admitted they ordered the night porter to hold up his hands and face the wall. The night porter obeyed, and was kept with his face to the wall until the assassination was effected. As the military party withdrew they did not inform the night porter that they had shot a man who resisted arrest. They left the hotel without disclosing to any person in the hotel that they had killed Mr. John Aloysius Lynch. They did not even summon medical aid.

WE ASSEERT that that "duty" this military party declared they had to perform was not the arrest of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, but his assassination.

WE ASSEERT that Mr. John Aloysius Lynch was unarmed, and could not and did not fire on those who forced an entry at 3 a.m. into his bedroom in order to carry out their instructions to murder him.

WE ASSEERT that the British Military Government in Ireland were aware that Mr. John Aloysius Lynch was assassinated.

WE ASSEERT that the British Military Government in Ireland are aware that Mr. John Aloysius Lynch was assassinated by uniformed British troops sent by British Military Headquarters to the Royal Exchange Hotel for this express purpose.

WE ASSERT that the British Military Authorities have illegally prohibited a Coroners Inquiry into the death of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch because they have planned the similar assassination of many other prominent Republicans in Ireland and do not desire that any storm of protest, such as would arise in England and elsewhere consequent upon a public exposure of this assassination, to interrupt their new series of cowardly murders, of which Mr. John Aloysius Lynch's death is the first.

WE ASSERT that Mr. Patrick Lynch who was taken from his home and was foully murdered by British troops at Hospital, Co. Limerick on August 14th 1920, was murdered in mistake for Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, who has been marked down for assassination since July 1920.

THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE SACK OF BALBRIGGAN.

Republican Police Endeavour to Preserve the Public Peace.

This account of the causes which led to the sack of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, by the British Armed Forces on Monday night and Tuesday morning, September 20th and 21st, is the true account.

On the evening of Monday, September 20th, a party of British police, dressed in civilian clothes, drove out from Dublin in a motor car. They were not on duty. They were engaged in a pleasure trip in celebration of the promotion of one of their number -- Head Constable Burke -- to a District Inspectorship in the Royal Irish Constabulary. This pleasure party stopped at many licensed premises on the way from Dublin and treated one another to rounds of drink. The party arrived at Balbriggan at about 8.30 o'clock. They stopped outside Smith's public house. They entered and called for drinks. When they had been drinking for some time the bar-maid asked them for payment for the drinks they had had. They refused to pay and when the bar-maid said that in that case she could not supply them with any more liquor, they forced their way behind the bar counter, and took the drink by force. The bar-maid, who did not know that the party were policemen, sent to the local Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks for assistance. A uniformed police patrol arrived and when informed by the members of the pleasure party that they too were police, the patrol returned to barracks without rendering the assistance asked for by the bar-maid. The pleasure party after the withdrawal of the patrol continued to commandeer drinks. The bar-maid then sent a messenger to the headquarters of the Republican police asking members of that force to come to her protection. A Republican police patrol soon after arrived and proceeded to clear the bar. The plain clothes British police refused to leave the bar when ordered to do so. Every effort was made by the Republican police to persuade the party to withdraw quietly. Some of the pleasure party including the newly appointed District Inspector and his brother, Sergeant William Bourke, replied with vile and filthy language to the Republican Patrol. The plain-clothes British police finally drew their revolvers and threatened the Republican Patrol with them. A conflict ensued. D.I. Burke and some of the others attempted to shoot. During the struggle the District Inspector and his brother were themselves shot. They were taken to the local Doctor, and their wounds were there treated. The District Inspector died some short time later.

A message was immediately sent by the local British Constabulary to the camp of the "Black and Tan" police at Gormanstown, which is some two miles distant. On receipt of the message a vengeance party of that force accompanied by its officers set out in motor lorries from the camp, fully armed with rifles, revolvers, bayonets and hand grenades. They carried with them supplies of petrol for firing the town. This vengeance party, which is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 men, arrived at Balbriggan at about 10.30 p.m. They immediately set about sacking the town. They were aided in this operation by at least two members of the local Constabulary, whose failure earlier in the evening to perform their duties had caused the tragedy, in revenge for which part of the town has been razed to the ground.

The following are the acts of aggression committed in Ireland by the constabulary and military of the usurping English Government, as reported in the Daily Press for the week ending:-

SEPTEMBER, 25th 1920.

SUMMARY

DATE:-	SEPTEMBER	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	TOTALS
Raids:-		139	274	328	144	144	83	1,112
Arrests:-		115	15	11	62	10	12	225
Sentences:-		-	1	-	12	2	6	21
Courtemartial:-		-	3	14	2	7	3	29
Proclamations & Suppressions		2	-	1	-	3	2	8
Armed Assaults:-		2	8	6	6	2	4	30
Sabotage:-		8	10	10	27	32	4	101
Murder:-		-	-	4	5	-	-	9
DAILY TOTALS:-		266	311	376	268	200	114	1,535

The sentences passed for political offences during the above six days totalled Twentyone Years and Seven Months.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.

RAIDS:- English military and constabulary raided many private residences in the following counties:-

Co. Galway.- Six houses at Tuam, where constabulary forced an entrance into women's bedrooms at night and searched them. Three houses in Galway City.

Co. Down.- Five houses at Newry.

Co. Donegal.- Ten houses at Inntermoece; six at Tullyvoose; and three at Inver.

Co. Cork.- Eight houses and business premises at Charleville. One house at Rowmarket.

Co. Westmeath.- Twelve houses at Athlone and eighteen in the neighbouring districts.

Co. Mayo.- Two houses at Bolinllet.

Co. Lincolick.- Forty houses at Abbeyfeale and neighbouring districts.

Co. Wexford.- One house at Wexford.

Co. Wicklow.- Two houses at Ashford - Military seized a bag of turnip seed and carried it away with them. It is believed they mistook it for gun-powder.

Co. Leitrim.- Residences of two Members of the Mohill Rural District Council.

Co. Tipperary.- Three houses at Thurles; six houses at Thomastown.

Co. Derry.- Sixteen houses in Derry City.

Co. Kildare.- One house at Athy.

RAIDS:- Forty-two Members of the I.R.A. were surprised drilling the Dublin Mountains on the 19th instant. Their names are as follows:-

Messrs. Sean Doyle, H. Larkin, H. Eyland, P. Dunne, J. Gargan, W. McGrath, J. Smith, J. Murray, H. McCormack, P. McEvoy, T. L. McLoughlin, W. Duddy, J. Grimes, C. Ennis, P. Meade, A. Behan, E. Lulivaney, D. Byrne, J. Hickey, P. O'Sullivan, R. Eustace, E. Kinsella, J. Buckley, F. Phillips, W. Walsh, T. O'Keefe, E. Einvan, S. Ledwigo, A. Doyle, W. Downes, J. Dowdall, D. Mahall, H. W. Sheridan, P. O'Reilly, T. Perry, C. Baldwin, T. Fetherston, K. McCann, G. Dowling, A. Spadacoini, H. Masterson and L. McGrath.

M. Sean Doyle (aged 19) was shot dead by members of the Auxiliary Police who effected the raid. The others were taken into custody. Nine men whose names have not transpired were arrested at Tuam, Co. Galway. No charge was brought against them.

Messrs. E. Creggan, Thomas McCrudden and George McCarbridge were arrested "on suspicion" at Newry, Co. Down.

Messrs. E. Lenaghan, Inntermoece, and Andrew Higginbotham, Tullyvoose, Co. Donegal, were arrested without charge.

At Athlone Mr. Wm. Nolan, St. Michael Terrace was arrested. A man named Moran was arrested at Shraigh, Co. Mayo.

Twenty-three arrests were made on the streets of Dublin during the weekend of persons who were "abroad" without the permission of the English military authorities during the hours 12 midnight and 3 a.m.

Forty persons, including Arbitrators, Press Representatives, Law Clerks, Solicitors, Litigants and witnesses were arrested at the session of a Republican Court at Athlone, Co. Westmeath on the 17th inst. The majority were released the next day but the following are still in custody:- Messrs. Owen Sweeney, Vice Chairman R.D.C.; Sean O'Hurley, Chairman, P.L.G.; Stephen McGrann, U.D.C.; Patrick Macken, U.D.C.; John Tully; H.J. Walker, B.A.Solr; D.J. Hannon, Solr. and Jos. H. Dixon, Solr.

OPPRESSIONS:- At Athlone a Republican Court was forcibly suppressed on the 17th. All men present being arrested. At Banteer, Co. Cork, a Republican Court was dispersed by military and constabulary.

ASSAULTS:- At Enniscorthy, Co. Galway, Mr. E. Burke, was taken by constabulary from his bed on the night of the 18th and was accused of having refused to supply drink to a Constable. He was not allowed to dress, but was taken in his shirt to the public Square. There he was compelled to go on his hands and knees and in this position was made to "walk" twice round the Square. A party of constabulary with fixed bayonets marched beside him. The two rounds completed he was ordered to go home and was told that henceforward he was a marked man. The constabulary fired indiscriminately in the Streets of the town that night.

At Thomastown, Co. Tipperary, military and constabulary suddenly appeared on the streets and charged pedestrians with the bayonet. When the streets had been cleared raids were made on several houses. In one a young man named J. Kelly was struck and threatened. Motteos were painted by constabulary on the residences of known Sinn Féinners. Those included "To Hell with Sinn Féin" and "Down with the rebels".

BOYAGE:- During Curfew hours on the night of 17th military and constabulary contained their reign of terror in Galway City. Indiscriminate fire was opened in the streets. The residence and offices of Mr. Louis E. O'Dea, Solicitor, a well known Republican were bombed and partially destroyed. The shop window of Mr. Patrick Moylotte's wholesale retail grocery stores was smashed in and bombs were thrown in the shop. Shots were fired into several bedroom windows in the City.

At Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, the residence of Mr. John Walsh, Junior, was raided by constabulary at 1.45 a.m. on 18th inst. The family were ordered out of the house. They left in their night attire. The constabulary then bombed and burned the house to the ground.

At Mackolly in the same county the residence of Daniel Maloney was raided by constabulary. Miss Maloney and a servant boy were the only occupants of the house. The constabulary pretended to search the house and then left. After some minutes a loud explosion was heard and the house took fire. Miss Maloney and the servant boy escaped just before the roof fell in. The house was completely destroyed.

At Banger Erris, Co. Mayo, military wantonly shot dead two asses and at Roscommon town a donkey the property of the gate-keeper at the Courthouse was stabbed by soldiers.

At Mrs. Gay's Hotel at Tuam, Co. Galway, constabulary who were arresting Republican suspects on the premises looted drink from the bar.

ATTEMPTED MURDER:- Mr. Joseph Clancy who was in May released from Loughwood Scrubbs as a result of hunger-striking was fired upon by constabulary who had hid themselves near his home. His dog was shot dead. Some hours later his house was searched for him. He was not at home. It was clear to those in the house that the raiding party intended not to arrest Mr. Clancy but to kill him.

MILITARISM:- Military and constabulary continue to commandeer the private residences of prominent Republicans. The latest residences commandeered are those of Mr. Patrick Moylotte, Galway City and Maritzan, the residence of Dr. O'Boime at Salthill outside that City.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.

RAIDS:- Military and constabulary carried out raids on private residences on an extensive scale all over the country. In the following counties houses were forcibly entered and searched:-
Co. Donegal.- Three houses at Mountcharles.
Co. Kerry.- Many parts of county raided, over 100 houses searched.
Co. Tyrone.- Four houses at Dungannon; six houses in outlying districts.
Co. Tipperary.- Rockwell College and six neighbouring houses; two houses at Thomastown.
Co. Cork.- One house at Kilworth; twelve at Massytown; one house at Castletownroche and fourteen houses at Cork City.
Co. Waterford.- Over forty houses at Kill and in neighbouring districts.
Co. Clare.- Twenty houses at Seariff and district.
Co. Limerick.- Fifteen houses at Garryowen, Bingham and outlying parts of Limerick City. Two houses at Kilmallock; one at Bruree.
Co. Derry.- Four houses in Derry City. In the residence of Mr. S. Sherrard the military did much wanton damage.
Co. Wicklow.- Upwards of twenty houses at Bray.
Co. Galway.- Fifteen houses at Koughroa.
Co. Lync.- Swinford National Schools.
Co. Roscommon.- Six houses and business premises at Frenchpark.

ARRESTS:- The following were arrested without charge:-
Mr. Michael Keeny, Mountcharles, Co. Donegal; Mr. P. McLarnon, Stationmaster, Monymore, Co. Tyrone; Messrs. Francis Armstrong and Michael McCluskey at Aghareany and Tullycullion in the same county; Mr. T. Morris, Kilworth, Co. Cork; Messrs. Joseph Rochford and Patrick Tully at Garryowen and Bingham, Co. Limerick; Mr. John Coppinger, Crannagh, Gort, Co. Galway, arrested at the funeral of Mr. Joseph Athy murdered by constabulary. A young man (name not published) at Castle-townroche, Co. Cork.

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

Mr. Kevin Barry was taken prisoner in North King Street while engaged in an armed attack by ten members of the I.R.A. on ten English soldiers.

SENTENCES:- Mr. T. O'Connell of Ballinacurra, Co. Limerick, was released after 16 days' detention without trial or charge.

COURTMARTIAL:- Mr. Wm. McGeown, 74 Unity St., Belfast, was tried by courtmartial in Belfast on a charge of having a revolver and firing with intent to wound a private of the Cameron Highlanders. One of the witnesses in the case, an ex-soldier stated "I have just come back from Mesopotamia and I have been among the Turks and Kurds. I have been in Zululand and Basutoland and I have never seen such savagery as I have seen here under the Union Jack". The accused was acquitted.

Michael Healy of Barrymore, Co. Cork, was tried by courtmartial at Cork for having in his possession "seditious documents". He was found not guilty and was acquitted.

John Ryan of Knockree, Co. Tipperary, was tried by courtmartial at Cork for having in his possession "documents of a military nature". He was found guilty. Sentence will be promulgated.

ARMED ASSAULT:- On the 19th inst. a newly ordained priest and a friend were walking a few miles from Tralee, Co. Kerry, when they were held up by constabulary. They were closely questioned. The constabulary then beat the priest's companion with their rifle butts and passed on.

On the 18th inst. farmers coming to the pig fair at Tralee were held up and robbed by constabulary. On the evening of the same day parties of constabulary, several under the influence of drink, held up people coming from evening devotions and beat them savagely with rifle and revolver butts. On the 19th inst. in the same town constabulary passing through the crowded streets in motor lorries fired volleys at the pedestrians. Panic followed, many women fainting.

On the 18th inst. constabulary appeared on the streets of Listowel, Co. Kerry, and attacked civilians without cause.

Many men were severely beaten. A pony trap belonging to Mr. Jas. Kennelly, Woodford, Co. Kerry, was thrown into the river by constabulary.

At Massytown, Co. Cork, at 2 a.m. on the 19th inst. constabulary raided several houses. From one they took two young men compelled them to strip naked and then blindfolded them. They took them to the Coolehane road and there ordered them to kneel down. When they were in this position a firing squad fired volleys round them and over their heads. This "sport" was kept up for a quarter of an hour. The young men were then ordered home.

At Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon, on the 18th inst. assistants in several of the business houses were dragged into the street by constabulary who maltreated them and ordered them to leave the town in twenty-four hours or they would be shot.

BOTAGE:- On the 18th inst. at Scariff, Co. Clare, following an attack on the local constabulary barracks a party of constabulary and military invaded the town and burned the Temperance Hall, (completely destroyed) and Mr. Woulfes, Pharmacy, (partially destroyed). Windows were broken and stock looted in the residences by Mrs. Leen and Mr. D.O'Neill. Later on the same evening the Temperance Hall at Kilconlea, Co. Clare, was burned to the ground by constabulary who also fired the Devon Road Creamery and partially destroyed it.

As a "reprisal" for the wounding of a constable at New-castle West, Co. Limerick, four houses were fired on the 18th inst. by constabulary at Abbeyfeale which is 13 miles from the scene of the shooting. Three of the houses were completely destroyed and a fourth seriously damaged. The windows of one residence, a Cornmill and a Cinema Theatre were broken by constabulary.

At Ballymacelligott, Co. Kerry, constabulary burned down the Sinn Fein Hall on the 18th. No attack was made on constabulary in this district.

At Knocknagashel, Co. Kerry, on the 18th English troops raided the bandroom of the town band and seized the instruments and drums. These together with two Sinn Fein Flags they trailed at the back of the motor lorry as they drove through the district.

At Salthill, Galway, the residence of Mrs. Kelly was bombed by constabulary on the 18th inst. The house was partially wrecked. Seven persons were in the house at the time and several had narrow escapes. The public house and grocery establishment owned by Mr. John Kenny was bombed a few minutes later. Considerable damage was done.

The henroost owned by Mrs. Godfrey at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was raided by constabulary and 7 hens, 8 ducks, and a turkey were stolen. After a second raid of a similar kind on the henrun kept by Mr. S. Campion, Kilmallock, Mr. Campion told a Press Representative that his "last cock is gone".

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd.

RAIDS:- Military and constabulary carried out many raids including the following:-

Co. Tipperary.- Twelve houses searched in the Dundrum district.
Co. Limerick.- Three houses at Rathkeale.
Co. Wicklow.- Twenty-five houses at Baltinglass.
Co. Tyrone.- Ten houses at Omagh.
Co. Leitrim.- Six houses at Carrick-on-Shannon.
Co. Wexford.- Two houses at New Ross.
Co. Galway.- Ten houses at Tuam: three at Carroymeen.
Co. Cavan.- Fifteen houses at Ballyconnell.
Co. Dublin.- One house in Dublin City; thirty houses at Balbriggan.
Co. Armagh.- One house at Armagh.
Co. Roscommon.- Forty houses in the town of Bryle and some twenty in the neighbouring districts.

Offally (King's Co.).- Fifty houses in the Fermone and other districts.

ARRESTS:- Two young men named Butler and Brown were arrested at Dundrum, Co. Tipperary. No charge was made against them.
Messrs. John Madiok and Simon Cleary were arrested at New Ross, Co. Wexford. At Middleton, Co. Cork, a young man named Hynes was arrested. At Omagh, Co. Tyrone, the following were arrested:- Messrs. John Mackin, High St., Jas. Ferris, Bridge St., Patk.C. Reilly, Lisnamallard and Patk. Doherty, Dutlin Rd.
At Tuam, Co. Galway, Mr. J. Higgins, Secretary Transport Worker's Union and Mr. T. Cavanagh were arrested. At Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Mr. John J. O'Leahony was arrested.

MARTIAL:- The following court martial were held on the 21st inst. The charge is stated in each case.

Dublin.- Daniel McArt of Newfoundland Street, Dublin, charged with having a revolver and six rounds of revolver ammunition. Found guilty. Richard Taylor and Philip Coleman of Swords, Co. Dublin, charged with having two shot guns in their possession. Found guilty. Thomas J. Meldon, Dr. Gardiner St. Dublin, charged with possessing two "Seditious" documents. Found not guilty. Christopher and Joseph O'Hegarty of Wentworth Pl. Dublin, charged with having a rifle in their joint possession. In this case the mysterious guide who accompanies military parties to the houses of suspects and who "finds" ammunition and fire arms was concerned in this case. The accused demanded that he be produced at the trial. The demand was refused although the witness for the prosecution admitted that it was this unknown officer who guided them to the house and "found" the rifle. Accused were found guilty.

Limerick.- Patrick Landers of Listowel, Co. Kerry, charged with having in his possession two "seditious" documents.

Belfast.- James Connolly, Leonard McNulty, Daniel Magwyn and Patk. Feely, all of Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, charged with having acted as Republican Police. Found guilty. Cornelius Brady, ex-soldier, charged with possession of a revolver. Found not guilty.

Cork.- Wm. O'Meara, Carrick-on-Suir, charged with having in his possession seditious documents. Found guilty. Robert Kenny of Newmarket, Co. Cork, charged with possession of seditious documents including a Membership Card of the Irish Volunteers. Found guilty.

PROCLAMATION:- A Proclamation was issued from Dublin Castle on September 21st cancelling all existing permits for the possession of firearms. The Proclamation was signed "Competent Military Authority D.M.P. District".

ASSAULTS:- At Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, on the 20th inst. at 3 a.m. English constabulary raided many houses from which they took young men and assaulted them. At the boarding house owned by Miss Barrett two men named P. Brady and P. Mahon were seized and dragged into the street in their nightshirts. They were beaten and ordered to stand against a wall and be shot. They were kept for half an hour in position for execution their captors threatening to fire at them every few minutes. Finally they were ordered on their knees and were compelled to swear an oath to be friendly with the constabulary and to help to raise the national boycott declared against that force. Some moments before the seizure of these young men Miss Barrett's lodging house was bombed and the stairs and entrance considerably damaged. Rifle fire was afterwards directed into the sleeping rooms.

At 4 a.m. in the same town Mr. Joseph McCormack, Republican District Councillor was taken from his house and was marched bare-footed through the town in his nightshirt.

At 1 a.m. on the 21st inst. a party of Black & Tans raided the residence and shop of Mr. Joseph Grehan, Republican Urban Councillor at Salthill, Galway. They forced an entry into the bedroom of the girls in the house and Mrs. Grehan. They threatened them. They seized the servant boy, Thomas Delany, and beat him. Searching his pockets they found a badge of the Sacred Heart which they trampled on and a crucifix which they spat upon and threw away. They were about to shoot the boy when one of the girls intervened and asked them to let him go. They did so. When they withdrew they smashed every window in the house. During the raid they stole £15 in cash and silver knives and forks valued at £4-10-0. From the shop they looted £4 worth of cigarettes, £5 worth of tobacco, six dozen bottles of port wine and a Waterford Out Glass decanter of whiskey. At Woodquay, Galway, they smashed the shop window of John Lee, Republican Poor Law Guardian and looted some stock. Other houses were fired into.

At Lackagh, Turloghmore, Richard Kearney, an old man of 60 was taken from his house beaten and made to go on his knees and apologise to the constabulary for refusing to supply them with drink. They then ordered him back to bed and said they would call some other night and hang him.

At Tuam, Co. Galway, the nightly terrorism continues. On the 20th inst. Mr. Stephen Kane, Labour Organiser was taken from his home and savagely assaulted by constabulary. He was asked many times to sever his connection with the local Trades Council and each time he refused he was beaten. He was kept on the streets all

night in his night attire. When he was released in the morning he was taken to hospital suffering from severe injuries to the head.

Two men who remained seated in the presence of constabulary when they raided the A.C.H. Hall were beaten with rifle butts. The residence of Michael Moran at Carrowmeen (outside Tuam) was raided. Mr. Moran was not at home and his young brother, John aged 19, was taken from the house and asked by the Constabulary to point out "where the guns were buried". He replied that he knew nothing about guns and he was then stripped naked and flogged with rifle straps. He was then boxed in the face and when he fell was kicked. After about an hour of such treatment he was ordered to run home. As he ran shots were fired after him.

At Belclare a man walking home was passed on the road by a lorry-load of constabulary. The lorry halted and the constabulary took the Belclare man into custody. He was found to be wearing a neck-tie in Republican colours. This was torn from his neck and he was placed against a tree. For ten minutes shots were fired just over his head and into the ground at his feet. He was then beaten and sent on his way.

The people in Tuam and the surrounding districts look forward with dread to the coming of darkness. Many parents remain up all night to be ready at any moment to protect their children.

TAGE:- On the night of Monday-Tuesday, September 20th - 21st, the town of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, was sacked by Black & Tan Constabulary. The event which preceded the sacking of the town was the shooting dead of District Inspector Burke, R.I.C. and the wounding of his brother Sergt. Burke, R.I.C. The circumstances of this shooting were these:- D.I. Burke had just been promoted to commissioned rank and with his brother and other constables motored from Dublin to Balbriggan in celebration. The party stopped at many public houses on the way. They were under the influence of drink when they arrived at Balbriggan. The first house they entered was a public house kept by a Miss Smyth. Here they drank for some time and then became noisy and refused to pay for the drink they had had. Miss Smyth sent for the local English Constabulary. These came to clear the house but on being informed by the drinking party that they too were constabulary the local constables withdrew without interfering with them. D.I. Burke and his companions became more unruly than ever. Miss Smyth sent for the Republican police. A party of them arrived and ordered all in the bar to go home. D.I. Burke and his brother used filthy language to the Republican police and finally drew revolvers and were about to fire when they were fired upon by the Republican police. D.I. Burke fell mortally wounded. Sergt. Burke was less severely wounded. The Republican police had the men removed to the local doctor. Two hours later a party of close on two hundred Black & Tan Constables from the Camp at Germanstown, some miles away, drove in lorries or marched into Balbriggan. Those in lorries brought petrol and incendiary bombs. All carried rifles and revolvers. At midnight the sack of the town began. Public houses were looted and their contents carried away or drunk on the street by the constabulary. Within an hour most of the wreckers were under the influence of drink. Houses were then sprinkled with petrol and bombed and whole streets were seen a mass of flames. Thirty houses and business premises were destroyed. The hosiery factory, chief industry in the town, was methodically fired and burned to the ground. Young men were taken from their houses and mercilessly beaten. Women and children were given five minutes to leave their homes which were then demolished with incendiary bombs. The wreckers kept up a continuous fire in the streets and those flying from their burning homes were fired at or beaten with rifle butts. The orgy continued for five hours. At dawn James Lawless and John Gibbons were murdered. The damage to property is estimated at £150,000.

As a "reprisal" for Republicans having taken over police duties at the monthly fair at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, on 20th inst. three houses in the town were partially destroyed by English constabulary on the morning of the 21st. Bombs were thrown into the boarding house kept by Miss Barrett and volleys of rifle fire were directed into the house through the windows and doors. Bombs were thrown into Mrs. MacCarthy's premises and residence and rifle fire was directed through the windows. The business premises of Mr. J.J. Rodden were fired into and considerable damage done.

At Salthill and in Dominic Street, Galway City, two houses were bombed by English Constabulary. Considerable damage was done.

As a reprisal for an unspecified "insult" alleged to have been offered by the townspeople to one of their number the English Constabulary "shot up" the town of Youghal, Co. Cork.

ER:- At about 1 a.m. a party of constabulary began smashing the windows of the residence at Hampton Street, Balbriggan, of John Gibbons. Miss Gibbons, his sister, left her bed and inquired from an upstairs window what the party wanted. They asked "Is this Gibbons?" She said it was. They then said "clear out all of ye we are going to burn the house". After some parley the constables decided to spare the house and went away after searching it taking with them John Gibbons and the servant boy. The boy was released in an hour. John Gibbons was brought to the barracks. He was beaten with rifle butts on the way. He was questioned in the barracks as to his association with Sinn Fein and the Republican army. He refused to give any information which would implicate others. He was again beaten and threatened with death. He still refused. He was brought out at dawn and shot together with James Lawless (ages 48). After he was shot and had fallen John Gibbons was practically disembowelled by one of the constables who hacked him with his bayonet. John Gibbons was then alive. As the bayonet was driven into him he was heard to groan.

James Lawless was arrested at about midnight. He was dragged from the house where he lived with his wife and eight children. The men smashed the windows of the house calling "Lawless are you there". Lawless said "Here I am". He went out to them. They knocked him down with blows of their rifle butts. They carried him to the doctor who bandaged his head which their blows had split. They then took him to the barracks. He was kept there, the blood running from his head until dawn. He was questioned and threatened. When he asked for a glass of water it was given to him, but as he put it to his mouth blood from his head ran into it. He asked for a glass of clean water instead of it, but he was forcibly compelled to drink the water containing his own blood. He was shot dead, after he had fallen he was shockingly mutilated with bayonet thrusts.

Jeremiah D. Healy (aged 18) and Patk. J. Hartnett (aged 24) were murdered at Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick on September 20th by English Constabulary. The two young men were walking past a constabulary patrol when one of its members called "good night" to them. The young men did not answer the salutation. The member of the patrol who had given them the salutation then followed them and shot both of them dead.

ITARISM:- General Sir Nevil Macready in an interview published in "Le Petit Parisien" of Monday September 20th is reported as saying to M. Berand who interviewed him:-

"We are ready, ready for pitiless repression ... It may be necessary to shoot fifty people and then order will be restored. It is very simple."

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23rd.

DS:- The following raids on private houses were carried out by English military and constabulary:-

O. Clare:- Fifty houses in the Rineen district, forty houses in the towns of Miltown-Malbay, Lahinch and Ennistymon.

O. Derry:- Three houses at Maghera.

O. Cork:- Sixteen houses searched at Mourneabbey.

O. Tyrone:- House of Mr. P. McKenna J.P. Cookstown; Two houses at Danganon.

O. Roscommon:- Twelve houses at Boyle.

O. Sligo:- Twenty houses at Aclare and neighbouring districts.

ESTS:- On the 21st inst. sixteen young men were arrested at the South Circular Road, Dublin, on a charge of unlawful assembly. The following

arrests were made; no charge was mentioned in these cases:-

Mr. P. McArtlin, Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim; Mr. J. Walsh, Chemist, Marhala, Co. Derry; Mr. H. O'Hara, Aclare, Co. Sligo; Mr. P. Tully,

Galbally, Co. Tyrone.

Messrs. Jehr and Patrick Buckley were arrested at Mourneabbey, Co. Cork, on a charge of having firearms. Forty men were arrested on the 22nd inst. in a General round up in Co. Clare. No charge was made against them.

PUNCES:- The following courtmartial sentences have been promulgated:- Thomas Crawford, Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, five years' penal servitude for having participated in an alleged attack on a constabulary patrol on 9th July last in which no constable was injured.

On the same charge and in connection with the same alleged attack Jehr. O'Callaghan, Ballylanders, was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude and M.L. Crowley, Ballylanders, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Maurice Crowe of Glenbane, Co. Tipperary, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for disarming a military patrol on July 13th at Emly, Co. Limerick. John Peare, Banville Ave. Dublin, two years' with hard labour for having in his possession a revolver. Cornelius Neenan, Cork City six months' hard labour for having in his possession eleven rounds of ammunition and one seditious document. Donal O'Sullivan, Cork City, six months' hard labour for having in his possession an unloaded revolver. Matthew Joseph Smith, Mill St. Cavan, six months' imprisonment for having in his possession the Cath of Allegiance to Dail Eirsann, taken by all Judges at Republican Courts. Denis McCarthy, Blackpool, Cork, four months imprisonment for having in his possession seditious documents. Martin Keene, Zillmaul, Co. Tipperary, two months hard labour for having in his possession eleven rounds of ammunition and four sporting cartridges. Michael Murphy & John Harte, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, seven days imprisonment each for acting as Republican police.

COURTMARTIAL:- Patk. Nixon of Kinistioge, Co. Kilkenny, was tried by court-martial on a charge of having seditious literature in his possession. He was found guilty. John Murray of Dumanway, Co. Cork, was tried by court-martial on a charge of participating in an attack on a military lorry. He was found not guilty and was acquitted.

ROBBERIES:- While his house and business premises at Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, were being burned by English constabulary, Mr. P. Conifrey asked that he might be allowed to save £250 in cash which was on the premises. The reply of the constabulary was a blow which rendered Mr. Conifrey unconscious. It is believed the constables then took the money.

Timothy Dunleavy and his brother Martin were taken from their home at Togher, Co. Galway, on the 19th inst. They were asked to point out the houses of Sinn Feiners. They refused. Martin was twice thrown in the river and beaten. Timothy was stripped and placed in position for execution. Shots were then fired all around him. He was ordered to walk home in his shirt. As he went shots were fired after him.

Three motorists were held up by constabulary and their motor-cars were stolen from them although they had permits for them. These incidents occurred - two in county Cork and one in Co. Roscommon. These cars were not commandeered, they were just stolen.

ROBBERIES:- Following the wounding of a constable near Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, which occurred on 20th inst., the town was partially wrecked by English constabulary on the 21st. At 3 a.m. a party of constabulary drove into the town bringing with them bombs and petrol. Many shop windows were smashed and part of the stocks looted. Two public houses were looted and then burned to the ground. They were owned by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Doyle. Without provocation of any kind the grocery, provision and tailoring premises owned by Mr. P. Conifrey at Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, were on the 22nd inst. bombed and burned to the ground by English constabulary who first looted them. Bombs were also thrown into house and shop of Mr. J. McPartlin, Republican District Councillor. The house of Mr. Skinnion was partially wrecked. Armed constabulary raided the residence and licensed premises at Salthill, Galway, of Mr. Michael S. Walsh, Republican Councillor, at 1.20 on the 22nd inst. They threw bombs and fired revolvers inside the house doing damage to the value of £1000. Mrs. Walsh and her children were in the house at the time and collapsed from terror. During the night the constabulary raided the premises every half hour and carried away drink in buckets. When they had taken all they wanted they turned on the taps of rum and whiskey barrels which they allowed to flow about the floor. Among other articles taken from the house were overcoats, suits of clothes, cigarettes, tobacco, groceries, sardines, etc. All the money in the till was stolen and an effort was made to carry away the safe.

English constabulary returned to the ruined town of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, in the afternoon of the 22nd inst. and fired indiscriminately in the streets and threw bombs. Those of the population who had not fled from the town up to that hour then left and many slept in the fields that night, including women and little children.

The three Co. Clare towns, Ennistymon, Lahinch and Miltown-Malbay, were sacked on the night of September 22-23 by English Constabulary a party of whom had been ambushed ten hours earlier at Rineen in that county. Six houses at the scene of the ambush were fired and destroyed. The crops on twenty farms were burned. At Ennistymon three shops, three houses and the Town Hall were burned.

At Miltown Malbay four shops and five houses were destroyed and at Lahinch the Town Hall, three shops and four houses were burned to the ground. The work of destruction was methodically done parties of constabulary coming from long distances and bringing with them large supplies of petrol and bombs which were used to set the houses on fire. As well as the houses and shops mentioned all of which were completely destroyed some ten other business premises and houses were greatly damaged, and upwards of twentyfive less seriously damaged. The constabulary looted on an unprecedented scale carrying off great quantities of drink, edibles of all kinds, jewellery, clothing stuffs and other goods they fancied. Women and children have fled panic stricken from these towns and are sleeping in the hills and in the ditches.

DEATHS: During the sack of Lahinch Mr. Daniel Lehane an old man was taken from his house by constabulary and ordered to disclose the whereabouts of his son, Patrick Lehane. The father refused to give any information and was shot and bayoneted in the neck. He is mortally wounded. Later on that night the constabulary discovered Patrick Lehane and murdered him.

At Ennistymon J. Salmon was shot dead in the streets at the beginning of the "reprisals". Later Thomas Connole was dragged from his house and savagely murdered, his body being thrown into the flames of his own house which was fired and destroyed. A young man named Patk. J. Linnane was also taken from his home and questioned. He refused to give any information and he too was murdered.

John Aloysius Lynch, Republican Arbitrator & County Councillor, native of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, was assassinated in his bed at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin City, at about 3 a.m. on the 22nd inst. A party of English Secret Service Officers demanded admittance to the Hotel at 2.50. The porter protested there was no room vacant. The officers produced revolvers and stated they had "a duty to perform". They were admitted. They ordered the porter to face the wall and they then examined the register. They went up to Councillor Lynch's room and shot him dead in his sleep. It is believed that a silencer was used on the revolver with which Lynch was killed as none in the Hotel heard the report of the shot.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

RAIDS: The following houses and premises were forcibly entered and searched by military and constabulary:-

Co. Galway.- Ten houses in Galway City and the University College; thirty-five in the country districts.

Co. Kerry.- Three houses at Listowel.

Co. Wexford.- Four houses at Enniscorthy; 40 in other parts of the country.

Co. Wicklow.- One house at Bray.

Co. Clare.- Twenty houses at Kilkee; thirty at Doonbeg, Bealaha and Craughknock.

ARRESTS: At Galway city the following prominent citizens were arrested. No charge was brought against them.

Professor T. Walsh, M.D. Professor of Pathology at University College Galway and Chairman of the Urban District Council. Mr. George S. Nicolls, B.A. Solr. Chairman of the Galway County Council. Mr. J. Clelland, Bursar's Office, University College. Messrs. Charles Costelloe, Jas. Reynolds & P. Hayes. Dr. Walsh & Mr. J. McClelland were released subsequently.

Others arrested in different parts of the country were:- Messrs. Ed. Woulfe and Patk. Whelan of Listowel, Co. Kerry, Mr. Philip Murphy, Enniscorthy and Mr. J. Cullen, Bellefields, Co. Wexford.

SENTENCES: Mr. E. Dornan, Kingcourt, Co. Limerick, was released after 5 weeks in Belfast Prison; no charge was brought against him. Mr. P. Swanzy was released after 2 weeks imprisonment without trial at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.

COURTMARTIAL: The following courtmartial were held:-

At Dublin.- Conway McGinn, caretaker of the Town Hall Clontarf, Dublin, charged with having a revolver and a handbook for Irish Volunteers "under his control". Accused stated that the revolver and book were "planted" in the Town Hall by the military search party. One man wearing a rain coat and a Royal Field Artillery Badge in his cap accompanied the raiders and "found" the revolver and the handbook. He was not however produced at the trial. The evidence of the

military party who took part in the search was very contradictory. After an hours deliberation the court found the accused not guilty. Patk. Malone an old man of 60 years of age of Carberry, Kildare, was charged with possession of a shot gun and seven rounds of sporting ammunition. He was found guilty. He protested that he was four weeks in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin, without trial, and his wrists were still sore from the manacles in which he was kept for some time.

Cork.- Richard Forbes charged at Cork with having 4 rounds of revolver ammunition "under his control" in a mattress. Accused stated that there was no ammunition in his room when the raid started. Later he was ordered out of his room and in his absence the revolver ammunition was "found". He asserted that the four rounds were brought by the raiding party. He was found guilty.

Belfast.- Peter Henderson (Unionist) of Frederick Lane, Belfast, was charged with carrying a rifle and revolver and of shooting persons on August 30th. A police witness swore he saw accused fire. He was found not guilty.

Derry.- Cameron Finlay (Unionist) of Derry was acquitted of a charge of having a revolver. Two witnesses swore that accused fired at them. George Grant (Nationalist) of Kuff, Co. Donegal, was found guilty on a charge of having a revolver and 16 rounds of ammunition. Henry Quigs (Nationalist) of Drumaher, Co. Derry, was found guilty of a charge of possessing arms and ammunition.

DECLAMATIONS & SUPPRESSIONS:- General Sir Nevil Macready has ordered the suppression of a Coroner's inquest into the death of Mr. J.A. Lynch murdered on 22nd inst by English Officers.

A Coroner's inquiry into the deaths of James Lawless & John Gibbons at Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, murdered by constabulary on 21st inst. has also been suppressed.

A Proclamation issued by Dublin Castle prohibits the giving of public funerals to Sinn Fein Leaders or sympathisers.

WOUND ASSAULT:- James Shortt (aged 17) of John St. Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, was wounded by an Auxiliary Policeman at Lyngington Rd. near Enniscorthy. The Auxiliary who was in civilian attire ordered him to put his hands up. Shortt refused and was shot, the bullet passing into his hip.

During a search at the residence of Mrs. Begley at Little Bray Co. Wicklow, the constabulary asked for one of her sons, Michael, who is a Gaelic League Organiser. He was not at home. The raiders then said they would take her other son, James, out and shoot him. James took an agonised farewell of his mother and sisters. The constabulary then said it was only a joke and left without any further threats.

BOYAGE:- Over thirty farms were raided by constabulary and military along the road from Cree to Kilkee, Co. Clare, and all crops on them were burned. Five farm houses were burned.

Tipperary town was "shot up" on the night of the 22nd inst.

At Galway City on 21st inst. military & constabulary in uniforms posted proclamations on the door of Rev. Fr. O'Meehan and printed under them "Doomed R.I.P. Amen".

LITARISM:- Eight families at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, have been ordered out of their houses by constabulary who have given notice that they are about to commandeer them. There is no other accommodation for the families in the district.

Constabulary visited many shops in Tipperary Town and commandeered supplies. No payment was made for the goods taken.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.

RAIDS:- Raids on private houses and other buildings by military & constabulary were carried out in the following counties:-

Co. Sligo.- Five houses at Coolaney.

Co. Dublin.- The Clarence Hotel, Wellington Quay, Dublin. During the raid even ladies bedrooms were forced open and searched at 2 a.m.

Co. Limerick.- The Catholic Presbytery at Kilmallock, all the Priest's rooms being searched.

Co. Wexford.- 35 houses in the county including the residence of Rev. Fr. Ward, C.C.

Co. Tipperary.- six houses at Bansha.

Co. Tyrone.- Three houses at Dungannon.

Co. Wexford.- Thirty houses at Wexford town.

Co. Leitrim.- While a Meeting of the local business & professional people and Clergymen of all denominations with a view to preserving peace in the town was in progress at Carrick-on-Shannon military &

constabulary raided the meeting hall and ordered all present to put their hands up. The armed forces subsequently withdrew. On the same night six houses were searched in the town and in two cases wanton damage was done.

Galway.— The offices of the "Galway Express".

SENT:— The following were arrested. No charge was stated in these cases:— Messrs. M. Flanelly, F. Flaherty, J. Mitchell, T. Butler & T. Wilson employees of the "Galway Express". Messrs. A. Reynolds & J. Foley, Wexford. Mr. F. Fox, Moygashel, Co. Tyrone. Messrs. Patrick & Joseph Cahill, Bansha, Co. Tipperary, Mr. M. Coleman & his son, Coolaney, Co. Sligo.

SENTENCES:— The following sentences of courtmartial were promulgated:— Michael Talty of Coulson Ave. Dublin, 2 years' hard labour for possession of a loaded revolver. Wm. Tynan of Ballybrittas, Queens Co. 18 months hard labour for possession of 11 sporting cartridges & seditious documents. John Cottrell of Craigenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny, one years' hard labour for possession of documents of a military nature. Patk. Brennan of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, 6 months with hard labour for possession of a booklet of Volunteer military training. Cornelius MacNamara of Blackbuoy, Co. Limerick, 6 months without hard labour for possession of an Irish Republican Army Order instructing all members of the army to have no intercourse with English constabulary. Michl. Sheehan of Gortarush, Co. Tipperary, 4 months without hard labour for possession of a summons from a Republican Court.

[In Belfast a number of "Loyalists" were tried not by court-martial but in the civil courts for having possession of arms. They were found guilty and were not sentenced as Republicans are and have been to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour. They were merely fined. The following are details published in the Press of this date:— Jas. Nicholls, Newtownards Rd. Belfast, for possession of a revolver & four rounds of ammunition fined £5. Robert Mills, Freme St. Belfast, for possession of a revolver and four cartridges fined £5. W.E. Martin, Eglinton St. Belfast, for possession of a revolver & six cartridges fined £5. W.J. Webb, Welsh St. Belfast, for possession of a revolver fined £5. W. Middleton, Albion St. Belfast, for possession of a revolver fined £5. W.A. Nelson, Calvin St. Belfast, for possession of a rifle, five rounds of ammunition and a bayonet fined £5. (The Crown Solicitor in this case said the rifle was a German one, bore the name of a manufacturer in Berlin and a date prior to the war). Robt. McCartney, Sydney St. was fined £5 for having a rifle in his possession. Robt. Hamilton, Chavolly St. was fined £1 for having a sword bayonet in his possession.]

COURTMARTIAL:— The following were courtmartialled at Derry City:— Jas. Diver, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, charged with having in his possession four rounds of rifle ammunition. He was found guilty. John Farson, 24 Mitchelbourne Tce. Derry, charged with having firearms and ammunition. Found guilty. Martin Gavin of Waterside Derry, charged with having a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. Found guilty.

PROCLAMATIONS & SUPPRESSIONS:— An Order has been issued from Dublin Castle stating that any effort to hold a Coroner's Inquest in face of the Proclamation recently issued suppressing same will be promptly dealt with and all the participants arrested. "If any such attempt is made" the order says "the Coroner, and Jurors as well as any barrister, solicitor or doctor appearing at such Inquest will be promptly arrested".

On the 20th instant members of the Royal Irish Constabulary served notices on Shop-keepers and others at Adare, Co. Limerick, stating that if any of the English forces in the district is killed or injured their shops and homes will be destroyed.

RODNEY ASSAULTS:— Mr. H. Roddy, who resigned from the R.I.C. after members of that body had sacked the town of Tuam, Co. Galway, was on the 23rd inst. taken by English constabulary from his home in that town at midnight. He was taken to a sandpit outside the town and was there stripped and flogged for half an hour. He was then ordered to get home as best he could.

Mr. Thomas Owens, head porter of the G.S. & W. Railway, was on the same night also taken from his home at Parkmore Tce. Tuam. He was brought to watch the flogging of Mr. Roddy and when it was finished he was taken three miles further along the road and was himself savagely flogged. His body was badly torn and bruised. Both men have taken to their beds.

A girl named Eathleen Lyons of Clonov, Co. Mayo, was on her way to the Loughrea Convent Schools on the 23rd inst. when she was

halted by a party of English constabulary. One of them pushed her off her bicycle and threatening her with a revolver asked her what religion she professed. Miss Lyons said she was a catholic. Whereupon another member of the party cried "shoot her". The girl became hysterical and screamed for mercy. The constabulary then made off.

The residence of Mr. J. Davis, Enniscorthy, was raided on the 23rd instant by English constabulary who questioned Mr. Davis as to the whereabouts of two young men. Mr. Davis refused to give any information. He was then set upon and beaten on the head and shoulders with trench clubs. He is seriously injured.

OTAGE:- On the 22nd instant at 11 p.m. English constabulary fired volleys of rifle shots through the windows of Mr. T. Nolan's drapery stores in High Street, Galway. The constables then smashed their way into the shop and wrecked it. They looted or destroyed - by wantonly trampling on them - £500 worth of goods.

On the 23rd instant at 11 p.m. English constabulary broke through the hall door into the licensed premises of Mrs. M. Flaherty, New Docks, Galway, and looted a large quantity of liquor.

At Salmon, Co. Dublin, Auxiliary police are practising with a new system of punishing prominent Republicans. On September 21st. they shot dead a horse owned by Mr. McCullen and on September 23rd. they maimed five large bullocks (also belonging to Mr. McCullen) by slashing them with knives. Four of the bullocks in addition to other wounds had their tails cut off. One of the bullocks bled to death.

ITARIISM:- In an interview with a Representative of the Paris "la Liberté" General Sir Nevil Macready, English Commander-in-Chief in Ireland said of the outrages committed by English constabulary and military in Ireland:-

"We cannot punish very severely acts that arise from human nature".

Referring to his future policy he said:-

"The Country (Ireland) is led by a band of terrorists a very small band that imposes its policy by force. Unhappily it is very difficult to catch them, but we know most of their names and the day will come, perhaps, when we shall be able to make a definite clearance of them".

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HIGH-PLACED BRITISH OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH PLANNING ASSASSINATION ---

--- PROVE THE ACCURACY OF THE CHARGES BY NINE ASSASSINATIONS IN SEVENTEEN DAYS.

Seventeen days ago, on September 10th 1920, the IRISH BULLETIN, with full knowledge of the seriousness of the charge, accused members of the British General Headquarters Staff of planning the assassination of prominent Republicans in various parts of Ireland. The issue of the IRISH BULLETIN for that date published a series of documents emanating from certain high officials of the British Military Government, proving that typewritten threats of assassination had been sent to many members of Dail Eireann and other prominent Republicans from the office of the British General Staff in Dublin Castle. In addition, the IRISH BULLETIN of the 10th September 1920 published a letter sent by Capt. F. Harper Shove of the General Staff to a high-placed British Secret Service Official whom he addressed as "Dear Hardy." This letter, seemingly the most ingenious of the letters reproduced, was described by the IRISH BULLETIN as being "the most sinister." The writer, Capt. F. Harper Shove, stated he had been "given a free hand to carry on," and referred to "our little stunt" of which he said, "I see no prospects until I have got things on a firmer basis, but still hope and believe there are possibilities." The IRISH BULLETIN stated that this "little stunt" was the assassination of prominent Republicans in various parts of Ireland. The documents in question were photographed, and copies of these photographs were sent with the BULLETIN to the Editor of the "London Times." On September 14th the "London Times" published the charges and letters. In an editorial comment the "Times" stated:-

"A slang phrase in a private letter from an officer is strained to bear a grave and sinister meaning. On so flimsy a foundation, an ingenuity which will re-act on the whole case, has built an official conspiracy of terrible dimensions. We are not convinced. Nevertheless, even though Sinn Fein propaganda may, in its zeal, have overreached itself, we are far from being satisfied that the present system of Irish administration is beyond reproach."

The facts are that the accusations made in the IRISH BULLETIN, and upon which doubts were cast by the English Press, were accusations known to be true at the time they were published and which have been tragically proved accurate by the incidents which have occurred in many parts of Ireland during the last seventeen days. Not only did Sinn Fein propaganda not overreach itself, but grave as were the charges made in the IRISH BULLETIN, they are now demonstrated to have been an under-statement by the following incidents:-

On September 9th, Galway City was sacked by British Police. During the sacking several houses were searched for certain prominent Republicans. When they were found not to be at home, the houses were first looted and then fired. Two of the prominent Republicans sought by the police were found at home. Mr. J. Cummins was taken from his house at 2.20 a.m., and was placed in a position for execution. The police who attempted to execute him were under the influence of drink which they had looted. A volley was fired at Cummins who fell wounded. The police squad then withdrew believing him to have been killed. At 4.20 a.m., a second squad of British police called at the house of Mr. James Quirke, prominent Republican. They asked for him by name. Mr. Quirke, who was in bed at the time, pleaded for time to dress. This was refused and he was marched from the house barefooted wearing only his trousers and shirt. He was taken to the docks. There he was placed under a street lamp, and was then executed, ten bullets being fired into his stomach and back. Mr. Quirke was known to the police to be a prominent Republican. The British Military Government prohibited a Coroner's inquest upon the body. A public inquiry was then instituted by the Citizens of Galway. At its opening Session it was raided and dispersed by force by fully armed British troops acting under officers of high rank. The British Military Authorities themselves held an inquiry into the death of Mr. James Quirke on September 21st. Although the identity of the police murderers was known to the citizens of Galway, this Military Inquiry returned a verdict:-

"That James Quirke died from bullets fired by some person or person unknown."

On September 20th - 21st, British police sacked the town of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. During the sacking they broke into the house of Mr. James Lawless, known to them to be a prominent Republican. Mr. Lawless was aged 43 years and was father of a family of eight children. He was dragged from his house, tortured, murdered and mutilated after death. Mr. John Gibbons was similarly dragged from his house. He was asked to disclose the names and addresses of certain Republicans. He refused and was clubbed to the ground by the butts of police rifles. He was placed in position for execution and was again asked by the police "to tell us where we'll find the men we want." He continued to refuse and was then murdered. After he was dead, the police savaged his body with their bayonets. The mutilated bodies of Messrs. Lawless and Gibbons were taken by the regular police into their barracks. When the "Black and Tans," (ex-service auxiliaries to the R.I.C., recruited in England), later found the bodies in the barracks, they threw them uncovered into the road, where they were left all night. An English Press Correspondent who saw the bodies said they looked as if they had been done to death, not by men, but by animals. The British Military Authorities state that they have instituted an inquiry into these assassinations, but nothing is known of the place or time at which this inquiry was held. No civilians were summoned to it, and no Pressmen were invited. On the other hand, General Sir Neville Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland, has personally and publicly justified the action of his murderers.

On the morning of September 22nd, a body of twelve British troops and police forced an entry into the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin at 3 a.m., and there assassinated in his bed Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, Sinn Fein Director of Elections in East Limerick, Republican County Councillor and District Judge of the Republican Courts. The British Military Authorities at Dublin Castle issued an official statement stating that Mr. Lynch was shot while resisting arrest. This official statement was false. Mr. Lynch, whom the official statement represented as being armed, was known to be unarmed. When the falsity of this official report was about to be exposed at a Coroners Court, General Sir Neville Macready personally prohibited the holding of such a Court, and set up instead a secret Military Court of Inquiry from which all civilians and all press correspondents were excluded.

On the night of September 22nd, British military and police sacked the towns of Lahinch, Miltown Malbay and Ennistymon in the County of Clare. In all three towns they forced entry into the houses of several Republicans and demanded that they be handed over to them for execution. They failed to find their prey in the greater number of houses visited, but at Lahinch they did find two, Mr. Daniel Linnane and Mr. Thomas Connole. These they dragged from their homes and assassinated in the public street, throwing the dead body of Mr. Thomas Connole into his burning house to which they had set fire.

On Friday, September 24th, a uniformed murder-gang who had assassinated Mr. John Aloysius Lynch in his bed at the Royal Exchange Hotel, forced an entry at 1.55 a.m. into the Clarence Hotel, Wellington Quay, Dublin. They broke their way into every bedroom in the hotel — the ladies' bedrooms as well as those occupied by men. They scrutinised the face of every person in the hotel, and in one case were about to murder one of the guests when a member of the murder-gang told the uniformed British officer in charge of the assassins "that is not him." After a short consultation, the party left the hotel without finding their intended victim who is a well-known Republican Member of Parliament.

On Saturday, September 25th, General Sir Neville Macready's secret military court returned a finding justifying the assassination of Mr. John Aloysius Lynch, and in the early morning of Sunday, September 26th, British Police forced an entry into the houses of many prominent Republicans in Belfast City. Searches were made for Mr. Sean McEntee, Member of Parliament for South Monaghan; Councillor D. McCulloch, and Councillor J. Barnes, Republican Members of the Belfast Corporation. None of these were at home, but three other well-known Belfast Republicans were. At 1.30 a.m., British police, wearing the British uniform broke into 236, Springfield Rd., and having held up his aged father and mother, entered the bedroom of Mr. John Traynor, and shot him dead. At 2 a.m. uniformed police broke into the residence of Mr. Edward Trodden, Falls Road and assassinated him. At 5.30 a.m., other police forced their way into 54, Springfield Road, and assassinated Mr. John McTadden.

In the seventeen days since the "London Times" cast doubts upon a campaign of assassination of prominent Republicans planned by officers of the British General Staff in Ireland, nine prominent Republicans have been assassinated, and attempts have been made to assassinate many others with the publicly expressed approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland.

NINETY IRISH TOWNS RAVAGED IN TWELVE MONTHS.Details of British Sabotage Organised to Crush Irish National Movement.

The English Press is now expressing surprise and indignation at the sacking of Irish towns by the British armed forces. The sacking of Irish towns has been in progress for over a year. For twelve months it has been the policy of the British Government, by encouraging wholesale sabotage by its troops and police, to endeavour to crush the National movement for Irish independence. No effort has been made by the British Military Government in Ireland either to prevent these sackings or to punish its armed forces engaged in them. On one occasion only did the British Cabinet visit "punishment" on its uniformed agents. After the town of Fermoy, Co. Cork, had been twice completely sacked by British troops, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, announced in the British House of Commons on July 27th that the British Military Authorities had held an inquiry into the second sacking of Fermoy. "Suitable disciplinary action has been taken," Mr. Churchill added, "certain officers have been censured and a number of soldiers have had their leave stopped." The British armed forces took the hint. In the eight weeks since the date upon which this Cabinet Minister by such ludicrous "punishment" expressed the British Government's approval of wrecking of Irish towns, forty-seven towns have completely or partially fallen to the rifle fire, bombs, and the incendiary torches of the restorers of law and order in contrast with forty-three towns thus ravaged in the ten months prior to Mr. Churchill's announcement of suitable punishment. The term "shot-up" used in the following indicates that in the place named British troops, without warning, fired along the streets and into the residences of prominent Republicans.

The following is a detailed list of the ninety towns ravaged by British troops or police during the last twelve months:-

1919.	
Sept. 9th	Fermoy, Co. Cork, sacked by troops.
Nov. 6th	Kinsale, Co. Cork, partially sacked by troops.
Nov. 12th	Cork City, partially sacked by troops.
1920.	
Jan. 22nd	Thurles, Co. Tipperary, sacked by troops.
Feb. 27th	Three houses in Dublin wrecked by troops.
March 1th	Thurles, Co. Tipperary, partially wrecked by troops.
March 7th	Several houses in Thurles, Co. Tipperary, wrecked by troops.
March 12th	Many houses in Cork City wrecked by police.
March 22nd	Many shop windows in Dublin wrecked by troops.
April 27th	Bouladuff, Co. Tipperary, "shot-up" by police.
April 26th	Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, partially wrecked by police.
April 27th	Many houses in Limerick City wrecked by troops.
May 1st	Limerick City "shot up" by police.
May 13th	Houses at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, fired and bombed by police.
May 15th	Houses at Bantry, Co. Cork, wrecked by police.
May 18th	Limerick City "shot up" by police.
May 19th	Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, "shot up" by police.
May 28th	Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, sacked by troops.
June 5th	Middleton, Co. Cork, "shot up" by troops.
June 11th	Limerick City "shot up" by police.
June 12th	Limerick City again "shot up" by police.
June 23rd	Bantry, Co. Cork, partially sacked by police.
June 23rd	Houses in Limerick City wrecked by police.
June 25th	Many houses at Bantry, Co. Cork, wrecked and fired by police.
June 27th	Fermoy, Co. Cork, sacked by troops.

1920.

June 27th
June 27th

June 28th
June 28th
July 1st
July 3rd
July 5th
July 6th

July 15th
July 16th
July 16th
July 17th-18th
July 16th
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Sept. 27th

(2)
Lismore, Co. Waterford, sacked by troops.
Many houses at Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick wrecked and fired
by police.
Limerick City partially sacked by police.
Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary, "shot up" by police.
Newspaper offices at Limerick City wrecked & fired by police.
Union Hall, Co. Cork, "shot-up" by police.
Middleton, Co. Cork, "shot-up" by troops.
Residence at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, bombed and wrecked
by police.
Tralee, Co. Kerry, partially sacked by police.
Houses at Arklow, Co. Wicklow, bombed & wrecked by police.
Galbally, Co. Limerick, "shot up" by police.
Cork City "shot up" by police.
Ballagh, Co. Roscommon, partially sacked by police.
Emly, Co. Limerick, shot up by police. Creamery & houses wrecked.
Tuam, Co. Galway, sacked by police.
Houses at Limerick City wrecked and burned by police.
National Foresters Hall at Emiscorthy, Co. Wexford wrecked by police.
Houses at Limerick City bombed and wrecked by police.
Bellina, Co. Mayo, "shot up" by police.
Leap, Co. Cork, sacked by police.
Galtra, Co. Galway, partially sacked by police.
Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary, partially sacked by police.
Tipperary Town partially sacked by troops.
Business premises at Cork City sacked by troops.
Many houses at Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon, partially wrecked by police.
Doon, Co. Limerick, sacked by troops.
Rosogreen, Co. Tipperary, "shot up" by police.
Tralee, Co. Kerry, "shot up" by police.
Houses at Kildorrery, Co. Cork, wrecked and looted by police.
Sinn Fein Hall at Emiscorthy, wrecked by police.
Swords, Co. Dublin "shot up" by troops.
Limerick City "shot up" by police.
Tralee, Co. Kerry, "shot up" by troops and police.
Limerick City partially wrecked by police.
Templemore, Co. Tipperary, partially sacked by police.
Creameries at Castleiny, Loughmore & Killea, Co. Tipperary,
destroyed by police.
Bantry, Co. Cork, "shot up" by police.
Oranmore, Co. Galway, sacked by police.
Glengariffe, Co. Cork, "shot up" by police.
Several houses at Dundalk, Co. Louth, wrecked by troops.
Kill, Co. Waterford, wrecked by police.
Creamery at Knocklong, Co. Limerick, destroyed by police.
Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, partially sacked by police.
Naas, Co. Kildare, "shot up" by police.
Queenstown, Co. Cork, sacked by troops.
Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, sacked by police.
Inniscarra, Co. Cork, partially sacked by police.
Tullow, Co. Carlow, sacked by police.
Galway City "shot up" and bombed by police.
Several houses wrecked and fired by police in Co. Limerick.
Several houses at Salthill, Co. Galway, wrecked & fired by police.
Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, partially sacked by police.
Tuam, Co. Galway, "shot up" by police.
Dalbriggan, Co. Dublin, sacked by police.
Dalbriggan, Co. Dublin, "shot up" by police.
Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, partially sacked by police.
Houses at Tuam, Co. Galway and Galway City wrecked by police.
Ennistymon, Co. Clare, sacked by police.
Lahinch, Co. Clare, sacked by police.
Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, sacked by police.
Houses at Galway City wrecked and looted by police.
Newspaper offices and houses at Galway City bombed and wrecked
by police.
Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, "shot up" by police.
Several houses at Athlone, Co. Westmeath, wrecked.
Houses wrecked at Killorglin, Co. Kerry, by police.
Trim, Co. Meath, sacked by police.

END.

SECRET WAR PROPAGANDA IN IRELAND.AN "INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY" FOR THE INCITEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The following are three extracts from the Secret Weekly Intelligence Summary issued to the units of the Sixth Division of the British Army of Occupation in Ireland. The Sixth Division has its Headquarters at Cork City, and the Intelligence Summary here quoted is dated "Cork, 4 - 9 - 20."

The first extract is as follows:-

"SECRET.

C.A. 88.

Headquarters, 18th. Infantry Brigade.

Under no circumstances whatever are railway trains or engines to be fired at. If it is considered necessary to search a train, this must be done at a Railway Station. Signalmen will not be interfered with.

This order will be made known to all Commanders of Troops, and it will be conveyed personally to all Ranks.

Cork
4-9-20.

(Sgd). T. Bruce,

Colonel.

A.A. & Q.M.G., 6th Division. "

It is an interesting official commentary upon the methods of the British Army of Occupation that the circulation of so stern an order should have been thought necessary to prevent British troops from firing upon passenger trains in Ireland.

The second extract from this Secret Weekly Intelligence Summary is still more significant. Each paragraph appears under the caption "PROP." The Intelligence Summary is, in fact, propaganda used officially by the British Military Authorities to prevent British troops in Ireland from entertaining any admiration for the struggle against injustice being made by the hunger strikers in Brixton and Cork Prisons. This official Army Propaganda suggests to these British troops that the Lord Mayor of Cork is being secretly fed. Two or three of the phrases which appear in this Secret Propaganda are worth particular notice. These are underlined by us in the following:-

"PROP:

"The 'hungerstrike' of prisoners in Cork Male Prison still continues, but so far without fatal results.

"It is generally believed that in the event of a death taking place some form of retaliation will be resorted to by the rebels. The general effect of such a death would, however, be very good, and would probably result in the 'hunger strike' weapon being abandoned.

"There appears to be some doubt amongst the civilians in Cork as to the actual condition of the Lord Mayor, and as a result Bishop Cohan's statement to the Press, many believe that he is being secretly fed by his relatives, whilst others attribute his long struggle to a miraculous act of Providence as a result of their intercession by prayers.

PROP

"The Clergy are apparently tired of the hungerstrike question, and not a single word was spoken by them regarding it in any of the

Cork Churches to-day. The statement made by the Rev. Fr. Bernard Vaughan has apparently caused them to examine their consciences. The letter to the Press from the Rev. Fr. Lewiss of Dundalk and the action of the Birmingham Clergyman who refused to administer the Sacrament to the Hungerstrickers in prison there, have had a marked effect.

"It has been reported that a soldier serving in Cork has received a letter from a Prison warder (a cousin of his) in Brixton Prison that McSweeney is taking milk. This information has not yet been confirmed, but efforts are being made to trace the soldier referred to, and if possible to obtain one of these letters.

"The action of the Government in the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork and other prominent Bolshevists has caused keen satisfaction to the Police. No one in the 16th Infantry Brigade Area believes that the hungerstrike is genuine, and much amusement has been caused by the various press reports, such as 'WORSE BUT BRIGHTER' 'DYING' 'SINKING FAST,' etc., etc. "

The third extract discloses the anxiety of British Army Chiefs in Ireland to persuade their troops that the Sinn Fein Movement has not the support of the people as a whole, and is hostile to organised Labour although in the preceding extract they speak of the Lord Mayor of Cork as a "Prominent Bolshevist." The third extract is as follows:-

" PROP. Sinn Fein Court was to be held at the Foresters Hall, Emmis-corthy on the 28th ult., to settle a dispute between the Emmis-corthy Branch of the I.T. & G.W.U., and Sinn Fein, who had been ordered by Dail Eireann to investigate a case of work executed by the former body at NEWTOWNBARRY R.I.C. Barracks. The Court was held in the A.T.P.? as the members were afraid to hold it too close to the Military quarters. It was decided to let Court sit with the hope of widening the breach between the Transport Union and Sinn Fein."

These official efforts of the British Military Authorities in Ireland to create among their armed forces a hatred of the National movement for Irish Independence, throw a new light on the pretence that the British Government has sent its troops to Ireland for the single-minded purpose of restoring law and order.

THE "TERRIBLE PROVOCATION" GIVEN TO BRITISH TROOPS & POLICE IN IRELAND.

Soldiers and Police who fell into the Hands of "Murderers" and what came of Them.

The English Press in its comments upon the burning and sacking of Irish towns and cities by British troops and police, has stated that it understands "the terrible provocation" to which these British troops and police have been subjected. The following are a few of the incidents of "the terrible provocation" given to the British armed forces in Ireland:-

Occurred.	Reported in Press.	
May 6th	May 10th	Two policemen captured at Kilbeggan, Co. Meath, disarmed and released.
May 6th	May 10th	Gloyne, Co. Cork, police barracks taken. Six policemen captured, disarmed and released.
May 28th	May 30th	Two policemen captured at Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, disarmed and released.
May 30th	June 1st	One policeman captured at Dundalk, Co. Louth. Disarmed and released.
June 1st	June 2nd	Thirty soldiers captured at Dublin. Disarmed and released.
June 4th	June 5th	Drangan, Co. Tipperary, police barracks taken. Eight policemen captured. Disarmed and released.
June 5th	June 7th	Eleven soldiers and one policeman captured at Carrigrohane, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
June 9th	June 11th	Two military dispatch riders captured at Cork City. Disarmed and released.
June 9th	June 11th	Military dispatch rider captured at Carrigrohane, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
June 15th	June 17th	Two policemen captured at Tipperary. Disarmed and released.
June 17th	June 18th	Two policemen captured at Cookstown, Co. Tyrone. Disarmed and released.
June 19th	June 22nd	Six soldiers captured at Brosna, Co. Kerry. Disarmed and released.
June 20th	June 22nd	Two policemen captured at Monivea, Co. Galway. Disarmed and released.
June 23rd	June 24th	Officer and soldier captured at Drumsna, Co. Leitrim. Disarmed and released.
June 23rd	June 25th	Seven soldiers captured at Ennis, Co. Clare. Disarmed and released.
June 26th	June 28th	Brigadier General Lucas, Col. Dunford and Col. Tyrell, captured in Co. Cork. Dunford and Tyrell released. Lucas escaped a month later.
June 28th	June 30th	Two policemen captured at Cross-green, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
July 3rd	July 5th	Three soldiers captured in Cork City. Disarmed and released.
July 4th	July 5th	Two policemen captured at Claremorris, Co. Mayo. Disarmed and released.
July 4th	July 6th	Nine soldiers captured at Mohill, Co. Leitrim. Disarmed and released.
July 9th	July 12th	Four policemen captured at Kilfinane, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
July 9th	July 12th	Two policemen captured at Loughrea, Co. Galway. Disarmed and released.
July 10th	July 12th	Two policemen captured at Rathduff, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
July 13th	July 14th	Six soldiers and four police captured at Emly, Co. Limerick. Disarmed and released.

1
 Occurred. Reported in Press.

July 14th	July 16th	One policeman captured at Mount Talbot, Co. Roscommon. Disarmed and released.
July 16th	July 20th	Three policemen captured at Curry, Co. Roscommon. Disarmed and released.
July 16th	July 20th	Three policemen captured at Kiltinagh, Co. Mayo. Disarmed and released.
July 19th	July 20th	Nine soldiers captured at Dublin. Disarmed and released.
July 20th	July 21st	Eleven soldiers captured at Trelea, Co. Kerry. Disarmed and released.
July 21st	July 22nd	Four soldiers captured at Ennistymon. Disarmed and released.
July 22nd	July 23rd	Ten maxims captured in Kerry. Disarmed and released.
July 25th	July 27th	Three policemen captured at Streamstown, Co. Westmeath. Disarmed and released.
July 26th	July 27th	One policeman captured in Dublin. Disarmed and released.
July 28th	July 30th	Twelve soldiers captured at Gougane Barra, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
July 31st	Aug. 3rd	One soldier captured near Cork City. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 3rd	Aug. 5th	One policeman captured at Clougher, Co. Tyrone. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 6th	Aug. 9th	Five policemen captured at Kildorrery, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 7th	Aug. 9th	Three policemen captured at Gortahork, Co. Donegal. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 10th	Aug. 13th	Four policemen captured at Buminadden, Co. Sligo. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 11th	Aug. 13th	Two policemen captured at Burtonport, Co. Donegal. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 12th	Aug. 17th	One policeman captured at Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 13th	Aug. 14th	Three policemen captured at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 13th	Aug. 14th	Officer captured at Rosslare, Co. Wexford. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 13th	Aug. 14th	Officer captured at Ballyhickery, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 16th	Aug. 17th	Five constables (sentries) captured at Maryborough, Queen's Co. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 18th	Aug. 20th	Ten soldiers captured at Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 18th	Aug. 20th	Thirteen soldiers captured at Annascaul, Co. Kerry. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 18th	Aug. 21st	Six soldiers captured at Longford. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 19th	Aug. 21st	Ballymahon, Co. Longford, Barracks taken. Eleven policemen captured. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 19th	Aug. 20th	One policeman captured at Tralee, Co. Kerry. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 21st	Aug. 24th	Officer and soldier captured at Garrybrittas, Co. Waterford. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 22nd	Aug. 24th	Six soldiers captured at Ballyvary, Co. Mayo. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 25th	Aug. 26th	Nine soldiers captured at Cove, Co. Cork. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 29th	Aug. 31st	Nine policemen captured at Ballycastle, Co. Antrim. Disarmed and released.
Aug. 30th	Sept. 1st	Three soldiers captured at Limerick City. Disarmed and released.

It will be seen from these incidents that in the four months of May, June, July and August 1920 TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE armed British troops and police fell into the hands of the Irish Republican Army, which the British Premier and the British Press represent as a "huge murder society." None of these British agents, in spite of the utmost provocation given for many years by them, was injured. They were treated with the full courtesy due to prisoners of war, and were released as speedily as possible, the vast majority of them not being held for more than a few hours.